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Joint Intersectoral Task Force on Environmental Indicators

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NATIONAL REVIEW OF THE APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Submitted by Albania

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EVALUATION OF FURTHER SIX INDICATORS FROM THE *UNECE INDICATOR GUIDELINES*

Indicator	A. Effective inter-agency cooperation mechanisms to produce the indicator	B. Data quality assurance and control procedures for the production of the indicator	C. Publication of the indicator in statistical compendiums and state-of-the-environment reports
Waste generation	Responsible Autority for production of data on waste generation is Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Puplic Work,Transport and Telecomunication and Ministry of Environment and Forestry.These data are collected from Institute of Statistics	....	Data for waste generation are published in regular annual report from Agency of Environment and Forestry and Ministry of Environment on the web site:www.moe.gov.al and on the web site of Institute of Statistics: www.instat.gov.al
Final waste disposal	....	....	....
Transboundary movements of hazardous waste	Sourses of these data are taken from General Custom Directory	....	These data are published on the web site of Institute of Statistics: www.instat.gov.al
Ambient air quality in urban areas	Rensponsable institution for production of ambient air quality data is Institute of Public Health and Agency of Environment and Forestry contracted from Ministry of Environment and Forestry . Data are collected from manual ant automatic station that are installed in main cities in Albania	Institution that doing measurement should guaranted data quality....	Data for air quality are published in regular annual report from Agency of Environment and Forestry and Ministry of Environment on the web site:www.moe.gov.al and on the web site of Institute of Statistics: www.instat.gov.al
Threatened and protected species	Rensponsable institution for production of these data is Faculty of Natural Sciences and Agency of Environment and Forestry contracted from Ministry of Environment and Forestry .	....	Data for air quality are published in regular annual report from Agency of Environment and Forestry and Ministry of Environment on the web site:www.moe.gov.al and on the web site of Institute of Statistics:
Trends in the number and distribution of selected species	....	....	....

Question A.	Effective inter-agency cooperation mechanisms to produce the indicator
Please describe cooperation arrangements, if any, which have been established in your country to collect the necessary data for the indicator. These may involve statistical agencies, ministries of water management, agriculture, transport, interior, environment, economic development and energy, hydro-meteorological services and agencies on geology, as appropriate. The description should cover problems met, solutions found and possible further steps envisaged or needed.	

Question B.	Data quality assurance and control procedures for the production of the indicator
Please describe data quality assurance and control procedures for the production of the indicator. The description should cover problems met, solutions found and possible further steps envisaged or needed. References should be made to any international methodologies and guidelines that are followed to ensure data quality and control.	

Question C.	Publication of the indicator in statistical compendiums and state-of-the-environment reports
Please present the evidence of the indicator publication in statistical compendiums and state-of-the-environment reports (titles, names of the publishing houses, cities and years of the publications, languages, number of copies published, Internet addresses, and whether time-series data was published on the indicator.	

The description of the indicators is available online at: www.unece.org/env/documents/2007/ece/ece.belgrade.conf.2007.inf.6.e.pdf.

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 1. Waste generation: *(ALBANIA)*

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Waste generation by source														
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (ISIC 01-03)	1000 t/ year													
Mining and quarrying (ISIC 05-09)	1000 t/ year								120					
Manufacturing (ISIC 10 - 33)	1000 t/ year													
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (ISIC 35)	1000 t/ year													
Construction (ISIC 41 - 43)	1000 t/ year								645	507	1628	456	455	
Other economic activities excluding ISIC 38	1000 t/ year													
Municipal waste	1000 t/ year								634	723	670	762	857	
Of which from households	1000 t/ year													
Total waste generation (5 + 6 + 7 +8 + 9 + 10 + 11)	1000 t/ year													
Of which hazardous waste	1000t/ year								120					
Population of the country	Million				3'073'734	3'093'465	3'111'162	3'127'264	3'136'756	3'142'705	3'161'000	3'182'000	3'194'417	
Municipal waste per capita (11/16 x 1000)	kg/capita													
GDP constant prices	USD million													
Industrial (manufacturing) waste per unit GDP (7/18)	kg/ 1000 USD													
Hazardous waste per unit of GDP	kg/1000 USD													

Notes:

