

Indicator	Key message	Source of information	Reporting obligations	Data base	Methodology used/EEA methodology	Priority data flow/ sent for which year	Progress in gathering of the data and reporting since 2004	References	Contact person	Next steps in improving of the data flow	Projects
BIODIVERSITY											
CSI 008	Designated areas	During the period 1980-2005, there was a significant increase of the number and area of protected areas in Serbia. The percentage of protected areas is 6.6% of the territory, and till 2010 it is going to be 10%. There are some significant activities in the field of international protected areas (Ramsar; Man and Biosphere; IBA). As our country is not a Member State, the protected areas have not been included in the mechanisms of EU protection.	Institute for the Nature Conservation of Serbia (INCS)	EEA	Institute for the Nature conservation of Serbia and SEPA	Partially EEA. The great number of protected areas in Serbia is on base of national classification which is not standardized with IUCN proposals. Small proportion of protected areas is processes with international classification. national: Number, surface and category of protected areas under national regulations and international classifications. Every year	2006	max		Aleksandar Mijovic and Slavisa Popovic	Revision and standardisation with IUCN
CSI 009	Species diversity	The greatest number of bird and butterfly species had stable populations in the study period. A significant phenomenon is the trend of increasing population density of a number of species (10 % butterfly and 19 % bird). About a third of the monitored bird and butterfly species had a decreasing population density. The area of woodland habitats increased by about 3 %, while the area of farmland habitats was reduced by about 2 %.	Institute for the Nature conservation of Serbia, Institute for Biological Research, Institute for Statistics of the Republic of Serbia	National	SEPA	Not in the full extent; In Serbia, there is still not a standardised monitoring which completely satisfies the concept of this indicator. The data are obtained based on different monitoring programmes of individual species or groups of species, primarily based on scientific and research programmes and protection programmes. One of the weaknesses is also the heterogeneity of time series. The data on national bird monitoring were not processed by TRIM statistical programme. The data on the types and dynamics of habitats exist only for woodland and farmland habitats. Habitats typisation by CORINE and their dynamics has not yet been done for the area of Serbia.	Bird monitoring covers the period 1990-2005 (for some species 1995-2005); butterfly monitoring - the period 1980-2000	max	Jakšić, P. (2003): Red Data Book of Serbian Butterflies, Lepidoptera: Hesperioidea and Papilionoidea, ed Amidžić, L., Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, Belgrade Puzović, S. Simić, D. (2002): Conservation Series No. 12. Birds in Europe. Population estimates, trend and conservation status, Ian Burfield and Frans van Bommel. BirdLife International Puzović, S., Simić, D., Saveljić, D., Gergelj, J., Tucakov, M., Stojnić, N., Hulo, I., Ham, I., Vizi, O., Šćiban, M., Ružić, M., Vučanović, M. &	Aleksandar Mijovic and Slavisa Popovic	Establishing the yearly monitoring of the birds and butterflies

