



Republika e Kosovës

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MINISTRIA E BUJQËSISË, PYLLTARISË DHE ZHVILLIMIT RURAL
MINISTARTSVO POLJOPRIVREDE, ŠUMARSTVA I RURALNOG RAZVOJA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



KOSOVO VITICULTURE AND WINERY

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development

Kosovo Viticulture and Winery

August, 2021

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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.

Tirana, July 2021

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 3,451 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 Viticulture and Winery (Bekim Hoxha, Ylber Kuqi and Nesim Morina) in collaboration with the Department of Economic Analysis and Agricultural Statistics (Delvina Hana Bakija, Hakile Xhaferi, Adelina Maksuti, Edona Mekuli Fazliu, Skender Bajrami, Belgin Dabiqaj and Shkëlqim Duraku) and Agnesa Blakaj engaged through the Regional Rural Development Standing Working Group (SWG).

This publication is the first of its kind 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. 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)

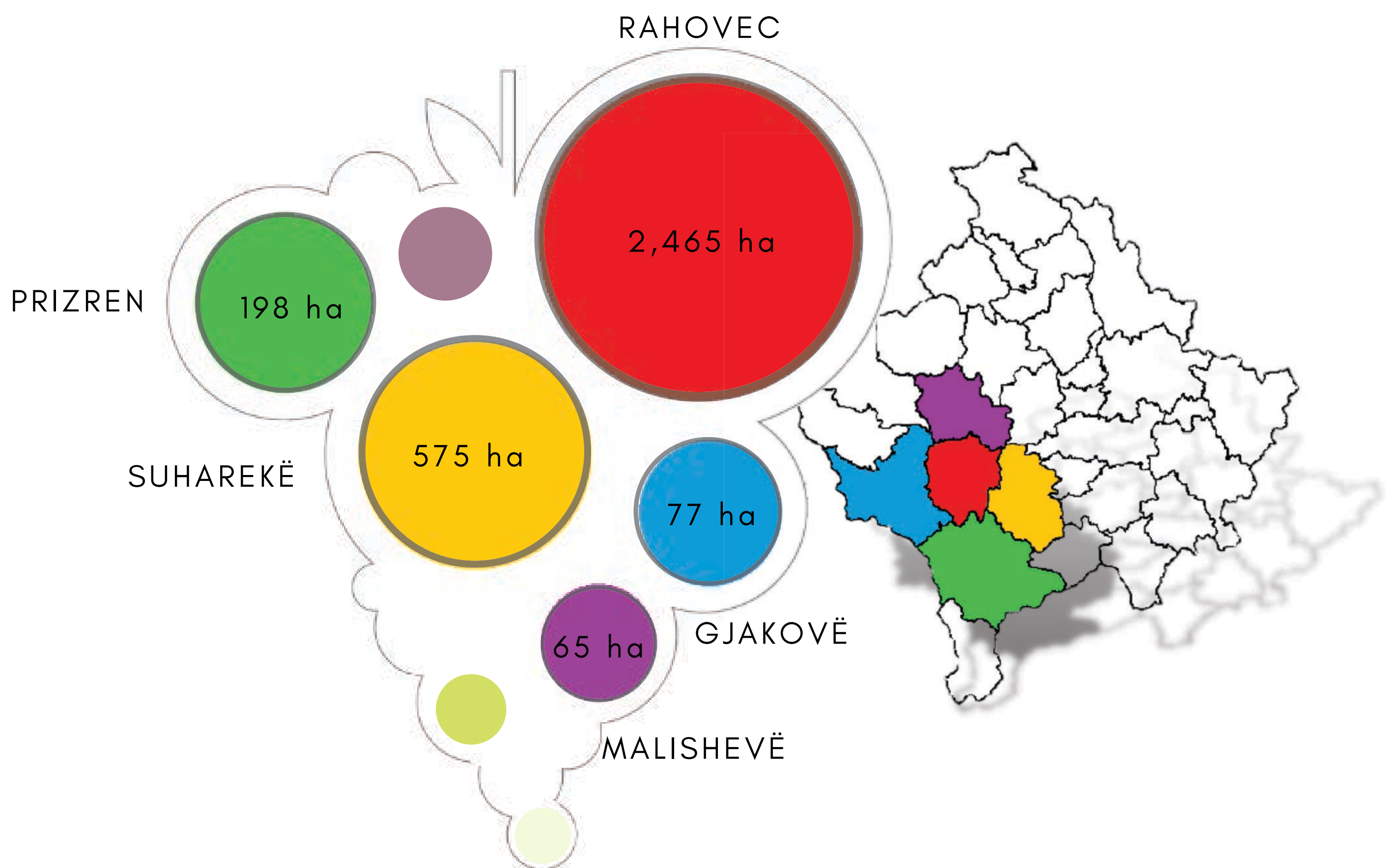


Amfora made of clay

VITICULTURE TODAY

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 3,381 ha out of total 3,451 ha which are shown in the figure below.



Total number of vineyards **8,399**

Total number of farmers **4,894**

Area/hectares **3,451**

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 350 to 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 a 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, 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, 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 Rahovec vineyard area has slightly rolling hills with an altitude of 327 to 650 m. These specific orographic conditions, latitude and a suitable altitude, 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**

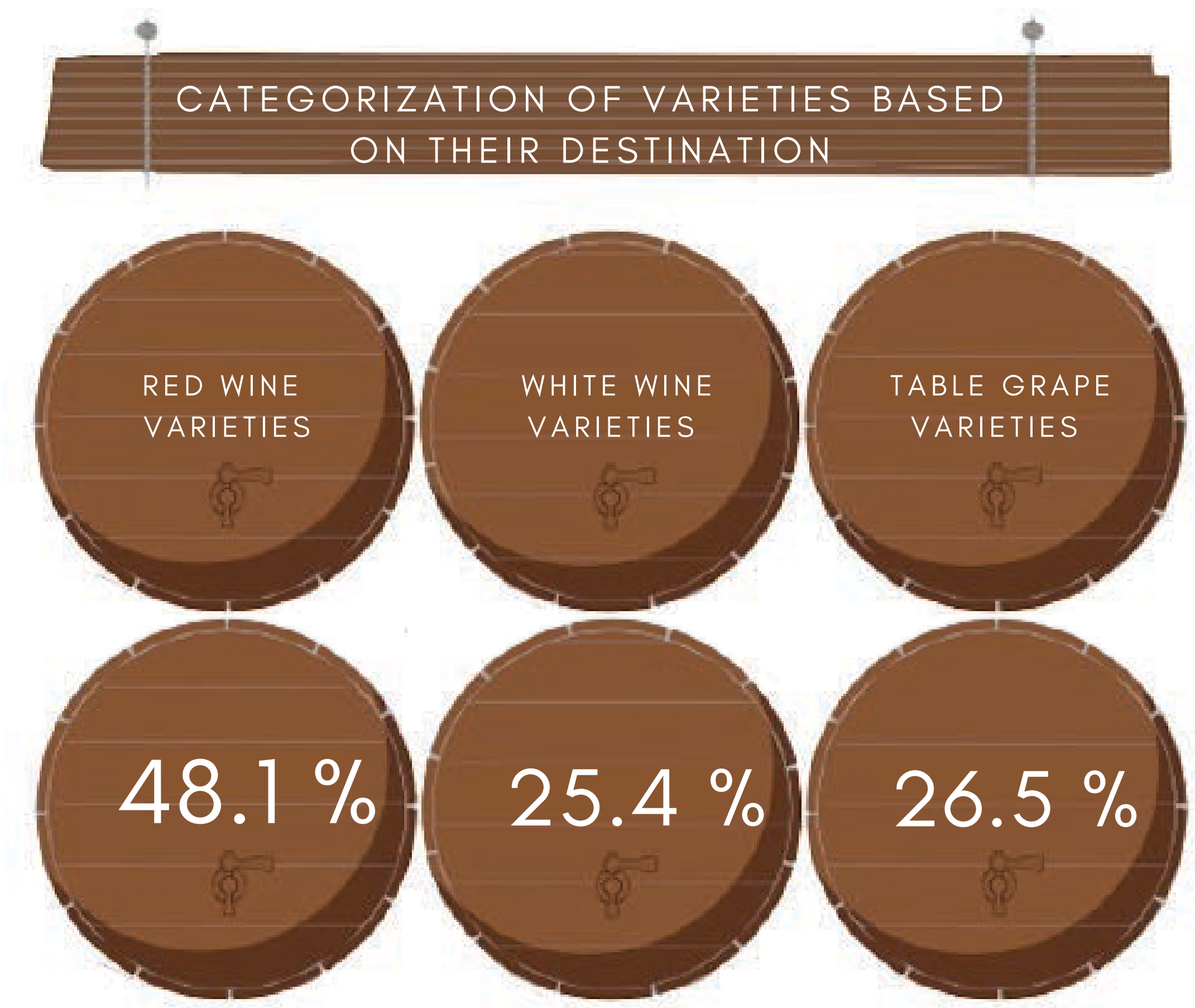
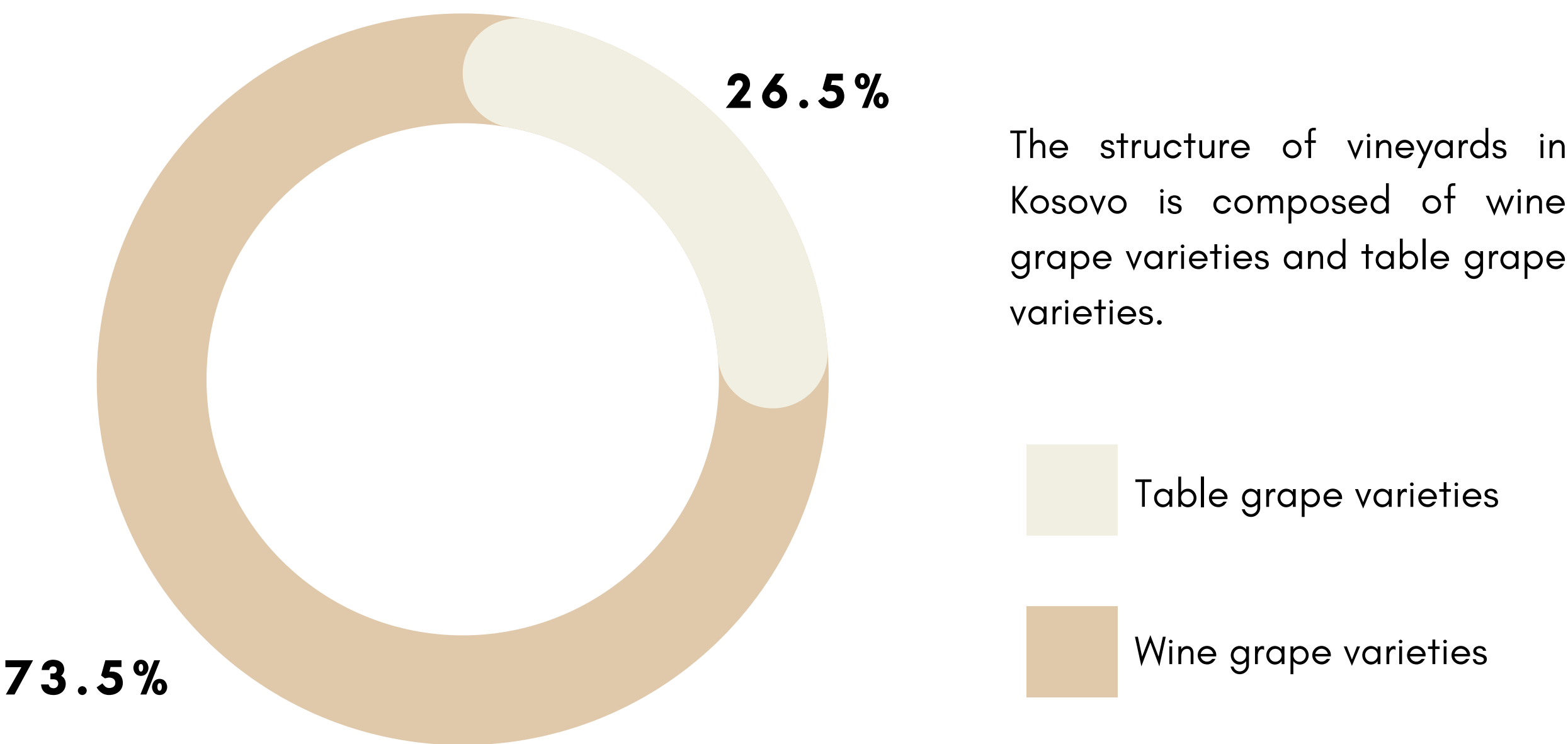
7 RED SOIL

