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BUSINESS MAPPING IN THE DUKAGJINI REGION

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INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND ARTS



BUSINESS MAPPING IN THE DUKAGJINI REGION

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>TAK</i>	<i>Trust Agency of Kosovo</i>
<i>PAK</i>	<i>Privatization Agency of Kosovo</i>
<i>BRAK</i>	<i>Business Registration Agency of Kosovo</i>
<i>I.B.</i>	<i>Individual Business</i>
<i>B.K.</i>	<i>Branch in Kosovo</i>
<i>ISA</i>	<i>Institute of Science and Arts</i>
<i>A.C.</i>	<i>Agricultural Cooperative</i>
<i>P.E.</i>	<i>Public Enterprise</i>
<i>S.E.</i>	<i>Social Enterprise</i>
<i>SME</i>	<i>Small and Medium Enterprises</i>
<i>L.P.</i>	<i>Limited Partnership</i>
<i>G.P.</i>	<i>General Partnership</i>
<i>ODK</i>	<i>Open Data Kosovo</i>
<i>CO</i>	<i>Corporation</i>
<i>L.L.C.</i>	<i>Limited Liability Company</i>
<i>HZU</i>	<i>“Haxhi Zeka” University</i>

INTRODUCTION

The business mapping process is an essential instrument for the harmonious and clear development of Higher Education Institutions, competent Ministries, local Governments, NGOs, lecturers, students and other actors involved in economic and social development. This process allows the identification and classification of all businesses operating in a given region, creating a detailed database that can be used for research, planning, decision-making and strategic development.

For Higher Education Institutions, especially including “Haxhi Zeka” University, the business mapping process is one of the important activities because it provides a clear overview of market needs and trends. This helps to improve curricula, making them more relevant to the demands of the labor market and preparing students with the skills and knowledge that are necessary for success in their future careers. Mapping can help identify opportunities for research collaborations and joint projects with industry.

Competent Ministries and Local Governments benefit from this process by getting a complete picture of the local and regional economy. This allows them to plan and implement effective economic and development policies. By having accurate and up-to-date data on businesses, ministries and local governments can create support programs that are more appropriate to help the growth and development of specific sectors of the economy.

It also enables them to monitor economic development and take appropriate measures to support local businesses.

NGOs, which often focus on economic development, can use business mapping to identify key needs and challenges of local communities. This enables them to create and implement programs that support small and medium-sized businesses, encourage innovation and promote sustainable development. Mapping helps NGOs develop effective intervention strategies that are based on real and verified data.

Educators and students benefit directly from this process, as it provides multiple opportunities for research based on concrete data. Educators can use mapping to develop research projects related to current business and economic needs, thus giving teaching a more practical and market-oriented approach. Students can engage in hands-on projects related to local businesses, gaining real-world experience and making important industry connections that will be valuable to their future careers.

It is true and indisputable that the business mapping process is a powerful tool that contributes to the economic and social development of a region. This process helps various actors - from governments and academic institutions to NGOs and students to take informed action supported by accurate data, ensuring that their strategies and policies are more effective and appropriate for community needs.

More specifically, the operation or business mapping activity in a certain region, such as the Dukagjini Region, carried out by the Institute of Science and Arts of the “Haxhi Zeka” University undoubtedly brings a series of important results that will contribute to the scientific, academic, economic and social development of this area. This process includes collecting and analyzing data on existing businesses, as well as identifying new opportunities for investment and development.

Economic dimension

Identification of the economic structure: With this process we consider that it will help to create a clear overview of the economic structure of the region. This includes categorizing businesses by sector, such as manufacturing, services, agriculture, industry, etc. Knowing this structure is key to understanding which sectors are more developed and which need further support.

Assessment of the potential for development: With this study, it was possible to identify the potential for economic development in the region. By analyzing the collected data, it is possible to identify areas where there is a lack of certain businesses and where there is room for new investments. This creates opportunities to attract new investors and create new jobs.

Improving infrastructure and services: The mapping results can and will be used to improve infrastructure and services in the region. If areas with a high concentration of businesses but with poor infrastructure are identified, authorities can invest in improving roads, energy, water and other essential services, which helps to increase the competitiveness and productivity of businesses.

Support for existing businesses: By having a complete overview of existing businesses, authorities can develop better support policies. This includes assistance with training, financing and other facilities that help businesses grow and stay competitive.

Planning and policy-making: The data gathered from the mapping process is essential for the formulation of development policies and strategies. They give the authorities a solid basis to make informed decisions aimed at improving the business climate and economic growth of the Dukagjini Region.

Therefore, it can be emphasized that the process of business mapping in a certain region like Dukagjini creates a powerful platform for sustainable economic development, based on a detailed and genuine analysis of the region’s potentials and challenges.

Academic dimension

The business mapping process is a very important tool in the field of academic development of a university, and in this case also for the “Haxhi Zeka” University. This process allows the university to establish closer ties with the economic community of the region, benefiting from detailed information about local businesses. This connection helps the university to adapt its academic and research programs to the real needs of the labor market and the local economy, making it easier for students of our institution to move from the academic world to the professional world.

For example, if a university identifies that the region has a large number of businesses in the information technology sector, it can develop new study programs, training courses and research laboratories that match the needs of this sector. In this way, the students of that university will be better prepared for the labor market, while the university contributes to the economic development of the region.

Additionally, the creation of business mapping will enable the university to create strategic partnerships with different businesses for research and innovation projects. These partnerships will not only strengthen the university’s research capacity, but also increase opportunities for funding and student involvement in real projects, making the teaching process more connected to industry best practices.

In addition, this data can be used to identify opportunities for incubation of new and innovative businesses within the university. This is important for creating a sustainable ecosystem of innovation and entrepreneurship, where new ideas of students and academic staff can be developed and commercialized with the help of existing businesses.

Certainly, business mapping helps the university contribute to the development of local and national policies to improve education and economic development. Having a clear understanding of the economic structure and labor market needs in the region, the university will be able to propose policies and initiatives that promote the sustainable and equitable development of the community, positively influencing the future of its students and general economy.

Scientific dimension

The business mapping process and the collection of their data are essential for the development of science at “Haxhi Zeka” University, but also for other Higher and Secondary Education Institutions. Undoubtedly, for the first time since its existence, this process has enabled the university to create a detailed and accurate database of local businesses, their sectors of activity, and the technological and innovative capacities they possess. These data are important for scientific research, as they provide academics and students with a clear picture of the areas where there is a need for innovation and scientific research, helping to determine the priorities and direction of research.

Moreover, the data collected from the business mapping will not only enable but also ensure the creation of productive collaborations between the university and the private sector. The university will use this data to identify potential partners for joint and applied research projects, thereby bringing in additional funding resources and opportunities for advanced research. Such collaborations not only strengthen the university's research capacities but also enhance its impact on the local community and beyond.

In the field of science development, data from local businesses will help the university create new academic programs and modules that reflect market needs. This means that students will have the opportunity to engage in research that has a direct impact on the economic and technological development of the region, thus increasing the practical value of their studies and the ability to find innovative solutions to real market challenges.

Additionally, the mapping process will serve as a catalyst for the development of interdisciplinary science within the university. By analyzing data collected from various industry sectors, the university can identify new areas for interdisciplinary research, where knowledge from different disciplines can be combined to create innovative and new solutions. This new approach to scientific research helps to enhance the quality and impact of research, resulting in more useful and applicable outcomes for society.

Therefore, it may be concluded that the process of business mapping and the collection of relevant data are essential for the development of science at the university. These activities ensure that scientific research is closely aligned with the real needs of the market and society, thereby helping to increase the university's impact in the field of science and innovation.

METHODOLOGY

The creation of a database with information about businesses in the Dukagjini Region has involved the collection and organization of a wide range of business details in this region. The database contains detailed information regarding the types of businesses, their specific activities, the number of employees, capital, and other important aspects. This database is structured in a way that allows for a detailed analysis of the business sector within the context of the Dukagjini Region study. The use of this database has enabled a better understanding of the economic structure of businesses in the region, including the identification of trends and key variables that influence their performance and development. The database was created using secondary data downloaded from the online source Open Data Kosovo (ODK) in 2023. Initially, a large volume of data was downloaded, including active, inactive, and dissolved businesses in the municipalities of the Dukagjini Region that were included in the analysis. Subsequently, understanding that the research sample consists of active businesses in the respective municipalities, the database was organized and adjusted in such a way that only the necessary and relevant information and data for the research are presented.

These data have been organized separately for each municipality to create the database and to allow easy access and analysis of the information. The data were downloaded over a one-week period, specifically from May 20th to 26th, while their organization and systematization continued until the end of June. After the creation of the final database, graphical visualization, interpretation, and comprehensive documentation of the data were also carried out. The database includes data on businesses covering the period from the year 2000 until June 2023.

During the data collection and the creation of the database for businesses in the Dukagjini Region, several limitations were encountered. Firstly, the availability and updating of data were limited in some sources, which extended the time required to secure the key information and data of interest for the research, affecting the accuracy and completeness of the analysis for the municipalities and businesses. Secondly, there was a lack of standardization in the format and structure of the collected data, which created challenges in comparing and analyzing them. Finally, the quality of the data was low in some cases.



RESEARCH PHASES

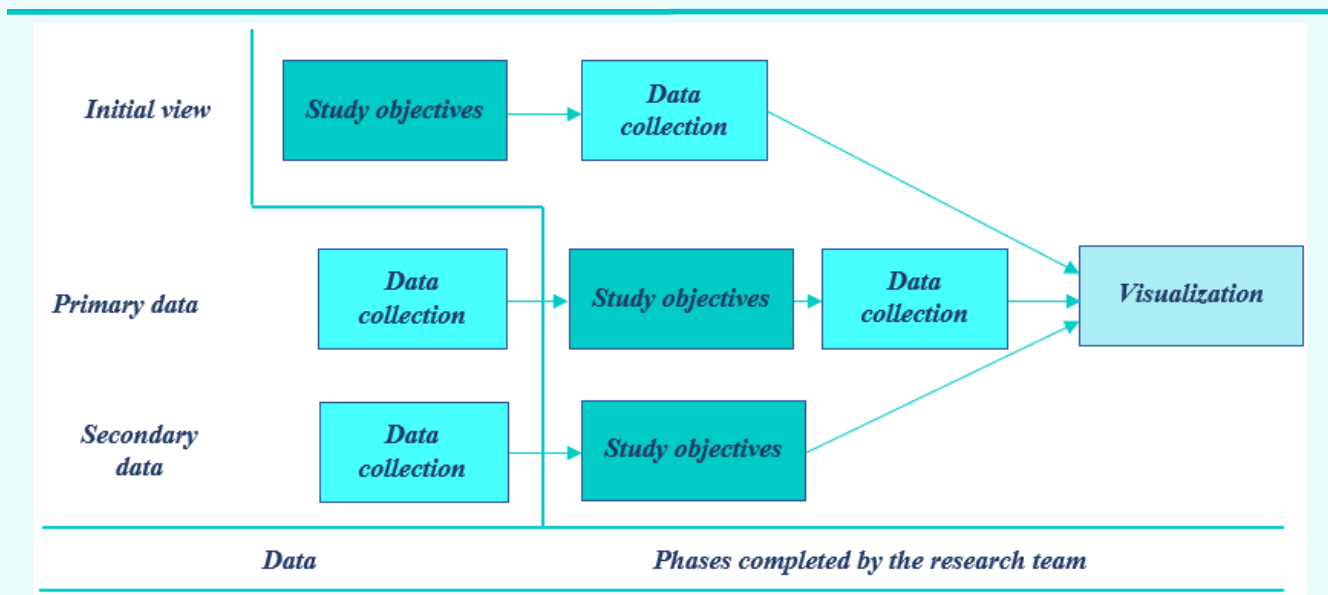
→ Interpretation and documentation of the visualized results to effectively present the findings and conclusions of the research.

The phases completed by the research team for the visualization of the study “Business Mapping in the Dukagjini Region include:

- Collection of secondary data related to businesses in the Dukagjini Region;
- Organization and analysis of the data to identify the characteristics and activities of businesses in the region;
- Creation of the database to allow easy access and analysis of the information;
- Graphical visualization of the results and trends identified from the analyses to determine the structure and developments in the business sector;

These phases have ensured a detailed focus on understanding the business economy in the Dukagjini Region through a coordinated and methodological effort, as presented in the figure below (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Research Phases



Source: ISA (2024)

DATABASE DESIGN

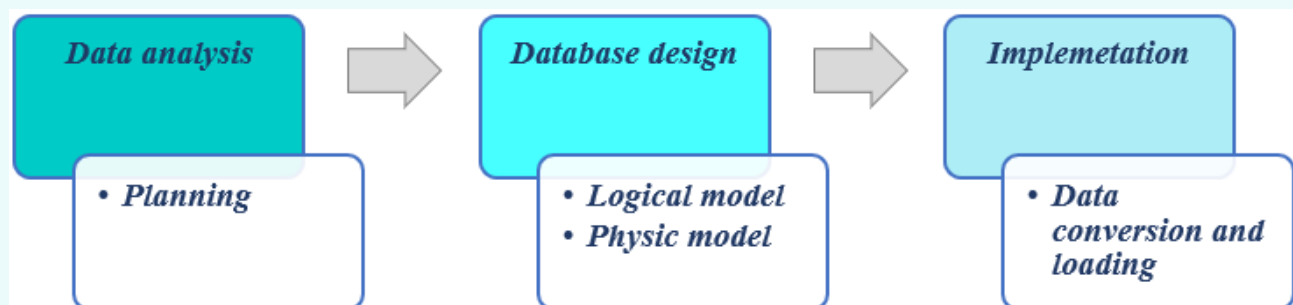
The database design was conceived to facilitate the design, development, implementation and maintenance of the data used in this research. The main objective of the database design for the study of businesses and their characteristics in the Dukagjin Plain is to create models of the logical and physical design of the proposed database system. The logical model focuses on data requirements and the data to be stored, regardless of physical considerations for their location and structure (Kleynhans, 2020). This is understood to have nothing to do with how the data is physically stored or where it is located on the physical system.

The database design cycle includes a series of phases that are followed during the database development process in general. The steps in this cycle are not necessarily followed in a straight sequence (Alam, 2021). The following figure (see Figure 2) lists each step for an overview of the database design process of this research.

- **Planning** - this phase of database design concepts is about planning the entire database development cycle.
- **Logical model** - this phase is about developing the database model based on the specific requirements. The entire design is on paper without any physical implementation or specific considerations.
- **Physical model** - this phase implements the logical model of the database by taking the physical implementation factors.
- **Data conversion and loading** - this phase of database design is about importing and converting the final data.

This development cycle provides a systematic and structured approach to database design, development and management.

Figure 2. Database design



Source: ISA (2024)

DATA PREPARATION AND VISUALIZATION

The secondary data was obtained from the data source Open Data Kosovo (2023), which provides free and open access for all to public information and databases. This platform is available in three languages: English, Serbian and Albanian and provides a wide range of structured and organized data that can be used for analysis, research and various uses. The results from this source are presented in an organized and general way, providing detailed information about each business.

It is important to note that the Open Data Kosovo platform, through the scraping techniques of the official website of the Business Registration Agency of Kosovo (BRAK), has collected and made the information publicly available. To analyze trends among various data, such as demographic, economic and geographic, the platform includes filters and visual representations of data, which has helped in gathering information about businesses in the Dukagjini Region and their characteristics. In terms of data visualization, there are general reports from which basic information was obtained, and using filters the data that was necessary for this research was processed.

In general, access to a wide range of data is provided for businesses, selecting the year and type of file of interest for research. This approach not only increases the usability of the platform, but also serves as a catalyst for informed decision-making and research efforts in various sectors (Open Data Kosovo, 2023).

The information obtained from Open Data Kosovo (2023) includes businesses and their characteristics in the following ten municipalities of the Dukagjini Region, which are: Peja, Deçan, Klina, Istog, Gjakova, Junik, Prizren, Rahovec, Suhareka and Malisheva. Information collected includes:

- *The number of businesses in each municipality,*
- *The type of businesses,*
- *The main activity of each business,*
- *The number of registered employees,*
- *Date of business registration, as well*
- *Other relevant demographic and economic information.*

TYPES OF BUSINESSES IN THE DUKAGJINI REGION

The municipalities of the Dukagjini Region constitute an area with a diverse range of businesses that contribute to the economic development of the region. This diversity in types of businesses significantly contributes to the development and progress of the local economy, creating opportunities for employment and economic growth. The organizational structure of these businesses varies from the simplest forms to more complex and organized ones, reflecting the needs and specifics of the local community. In the following, the main types of businesses operating in this region will be analyzed in more detail, providing a clear overview of their contribution to the local economy.

Therefore, the businesses in this region range from individual enterprises, where a single person is responsible for all aspects of the economic activity, to more complex entities such as joint-stock companies and public enterprises. Individual businesses and general partnerships offer flexibility and ease in management, while limited partnerships and limited liability companies provide greater protection for the invested capital. Public enterprises and social enterprises play a key role in providing essential public services and involving the community in economic activities. Corporates and agricultural cooperatives represent business organization forms that favor long-term growth and development by incorporating more stakeholders and resources into the local market. This diversity of business types reflects a dynamic and balanced economic ecosystem in this important region of Kosovo.

The following are specific definitions for each type of business active in the municipalities included in the analysis, namely:

Individual Business (I.B.) - is a person registered as an individual business who, with the purpose of profit, engages in legal activities in the form of a profession, including artistic craftsmanship, traditional craftsmanship, and artisanal work (Krasniqi, 2014, p. 226).

General Partnership (G.P.) - is a form of business organization where all partners are jointly and severally liable without limitation for the debts of the partnership (BRAK, n.d.).

Limited Partnership (L.P.) - is a form of business organization in which, in addition to “unlimited” partners (those who are jointly and severally liable without limitation for the debts of the partnership), there are also “limited” partners who are liable for the company’s obligations only up to the value of their contributions (BRAK, n.d.).

Limited Liability Company (L.L.C.) - is a form of company established by one or more legal entities and/or persons as members of the company, for the purpose of conducting a specific activity under a common business name. The company is liable for its obligations with all its assets, while no member of the company is personally liable with their own assets for the company’s obligations (Krasniqi, 2014, p. 209).

Public Enterprise (P.E.) - is an enterprise that carries out activities of general interest and is established by the state or the respective local self-government unit. This enterprise is founded primarily to ensure the continuous performance of an activity of general interest, to regularly meet the needs of users of products and services, to develop and advance the exercise of activities of general interest, as well as to ensure and unify the system and harmonize its development (Krasniqi, 2014, p. 224). Public enterprises are monitored by the Government and are organized as Corporates in accordance with the applicable law on commercial companies. All property interests in a public enterprise are represented by shares, and all these shares must be registered (BRAK, n.d.).

Social Enterprise (S.E.) - is an enterprise that operates entirely with social capital. These enterprises are privatized in a certain legal form of a company. The capital of a social enterprise is divided into shares or specific parts with nominal value and is registered in a register (Krasniqi, 2014, pp. 223-224).

Corporation (CO) - is a legal entity established by one or more legal entities and/or persons as shareholders, with the aim of carrying out a specific activity under a common name. Its initial capital is determined and divided into shares (Krasniqi, 2014, p. 216). In a corporation, shareholders are liable for all debts and other obligations with all of their assets and property. The company can be established and have one or more shareholders.

The minimum initial capital for this company is €10,000 (BRAK, n.d.).

Agricultural Cooperative (A.C.) - is a commercial company created by persons or legal entities, all of whom must be farmers contributing their private property to the share capital. The Agricultural Cooperative is established by at least five (5) farmers who are signatories to the obligations. The cooperative cannot be established or exist without capital. The capital is divided into shares of equal value, with a minimum value of €10. The director cannot be a member of the cooperative (BRAK, n.d.).

Branch of a Foreign Company - represents a foreign company that is a commercial entity, and upon registration in Kosovo, it is considered a branch but does not have a separate legal status. After registration, this branch has all the rights and obligations in accordance with the applicable law. The official name of this branch must include the full name of the foreign company, followed by "Branch in Kosovo" or the abbreviation "B.K." (BRAK, n.d.).

Other Enterprises Under the Jurisdiction of the TAK (Trust Agency of Kosovo, the predecessor of the PAK - Privatization Agency of Kosovo) - are social and public enterprises in Kosovo that are subject to the supervision and administration of the TAK. The TAK is responsible for preserving and increasing their value, ensuring their business sustainability, and ensuring good governance.

In the following, the business statistics by type are presented in detail for the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. Table 1 provides a comprehensive and clear overview of the distribution of businesses in these municipalities, categorizing them into various types such as commercial, manufacturing, services, and others. The analysis of these statistics helps in understanding the structure of different sectors and in identifying important economic trends at the local level.

Table 1. Business statistics by type in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis

Business statistics by type in the 10 municipalities											
	Individual business	General partnership	Limited liability company	Branch of a foreign company	Public enterprise	Social enterprise	Corporation	Other enterprises under the jurisdiction of the TAK	Limited partnership	Agricultural cooperative	Total
Peja	3,479	41	1,930	7	1	0	7	0	0	2	5,467
Deçan	701	6	322	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1,033
Klina	861	7	534	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	1,409
Istog	1,009	4	510	1	0	0	9	0	0	6	1,539
Junik	34	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
Gjakova	3,354	21	1,123	3	0	0	10	5	0	1	4,517
Rahovec	1,326	3	507	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1,838
Suhareka	2,931	16	1,526	11	0	0	5	0	0	6	4,495
Prizren	6,027	57	2,421	27	0	1	6	0	1	6	8,546
Malisheva	1,036	3	506	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	1,550
Total	20,758	158	9,417	51	1	2	43	5	1	30	30,466

Source: Open Data Kosovo (2023), adapted and modified by ISA

According to the results presented in Table 1, it can be observed that:

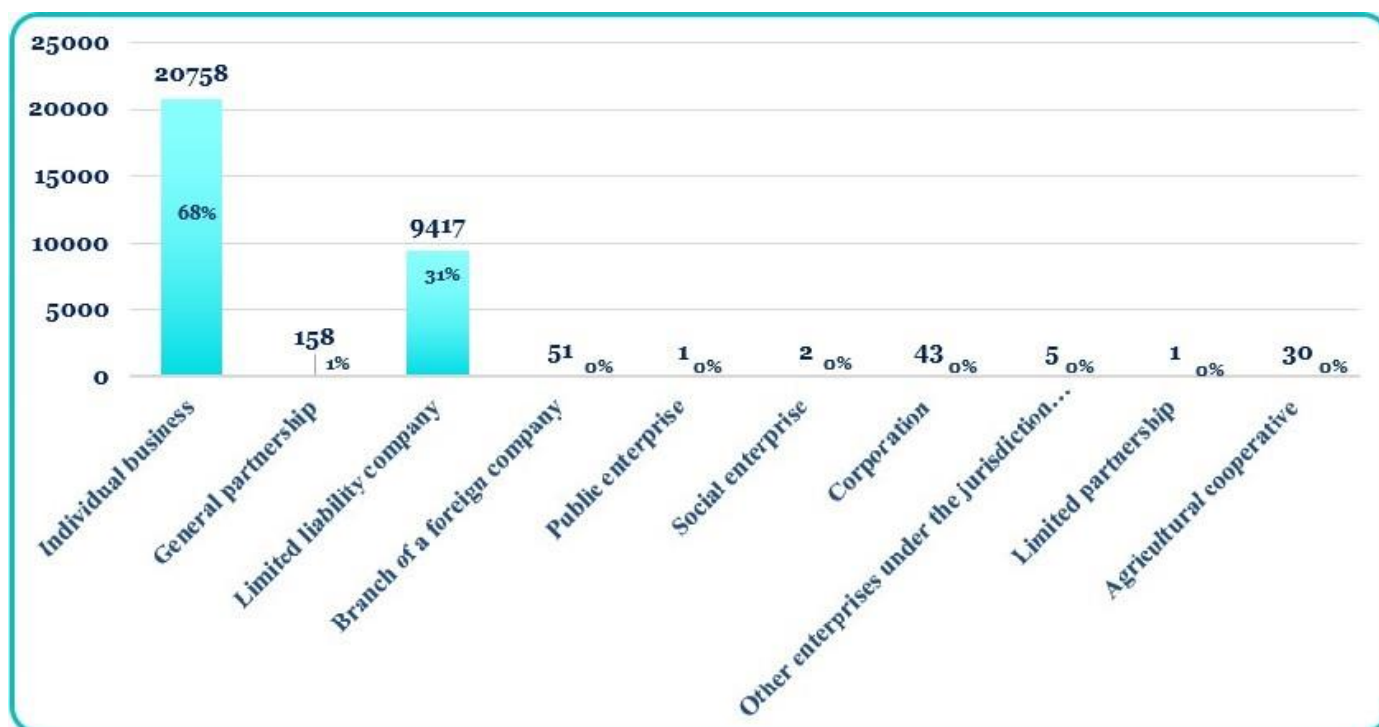
- In the Municipality of Peja, there is a total of 5,467 active businesses. Of these, 3,479 businesses are registered as “Individual Businesses”, 41 businesses as “General Partnerships”, 1,930 businesses as “Limited Liability Companies”, 7 businesses as “Branch of a Foreign Company”, 1 business as a “Public Enterprise”, 7 businesses as “Corporations”, and 2 businesses as “Agricultural Cooperatives”.
- In the Municipality of Deçan, there is a total of 1,033 active businesses. Of these, 701 businesses are registered as “Individual Businesses”, 6 businesses as “General Partnerships”, 322 businesses as “Limited Liability Companies”, 1 business as a “Branch of a Foreign Company”, 2 businesses as “Corporations”, and 1 business as an “Agricultural Cooperative”.
- In the Municipality of Klina, there is a total of 1,409 active businesses. Of these, 861 businesses are registered as “Individual Businesses”, 7 businesses as “General Partnerships”, 534 businesses as “Limited Liability Companies”, 1 business as a “Social Enterprise”, and 6 businesses as “Agricultural Cooperatives”.
- In the Municipality of Istog, there is a total of 1,539 active businesses. Of these, 1,009

businesses are registered as “Individual Businesses”, 4 as “General Partnerships”, 510 as “Limited Liability Companies”, 1 as a “Branch of a Foreign Company”, 9 as “Corporations”, and 6 as “Agricultural Cooperatives”.

- In the Municipality of Junik, there is a total of 72 active businesses. Of these, 34 businesses are registered as “Individual Businesses”, and 38 as “Limited Liability Companies”.
- In the Municipality of Gjakova, there is a total of 4,517 active businesses. Of these, 3,354 businesses are registered as “Individual Businesses”, 21 as “General Partnerships”, 1,123 as “Limited Liability Companies”, 3 as “Branches of Foreign Companies”, 10 as “Corporates”, 5 as “Other Enterprises under the Jurisdiction of TAK”, and 1 as an “Agricultural Cooperative”.
- In the Municipality of Rahovec, there is a total of 1,838 active businesses. Of these, 1,326 businesses are registered as “Individual Businesses”, 3 as “General Partnerships”, 507 as “Limited Liability Companies”, 1 as a “Corporation”, and 1 as an “Agricultural Cooperative”.
- In the Municipality of Suhareka, there is a total of 4,495 active businesses. Of these, 2,931 businesses are registered as “Individual Businesses”, 16 as “General Partnerships”, 1,526 as “Limited Liability Companies”, 11 as “Branches of Foreign Companies”, 5 as “Corporations”, and 6 as “Agricultural Cooperatives”.
- In the Municipality of Prizren, there is a total of 8,546 active businesses. Of these, 6,027 businesses are registered as “Individual Businesses”, 57 as “General Partnerships”, 2,421 as “Limited Liability Companies”, 27 as “Branches of Foreign Companies”, 1 as a “Social Enterprise”, 6 as “Corporations”, 1 as a “Limited Partnership”, and 6 as “Agricultural Cooperatives”.
- In the Municipality of Malisheva, there is a total of 1,550 active businesses. Of these, 1,036 businesses are registered as “Individual Businesses”, 3 as “General Partnerships”, 506 as “Limited Liability Companies”, 1 as a “Branch of a Foreign Company”, 3 as “Cororations”, and 1 as an “Agricultural Cooperative”.

In the following, the statistics of businesses by type in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis will be examined in detail through visual graphics. These graphs provide a clear and structured summary of the data, illustrating the distribution and categorization of businesses across different categories at the local level. The graphs will assist in analyzing trends and highlighting differences between municipalities, offering a comprehensive overview of the economic structure and activity in these areas.

Graph 1. Business statistics by type in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



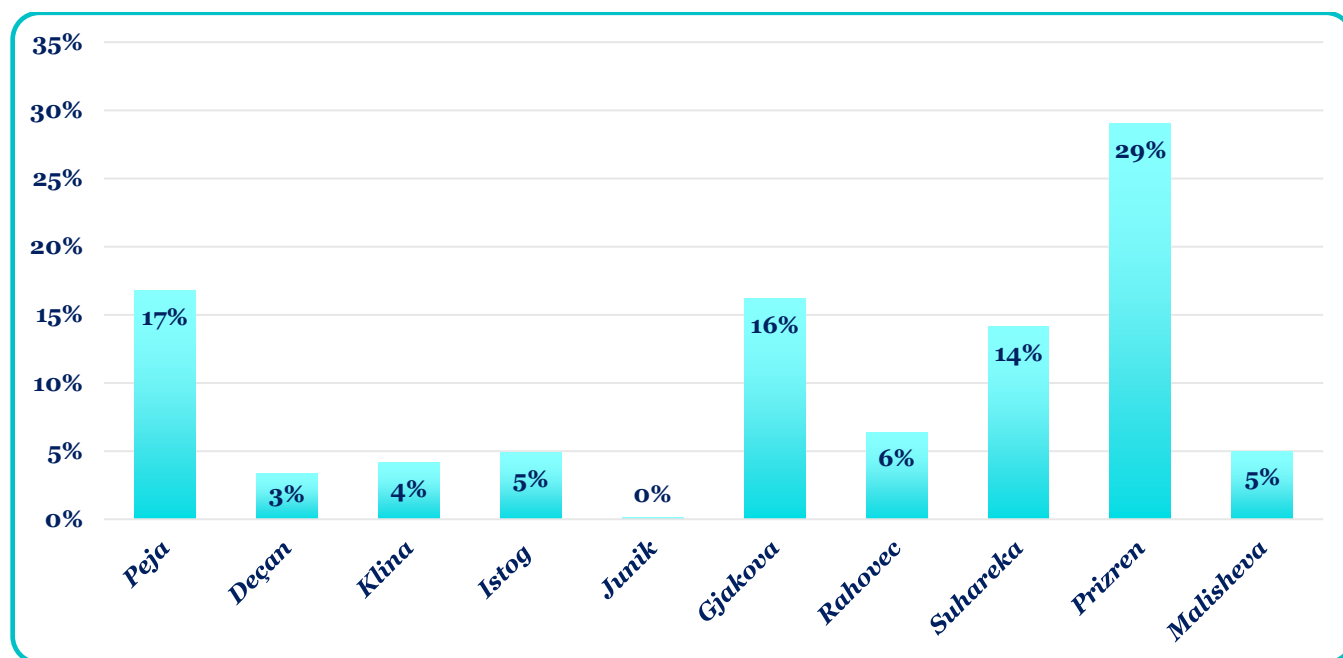
Source: ISA (2024)

Referring to Table 1 and Graph 1, it is evident that the total number of registered businesses in the 10 municipalities of the Dukagjini Region included in the analysis is 30,466. Of these, 20,758 businesses are registered as “Individual Business”, 158 businesses are registered as “General Partnership”, 9,418 businesses are registered as “Limited Liability Company”, 51 businesses are registered as “Branch of a Foreign Company”, 1 business is registered as a “Public Enterprise”, 2 businesses are registered as “Social Enterprise”, 43 businesses are registered as “Corporations”, 5 businesses are registered as “Other Enterprises under the jurisdiction of TAK”, 1 business is registered as a “Limited Partnership”, and 30 businesses are registered as “Agricultural Cooperatives”.

Note: These data provide a clear overview of the business structure and help identify the key characteristics of economic activity in these municipalities. Analyzing these statistics is essential for understanding the distribution and diversity of business sectors in the Dukagjini Region.

In the following, the statistics of businesses by type will be presented for all municipalities together, in order to provide a complete and comparable overview of the distribution and diversification of businesses at the regional level, helping to identify trends and opportunities for economic development in this area.

