UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS

Joint Intersectoral Task Force on Environmental Indicators

Fourth session
18-20 October 2011, Geneva

NATIONAL REVIEW OF THE APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Submitted by SERBIA
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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	Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS); Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)	Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia is responsible for reporting in accordance with Regulation 2150/2002 on waste statistics. Since 2008, SORS is carried out annual statistical survey Industrial waste which cover NACE sectors Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing and Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA), provided data in line with national responsabilities and international demands. Industrial waste data provided in line with E-PRTR.	Statistical release ZS60 -Industrial waste in the Republic of Serbia, 2010 (http://webrzs.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/repository/documents/00/00/37/01/ZS602010e.pdf) Statistical Yearbook of Serbia - (Chapter 2-Environment) (http://webrzs.stat.gov.rs/
Final waste disposal	Statistical Office of Republic of Serbia (SORS); Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)	SORS produced data in line with Regulation 2150/2002; SEPA provided municipal waste and data in line with E-PRTR.	Statistical release ZS60 -Industrial waste in the Republic of Serbia, 2010 (http://webrzs.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/repository/documents/00/00/37/01/ZS602010e.pdf)
Transboundary movements of hazardous waste		....	....
Ambient air quality in urban areas		....	....
Threatened and protected species		....	....
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, enviro	

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 me	

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 address	

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: *(Republic of Serbia)*

	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													
Manufacturing (ISIC 10 - 33)	1000 t/ year											3874.93	1864.3	7445.95
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (ISIC 35)	1000 t/ year													
Construction (ISIC 41 - 43)	1000 t/ year													
Other economic activities excluding ISIC 38	1000 t/ year													
Municipal waste	1000 t/ year									1730	2070	2550	2630	2650
Of which from households	1000 t/ year													
Total waste generation (5 + 6 + 7 +8 + 9 + 10 + 11)	1000 t/ year											6424.93	4494.3	10096
Of which hazardous waste	1000t/ year											2084.4	652.79	139.17
Population of the country	Million					7.5	7.48	7.46	7.44	7.41	7.38	7.35	7.32	7.27
Municipal waste per capita (11/16 x 1000)	kg/capita									233.46	280.48	346.93	359.28	364.51
GDP constant prices **(2005)**	USD million			**79062.4**	**20581.4**	**22130.5**	**25368.5**	**27357.7**	**25234.4**	**25963.8**	**31429.9**	**34228.8**	**27237.0**	
Industrial (manufacturing) waste per unit GDP (7/18)	kg/ 1000 USD											113.2	68.44	
Total waste per unit of GDP (13/18)	**kg/ 1000 USD**											187.7	165.01	
Hazardous waste per unit of GDP **(14/18)**	kg/1000 USD											60.89	23.96	

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 (I

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

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 1. Waste generation: Republic of Serbia *(produced by SORS)*

	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											15009.97	21109.32	26434.36
Manufacturing (ISIC 10 - 33)	1000 t/ year											1961.28	1343.81	1266.70
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (ISIC 35)	1000 t/ year											5699.87	6208.90	6020.29
Construction (ISIC 41 - 43)	1000 t/ year													
Other economic activities excluding ISIC 38	1000 t/ year											2.84	0.53	0.00
Municipal waste	1000 t/ year													
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											8331.35	10031.22	11149.60
Population of the country	Million											7.35	7.32	7.29
Municipal waste per capita (11/16 x 1000)	kg/capita													
GDP constant prices **(2005)**	USD million											34228.85	27237.01	23902.24
Industrial (manufacturing) waste per unit GDP (7/18)	kg/ 1000 USD											57.30	49.34	52.99
Total waste per unit of GDP (13/18)	**kg/ 1000 USD**													
Hazardous waste per unit of GDP **(14/18)**	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 (I

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

Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) produced data as results from annual statistical survey, conducted in line with **Waste Statistics Regulation (2150/2002**), folow instruction from List of definition (t1a)

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 o 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: *Republic of Serbia*

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Municipal waste														
Municial waste collected	1000 t/ year									1040	1240	1520	1580	1590
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									1040	1240	1520	1580	1590
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