**8 LEACHED REDDISH
BROWN SOIL**

**9 RED MINERAL ORE
SOIL**

10 RENDZINA

THE STRUCTURE OF VINEYARDS IN KOSOVO

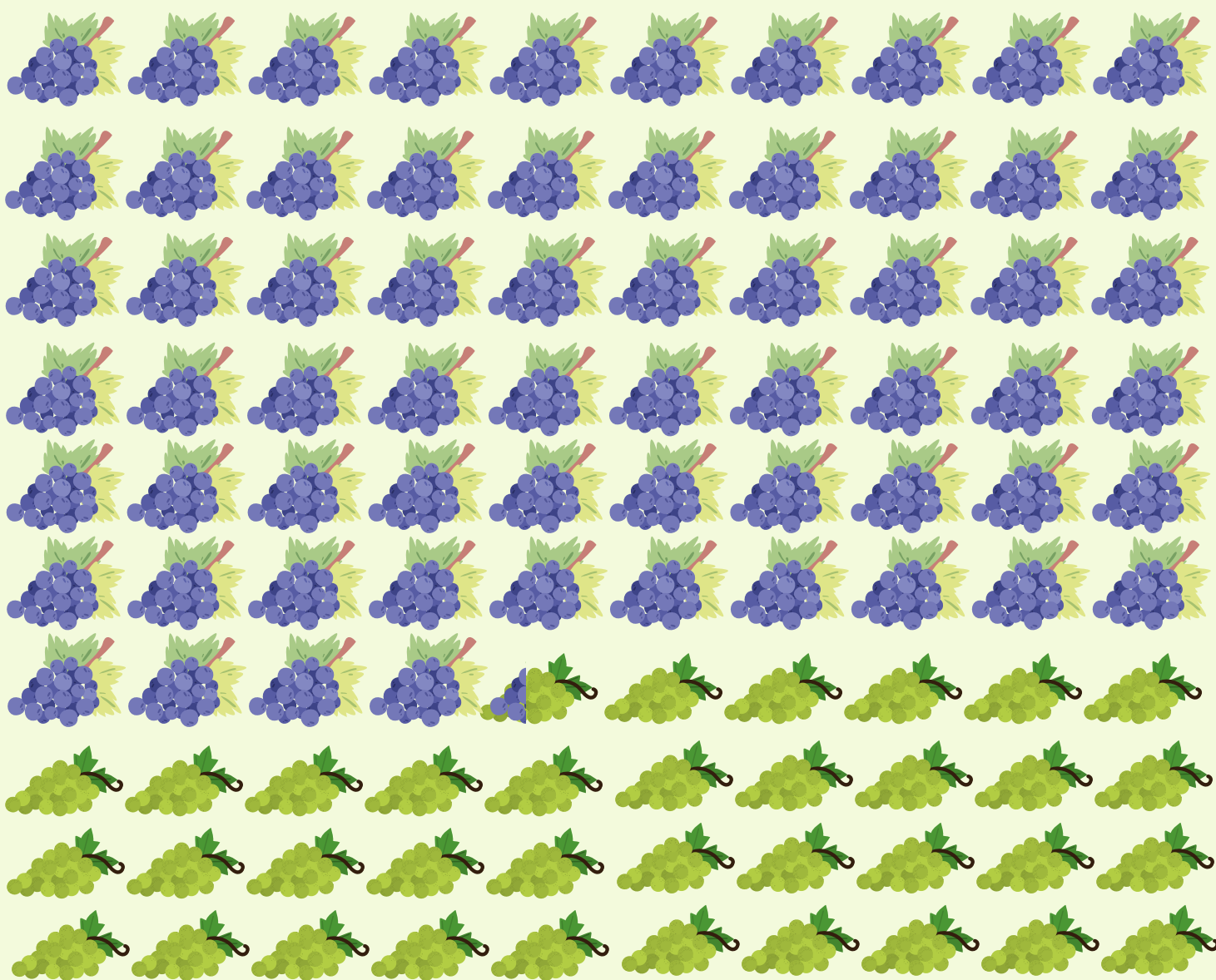


The structure of vineyards in Kosovo

Red wine varieties represent 48.1% (1,653 ha) of the total area with vineyards, white wine varieties represent 25.4% (872 ha) and table grapes varieties 26.5% (911 ha) of the total area.