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ENERGY											
CSI 027	Final energy consumption by sector	Final energy consumption decreased by 6.2% in the period 1990-2005. The largest increase in energy consumption since 1990 was recorded in the transport sector-29.5%; followed by the household, agricultural, public and commercial sectors with 10.4%, while 36.7% drop was recorded in the industrial sector. The economic sanctions imposed on Serbia at the beginning of 90-ies led to a rapid decline in economic activities, reflected in the dramatic decrease in final energy consumption in the period.	Energy Balance of the Republic of Serbia. Ministry of mining and energy (Ref: www.mem.sr.gov.yu)	There is no reporting obligations in the ROD	in progress	Calculated methodology for this indicator is in conformance with EUROSTAT methodology. However, in 1990-2002, data were collected every four years, and since 2002 they have been collected annually. The aggregation of data is done for households, public and commercial activities and agriculture	Data not required in the PDF EEA	/	SEPA (www.sepa.sr.gov.yu) and Ministry of Mining and Energy (www.mem.sr.gov.yu)	Maja Krunić-Lazić	/
CSI 031	Renewable electricity	Despite its slow growth of 6.7% over the period 1990-2005, the share of renewable energy in Serbia electricity consumption reached its peak of 34.2% comparing to 32% share in 1990. It means that Serbia exceeded the EU indicative target of a 21 % share by 2010.	Energy balances of the Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Mining and Energy (Ref: www.mem.sr.gov.yu), Electric Power Industry of Serbia, (Ref: www.eps.co.yu)	There is no reporting obligations in the ROD	in progress	Calculation methodology for this indicator is in conformance with EUROSTAT methodology. However, in 1990-2002, data were collected every four years, and since 2002 they have been collected annually.	Data not required in the PDF EEA	/	SEPA (www.sepa.sr.gov.yu) and Ministry of Mining and Energy (www.mem.sr.gov.yu)	Maja Krunić-Lazić	/
CSI 030	Renewable energy consumption	The share of renewable energies in total energy consumption increased over the period 1990-2005 by 2.2%, but is still at the low level of 6.9%. The structure of renewable energy sources comprises only hydro power plants, mainly the large ones	Energy balances of the Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Mining and Energy (Ref: www.mem.sr.gov.yu)	There is no reporting obligations in the ROD	in progress	Calculation methodology for this indicator is in conformance with EUROSTAT methodology. However, in 1990-2002, data were collected every four years, and since 2002 they have been collected annually.	Data not required in the PDF EEA	/	SEPA (www.sepa.sr.gov.yu) and Ministry of Mining and Energy (www.mem.sr.gov.yu)	Maja Krunić-Lazić	/
CSI 029	Total energy consumption by fuel	The share of fossil fuels was constantly dominant in total energy consumption in the period 1990 - 2005. However, there is a slight change in the structure of total energy consumption, with the decrease in share of the fossil fuels from 97.9% to 93.6%, and increase in renewable energy from 4.7% to 6.9%. The economic sanctions imposed on Serbia at the beginning of 90-ies led to a rapid decline in economic activities , reflected in the decrease of total energy consumption in the period.	Energy balances of the Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Mining and Energy (Ref: www.mem.sr.gov.yu)	There is no reporting obligations in the ROD	in progress	Calculation methodology for this indicator is in conformance with EUROSTAT methodology. However, in 1990-2002, data were collected every four years, and since 2002 they have been collected annually.	Data not required in the PDF EEA	/	SEPA (www.sepa.sr.gov.yu) and Ministry of Mining and Energy (www.mem.sr.gov.yu)	Maja Krunić-Lazić	/

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TERRESTRIAL											
CSI 014	Land take	Corine Land Cover (CLC1990-CLC2000) project which represents the basis for presenting of this indicator is in its final phase and it will be prepared for the final reporting by 31st of August 2006.	Corine land cover changes (CLC1990-CLC2000)								
CSI 015	Progress in management of contaminated sites	Management of contaminated sites in Republic of Serbia is not institutionalized and it is not possible completely quantified progress in this field on national level. Preliminary studies are done on the most of identified contaminated sites in R. Serbia. The greatest number of registered sources of localized soil pollutions is related to municipal waste disposal sites, oil extraction and storage sites, industrial and commercial sites. The greatest share in identified soil pollution sites in the framework of industry has oil industry. The goals are set on national level related to remediation of contaminated sites. It is not possible to give an estimation of annual expenditures for remediation of polluted soil/groundwater which are polluted from localized sources.		There is no legislative with criteria for defining and management of contaminated sites.	Presented localities have been identified by the year 2005. It is not possible to give dynamics of identification in previous years. There is no specific methodology yet that can be used for defining of contaminated sites in Republic of Serbia. Presented contaminated localities are identified on the bases of laboratory analysis of soil and groundwater in the near vicinity of localized pollution sources and their long term presence.					2006-2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of trash dump which are the greatest risk for environment • Remediation of contaminated soils in industrial complex • Remediation and recultivation of degraded areas by mining activities 2011 • Recultivation of ash disposal sites in the framework of energy sector 2011-2015 • Improvement of monitoring of heavy metals, PAH and pesticides in soil • Establishing of Monitoring of contaminated sites in industrial, mining and energy sector 	
TRANSPORT											
CSI 036	Freight transport demand	The data on goods transportation by the inland waterway, air and road transport refer to the transport realized by transport organizations registered for transport activities, regardless of whether the transport was performed within or outside the national boundaries and on account of domestic or foreign user. Total passenger transport volume stagnated during these years. Only air passenger transport volume in Republic of Serbia has grown rapidly. The numbers shows that growth in 2004. is more than 65% higher than in 2001 (index = 100). GDP was growing during these years. In 2004. is 17% higher than in 2001. (index=100).	Serbian Statistical Office		The methodology for both part of indicator CSI 035 harmonized with EU methodology in 2001. All applied classifications and nomenclatures are, to a greatest possible extent, harmonized with recommendations of the Committee for Interior Transport of the Economic Commission for Europe, mostly providing the international data comparability.						