This table asks for data on the total amount of waste (both non-hazardous and hazardous), generated by various economic activities and by households. The breakdown follows the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC Rev.4).
(URL: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=27).
The table refers to all primary waste originating from the mentioned sectors including waste for recovery and recycling, but excluding direct internal recycling and re-use. Waste from secondary sources should be excluded.
The amount reported under 'Total waste generation' should be equal to the sum of the waste amounts reported under the various economic activities and household waste. Waste generated by an economic activity includes all kinds of waste generated by economic units within this activity. If data are not collected according to ISIC, please provide data for household waste generation (line 11) and total waste generation (line 13). If data do not cover all waste sources, please leave the total waste generation cell blank (line13 8). Waste generated by ISIC 38 (waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; and materials recovery) is from secondary sources, i.e., residual
materials from recovery and disposal operations such as incineration and composting residues. To avoid double counting, waste generated by ISIC 38 should be excluded
from this table.
Separately, the table describes the total amount of hazardous waste generated during the individual year.
If the requested data are not available, please leave the cell blank. If the requested variable is not applicable (the phenomenon is not relevant) to the country or the value
is less than half the unit of measurement, the cell should be filled with "0".

Definitions are presented in sheet t1a. In case your country apples other definitions than those presented in sheet t1a, specify, please.

List of definitions

Waste: Materials that are not prime products (i.e., products produced for the market) for which the generator has no further use for his own purpose of production, transformation or consumption, and which he discards, or intends or is required to discard.
It excludes material directly recycled or reused at the place of generation (i.e., establishment) and waste materials that are directly discharged into ambient water or air as wastewater or air pollution.

(Waste from) **Agriculture, forestry and fishing**: All waste from agricultural, forestry and fishing activities. Manure used as fertilizer is excluded (i.e., only excess manure which is disposed of should be included). This category refers to ISIC divisions 01 to 03.

(Waste from) **Manufacturing**: All waste from manufacturing activities. This category refers to ISIC divisions 10 to 33.

(Waste from) **Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply**: All waste from electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. Waste from the production of nuclear energy should be excluded. This category refers to ISIC division 35.

(Waste from) **Construction**: All waste from construction activities. This category refers to waste generated in ISIC division 41 to 43.

(Waste from) **Other economic activities excluding ISIC 38**: All waste from all other economic activities not specified before and excluding ISIC division 38. This category refers to waste generated in ISIC divisions 36, 37, 39, and ISIC 45 to 99.

Municipal waste: Municipal waste, collected by or on behalf of municipalities, by public or private enterprises, includes waste originating from: households, commerce and trade, small businesses, office buildings and institutions (schools, hospitals, government buildings). It also includes bulky waste (e.g., white goods, old furniture, mattresses) and waste from selected municipal services, e.g., waste from park and garden maintenance, waste from street cleaning services (street sweepings, the content of litter containers, market cleansing waste), if managed as waste. The definition excludes waste from municipal sewage network and treatment, municipal construction and demolition waste.

(Waste from) **Households:** Waste material usually generated in the normal functioning of households.

Hazardous waste: Hazardous waste refers to the categories of waste to be controlled according to the Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous waste and their disposal (Article 1 and Annex I).

Management of waste: Collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, including after-care of disposal sites.

Recycling: Any reprocessing of waste material in a production process that diverts it from the waste stream, except reuse as fuel. Both reprocessing as the same type of product, and for different purposes should be included. Recycling within industrial plants i.e., at the place of generation should be excluded.

Composting: A biological process that submits biodegradable waste to anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, and that results in a product that is recovered and can be used to increase soil fertility.

Incineration: The controlled combustion of waste with or without energy recovery.

Landfilling: Final placement of waste into or onto the land in a controlled or uncontrolled way. The definition covers both landfilling in internal sites (i.e., where a generator of waste is carrying out its own waste disposal at the place of generation) and in external sites.

Controlled landfilling: Final placement of waste into or onto the land in a controlled landfill site.

Other waste treatment: Any final treatment or disposal different from recycling, incineration and landfilling. Physical/chemical treatment, biological treatment, releasing into water bodies and permanent storage are included here.

