NATIONAL LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

1. Environmental indicators of air

Name of the indicator	**Air Quality in Urban Areas**
Indicator Code	A01
Type of indicator according to DPSIR[1]	State indicator
Description of the indicator	With this indicator is presented: • Number of days exceeding Limit Values (LV) over the year for SO2, NO2, PM10 and ozone in urban areas; • % of population exposed to LV by air quality areas and • the number of exceedances for polluters at monitoring stations.
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is calculated on the basis of the results of the annual air quality monitoring program - average values for one hour and 24-hour for SO2; NO2 and PM10 as well as maximum ozone concentrations for 8 hours.
Units	• The share of the urban population, which is exposed to polluting substances, is expressed in %; • Concentrations of pollutants are expressed in μg/m3
Source of data	Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency - Hydrometeorological Institute of Kosovo
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis until March 31 of the following year, for the previous year.

[1] Modeli DPSIR; D-Driving Forces. P-Pressures, S-State of the Environment , I-Impacts, R-Responses *(D-Forcat Shtytëse, P-Presionet, S-Gjendja eMjedisit, I-Ndikimet dhe R-Reagimi);*
DPSIR is a model used to present the cause-and-effect relationship between the driving forces in the environment, the pressure, the state of the environment, the impacts and responses to these impacts.

Name of the indicator	**Acidification Gases Emissions**
Indicator Code	A02
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Pressure Indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator presents the trend of anthropogenic emissions as emissions of acidifying substances such as NOx, ammonia (NH3) and sulfur oxides (SOx expressed as SO2) since 1990 from the sectors included in the Inventory of Pollutant Emissions Inventories.
The methodology of determining indicators	Emitted volumes of acidifying gasses are calculated by multiplying the values of the quantities emitted for each pollutant with the corresponding potentials of the acidifying factor: $E=E_i*k_i$, where: • E - total emitted volume of acidifying gas • $_i$-polluting materials (NOx, NH3 and SO2) • E_i- the amount emitted of polluting matter • k_i-the factor of acidification potential
Units	• The emitted volume of acidifying gases is expressed in kilotonnes (1000 tons or kt) • the emitted volume of acidifying gases is expressed through the 1990 base (1990 = 100) • the contribution of each sector is expressed in % • the total and annual change of emissions for each acidifier gas is expressed as a percentage (%)
Source of data	Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis until March 31 of the following year, for the previous year

Name of the indicator	**Emissions from ozone precursors (pests)**
Indicator Code	A03
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Pressure indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator shows the trend of anthropogenic emissions of ground ozone precursors: NOx, CO, Methane-CH4 and volatile non-methane organic compounds (NMVOCs) from 1990 (or the national reference year) by sectors included in the Inventory of Pollutants. Gaseous emissions are expressed through the potential values estimated for the creation of groundwater ozone through equivalent NMVOC emissions.
The methodology of determining indicators	The total amount for each precursor emitted is calculated by multiplying the emission values of each gas quantity with the corresponding potential factor: $E=E_i*k_i$, where: • E-the total amount of ozone precursors emitted • $_i$-pollutants (NOx, CO, CH4 and NMVOC) • E_i-the total amount of polluting matter • k_i- the potential factor
Units	Tonnes or kt (1000 tons).
Source of data	Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis until March 31 of the following year, for the previous year

Name of the indicator	**Emission of suspended primary particles and suspended secondary particulate matter precursors**
Indicator Code	A04
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	State indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator shows: • The emission trend separately of suspended primary particles smaller than 2.5 μm (PM2.5) and smaller than 10 μm (PM10) as well as secondary suspended nitrogen oxide precursors (NOx), ammonia (NH3) and sulfur dioxide (SO2) since 1990 (or from the national reference year). • The general emissions for each gas are expressed by estimating the values of the potential for the formation of suspended particles.
The methodology of determining indicators	The total amount of emissions of suspended primary particulates and suspended secondary precursors and particulate matter is calculated by multiplying the emission values for each gas with the relevant potential factor : E=Ei*ki, where: • E-the total emission amount of suspended particles and and their precursors • i -polluting matter (Pm2.5, PM10) • Ei-the total quantity emitted of polluting matter • ki-the potential factor
Units	• The emitted volume of acidifying gases is expressed in kilotonnes (1000 tons or kt). • The emitted volume of acidifying gases is expressed through the index, taking the base as 1990 (1990=100). • The contribution of each sector is expressed in %. • The total and annual emission change for each acidifier gas is expressed as a percentage (%).
Source of data	Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis until March 31 of the following year, for the previous year.