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CSI 035	Passenger transport demand	The term freight transports comprises the goods transport from the place of loading/embark to the place of unloading/disembark. The unit of measure in goods transport is 1 tkm, representing the one ton transport over a distance of one kilometer. Freight transport volume in Republic of Serbia has grown rapidly. The data shows that growth in 2004. is more than 90% higher than in 2001 (index = 100). GDP is also growing fast. In 2003 is 34% higher than in 2001. (Index=100). When we compare freight transport volume, and GDP it shown that they are strongly conjugated. Temporal coverage: 2001-2004	Serbian Statistical Office			The methodology for both part of indicator CSI 036 harmonized with EU methodology in 2001. All classifications and nomenclatures applied in this yearbook are, to a greatest possible extent, harmonized with recommendations of the Committee for Interior Transport of the Economic Commission for Europe, mostly providing the international data comparability.					
CSI 037	Use of cleaner and alternative fuels										
WASTE											
CSI 017	Generation and recycling of packaging waste										
CSI 016	Municipal waste generation										
WATER											
CSI 022	Bathing water quality	The observed water quality on two major bathing areas in Belgrade and one in Novi Sad (covering more than 60% of total users of bathing facilities in the Republic) do not comply with the mandatory standards and guide levels for microbiological and physicochemical parameters. Moreover the quality of water in Belgrade slowly decreases and for Novi Sad decreases during last few years and reaches levels that is not suitable for bathing in general.	City Institute for Health Protection (CIHP) Belgrade, and Novi Sad	No reporting obligations	Yes, SEPA	Methodology in accordance with EEA methodology; Data do not represent the whole territory of Serbia. Only data from Novi Sad and Belgrade are included in the report. Republican Health Institute did not sent the data.	Not until now	Yes, for purpose of this report data has been gathered	Miroslav Tanasković, Zavod za zaštitu zdravlja Beograd; Budimka Novaković, Institut za zaštitu zdravlja Novi Sad	Gathering the data from other bathing sites in Serbia	Activities on creating the national data base on bathing water quality (Health Institute has data in paper format)
CSI 023	Chlorophyll in transitional, coastal and marine waters	Not eligible for Serbia									
CSI 020	Nutrients in freshwater	Linear trend line shows slow decreasing concentration of nutrients in all three observed water mediums. The results for lakes and groundwater have to be taken with precaution because of the inconsistent time series.	Republican Hydro-meteorological Service, SEPA	Yes, on the yearly basis	Yes, SEPA	Methodology in accordance with EEA methodology; For underground water bodies there is no classification on water bodies. Small number of measurements for underground waters and lakes - once a year.	2003, 2004	Satisfactory level has been achieved	Mikša Jovanović, RHMZ; Tanja Dopuđa-Glišić, RHMZ	Creating the joint data base RHMS-SEPA, increase in number of measurements on stations locations, defining the stations in accordance with EEA standards (referent, flux, etc.).	Creating of the joint data base RHMZ-SEPA, improvement of the measurements for underground waters and lakes

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CSI 021	Nutrients in transitional, coastal and marine waters	Not eligible for Serbia									
CSI 019	Oxygen consuming substances in rivers	Oxygen consuming substances are decreasing during the observing period. The reduced industrial activities during the last decade of twentieth century led to the decreased amount of the concentration of the oxygen consuming substances.	Republican Hydro-meteorological Service, SEPA	Yes, on the yearly basis	Yes, SEPA	Methodology in accordance with EEA methodology, but number of yearly measurements is not satisfactory in some cases.	2003, 2004	Satisfactory level has been achieved	Mikša Jovanović, RHMZ; Tanja Dopuda-Glišić, RHMZ	Creating the joint data base RHMS-SEPA, increase in number of measurements on stations locations, defining the stations in accordance with EEA standards (referent, flux, etc.).	Creating of the joint data base RHMZ-SEPA
CSI 024	Urban waste water treatment	The level of water treatment in Serbia is obviously on a very low level. The total percentage of treated waste water is around 8%, only including primary (mechanical) and secondary (biological) treatment. Currently there is no tertiary waste water treatment.	"Global Waste Water Study in Serbia & Pre-feasibility Study for Belgrade Waste Water Management", EAR – CARDS programme, Belgrade, 2004			Percentage of population connected to primary, secondary and tertiary wastewater treatment plants.					
CSI 018	Use of freshwater resources	Indicator WEI for Republic of Serbia shows that the amount of water abstracted from nature and used for domestic and industrial water supply increases during the observed period and reaches the levels that are above sustainable use of fresh water resources.	Statistical Office of Republic of Serbia, Water Directorate, Republic of Serbia Water Resources Development Master Plan	There is no reporting obligations in ROD	There is no relevant data base	The methodology is not totally in compliance with EEA one; instead of total quantities of available water and the total quantities of scooped water, the data on available quantities of water for water supply, as well as on scooped water for water supply had been used.	Not until now	For purposes of this project	Milijana Čeranić, Statistics; Merita Borota, Directorate for waters	Change of the methodology in gathering the data	Production of the balances of the waters in Serbia - estimation of the total available water resources