Data prepared by SEPA

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

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total amount generated	1000 t/ year											1790.53	1211.51	7306.78
Of which recycling	1000 t/ year											952.61	1160.32	981.07
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											619.31	147.82	
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 presente

Data prepared by SEPAin line with ***E-PRTR***

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

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total amount generated	1000 t/ year											1827.41	1257.22	1179.19
Of which recycling	1000 t/ year											467.48	463.13	384.67
Of which composting	1000 t/ year													
Of which incineration-without energy recovery	1000 t/ year											0.42	0.06	0.09
Of which Incineration with energy recovery	1000 t/ year											31.46	17.60	25.71
Of which landfilling on a controlled site	1000 t/ year											179.81	21.66	40.77
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 presente

Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) produced data as results from annual statistical survey, conducted in line with **Waste Statistics Regulation (2150/2002)**, folow instruction from List of definition (t1a)

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

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Import of hazadous waste	1000 t/ year													
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 : Republic of Serbia

City: BEOGRAD					Population:			Monitoring station: Bul. D. Stefana 54							
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Dust / PM															
Dust - daily average limit value	$\mu g/m^3$														
Dust - annual average limit value	$\mu g/m^3$														
Dust - annual average concentration	$\mu g/m^3$														
Dust - the highest daily concentration	$\mu g/m^3$														
Dust - number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#														
PM10 - daily average limit value	µg/m3														
PM10 - annual average limit value	µg/m3														
PM10 - annual average concentration	µg/m3						61.6	56.3	49.6	47.3	48	43	40.1	65.4	
PM10 - the highest daily concentration	µg/m3						286	366	494	340	200	186	234	189.9	
PM10 - number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#						16	15	15	103	115	80	62	4	
SO2 -sulphur dioxide															
Daily average limit value	µg/m3														
Annual average limit value	µg/m3														
Annual average concentration	µg/m3			10.3	11	17.1	44.6	42.7	48.8	54.7	44.5	21.3	19.6	21.8	
The highest daily concentration	µg/m3			71	112	143	225	177	269	212	268	163	103.5	129.3	
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#			0	0	0	9	6	9	10	10	3	0	1	
NO2 - nitrogen dioxide															
Daily average limit value	µg/m3														
Annual average limit value	µg/m3														
Annual average concentration	µg/m3			35.8	31.7	38.6	35.7	53.9	44.7	37.8	41.8	48.4	43.6	36.8	
The highest daily concentration	µg/m3			176	131	157	169	155	140	84	108	113	172.1	147.2	
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#			7	11	19	66	24	5	0	19	11		10	
NOx - nitrogen oxides															
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	#														

CO - carbon monoxide															
Daily average limit value	µg/m3														
Annual average limit value	µg/m3														
Annual average concentration	µg/m3						2300	1500	1500	1500	1300	1100	1000	1000
The highest daily concentration	µg/m3						9000	7400	6900	5800	5800	4700	3600	4400
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#						5	7	2	6	3	0		0

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 st

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

City: BEOGRAD `					Population:			Monitoring station: VRACAR						
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Dust / PM														
Dust - daily average limit value	µg/m^3					50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Dust - annual average limit value	µg/m^3					50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Dust - annual average concentration	µg/m^3					36	39	41	35	31	26	24	26	21
Dust - the highest daily concentration	µg/m^3					445	559	466	297	399	323	181	204	146
Dust - number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#					58	65	83	55	46	40	43	43	29
PM10 - daily average limit value	µg/m3													
PM10 - annual average limit value	µg/m3													
PM10 - annual average concentration	µg/m3													
PM10 - the highest daily concentration	µg/m3													
PM10 - number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#													
SO2 -sulphur dioxide														
Daily average limit value	µg/m3					150*	150*	150*	150*	150*	150*	150*	150*	125**
Annual average limit value	µg/m3					50*	50*	50*	50*	50*	50*	50*	50*	50**
Annual average concentration	µg/m3					63	92	71	73	53	47	46	49	56
The highest daily concentration	µg/m3					282	349	287	378	247	356	140	220	167
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#					23	42	36	51	17	16	0	11	2
NO2 - nitrogen dioxide														
Daily average limit value	µg/m3					85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Annual average limit value	µg/m3					60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	40
Annual average concentration	µg/m3					37	42	27	23	24	20	19	26	31
The highest daily concentration	µg/m3					106	200	96	142	86	66	69	116	121
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#					9	20	1	1	1	0	0	5	4
NOx - nitrogen oxides														
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	#													