Graph 2. Business statistics by type “Individual Business” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



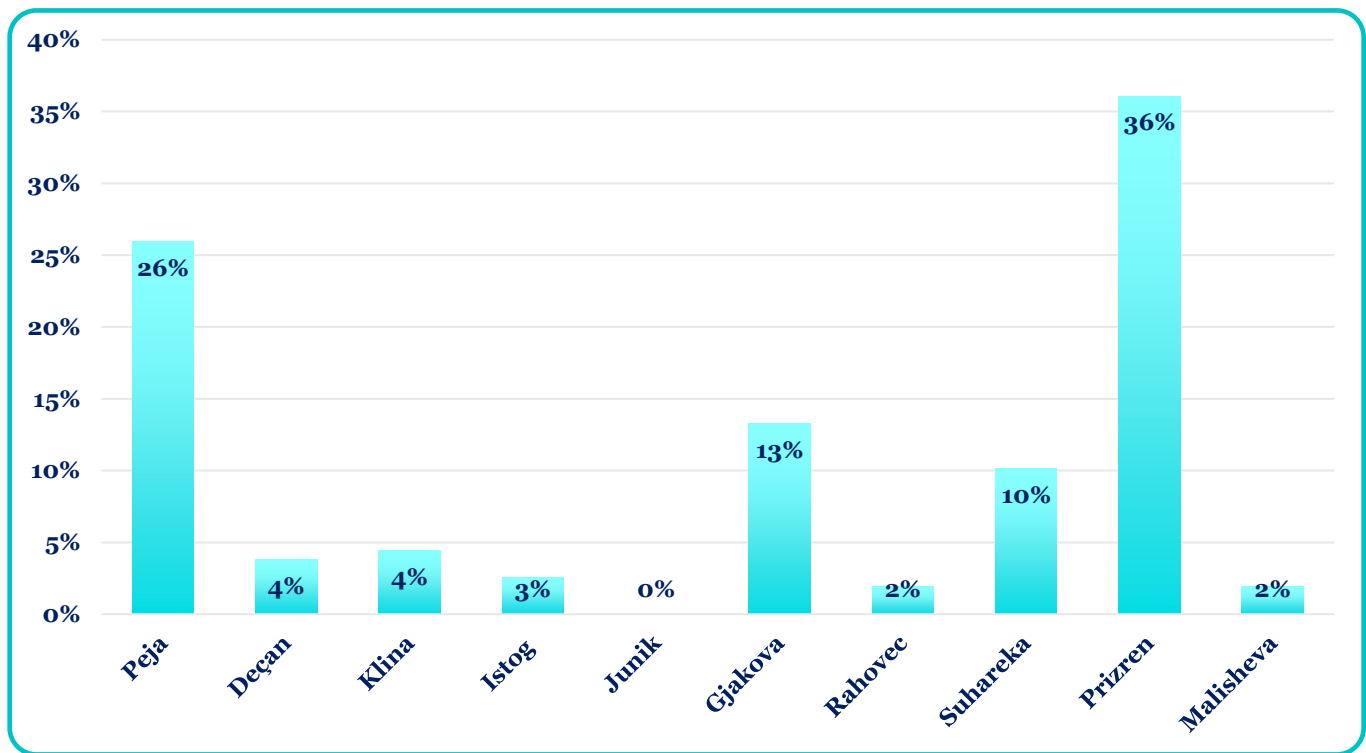
Source: ISA (2024)

In accordance with Graph 2, it is observed that the number of individual businesses varies from one municipality to another. In the municipality of Peja, 3,479 individual businesses are registered, accounting for 17% of the total. In the municipality of Deçan, the number of individual businesses is 701, or 3% of the total. The municipality of Klina has 861 registered individual businesses, representing 4% of the total. In Istog, 1,009 individual businesses are registered, making up 5% of the total. The municipality of Junik has only 34 businesses of this type, constituting 0% of the total. In Gjakova, the number of individual businesses is 3,354, or 16% of the total. Rahovec has 1,326 registered individual businesses, accounting for 6% of the total. Suhareka has 2,931 businesses of this type, representing 14% of the total. In Prizren, 6,027 individual businesses are registered, making up 29% of the total. Finally, in Malisheva, 1,036 individual businesses are registered, representing just 5% of the total.

As can be observed, the municipality of Prizren has the highest number of “Individual Business” types, followed by the municipalities of Peja, Gjakova, and Suhareka. In these municipalities, the number of individual businesses is also relatively high, indicating a strong tendency for this type of economic activity in the region.

Note: *This uneven distribution suggests an unequal spread of individual businesses at the local level, which may reflect factors such as economic opportunities, local policies, and infrastructural capacities in these areas.*

Graph 3. Business statistics by type “General Partnership” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



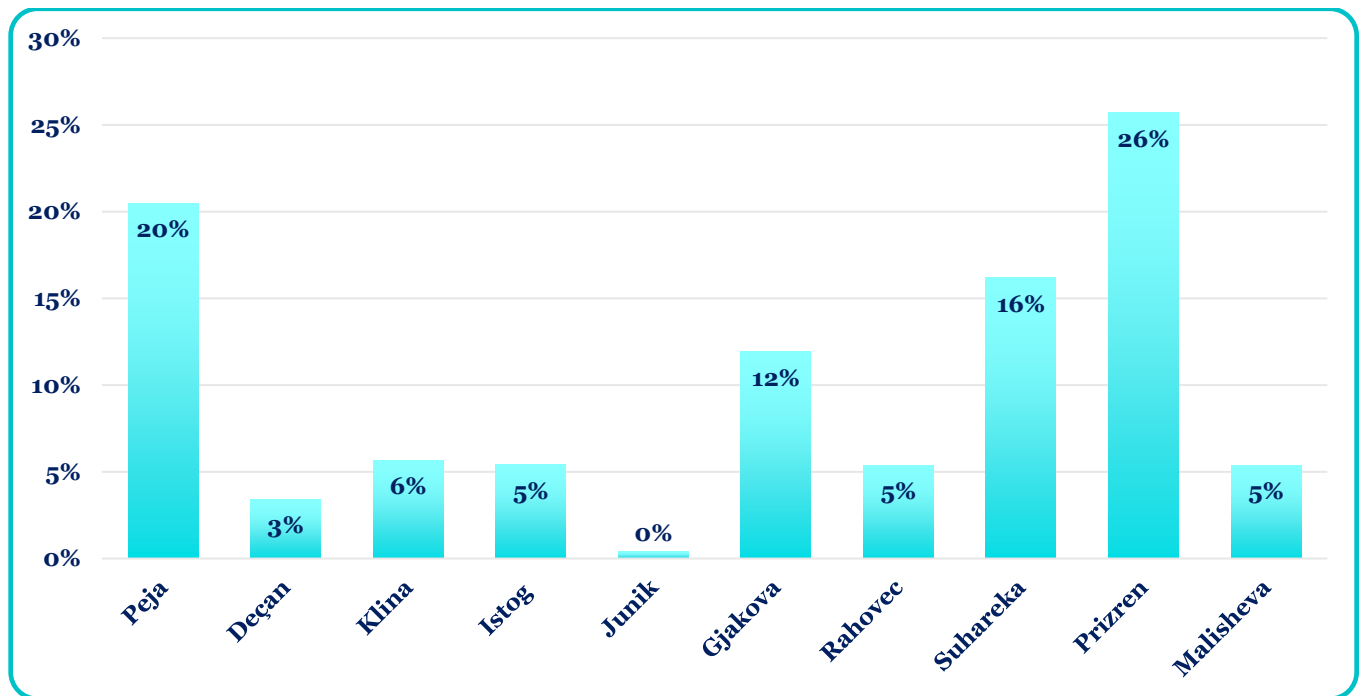
Source: ISA (2024)

In accordance with Graph 3, it is observed that the distribution of “General Partnership” type businesses varies among the municipalities. In the municipality of Peja, 41 businesses of this type are registered, accounting for 26% of the total. In the municipality of Deçan, there are 6 businesses, representing 4% of the total. In Klina, 7 “General Partnership” businesses are registered, making up 4% of the total. The municipality of Istog has 4 businesses of this type, representing 3% of the total. In Junik, there are no registered “General Partnership” businesses, reflecting 0% of the total. In Gjakova, 21 businesses of this type are registered, accounting for 13% of the total. Rahovec has 3 “General Partnership” businesses, comprising 2% of the total. In Suhareka, there are 16 businesses of this type, making up 10% of the total. Prizren has registered 57 “General Partnership” businesses, which represent 36% of the total. Finally, in Malisheva, 3 businesses of this type are registered, also accounting for 2% of the total.

In the category of “General Partnership” businesses, the municipality of Prizren has the highest number of registered businesses, followed by the municipality of Peja. In these municipalities, the number of businesses of this type is also relatively high, indicating a strong tendency for this type of economic activity in the region.

Note: *Overall, trends indicate that some municipalities have a high level of activity in the form of “General Partnership”. This suggests that these areas may offer greater support for this type of business, possibly due to a more favorable investment climate, support from local institutions, or a higher awareness of the benefits of this model.*

Graph 4. Business statistics by type “Limited Liability Company” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



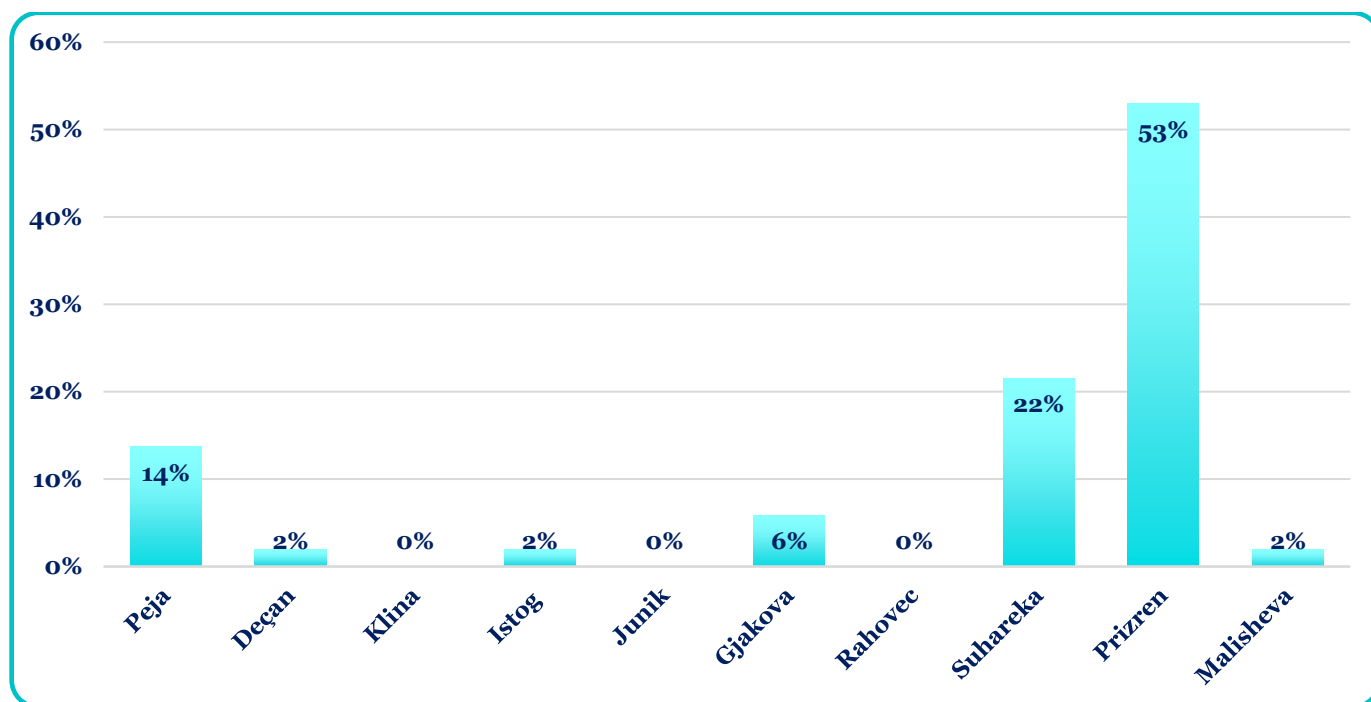
Source: ISA (2024)

In accordance with Graph 4, the number of “Limited Liability Company” businesses varies among the municipalities. In Peja, 1,930 businesses of this type are registered, accounting for 20% of the total. In Deçan, there are 322 “Limited Liability Company” businesses, representing 3% of the total. Klina has 534 businesses of this type, making up 6% of the total. The municipality of Istog has 510 “Limited Liability Company” businesses, which constitute 5% of the total. In Junik, the number of businesses of this type is 38, representing 0% of the total. In Gjakova, 1,123 “Limited Liability Company” businesses are registered, comprising 12% of the total. Rahovec has 507 businesses of this type, accounting for 5% of the total. Suhareka has 1,526 businesses of this type, representing 15% of the total. Prizren has 2,421 registered “Limited Liability Company” businesses, making up 26% of the total. Finally, in Malisheva, 506 businesses of this type are registered, also representing 5% of the total.

In the category of “Limited Liability Company” businesses, the municipality of Prizren has the highest number of registered businesses, followed by Peja and Suhareka. In these municipalities, the number of businesses of this type is also relatively high, indicating a strong trend for this type of economic activity in the region.

Note: Ultimately, it is observed that the distribution of “Limited Liability Company” businesses varies significantly among municipalities. Some municipalities have high numbers of these businesses, reflecting strong support and opportunities for economic development. In contrast, municipalities with lower numbers may require additional support and policy development to encourage this type of business.

Graph 5. Business statistics by type “Branch of a Foreign Company” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



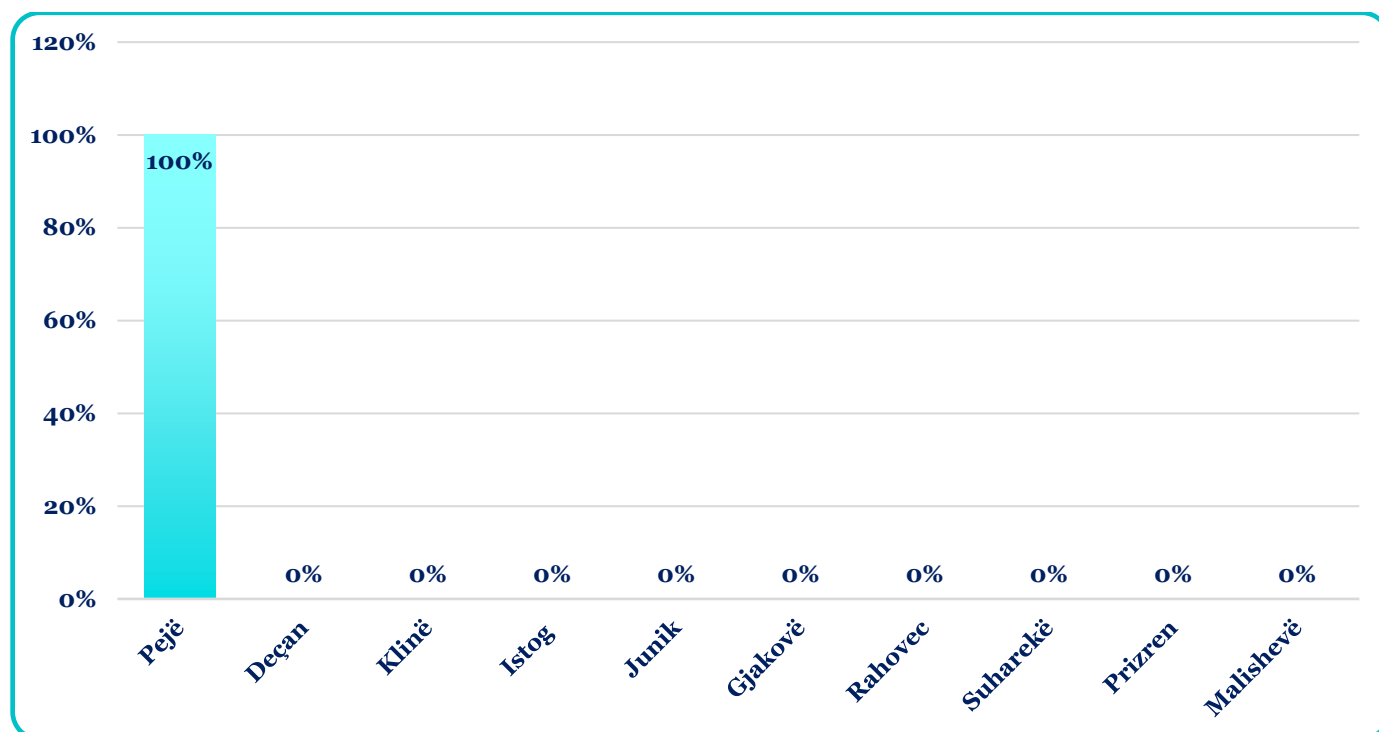
Source: ISA (2024)

Referring to Graph 5, it is observed that in the municipality of Peja, a total of 7 businesses of the type “Branch of a Foreign Company” have been registered, representing 14% of the total. In the municipality of Deçan, a total of 1 business of this type has been registered, representing 2% of the total. In the municipalities of Klina and Junik, no businesses of this type have been registered. In the municipality of Istog, a total of 1 business has been registered, representing 2% of the total. In the municipality of Gjakova, a total of 3 businesses of the type “Branch of a Foreign Company” have been registered, representing 6% of the total. In the municipality of Rahovec, no businesses of this type have been registered. In the municipality of Suhareka, 11 businesses have been registered, representing 22% of the total. In the municipality of Prizren, a total of 27 businesses of the type “Branch of a Foreign Company” have been registered, representing 53% of the total. Meanwhile, in the municipality of Malisheva, 1 business of this type has been registered, representing 2% of the total.

In the category of businesses of the type “Branch of a Foreign Company,” the municipality of Prizren has the highest number of registered businesses, followed by the municipality of Suhareka. In these municipalities, the number of businesses of this type is also relatively high, reflecting a strong trend for this type of economic activity in the region.

Note: It can be concluded that the distribution of businesses of the type “Branch of a Foreign Company” varies significantly between municipalities. While some municipalities show a strong tendency for foreign investment, in others the number of businesses of this type is very low or negligible. This suggests the need for stronger strategies to encourage this type of economic activity.

Graph 6. Businesses statistics by type “Public Enterprise” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



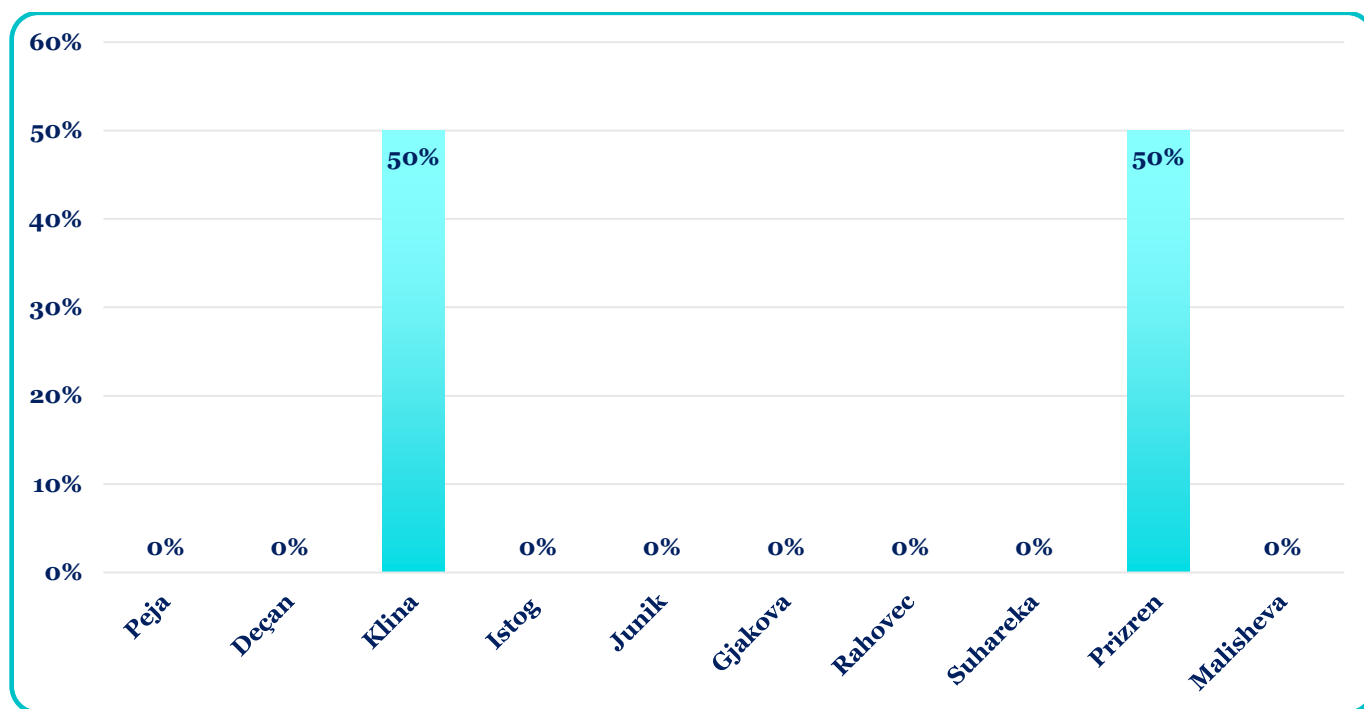
Source: ISA (2024)

Referring to Graph 6, it is observed that in the municipality of Peja, a total of 1 business of the type “Public Enterprise” has been registered, representing 100% of the total. Meanwhile, in the municipalities of Deçan, Klina, Istog, Junik, Gjakova, Rahovec, Suhareka, Prizren, and Malisheva, no businesses of this type have been registered, representing 0% of the total.

In the category of businesses of the type “Public Enterprise,” Peja is the only municipality with such a presence, reflecting a particular focus on this sector compared to the rest of the region.

Note: In conclusion, it is clear that the municipality of Peja is the only one in the region with registered businesses of the type “Public Enterprise,” thus having complete dominance in this category. This singularity suggests a particular focus and possibly a different strategy in developing the public sector in Peja compared to other municipalities. This situation could provide opportunities for further analysis of the factors contributing to this difference and may help in developing policies to improve the diversification of the public enterprise sector in the region.

Graph 7. Businesses statistics by type “Social Enterprise” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



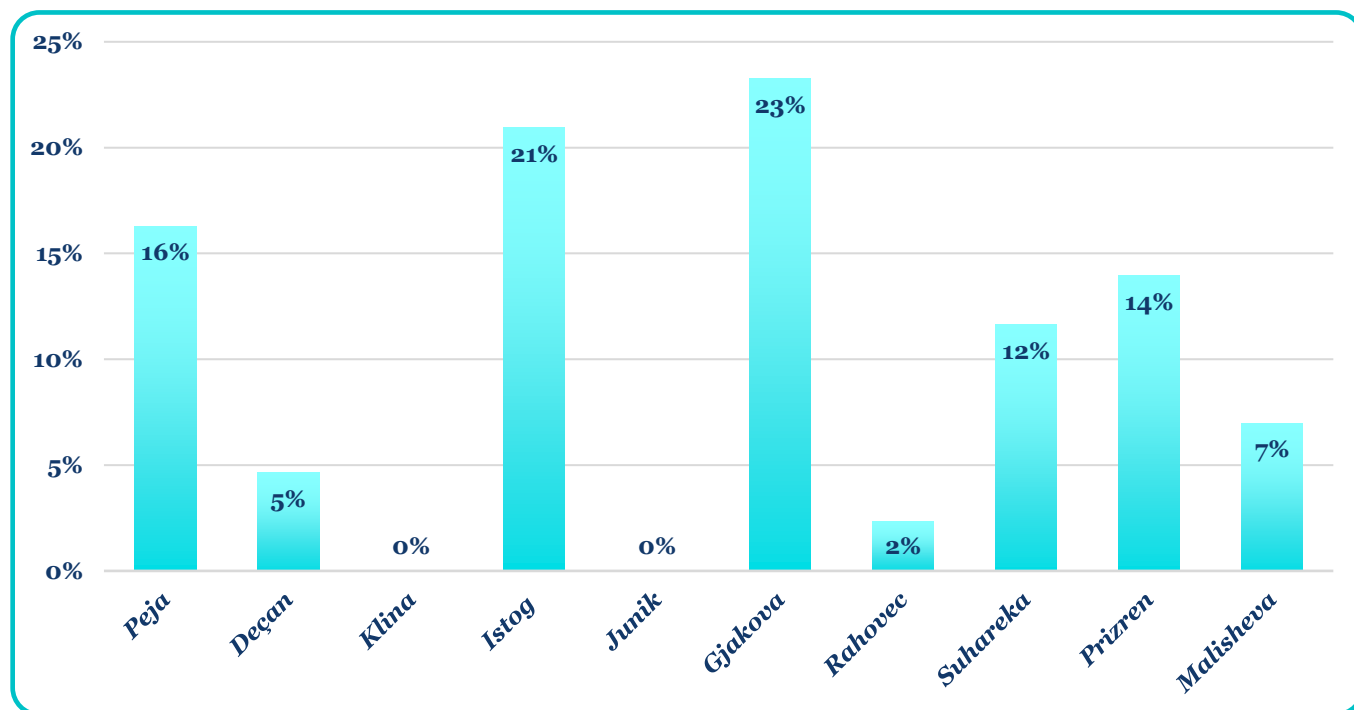
Source: ISA (2024)

Referring to Graph 7, it is observed that in the municipality of Klina, a total of 1 business of the type “Social Enterprise” has been registered, representing 50% of the total. Similarly, in the municipality of Prizren, a total of 1 business of the type “Social Enterprise” has also been registered, representing 50% of the total. Meanwhile, in the municipalities of Peja, Deçan, Istog, Junik, Gjakova, Rahovec, Suhareka, and Malisheva, no businesses of this type have been registered, representing 0% of the total.

In the category of businesses of the type “Social Enterprise,” Klina and Prizren are the only municipalities with such a presence, reflecting a particular focus on this sector compared to the rest of the region.

Note: *In conclusion, it is evident that only the municipalities of Klina and Prizren have registered businesses of the type “Social Enterprise,” each accounting for 50% of the total. This equal percentage in these two municipalities indicates a particular commitment to developing this specific sector. Meanwhile, the absence of such businesses in the other municipalities suggests a need for targeted strategies to encourage and support the development of social enterprises in the region. This difference in presence could provide opportunities for further development and in-depth analysis of the factors that help or hinder the creation of these businesses.*

Graph 8. Businesses statistics by type “Corporation” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



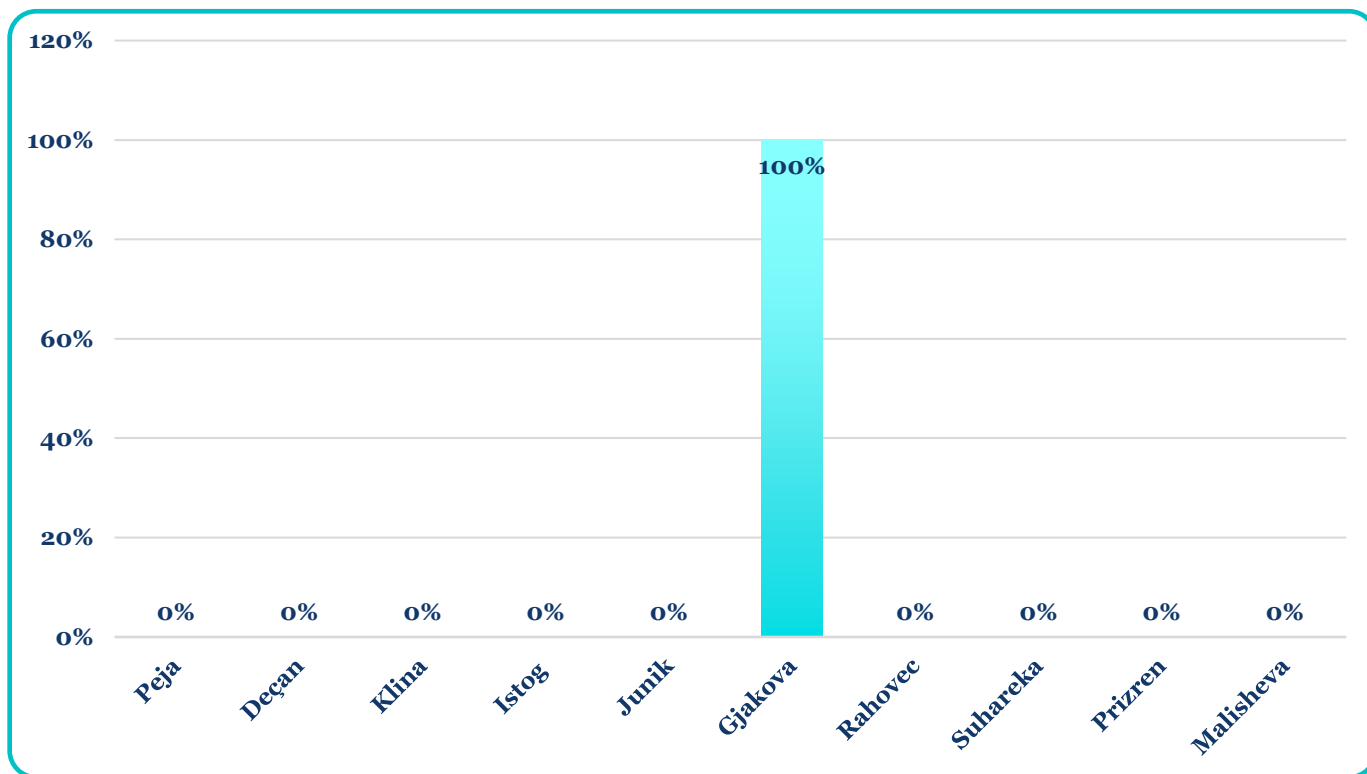
Source: ISA (2024)

According to Graph 8, the distribution of businesses of the type “Corporation” varies among municipalities. In the municipality of Peja, 7 businesses of this type have been registered, accounting for 16% of the total. In Deçan, there are 2 businesses of the type “Corporation”, representing 5% of the total. Klina has no registered businesses as “Corporation”, reflecting 0% of the total. In Istog, 9 businesses of this type have been registered, representing 21% of the total. Junik also has no businesses of the type “Corporation”, reflecting 0% of the total. In Gjakova, there are 10 businesses of this type, accounting for 23% of the total. Rahovec has registered 1 business of the type “Corporation”, representing 2% of the total. Suhareka has 5 businesses of this type, representing 12% of the total. Prizren has 6 businesses of the type “Corporation”, accounting for 14% of the total. Finally, in Malisheva, 3 businesses of this type have been registered, representing 7% of the total.

In the category of businesses of the type “Corporation”, the municipality of Gjakova has the highest number of registered businesses, followed by the municipalities of Istog, Peja, and Prizren. In these municipalities, the number of businesses of this type is higher, reflecting a strong trend for this type of economic activity in the region.

Note: *In conclusion, the analysis of Graph 8 shows that some municipalities have the highest number of businesses of the type “Corporation”, reflecting a strong tendency towards this type of business structure. These municipalities demonstrate stable economic activity and high potential in the corporation sector. Meanwhile, the absence of businesses of this type in some municipalities suggests the need for increased support and policy development to stimulate this sector throughout the region, creating more favorable conditions for its growth and development.*

Graph 9. Businesses statistics by type “Other Enterprises under the Jurisdiction of TAK” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



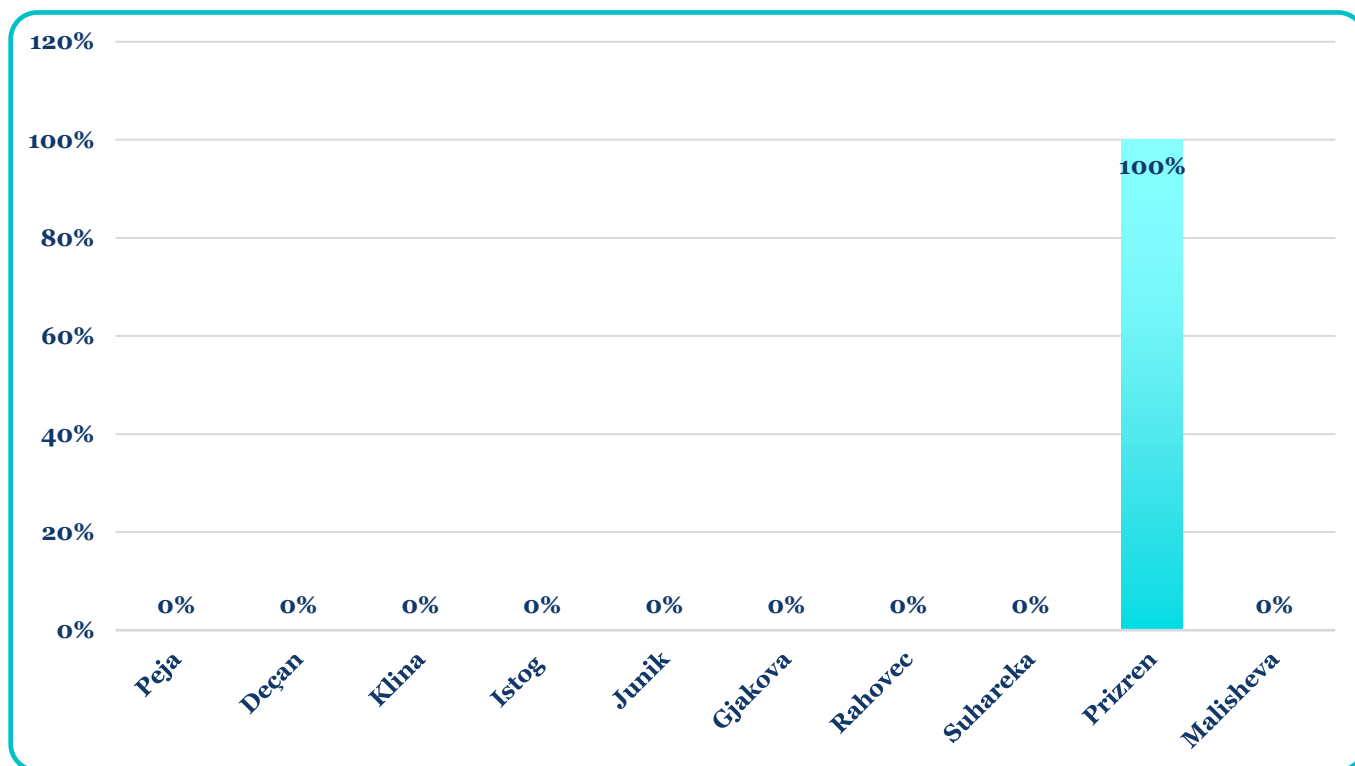
Source: ISA (2024)

Referring to Graph 9, it is observed that in the municipality of Gjakova, a total of 5 businesses of the type “Other Enterprises under the Jurisdiction of TAK” have been registered, representing 100% of the total. Meanwhile, in the municipalities of Peja, Deçan, Klina, Istog, Junik, Rahovec, Suhareka, Prizren, and Malisheva, no businesses of this type have been registered, representing 0% of the total.

