

Annexes – Introduction

The following two annexes present data for the Western Balkans and related regions.

Annex 1 presents availability of data for past and forward-looking trends for all EEA core set of indicators. The availability of data in the Annex was assessed based on the results of a) the EEA West Balkan's projects carried out since 2006 as a part of the CARDS Programme, b) review of the availability of forward looking indicators from international sources carried out in 2006–2008, c) national consultations held from July to September 2009 and Eionet data flow.

Annex 1 includes several categories of data available, such as:

- data are available and comparable among the countries;
- data are available, but not comparable, as countries use different methodologies for data collection;
- data are not available or indicator is not relevant for a particular country.

References for each indicator are provided in a table at the end of Annex 1.

Annex 2 presents regional assessments for past and present trends and for outlook trends, using the EEA core set of indicators where data are available. Where possible, Annex 2 is based on comparable data collected across the countries in the region: for the most part, this data were assembled and common indicators were produced through a series of projects conducted from 2006 and described below. Where comparable data were not available, the work sought data from across countries in the region. Thus, the data presented here reflect a 'common denominator' for the Western Balkans. Some of the forward-looking indicators present data for wider geographic areas than the Western Balkans, due to the lack of relevant data and information for this region itself. These wider regional assessments are presented to indicate trends which might be seen also in Western Balkan countries. Individual countries will have more detailed and more extensive national data sets for the past trends and to some extent for the future

trends. It should be noted that for various reasons (e.g. indicators not updated, indicators prepared with methodologies different to those of the EEA CSI, incomparable or incomplete data, time constraints) not all of the assessments which are marked in Annex 1 as potentially possible to produce are included in Annex 2.

The two annexes together provide an overview on the data and assessments currently available for the countries of the Western Balkan region based on 37 EEA core set of indicators. The Western Balkan countries include Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99, a newly declared state only since 17 of February 2008, was not analysed.

As mentioned earlier, the past trend information presented here has been collected through the following EEA regional projects carried out since 2006 as a part of the CARDS Programme:

- assistance to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Serbia and Montenegro for implementation of the EEA core set of indicators and reporting system as input to the fourth pan-European assessment report (Belgrade report) (2006–2007);
- production of 12 fact sheets for regional core set of indicators (CSIs) for Western Balkan countries (2007);
- building up of a regular environment reporting system according to the EEA core set of indicators for the West Balkan countries (2008).

The objective of these projects was to provide support to the Western Balkan countries in order to assist the development of a regular reporting process based on the EEA core set of indicators. So far, the process has included collection of data, an analysis of available data in the countries and the production of national and regional indicators based on EEA methodologies. The production of national indicators was based on the longest data time-series available, while aggregates at the regional level have

been limited to the shortest time-series available at national level among the countries of the region.

The projects have been carried out in close cooperation with the EEA national focal points (NFPs) in the region and with the following institutions: the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Water Administration (MoEFWA) and Agency of Environment and Forestry in Albania; the Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism in Bosnia and Herzegovina; the Croatian Environment Agency; the Macedonian Environmental Information Centre within the Ministry of the Environment and Physical Planning; the Ministry of Tourism and Environment in Montenegro; and the Serbian Environment Protection Agency. Furthermore, a number of other institutions — such as hydro-meteorological institutes; energy, transport and agriculture ministries; health institutes; and statistical offices in most of the countries — have been involved in the indicators process and have helped provide accurate and up-to-date information (see the list of references by indicator in Annex 1).

In some cases where data are not comparable or monitoring data are not available for past trends,

international sources have been consulted (e.g. IEA, UNEP Ozone Secretariat, other conventions), including both data and expert estimations (e.g. EMEP). Additionally to this, it was used also all data sources provided by countries in the consultation process.

The *forward-looking indicators* used in this report are made on the basis of reported data from countries for the purposes of international conventions or international institutions. Also, where past trends data are not available on a country level, international sources were used (i.e. LRTAP for air emissions and IEA for energy). Only a limited number of forward-looking indicators at national level was identified during the preparation of this report. Many of the forward-looking indicators are based on projections were made for wider regions in which Western Balkan countries are included such as: 'transition economies' or 'Eurasia without Russia' (25 countries including the Western Balkans); 'Central Europe' (17 countries including the Western Balkans); or 'Eastern Europe' (10 countries including the Western Balkans). Annex 2 includes maps that identify the area covered for each forward-looking indicator.