2. Environmental indicators of climate change

Name of the indicator	**Annual air temperature**
Indicator Code	NK 01
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	State indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator shows the trend of the average annual temperature as well as the minimum and maximum annual air temperatures.
The methodology of determining indicators	This indicator is determined on the basis of the data obtained of temperature measurements at representative measuring sites over a long period of time (20-30 years).
Units	All temperature values are expressed in ^{0}C
Source of data	Hydrometeorological Institute of Kosovo.
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis until March 31 of the following year, for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**Annual rainfall**
Indicator Code	NK 02
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	State indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator shows the amount of rainfall in representative stations, but does not include the total amount of rainfall at the state level.
The methodology of determining indicators	This indicator is determined on the basis of data obtained from precipitation measurements at representative stations.
Units	Annual rainfall is expressed in mm (l/m^2).
Source of data	Hydrometeorological Institute of Kosovo.
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis until March 31 of the following year, for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**Spending / use of substances that damage the Ozone layer**
Indicator Code	NK03
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Pressure indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator shows the total amount spent of chlorine, fluorine and bromine, which damage the ozone layer.
The methodology of determining indicators	This indicator is determined on the basis of national data for substances that damage the ozone layer, ie. the differences between the import and export of the quantities of these substances. Spending some types of substances multiplied by the appropriate factor to damage the ozone (ODP).
Units	This indicator is expressed in metric tons of the equivalent of trichlorofluoromethane - CFC-11 (mT eq CFC 11).
Source of data	Data on the export and import of products that damage the ozone layer from Kosovo Customs. Calculations by the Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency - Inventory of greenhouse gases.
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis until March 31 of the following year, for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**The greenhouse gas emission trend**
Indicator Code	NK 04
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Pressure indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator represents the general anthropogenic emissions, the trend of direct and indirect emissions of greenhouse gases. Greenhouse gases, which are included in the Montreal Protocol and present substances that damage the ozone layer, are not included in this indicator.
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is determined on the basis of the inventory of greenhouse gases calculating: • The intensity of CO2 production (eq) by number of inhabitants; • The intensity of CO2 production (eq) per unit of GDP. • The CO_2 production intensity per capita is calculated by dividing the total amount of CO_2 (eq) by the number of inhabitants for the year under review. • The CO_2 production intensity per unit of GDP is calculated by dividing the general emissions with GDP.
Units	• Emissions are expressed in millions of tonnes of CO_2 equivalent (Mt CO_2-eq) per year. • Global Warming Potential (GWP) expresses the impact of each gas as equivalent CO_2 (GWP CO_2 = 1). • The production intensity of per capita emissions is expressed in tons per capita for the year under review. • The output intensity per unit of GDP is expressed in kg/1000 EUR. • GDP is expressed in Permanent Prices, in millions of EUR.
Source of data	Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency
Dynamics of data collection	Annually until 31 March of the following year, for the previous year

Name of the indicator	**Projections of greenhouse gas emissions**
Indicator Code	NK 05
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Pressure indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator shows the trends of direct and indirect anthropogenic emission of greenhouse gases emissions. Gases, which are included in the Montreal Protocol and represent substances that damage the ozone layer, are not treated in this indicator.
The methodology of determining indicators	Greenhouse gas emission scenarios are defined on the basis of international approved methodologies such as CORINAIR and IPPC, or any other approved international methodology.
Units	Greenhouse gas emissions are expressed in millions of tonnes of CO_2 equivalent (Mt CO_2-eq) on an annual basis.
Source of data	Institution responsible for environment.
Dynamics of data collection	Annually until 31 March of the following year, for the previous year

