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NATIONAL REVIEW OF THE APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Submitted by Bosnia and Herzegovina

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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	LAW ON STATISTICS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - O.G. BiH 26/04, Annual Work Statistical Program (Statistical Surveys KOM6aS and OTP)	Regulation on waste statistics 2150/2002/EC	http://www.bhas.ba/index.php?option=com_saopstenje&cbvrsta_istrazivanja=&pregled=1&cbgodina_saopstenja=2011
Final waste disposal	LAW ON STATISTICS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - O.G. BiH 26/04, Annual Work Statistical Program (Statistical Surveys KOM6aD and OTP-P)	Regulation on waste statistics 2150/2002/EC	http://www.bhas.ba/index.php?option=com_saopstenje&cbvrsta_istrazivanja=&pregled=1&cbgodina_saopstenja=2011
Transboundary movements of hazardous waste	LAW ON STATISTICS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - O.G. BiH 26/04, Annual Work Statistical Program (Statistical Surveys KOM6aS and OTP-P)	Regulation on waste statistics 2150/2002/EC	Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina has launched a pilot statistical study on the import / export of waste in 2011. At the end of the year will be to analyze the research data.
Ambient air quality in urban areas	In accordance with European conventions of the European Software Federal Hydrometeorological Institute using a software package for the iMIS, processes the statistical value of pollution in the data. sends the data directly over the internet. http://acm.eionet.europa.eu/databases/country_tools/aq/eoi_to_airbase_status/index.html	Federal Hydrometeorological Institute carries out international reporting of air quality according to the AIRBASE at EEA EIONET portal, in accordance with European conventions	Federal Hydrometeorological Institute http://fhmzbih.gov.ba/TEKSTOVI/ZRAK/kvalitet%20zraka.pdf ; Ministry of Physical Planning and Environment of the Canton Sarajevo http://80.65.164.218/ ;
Threatened and protected species	Memorandum of Understanding between BiH National Museum as NRC for biodiversity and Natural Science Faculty in Sarajevo, Dpt. For Biology (RANSMO Project)	N/A	Bosnia and Herzegovina Fourth Report to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, 2010 Biodiversity Targets National Assessments, www.cbd.int/doc/world/ba/ba-nr-04-en.doc
Trends in the number and distribution of selected species

Question A.	Effective inter-agency cooperation mechanisms to produce the indicator
<p><i>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.</i></p>	

Question B.	Data quality assurance and control procedures for the production of the indicator
<i>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.</i>	

Question C.	Publication of the indicator in statistical compendiums and state-of-the-environment reports
<i>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.</i>	

<i>The description of the indicators is available online at: www.unece.org/env/documents/2007/ece/ece.belgrade.conf.2007.inf.6.e.pdf.</i>
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Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 1. Waste generation: Bosnia and Herzegovina

	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											40'656.61	50'782.66	
Manufacturing (ISIC 10 - 33)	1000 t/ year											3'563.36	3'077.57	
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (ISIC 35)	1000 t/ year											1'058.99	1'563.61	
Construction (ISIC 41 - 43)	1000 t/ year													
Other economic activities excluding ISIC 38	1000 t/ year													
Municipal waste	1000 t/ year											1'367.10	1'493.06	
Of which from households	1000 t/ year											NA	996.17	
Total waste generation (5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 + 11)	1000 t/ year											46'646.06	57'913.07	
Of which hazardous waste	1000t/ year											756'374.00	1'018'035.00	
Population and GDP														
Population of the country	Million											3.842	3.842	
Municipal waste per capita (11/16 x 1000)	kg/capita											356.00	389.00	
GDP constant prices (2005)	USD million											15'270	15'922.52	
Industrial (manufacturing) waste per unit GDP (7/18)	kg/ 1000 USD											233.35	193.28	
Total waste per unit of GDP (13/18)	kg/ 1000 USD											3'054.72	3'637.18	
Hazardous waste per unit of GDP (14/18)	kg/1000 USD											49'532.85	63'936.79	

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 (line 13 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 applies 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

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Municipal waste														
Municipal waste collected	1000 t/ year											1'181.89	1'362.59	
Municipal waste managed	1000 t/ year											NA	1'422.51	
Of which recycling	1000 t/ year											NA	0.39	
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											NA	1'421.98	
Of which landfilling on a non- controlled site	1000 t/ year													
Of which other disposal (specify in the footnote, please)	1000 t/ year											NA	0.15	

Footnote: Other disposal is as explained in t1a table.