Annex 1 Overview of available data for past and forward-looking trends of EEA core set of indicators in the Western Balkan countries

The following table presents the availability of data for each EEA core set indicator in the region of Western Balkans and provides an overview of the possibility of conducting regional, indicator-based assessments for past (blue highlights) and forward-looking trends (yellow highlights).

It should be noted that Montenegro and Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99 have

not been included in the analysis. The institution in Montenegro responsible for data collection and reporting — the Environment Protection Agency — was in the process of establishment during the data projects. Data for Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99 has not yet been collected.

Availability of past trend data		Availability of data for forward-looking trends	
+	Data are available in Western Balkan countries and is compatible	+	Data are available and forward-looking assessment can be build for the Western Balkan region
/+	No monitoring data are available , therefore expert estimates and projection data available in EMEP databases is used	Δ	Data are available from the models of international organisations where Western Balkan region is part of a broader region
≈	Data are available at the national level, but not compatible, as countries use different methodologies for data collection or calculation of the indicator		
-	Data are not available	-	Data are not available
n/r	Indicator is not relevant for the particular country	n/r	Not relevant as a forward-looking indicator

EEA core set of indicator ¹	Past trends							Forward-looking trends						
	Available past data						Assessment for the region possible ²	Available forward-looking data					Assessment for the region possible ²	
	Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Serbia	Western Balkan region		Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Serbia and Montenegro	Western Balkan region	
CSI 001 Emissions of acidifying substances	/+	/+	+	+	+	/+	Yes	+	+	+	+	+	+	Yes
CSI 002 Emissions of ozone precursors	/+	/+	+	+	+	/+	Yes	+ NO _x , CO, NMVOCs (CH ₄ not included)					Yes	
CSI 003 Emissions of primary particles and secondary particulate matter precursors	/+	/+	+	+	+	/+	Yes	+	+	+	+	+	+	Yes
CSI 004 Exceedance of air quality limit values in urban areas	≈	≈	-	≈	≈	-	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	No

EEA core set of indicator ¹	Past trends							Forward-looking trends							
	Available past data						Assessment for the region possible ²	Available forward-looking data						Assessment for the region possible ²	
	Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Serbia	Western Balkan region		Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Serbia and Montenegro	Western Balkan region		
CSI 005	Exposure of ecosystems to acidification, eutrophication and ozone	/+	/+	+	/+	/+	/+	Yes ²	+	+	+	+	+	-	Yes ²
CSI 006	Production and consumption of ozone depleting substances	+	+	+	+	+	+	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
CSI 007	Threatened and protected species	≈	-	≈	≈	≈	≈	Yes ² , but only specific assessments per country	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
CSI 008	Designated areas	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	Yes, but only cumulative designated areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
CSI 009	Species diversity	-	-	-	≈	≈	-	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
CSI 010	Greenhouse gas emissions trends	+	- ⁴	+	+	- ⁴	- ⁵	Yes ⁵	See CSI 011 for projections						
CSI 011	Greenhouse gas emission projections	See CSI 010						+	-	+	+	-	+	Yes ²	
CSI 012	Global and European temperature	Global and European indicator shows the global (land and ocean) and European (land) average temperature. For Western Balkan measurements on country level are available and for some countries also projections.													
CSI 013	Atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations	Global annual averages of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere are subject of this indicator.													
CSI 014	Land take	+	+	+	+	+	+	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
CSI 015	Progress in management of contaminated sites	-	-	≈	≈	≈	-	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
CSI 016	Municipal waste generation	+	≈	+	≈	-	≈	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
CSI 017	Generation and recycling of packaging waste	-	-	≈	-	-	-	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
CSI 018	Use of freshwater resources	-	-	≈	≈	≈	-	No	-	-	-	-	-	Δ ³	Yes ²
CSI 019	Oxygen consuming substances in rivers	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	Yes ² using modified eea methodology	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
CSI 020	Nutrients in freshwater	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	Yes ² using modified eea methodology	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
CSI 021	Nutrients in transitional, coastal and marine waters	≈	≈	≈	n/r	n/r	≈	Yes ² using modified eea methodology	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
CSI 022	Bathing water quality	≈	≈	+	≈	≈	≈	Yes ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
CSI 023	Chlorophyll in transitional, coastal and marine waters	≈	-	≈	n/r	n/r	≈	Yes ² using modified eea methodology	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
CSI 024	Urban waste water treatment	-	-	≈	≈	≈	-	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	No