3. Environmental indicators of water

Name of the indicator	**Nutrients in surface waters**
Indicator Code	U01
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	State indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator shows the concentration of orthophosphates and nitrates in rivers, general phosphorus and nitrate in lakes and nitrates in groundwater to enable penetration into the eutrophication rate which causes rapid growth of algae and higher plants and formation of changes in undesirable balancing of the ecosystem as well as water quality itself.
The methodology of determining indicators	This indicator is determined on the basis of annual monitoring data by calculating the average annual value for each site so that regular levels are obtained and the average for the concentration value of nitrates (NO_3), phosphorus and orthophosphate ($PO4^-$ P).
Measuring unit	Concentration is expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/l).
Source of data	Hydrometeorological Institute of Kosovo
Dynamics of data collection	Annual data, latest by March 31 of the current year, should be submitted for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**Biochemical Oxygen Expansion**
Indicator Code	U02
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	State indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator shows the consumption of oxygen in rivers showing the state and trend in terms of concentration of organic matter (pollution) in the form of biological oxygen consumption and the overall concentration of ammonia where ammonium ion concentration ($NH4^{+}$) indicates the possibility of activity of waste bacteria that through the sewage or washing system reach the water surface.
The methodology of determining indicators	This indicator is established on the basis of the annual monitoring data calculated with the average annual value for each measurement site in order to obtain regular levels and set the mean (median) for the values of biological oxygen expenditure, chemical oxygen consumption and concentration of amines ($NH4^{+}$)
Measuring unit	The biological and chemical oxygen expen- sion is expressed in mg O_2/l, while the amonium ion concentration is expressed in mg N /l.
Source of data	Responsible institution for monitoring the surface water status (Hydrometeorological Institute of Kosovo)
Dynamics of data collection	Annual data, latest by March 31 of the current year, should be submitted for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**Surface Water Quality Index**
Indicator Code	U03
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	State indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator is based on the calculated water quality index method according to which ten physical-chemical parameters and microbiological quality are accumulated in the summary of surface water indicators.
The methodology of determining indicators	The Water Quality Index (WQI) of the ten selected parameters (*oxygen saturation, $SHBO_5$, ammonium ion, pH value, total nitrogen, orthophosphate, suspended matter, temperature, electrical permeability and coliform bacteria*) with its quality (q_i) represents the surface water properties by reducing it to an index number. The share of each of the ten parameters on the overall water quality does not have the same relative meaning, so each of them gains its weight index (w_i) and the number of points according to quality division and risk. With output collection (q_i x w_i) the index 100 is obtained as the ideal collection of the quality division of all parameters. In the case of lack of quality data for any parameter then the arithmetic value WQI is corrected by multiplying the index with the value 1/x, where x is the arithmetical sum of the measured weight index of the available parameters.
Measuring unit	The indicators are expressed as follows, based on the WQI water quality calculation: • WQI=0-38 very bad quality; • WQI=39-71 bad quality; • WQI=72-83 good quality; • WQI=84-89 very good quality; • WQI=90-100 excellent quality.
Source of data	Hydrometeorological Institute of Kosovo, data from the annual monitoring of surface waters.
Dynamics of data collection	Annual data, latest by March 31 of the current year, should be submitted for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**The quality of drinking water**
Indicator Code	U04
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	State indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator shows the quality of drinking water from the water supply system through the flow of drinking water samples that do not meet the prescribed quality criteria.
The methodology of determining indicators	This indicator is determined on the basis of the number of irregular samples and the total number of samples where physical-chemical and microbiological indicators are tested. Indicators appear together or separately for certain consumable groups.
Measuring unit	Percentage (%) of irregular samples (inappropriate) on annual level.
Source of data	National Institute of Public Health of Kosovo
Dynamics of data collection	Annual data, latest by March 31 of the current year, should be submitted for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**Use of freshwater resources**
Indicator Code	U05
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Pressure indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator shows the total amount of water extracted from freshwater resources used for the use of water suppliers, in agriculture, in industrial production and for the use of cooling in the energy industry, as well as in obtaining the amount of water for use from each mentioned sector.
The methodology of determining indicators	Total freshwater consumption is calculated on the basis of data on the amount of water released for the use of water supply, agriculture, processing industry and energy. Trend of the total amount of water released and the trend by sectors is expressed over the years for the data that are available.
Measuring unit	The total amount of water released and the amount of water extracted by sectors are expressed in million cubic meters per year (10^6 m^3/vit).
Source of data	Kosovo Agency of Statistics Water Services Regulatory Authority. Regional Water Companies
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, no later than 31 March of the current year, for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**Water Losses**
Indicator Code	U06
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Response indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator shows the loss of water that is displayed/generated by leakage or evaporation during distribution between the water extraction and the delivery site to indicate the efficiency of the water supply regulation.
The methodology of determining indicators	Water losses are estimated based on the absolute and relative difference between the quantity of water extracted and the quantity delivered to customers.
Measuring unit	Water losses are expressed in million cubic meters per year (10^6 m^3/year), expressed as a percentage (%) of the amount of water released.
Source of data	Kosovo Agency of Statistics - KAS, Water and Wastewater Regulatory Authority – WWRA
Dynamics of data collection	Annual data, latest by 31 March of the current year, must be submitted for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**Access to public water supply**
Indicator Code	U07
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Response indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator shows the percentage of population with access to the public water supply system.
The methodology of determining indicators	This indicator represents the inclusion of the total population with access to the water supply system.
Measuring unit	The indicator is displayed in percent (%).
Source of data	Water and Wastewater Regulatory Authority Kosovo Agency of Statistics.
Dynamics of data collection	Annual data, latest by March 31 of the current year, should be submitted for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**Access to public sewerage**
Indicator Code	U08
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Response indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator shows the percentage of population with access to the public sewage system.
The methodology of determining indicators	This indicator represents the inclusion of the total population with access to the sewage system.
Measuring unit	The indicator is displayed in percent (%).
Source of data	Water and Wastewater Regulatory Authority Kosovo Agency of Statistics
Dynamics of data collection	Annual data, latest by March 31 of the current year, should be submitted for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**Access to sewage treatment plants**
Indicator Code	U09
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Response indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator shows the percentage of residents who have access to sewage treatment plants with primary, secondary and/or tertiary treatment in relation to the total number of inhabitants, cumulative and according to the level of sewage treatment (where are included settlements with the same population (p.e) greater than 2000).
The methodology of determining indicators	This indicator is determined by calculating the share of the population with access to sewage treatment plants in addition to the total number of inhabitants so that the number of residents having access to the public sewage system with access to a water treatment plant sewage is divided by the total number of inhabitants and is multiplied by 100. This indicator can also be calculated for each separate scale of sewage treatment (primary, secondary and tertiary).
Measuring unit	The indicator is expressed in percentage (%).
Source of data	Water and Wastewater Regulatory Authority Kosovo Agency of Statistics
Dynamics of data collection	Annual data, latest by March 31 of the current year, should be submitted for the previous year.