Categorization of wine varieties by color

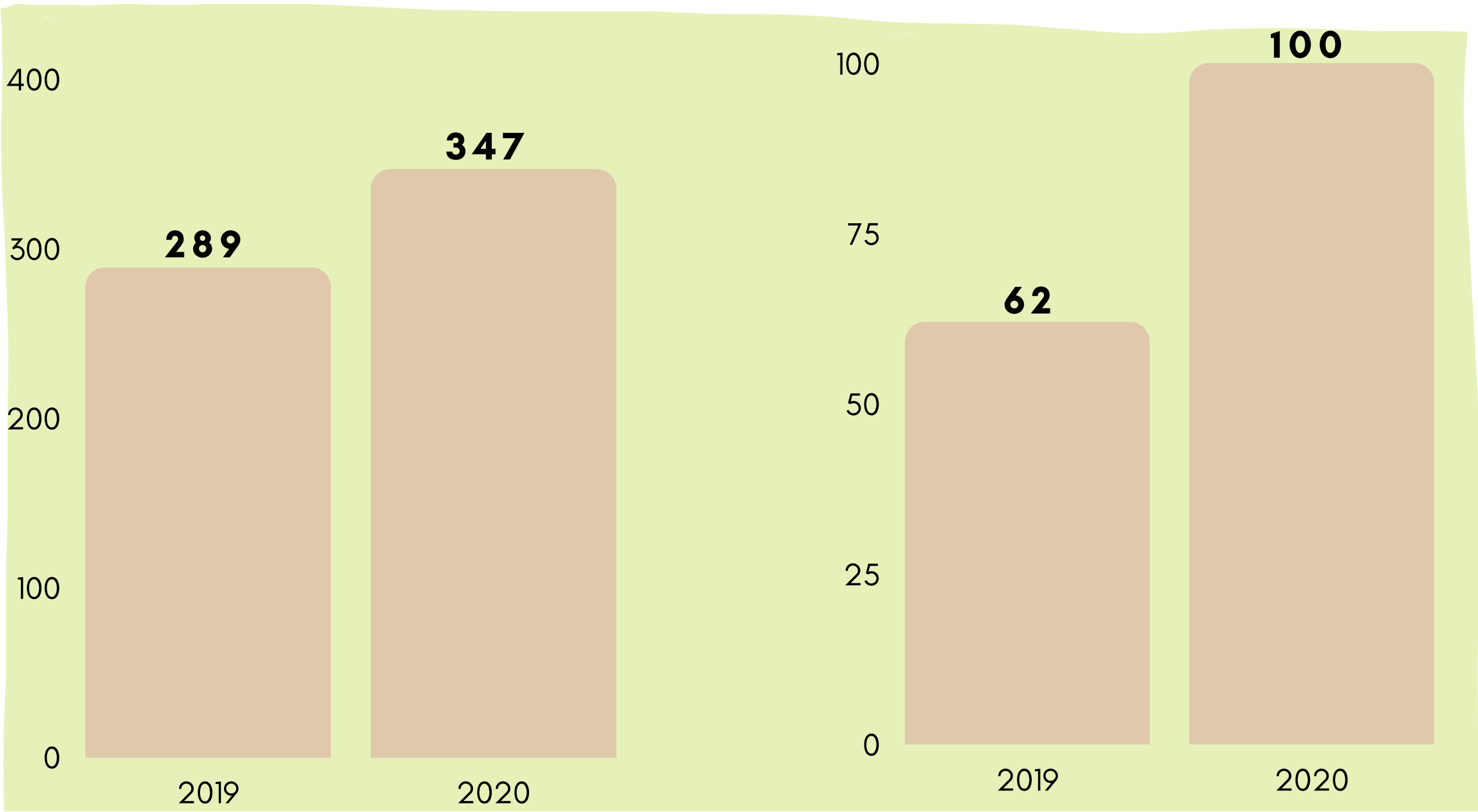


In wine production, the varieties are categorized according to color. About 65.5% of the total area are red varieties used for wine production. Only 34.5% are white varieties from which wine and other grape and wine products are produced.

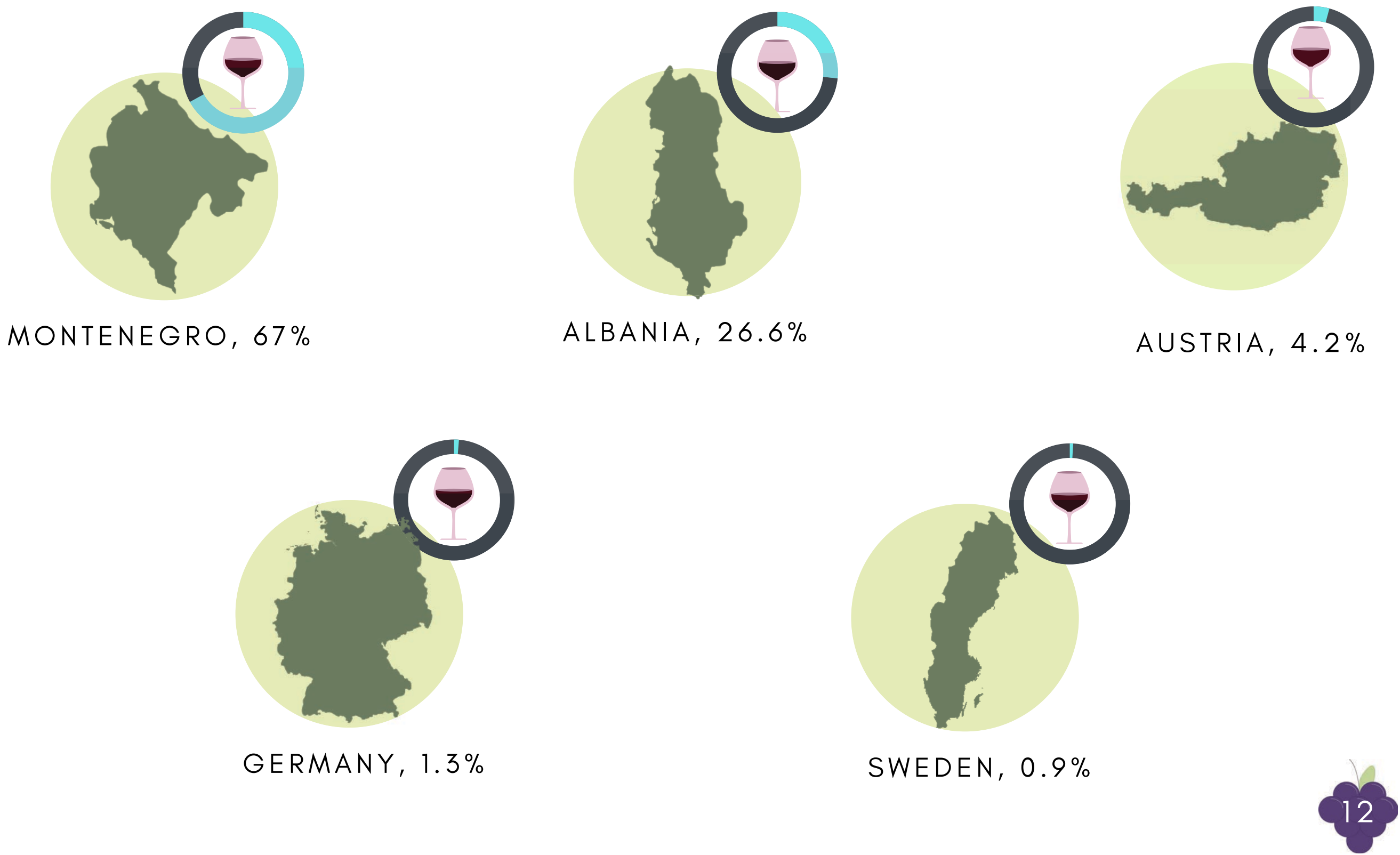
GRAPE TRADE

GRAPE EXPORT

Grape export 2019-2020, in tons (left) and in '000 € (right)