In the category of businesses of the type “Other Enterprises under the Jurisdiction of TAK,” Gjakova is the only municipality with such a presence, reflecting a particular focus on this sector compared to the rest of the region.

Note: In conclusion, the analysis of Graph 9 shows that only one municipality has businesses of the type “Other Enterprises under the Jurisdiction of TAK”, reflecting a particular focus on this sector compared to the rest of the region. This fact suggests that enterprises of this type are limited to certain areas and may need increased awareness and support for their development in other municipalities. The sole participation of one municipality in this category indicates a significant opportunity for expansion and diversification of this sector in the region.

Graph 10. Businesses statistics by type “Limited Partnership” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



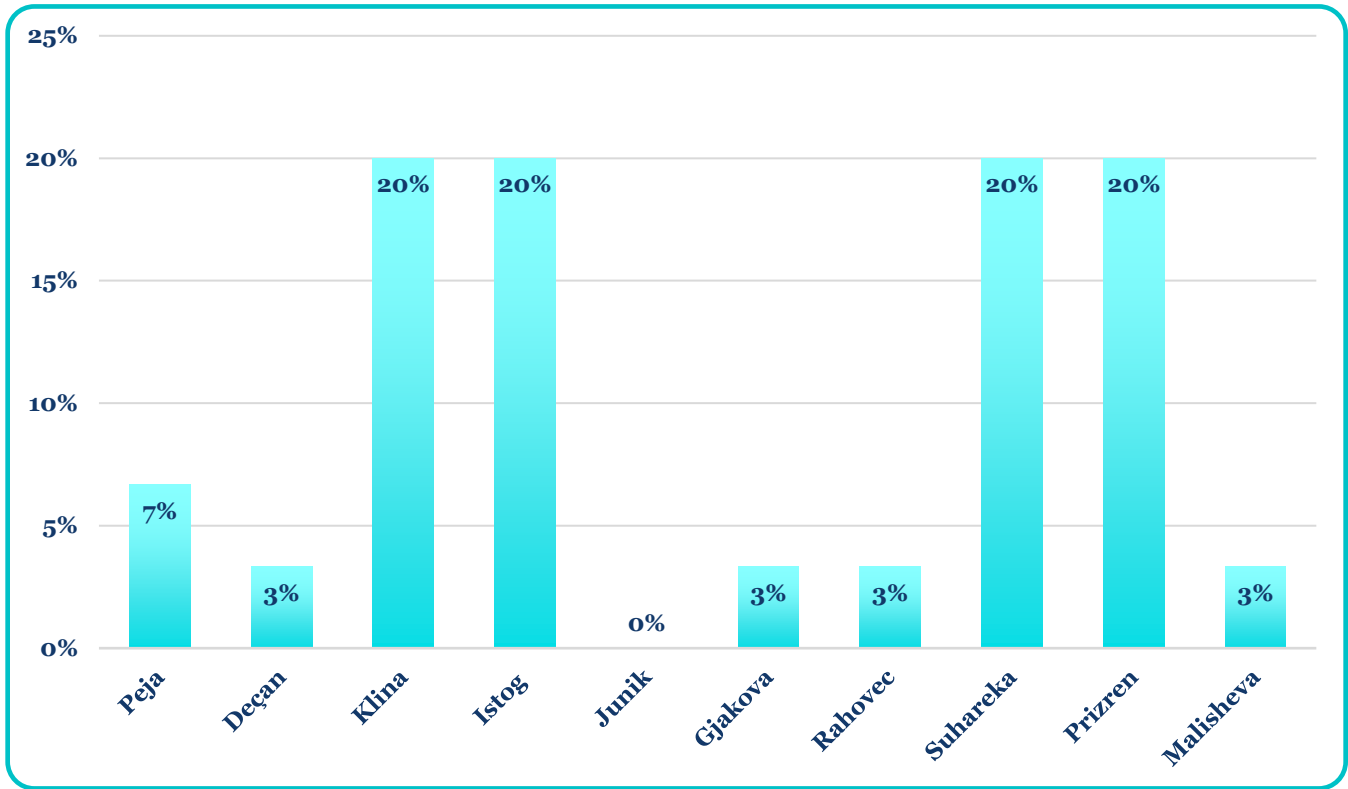
Source: ISA (2024)

Referring to Graph 10, it is observed that in the municipality of Prizren, a total of 1 business of the type “Limited Partnership” has been registered, representing 100% of the total. Meanwhile, in the municipalities of Peja, Deçan, Klina, Istog, Junik, Gjakova, Rahovec, Suhareka, and Malisheva, no businesses of this type have been registered, representing 0% of the total.

In the category of businesses of the type “Limited Partnership,” Prizren is the only municipality with such a presence, reflecting a particular focus on this sector compared to the rest of the region.

Note: In conclusion, the analysis of Graph 10 shows that only one municipality has registered businesses of the type “Limited Partnership,” reflecting a particular focus on this sector compared to the rest of the region. The absence of such businesses in other municipalities suggests that this business model is still underdeveloped and could offer opportunities for development in other areas. This special focus in one municipality indicates potential for increasing awareness and support for “Limited Partnerships” across the region.

Graph 11. Businesses statistics by type “Agricultural Cooperative” in the 10 Municipalities included in the analysis



Source: ISA (2024)

Based on Graph 11, the distribution of “Agricultural Cooperatives” businesses varies from one municipality to another. In Peja, 2 businesses of this type are registered, which constitute 7% of the total. In Deçan, there is only 1 “Agricultural Cooperative” business, representing 3% of the total. Klina has 6 businesses of this type, making up 20% of the total. Similarly, Istog has 6 registered “Agricultural Cooperative” businesses, accounting for 20% of the total. In Junik, there are no businesses of this type registered, reflecting 0% of the total. In Gjakova, there is 1 “Agricultural Cooperative” business, representing 3% of the total. Rahovec also has 1 business of this type, accounting for 3% of the total. Suhareka has 6 businesses of this type registered, which constitute 20% of the total. In Prizren, there are also 6 registered “Agricultural Cooperative” businesses, accounting for 20% of the total. Finally, in Malisheva, there is 1 “Agricultural Cooperative” business registered, representing 3% of the total.

In the category of “Agricultural Cooperative” businesses, the municipalities of Klina, Istog, Suhareka, and Prizren have the highest number of registered businesses, reflecting a particular focus on this sector compared to the rest of the region.

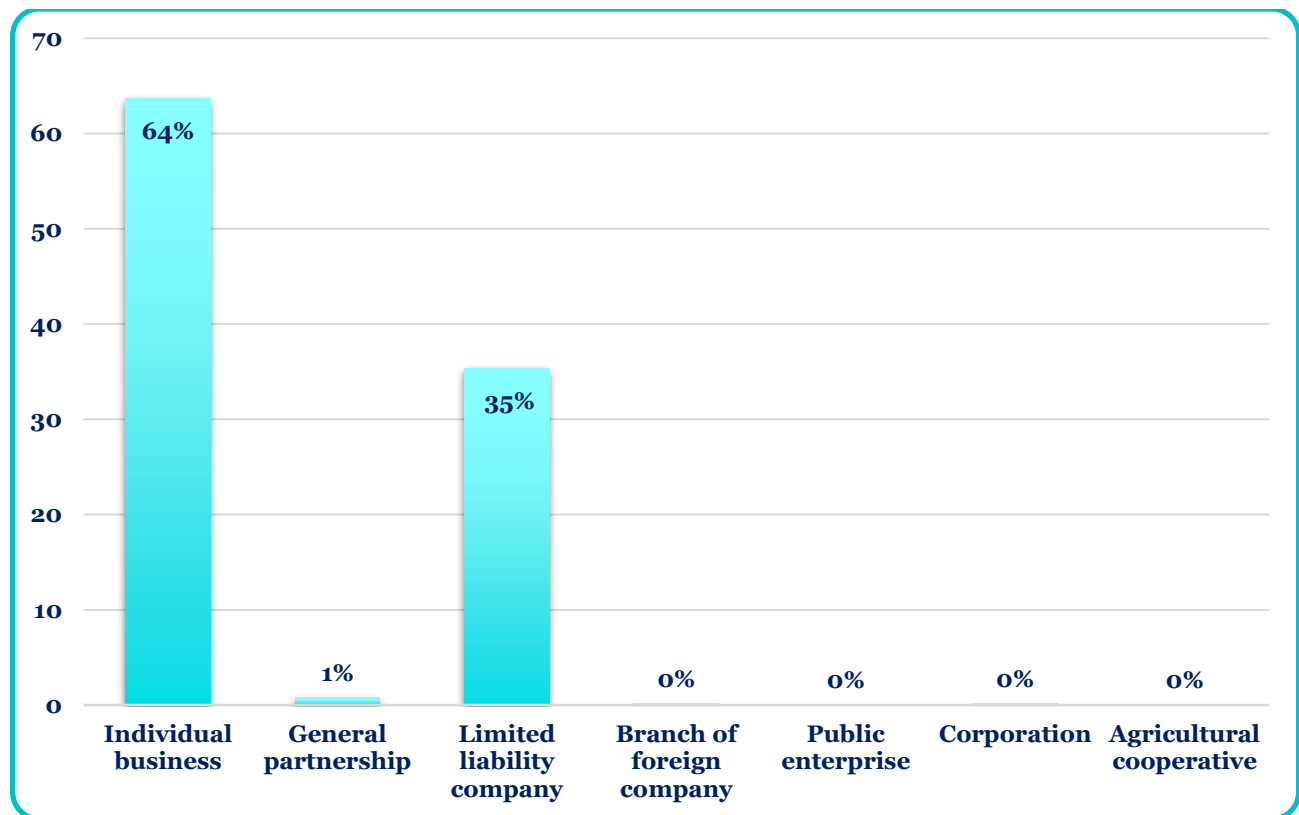
Note: In conclusion, the analysis of Graph 11 shows that some municipalities have a particular focus on the “Agricultural Cooperatives” sector, reflecting a strong commitment to developing this model compared to the rest of the region.

In the following, the statistics of businesses by type will be presented for each municipality, separately, in order to provide a detailed overview of the spread and diversification of businesses in the region, and to identify the trends and specifics of economic development in each area.

Table 2. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Peja

Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Peja	
Individual Business	3,479
General Partnership	41
Limited Liability Company	1,930
Branch of Foreign Company	7
Public Enterprise	1
Corporation	7
Agricultural Cooperative	2
Total	5,467

Graph 12. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Peja



Source: ISA (2024)

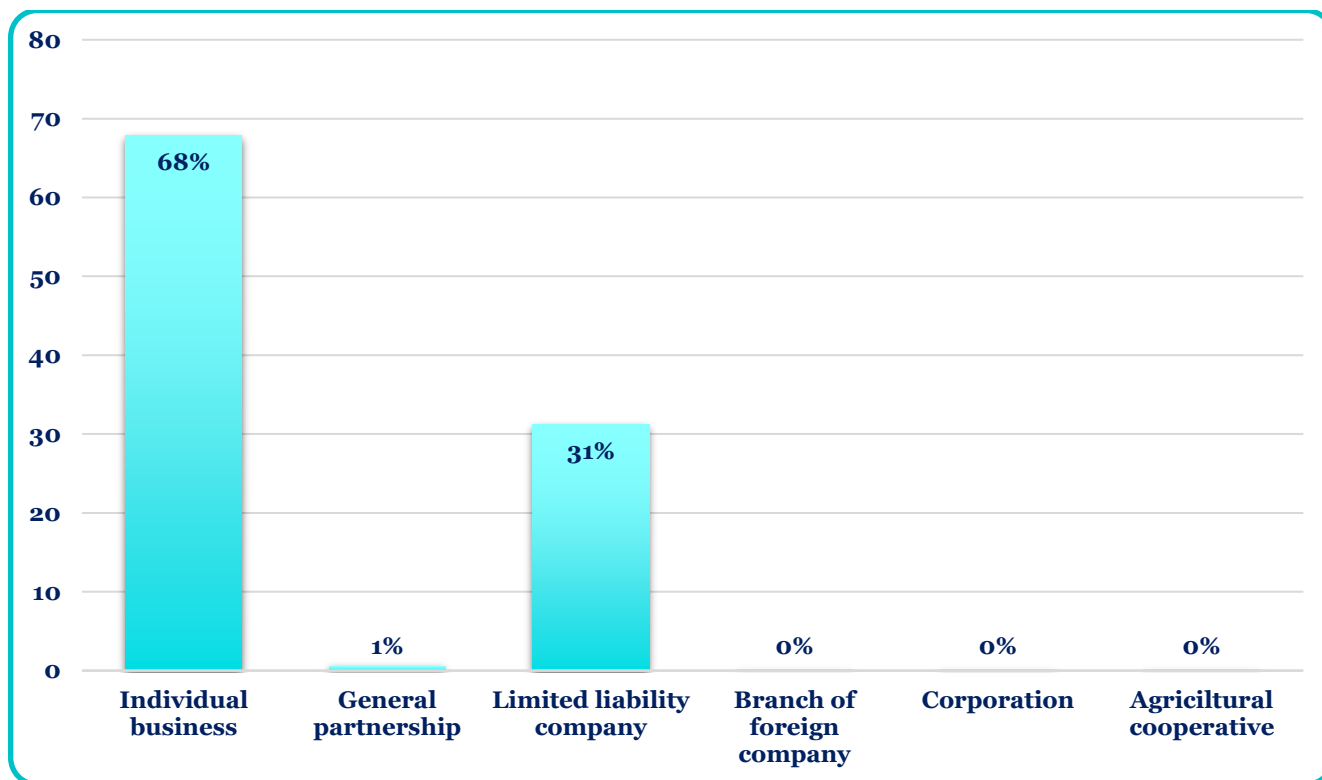
Table 2 and Graph 12 presented above illustrate the number of businesses by type in the Municipality of Peja. Based on the results, it can be observed that:

→ In the Municipality of Peja, there is a total of 5,467 active businesses. Among them, 3,479 businesses are registered as “Individual Businesses”, 41 businesses as “General Partnerships”, 1,930 businesses as “Limited Liability Companies”, 7 businesses as “Branches of Foreign Companies”, 1 business as a “Public Enterprise”, 7 businesses as “Corporations” and 2 businesses as “Agricultural Cooperatives”.

Table 3. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Deçan

Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Deçan	
Individual Business	701
General Partnership	6
Limited Liability Company	322
Branch of Foreign Company	1
Corporation	2
Agricultural Cooperative	1
Total	1,033

Graph 13. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Deçan



Source: ISA (2024)

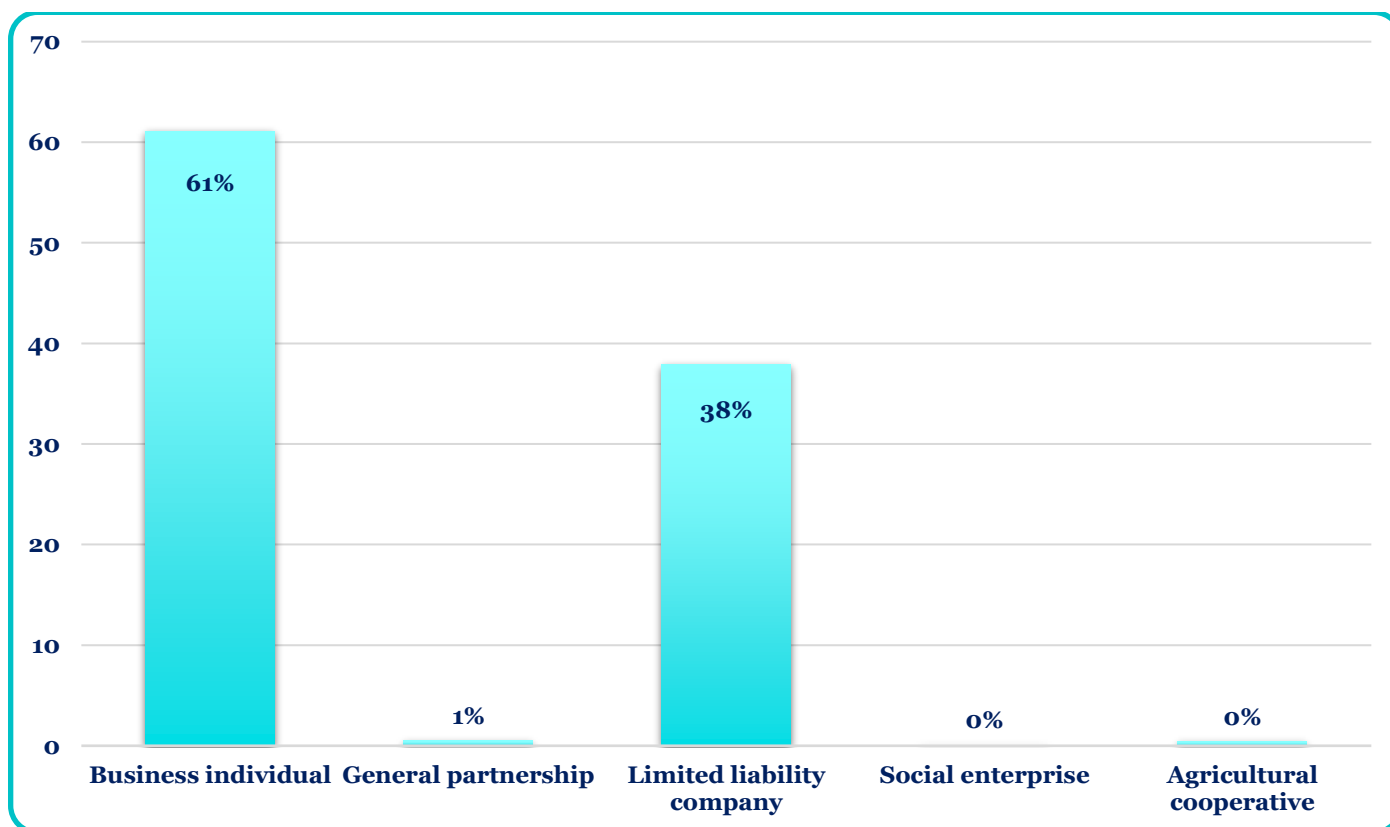
Table 3 and Graph 13 illustrate the number of businesses by type in the Municipality of Deçan. Based on the results, it can be observed that:

→ In the Municipality of Deçan, there is a total of 1,033 active businesses. Among them, 701 businesses are registered as “Individual Businesses”, 6 businesses as “General Partnerships”, 322 businesses as “Limited Liability Companies”, 1 business as a “Branch of a Foreign Company”, 2 businesses as “Corporations” and 1 business as an “Agricultural Cooperative”.

Table 4. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Klina

Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Klina	
Individual Business	861
General Partnership	7
Limited Liability Company	534
Social Enterprise	1
Agricultural Cooperative	6
Total	1,409

Graph 14. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Klina



Source: ISA (2024)

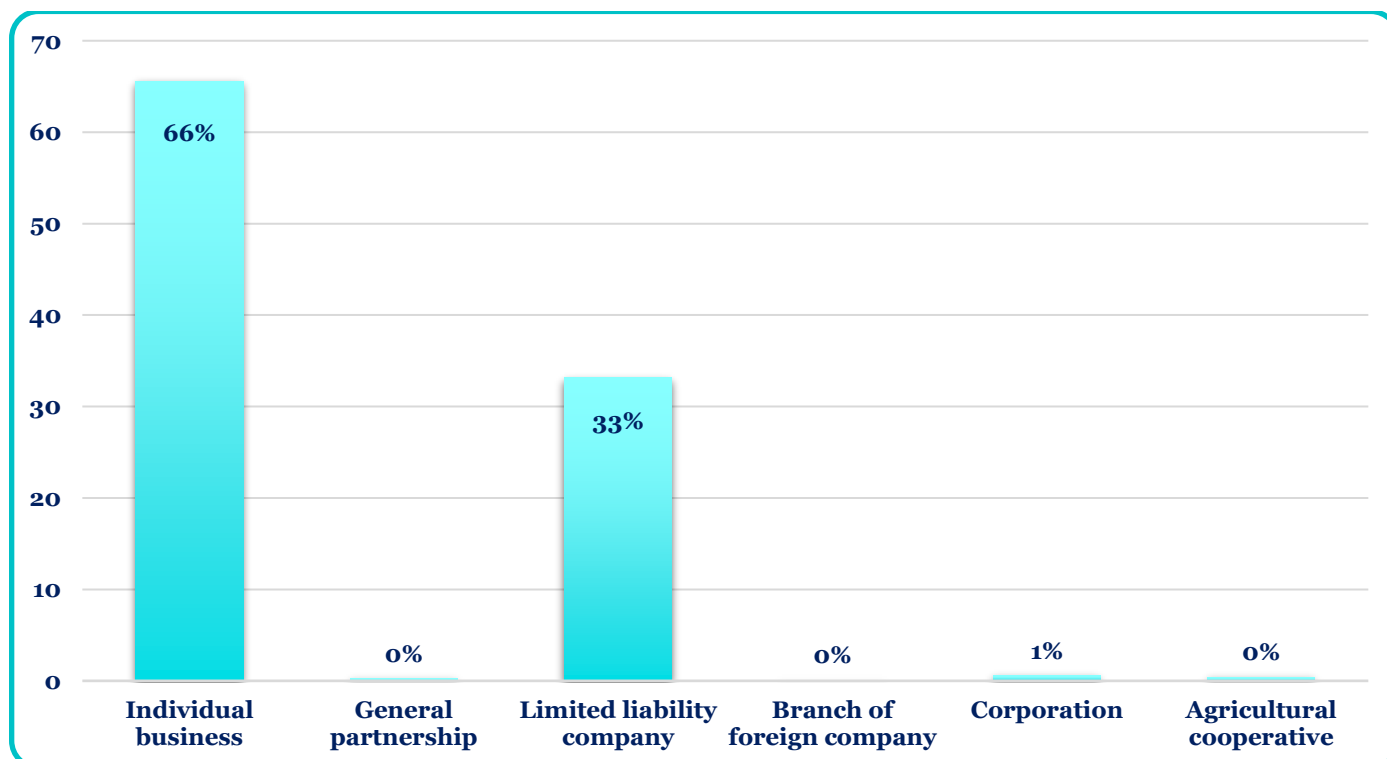
Table 4 and Graph 14 illustrate the number of businesses by type in the Municipality of Klina. Based on these results, it can be observed that:

→ In the Municipality of Klina, there is a total of 1,409 active businesses. Among them, 861 businesses are registered as “Individual Businesses”. 7 businesses as “General Partnerships”, 534 businesses as “Limited Liability Companies”, 1 business as a “Social Enterprise”, and 6 businesses as “Agricultural Cooperatives”.

Table 5. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Istog

Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Istog	
Individual Business	1,009
General Partnership	4
Limited Liability Company	510
Branch of Foreign Company	1
Corporation	9
Agricultural Cooperative	6
Total	1,539

Graph 15. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Istog



Source: ISA (2024)

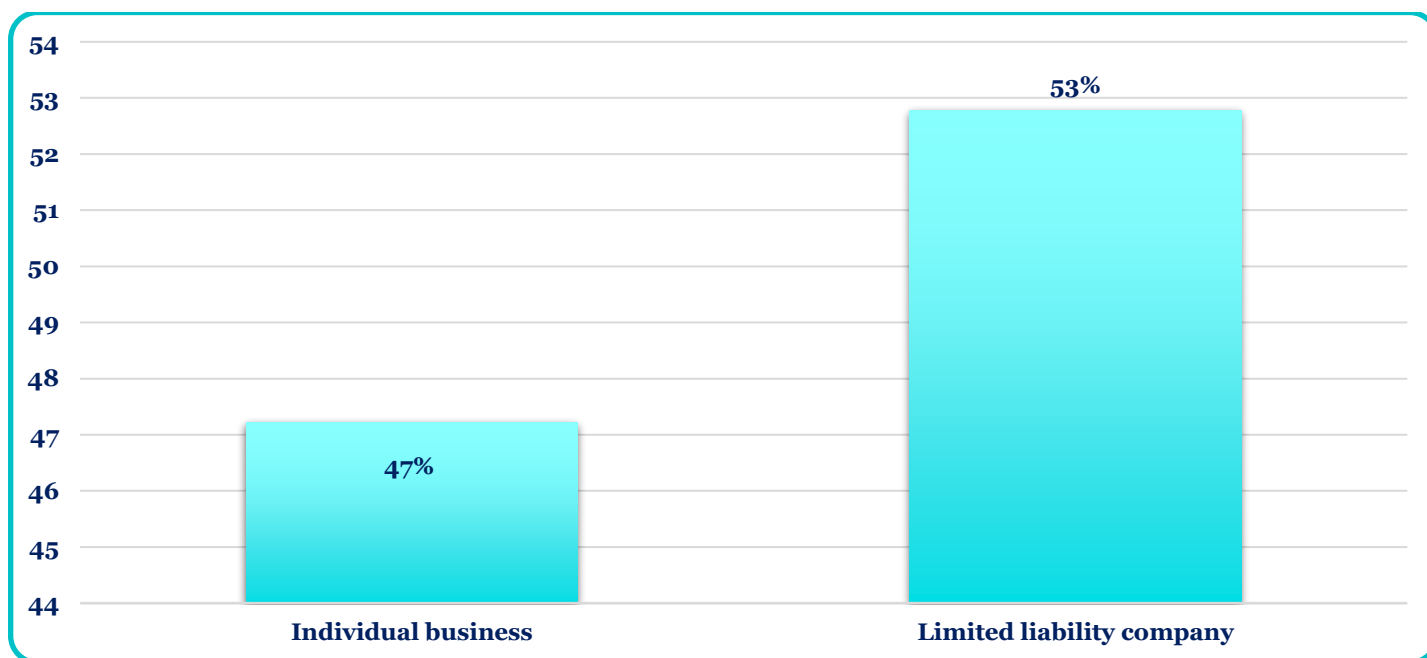
Table 5 and Graph 15 presented above illustrate the number of businesses by type in the Municipality of Istog. Based on the results, it can be observed that:

→ In the Municipality of Istog, there is a total of 1,539 active businesses. Among them, 1,009 businesses are registered as “Individual Businesses”, 4 businesses as “General Partnerships”, 510 businesses as “Limited Liability Companies”, 1 business as a “Branch of a Foreign Company”, 9 businesses as “Corporations”, and 6 businesses as “Agricultural Cooperatives”.

Table 6. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Junik

Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Junik	
Individual Business	34
Limited Liability Company	38
Total	72

Graph 16. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Junik



Source: ISA (2024)

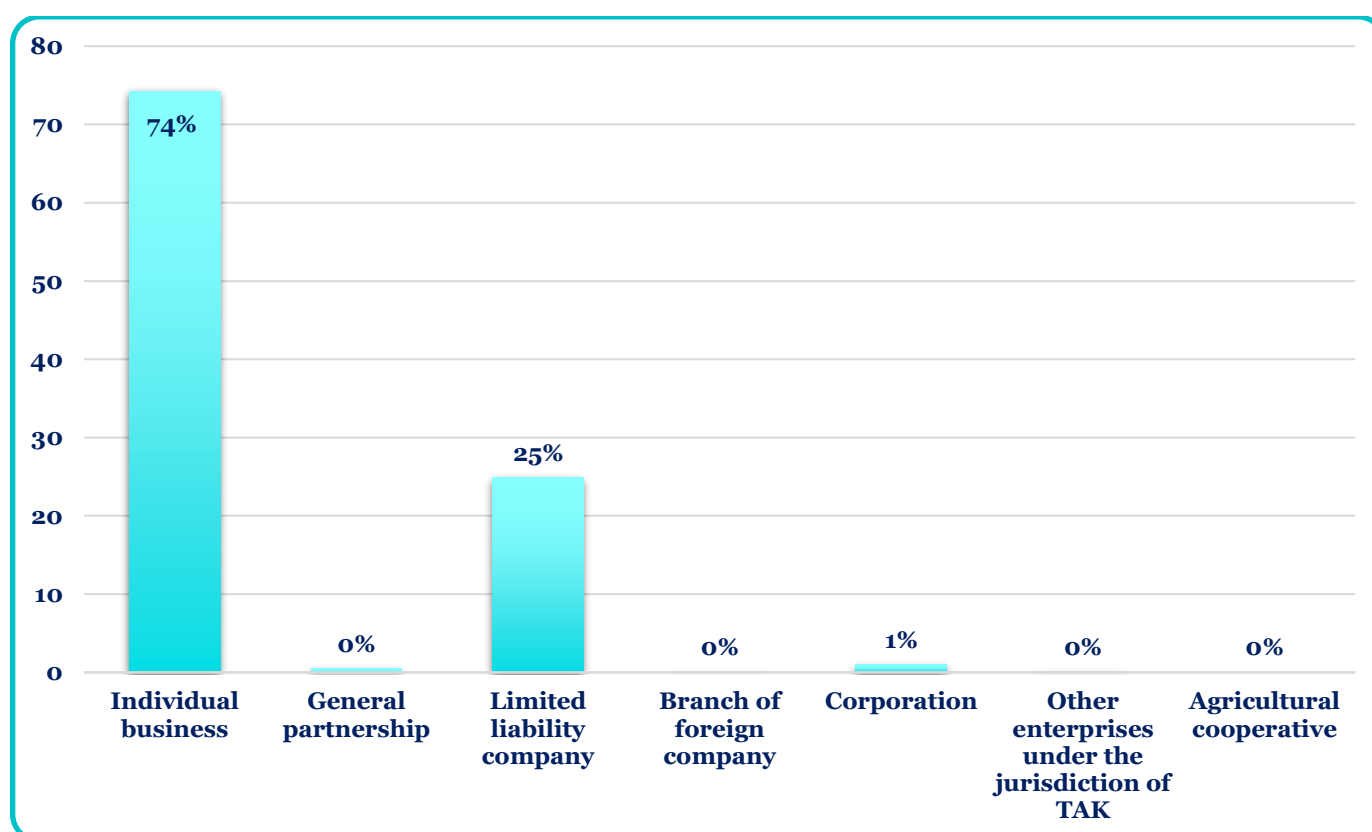
Table 6 and Graph 16 presented above illustrate the number of businesses by type in the Municipality of Junik. Based on these results, it can be observed that:

→ In the Municipality of Junik, there are a total of 72 active businesses. Among them, 34 businesses are registered as “Individual Business”, and 38 businesses as “Limited Liability Companies”.