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: Bosnia and Herzegovina

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total amount generated	1000 t/ year											1'367.10	1'493.06	
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											1'220.08	1'421.98	
Of which landfilling on a non- controlled site	1000 t/ year													
Of which other disposal (specify in the footnote, please)	1000 t/ year											NA	145.00	

Footnote: Other disposal is as explained in t1a table.

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 : Bosnia and Herzegovina

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Import of hazardous waste	1000 t/ year													
Export of hazardous waste	1000 t/ year										4680.56			
Import - export	1000 t/ year													
Total hazardous waste managed	1000 t/ year										4680.56			
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 definition 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 : Bosnia and Herzegovina

City: Sarajevo		Population: 436.572					Monitoring station: Bjelave, urban area								
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Dust / PM															
Dust - daily average limit value	µg/m ³														
Dust - annual average limit value	µg/m ³														
Dust - annual average concentration	µg/m ³														
Dust - the highest daily concentration	µg/m ³														
Dust - number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#														
PM10 - daily average limit value	µg/m ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
PM10 - annual average limit value	µg/m ³	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
PM10 - annual average concentration	µg/m ³														
PM10 - the highest daily concentration	µg/m ³														
PM10 - number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#														
SO₂ - sulphur dioxide															
Daily average limit value	µg/m ³	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	
Annual average limit value	µg/m ³	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	
Annual average concentration	µg/m ³	80	14	29	14	18	21	24	33	29	28	22	28	24	
The highest daily concentration	µg/m ³	802	68	190	110	190	162	134	435	130	247	167	401	119	
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#														
NO₂ - nitrogen dioxide															
Daily average limit value	µg/m ³	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	
Annual average limit value	µg/m ³	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
Annual average concentration	µg/m ³						27	25	26	19	18	15	9	18	
The highest daily concentration	µg/m ³						283	319	299	187	165	137	168	119	
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#														
NO_x - nitrogen oxides															
Daily average limit value	µg/m ³														
Annual average limit value	µg/m ³														
Annual average concentration	µg/m ³						42	39	43	35	39	35	20	27	
The highest daily concentration	µg/m ³						730	670	692	526	434	523	258	180	
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	#													

Note:

Please fill this table for at least three biggest cities in the country. For each city, fill in the table for at least one representative station. For each station, indicate its type: Urban, sub-urban, traffic... In the case that there is more than one station in the city, fill such table for at least two representative stations. In the case that the country decides so, more cities and or more stations can be added. In the case that limit values are exceeded for other monitored pollutant(s), add the data to the table. If available, add the map of monitoring stations. EECCA countries should fill in daily MACs (Среднесуточное значение ПДК) in accordance their national legislation. In the case that annual MAC (среднегодовое значение ПДК) has been introduced by the legislation, fill in, please. SEE countries should use daily and annual limit values as understood by the EU legislation. 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 : Bosnia and Herzegovina

City: Tuzla		Population: 131.718					Monitoring station: ...SKVER....., urban area								
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Dust / PM															
Dust - daily average limit value	µg/m ³														
Dust - annual average limit value	µg/m ³														
Dust - annual average concentration	µg/m ³														
Dust - the highest daily concentration	µg/m ³														
Dust - number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#														
PM10 - daily average limit value	µg/m ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
PM10 - annual average limit value	µg/m ³	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
PM10 - annual average concentration	µg/m ³														
PM10 - the highest daily concentration	µg/m ³														
PM10 - number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#														
SO2 - sulphur dioxide															
Daily average limit value	µg/m ³	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	
Annual average limit value	µg/m ³	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	
Annual average concentration	µg/m ³	57				33	46	33	39		55	32	28	22	
The highest daily concentration	µg/m ³	758				234	382	333	403		251	292	261	219	
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#														
NO2 - nitrogen dioxide															
Daily average limit value	µg/m ³	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	
Annual average limit value	µg/m ³	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
Annual average concentration	µg/m ³							32	28				26	22	
The highest daily concentration	µg/m ³							258	242				175	198	
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#														
NOx - nitrogen oxides															
Daily average limit value	µg/m ³														
Annual average limit value	µg/m ³														
Annual average concentration	µg/m ³														
The highest daily concentration	µg/m ³														
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						120	130	130			110	150
The highest daily concentration	µg/m3						1110	1080	930			1380	1450
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#												