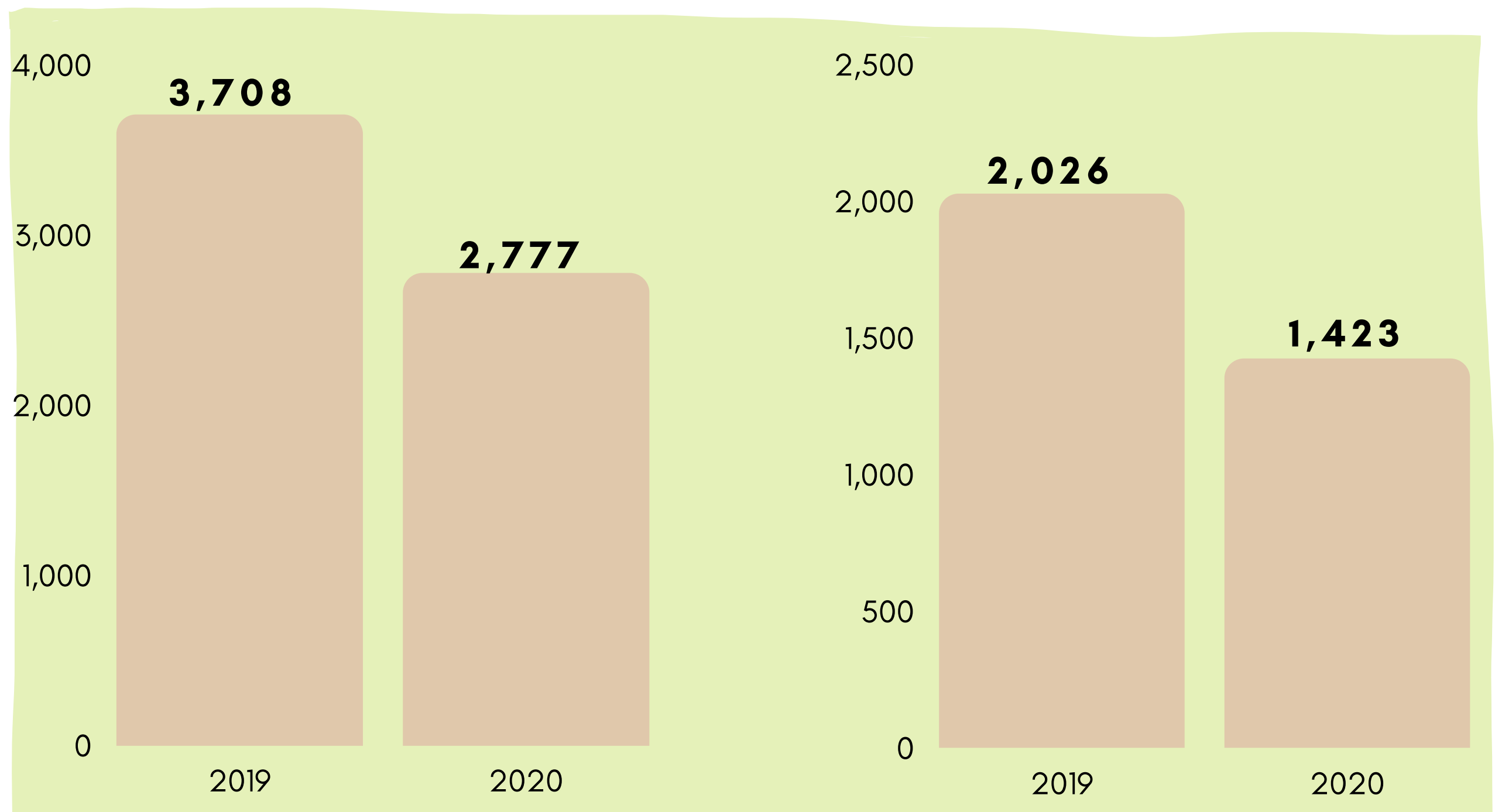


GRAPE EXPORT BY COUNTRIES, 2020

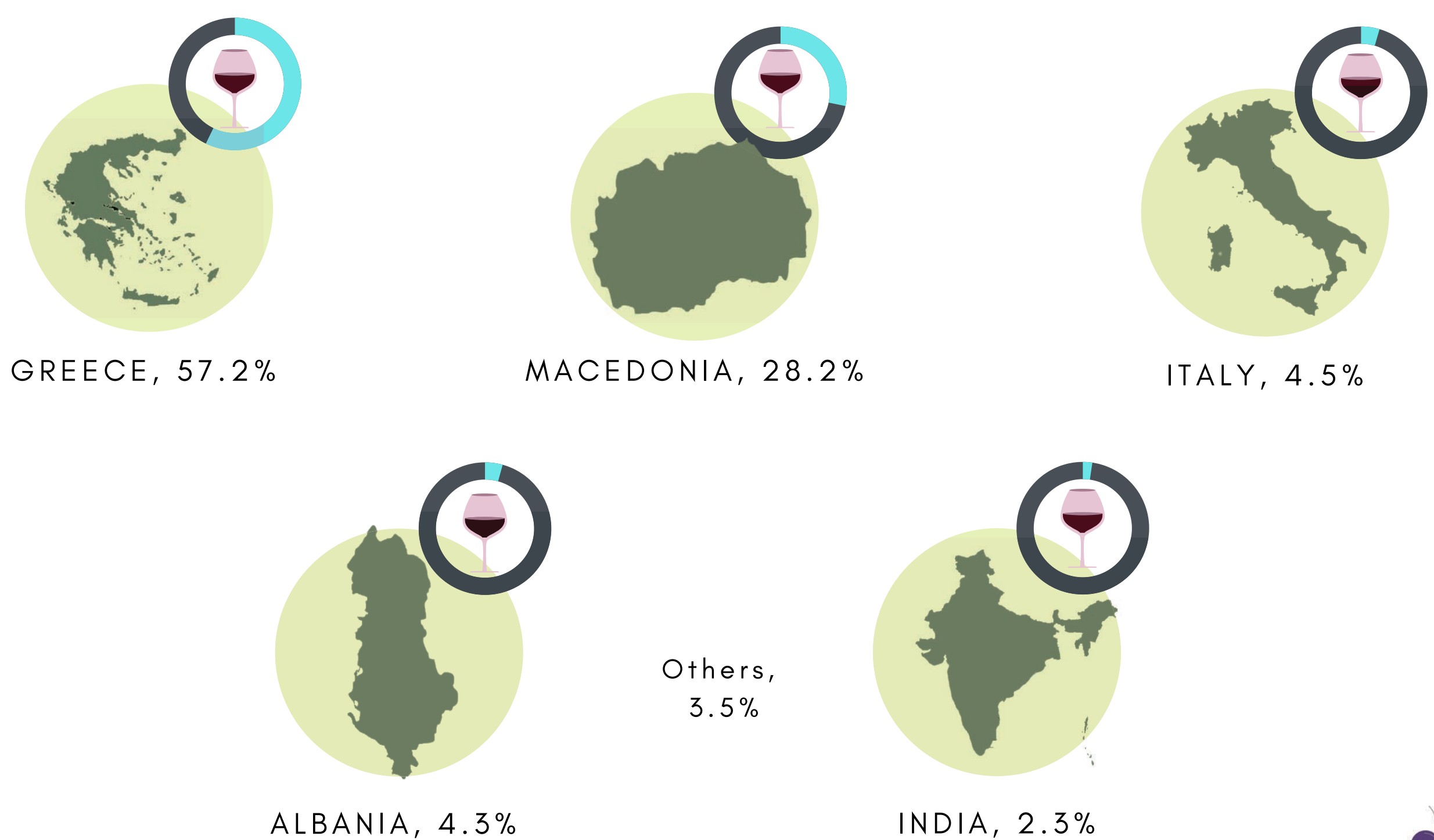


GRAPE IMPORT

Grape import 2019-2020, in tons (left) and in '000 € (right)