Table 7. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Gjakova

Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Gjakova	
Individual Business	3,354
General Partnership	21
Limited Liability Company	1,123
Branch of Foreign Company	3
Corporation	10
Other Enterprises under the Jurisdiction of TAK	5
Agricultural Cooperative	1
Total	4,517

Graph 17. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Gjakova



Source: ISA (2024)

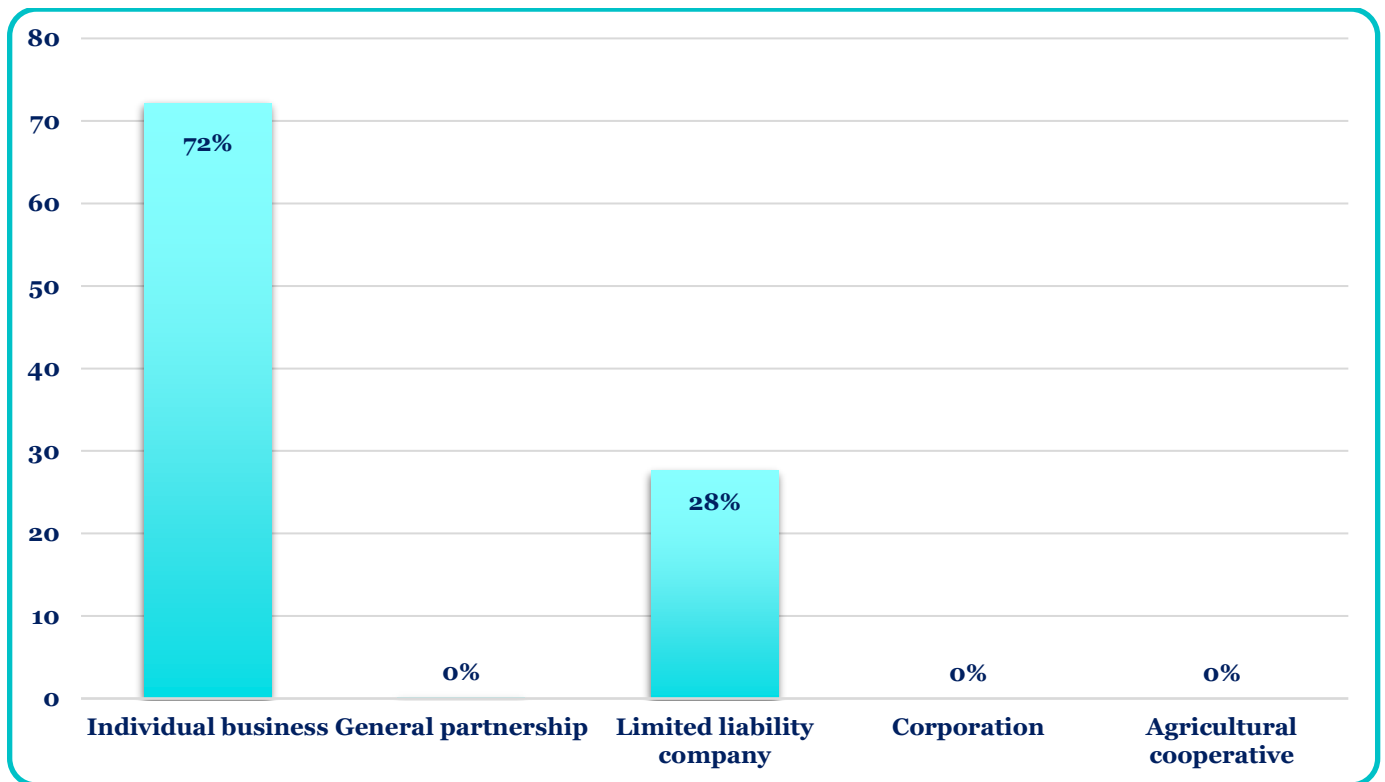
Table 7 and Graph 17 illustrate the number of businesses by type in the Municipality of Gjakova. Based on the results, it can be observed that:

→ In the Municipality of Gjakova, there is a total of 4,517 active businesses. Among them, 3,354 businesses are registered as “Individual Businesses”, 21 businesses as “General Partnerships”, 1,123 businesses as “Limited Liability Companies”, 3 businesses as “Branches of Foreign Companies”, 10 businesses as “Corporations” 5 businesses as “Other Enterprises under the Jurisdiction of the AKM”, and 1 business as an “Agricultural Cooperative”.

Table 8. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Rahovec

Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Rahovec	
Individual Business	1,326
General Partnership	3
Limited Liability Company	507
Corporation	1
Agricultural Cooperative	1
Total	1,838

Graph 18. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Rahovec



Source: ISA (2024)

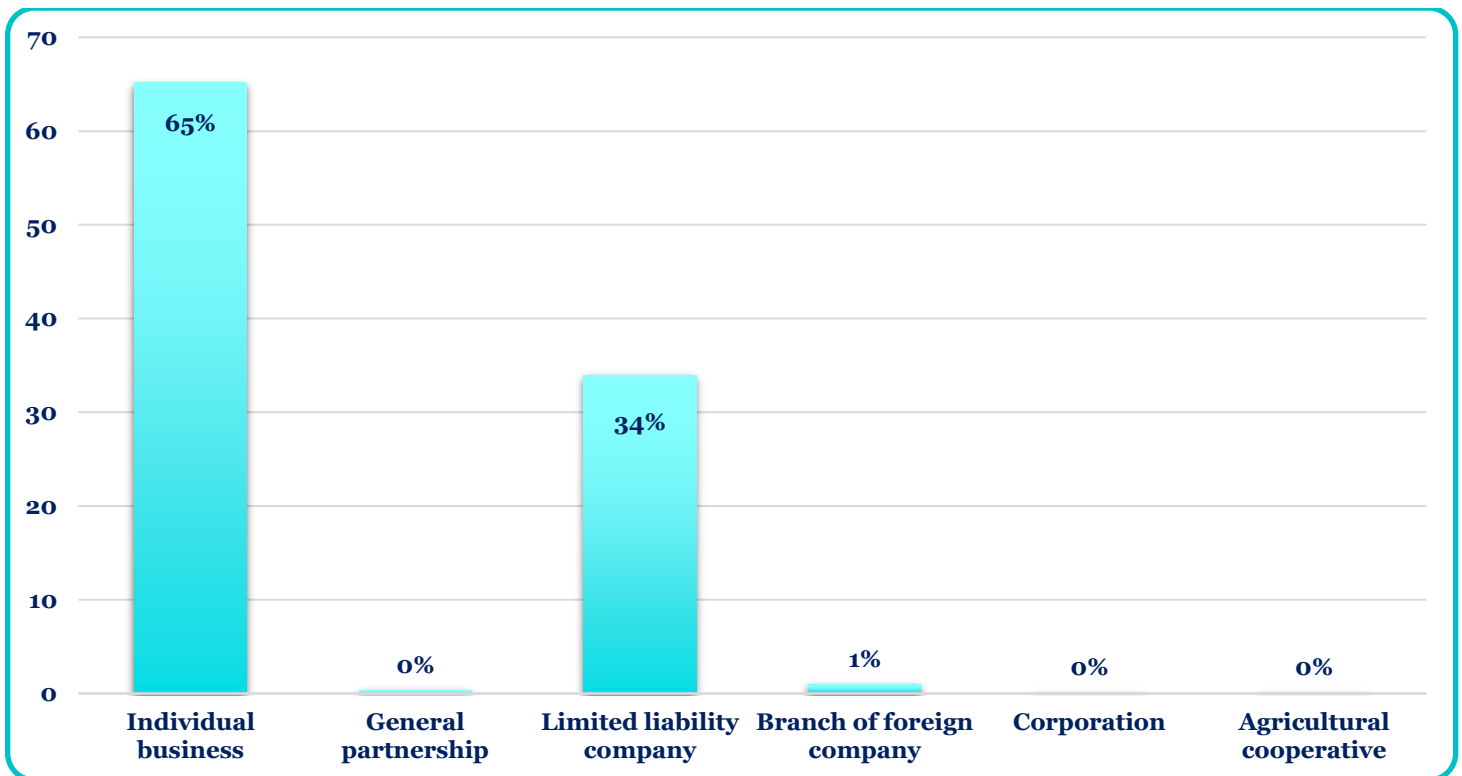
Table 8 and Graph 18 illustrate the number of businesses by type in the Municipality of Rahovec. Based on the results, it can be observed that:

→ In the Municipality of Rahovec, there is a total of 1,838 active businesses. Among them, 1,326 businesses are registered as “Individual Businesses”, 3 businesses as “General Partnerships”, 507 businesses as “Limited Liability Companies”, 1 business as a “Corporation”, and 1 business as an “Agricultural Cooperative”.

Table 9. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Suhareka

Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Suhareka	
Individual Business	2,931
General Partnership	16
Limited Liability Company	1,526
Branch of Foreign Company	11
Corporation	5
Agricultural Cooperative	6
Total	4,495

Graph 19. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Suhareka



Source: ISA (2024)

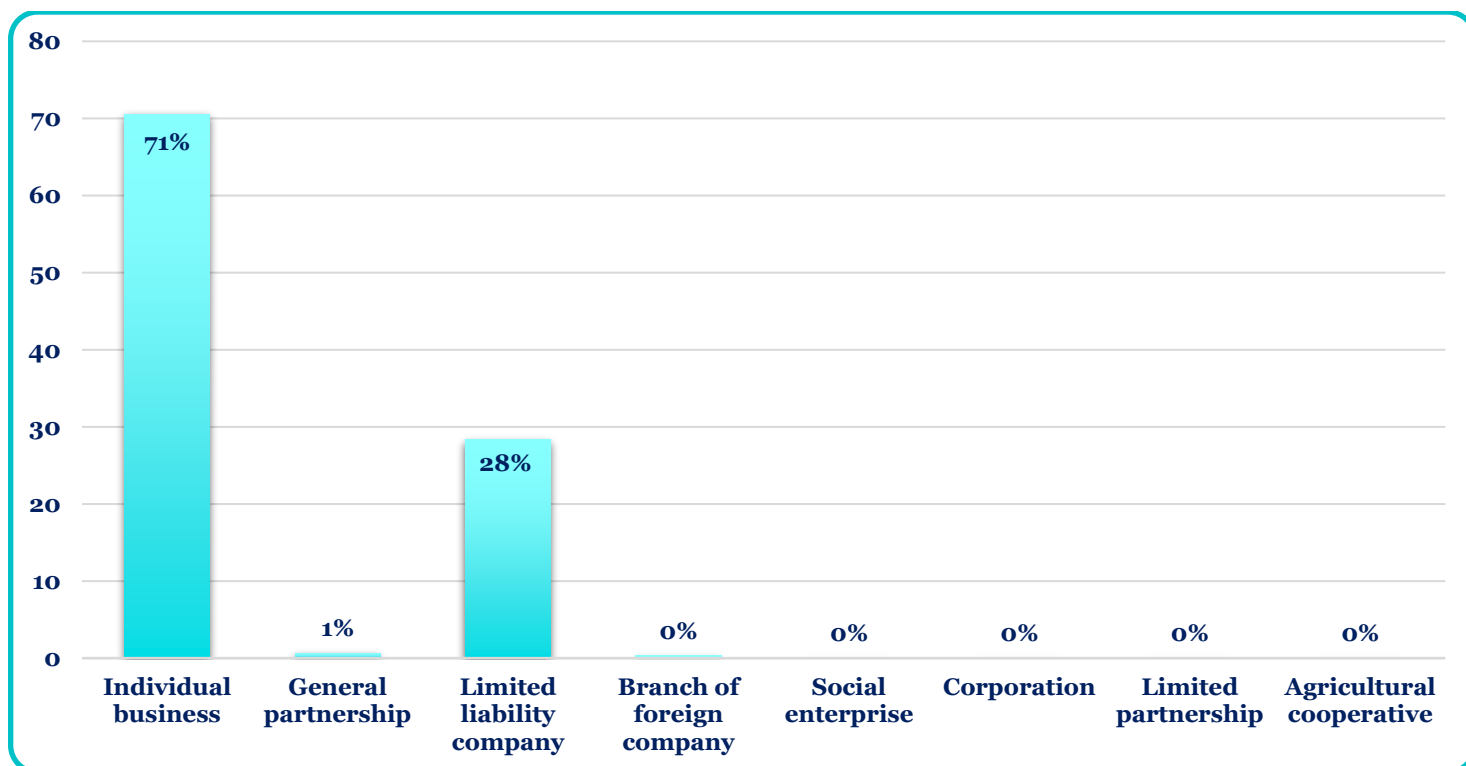
Table 9 and Graph 19 presented above illustrate the number of businesses by type in the Municipality of Suhareka. Based on the given results, it can be observed that:

- In the Municipality of Suhareka, there are a total of 4,495 active businesses. Among them, 2,931 businesses are registered as “Individual Businesses”, 16 businesses as “General Partnerships”, 1,526 businesses as “Limited Liability Companies”, 11 businesses as “Branches of Foreign Companies”, 5 businesses as “Corporations”, and 6 businesses as “Agricultural Cooperatives”.

Table 10. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Prizren

Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Prizren	
Individual Business	6,027
General Partnership	57
Limited Liability Company	2,421
Branch of Foreign Company	27
Social Enterprise	1
Corporation	6
Limited Partnership	1
Agricultural Cooperative	6
Total	8,546

Graph 20. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Prizren



Source: ISA (2024)

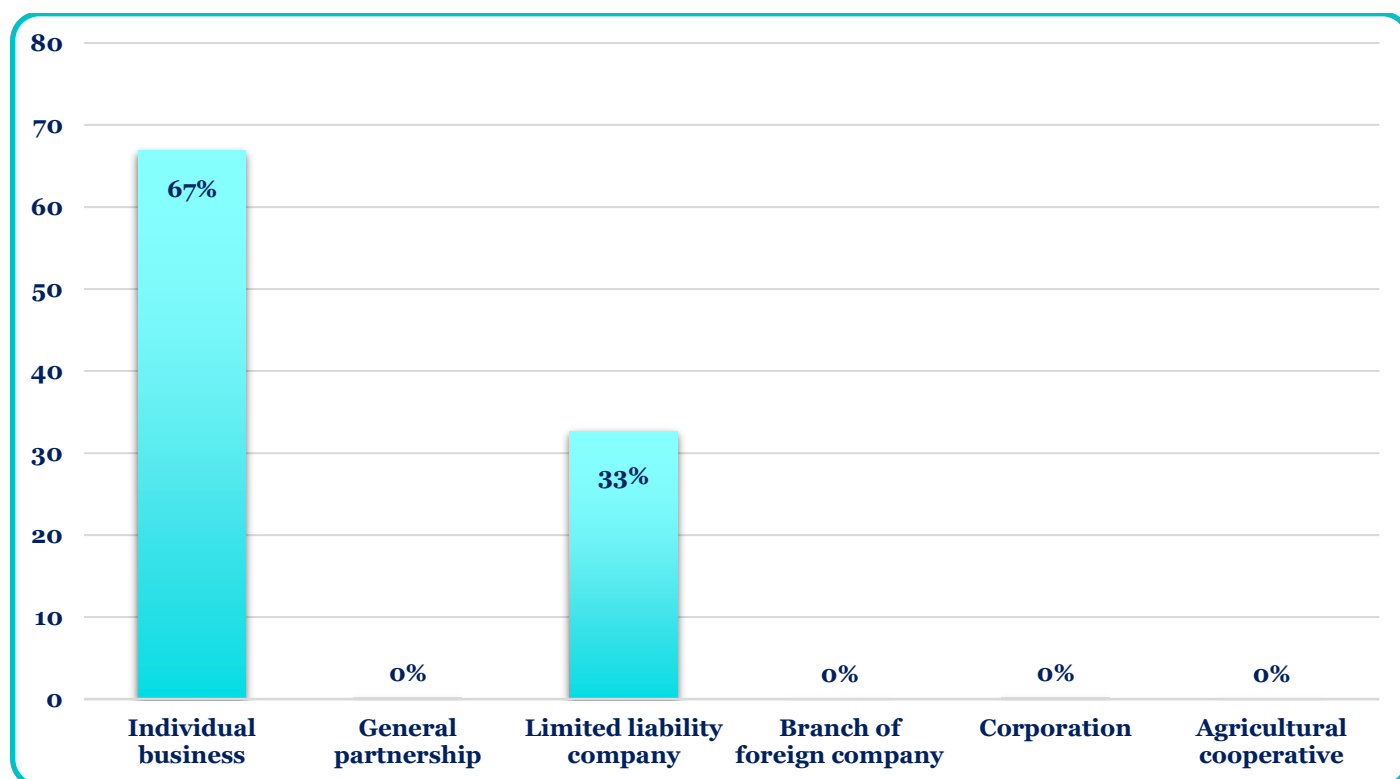
Table 10 and Graph 20 presented above illustrate the number of businesses by type in the Municipality of Prizren. Based on the given results, it can be observed that:

- In the Municipality of Prizren, there is a total of 8,547 active businesses. Among them, 6,027 businesses are registered as “Individual Businesses”, 57 businesses as “General Partnerships”, 2,422 businesses as “Limited Liability Companies”, 27 businesses as “Branches of Foreign Companies”, 1 business as a “Social Enterprise”, 6 businesses as “Corporations”, 1 business as a “Limited Partnership”, and 6 businesses as “Agricultural Cooperatives”.

Table 11. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Malisheva

Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Malisheva	
Individual Business	11036
General Partnership	3
Limited Liability Company	506
Branch of Foreign Company	1
Corporation	3
Agricultural Cooperative	1
Gjithsej	1,550

Graph 21. Business statistics by type in the Municipality of Malisheva



Source: ISA (2024)

Table 11 and Graph 21 illustrate the number of businesses by type in the Municipality of Malisheva. Based on the results, it can be observed that:

→ In the Municipality of Malisheva, there is a total of 1,550 active businesses. Among them, 1,036 businesses are registered as “Individual Businesses”, 3 businesses as “General Partnerships”, 506 businesses as “Limited Liability Companies”, 1 business as a “Branch of a Foreign Company”, 3 businesses as “Corporations”, and 1 business as an “Agricultural Cooperative”.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE DUKAGJINI REGION

The Dukagjini Region constitutes a dynamic and important region for the economy of Kosovo (Ukshini, 2021). The natural resources and beautiful landscapes of the Dukagjini Region offer numerous opportunities for sustainable development and investment. A detailed analysis of the economic activities in this region is essential to understand its role in the economy of Kosovo and to identify future opportunities for growth and development. Therefore, the Dukagjini Region contributes significantly to the improvement of the general well-being of the population and to the strengthening of the national economy.

Based on the “Book of Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev.2)” economic activities in Kosovo are divided or classified into 21 groups, marked with the corresponding letters and codes, where each group includes separate subgroups. The broad structure of this classification of economic activities is as follows:

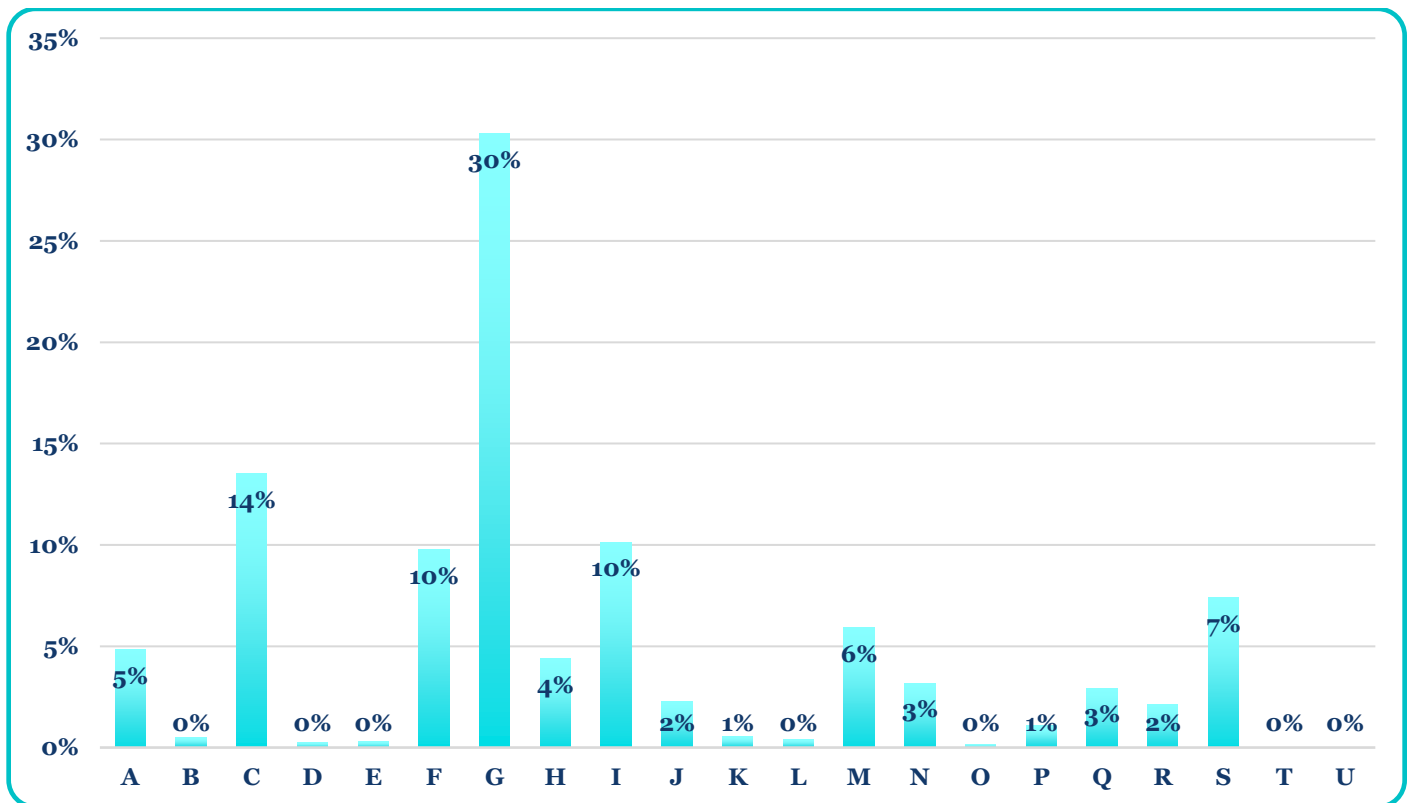
- *A - Agriculture, forestry, and fishing,*
- *B - Mining and quarries,*
- *C - Manufacturing,*
- *D - Supply of electrical energy, steam, and air conditioning,*
- *E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and land reclamation activities,*
- *F - Construction,*
- *G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles,*
- *I - Accommodation and food service activities,*
- *H - Transport and storage,*
- *J - Information and communication,*
- *K - Financial and insurance activities,*

- *L - Real estate activities,*
- *M - Professional, scientific, and technical activities,*
- *N - Administrative and support activities,*
- *O - Public administration and defense; compulsory social security,*
- *P - Education,*
- *Q - Human health and social work activities,*
- *R - Arts, entertainment and recreation,*
- *S - Activities of other services,*
- *T - Activities of family economies as employers; various goods and services - domestic production activities for own use and*
- *U - Activities of organizations and bodies outside the territory (ASK, 2014, p. 81).*

BUSINESS STATISTICS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

In this section, the statistics of businesses according to economic activities in the Dukagjini region are analyzed and presented. After the data processing was completed, the economic activities conducted in the municipalities included in the analysis have been identified. The results are presented in graphical form and given as percentages (%). This analysis covers various sectors, providing a detailed overview of the region's economic structure. The collected data help to identify areas with potential for further development and create opportunities for improving economic policies in the region.

Graph 22. Business statistics according to economic activities in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 22 illustrates the percentage of businesses by economic activity in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. The results show the % of active businesses in these municipalities in the respective activities categorized according to the letters of the alphabet where each represents a category or sector that then includes a series of economic activities. Based on the results of the graph, it appears that in the economic activity:

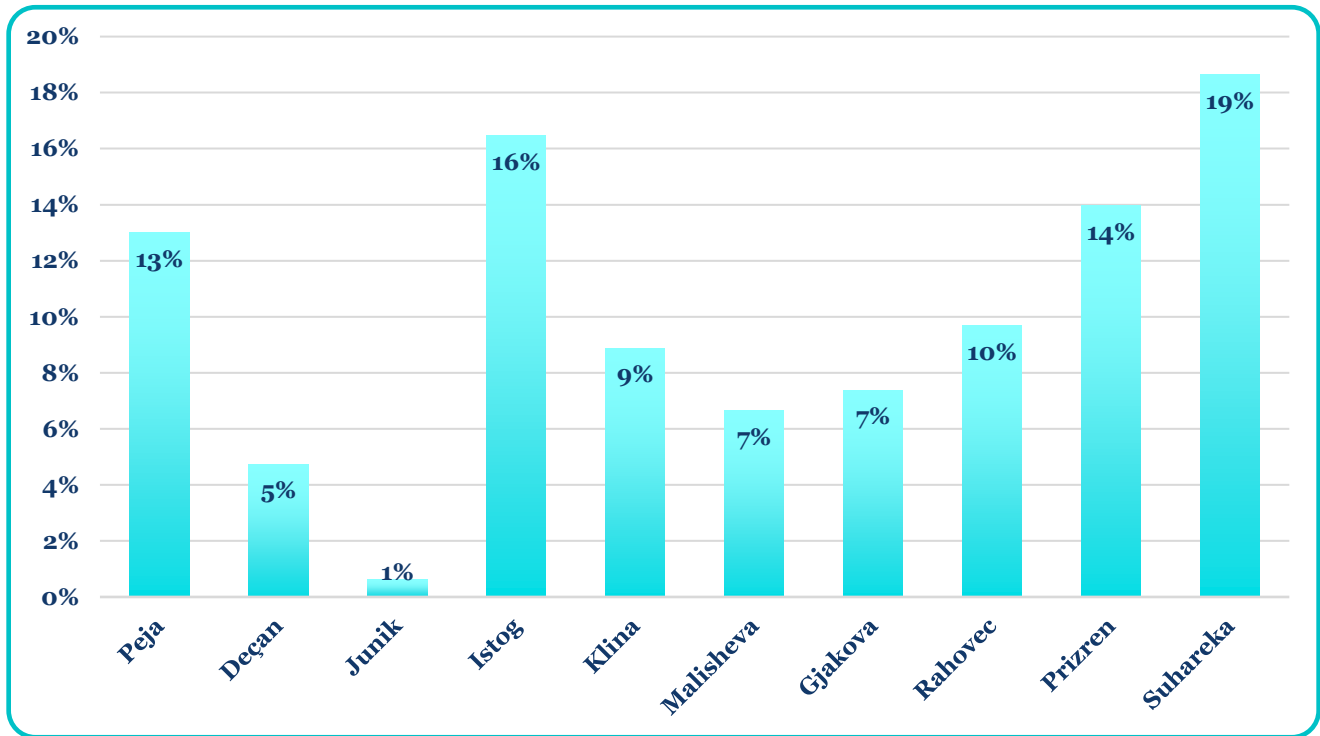
- A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing, operate 5% of businesses,
- B - Mining and quarries account for 0% of businesses,
- C - Manufacturing accounts for 14% of businesses,
- D - Supply of electrical energy, steam, and air conditioning, accounts for 0% of businesses,

- E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and land reclamation activities, account for 0% of businesses,
- F - Construction accounts for 10% of businesses,
- G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, account for 30% of businesses,
- H - Transport and storage account for 4% of businesses,
- I - Accommodation and food service activities account for 10% of businesses,
- J - Information and communication account for 2% of businesses,
- K - Financial and insurance activities account for 1% of businesses,
- L - Real estate activities account for 0% of businesses,
- M - Professional, scientific, and technical activities account for 6% of businesses,
- N - Administrative and support activities account for 3% of businesses,
- O - Public administration and defense; compulsory social security account for 0% of businesses,
- P - Education accounts for 1% of businesses,
- Q - Human health and social work activities account for 3% of businesses,
- R - Arts, entertainment, and recreation account for 2% of businesses,
- S - Other service activities account for 7% of businesses,
- T - Household activities as employers; goods and services - household production activities for own use account for 0% of businesses, and
- U - Activities of organizations and bodies outside the territory account for 0% of businesses.

In summary, the economic activity labeled “G” represents the highest percentage, with 30% of businesses, indicating that this activity is the most widespread and has the greatest impact on the region’s economy. “C” and “I” are two other significant activities, accounting for 14% and 10% of businesses, respectively. “F” accounts for 10% of businesses, while “S” represents 7%, indicating that these activities are also important but not at the same level as the previously mentioned activities. Economic activities “A”, “B”, “D”, “E”, “H”, “J”, “K”, “L”, “M”, “N”, “O”, “P”, “Q”, “R”, “T”, and “U” each account for a very small percentage of businesses, with less than 4% each, indicating economic activities with limited impact. In conclusion, the graph shows a wide diversity of economic activities in the Dukagjini Region, specifically in the ten (10) municipalities included in the analysis, with some dominant sectors and others with a lower presence, helping to understand the distribution of businesses and identify areas for further economic development

Next, the business statistics by economic activities for all municipalities combined will be presented, with the aim of providing a detailed analysis of the economic sectors present in each municipality, helping to identify the strengths and weaknesses of local activities and in developing appropriate strategies for sustainable economic development at the local level.

Graph 23. Business statistics by the economic activity “A - Agriculture, forestry, and fishing” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



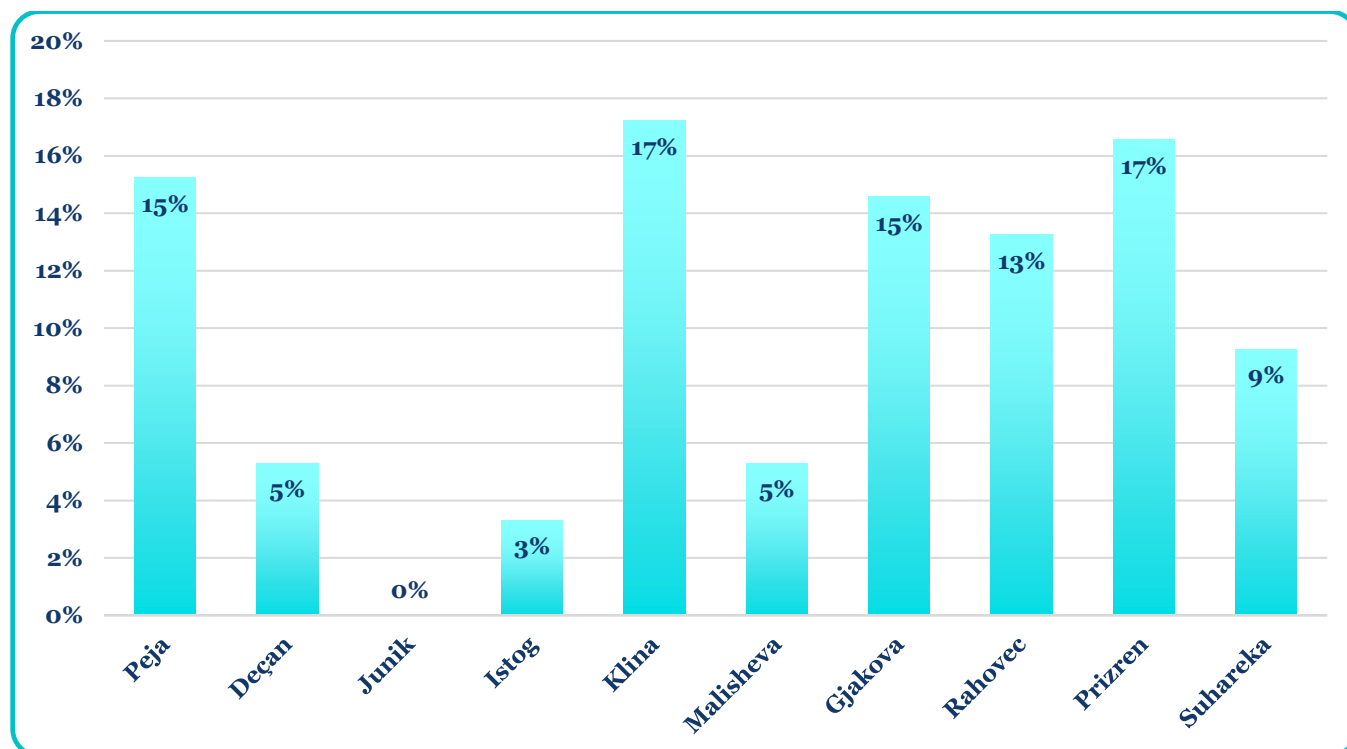
Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 23 illustrates the percentage of businesses by the economic activity “A - Agriculture, forestry, and fishing” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. As it can be seen, in the municipality of Peja, 13% of businesses are active in this sector. In the municipality of Deçan, 5% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Junik, 1% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Istog, 16% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Klina, 9% of businesses are active in this sector. In the municipality of Malisheva, 7% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Gjakova, 7% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Rahovec, 10% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Prizren, 14% of businesses are active in this sector. And in the municipality of Suhareka, 19% of businesses operate in this sector.

From these results, it can be concluded that the municipalities of Suhareka and Istog rank as the ones with the highest number of businesses engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, indicating a significant focus on these economic sectors.