EEA core set of indicator ¹		Past trends						Forward-looking trends							
		Available past data			Assessment for the region possible ²			Available forward-looking data			Assessment for the region possible ²				
		Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Serbia	Western Balkan region								
		Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Serbia	Western Balkan region	Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Serbia and Montenegro	Western Balkan region		
CSI 025	Gross nutrient balance	-	-	-	≈	-	-	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
CSI 026	Area under organic farming	+	≈	+	+	+	+	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
CSI 027	Final energy consumption by sector	+	+	+	+	+	+	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Δ ⁶	Yes
CSI 028	Total energy intensity	+	+	+	+	+	+	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Δ ⁶	Yes ²
CSI 029	Primary energy consumption by fuel	+	+	+	+	+	+	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Δ ⁶	Yes
CSI 030	Renewable primary energy consumption	+	+	+	+	+	+	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Δ ⁶	Yes ²
CSI 031	Renewable electricity	+	+	+	+	+	+	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Δ ⁶	Yes
CSI 032	Status of marine fish stocks	+	-	-	n/r	n/r	-	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
CSI 033	Aquaculture production	≈	-	≈	n/r	n/r	-	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
CSI 034	Fishing fleet capacity	+	n/r	+	n/r	n/r	+	Yes ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
CSI 035	Passenger transport demand	+	+	+	+	+	+	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Δ ⁶	Yes
CSI 036	Freight transport demand	+	+	+	+	+	+	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Δ ⁶	Yes
CSI 037	Use of cleaner and alternative fuels	≈	-	-	-	-	-	No	-	-	-	-	-	Δ ⁶	Yes ²

- Note:**
1. EEA core set of indicators: <http://themes.eea.europa.eu/IMS/CSI>.
 2. See available assessments in the Annex 2. It should be noted that for various reasons (e.g. indicators not updated, indicators prepared with methodologies different to those of the EEA CSI, incomparable or incomplete data, time constraints) not all of the assessments which are marked in Annex 1 as potentially possible to produce are included in Annex 2.
 3. Available as water withdrawals. Western Balkans are presented as part of a larger region together with the 12 new EU Member States.
 4. Data are under preparation as part of the development of the Initial National Communication under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, with assistance of the National Communication Support Programme jointly implemented by UNDP and UNEP.
 5. Regional assessment is possible using data from international sources such as IEA for the GHG emissions from energy sector (see EEA (2007) *Europe's environment – The fourth assessment*) and/or results of the GAINS model developed by the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA).
 6. Western Balkans are presented as part of a larger region – together with Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia.