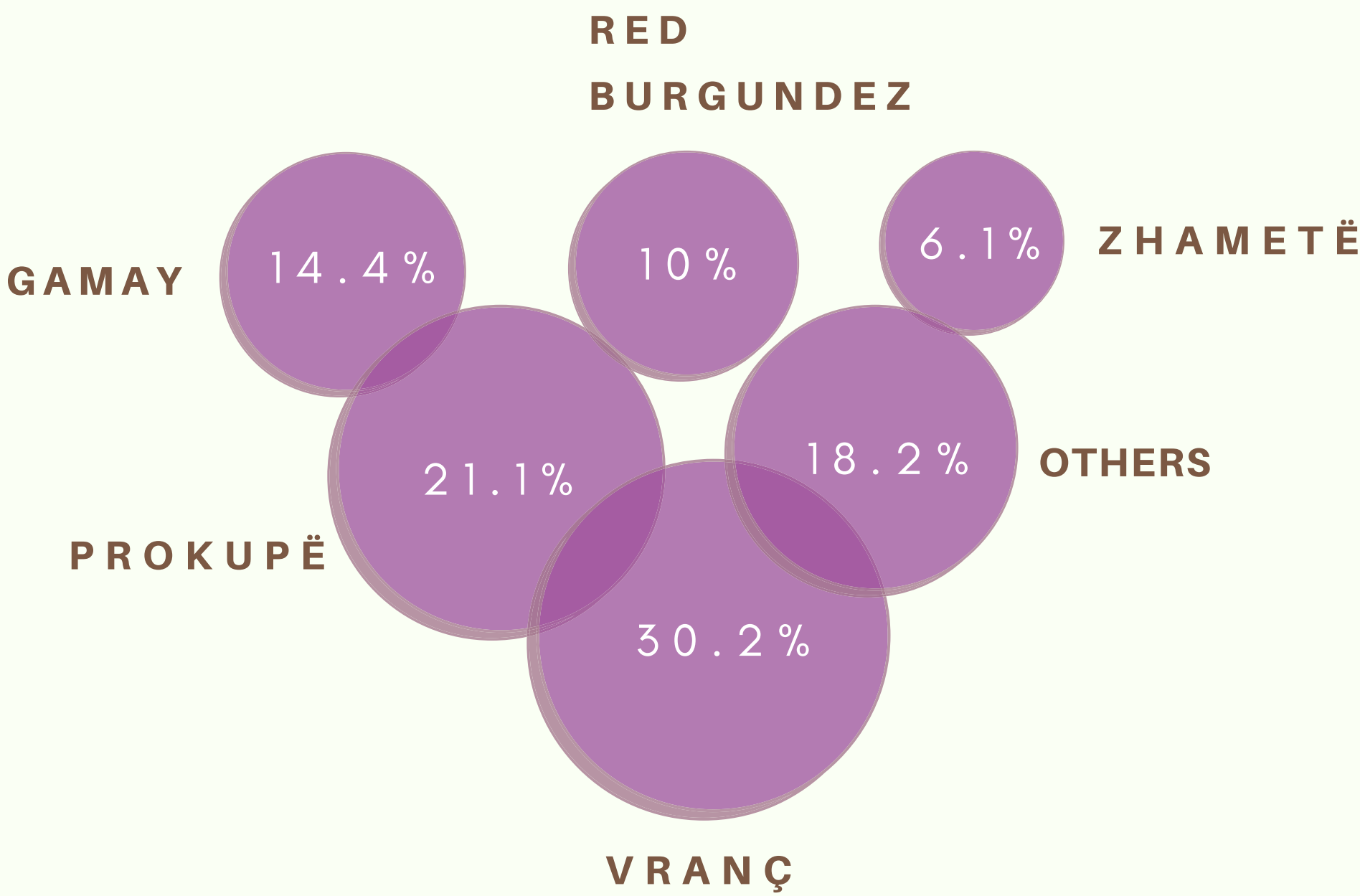


GRAPE IMPORT BY COUNTRIES, 2020



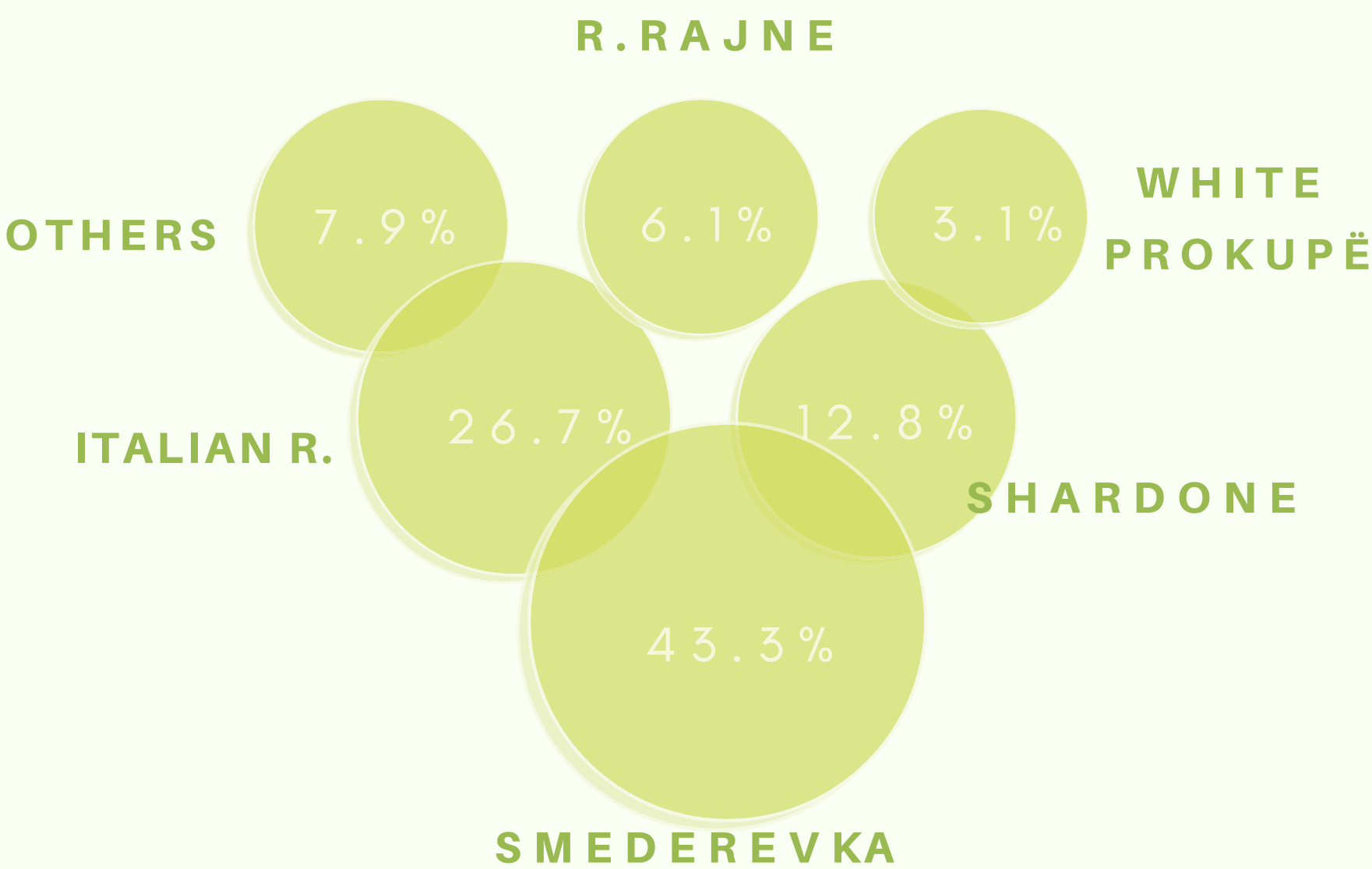
GRAPE VARIETIES FOR RED WINE

SURFACE PLANTED PER GRAPE VARIETY



GRAPE VARIETIES FOR WHITE WINE

SURFACE PLANTED PER GRAPE VARIETY



Data for 2020



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 12,000-15,000 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 always present and well formed. Detachment from the stalk a little difficult.

The bunch: Conical, medium in size, moderately compact to loose, with 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, curved between the ribs and the fluff with low to medium-low density between the leaf veins. Petiole slightly short or shorter than middle venation with 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 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.



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 national level also as table grapes.

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.

Yield ranges from 12,000-25,000 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.



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.

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.

Yield ranges from 10,000-15,000 kg/ha. Mixed pruning is recommended, 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 with 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.



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.

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

Chardonnay belongs to the group of low or medium yielding varieties ranging from 6,000-7,000 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.



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.

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

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 with Italia variety, 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 Rahovec and Suhareka.



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.

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

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.



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

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.

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

SUPPORT FOR GRAPE SECTOR

DIRECT PAYMENTS

Subsidies for vineyards through direct payments started for the first time in 2013, where all the farmers who cultivated land starting from 0.10 ha were subsidized.

In 2020 the area with vineyards continued to be subsidized with 1,000 €/ha while the area applied for subsidy was over 3,000 ha.

Direct payments for existing vineyards, 2016-2019

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Payment (€/ha)	1,000/400	1,000/500	1,000	1,000
Total amount paid (€)	2,117,978	2,266,235	2,580,250	2,988,810



RURAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

In the 2020-2021 program, the budget for support under the measure 101 (Investment in physical assets of Agricultural households) was 17.3 mil. €. For the grape sector under this measure in the 2020-2021 program were allocated **900,000 €**.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- Increasing the competitiveness of Kosovo agriculture and import substitution;
- Creation of new jobs in agriculture and rural areas;
- Supporting farmers in selected sectors, in order to be aligned with EU rules, standards, policies and practices;
- Supporting of economic and social development aiming at sustainable and inclusive growth, through farm development;
- Addressing the challenges of climate change through the use of renewable energy.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

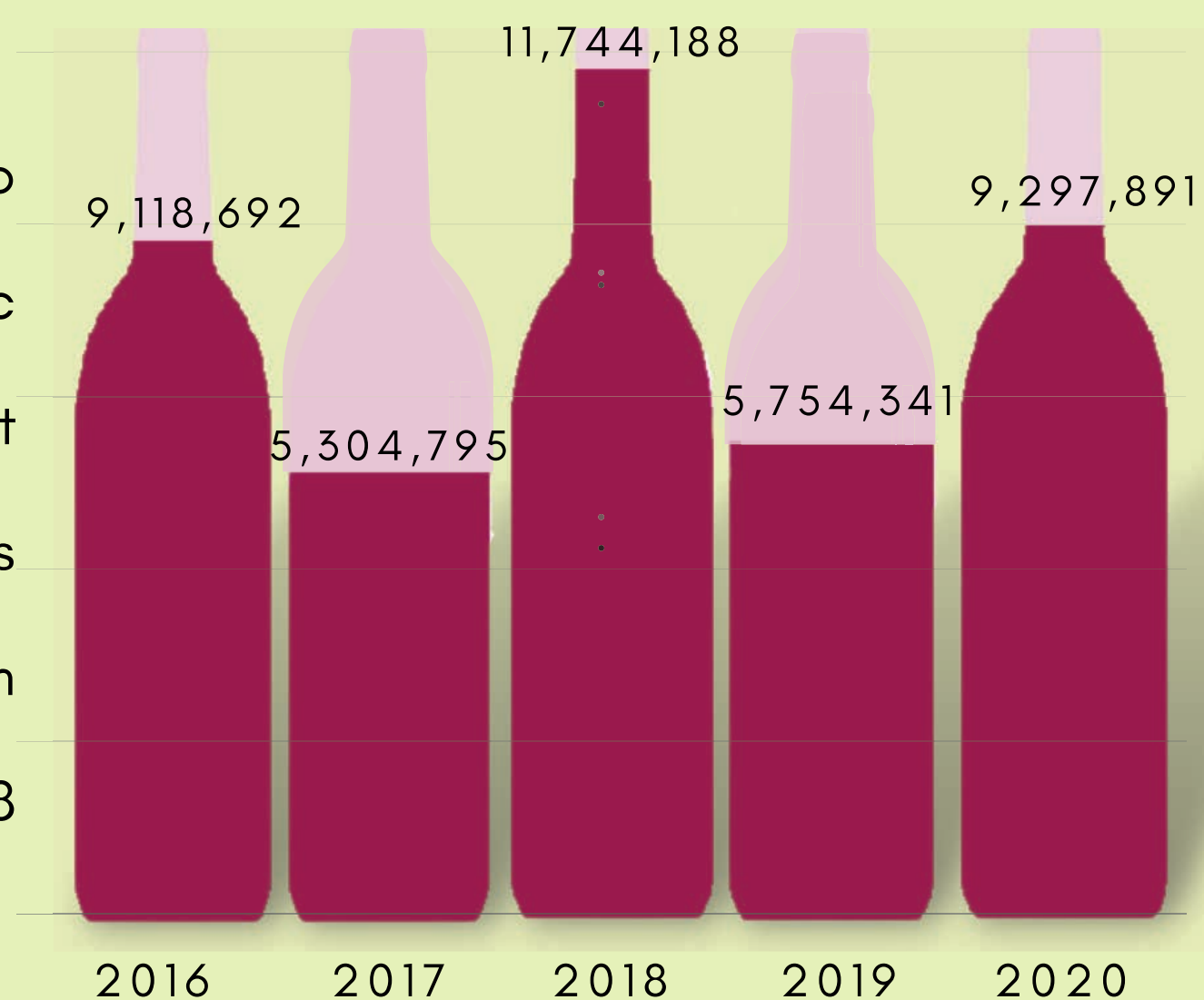
- Increased production of table grapes and wine grapes;
- Improving quality in order to meet national and EU standards;
- Modernization of farms through the use of quality seedlings and modern mechanization;
- Renewable energy production;
- Improving the linkages of farmers with buyers of their products.



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 CONSUMPTION

Wine consumption in Kosovo varies from year to year, averaging from 2.3 l to 3.2 l per capita within a year. This amount is relative depending on the events and situation that prevails in the country.

Total consumption

4,565,889 l

Per capita consumption

2.5 l

Data for 2020

Wine production

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.

The companies that lead with the production of red wine in 2020:



- "Stone Castle Vineyards&Winery" with **34%**
- "Sunny Hills" with **23%**
- "Biopak" with **14.5%**
- "Bodrumi i vjetër" with **11.5%**

The companies that lead with the production of white wine in 2020:



- "Stone Castle Vineyards&Winery" with **38.9%**
- "Sunny Hills" with **19.9%**
- "Ilirian Winery and Vineyards" with **16.8%**
- "Bodrumi i vjetër" with **9.8%**

WINE COMPANIES IN KOSOVO

ILIRIAN WINERY AND WINEYARDS
S U N N Y H I L L S
S U H A R E K A V E R A R I

BIOPAK.ARA WINE. *VINARIA MANITSEVIC*
M U J A . AGROKOSOVA HOLDING QMI
MILIJA JEVREMOVIC IP. B E S A W I N E R Y
I G O R V E C E V I C . C A N A W I N E
GZIM VUÇITËRNA BI. AGRO-ALF. B A H H A
S E F A . RAHOVECI. **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. **DEA**. RAHO WINE
RAHVERA AB.ASTRA - VERA
DARDANIA WINE. *AGRO VITA*. ALBANA SHEHU BI