4. Environmental biodiversity indicators

Name of the indicator	**Diversity of species**
Indicator Code	B01
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	State indicator
Description of the indicator	The indicator represents an overview of the diversity of flora and fauna in Kosovo.
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is determined on the basis of the number of species as well as the protected species of flora and fauna by the taxonomic group.
Measuring unit	Number of species of flora and fauna
Source of data	Kosovo Institute for Nature Protection
Dynamics of data collection	On a ten-year basis

Name of the indicator	Representation and status of selected species
Indicator Code	B02
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	State indicator
Description of the indicator	The indicator shows the number of common populations, specific types and/or indicative species, especially in hard-pressed settlements.
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is determined on the basis of the trend of population change and and distribution evaluation and population density of selected species. Data is obtained by counting and estimating the approximate number of individuals, estimating the distribution and density of the population in a given area, typical or otherwise important for the population of certain species on the basis of which a conclusion is reached on the dynamics of the population of selected species.
Measuring unit	The density of the population is expressed in the number of individuals per unit area (m^2) or descriptive.
Source of data	Institution responsible for monitoring the status of selected species (Kosovo Institute for Nature Protection)
Dynamics of data collection	On a five-year basis

Name of the indicator	**Foreign species - alohtone and invasive**
Indicator Code	B03
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	State indicator
Description of the indicator	The indicator shows the trend of introduction of foreign species - alohtone is invasive foreign ones in the territory of Kosovo with which is shown the increasing risk of biodiversity loss.
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is determined on the basis of the analysis of the presence of foreign and invasive species individually for terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems as well as through taxonomic groups. Their number should also be taken into account.
Measuring unit	List and description of species
Source of data	Studies and information from scientific research institutions (FMNS - Department of Biology) as well as the Kosovo Institute for Nature Protection.
Dynamics of data collection	On a ten-year basis

Name of the indicator	**Forest fires**
Indicator Code	B04
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Pressure indicator
Description of the indicator	The indicator shows the number of fires and the size of the affected area in order to assess the negative effects on the environment.
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is determined based on estimates of the number of fires and areas affected by field inspections and data on fires in private and state forests in all municipalities in the territory of Kosovo.
Measuring unit	• number of fires; • the size of the affected area is expressed in hectares (ha).
Source of data	Kosovo Forest Agency
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, no later than 31 March of the current year, for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**Protected Areas**
Indicator Code	B05
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Response indicator
Description of the indicator	The indicator shows the change in the number of protected areas and their surface for all categories of protection.
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is determined on the basis of the number of areas protected by the protection categories, the determination of their total area and the calculation of the percentage of the area of the protected areas in the total area of the national territory.
Measuring unit	• number of protected areas; • surface area of protected areas per hectare (ha) per year; • the percentage of area of protected areas in relation to the area of national territory.
Source of data	Kosovo Institute for Nature Protection
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, until March 31 of the current year, for the previous year.

5. Environmental indicators of waste

Name of the indicator	**The amount of municipal waste generated**
Indicator Code	M01
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Pressure indicator
Description of the indicator	The indicator represents the amount of municipal waste generated per capita at the national level.
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is calculated/determined based on data on the amount of collected municipal waste (in tonnes) from the municipality respectively the respective company and data on the number of inhabitants per municipality ie the respective area.
Measuring unit	The amount of municipal waste generated is expressed in kilograms per capita per year (kg/inhabitant/year).
Source of data	The body responsible for waste statistics (Kosovo Agency of Statistics)
Dynamics of data collection	Annual data, latest by March 31 of the current year, should be submitted for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**The amount of industrial waste generated**
Indicator Code	M02
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Pressure indicator
Description of the indicator	The indicator represents the total amount of industrial waste generated (produced) at national level and the intensity of production/generation of industrial waste per unit of GDP.
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is calculated/determined based on the annual data on the amount of industrial waste produced/generated. To calculate/determine the intensity of production/generation of industrial waste, the total amount of industrial waste production/generation with the GDP unit should be divided.
Measuring unit	• The total amount of industrial waste produced/generated is expressed in 1000 tons or tons • Gross Domestic Product (GDP), expressed in million Euros of Permanent Price/Value • The intensity of industrial waste production/generation is expressed in kg/1000 Euros.
Source of data	Kosovo Agency of Statistics
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, no later than 31 March of the current year, for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**Generated amount of hazardous waste**
Indicator Code	M03
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Pressure indicator
Description of the indicator	The indicator represents the total amount of hazardous waste (produced) at national level and the intensity of hazardous waste production/generation per unit of GDP per capita.
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is calculated/determined based on the annual data on the amount of hazardous waste produced/generated. To calculate/determine the intensity of production/generation, the total amount of hazardous waste production/generation with the GDP unit should be subdivided.
Measuring unit	• The total amount of hazardous waste produced/generated is expressed in 1000 tons • The intensity of hazardous waste production/generation is expressed in kg/1000 Euros.
Source of data	Kosovo Agency of Statistics
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, no later than 31 March of the current year, for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**Total amount of municipal waste disposed**
Indicator Code	M04
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Response indicator
Description of the indicator	The indicator represents the total amount of municipal waste disposed per capita at the national level.
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is calculated/determined based on the data on the amount of municipal waste deposited in sanitary landfills (in tons) by the municipality respectively the respective company and the data on the number of inhabitants per municipality respectively the respective area.
Measuring unit	The quantity of municipal waste disposed is expressed in kilograms per capita for one year (kg/inhabitant/year).
Source of data	Sanitary Depot Management and Waste Regional Companies
Dynamics of data collection	Annual data, latest by March 31 of the current year, should be submitted for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**Total amount of municipal waste recycled**
Indicator Code	M05
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Response indicator
Description of the indicator	The indicator represents the total amount of recycled municipal waste per capita at the national level.
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is calculated/determined based on data on the amount of recycled municipal waste (in tonnes) and the data on the number of inhabitants per municipality respectively the respective area.
Measuring unit	The amount of municipal recycled waste is expressed in kilograms per capita for one year (kg/inhabitant/year).
Source of data	Kosovo Agency of Statistics.
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, no later than 31 March of the current year, for the previous year.