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 st

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 st

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

City: NIS					Population:		Monitoring station: Met. Opservat.							
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Dust / PM														
Dust - daily average limit value	$\mu g/m^3$					50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Dust - annual average limit value	$\mu g/m^3$					50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Dust - annual average concentration	$\mu g/m^3$					26	24	14	12	20	14	12	14	11
Dust - the highest daily concentration	$\mu g/m^3$					257	122	178	91	162	201	108	130	77
Dust - number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#					39	20	19	17	33	20	9	25	8
PM10 - daily average limit value	µg/m3													
PM10 - annual average limit value	µg/m3													
PM10 - annual average concentration	µg/m3													
PM10 - the highest daily concentration	µg/m3													
PM10 - number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#													
SO2 -sulphur dioxide														
Daily average limit value	µg/m3					150*	150*	150*	150*	150*	150*	150*	150*	125**
Annual average limit value	µg/m3					50*	50*	50*	50*	50*	50*	50*	50*	50**
Annual average concentration	µg/m3					29	30	21	11	21	15	16	24	23
The highest daily concentration	µg/m3					196	70	93	43	121	106	72	174	77
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
NO2 - nitrogen dioxide														
Daily average limit value	µg/m3					85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Annual average limit value	µg/m3					60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Annual average concentration	µg/m3					16	13	9	11	13	10	8	13	13
The highest daily concentration	µg/m3					76	132	52	60	50	66	40	70	82
The number of days with exceeded daily limit value	#					0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NOx - nitrogen oxides														
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	#													

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 st

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

Mammals, birds and fish

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mammals														
Total number of species	#	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Of which treatened	#		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	%		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Including critically endangered	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	%		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Including vulnerable	#		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	%		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Of which protected	#		66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	80
	%		65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	79
Birds														
Total number of species	#	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344
Of which treatened	#		110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	%				3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Including critically endangered	#		8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	%													
Including endangered	#		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	%													
Including vulnerable	#		87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
	%													
Of which protected	#		273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	342
	%		80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	98
Fish														
Total number of species	#	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Of which treatened	#		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	%		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Including critically endangered	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	%		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Including vulnerable	#		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	%		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Of which protected	#		16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	64
	%		16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	64

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: According to SRBIUCN 1994

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: *Republic of Serbia*

Reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Reptiles														
Total number of species	#	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Of which treatened	#		13						3	3	3	3	3	3
	%		52			12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Including critically endangered	#					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	%					4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Including endangered	#		3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	%		12	12	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Including vulnerable	#		10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	%		40	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Of which protected	#		14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	20
	%		56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	80
Amphibians														
Total number of species	#	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Of which treatened	#		14											
	%													
Including critically endangered	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#		2											
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#		19											21
	%													
Invertebrates														
Total number of species	#		12000	12000										
Of which treatened	#		77											
	%													
Including critically endangered	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#		22											
	%													
Including vulnerable	#		55											
	%													
Of which protected	#		37											692
	%													

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

Glossary: Acording to SRBIUCN 1994

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: *Republic of Serbia*

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	#	3662	3662	3662	3662	3662	3662	3662	3662	3662	3662	3662	3662	3662
Of which treatened	#		121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
	%		33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Including critically	#		121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
	%		33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#		203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	1113
	%		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	30
Mosses														
Total number of species	#	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Of which treatened	#													
	%													
Including critically	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#													57
	%													14
Lichens														
Total number of species	#	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586
Of which treatened	#													
	%													
Including critically	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#		12											45
	%													9

Fungi														
Total number of species	#	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	625
Of which treatened	#													
	%													
Including critically	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#													67
	%													11
Algae														
Total number of species	#	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400
Of which treatened	#													
	%													
Including critically	#													
	%													
Including endangered	#													
	%													
Including vulnerable	#													
	%													
Of which protected	#													25
	%													15

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

Glossary: Acording to SRBIUCN 1994

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): Republic of Serbia

	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):	#	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
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

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 le

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 tho

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