Note: *This information is valuable for developing targeted policies and strategic investments that will support and further develop the agricultural and natural sectors in these municipalities. To maximize benefits and address the specific needs of each municipality, it is important to consider and implement appropriate strategies for the sustainable development of these activities.*

Graph 24. Business statistics by the economic activity “B - Mining and quarrying” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



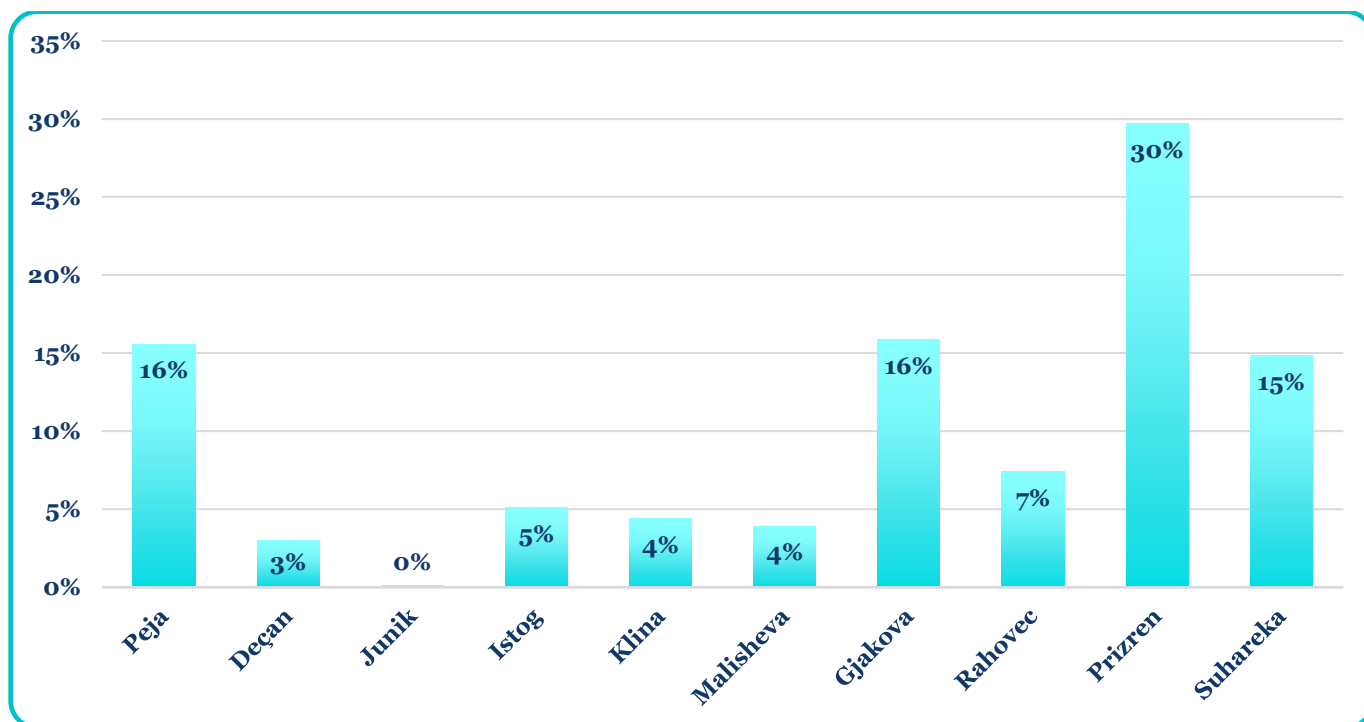
Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 24 illustrates the percentage of businesses by economic activity “B - Mining and quarrying” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. As shown, in the municipality of Peja, 15% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Deçan, 5% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Junik, there are no businesses operating in this sector. In the municipality of Klina, 17% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Malisheva, 5% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Gjakova, 15% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Rahovec, 13% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Prizren, 17% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Suhareka, 17% of businesses operate in this sector.

From these results, it can be concluded that the municipalities of Klina, Prizren, Peja, and Gjakova rank as those with the highest percentage of businesses engaged in mining and quarrying, indicating a significant focus on these economic sectors.

Note: *These results indicate that Klina, Prizren, Peja, and Gjakova have a high focus on mining and quarrying, requiring special support for the further development of this sector. In municipalities with a low percentage of businesses in this sector, it is essential to analyze resources and potentials, develop supportive policies, and improve infrastructure. Additionally, it is important to provide training opportunities and promote investments to increase the number of businesses in mining and quarrying.*

Graph 25. Business statistics by the economic activity “C - Manufacturing” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



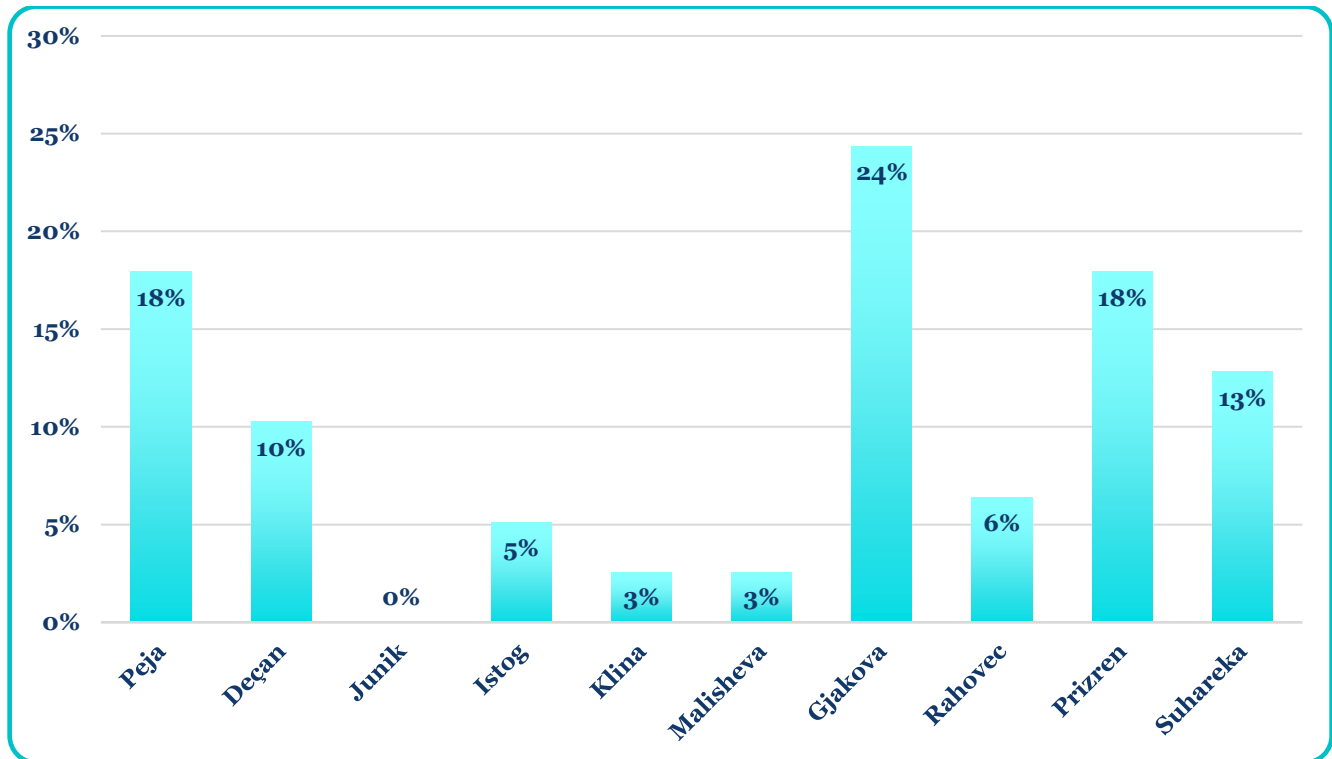
Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 25 illustrates the percentage of businesses by the economic activity “C - Manufacturing” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. As shown, in the municipality of Peja, 16% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Deçan, 3% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Junik, no businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Istog, 5% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Klina, 4% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Malisheva, 4% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Gjakova, 16% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Rahovec, 7% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Prizren, 30% of businesses are active in this sector. In the municipality of Suhareka, 15% of businesses operate in this activity.

From these results, it can be concluded that the municipality of Prizren ranks as the municipality with the highest percentage of businesses engaged in manufacturing, indicating a significant focus on this sector of the economy.

Note: *To support the further development of the manufacturing sector in municipalities with lower percentages, it would be beneficial to develop policies that encourage investment and provide incentives for businesses. Additionally, investing in infrastructure and training the workforce could help increase manufacturing activity in these areas.*

Graph 26. Business statistics by the economic activity “D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



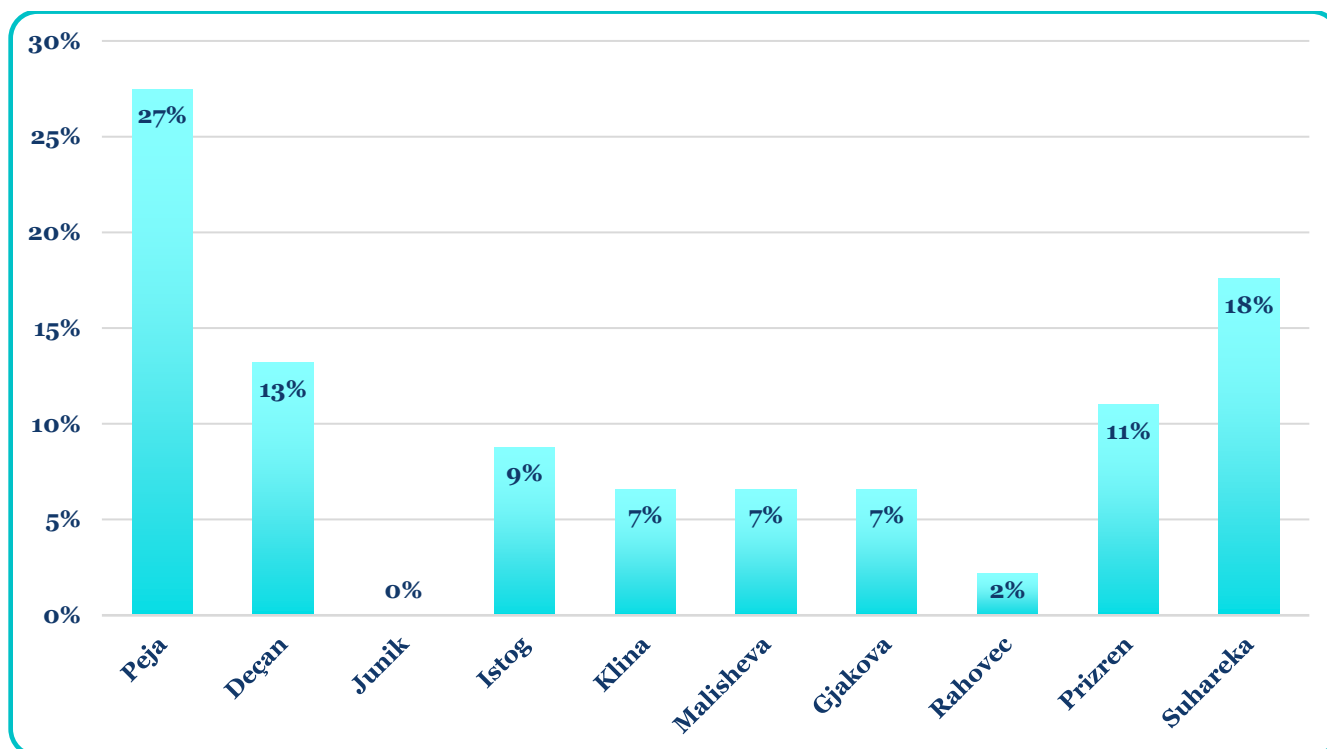
Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 26 illustrates the percentage of businesses by the economic activity “D - Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. As it can be seen, in the municipality of Peja, 18% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Deçan, 10% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Junik, there are no businesses operating in this sector. In the municipality of Istog, 5% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Klina, 3% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Malisheva, 3% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Gjakova, 24% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Rahovec, 6% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Prizren, 18% of businesses are active in this sector. In the municipality of Suhareka, 13% of businesses operate in this activity.

Based on these results, it can be concluded that the municipality of Gjakova ranks as the municipality with the highest percentage of businesses engaged in electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply, indicating a significant focus on this sector of the economy.

Note: To support the further development of this sector in other municipalities, it would be beneficial to strengthen policies and investments in energy supply infrastructure and similar services. Additionally, developing initiatives to enhance the capacities and efficiency of the sector in municipalities with lower percentages could help balance the supply and demand for these services.

Graph 27. Business statistics by economic activity “E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and land reclamation activities” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



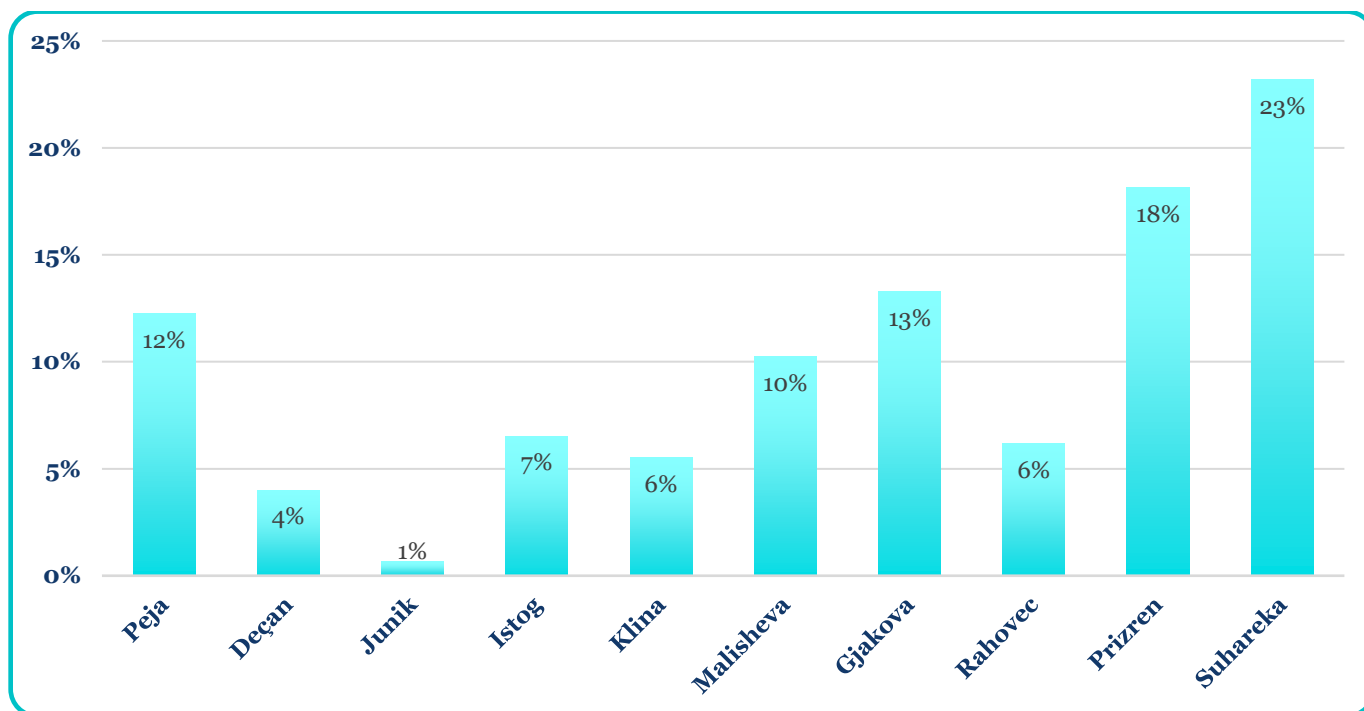
Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 27 illustrates the percentage of businesses by economic activity “E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and land reclamation activities” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. As shown, in the municipality of Peja, 27% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Deçan, 13% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Junik, no businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Istog, 9% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Klina, 7% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Malisheva, 7% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Gjakova, 7% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Rahovec, 2% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Prizren, 11% of businesses are active in this sector. In the municipality of Suhareka, 18% of businesses operate in this activity.

From these results, it can be concluded that the municipality of Peja ranks as the municipality with the highest percentage of businesses engaged in water supply, sewerage, waste management, and land reclamation activities, indicating a significant focus on this sector of the economy.

Note: *To support the development of this sector in municipalities with lower percentages, it is important to promote investments in infrastructure and services related to this sector. Additionally, improving policies and providing necessary support for businesses operating in this field can help increase the sector’s capacities and efficiency across all municipalities.*

Graph 28. Business statistics by economic activity “F - Construction” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



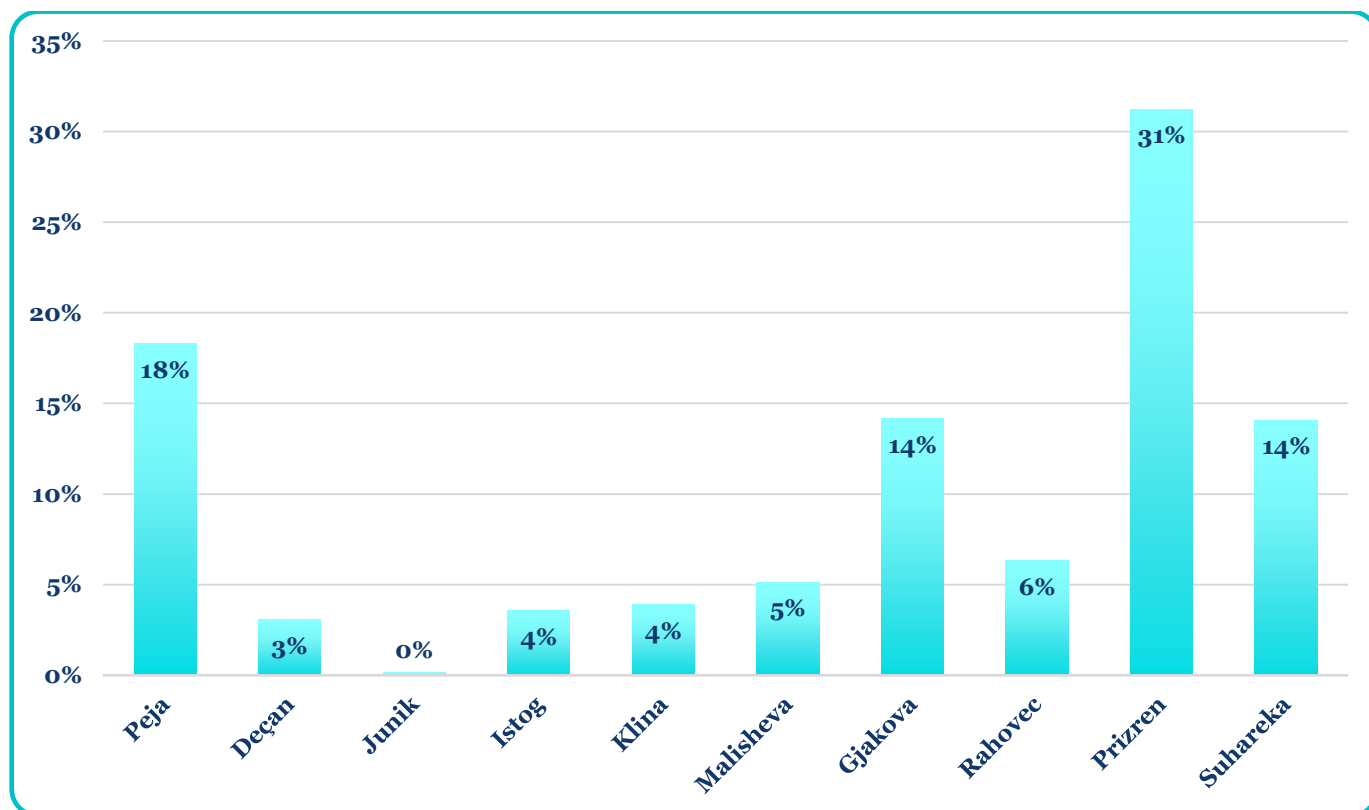
Burimi: ISHA (2024)

Graph 28 illustrates the percentage of businesses by economic activity “F - Construction” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. As it can be seen, in the municipality of Peja, 12% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Deçan, 4% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Junik, 1% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Istog, 7% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Klina, 6% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Malisheva, 10% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Gjakova, 13% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Rahovec, 6% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Prizren, 18% of businesses are active in this sector. In the municipality of Suhareka, 23% of businesses operate in this activity.

From these results, it can be concluded that the municipality of Suhareka ranks as the municipality with the highest percentage of businesses engaged in construction activities, indicating a significant focus on this sector of the economy.

Note: *To support the further development of this sector in municipalities with lower percentages, it is necessary to promote investments in construction and create more favorable conditions for businesses operating in this field. Additionally, developing policies and encouraging investors in construction can help increase construction activity across all municipalities.*

Graph 29. Business statistics by the economic activity “G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



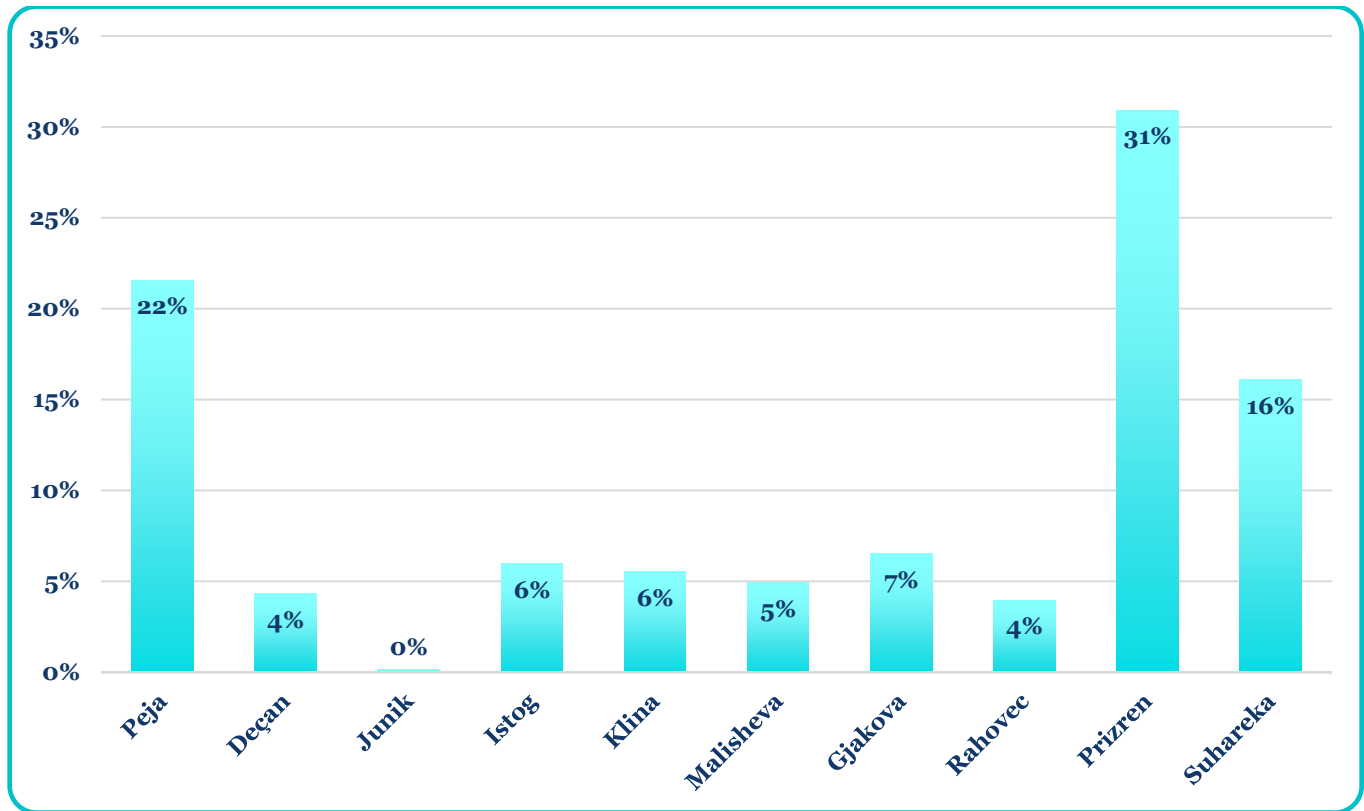
Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 29 illustrates the percentage of businesses by economic activity “G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. As observed, in the municipality of Peja, 18% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Deçan, 3% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Junik, there are no businesses operating in this sector. In the municipality of Istog, 4% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Klina, 4% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Malisheva, 5% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Gjakova, 14% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Rahovec, 6% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Prizren, 31% of businesses are active in this sector. In the municipality of Suhareka, 14% of businesses operate in this activity.

From these results, it can be concluded that the municipality of Prizren ranks as the municipality with the highest percentage of businesses engaged in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, indicating a significant focus on this sector of the economy.

Note: *To support the development of this sector in municipalities with lower percentages, it is necessary to promote investment opportunities and provide support to stimulate trading and repair activities. Additionally, consideration could be given to creating more favorable conditions to encourage the establishment of businesses in this sector across all municipalities.*

Graph 30. Business Statistics by Economic Activity “H - Transportation and Storage” in the 10 Municipalities Included in the analysis



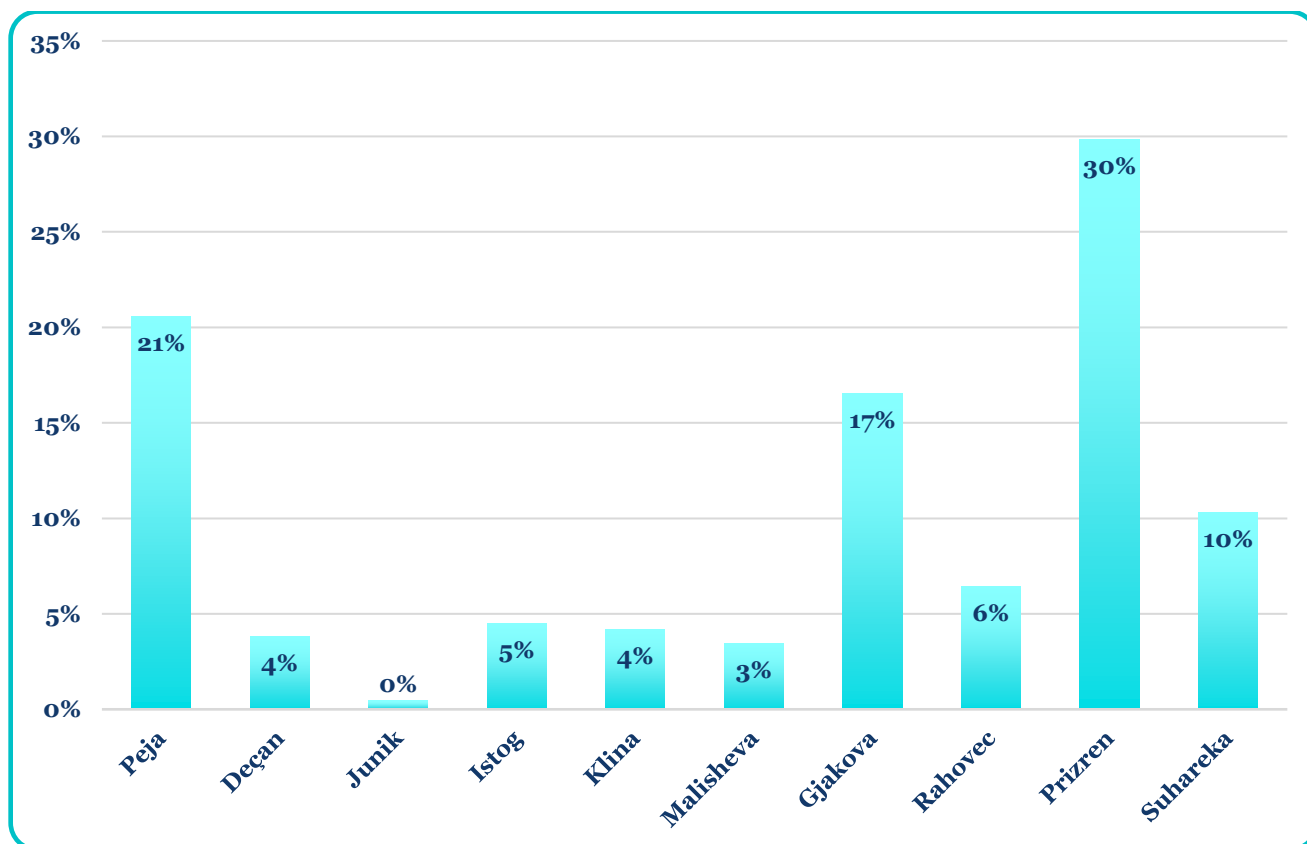
Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 30 illustrates the percentage of businesses by economic activity “H - Transportation and Storage” across the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. As it can be seen, in the municipality of Peja, 18% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Deçan, 4% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Junik, no businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Istog, 6% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Klina, 6% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Malisheva, 5% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Gjakova, 7% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Rahovec, 4% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Prizren, 31% of businesses are active in this sector. And in the municipality of Suhareka, 16% of businesses operate in this activity.

Based on these results, it can be concluded that the municipality of Prizren ranks as the municipality with the highest percentage of businesses engaged in transportation and storage activities, indicating a significant focus on this sector of the economy.

Note: To support the development of this sector in municipalities with lower percentages, it is essential to develop initiatives to promote investments in transportation and storage, as well as to improve infrastructure and support for businesses operating in this field.

Graph 31. Business statistics by economic activity “I - Accommodation and food service activities” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



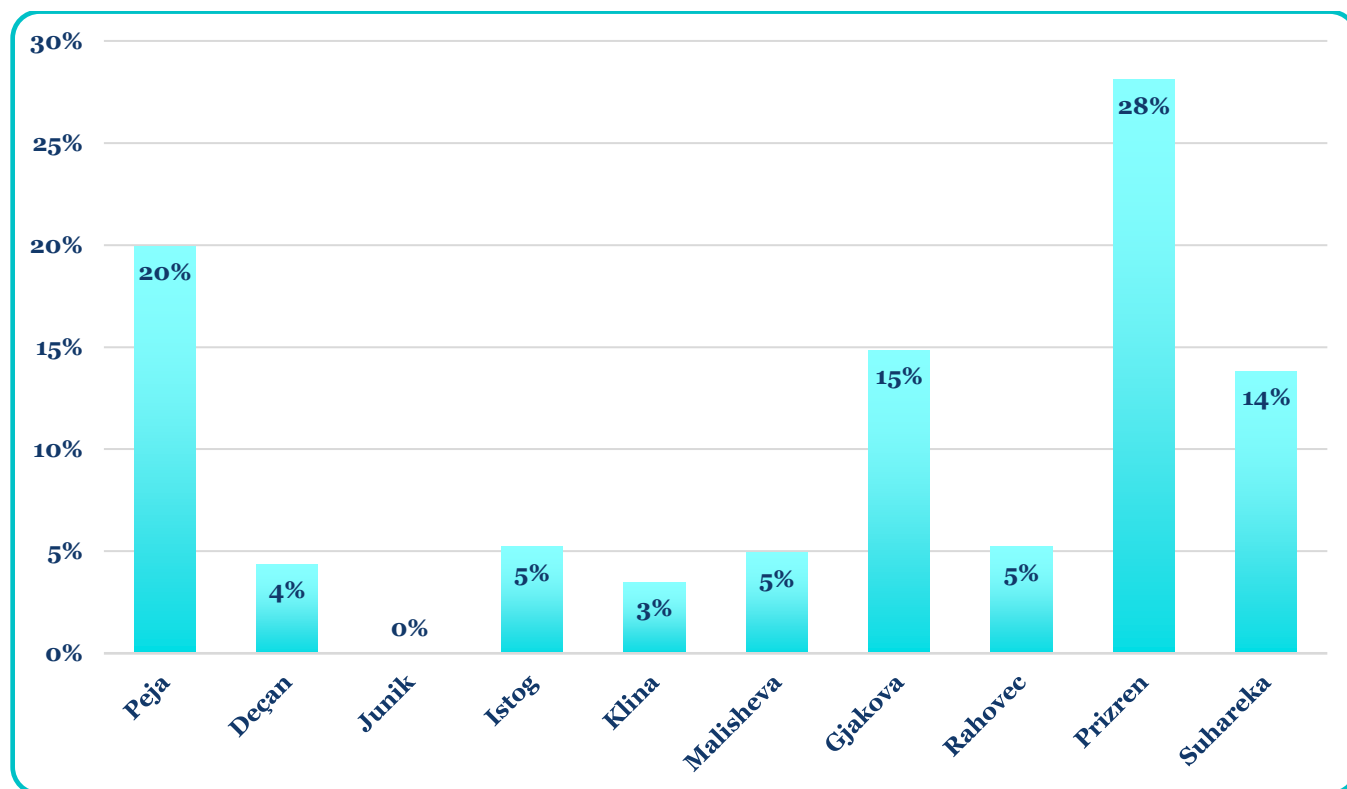
Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 31 illustrates the percentage of businesses by economic activity “I - Accommodation and food service activities” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. As can be seen, in the municipality of Peja, 21% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Deçan, 4% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Junik, no businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Istog, 5% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Klina, 4% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Malisheva, 3% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Gjakova, 17% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Rahovec, 6% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Prizren, 30% of businesses are active in this sector. And in the municipality of Suhareka, 10% of businesses operate in this activity.

From these results, it can be concluded that the municipality of Prizren ranks as the municipality with the highest percentage of businesses engaged in accommodation and food service activities, indicating a significant focus on this sector of the economy.

Note: To improve the performance of this sector in municipalities with lower percentages, investments in tourism and gastronomy should be encouraged, promotional strategies developed, and infrastructure improved to attract visitors and support existing businesses.