6. Environmental Indicators of the Earth

Name of the indicator	**Change the land use destination**
Indicator Code	T 01
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Pressure indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator shows the expansion of urban areas in account of agricultural lands, forest lands and other categories of natural and semi-natural lands. This indicator analyzes areas occupied by constructions and other urban infrastructure, including sports and recreation facilities. The indicator also shows the origin of urban land expressed as part of the different categories on the basis of which the change was made.
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is calculated by analyzing maps based on satellite images and the data obtained from the CORINE Land Cover (CLC) methodology analysis from 2000, 2006, 2012, 2016, or by taking into account the trend of increasing surface areas for constructions for a certain period of time (5-10 years). The indicator shows the change of the land surface area on an annual basis by type. Namely, changes in agricultural, forestry, natural and semi-natural areas (CLC2-CLC5) and urban land (CLC1), depending on the methodology used to calculate the change of land cover.
Measuring unit	The land area designated (designated) is expressed in ha or km2, while the part of the changed land is expressed in (%).
Source of data	Responsible institution for agriculture and forestry (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development); Institution responsible for assessing land change according to methodology Corine Land Cover-CLC (Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency); or Institution responsible for national statistics (Kosovo Agency of Statistics).
Dynamics of data collection	For the period of 5-10 years, depending on the data available.

Name of the indicator	**Erosion**
Indicator Code	T 02
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	State indicator
Description of the indicator	Through this indicator the intensity of the erosive processes is presented, as well as the representation of the real and potential risk classes for soil erosion.
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is calculated by determining the riskiness of soil surfaces from erosion. In order to calculate the indicator, data modeling based on land use, climatic and topographic aspects based on internationally accepted methodologies (for example the European Pattern for soil erosion assessment, the PESERA model or the USLE model).
Measuring unit	The indicator is expressed in surface units (ha) per year, the surface of the eroded land in relation to the total surface area of the monitored area.
Source of data	MAFRD and the Hydrometeorological Institute (HMI).
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, no later than 31 March of the current year, for the previous year.

7. Environmental indicators of agriculture

Name of the indicator	**Surfaces with organic farming**
Indicator Code	BU01
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Response indicator
Description of the indicator	The indicator presents the total area of organic farming, including the areas under development, their participation in the overall agricultural production, and the number of farms that deal with organic farming.
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is determined on the basis of data on the surface area of organic production, total area of agricultural production and number of farms dealing with organic agriculture. The area with organic farming is calculated by dividing the total area of organic agriculture with the total area of agricultural production.
Measuring unit	• The total surface area of agricultural production is expressed in hectares (ha). • The organic farming area is expressed in hectares (ha) • Production share of organic farming in percentage (%)
Source of data	MAFRD and Kosovo Agency of Statistics
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, no later than 31 March of the following year for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**Use of mineral fertilizers**
Indicator Code	BU02
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Pressure indicator
Description of the indicator	The indicator presents the total amount of mineral fertilizer used based on Azone (N), Phosphorus (P2O5) and Potassium (K2O) in agricultural production as well as the consumption of fertilizers separately by categories in kilograms per hectare, total and by crops.
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is determined on the basis of data on the consumption of mineral fertilizers on agricultural land surfaces. The data is collected once a year for the agricultural production season (from July to the previous year to July of the following year).
Measuring unit	The indicator is expressed in kilograms per hectare per year (kg/ha/year).
Source of data	MAFRD and Kosovo Agency of Statistics.
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, no later than 31 March of the following year for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**Expenditure on the use of plant protection substances**
Indicator Code	BU03
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Pressure indicator
Description of the indicator	The indicator presents the total amount of substances used for plant protection, import, export and production of plant protection substances, treated surfaces and total crop area.
The methodology of determining indicators	• The expense of the substances used for Plant Protection (SH) for the surface unit (ha) is calculated according to the formula: Sh/ha = (I+PV-E)/ST • Where: I-Import, LP-Local Production, E-Exports and ST-Surface treated per hectare.
Measuring unit	• Spending of plant protection substances is expressed in kilograms of active substances per unit of agricultural area per year (kg/ha/year). • Import, export and domestic production is expressed in kilograms of substance 9kg/year). • Treated agricultural areas and total areas with agricultural crops are expressed in hectares (ha).
Source of data	MAFRD / Veterinary and Food Agency or Kosovo Agency of Statistics.
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, no later than 31 March of the following year for the previous year.