Non hazardous industrial waste: Manufacturing waste (ISIC 10 - 33) excluding hazardous waste

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 2a. Final waste disposal: Management of municipal waste: *(ALBANIA)*

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Municipal waste														
Municial waste collected	1000 t/ year													
Municipal waste managed	1000 t/ year													
Of which recycling	1000 t/ year													
Of which composting	1000 t/ year													
Of which Incineration-without energy recovery	1000 t/ year													
Of which Incineration with energy recovery	1000 t/ year													
Of which landfilling on a controlled site	1000 t/ year													
Of which landfilling on a non- controlled site	1000 t/ year													
Of which other disposal (specify in the footnote, please)	1000 t/ year													

Note: Definitions are presented in sheet t1a. In case different definitions are applied in the country, specify, please. Please explain the category "Other disposal". Please insert any additional information necessary for explanation of figures presented.

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 2b. Final waste disposal: Management of non-hazardous industrial waste: (ALBANIA)

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total amount generated	1000 t/ year													
Of which recycling	1000 t/ year													
Of which composting	1000 t/ year													
Of which incineration-without energy recovery	1000 t/ year													
Of which Incineration with energy recovery	1000 t/ year													
Of which landfilling on a controlled site	1000 t/ year													
Of which landfilling on a non-controlled site	1000 t/ year													
Of which other disposal (specify in the footnote, please)	1000 t/ year													

Note: Definitions are presented in sheet t1a. In case different definitions are applied in the country, specify, please. Please explain the category "Other disposal". Please insert any additional information necessary for explanation of figures presented.

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 3. Transboundary movements of hazardous waste : *(ALBANIA)*

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Import of hazadous waste (imported pesticides)	1000 t/ year								1634	449	1873	1521	1083	
Export of hazardous waste	1000 t/ year													
Import - export	1000 t/ year													
Total hazardous waste managed	1000 t/ year													
Of which recycling	1000 t/ year													
Of which incineration	1000 t/ year													
Of which landfilling	1000 t/ year													
Of which other disposal (specify in footnote, please)	1000 t/year													

Notes:

Please use the definion of hazardous waste in accordance with the Basel Convention. If data according to the Basel Convention are not available, amounts can be given according to national or any other international definition, but should be labelled accordingly. Other definitions are presented in sheet t1a. In the case that different definitions are applied in the country, specify, please. Please explain the category "Other disposal". Please insert any additional information necessary for explanation of figures presented.

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 4. Ambient air quality in urban areas : *ALBANIA*

City: TIRANA						Population: 650,837			Monitoring station: URBAN					
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Dust / PM														
Dust (LNP)- daily average limit value	$\mu g/m^3$													
Dust (LNP) - annual average limit value	$\mu g/m^3$					90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Dust (LNP)- annual average concentration	$\mu g/m^3$					245	217.5	190	365	338	334	138.5	154.7	135.46
Dust (LNP)- the highest daily concentration	$\mu g/m^3$										950	326	360	365
Dust (LNP)- number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#													
PM10 - daily average limit value	µg/m3								50	50	50	50	50	50
PM10 - annual average limit value	µg/m3					40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
PM10 - annual average concentration	µg/m3					152	159.5	167	172	163	160	68.44	33.5	72.81
PM10 - the highest daily concentration	µg/m3										460	175	230	231
PM10 - number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#													
SO2 -sulphur dioxide														
Daily average limit value	µg/m3								125	125	125	125	125	125
Annual average limit value	µg/m3					40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Annual average concentration	µg/m3					18	16	16	20	24	20	12.5	13.04	12.72
The highest daily concentration	µg/m3										48	29.13	35.47	38.41
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#													
NO2 - nitrogen dioxide														
Daily average limit value	µg/m3													
Annual average limit value	µg/m3					40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Annual average concentration	µg/m3					35	35	35	36	34	38	34.26	33.52	32.47
The highest daily concentration	µg/m3										84	76.75	69.52	67.34
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#													

NOx - nitrogen oxides														
Daily average limit value	µg/m3													
Annual average limit value (EU rate)	µg/m3													
Annual average concentration	µg/m3													
The highest daily concentration	µg/m3													
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#													
CO - carbon monoxide														
Daily average limit value	mg/m3												10	10
Annual average limit value	mg/m3												2	2
Annual average concentration	mg/m3												0.356	0.418
The highest daily concentration	mg/m3												1.12	1.18
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#													

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 4. Ambient air quality in urban areas : *(ALBANIA)*