Graph 32. Business statistics by economic activity “J - Information and Communication” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



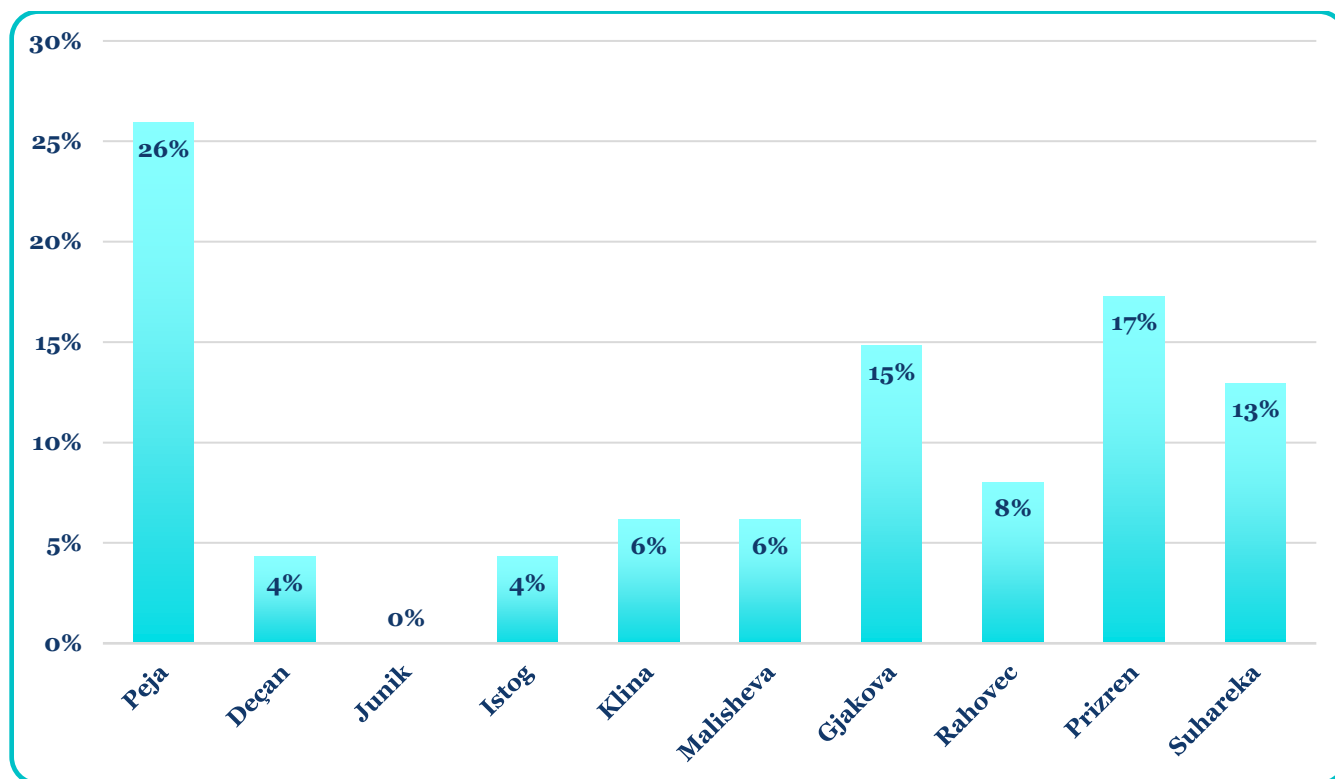
Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 32 illustrates the percentage of businesses by economic activity “J - Information and Communication” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. As it can be seen, in the municipality of Peja, 20% of businesses are active in this sector. In the municipality of Deçan, 4% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Junik, no businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Istog, 5% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Klina, 3% of businesses are active in this sector. In the municipality of Malisheva, 5% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Gjakova, 15% of businesses are engaged in this sector. In the municipality of Rahovec, 5% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Prizren, 28% of businesses are active in this sector. And in the municipality of Suhareka, 14% of businesses operate in this sector.

Based on these results, it can be concluded that the municipality of Prizren ranks as the municipality with the highest percentage of businesses engaged in information and communication activities, demonstrating a significant focus on this sector of the economy.

Note: *To improve this sector in municipalities with lower percentages, it is important to encourage investments in technology and digital infrastructure, develop training for necessary skills, and create opportunities for the development of startups in this sector.*

Graph 33. Business statistics by economic activity “K - Financial and insurance activities” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



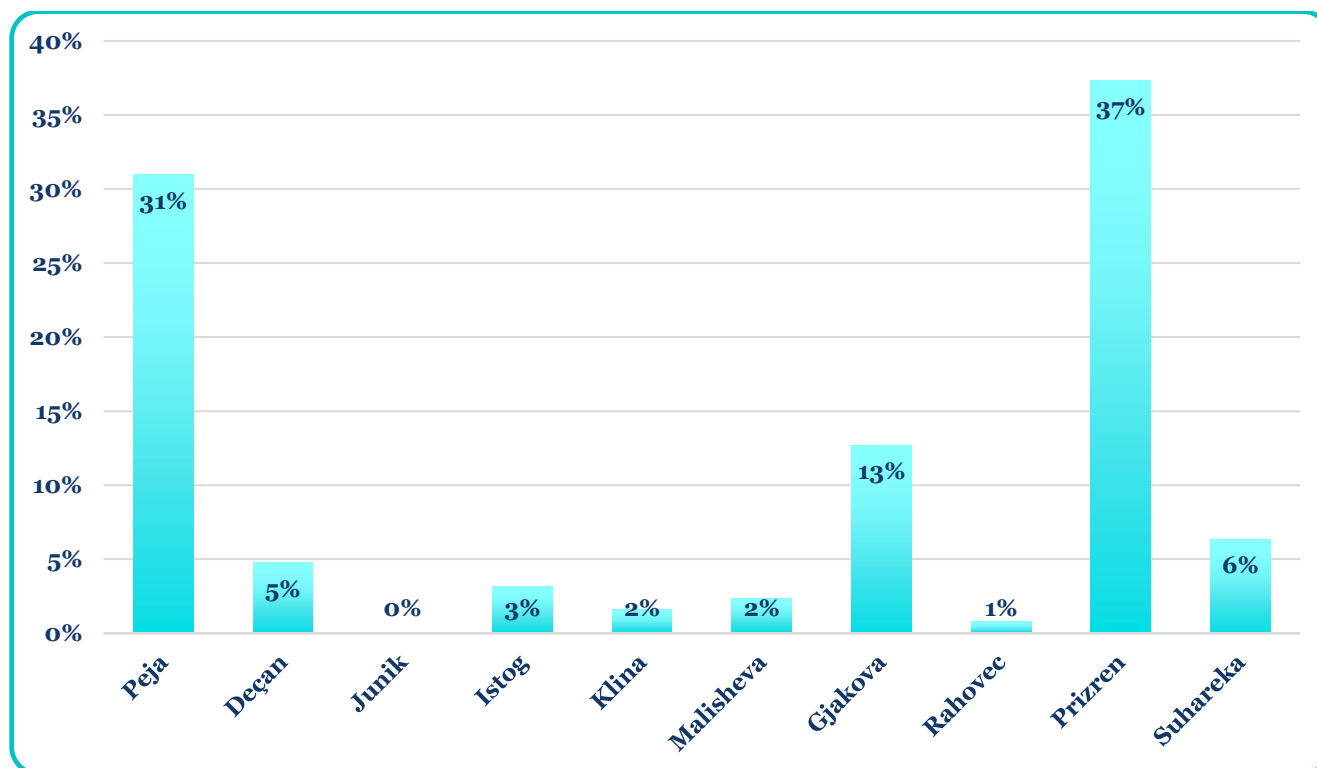
Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 33 illustrates the percentage of businesses by economic activity “K - Financial and Insurance Activities” across the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. As observed, in the municipality of Peja, 26% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Deçan, 4% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Junik, no businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Istog, 4% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Klina, 6% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Malisheva, 6% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Gjakova, 15% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Rahovec, 8% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Prizren, 17% of businesses are active in this activity. And in the municipality of Suhareka, 13% of businesses operate in this sector.

From these results, it can be concluded that the municipality of Peja ranks as the municipality with the highest percentage of businesses engaged in financial and insurance activities, indicating a significant focus on this sector of the economy.

Note: *To improve this sector in municipalities with lower percentages, it would be beneficial to develop policies that encourage the growth of financial and insurance service providers, as well as to offer incentives for investments in this field to enhance competition and efficiency across all municipalities.*

Graph 34. Business statistics by economic activity “L - Real Estate Activities” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



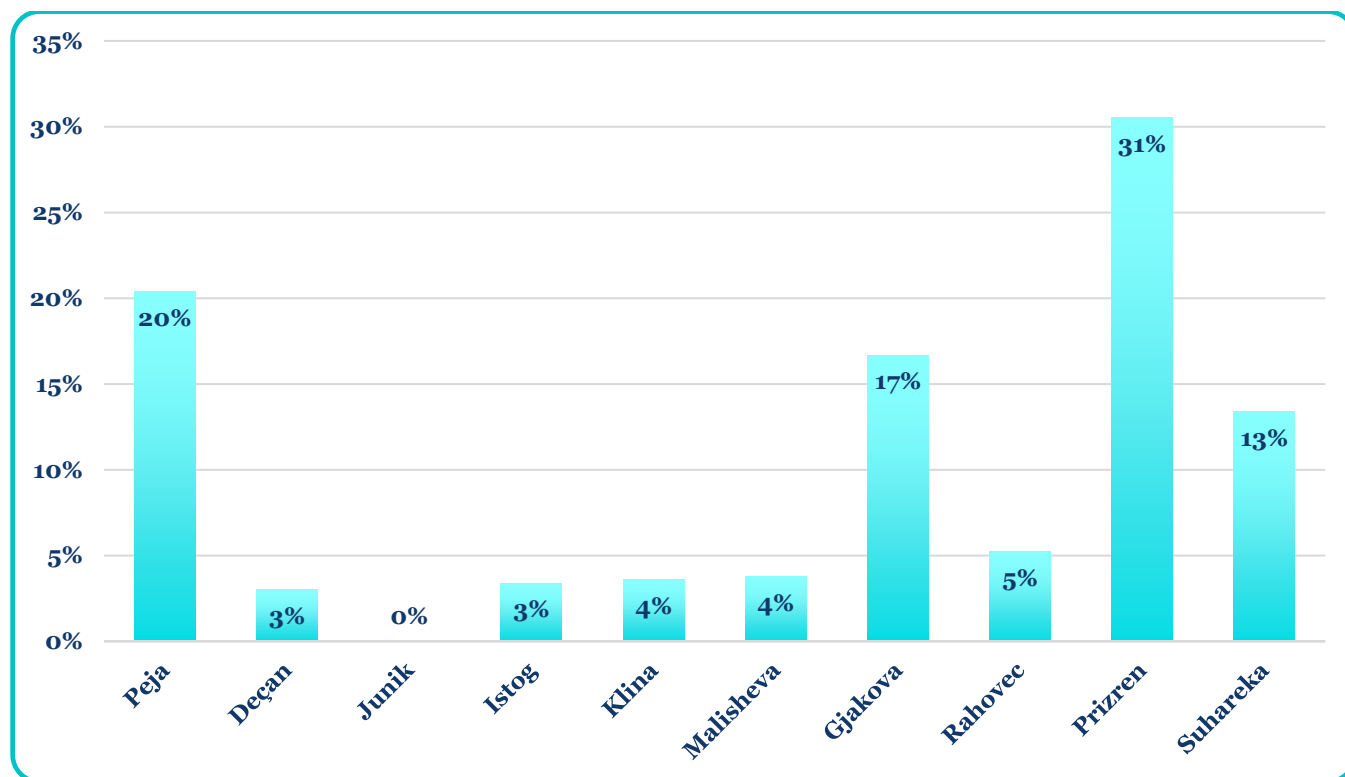
Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 34 illustrates the percentage of businesses by economic activity “L - Real Estate Activities” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. As it can be seen, in the municipality of Peja, 31% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Deçan, 5% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Junik, there are no businesses operating in this sector. In the municipality of Istog, 3% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Klina, 2% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Malisheva, 2% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Gjakova, 13% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Rahovec, 1% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Prizren, 37% of businesses are active in this activity. And in the municipality of Suhareka, 6% of businesses operate in this sector.

From these results, it can be concluded that the municipalities of Peja and Prizren rank as the municipalities with the highest percentage of businesses engaged in real estate activities, indicating a significant focus on this sector of the economy.

Note: *To encourage the development of this sector in municipalities with lower percentages, it would be beneficial to implement strategies that include simplifying procedures for real estate investments, providing incentives for real estate projects, and improving infrastructure that supports increasing interest in this sector across all municipalities.*

Graph 35. Business statistics by economic activity “M - Professional, scientific, and technical activities” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



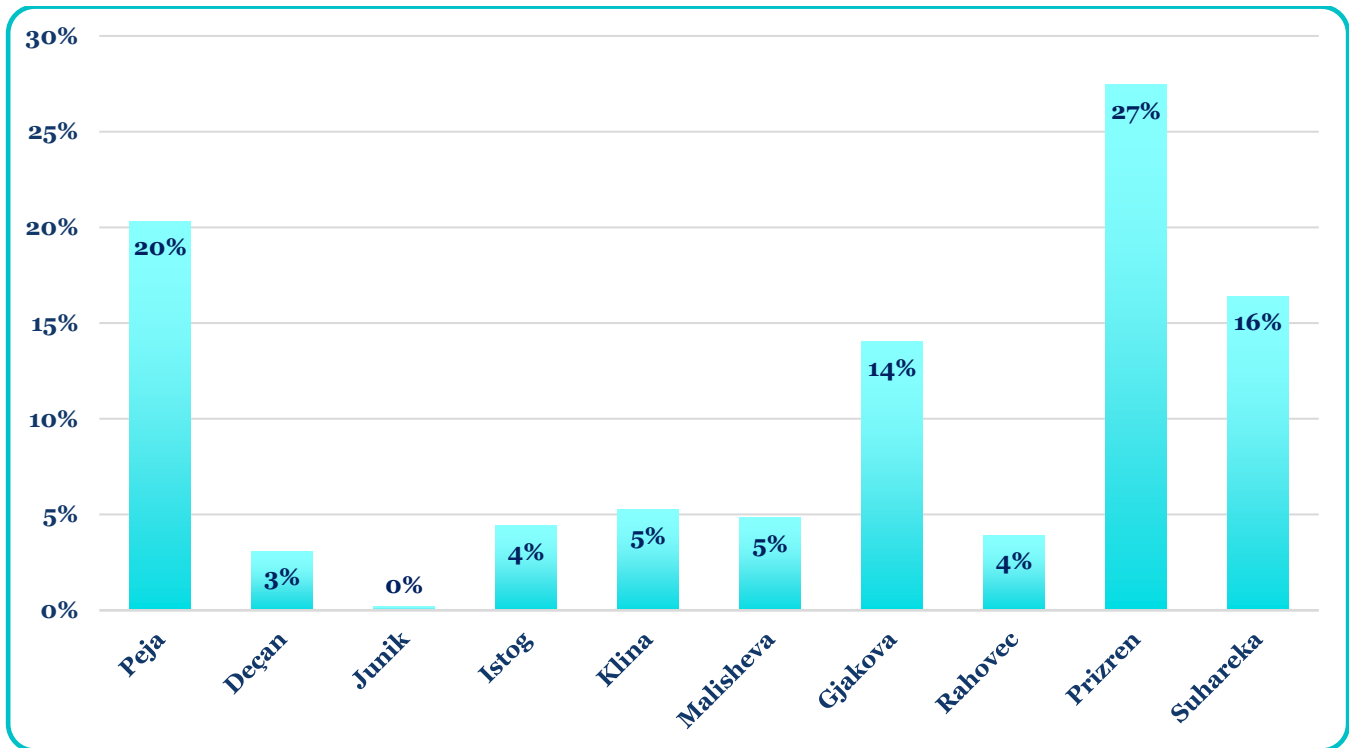
Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 35 illustrates the percentage of businesses by economic activity “M - Professional, scientific, and technical activities” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. As can be seen, in the municipality of Peja, 20% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Deçan, 3% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Junik, there are no businesses operating in this sector. In the municipality of Istog, 3% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Klina, 4% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Malisheva, 4% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Gjakova, 17% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Rahovec, 5% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Prizren, 31% of businesses are active in this activity. And in the municipality of Suhareka, 13% of businesses operate in this sector.

From these results, it can be concluded that the municipality of Prizren ranks as the municipality with the highest percentage of businesses engaged in professional, scientific, and technical activities, indicating a significant focus on this sector of the economy.

Note: *To support the development of this sector and improve its representation in municipalities with lower percentages, it is advisable to develop initiatives that include providing financial support and training for new businesses in this field, creating centers for innovation and scientific research, and improving conditions for investments in professional and technical activities across all municipalities.*

Graph 36. Business statistics by economic activity “N - Administrative and support activities” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



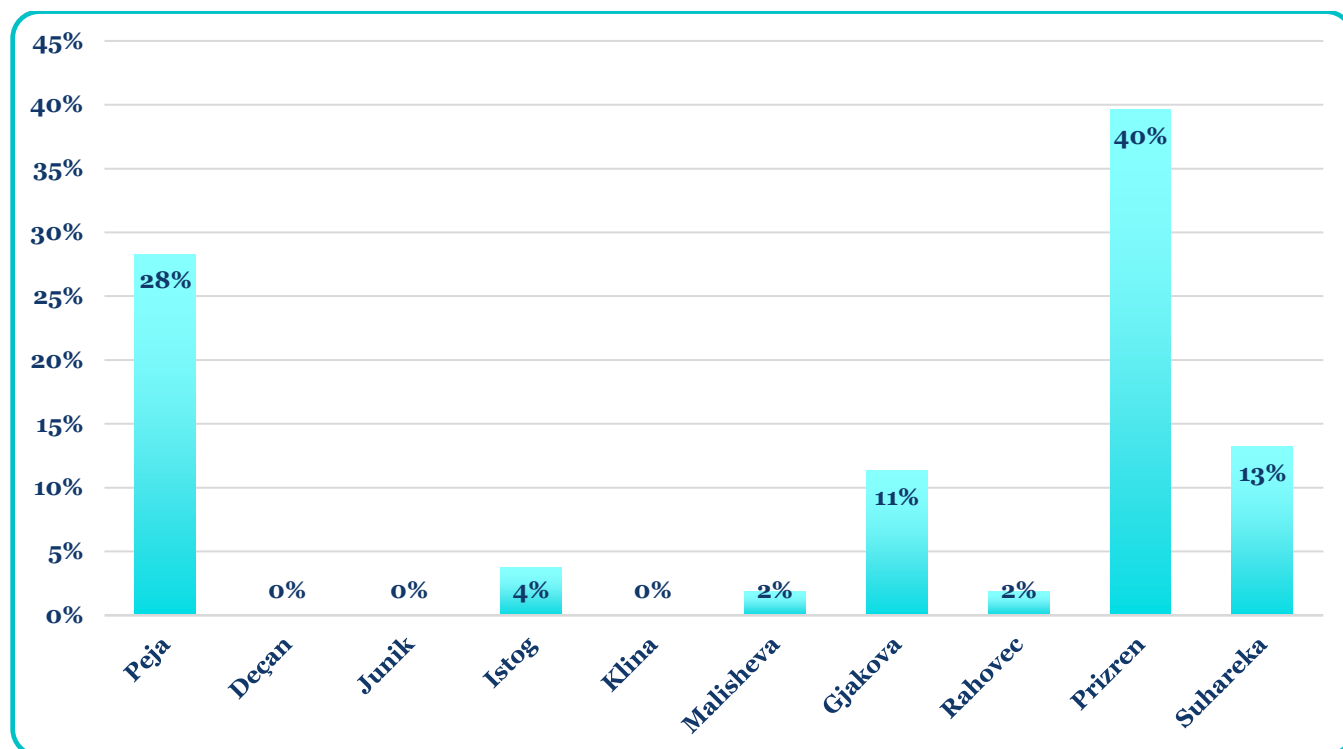
Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 36 shows the percentage of businesses involved in the economic activity “N - Administrative and support activities” across the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. As depicted, in the municipality of Peja, 20% of businesses are in this sector. In Deçan, 3% of businesses are engaged in these activities. In Junik, there are no businesses operating in this sector. In Istog, 4% of businesses are active in this area. In Klina, 5% of businesses participate in this sector. Malisheva also has 5% of businesses operating in this field. In Gjakova, 14% of businesses are involved in this activity. In Rahovec, 4% of businesses are engaged in this sector. In Prizren, 27% of businesses are active in administrative and support activities. Meanwhile, in Suhareka, 16% of businesses are engaged in this sector.

Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the municipality of Prizren has the highest percentage of businesses focused on administrative and support activities, indicating a notable concentration in this sector of the economy.

Note: To boost growth in these areas, initiatives like incentives for new businesses, support programs for local entrepreneurs, improved infrastructure, and knowledge-sharing between municipalities could be effective.

Graph 37. Business statistics by economic activity “O - Public administration and defense; mandatory social security” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



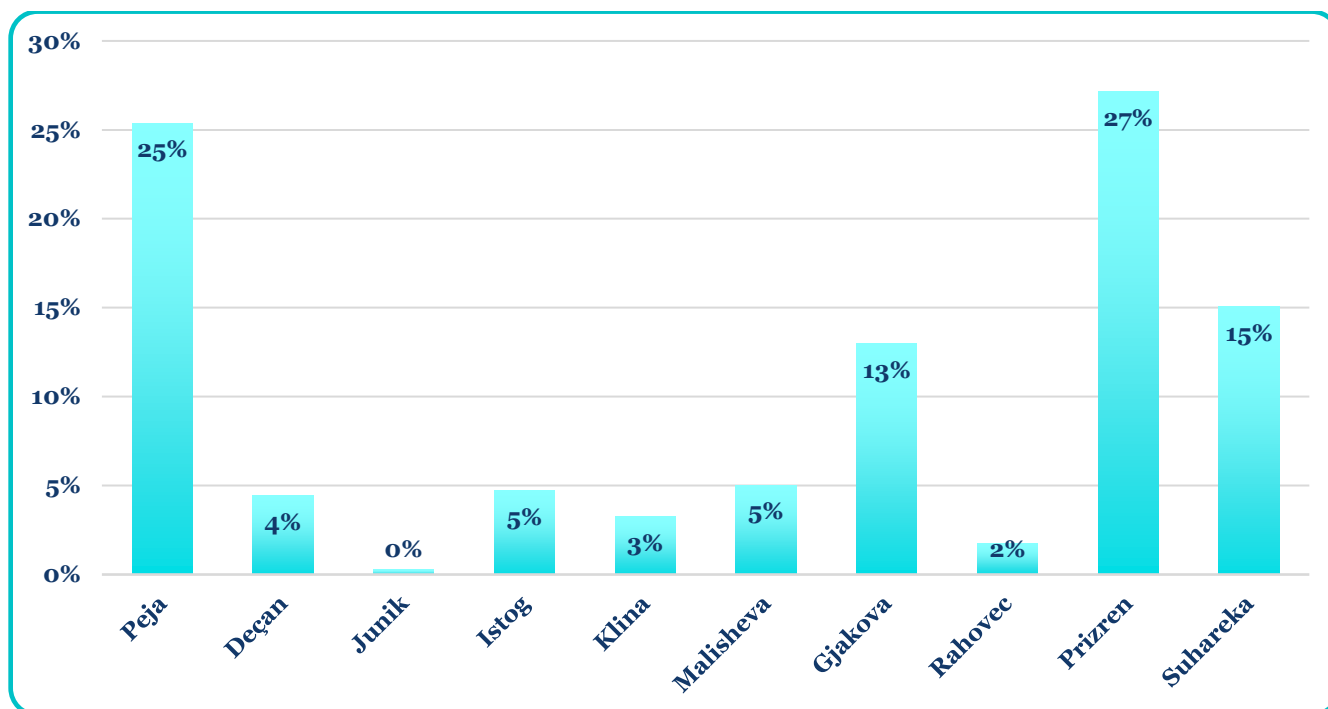
Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 37 illustrates the percentage of businesses by economic activity “O - Public administration and defense; mandatory social security” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. As can be seen, in the municipality of Peja, 28% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipalities of Deçan and Junik, there are no businesses operating in this sector. In the municipality of Istog, 4% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Klina, there are no businesses operating in this sector. In the municipality of Malisheva, 2% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Gjakova, 11% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Rahovec, 2% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Prizren, 40% of businesses are active in this activity. And in the municipality of Suhareka, 13% of businesses operate in this sector.

From these results, it can be concluded that the municipality of Prizren ranks as the municipality with the highest percentage of businesses engaged in public administration and defense; mandatory social security, indicating a significant focus on this sector of the economy.

Note: *To support the development and efficiency of this sector, it is advisable to strengthen collaboration between the public and private sectors to improve services and enhance the capacity for providing defense and social security. Additionally, it is important to analyze the specific needs of this sector in each municipality and to develop strategies that help increase the percentage of active businesses in this field in municipalities with lower percentages.*

Graph 38. Business statistics by economic activity “P - Education” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



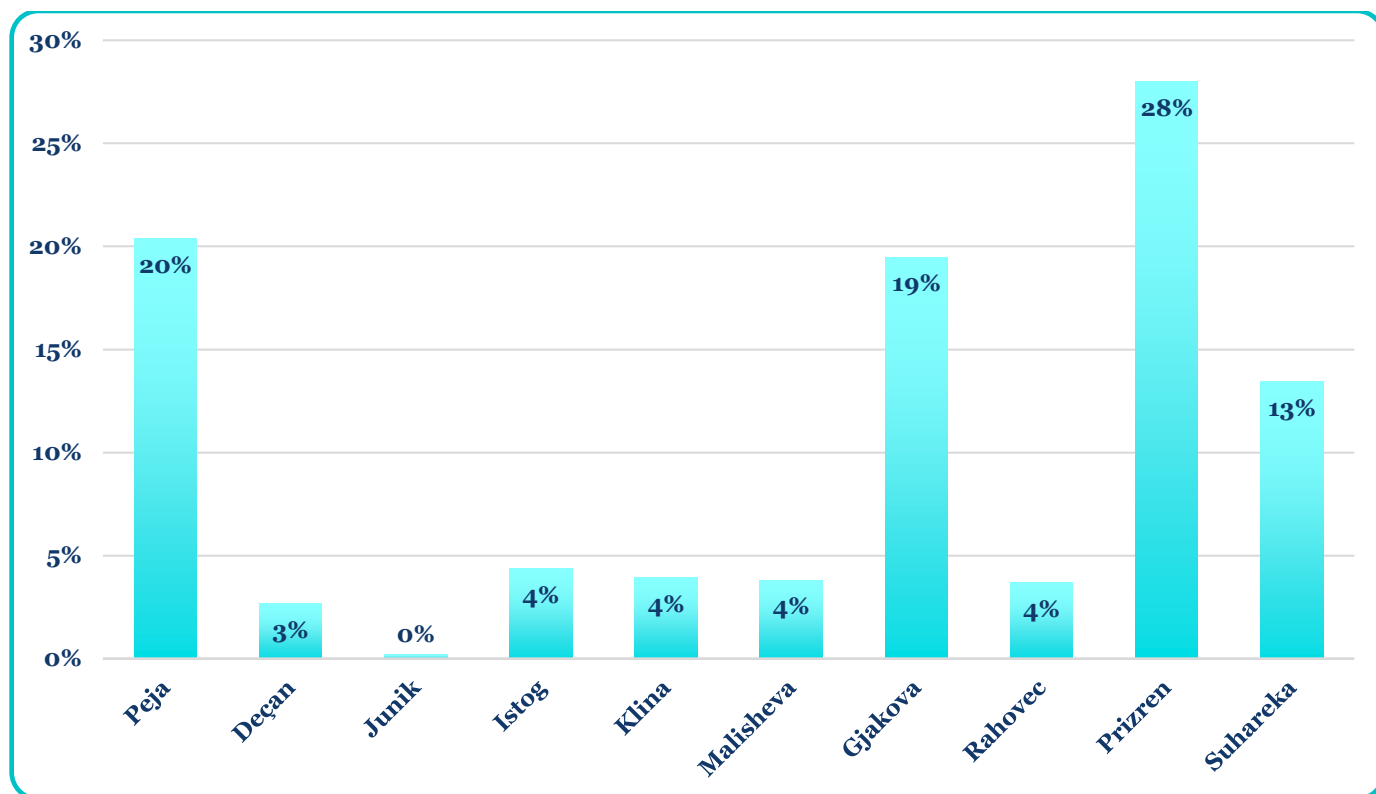
Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 38 illustrates the percentage of businesses by economic activity “P - Education” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. As it can be seen, in the municipality of Peja, 25% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Deçan, 4% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Junik, there are no businesses operating in this sector. In the municipality of Istog, 5% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Klina, 3% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Malisheva, 5% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Gjakova, 13% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Rahovec, 2% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Prizren, 27% of businesses are active in this activity. And in the municipality of Suhareka, 15% of businesses operate in this sector.

From these results, it can be concluded that the municipalities of Peja and Prizren rank as the municipalities with the highest percentage of businesses engaged in the education sector, indicating a significant focus on this sector of the economy.

Note: *To support the development and efficiency of the education sector in municipalities where the percentage of active businesses in this field is higher, such as in Peja and Prizren, it is recommended to improve collaboration between educational institutions and businesses. This collaboration could include creating opportunities for training and professional development, as well as supporting initiatives that promote educational quality and the provision of educational services. For municipalities with a lower percentage of businesses in the education sector, it is important to analyze specific needs and develop strategies to increase engagement and investment in this sector, including support for the establishment of educational institutions and providing opportunities for professional development.*

Graph 39. Business statistics by economic activity “Q - Human health and social work activities” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



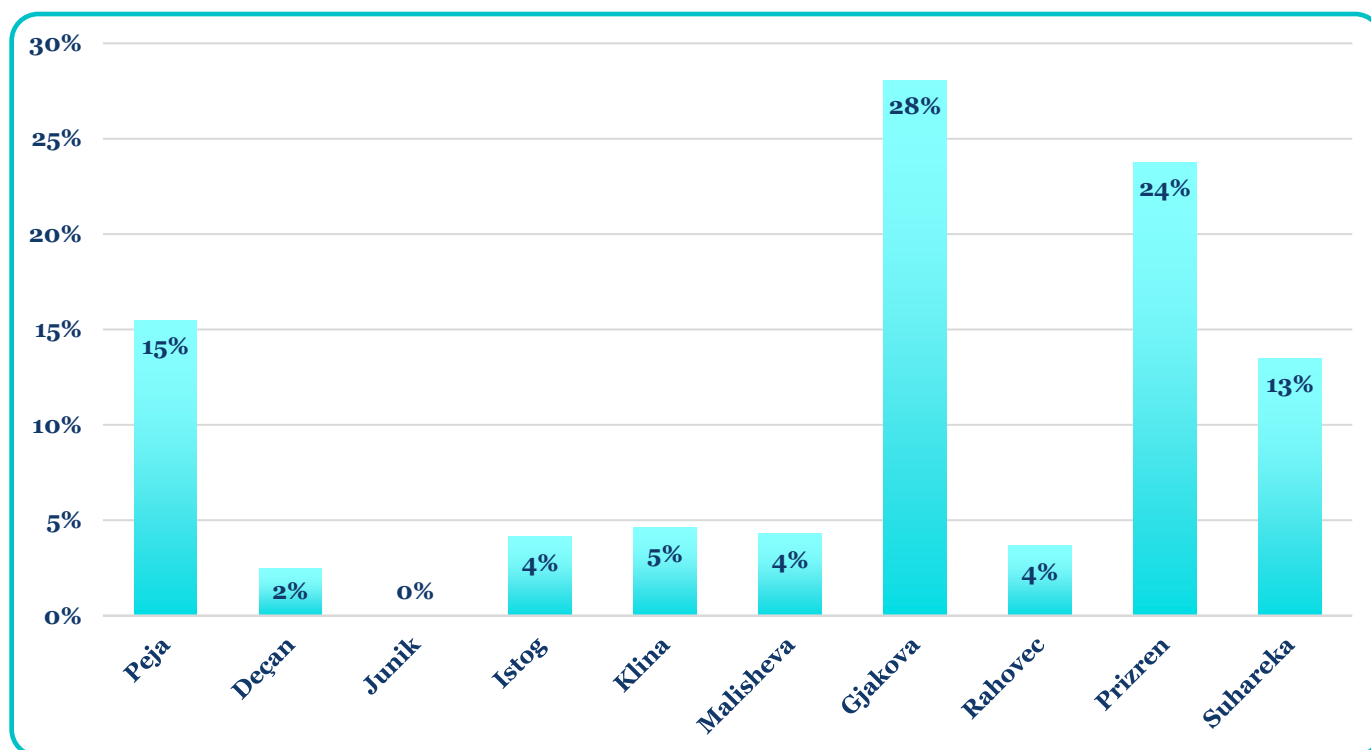
Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 39 illustrates the percentage of businesses by economic activity “Q - Human health and social work activities” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. As it can be seen, in the municipality of Peja, 20% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Deçan, 3% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Junik, there are no businesses operating in this sector. In the municipality of Istog, 4% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Klina, 4% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Malisheva, 4% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Gjakova, 19% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Rahovec, 4% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Prizren, 28% of businesses are active in this activity. And in the municipality of Suhareka, 13% of businesses operate in this sector.

From these results, it can be concluded that the municipalities of Peja and Prizren rank as the municipalities with the highest percentage of businesses engaged in human health and social work activities, indicating a significant focus on this sector of the economy.