VINICA BRKIC. *R E Z I D E N C A*
ALBOS. R I S O N S

DUALOS

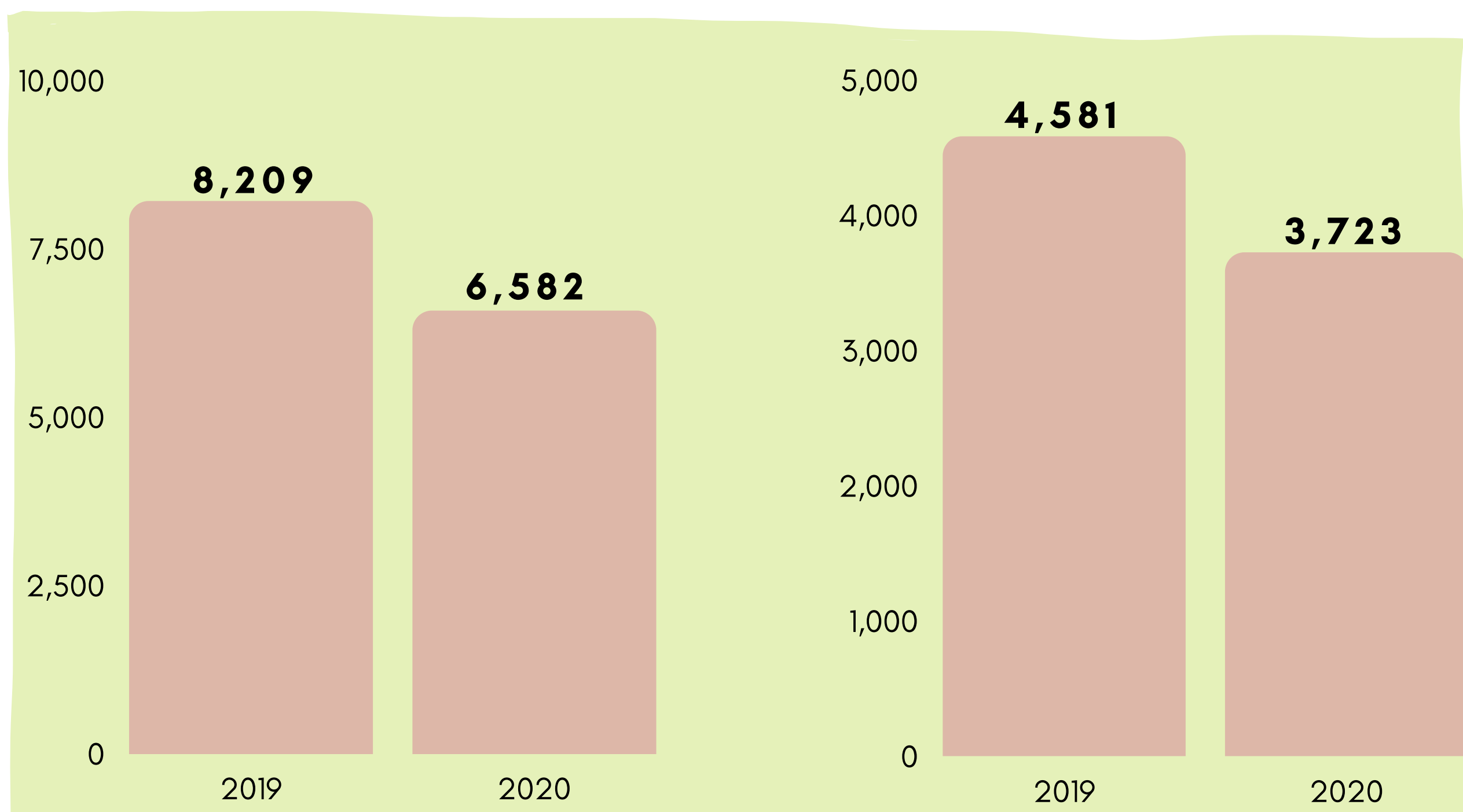
STONE CASTLE VINEYARDS & WINERY

BODRUMI I VJETER. *K O S O V A W I N E*

WINE TRADE

WINE EXPORT

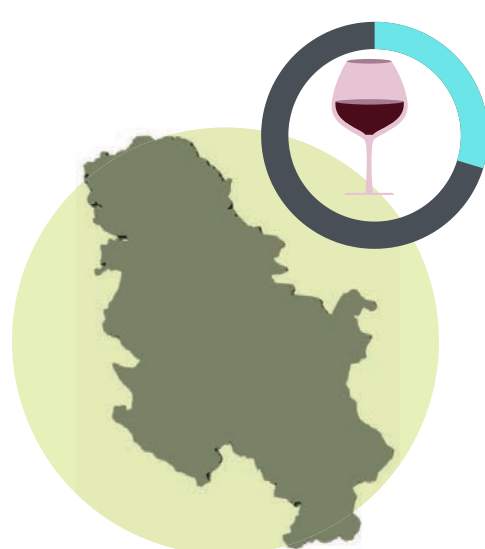
Wine export 2019-2020, in tons (left) and in '000€ (right)