8. **Fisheries environmental indicators**

Name of the indicator	**Evaluation of the fish stock biomass and allowable quota for fishing**
Indicator Code	PE01
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	State indicator
Description of the indicator	The indicator shows the state of biomass and the level of exploitation of the fish stock at the national level.
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is determined on the basis of the percentage participation of economically important species of fish within the framework of the maximum sustainable profitability assessment. Calculation of population dynamics parameters is based on growth, mortality, reproductive characteristics, spatial distribution, biomass estimation, etc.
Measuring unit	Biomass evaluation and its distribution expressed in kilograms respectively kilograms per square meter kg/m^2. Data on the total annual total catch of fishes, annual fishing by groups and annual fishing by specific species are presented graphically
Source of data	The state administration body responsible for agriculture, the administrative body responsible for statistics
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, by March 1 of the current year, data for the previous year should be sent.

9. Energy Environmental Indicators

Name of the indicator	**Consumption of primary energy from energy**
Indicator Code	E01
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Driving Force indicator
Description of the indicator	The indicator is represented by the total primary energy ie the amount of energy necessary to meet the energy consumption in the country through the general consumption of primary energy and the consumption of all energy sources, the primary energy structure consumed by energy for the last year for which data are available and increase the average annual rate for different energy products.
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is calculated as the sum of gross consumption of all energy sources which are grouped into the following categories: coal, oil and petroleum products, gas, renewable energy sources, and others where "others" include energy produced from industrial waste and net electricity imports.The relative share of energy separately is measured as the ratio between the energy consumption of that energy source and the total primary energy consumption and is calculated for the calendar year. The average annual growth rate is calculated using the following formula: (data for last year available/basic starting year ^(1/year number)-1)*100
Measuring unit	• energy consumption is expressed in thousand/million tonnes of oil equivalent (kten/Mten); • The share of energy in total energy consumption as well as the average annual growth rate for different energy products are presented in percentage (%).
Source of data	Energy Balance - Kosovo Agency of Statistics and Ministry of Economic Development.
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, at the latest by 31 March of the current year should be sent data for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	Final energy consumption by sectors
Indicator Code	E02
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Driving Force indicator
Description of the indicator	Consumption of final energy for energy purposes (energy consumed by consumers) is the amount spent on final energy in all sectors: industry, traffic, households, services, agriculture, and other consumables. The indicator includes total final energy consumption, sector spending structure, average annual growth rate for different sectors, final energy consumption per capita for the last year for which data is available and the final energy consumed in industry by industry branch.
The methodology of determining indicators	The consumption structure by sectors is calculated as the ratio between the final energy consumption of that sector and the total final energy consumption calculated according to the calendar year. The final energy consumed per capita is obtained by dividing the total final energy consumption (in tons of oil equivalent (tons)) and the number of inhabitants for the last year for which the data are available. The increase in the average annual rate is calculated according to the following formula:(data for last year available/starting-base year ^(1/year number)-1)*100
Measuring unit	• final energy consumption is expressed in thousand/million tonnes of oil equivalent (kten/Mten); • The structure of consumption by sectors and the increase of the annual average rate is represented by percentage (%). • the final energy consumption per capita is expressed by the equivalent tonne of oil per capita per year ten/capita/year; • the final energy consumption in industry by industry is expressed in thousand/million tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe/Mtoe).
Source of data	Energy Balance - Kosovo Agency of Statistics and Ministry of Economic Development.
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, at the latest by 1 March of the current year should be sent data for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**Import dependence on energy**
Indicator Code	E03
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Driving Forces indicator
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is determined based on data from the annual energy balance. Import dependence represents the ratio of net imports (the amount of exports and imports) and the total consumption of energy and primary energy in relation to total primary energy consumption.
Measuring unit	• the total imported energy is expressed in tons of equivalent oil (ten); • import dependency is expressed in percentage (%).
Source of data	Energy Balance - Kosovo Agency of Statistics and Ministry of Economic Development.
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, at the latest by 1 March of the current year should be sent data for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**Energy intensity**
Indicator Code	E04
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Response indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator shows the mass of total energy consumed in relation to economic activities over a year.
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is determined on the basis of the primary energy consumption ratio and gross domestic product. Gross domestic product appears at constant prices in order to avoid the impact of inflation.
Measuring unit	• primary energy consumption is expressed in thousands or millions of tonnes of oil equivalent (kten/Mten); • the total intensity of primary energy is shown by indexes (annual base = 100); • Gross Domestic Product is denominated in millions of EUR annually (annual base is 2000).
Source of data	Energy Balance - Kosovo Agency of Statistics and Ministry of Economic Development.
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, at the latest by 1 March of the current year should be sent data for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**Consumption of primary energy from renewable energy sources**
Indicator Code	E05
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Response indicator
Description of the indicator	An indicator is the annual consumption of primary energy produced from renewable sources in relation to total primary energy consumption. The indicator includes the total consumption of primary energy from renewable energy sources, the share of renewable energy sources in total primary energy consumption, and the increase in the average annual energy consumption rate from renewable sources, according to sources.
The methodology of determining indicators	Relative turnout from special sources of renewable energy is created by the ratio between spent energy derived from that source and the total consumption of primary energy calculated for the annual calendar. The average annual growth rate is calculated according to the following formula: (data for the previous year available/basic starting year ^(1/year number)-1)*100
Measuring unit	• the consumption of energy from renewable sources and general primary energy is expressed in thousand or million tonnes of oil equivalent (kten/Mten); • increase the average annual energy consumption rate from renewable sources expressed as a percentage (%).
Source of data	Energy Balance - Kosovo Agency of Statistics and Ministry of Economic Development.
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, at the latest by 1 March of the current year should be sent data for the previous year.