Note:

Please fill this table for at least three biggest cities in the country. For each city, fill in the table for at least one representative station. For each station, indicate its type: Urban, sub-urban, traffic... In the case that there is more than one station in the city, fill such table for at least two representative stations. In the case that the country decides so, more cities and or more stations can be added. In the case that limit values are exceeded for other monitored pollutant(s), add the data to the table. If available, add the map of monitoring stations. EECCA countries should fill in daily MACs (Среднесуточное значение ПДК) in accordance their national legislation. In the case that annual MAC (среднегодовое значение ПДК) has been introduced by the legislation, fill in, please. SEE countries should use daily and annual limit values as understood by the EU legislation. 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 : Bosnia and Herzegovina

City: Banja Luka		Population: 225.123					Monitoring station: HMZ Banja Luka, urban area								
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Dust / PM															
Dust - daily average limit value	µg/m ³														
Dust - annual average limit value	µg/m ³														
Dust - annual average concentration	µg/m ³														
Dust - the highest daily concentration	µg/m ³														
Dust - number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#														
PM10 - daily average limit value	µg/m ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
PM10 - annual average limit value	µg/m ³	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
PM10 - annual average concentration	µg/m ³											74	74		
PM10 - the highest daily concentration	µg/m ³											667	676		
PM10 - number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#														
SO2 - sulphur dioxide															
Daily average limit value	µg/m ³	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	
Annual average limit value	µg/m ³	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	
Annual average concentration	µg/m ³											42	12	17	
The highest daily concentration	µg/m ³											197	184	122	
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#														
NO2 - nitrogen dioxide															
Daily average limit value	µg/m ³	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	
Annual average limit value	µg/m ³	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
Annual average concentration	µg/m ³											19	9	7	
The highest daily concentration	µg/m ³											172	89	53	
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#														
NOx - nitrogen oxides															
Daily average limit value	µg/m ³														
Annual average limit value	µg/m ³														
Annual average concentration	µg/m ³											57	17	13	
The highest daily concentration	µg/m ³											699	290	161	
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										60	91	105
The highest daily concentration	µg/m3										770	1233	2236
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#												

Note:
Please fill this table for at least three biggest cities in the country. For each city, fill in the table for at least one representative station. For each station, indicate its type: Urban, sub-urban, traffic... In the case that there is more than one station in the city, fill such table for at least two representative stations. In the case that the country decides so, more cities and or more stations can be added. In the case that limit values are exceeded for other monitored pollutant(s), add the data to the table. If available, add the map of monitoring stations. EECa countries should fill in daily MACs (Среднесуточное значение ПДК) in accordance their national legislation. In the case that annual MAC (среднегодовое значение ПДК) has been introduced by the legislation, fill in, please. SEE countries should use daily and annual limit values as understood by the EU legislation. Please insert any additional information necessary for explanation of figures presented.

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

Mammals, birds and fish														
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mammals														
Total number of species	#													85
Of which treated	#													24
	%													
Including critically endangered	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#													
	%													
Birds														
Total number of species	#													326
Of which treated	#													97
	%													
Including critically endangered	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#													
	%													
Fish														
Total number of species	#													119
Of which treated	#													
	%													
Including critically endangered	#													
	%													
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 extremely 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: *Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates														
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Reptiles														
Total number of species	#													38
Of which treated	#													11
	%													29
Including critically endangered	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#													
	%													
Amphibians														
Total number of species	#													20
Of which treated	#													3
	%													15
Including critically endangered	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#													
	%													
Invertebrates														
Total number of species	#													5488
Of which treated	#													
	%													
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 extremely 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: *Bosnia and Herzegovina*

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	#													3882
Of which treated	#													
	%													
Including critically	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#													
	%													
Mosses														
Total number of species	#													
Of which treated	#													
	%													
Including critically	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#													
	%													
Lichens														
Total number of species	#													
Of which treated	#													
	%													
Including critically	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#													
	%													
Fungi														
Total number of species	#													552
Of which treated	#													
	%													
Including critically	#													
	%													

Including endangered	#																		
	%																		
Including vulnerable	#																		
	%																		
Of which protected	#																		
	%																		
Algae																			
Total number of species	#																		1859
Of which threatened	#																		
	%																		
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 extremely 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): *Bosnia and Herzegovina*

	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):	#													39
Other specie(s):	#													

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.