City: SHKODER						Population: 110,000					Monitoring station: URBAN			
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Dust / PM														
Dust (LNP)- daily average limit value	μg/m^3													
Dust (LNP) - annual average limit value	μg/m^3					90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Dust (LNP)- annual average concentration	μg/m^3					222	225.5	229	224	216	212	228	230	182
Dust (LNP)- the highest daily concentration	μg/m^3										290	280	284	240
Dust (LNP)- number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#													
PM10 - daily average limit value	μg/m3													
PM10 - annual average limit value	μg/m3					40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
PM10 - annual average concentration	μg/m3					101	102	103	107	100	101	108	112	86
PM10 - the highest daily concentration	μg/m3										132	130	158	115
PM10 - number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#													
SO2 -sulphur dioxide														
Daily average limit value	μg/m3													
Annual average limit value	μg/m3					40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Annual average concentration	μg/m3					20	14.5	9	12	18	11	16	15	17
The highest daily concentration	μg/m3										16	14	24	20
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#													
NO2 - nitrogen dioxide														
Daily average limit value	μg/m3													
Annual average limit value	μg/m3					40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Annual average concentration	μg/m3					33	23.5	18	18	21	22	28	24	26.5
The highest daily concentration	μg/m3										30	31	32	35
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#													

NOx - nitrogen oxides														
Daily average limit value	µg/m3													
Annual average limit value (EU rate)	µg/m3													
Annual average concentration	µg/m3													
The highest daily concentration	µg/m3													
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#													
CO - carbon monoxide														
Daily average limit value	µg/m3													
Annual average limit value	µg/m3													
Annual average concentration	µg/m3													
The highest daily concentration	µg/m3													
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#													

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 4. Ambient air quality in urban areas : *(ALBANIA)*

City: DURRES					Population: 203,550			Monitoring station: URBAN						
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Dust / PM														
Dust (LNP)- daily average limit value	µg/m^3													
Dust (LNP) - annual average limit value	µg/m^3					90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Dust (LNP)- annual average concentration	µg/m^3					272	240.5	209	201	201	211	234	250	192
Dust (LNP)- the highest daily concentration	µg/m^3										260	240	320	250
Dust (LNP)- number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#													
PM10 - daily average limit value	µg/m3													
PM10 - annual average limit value	µg/m3					40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
PM10 - annual average concentration	µg/m3					124	109.5	95	91	93	100	116	121	91
PM10 - the highest daily concentration	µg/m3										120	115	170	119
PM10 - number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#													
SO2 -sulphur dioxide														
Daily average limit value	µg/m3													
Annual average limit value	µg/m3					40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Annual average concentration	µg/m3					27	19.5	12	16	19	15	18	18	20.1
The highest daily concentration	µg/m3										18	17	24	26
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#													
NO2 - nitrogen dioxide														
Daily average limit value	µg/m3													
Annual average limit value	µg/m3					40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Annual average concentration	µg/m3					27	22.5	18	22	24	23	35	28	28.1
The highest daily concentration	µg/m3										28	28	38	35
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#													

NOx - nitrogen oxides															
Daily average limit value	µg/m3														
Annual average limit value (EU rate)	µg/m3														
Annual average concentration	µg/m3														
The highest daily concentration	µg/m3														
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#														
CO - carbon monoxide															
Daily average limit value	µg/m3														
Annual average limit value	µg/m3														
Annual average concentration	µg/m3														
The highest daily concentration	µg/m3														
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#														

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 5a. Threatened and protected species: *ALBANIA*

Mammals, birds and fish

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mammals														
Total number of species	#									91				
Of which treatened	#													
	%													
Including critically endangered	#									46				
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#													
	%													
Birds														
Total number of species	#				330	330	330	330	328	328	328	330	330	
Of which treatened	#				105	83	83	83	82	82	82	105	81	
	%				31.82	25.15	25.15	25.15	25	25	25	31.82	24.55	
Including critically endangered	#				47	26	26	26	28	28	28	47	26	
	%				14.24	7.88	7.88	7.88	8.54	8.54	8.54	14.24	7.88	
Including endangered	#				29	28	28	28	25	25	25	29	25	
	%				8.78	8.48	8.48	8.48	7.62	7.62	7.62	8.78	7.58	
Including vulnerable	#				29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	30	
	%				8.78	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.84	8.84	8.84	8.78	9.09	
Of which protected (Safe)	#				195	212	212	212	212	212	212	195	214	
	%				59.09	64.24	64.24	64.24	64.63	64.63	64.63	59.09	64.85	
Low risk	#				14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	
	%				4.24	4.24	4.24	4.24	4.27	4.27	4.27	4.24	3.94	
Deficient data	#				16	21	21	21	20	20	20	16	22	
	%				4.85	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.1	6.1	6.1	4.85	6.67	
Fish														
Total number of species	#									311				
Of which treatened	#													
	%													
Including critically endangered	#									54				
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#													
	%													