Note: *Municipalities with low percentages may show a lack of opportunities or interest in this field, suggesting the need for specific strategies to stimulate the development of this sector in those areas. Therefore, it is necessary to invest in strengthening capacities and infrastructure, as well as in developing human resources and improving access and services. Additionally, it is important to promote public-private cooperation and support municipalities with special needs to ensure balanced development and enhance the quality of services in this sector.*

Graph 40. Business statistics by economic activity “R - Arts, entertainment, and recreation” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



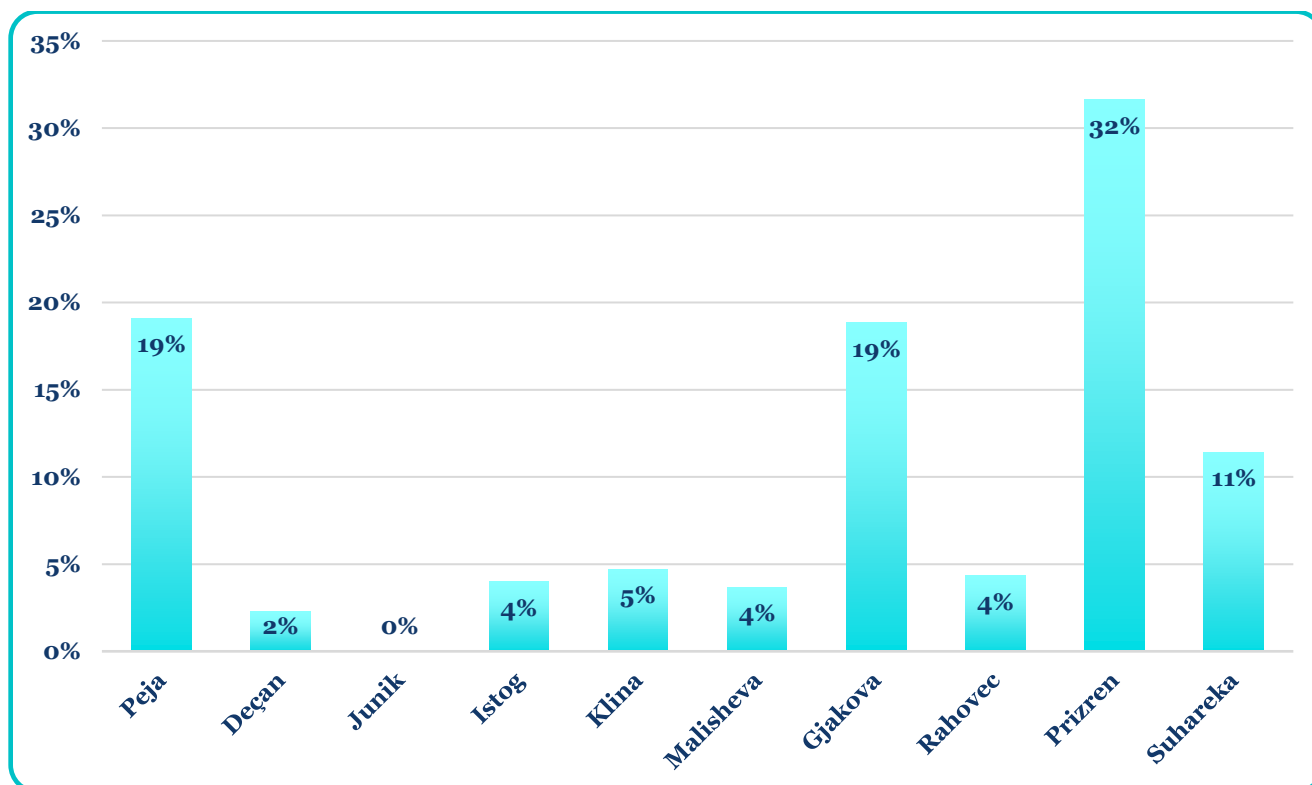
Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 40 illustrates the percentage of businesses by economic activity “R - Arts, entertainment, and recreation” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. As can be seen, in the municipality of Peja, 15% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Deçan, 2% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Junik, there are no businesses operating in this sector. In the municipality of Istog, 4% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Klina, 5% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Malisheva, 4% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Gjakova, 28% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Rahovec, 4% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Prizren, 24% of businesses are active in this activity. And in the municipality of Suhareka, 13% of businesses operate in this sector.

From these results, it can be concluded that the municipalities of Gjakova and Prizren rank as the municipalities with the highest percentage of businesses engaged in arts, entertainment, and recreation, indicating a significant focus on this sector of the economy.

Note: *To stimulate the development of the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector in municipalities with low percentages of businesses in this field, it may be proposed to offer incentives and subsidies for investments in artistic projects and the construction of cultural centers. Additionally, developing strategies to promote cultural tourism and improving infrastructure, such as building theaters and spaces for activities, will help grow this sector and create new opportunities for businesses and local communities.*

Graph 41. Business statistics by economic activity “S - Other service activities” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis



Source: ISA (2024)

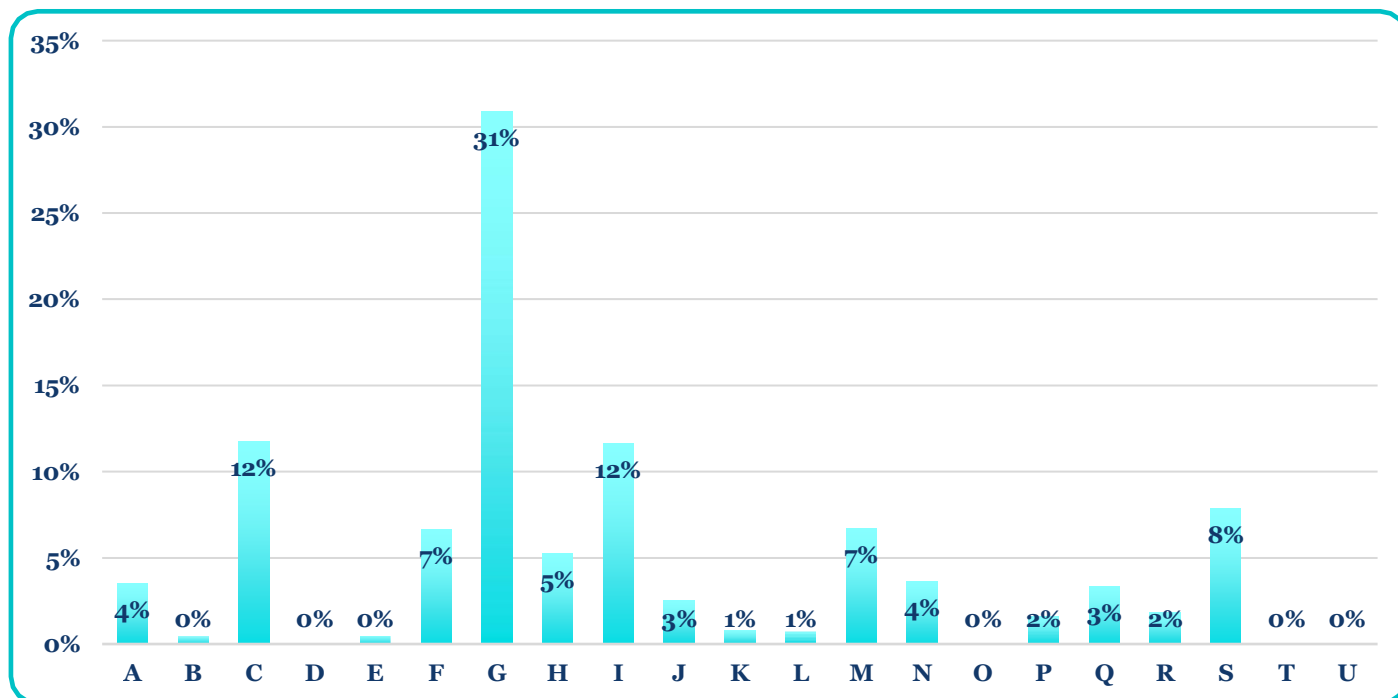
Graph 41 illustrates the percentage of businesses by economic activity “S - Other service activities” in the 10 municipalities included in the analysis. As it can be seen, in the municipality of Peja, 19% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Deçan, 2% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Junik, there are no businesses operating in this sector. In the municipality of Istog, 4% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Klina, 5% of businesses are engaged in this activity. In the municipality of Malisheva, 4% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Gjakova, 19% of businesses are active in this activity. In the municipality of Rahovec, 4% of businesses operate in this sector. In the municipality of Prizren, 32% of businesses are active in this activity. And in the municipality of Suhareka, 11% of businesses operate in this sector.

From these results, it can be concluded that the municipality of Prizren ranks as the municipality with the highest percentage of businesses engaged in other service activities, indicating a significant focus on this sector of the economy.

Note: To increase other service activities in municipalities with low percentages of businesses in this sector, it may be proposed to develop initiatives to stimulate the creation of new opportunities and investments in specialized services. Additionally, providing support and training for new businesses can help improve the diversity and capacity of this sector in these areas.

The following will present the statistics of businesses by economic activities for each municipality, separately, with the aim of providing a detailed overview of the distribution and diversification of businesses in the region, and to identify trends and specifics of economic development in each area.

Graph 42. Business statistics by economic activity in the Municipality of Peja



Source: ISA (2024)

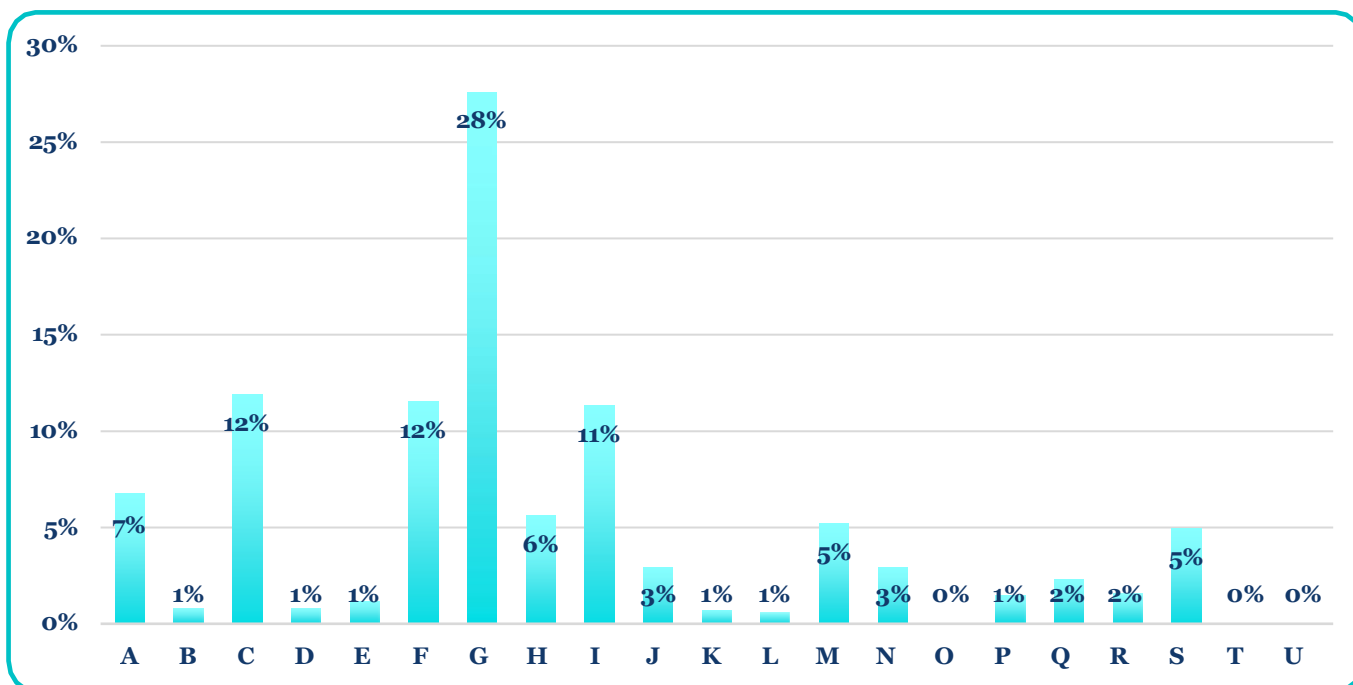
Graph 42 presents the percentage of businesses by economic activity in the Municipality of Peja, illustrating the distribution of businesses across various economic sectors. This clear overview shows which economic activities are more prevalent and which have a more limited presence in the municipality. Analyzing this data helps in understanding the economic structure of Peja and identifying sectors with potential for further development. According to the figure, in the economic activity:

- A - Agriculture, forestry, and fishing: 4% of businesses operate in this sector,
- B - Mining and quarrying: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,
- C - Manufacturing: 12% of businesses operate in this sector,
- D - Electricity, gas, steam supply, and air conditioning: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,
- E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,
- F - Construction: 7% of businesses operate in this sector,
- G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles: 31% of businesses operate in this sector,
- H - Transportation and storage: 5% of businesses operate in this sector,
- I - Accommodation and food service activities: 12% of businesses operate in this sector,

- J - Information and communication: 3% of businesses operate in this sector,
- K - Financial and insurance activities: 1% of businesses operate in this sector,
- L - Real estate activities: 1% of businesses operate in this sector,
- M - Professional, scientific, and technical activities: 7% of businesses operate in this sector,
- N - Administrative and support service activities: 4% of businesses operate in this sector,
- O - Public administration and defense; compulsory social security: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,
- P - Education: 2% of businesses operate in this sector,
- Q - Human health and social work activities: 3% of businesses operate in this sector,
- R - Arts, entertainment, and recreation: 2% of businesses operate in this sector,
- S - Other service activities: 8% of businesses operate in this sector,
- T - Activities of households as employers; goods and services for own use: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,
- U - Activities of organizations and bodies outside the territory: 0% of businesses operate in this sector.

Therefore, from this result, we understand that the most developed economic activities in Peja include those coded as: “G,” which constitutes 31% of businesses, “C” with 12%, and “I” with 12%. Other activities such as “F,” “M,” and “S” also have a significant presence, with 7%, 7%, and 8%, respectively. On the other hand, activities with a lower percentage of businesses include those operating in economic activities coded as: “A,” “B,” “D,” “E,” “H,” “J,” “K,” “L,” “N,” “O,” “P,” “Q,” “R,” “T,” and “U,” each with less than 6% participation in the total percentage of active businesses in the Municipality of Peja. This overview clearly shows the most dominant sectors and those with a more limited presence in Peja’s economy.

Graph 43. Business statistics by economic activity in the Municipality of Dečan



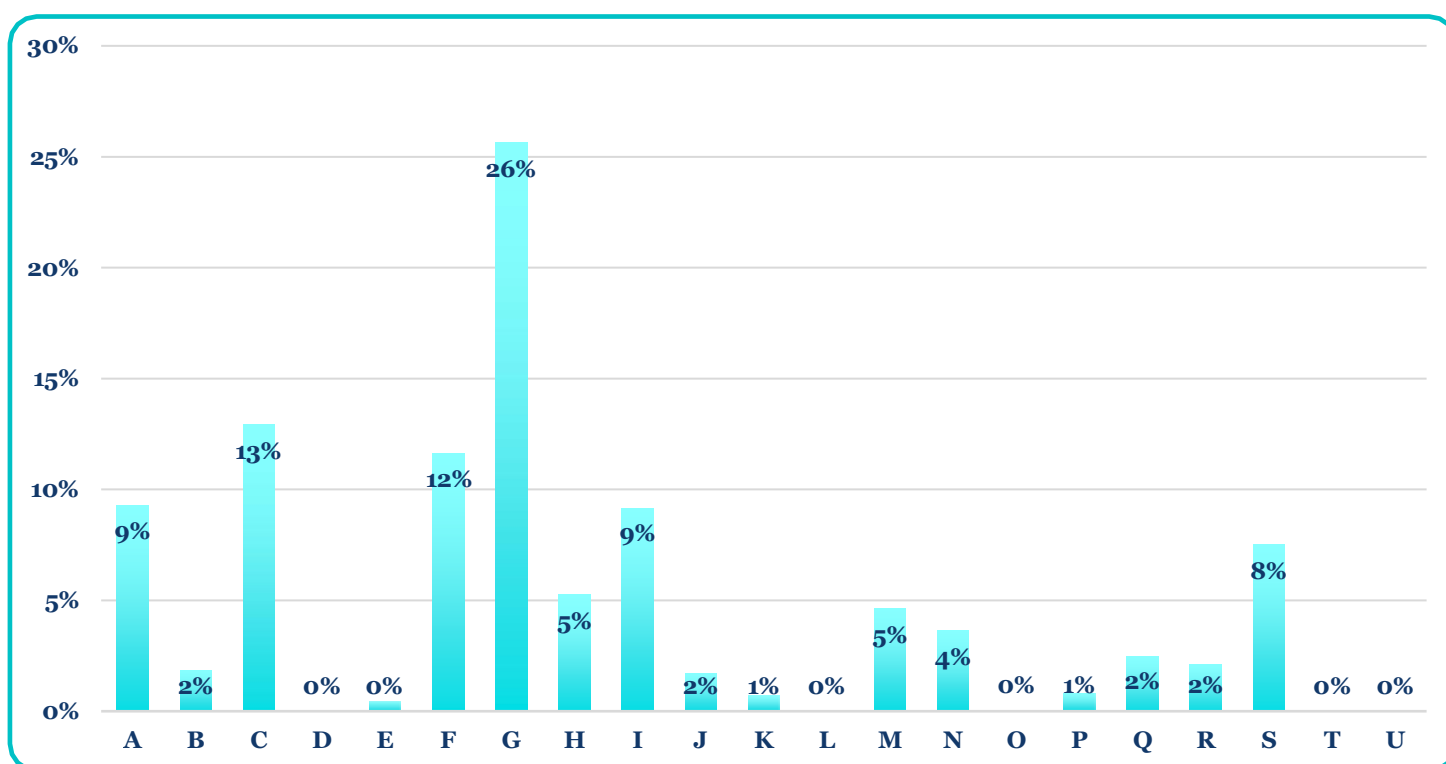
Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 43 illustrates the percentage of businesses by economic activity in the Municipality of Deçan. This graph shows how businesses are distributed across various activities and what percentage each activity represents. Through this clear visualization, we can see which sectors are more prevalent in this municipality and which ones have a more limited presence. Analyzing this data helps us understand the economic structure of the Municipality of Deçan and identify sectors with potential for further development. According to the graph, we can clearly observe the economic activity sectors. Thus, in economic activities:

- A - Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, operate 7% of businesses,
- B - Mining and quarrying, operate 1% of businesses,
- C - Manufacturing, operate 12% of businesses,
- D - Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply, operate 1% of businesses,
- E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities, operate 1% of businesses,
- F - Construction, operate 12% of businesses,
- G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, operate 28% of businesses,
- H - Transportation and storage, operate 6% of businesses,
- I - Accommodation and food service activities, operate 11% of businesses,
- J - Information and communication, operate 3% of businesses,
- K - Financial and insurance activities, operate 1% of businesses,
- L - Real estate activities, operate 1% of businesses,
- M - Professional, scientific, and technical activities, operate 5% of businesses,
- N - Administrative and support service activities, operate 3% of businesses,
- O - Public administration and defense; compulsory social security account for 0% of businesses,
- P - Education, operate 1% of businesses,
- Q - Human health and social work activities, operate 2% of businesses,
- R - Arts, entertainment, and recreation, operate 2% of businesses,
- S - Other service activities, operate 5% of businesses,
- T - Activities of households as employers; goods and services for personal use - household production activities for own use, operate 0% of businesses,
- U - Activities of organizations and bodies outside the territory, operate 0% of businesses.

In summary, the most developed economic activities in the Municipality of Deçan include those marked with codes such as: “G” with 28%, “C” representing 12% of businesses, “F” with 12% of businesses, and “I” with 11%. Additionally, the activity “A” has a significant presence, at 7%. On the other hand, activities with a lower percentage of businesses include those operating in sectors marked as: “B”, “D”, “E”, “H”, “J”, “K”, “L”, “M”, “N”, “P”, “Q”, “R”, “S”, “T”, and “U”, each with less than 6% participation in the total percentage of active businesses in the Municipality of Deçan.

Graph 44. Business statistics by economic activities in the Municipality of Klina



Source: ISA (2024)

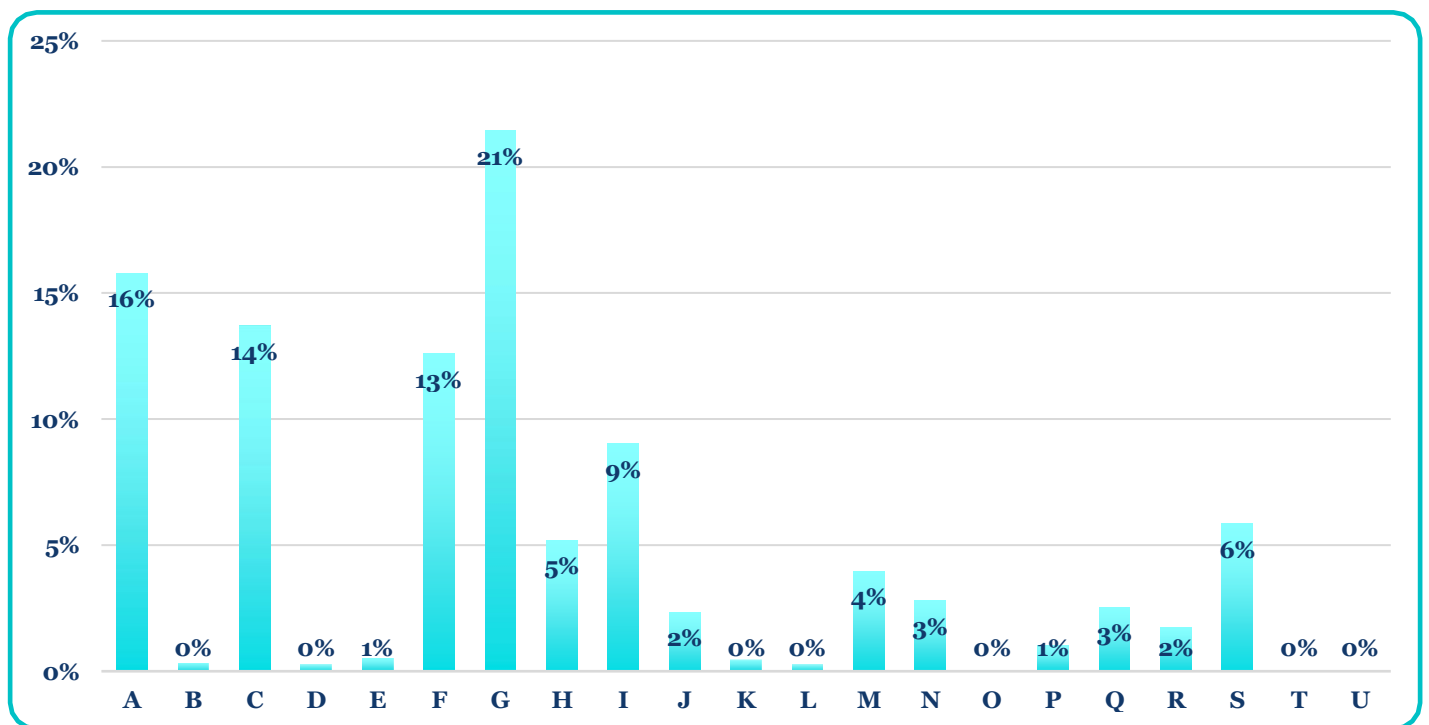
Graph 44 presents the business statistics by economic activities in the Municipality of Klina, specifically showing the percentage participation of businesses in each activity. For the businesses in the Municipality of Klina, the results indicate that in the economic activity:

- A - Agriculture, forestry, and fishing operate 9% of businesses,
- B - Mining and quarries operate 2% of businesses,
- C - Manufacturing operates 13% of businesses,
- D - Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply, operate 0% of businesses,
- E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities, operate 0% of businesses,
- F - Construction, operates 12% of businesses,
- G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, operate 26% of businesses,
- H - Transportation and storage, operate 5% of businesses,
- I - Accommodation and food service activities, operate 9% of businesses,
- J - Information and communication, operate 2% of businesses,
- K - Financial and insurance activities, operate 1% of businesses,
- L - Real estate activities, operate 0% of businesses,
- M - Professional, scientific, and technical activities, operate 5% of businesses,
- N - Administrative and support service activities, operate 4% of businesses,
- O - Public administration and defense; compulsory social security, operate 0% of businesses,

- P - Education, operates 1% of businesses,
- Q - Human health and social work activities, operate 2% of businesses,
- R - Arts, entertainment, and recreation operate 2% of businesses,
- S - Other service activities, operate 8% of businesses,
- T - Activities of households as employers; goods and services of various kinds - home production activities for own use operate 0% of businesses,
- U - Activities of organizations and bodies outside the territory, operate 0% of businesses.

In the Municipality of Klina, the most developed economic activities include those marked with “G” at 26%, “C” which constitutes 13% of businesses, and “F” at 12%. Additionally, “A”, “I”, and “S” have a significant presence, with 9%, 9%, and 8% respectively. On the other hand, activities with a lower percentage of businesses include those operating in the sectors marked as “B”, “D”, “E”, “H”, “J”, “K”, “L”, “M”, “N”, “P”, “Q”, “R”, “T”, and “U”, each with less than 6% participation in the overall percentage of active businesses in the Municipality of Klina.

Graph 45. Business statistics by economic activities in the Municipality of Istog



Source: ISA (2024)

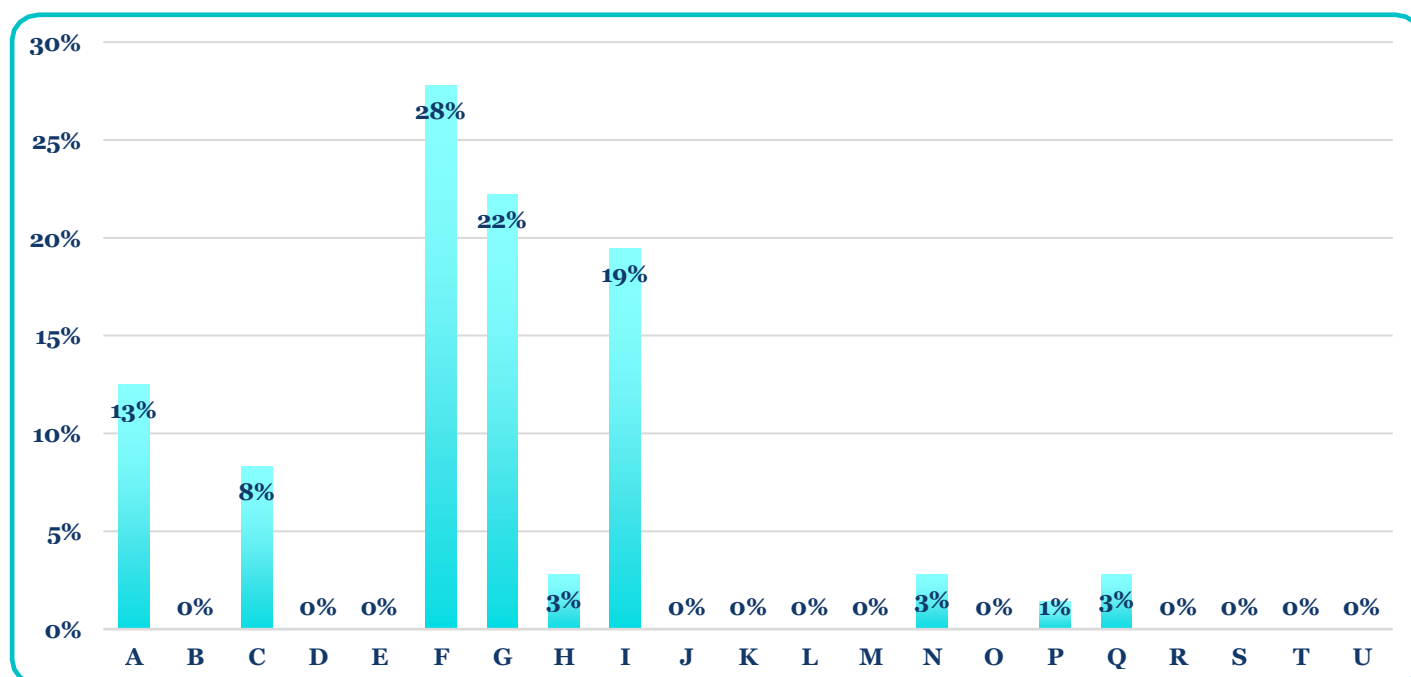
The statistics of businesses by economic activities in the Municipality of Istog are presented in graph 45. The active businesses in this municipality operate in various economic activities, specifically in the following economic activities:

- A - Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, operate 16% of businesses,
- B - Mining and quarrying, operate 0% of businesses,
- C - Manufacturing, operates 14% of businesses,

- *D - Electricity, steam, and air conditioning supply, operate 0% of businesses,*
- *E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities, operate 1% of businesses,*
- *F - Construction, operates 13% of businesses,*
- *G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, operate 21% of businesses,*
- *H - Transportation and storage, operate 5% of businesses,*
- *I - Accommodation and food service activities, operate 9% of businesses,*
- *J - Information and communication, operate 2% of businesses,*
- *K - Financial and insurance activities, operate 0% of businesses,*
- *L - Real estate activities, operate 0% of businesses,*
- *M - Professional, scientific, and technical activities, operate 4% of businesses,*
- *N - Administrative and support service activities, operate 3% of businesses,*
- *O - Public administration and defense; compulsory social security, operate 0% of businesses,*
- *P - Education, operates 1% of businesses,*
- *Q - Human health and social work activities, operate 3% of businesses,*
- *R - Arts, entertainment, and recreation, operate 2% of businesses,*
- *S - Other service activities, operate 6% of businesses,*
- *T - Activities of household as employers; goods and services for personal use - household production activities, operate 0% of businesses,*
- *U - Activities of organizations and bodies outside the territory, operate 0% of businesses.*

The most developed economic activities in the Municipality of Istog include activity “G” with 21%, activity “A” which constitutes 16% of businesses, activity “C” with 14%, and activity “F” with 13%. Additionally, activity “I” has a significant presence with 9%. On the other hand, those with a lower percentage of businesses include those operating in economic activities marked as: “B”, “D”, “E”, “H”, “J”, “K”, “L”, “M”, “N”, “O”, “P”, “Q”, “R”, “S”, “T”, and “U”, each with less than 6% participation in the total percentage of active businesses in the Municipality of Istog.

Graph 46. Business statistics by economic activities in the Municipality of Junik



Source: ISA (2024)

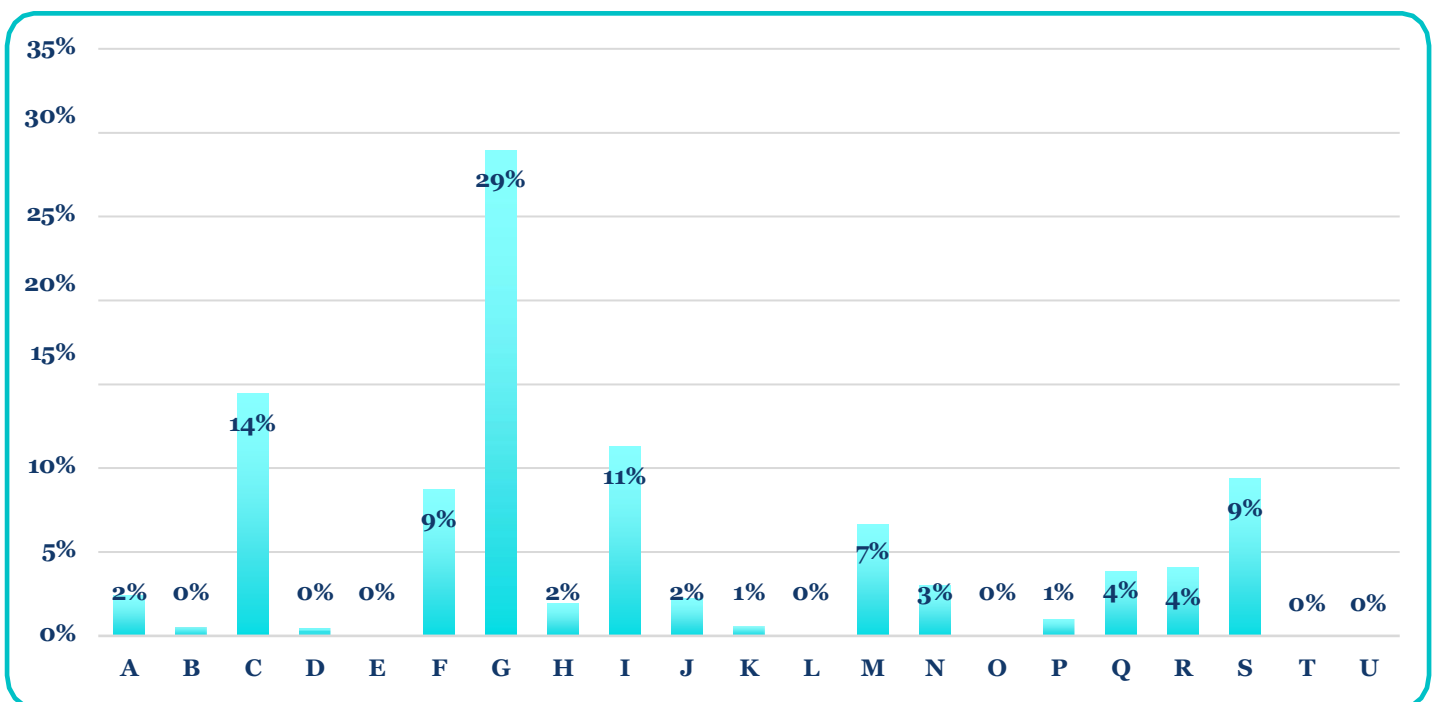
Regarding the Municipality of Junik, the statistics of active businesses by their activities are shown in graph 46. Unlike other municipalities, in this municipality, due to the smaller number of active businesses, not all economic activities are present; thus, economic activity is less developed compared to the other municipalities included in the analysis. Specifically, in economic activity:

- Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, operate 13% of businesses,
- B - Mining and quarrying, operate 0% of businesses,
- C - Manufacturing, operate 8% of businesses,
- D - Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply, operate 0% of businesses,
- E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities, operate 0% of businesses,
- F - Construction, operate 28% of businesses,
- G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, operate 22% of businesses,
- H - Transport and storage, operate 3% of businesses,
- I - Accommodation and food service activities, operate 19% of businesses,
- J - Information and communication, operate 0% of businesses,
- K - Financial and insurance activities, operate 0% of businesses,
- L - Real estate activities, operate 0% of businesses,
- M - Professional, scientific, and technical activities, operate 0% of businesses,
- N - Administrative and support service activities, operate 3% of businesses,
- O - Public administration and defense; compulsory social security, operate 0% of businesses,
- P - Education, operate 1% of businesses,
- Q - Human health and social work activities, operate 3% of businesses,

- R - Arts, entertainment, and recreation, operate 0% of businesses,
- S - Other service activities, operate 0% of businesses,
- T - Activities of households as employers; goods and services for own use - home production activities for personal use, operate 0% of businesses,
- U - Activities of organizations and bodies outside the territory, operate 0% of businesses.