WINE EXPORT BY COUNTRIES, 2020



CROATIA, 49.7%



SERBIA, 29.7%



ALBANIA, 14.7%



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA,
2.5%

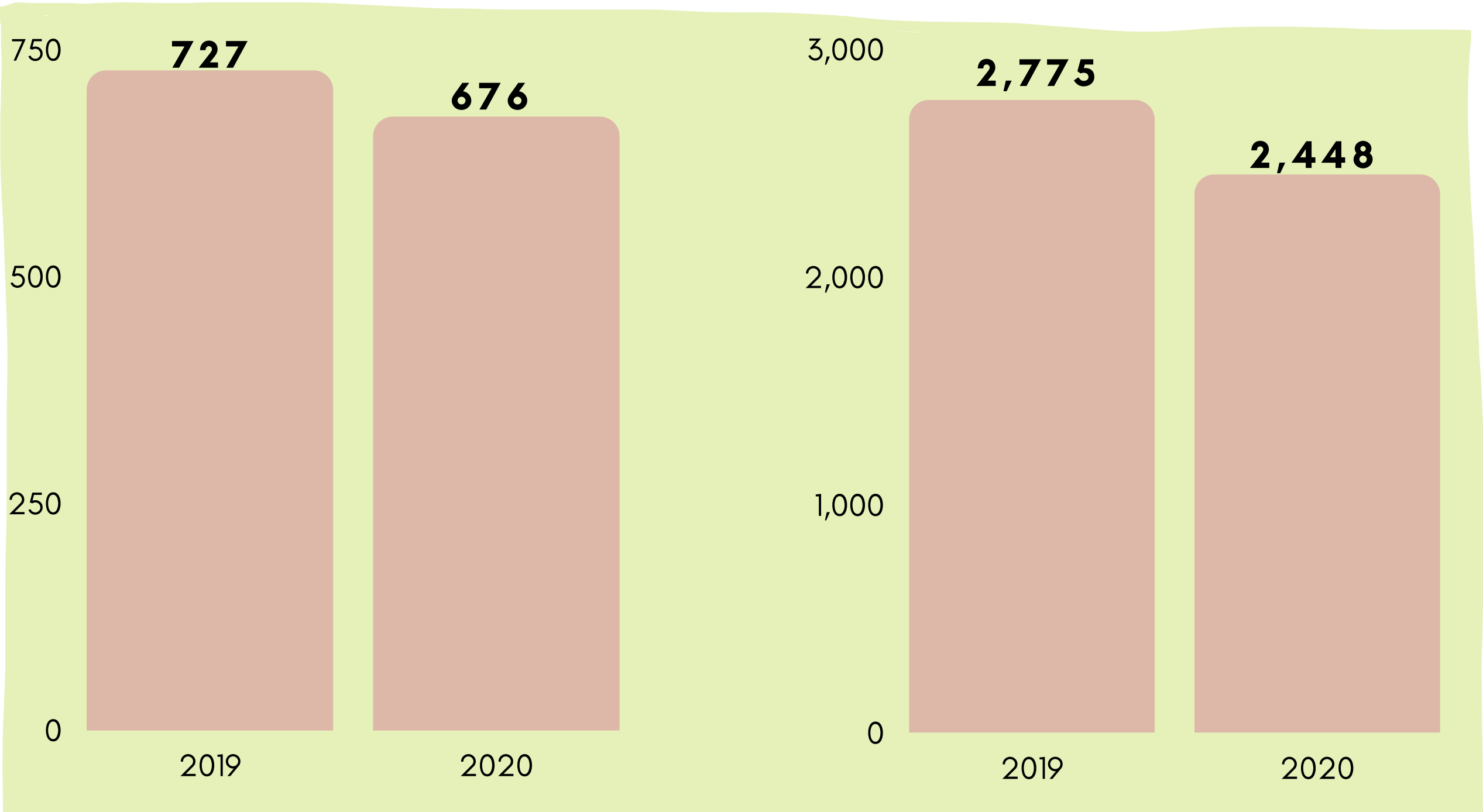


GERMANY, 1.2%

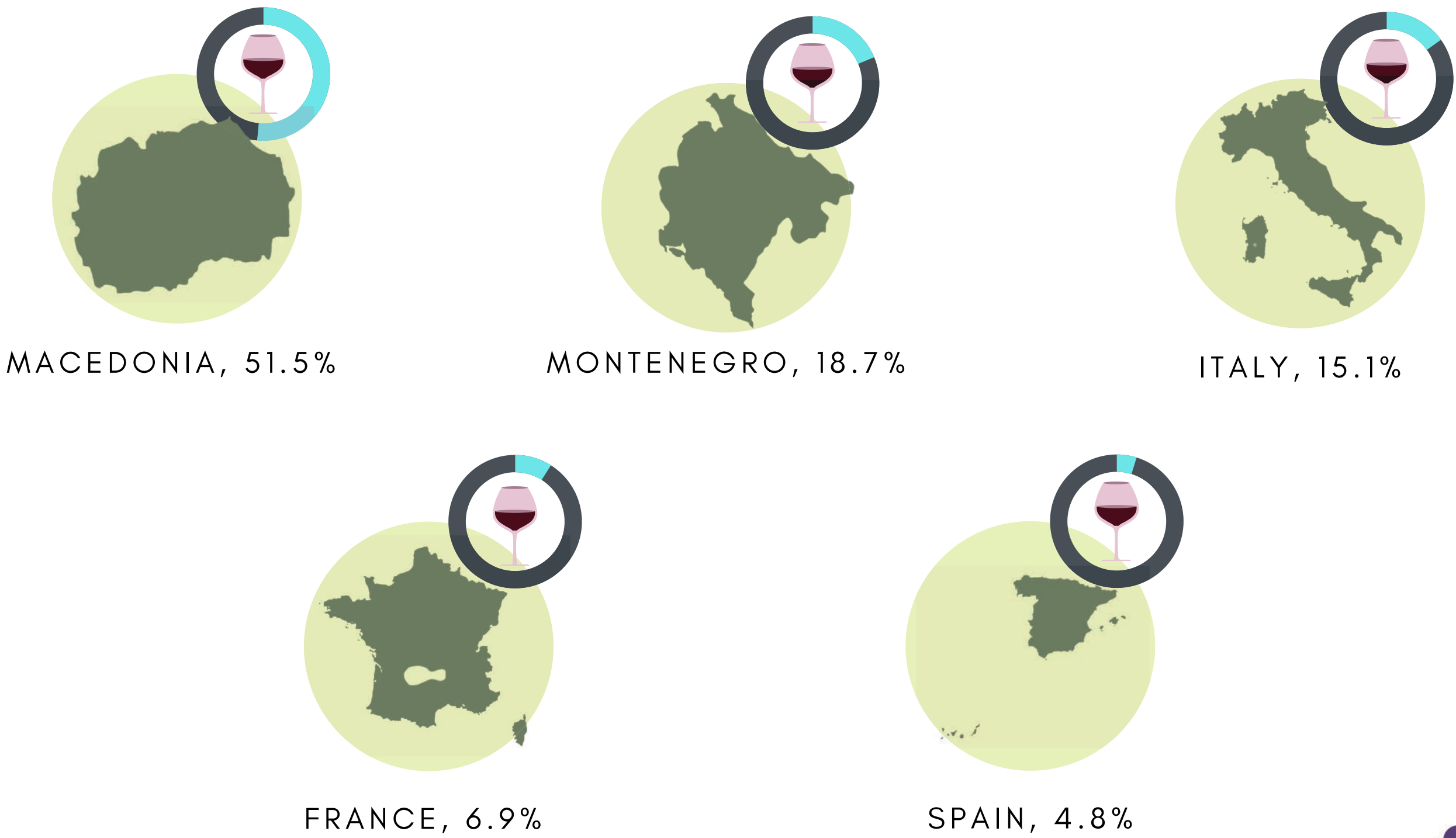
Others
2.2%

WINE IMPORT

Wine import 2019-2020, in tons (left) and in '000€ (right)



WINE IMPORT BY COUNTRIES, 2020



SUPPORT FOR WINE SECTOR

DIRECT PAYMENTS

Wine produced and officially declared was supported through direct payments for the first time in 2017. In 2020 wine production continued to be subsidized with 0.04 €/l and the amount applied for subsidy was about 6 mil. l.

Direct payments for wine, 2017-2019

	2017	2018	2019
Payment (€/l)	0.04	0.04	0.04
Total amount paid (€)	55,024	190,774	389,375

RURAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

In the 2020-2021 program, the budget for support under measure 103 (Investments in physical assets in the processing and marketing of agricultural products) was 6.8 mil. €. For the wine production sector within this measure in the 2020-2021 program were allocated 1 mil. €.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES





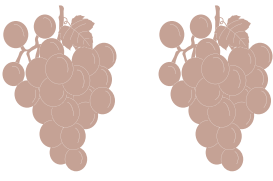







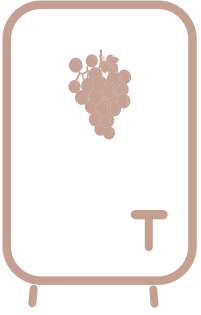


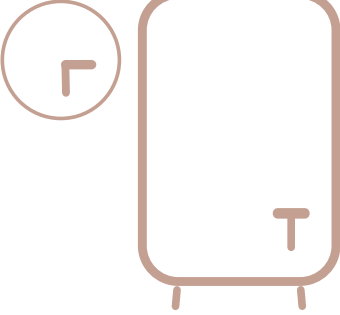



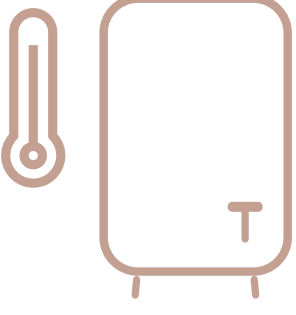

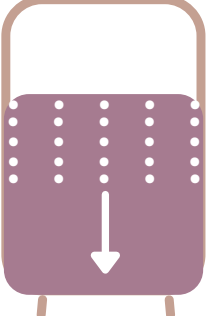




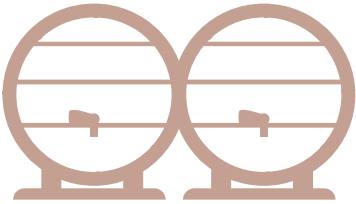



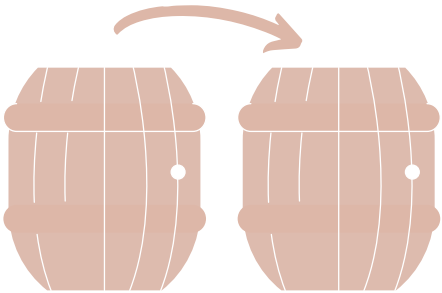




- Increasing the competitiveness of the agri-food sector and import substitution, through productivity increase and introducing new technologies and products;
- Increasing the safety and quality of products;
- Supporting enterprises in selected sectors, in order to be aligned with EU rules, standards, policies and practices and improvements in environmental protection, food safety and product quality, animal welfare and food chain traceability and waste management;
- Supporting economic and social development aiming at sustainable and inclusive growth, through farm development;
- Strengthening links with primary production;
- Addressing the challenges of climate change through the use of renewable energy.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Implementation of national and EU standards (hygiene, food safety, quality, etc.);
- Improvement of processing technology, as well as modernization of other ancillary facilities (storage/cooling depots) by introducing new equipment/technologies;
- Product diversification;
- Improvement of marketing;
- Improvement of waste management;
- Increase energy efficiency by investing in renewable energy production.

THE ART OF WINE TASTING

WINEMAKING TECHNIQUES

	 RED WINE	 ROSE	 DRY WHITE WINE	 SWEET WHITE WINE
 Sorting				
 Destemming and crushing			+Pressing	Pressed without destemming
 Maceration	According to the need and the year of harvest	Maceration for 12 hours or pressing		
 Setting		Setting only when the juice has macarated		
 Alcoholic fermentation	15-21 Days at 20-24 ° C	Fermentation at 18°-20°	12-15 Days at 18-20°C	
 Devatting and pressing				
 Malolactic fermentation			Optional	
 Racking				

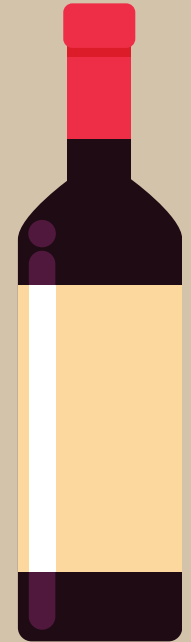
WINE MATH



1 GRAPE BUNCH = 1 GLASS
(150 ml)



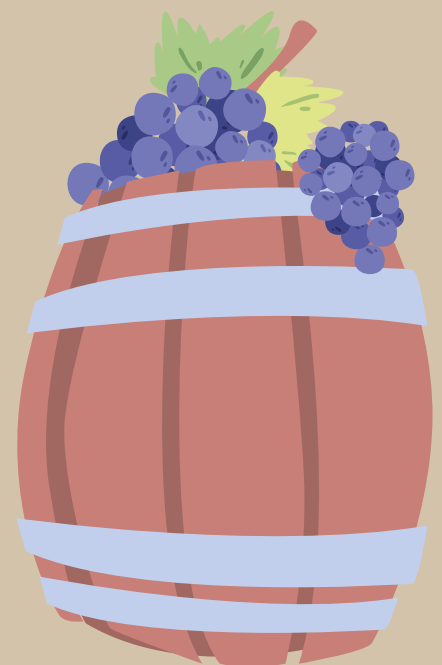
5 GLASSES = 1 BOTTLE
(750 ml)



12 BOTTLES = 1 CASE



25 CASES = 1 BARREL
(225 l)



1 BARREL = 30 VINES



4,000 VINES = 1 HA



WINE AND FOOD PAIRING

Combining wine with certain foods can completely transform the tastes and character of wine, so the combination of wine and food is very important.



Wine and food pairing



EVALUATION OF WINE'S SMELL AND TASTE

1



VISUAL EVALUATION

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

2



SMELL

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.