List of references for past and forward-looking indicators

EEA core set of indicator		Past trends — References	Forward-looking trends — References
CSI 001	Emissions of acidifying substances	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Eionet data flow Serbia: Eionet data flow Croatia: Eionet data flow Inventory Review 2005, Emission Data reported to LRTAP Convention and NEC Directive. ISSN 0804-2446.	Croatia: Eionet data flow For all countries: Inventory Review 2005, Emission Data reported to LRTAP Convention and NEC Directive ISSN 0804-2446. New set of national projections is to be available in December 2009 from IIASA's GAINS-Europe model as part of the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol.
CSI 002	Emissions of ozone precursors	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Eionet data flow Serbia: Eionet data flow Croatia: Eionet data flow Inventory Review 2005, Emission Data reported to LRTAP Convention and NEC Directive. ISSN 0804-2446.	Inventory Review 2005, Emission Data reported to LRTAP Convention and NEC Directive ISSN 0804-2446. New set of national projections is to be available in December 2009 from IIASA's GAINS-Europe model as part of the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol.
CSI 003	Emissions of primary particles and secondary particulate matter precursors	Croatia: Eionet data flow Inventory Review 2005, Emission Data reported to LRTAP Convention and NEC Directive. ISSN 0804-2446.	Inventory Review 2005, Emission Data reported to LRTAP Convention and NEC Directive ISSN 0804-2446. New set of national projections is to be available in December 2009 from IIASA's GAINS-Europe model as part of the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol.
CSI 004	Exceedance of air quality limit values in urban areas	Albania: Institute of Environmental Studies. Bosnia and Herzegovina: Federal Hydro-meteorological Institute. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning. Serbia: Republic Hydro-meteorological Service of Serbia; Ministry of Environmental Protection; Provincial Secretariat for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development Novi Sad; Institute of Public Health of Serbia 'Dr Milan Jovanovic — BATUT'; Public Health Institute of Belgrade; Municipal Directorate of Panceveo; Copper Institute Bor.	
CSI 005	Exposure of ecosystems to acidification, eutrophication and ozone	Data for this indicator was not collected in the countries due to the scope of the CARDS projects, but it is available at the Coordination Centre for Effects (CCE) ¹ , European Critical Loads Database 2008.	Coordination Centre for Effects (CCE *), European Critical Loads Database 2008.
CSI 006	Production and consumption of ozone depleting substances	Albania: UNEP Ozone Secretariat. Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ozone Unit, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MoFTER). Croatia: Department for Climate and Ozone Layer Protection, The Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction (MEPPPC). The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Ozone Unit, Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MEPP). Serbia: UNEP Ozone Secretariat.	
CSI 007	Threatened and protected species	Albania: Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration. Croatia: Ministry of Culture, State Institute for Nation protection. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Study on the Statust of Biological Diversitly in the Republic of Macedonia; Strategy and Action Plan for Bilogical Diversity Protection in the Republic of Macedonia. Serbia: Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia; Institute for Biological Research 'Sinisa Stankovic'; Regulation on Protection of Natural Rarities, Stevanovic, V., Vasic, V.: Biodiversity in Yugoslavia — with view of international species, Simonovic, P.; Ribe Srbije.	

EEA core set of indicator		Past trends – References	Forward-looking trends – References
CSI 008	Designated areas	Albania: the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration. Bosnia and Herzegovina: EEA, CDDA, 7.5 v. Croatia: Registry of protected natural values, Ministry of Culture. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: CDDA; Emerald database. Serbia: EEA, CDDA, 7.5 v.	
CSI 009	Species diversity	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning. Serbia: Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia; Institute for Biological Research 'Sinisa Stankovic', Jaksic, P.: Red Data Book of Serbian Butterflies, Lepidoptera, Puzovic, S.et all.: Conservation Series No. 12. Birds in Europe. Population estimates, trend and conservation status, Puzovic, S. et al.: Birds of Serbia and Montenegro – sizes of nesting populations and trends: 1991–2002.	
CSI 010	Greenhouse gas emissions trends	Albania: a. UNDP, Climate Change Unit. b. The First National Communication of Albania to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2002. c. Update of data is to be available from the Second National Communication of Albania to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (forthcoming end of 2009). Bosnia and Herzegovina: Data are under preparation as part of the development of the Initial National Communication with assistance of the National Communication Support Programme jointly implemented by UNDP and UNEP. Croatia: a. Ministry of Environmental Protection Physical Planning and Construction (MEPPPC); Ekoneg. b. The Fourth National Communication of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 2006. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: a. Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, Climate Change Unit. b. The Second National Communication of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 2008. Serbia: Data are under preparation as part of the development of the Initial National Communication with assistance of the National Communication Support Programme jointly implemented by UNDP and UNEP. For all countries: International Energy Agency, database International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), GAINS model.	
CSI 011	Greenhouse gas emission projections		Albania: The First National Communication of Albania to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2002. Update of data are to be available from the Second National Communication of Albania to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Bosnia and Herzegovina: Data are under preparation as part of the development of the Initial National Communication with assistance of the National Communication Support Programme jointly implemented by UNDP and UNEP. Croatia: The Fourth National Communication of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 2006. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: The Second National Communication of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2008. Serbia: Data are under preparation as part of the development of the Initial National Communication with assistance of the National Communication Support Programme jointly implemented by UNDP and UNEP.