In summary, the most developed economic activity in Junik is the category marked as “F,” which constitutes 28% of businesses. The economic activity “G” accounts for 22%, while “I” represents 19% of businesses. Other significant activities include “A” with 13% and “C” with 8%. On the other hand, activities with a smaller presence include “H,” “N,” “P,” and “Q,” each with less than 3% participation in the total percentage.

Graph 47. Business statistics by economic activity in the Municipality of Gjakova



Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 47 presents the business statistics by economic activity in the Municipality of Gjakova, specifically the percentage of their participation in the respective activities. Active businesses in this municipality operate in various economic fields, specifically in the following economic activities:

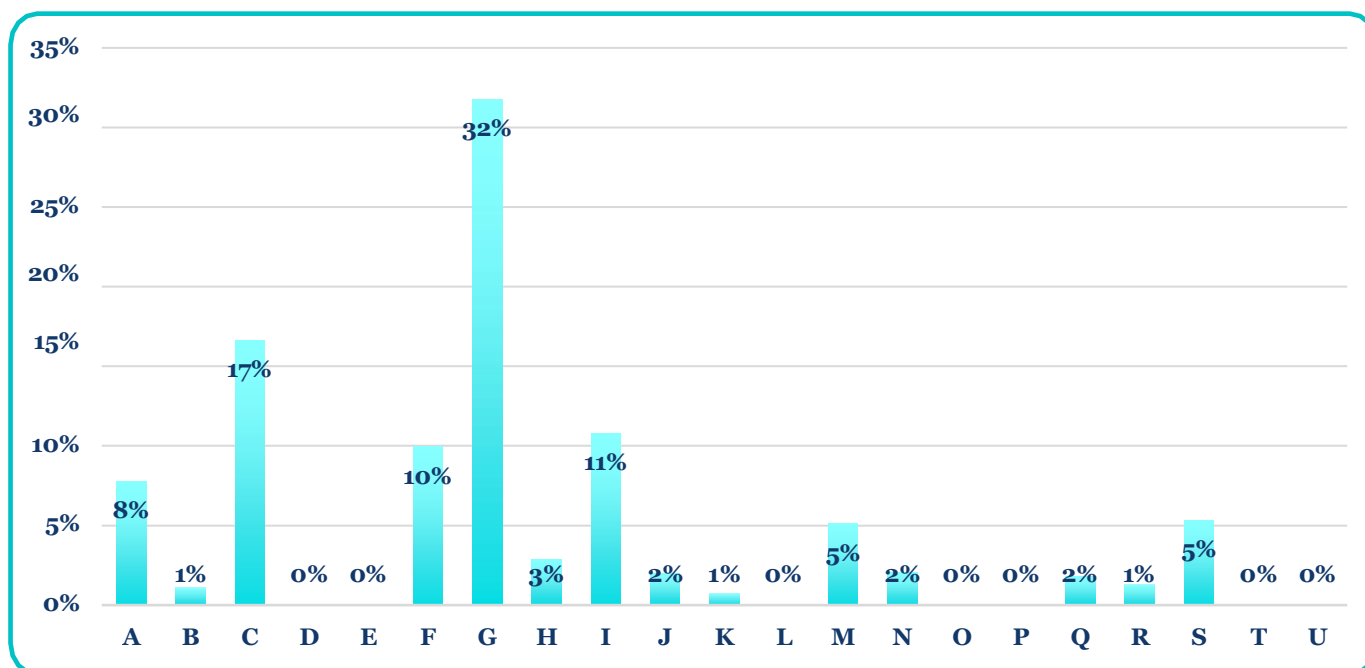
- A - Agriculture, forestry, and fishing: 2% of businesses operate in this sector,
- B - Mining and quarrying: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,
- C - Manufacturing: 14% of businesses operate in this sector,
- D - Electricity, steam, and air conditioning supply: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,
- E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,
- F - Construction: 9% of businesses operate in this sector,
- G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles: 29% of businesses

operate in this sector,

- H - Transport and storage: 2% of businesses operate in this sector,
- I - Accommodation and food service activities: 11% of businesses operate in this sector,
- J - Information and communication: 2% of businesses operate in this sector,
- K - Financial and insurance activities: 1% of businesses operate in this sector,
- L - Real estate activities: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,
- M - Professional, scientific, and technical activities: 7% of businesses operate in this sector,
- N - Administrative and support service activities: 3% of businesses operate in this sector,
- O - Public administration and defense; compulsory social security: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,
- P - Education: 1% of businesses operate in this sector,
- Q - Human health and social work activities: 4% of businesses operate in this sector,
- R - Arts, entertainment, and recreation: 4% of businesses operate in this sector,
- S - Other service activities: 9% of businesses operate in this sector,
- T - Activities of household as employers; goods and services producing activities of household for own use: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,
- U - Activities of organizations and bodies outside the territory, operate 0% of businesses.

It has been found that the most developed economic activities in Gjakova include those marked with codes such as: “G,” which constitutes 29% of businesses, “C” with 14%, and “I” with 11%. Other activities such as “S,” “F,” and “M” also have a significant presence, with 9%, 9%, and 7%, respectively. On the other hand, the activities with lower percentages of businesses include those operating in economic activities marked as: “A,” “B,” “D,” “E,” “H,” “J,” “K,” “L,” “N,” “O,” “P,” “Q,” “R,” “T,” and “U,” each with less than 6% participation in the overall percentage of active businesses in the Municipality of Gjakova.

Graph 48. Business statistics by economic activities in the Municipality of Rahovec



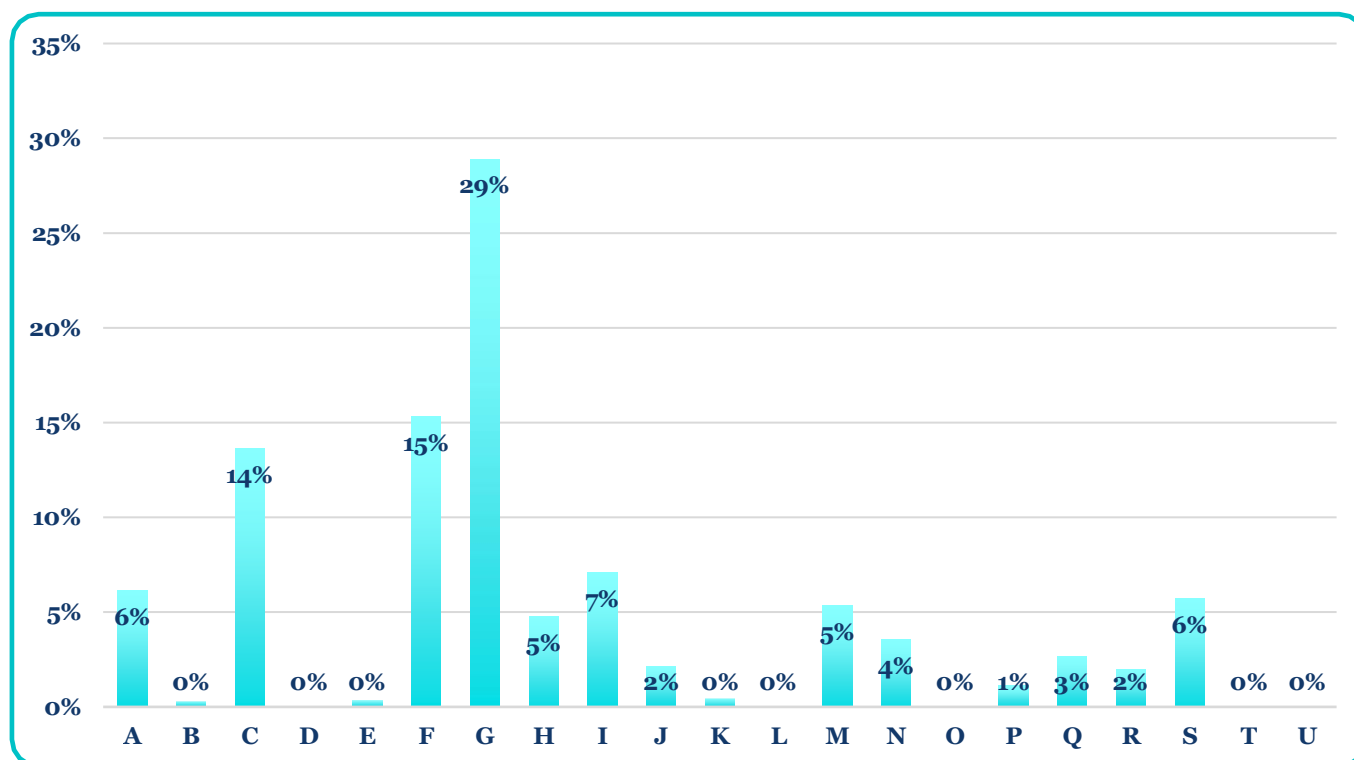
Source: ISA (2024)

Graph 48 shows the percentage of businesses by economic activities in the Municipality of Rahovec, illustrating their distribution across various economic sectors. This visualization clearly indicates which economic activities are more prevalent and which have a more limited presence in this municipality. Analyzing this data helps in understanding the economic structure of Rahovec and identifying sectors with potential for further development. According to the graph, we can clearly see the representation of different economic activity sectors in the municipality, specifically in the economic activity:

- A - Agriculture, forestry, and fishing: 8% of businesses operate in this sector,
- B - Mining and quarrying: 1% of businesses operate in this sector,
- C - Manufacturing: 17% of businesses operate in this sector,
- D - Electricity, steam, and air conditioning supply: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,
- E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,
- F - Construction: 10% of businesses operate in this sector,
- G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles: 32% of businesses operate in this sector,
- H - Transport and storage: 3% of businesses operate in this sector,
- I - Accommodation and food service activities: 11% of businesses operate in this sector,
- J - Information and communication: 2% of businesses operate in this sector,
- K - Financial and insurance activities: 1% of businesses operate in this sector,
- L - Real estate activities: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,
- M - Professional, scientific, and technical activities: 5% of businesses operate in this sector,
- N - Administrative and support service activities: 2% of businesses operate in this sector,
- O - Public administration and defense; compulsory social security: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,
- P - Education: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,
- Q - Human health and social work activities: 2% of businesses operate in this sector,
- R - Arts, entertainment, and recreation: 1% of businesses operate in this sector,
- S - Other service activities: 5% of businesses operate in this sector,
- T - Activities of households as employers; goods and services - home-based production for own use: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,
- U - Activities of organizations and bodies outside the territory, operate 0% of businesses.

From this result, we understand that the most developed economic activities in Rahovec include those marked with codes such as: "G," which represents 32% of businesses, "C" with 17%, and "I" with 11%. Other activities like "F" and "A" also have a significant presence, accounting for 10% and 8% respectively. Meanwhile, the activities with the lowest percentage of businesses include those operating in the economic activities marked as: "B," "D," "E," "H," "J," "K," "L," "M," "N," "P," "Q," "R," "S," "T," and "U," each with less than 6% participation in the overall percentage of active businesses in the Municipality of Rahovec.

Graph 49. Business statistics by economic activity in the Municipality of Suhareka



Source: ISA (2024)

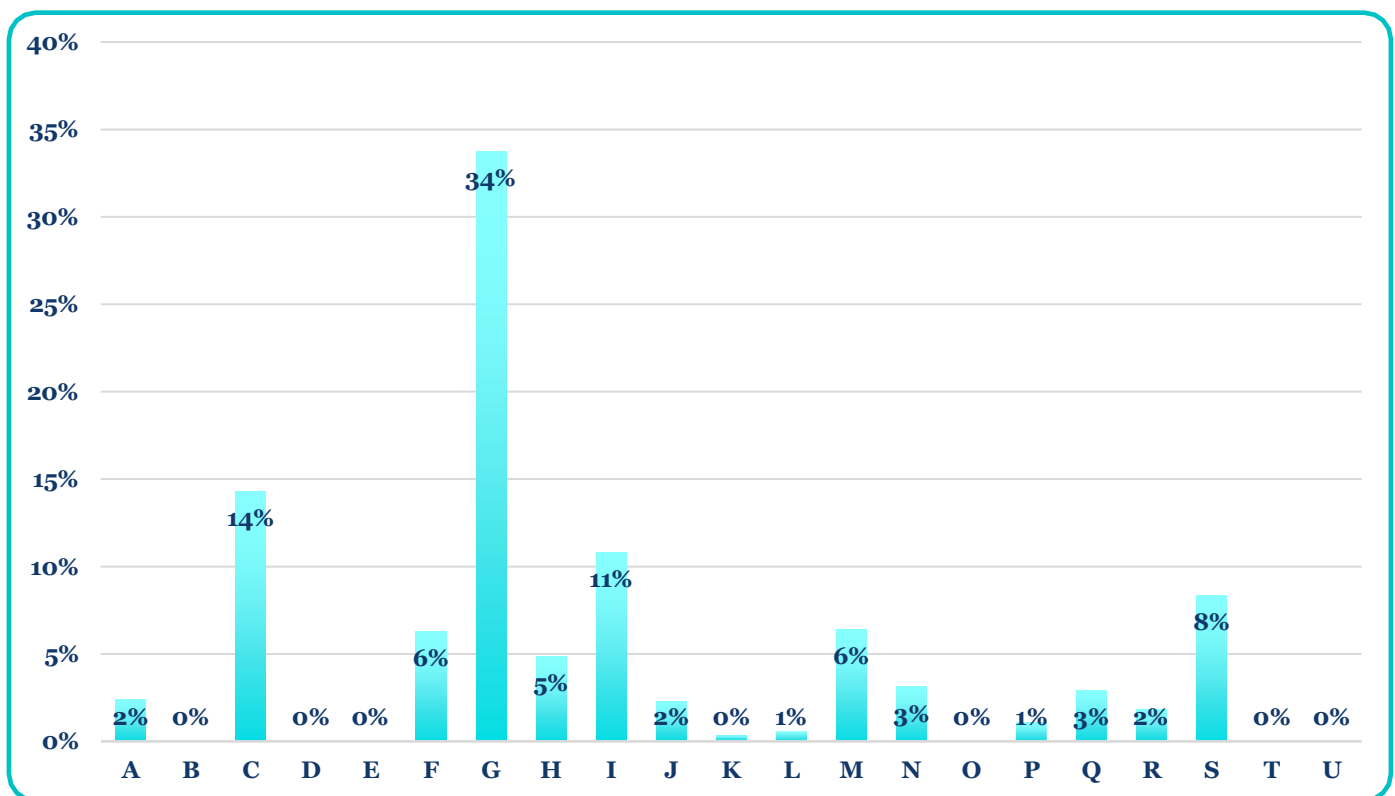
Graph 49 presents the percentage of businesses by economic activity in the Municipality of Suhareka. This presentation provides a clear view of which economic activities are more widespread and which have a more limited presence in this municipality. According to the graph, in the Municipality of Suhareka, the economic activity:

- A - Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, operate 6% of businesses,
- B - Mining and quarries, operate 0% of businesses,
- C - Manufacturing, operate 14% of businesses,
- D - Supply of electricity, steam, and air conditioning, operate 0% of businesses,
- E - Supply of water, sewage, waste management, and land reclamation activities, operate 0% of businesses,
- F - Construction, operate 15% of businesses,
- G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, operate 29% of businesses,
- H - Transport and storage, operate 5% of businesses,
- I - Accommodation and food service activities, operate 7% of businesses,
- J - Information and communication, operate 2% of businesses,
- K - Financial and insurance activities, operate 0% of businesses,
- L - Real estate activities, operate 0% of businesses,
- M - Professional, scientific, and technical activities, operate 5% of businesses,
- N - Administrative and support activities, operate 4% of businesses,
- O - Public administration and defense; compulsory social security, operate 0% of businesses,

- P - Education, operate 1% of businesses,
- Q - Human health and social work activities, operate 3% of businesses,
- R - Arts, entertainment, and recreation, operate 2% of businesses,
- S - Other service activities, operate 6% of businesses,
- T - Activities of household economies as employers; goods and various services - home-based production activities for personal use, operate 0% of businesses,
- U - Activities of organizations and bodies outside the territory, operate 0% of businesses.

In summary, it can be concluded that the most developed economic activities in the Municipality of Suhareka include activity “G” with 29% of businesses, “F” with 15% of businesses, and “C” with 14% of businesses. Activities with almost average percentages include “I” with 7% and “A” with 6%, while activities “B”, “D”, “E”, “H”, “J”, “K”, “L”, “M”, “N”, “O”, “P”, “Q”, “R”, “S”, “T”, and “U” each represent less than 6% of the total businesses.

Graph 50. Business statistics by economic activities in the Municipality of Prizren



Source: ISA (2024)

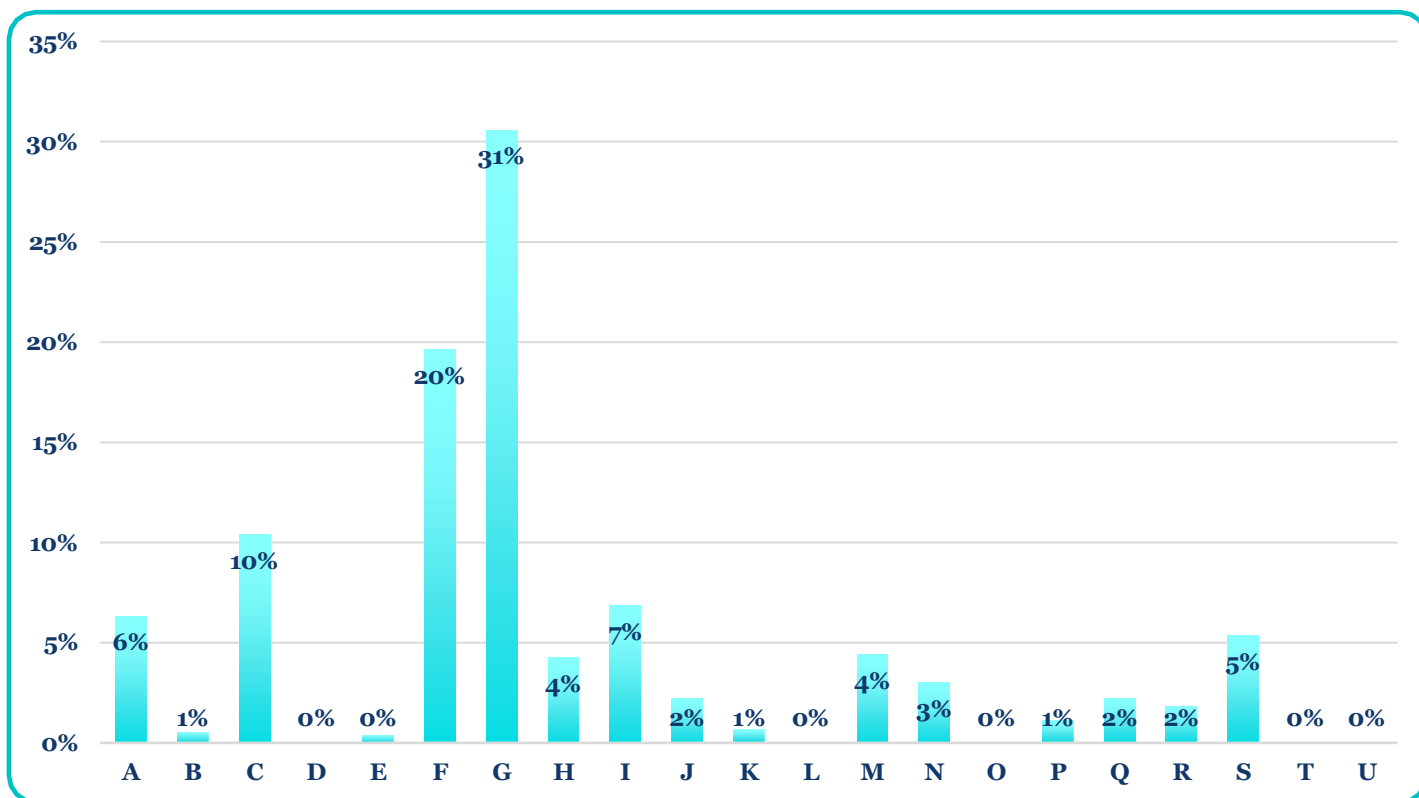
In the Municipality of Prizren, as in most other municipalities, active businesses cover all economic activities operating in Kosovo. According to graph 50, in the Municipality of Prizren, the economic activities are:

- A - Agriculture, forestry, and fishing: 2% of businesses operate in this sector,
- B - Mining and quarrying: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,
- C - Manufacturing: 14% of businesses operate in this sector,

- *D - Electricity, steam, and air conditioning supply: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *F - Construction: 6% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles: 34% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *H - Transport and storage: 5% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *I - Accommodation and food service activities: 11% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *J - Information and communication: 2% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *K - Financial and insurance activities: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *L - Real estate activities: 1% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *M - Professional, scientific, and technical activities: 6% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *N - Administrative and support service activities: 3% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *O - Public administration and defense; compulsory social security: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *P - Education: 1% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *Q - Human health and social work activities: 3% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *R - Arts, entertainment, and recreation: 2% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *S - Other service activities: 8% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *T - Activities of households as employers; goods and services for own use: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *U - Activities of organizations and bodies outside the territory, operate 0% of businesses.*

Based on the graph and the interpretation above, it is clear that the most developed economic activity in the Municipality of Prizren is activity “G,” with 34% of businesses operating in this sector. It is followed by activity “C” with 14% and activity “I” with 11%. Activities with a more average presence include activity “S” with 8%, activity “M” with 6%, and activity “F” with 6%. Other activities, including “A,” “B,” “D,” “E,” “H,” “J,” “K,” “L,” “N,” “O,” “P,” “Q,” “R,” “T,” and “U,” each have a lower participation rate of less than 5% in the economic activities of the Municipality of Prizren.

Graph 51. Business statistics by economic activities in the Municipality of Malisheva



Source: ISA (2024)

In conclusion, the economic activities in which businesses in the Municipality of Malisheva operate are presented in graph 51, from which we can see that in the economic activity:

- A - Agriculture, forestry, and fishing: 6% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- B - Mining and quarries: 1% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- C - Manufacturing: 10% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- D - Electricity, steam, and air conditioning supply: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- F - Construction: 20% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles: 31% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- H - Transport and storage: 4% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- I - Accommodation and food service activities: 7% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- J - Information and communication: 2% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- K - Financial and insurance activities: 1% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- L - Real estate activities: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- M - Professional, scientific, and technical activities: 4% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- N - Administrative and support service activities: 3% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- O - Public administration and defense; compulsory social security: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,*

- *P - Education: 1% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *Q - Human health and social work activities: 2% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *R - Arts, entertainment, and recreation: 2% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *S - Other service activities: 5% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *T - Activities of household as employers; goods and services - home-based production for own use: 0% of businesses operate in this sector,*
- *U - Activities of organizations and bodies outside the territory, operate 0% of businesses.*

In short, the most developed economic activity in the Municipality of Malisheva is activity “G,” with 31% of businesses operating in this sector, followed by activity “F” with 20% and “C” with 10%. Activities with a more average level of presence include activity “I” with 7% and activity “A” with 6%. Other activities, including “B,” “D,” “E,” “H,” “J,” “K,” “L,” “M,” “N,” “O,” “P,” “Q,” “R,” “S,” “T,” and “U,” each have a participation rate of less than 6% in the overall economic activity of the Municipality of Malisheva.

CONCLUSIONS
RECOMMENDATIONS
LIMITATIONS

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, this research report highlights the substantial role that businesses in the Dukagjini Region play as drivers of economic growth. By producing goods and providing services, these local enterprises significantly contribute to value creation and demand stimulation, thereby enhancing economic activity across the entire region.

The Dukagjini Region, with its mountainous landscapes and fertile lands, represents a significant opportunity for economic development and investment attraction. The region includes several key municipalities such as Peja, Deçani, Klina, Istog, Junik, Gjakova, Rahovec, Suhareka, Prizren, and Malisheva. Each of these municipalities has its unique potential to contribute to the region's economic development through various business sectors.

In analyzing the number of businesses in the municipalities of the Dukagji Region, a diverse distribution is observed that reflects the impact of these businesses on the local economy. Prizren, with 8,546 businesses, is the municipality with the highest number of businesses in the Dukagjin Plain, serving as a key economic center. Peja, with 5,467 active businesses, is also one of the major economic hubs in the region. Gjakova, with 4,517 businesses, is one of the leading municipalities in the region in terms of the number of active businesses, while Suhareka, with 4,495 businesses, is another significant economic center in the area.

Rahoveci, with 1,838 businesses, Malisheva, with 1,550 businesses, Istogu, with 1,539 businesses, Klina, with 1,409 businesses, and Deçani, with 1,033 businesses, also contribute significantly to the local economy with a considerable number of businesses. In contrast, Juniku has only 72 businesses, indicating a more limited economic activity compared to the other municipalities. In total, the Dukagjini Region hosts 30,466 businesses, a significant indicator of the region's economic activity and its role in the economic development of Kosovo.

In analyzing the structure of businesses in the Dukagjini Region, specifically the primary activities they engage in, it has been found that wholesale and retail trade, including the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, occupies the largest share, accounting for 30% of businesses, followed by manufacturing at 14%. Accommodation and food service activities, which are the main activities of businesses, make up 10%. Construction represents 10% of businesses, followed by professional, scientific, and technical activities, which account for 6% of businesses, while agriculture, forestry, and fishing represent 5%. Transportation and storage make up 4% of businesses, while administrative and support activities account for 3%. The health sector and social work activities each comprise 3%, and information and communication make up 2%. Arts, entertainment, and recreation represent 2%, while education as a primary activity is represented by 1% of businesses. Financial and insurance activities account for 1%, and mining and quarrying also constitute 1%. Real estate activities make up

0%, while Water supply and waste management account for 0%. Electricity, gas, and air conditioning supply account for 0%, and public administration and defense, along with mandatory social insurance, also account for 0% of businesses. Additionally, 7% of businesses in the Dukagjini Region are involved in other service activities.

In conclusion, the development of businesses in this region not only aids in creating new job opportunities and improving the well-being of its residents but also contributes to the overall economic development of Kosovo. Continuous support and promotion of business initiatives will be crucial in ensuring a sustainable and successful future for the Dukagjini Region.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As businesses continue to develop and expand their operations in these municipalities, it is important to foster an environment that supports innovation and collaboration between the public and private sectors. Improving infrastructure, providing training and financial support for SMEs, and promoting local products are important steps that can help realize the full economic potential of the Dukagjini Region.

The development of robust and sustainable infrastructure is crucial for driving business growth. Improving roads, connections, and telecommunications networks will facilitate the movement of goods and people, thereby enhancing the capabilities of SMEs, which are the backbone of the local economy. Therefore, providing training, consulting, and access to finance for SMEs will help strengthen their capacities and improve their competitiveness.

Mentoring programs and business incubators can be particularly beneficial in this regard.

Increasing awareness and promoting local products both domestically and internationally will help boost demand and expand markets for local producers. Organizing trade fairs, participating in international exhibitions, and leveraging digital marketing platforms are some of the ways to promote products from the Dukagjini Region.

Supporting innovation and adopting new technologies will help businesses grow and improve their productivity. Investing in research and development and establishing innovation centers will stimulate the creation of new and effective solutions for business challenges.

Expanding the operations of businesses from the Dukagjini Region into international markets is a crucial step for their growth. Access to global markets offers new opportunities for revenue growth and diversification. Businesses should develop export strategies, take advantage of international trade agreements, and explore opportunities for strategic partnerships with international companies.

The Dukagjini Region is known for its beautiful mountainous landscapes and fertile lands. Developing the tourism sector by promoting natural, cultural, and historical attractions will contribute to the growth of the local economy. Investment in tourism infrastructure, such as accommodations and tourist services, is necessary to attract more visitors.

Collaboration between the public and private sectors is essential for sustainable economic development. Local and central governments should create supportive policies and fiscal incentives for businesses, while the private sector should actively participate in the implementation of these policies. Forums and platforms for public-private dialogue can help identify and address common challenges.

Investing in the skills and professional education of the workforce is critical to meeting labor market needs. Training and qualification programs should be tailored to support the key sectors of the local economy. Collaboration with educational institutions and professional training organizations will help create a skilled and qualified workforce.

These recommendations are designed to support and enhance business development in the Dukagjini Region, ensuring sustainable and successful growth of the local economy.

STUDY LIMITATIONS

Some limitations encountered during data collection and the creation of the database for businesses and their characteristics in the Dukagjin Plain include:

- 1. Data Availability:** *In some cases, the availability and update of data have been limited for all municipalities and businesses in the Dukagjini Region, affecting the accuracy and completeness of the analysis.*
- 2. Data Standardization:** *The collected data has shown a lack of standardization in terms of format and structure, which has posed challenges in comparing and analyzing them effectively.*
- 3. Data Quality:** *In some cases, there has been data inaccuracy resulting from the collection of data through scraping official websites.*

These limitations present significant challenges in the data collection and processing for research on businesses in the Dukagjini Region and should be considered to ensure that the analyses and research results are appropriate and reliable. To address these challenges in the study of businesses in the Dukagjini Region, we propose several strategies and practices that can be implemented as follows:

1. Data Availability:

→ Improving data availability can ensure more up-to-date and comprehensive information for all municipalities and businesses.

→ Closer collaboration and communication with the Kosovo Business Registration Agency (ARBK) and local authorities to ensure that the data is up-to-date and accessible for the study.

→ Using alternative or supplementary data sources to accurately fill in and correct the data if necessary (e.g., surveys, specialized studies, other data sources, etc.).

These practices and strategies will help improve the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data, ensuring that analyses and results are consistent and trustworthy for users and other researchers.

2. Data Standardization:

→ Implementing a defined protocol that specifies the format and structure of data collected from all information sources for businesses in the Dukagjin Plain. This protocol will ensure that all data is presented in a consistent manner suitable for analysis and comparison.

→ Using automated tools to process and convert data into a standard format, minimizing human errors and improving data consistency.

3. Data Quality:

→ Verifying and validating the collected data, both before and during the analysis process. This includes using quality control techniques and assessing the reliability of the data.

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APPENDIX

In the “Classification Book of Economic Activities (NACE Rev.2),” economic activities in Kosovo are divided or classified into 21 groups, as shown in the table below:

Table 12. Broad Structure of NACE Rev. 2

Section	Title	Divisions
A	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	01 - 03
B	Mining and Quarrying	05 - 09
C	Manufacturing	10 - 33
D	Electricity, Gas, Steam, and Air Conditioning Supply	35
E	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	36 - 39
F	Construction	41 - 43
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	45 - 47
H	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	55 - 56
I	Transportation and Storage	49 - 53
J	Information and Communication	58 - 63
K	Financial and Insurance Activities	64 - 66
L	Real Estate Activities	68
M	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities	69 - 75
N	Administrative and Support Activities	77 - 82
O	Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security	84
P	Education	85
Q	Human Health and Social Work Activities	86 - 88
R	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	90 - 93
S	Other Service Activities	94 - 96
T	Activities of Households as Employers; Goods and Services - Household Production Activities for Personal Use	97 - 98
U	Activities of organizations and bodies outside the territory	99

Source: ASK (2014). *Classification of Economic Activities: NACE Rev. 2*. Pristina: Kosovo Agency of Statistics. Retrieved from:

<https://arbkrks.gov.net/desk/inc/media/4e4c1941-a8ca-4a67-af02-bfcca891e42.pdf>, p.81.

For a detailed view of the NACE Rev. 2 structure, please click the link <https://arbkrks.gov.net/desk/inc/media/4e4c1941-a8ca-4a67-af02-bfcca891e42.pdf>, and refer to pages 85-119.

¹ NACE - Nomenclature of Activity Classification Economy

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