Evaluation of wine's taste

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

1

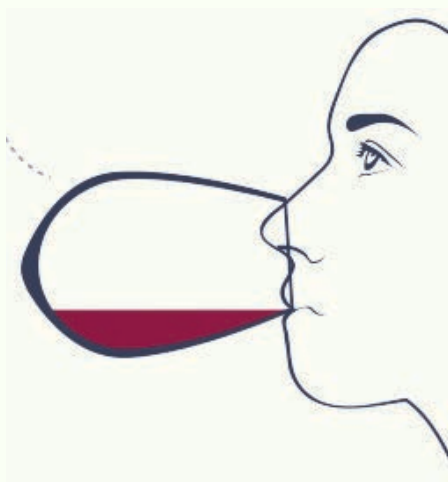
APPEARANCE, CLARITY AND COLOR

2

SMELLING, SPECIFIC AROMAS

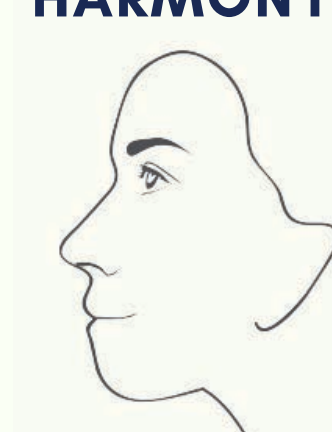
3

TASTE



4

EVALUATION, HARMONY



TYPES OF GLASSES AND BOTTLES FOR WINE

How much should we fill the glasses with wine?



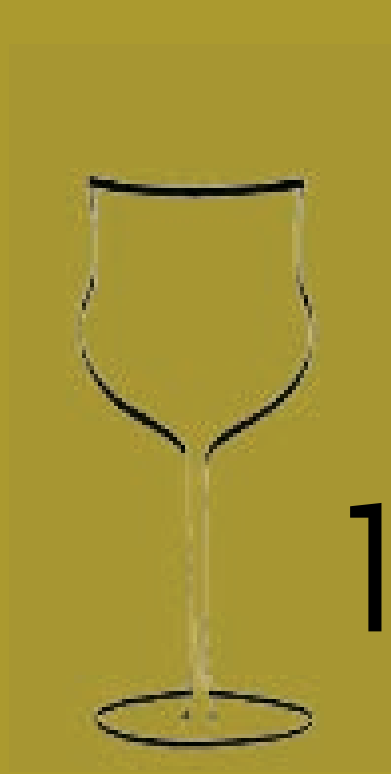
RED WINE



1 / 3



WHITE WINE



1 / 2

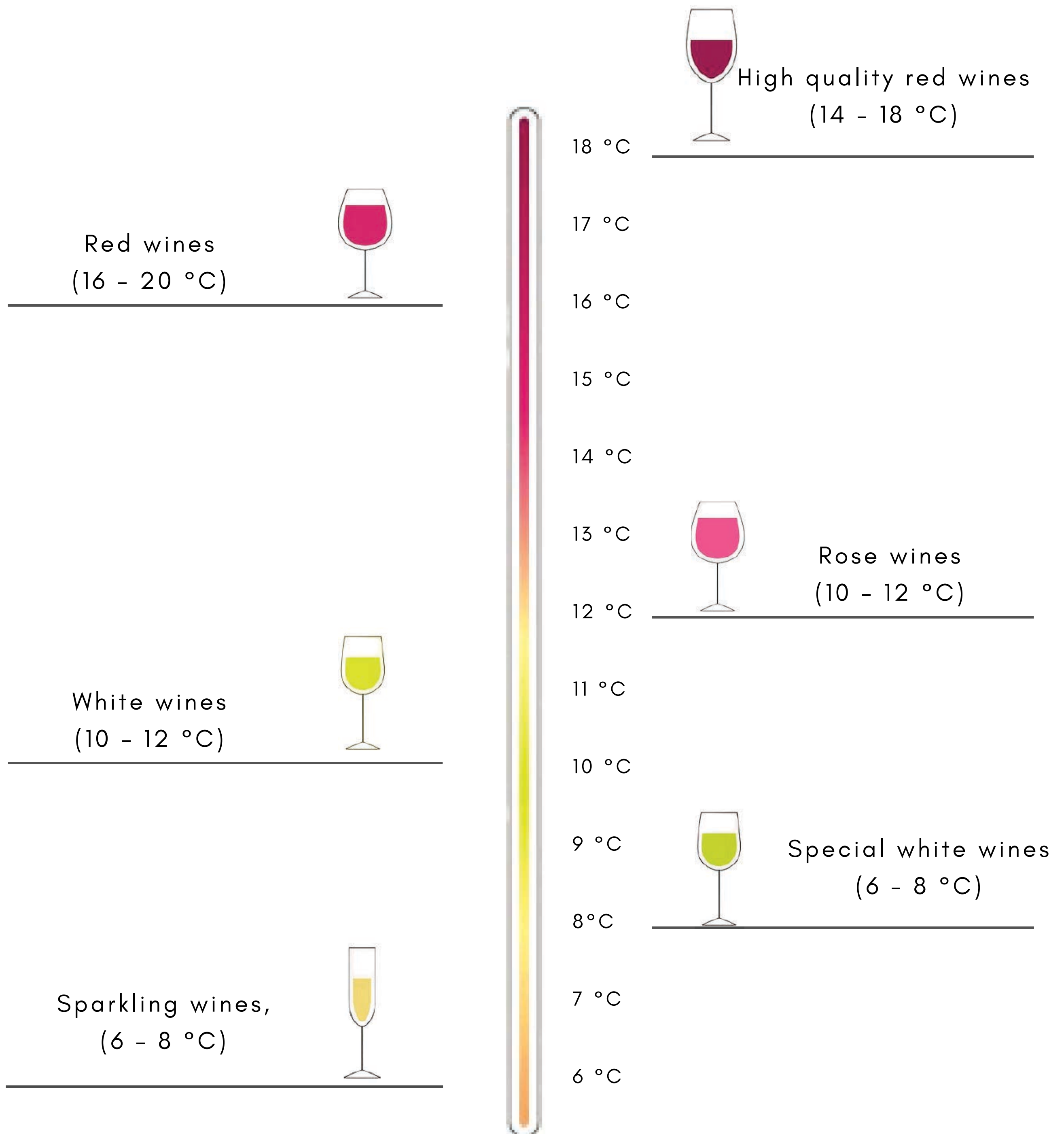


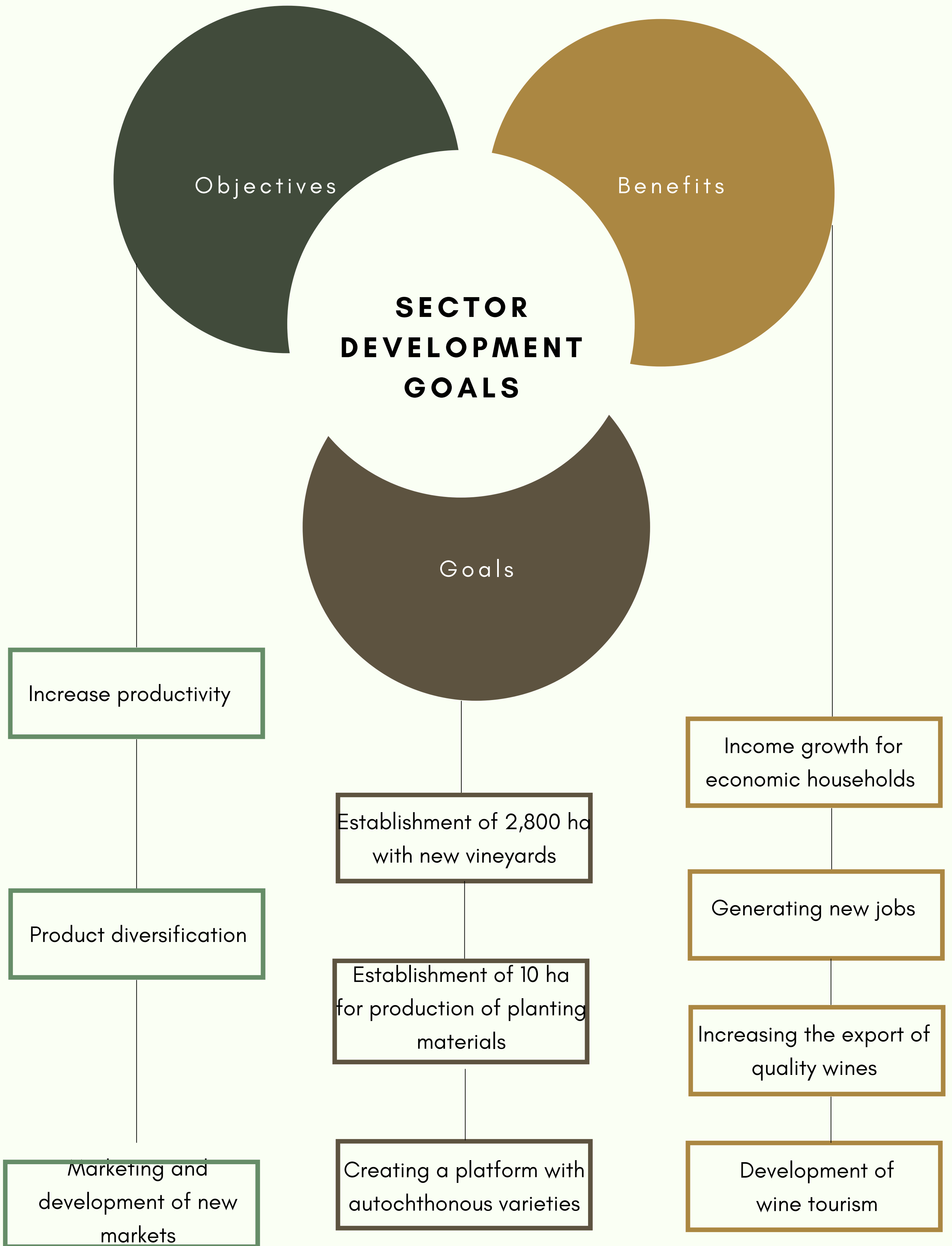
SPARKLING WINE



3 / 4

WINE SERVING TEMPERATURE





www.mbpzhr-ks.net



Caution! Alcohol abuse is harmful to health.