EEA core set of indicator		Past trends – References	Forward-looking trends – References
CSI 012	Global and European temperature	Global and European indicator, see EEA CSI 012 at: http://ims.eionet.europa.eu/IMS/ISpecs/ISpecification20041006175027/full_spec . Measurements on country level are available: Albania: Hydro-meteorological Institute. Bosnia and Herzegovina: Federal Hydro-meteorological Institute. Croatia: Croatian Hydro-Meteorological Institute. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Administration of Hydro-meteorological Matters. Serbia: Republic Hydro-meteorological Service of Serbia.	Global and European indicator, see EEA SCI 012 at: http://ims.eionet.europa.eu/IMS/ISpecs/ISpecification20041006175027/full_spec . Some projections on country level are available: Albania: The First National Communication of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Croatia: The Fourth National Communication of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: The Second National Communication of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
CSI 013	Atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations	Global annual averages are subject of this indicator. See EEA CSI 013 at: http://ims.eionet.europa.eu/IMS/ISpecs/ISpecification20041007131717/full_spec .	
CSI 014	Land take	Albania: CLC 2000, CLC changes 1990-2000. Bosnia and Herzegovina: CLC 2000, CLC changes 1990-2000. Croatia: CLC 2000, Croatian Environment Agency (CEA). The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: CLC 2000; Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning. Serbia: CLC 2000, CLC90-00 ETC/TE; 'Corine Land Cover mapping – Serbian experience' study, 2007, Ivan Nestorov, Ph.D., M.Sc., Geod. Eng. Dragutin Protić, Geod. Eng.	
CSI 015	Progress in management of contaminated sites	Croatia: Annual Environment Inspection reports (2002–2005) – Ministry of Environment Protection, Physical Planning and Construction; EIS databases; Risk and Potentially Risk Installation Inventory, Environmental Emission Register, CORINE Land Cover, Landfill Inventory Database, Potential Contaminated and Contaminated Sites Database – Croatian Environment Agency; Legal persons-potential source of contamination (questionnaires); Croatian Environment Agency (CEA). The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Macedonian Environmental Information Center, Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning. Serbia: Secretariat for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development of Vojvodina Province; Ministry of Environmental Protection; Monitoring data from big industrial factories; Environmental assessment reports of enterprises in restoration.	
CSI 016	Municipal waste generation	Albania: Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Telecommunication – Annual Reports on waste generation for years 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007. Bosnia and Herzegovina: Data obtained within project 'Setting up an Operational Unit under the ESC', 2003; Environmental Protection Strategy/ Waste Management Strategy of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (pending official adoption) 2007; FBiH/BiH Recycling Association (at Chamber of Commerce FBiH/Chamber of Foreign Trade BiH); Ministry of Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of Sarajevo Canton. Croatia: Waste Management Plan of the Republic of Croatia for 2007–2015 (OG No. 85/07); Environmental Emission Register (KEO/ROO) and other databases maintained by Croatian Environment Agency 2005; Statistical Yearbook of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics 2005. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: The National Waste Management Plan for 2004–2005; the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning.	
CSI 017	Generation and recycling of packaging waste	Croatia: Croatian Chamber of Economy, Central bureau of statistics (2001–2004), Environment Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund (2006–2007).	