Name of the indicator	**Consumption of electricity from renewable energy sources**
Indicator Code	E06
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Response indicator
Description of the indicator	Indicator shows the production of electricity from renewable energy sources in relation to the consumption of general electrical energy. The indicator includes the total production of electricity from renewable energy, the share of electricity produced from the renewable energy source in relation to the overall electricity consumption of increasing the average annual electricity production rate from renewable sources.
The methodology of determining indicators	The share of separate sources of renewable energy is accounted for as the ratio between electricity generation from the analyzed source of renewable energy and total electricity consumption.
Measuring unit	• Generation of electricity from renewable energy sources and total electricity consumption is measured with Giga Wat per hour (GWh) or with a thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (kten); • Increasing the annual average rate of electricity consumption from renewable sources is represented by percentage (%).
Source of data	Energy Balance - Kosovo Agency of Statistics and Ministry of Economic Development.
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, at the latest by 1 March of the current year should be sent data for the previous year.

10. Environmental transport indicators

Name of the indicator	**Passenger traffic**
Indicator Code	TR01
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Driving Forces indicator
Description of the indicator	The indicator represents the amount of passenger miles (kmp) per year in Kosovo in relation to the Gross Domestic Product GDP growth rate. Land transport includes the transport of passengers by road and rail. Air transport is not covered by the budget. The indicator also includes passenger land traffic in accordance with the type of transport is measured as the percentage of each type of transport in total passenger land transport
The methodology of determining indicators	Separation of passenger demand and GDP are determined based on index values, where as a base year 2000 (2000 = 100). This way, it can monitor the growth rate of passenger miles compared to the GDP growth rate.
Measuring unit	- land transport involves the carriage of passengers and rail passengers, and is expressed in kilometres of passengers (kmp) and/or the number of passengers (kmp) when the number of kilometres represents the transport of a passenger at a distance of one kilometre. - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is expressed in constant prices (EUR). - kilometres per passenger are expressed in kmp, and the passenger demand split and GDP represents an index (2000 = 100).
Source of data	Kilometres per passenger are expressed in kmp, and the passenger demand split and GDP represent an index (2000 = 100).
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, until March 31 of the current year for the previous year

Name of the indicator	**Freight transport**
Indicator Code	TR02
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Driving Forces indicator
Description of the indicator	The indicator represents the amount of tons (kmt) realized over a year in Kosovo in relation to the GDP growth rate. Freight traffic including land transport of goods by road and rail. The indicator also includes land-based transport by type of transport measured as a percentage of road and rail transport of goods in total for land-based goods traffic.
The methodology of determining indicators	The allocation of demand for freight transport and GDP was done based on the index values, where the base year was taken in 2000 (2000 = 100). In this way it can monitor the growth rates of kmt compared to the GDP growth rate.
Measuring unit	- land transport (carriage of goods by road and rail) is expressed in tons (t) and/or tons-kilometres (km). Kmt is the transport of one ton of cargo at a distance of one kilometre - gross domestic product (GDP) is expressed in constant prices (EUR). - ton kilometres are expressed as ktm, while the allocation of demand for freight transport and GDP is presented through index (2000 = 100).
Source of data	Ministry of Infrastructure and Kosovo Agency of Statistics
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, until March 31 of the current year for the previous year

Name of the indicator	**The average age of motor vehicles**
Indicator Code	TR03
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Pressure indicator
Description of the indicator	The indicator represents the average age of vehicles (motorcycles, passenger cars, buses, trucks and trailers).
The methodology of determining indicators	The indicator is based on data from the vehicle registration database for a given year: for each individual vehicle is calculated age in a way that the vehicle production date is subtracted from the date of registration. Collect all the years of the vehicle divided by the total number of vehicles. Calculations should be made for each machine separately.
Measuring unit	Number of years (age)
Source of data	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Kosovo Agency of Statistics
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, until March 31 of the current year for the previous year