Note: In the case of birds, indicate, please, whether all birds or only nesting birds are taken into account. Please insert any additional information necessary for explanation of figures presented.

Glossary:

The category "threatened" refers to the sum of species "critically endangered", "endangered" and "vulnerable".
Species considered "critically endangered" are facing an extremelly high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.
Species considered "endangered" are not "critically endangered" but are facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.
Species considered "vulnerable " are not "critically endangered" or "endangered" but are facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future.

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 5b. Threatened and protected species: *ALBANIA*

Reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates														
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Reptiles														
Total number of species	#									37	37	37	37	
Of which treatened	#													
	%													
Including critically endangered	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#													
	%													
Amphibians														
Total number of species	#									15	15	15	15	
Of which treatened	#													
	%													
Including critically endangered	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#													
	%													
Invertebrates														
Total number of species	#													
Of which treatened	#													
	%													
Including critically endangered	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#													
	%													

Note: Please insert any additional information necessary for explanation of figures presented.

Glossary:

The category "threatened" refers to the sum of species "critically endangered", "endangered" and "vulnerable".
Species considered "critically endangered" are facing an extremelly high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.
Species considered "endangered" are not "critically endangered" but are facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.
Species considered "vulnerable " are not "critically endangered" or "endangered" but are facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future.

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 5c. Threatened and protected species: *ALBANIA*

Vascular plants, mosses, lichens, fungi and algae

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Vascular plants														
Total number of species	#									234				
Of which treatened	#													
	%													
Including critically	#									3				
	%													
Including endangered	#									7				
	%													
Including vulnerable	#									14				
	%													
Of which protected	#													
	%													
Mosses														
Total number of species	#													
Of which treatened	#													
	%													
Including critically	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#													
	%													
Lichens														
Total number of species	#													
Of which treatened	#													
	%													
Including critically	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#													
	%													

Fungi														
Total number of species	#													
Of which treatened	#													
	%													
Including critically	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#													
	%													
Algae														
Total number of species	#									156				
Of which treatened	#													
	%													
Including critically	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#													
	%													

Note: Please insert any additional information necessary for explanation of figures presented.

Glossary:

The category "threatened" refers to the sum of species "critically endangered", "endangered" and "vulnerable".
Species considered "critically endangered" are facing an extremelly high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.
Species considered "endangered" are not "critically endangered" but are facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.
Species considered "vulnerable " are not "critically endangered" or "endangered" but are facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future.

More information:

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 6. Trends in the number and distribution of selected species): *ALBANIA*

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Keystone specie(s):	#													
Specie(s) of international significance:	#													
Flagship specie(s):	#													
Endemic specie(s):	#													
Other specie(s):(Aromatic--Medical(Salvia officnalis))	#											5389		

Note: Fill in for at least one specie in each of four categories. Provide the scientific and common name(s) of specie(s). Selection of species should be made by national experts. Add information on the level of abundance in a given area (country, region or designated area). Please insert any additional information necessary for explanation of figures presented.

Glossary:

Keystone species: Taxons whose impact on the ecosystem or community studied is disproportionately large relative to their abundance. The loss of these species will significantly affect the population sizes of other species in the ecosystem, potentially leading to further species loss ("cascade effect").

Species of international significance: Examples are species for which a country accounts for a significant proportion of the global or European range or population.

"Flagship" species: These are taxons of particular intrinsic (cultural and historical) appeal to the citizens of the country as a whole or its regions.

Endemic species: Any area contributes to global biodiversity by the overall number of different species within it and by the proportion of species that do not occur anywhere else (are endemic to the area). Conservation of endemic species, particularly those sharing a discrete geographic area, can be an effective way to maintain global biodiversity levels.

Other species: The selection criteria should be specified when completing the table.