EEA core set of indicator		Past trends – References	Forward-looking trends – References
CSI 018	Use of freshwater resources	Croatia: Croatian Bureau of Statistics (CBS). The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: State Statistical Office. Serbia: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia; Water Directorate; Republic of Serbia Water Resources Development Master Plan (SWRDMP)(OGRS No. 11/02).	
CSI 019	Oxygen consuming substances in rivers	EEA, Waterbase v.5.	
CSI 020	Nutrients in freshwater	EEA, Waterbase v.5.	
CSI 021	Nutrients in transitional, coastal and marine waters	Albania: EEA, Waterbase v.5. Bosnia and Herzegovina: EEA, Waterbase v.5. Croatia: EEA, Waterbase v.5.	
CSI 022	Bathing water quality	Albania: Annual Reports on Sea Water Quality, the Ministry of Environment Protection Forestry and Water Administration; the Department for Pollution Prevention and Ministry of Health; the Directorate of Public Health and Sanitary Inspectorate. Bosnia and Herzegovina: the Federal Meteorological Institute; the Hydrological Sector. Croatia: Annual Reports on Sea Water Quality; the Ministry of Environment Protection and Physical Planning; the Department for the Protection of the Sea and the Coast. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Public Health Institute; Ministry of Health.	
CSI 023	Chlorophyll in transitional, coastal and marine waters	Croatia: EEA, Waterbase v.5	
CSI 024	Urban waste water treatment	Croatia: Croatian Bureau of Statistics (CBS). The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Public Health Institute. Serbia: 'Global Waste Water Study in Serbia and Pre-feasibility Study for Belgrade Waste Water Management', EAR — CARDS programme, 2003.	
CSI 025	Gross nutrient balance	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: State Statistical Office.	
CSI 026	Area under organic farming	Albania: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Production (MoAFCP); Organic Agriculture Association (OAA); BioAdria Association; Review 'Monitor'. Bosnia and Herzegovina: State Agency of Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Croatia: National Bureau of Statistics; Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Statistical Yearbook, 2005, State Statistical Office; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy, Division of Organic farming. Serbia: Controlling Organization of Organic Production; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management.	
CSI 027	Final energy consumption by sector	International Energy Agency (IEA)	IEA — World Energy Outlook 2008. The National Communications of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
CSI 028	Total energy intensity	International Energy Agency (IEA)	IEA — World Energy Outlook 2008. IEA — World Energy Outlook 2007.
CSI 029	Primary energy consumption by fuel	International Energy Agency (IEA)	IEA — World Energy Outlook 2008.
CSI 030	Renewable primary energy consumption	International Energy Agency (IEA)	IEA — World Energy Outlook 2008.

EEA core set of indicator		Past trends — References	Forward-looking trends — References
CSI 031	Renewable electricity	Albania: Albanian National Agency of Natural Resources, based on Albania Power Corporation (KESH) data. Bosnia and Herzegovina: private company Bosna-S, based on the Study on Energy Sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Croatia: Energy Institute Hrvoje Požar, Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: State Statistical Office, 'Energy balances of The Republic of Macedonia' — Ministry of Economy. Serbia: Energy balances of the Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Mining and Energy (Ref: www.mem.gov.rs/), Electric Power Industry of Serbia, (Ref: www.eps.co.rs/)	IEA — World Energy Outlook 2008.
CSI 032	Status of marine fish stocks	Albania: Fisheries Policies Directorate, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Management (MoEFWM)	
CSI 033	Aquaculture production	Albania: Fisheries Policies Directorate, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Management (MoEFWM). Croatia: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management.	
CSI 034	Fishing fleet capacity	Albania: Fisheries Policies Directorate, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Management (MoEFWM). Croatia: Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).	
CSI 035	Passenger transport demand	Albania: Albanian Institute of Statistics (INSTAT). Bosnia and Herzegovina: State Agency of Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Croatia: Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: State Statistical Office. Serbia: Serbian Statistical Office.	WBCSD (2004), Mobility 2030. Spreadsheets at: www.wbcsd.org/web/publications/mobility/smp-model-spreadsheet.xls .
CSI 036	Freight transport demand	Albania: Albanian Institute of Statistics (INSTAT). Bosnia and Herzegovina: State Agency of Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Croatia: Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: State Statistical Office. Serbia: Serbian Statistical Office.	WBCSD (2004), Mobility 2030. Spreadsheets at: www.wbcsd.org/web/publications/mobility/smp-model-spreadsheet.xls .
CSI 037	Use of cleaner and alternative fuels	Albania: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy.	

Note: * Coordination Centre for Effects (CCE) is a data centre of the International Cooperative Programme for the Modelling & Mapping (ICP M&MP) of Critical Levels and Loads and Air Pollution Effects, Risks and Trends under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP Convention) at the UNECE.