Name of the indicator	**Number of vehicles**
Indicator Code	TR04
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Pressure indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator represents the number of vehicles in Kosovo, which are in the course of one year adhered to vehicle registration (motorcycles, passenger cars and commercial vehicles), by type of fuel (diesel, gasoline, natural gas, diesel, electric cars and hybrid vehicles). Indicator indicators include the following information: - number of motor vehicles by type; - number of motor vehicles by type of fuel; - percentage of passenger cars using diesel in the total number of passenger cars; - the number of passenger cars for a thousand people;
The methodology of determining indicators	This indicator should be based on the number of vehicles by type and type of fuel, which in one year has been integrated into the regular vehicle registration.
Measuring unit	number of motor vehicles by type; - number of motor vehicles by type of fuel; - percentage of used diesel passenger vehicles as a percentage (%); - number of passenger cars/1,000 inhabitants
Source of data	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Kosovo Agency of Statistics
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, until March 31 of the current year for the previous year

Name of the indicator	**Number of victims of road accidents**
Indicator Code	TR05
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Pressure indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator represents the number of victims of traffic accidents in Kosovo. This indicator is monitored annually by type of transport (road, rail, air), expressed in absolute numbers and in 10 000 inhabitants. The indicator also includes the number of people killed in road accidents, the number of people injured in road accidents, the relative change in the base year.
The methodology of determining indicators	Number of victims (killed and injured) in common road accidents with 10 000 inhabitants each year.
Measuring unit	Number of victims of road accidents
Source of data	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Kosovo Agency of Statistics
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, until March 31 of the current year for the previous year

11. Tourism

Name of the indicator	**Tourists' Visits**
Indicator Code	TU01
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Driving Forces indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator presents the dynamics of tourists' visits (local and external), in total and by country of origin, according to municipalities, according to the tourist sites, according to the places where they are located and the types of facilities where they are located. By the term visitors, the number of tourists staying one or more nights in the respective facilities (hoteliers or others) for the specified period of time is monitored. This indicator presents the data on the density of touristic traffic and shows the pressure in tourist areas based on these parameters: • Number of tourists per km^2 • Number of tourists per inhabitant • Number of tourists per month • Number of tourists by region
The methodology of determining indicators	The methodology of statistical data collection in the tourism sector that is carried out by the national responsible statistical institution should be based on the tourism statistics guide by the European Union or the World Trade Organization.
Measuring unit	• The number of tourists is expressed in thousands per km^2, per capita, per month and per region • Participation of the number of tourists by municipality, places to come, types of facilities for staying in the total number of tourists expressed in percentage (%)
Source of data	Kosovo Agency of Statistics and Ministry of Trade and Industry - Division of Tourism
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, until March 31 of the current year for the previous year

Name of the indicator	**Nights of tourists stay**
Indicator Code	TU02
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Driving Forces indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator presents the trend of tourist nights (local and foreign), in total and by country of origin, according to the municipalities, according to the tourist places, according to the places where they are located and the types of accommodation where they are located. This indicator presents the data on the density of tourist traffic and shows the pressure in tourist areas and the seasonal influences based on these parameters: • Number of tourists per km^2 • Number of tourists per inhabitant • Number of tourists per month • Number of tourists by region
The methodology of determining indicators	The methodology of statistical data collection in the tourism sector that is carried out by the national responsible statistical institution should be based on the tourism statistics guide by the European Union or the World Trade Organization.
Measuring unit	• The number of tourists nights is expressed in thousands • Participation of the number of nights of tourist stay by municipalities, places to come, types of accommodation for the total number of tourists expressed in percentage (%) • The number of nights of tourist stay by the types of tourist sites is expressed in thousands or as a percentage (%) of the turnout of each tourist site in the total number of tourists.
Source of data	Kosovo Agency of Statistics and Ministry of Trade and Industry - Division of Tourism
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, until March 31 of the current year for the previous year

Name of the indicator	**The intensity of tourism (Number of beds and the rate of utilization of this capacity)**
Indicator Code	TU03
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Driving Forces indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator presents the number of beds and their availability by country of origin, according to the municipalities, regions and types of accommodation for rest/break, as well as their utilization rate.
The methodology of determining indicators	The methodology of statistical data collection in the tourism sector that is carried out by the national responsible statistical institution should be based on the tourism statistics guide by the European Union or the World Trade Organization. Also, the calculation can be done according to the European Environmental Agency's methodology for the Tourism Intensity Indicator
Measuring unit	• Number of beds per km^2 • Number of beds per inhabitant • Relationship between the number of nights of tourists and beds available for the monitoring period. • Availability of capacity for tourist placement is expressed in percentage %.
Source of data	Kosovo Agency of Statistics and Ministry of Trade and Industry - Division of Tourism
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, until March 31 of the current year for the previous year

Name of the indicator	**Number of tourists (visitors) to National Parks**
Indicator Code	TU04
Type of indicator according to DPSIR	Driving Forces indicator
Description of the indicator	This indicator presents the total number of tourists in the National Parks, the number of visitors per National Parks per year/ eason and the number of visitors per km^2 of the park.
The methodology of determining indicators	The methodology of statistical data collection in the tourism sector that is carried out by the national responsible statistical institution should be based on the tourism statistics guide by the European Union or the World Trade Organization.
Measuring unit	• Number of visitors to National Parks • Number of visitors per km^2 of National Parks
Source of data	Kosovo Agency of Statistics and Ministry of Trade and Industry - Division of Tourism.
Dynamics of data collection	On an annual basis, until March 31 of the current year for the previous year