

# Statistics for a green future

FACTSHEETS ON THE  
WESTERN BALKANS AND TURKEY

2022 edition



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# Introduction

## Statistics for a green future — factsheets on the Western Balkans and Turkey — 2022 edition

The European Union is a leading force in combatting climate change and environmental degradation, in Europe and in the world. A key priority of the EU is delivering the [European Green Deal](#), which has set the blueprint for transforming the EU into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy. The European Green Deal sets out a detailed vision to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, safeguard biodiversity, establish a circular economy and eliminate pollution, while boosting the competitiveness of European industry and ensuring a just transition for the regions and workers affected.

The European Green Deal sets two targets: a reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions to at least 55% compared to 1990 levels by 2030 and zero net greenhouse-gas emissions – or climate neutrality – by 2050. The European Commission has launched the 'Fit for 55' package for [delivering the European Green Deal](#). This package contains proposals for revising the entire EU 2030 climate and energy framework, including on effort sharing, land use and forestry, renewable energy, energy efficiency, emission standards for new cars and vans, energy taxation, emissions trading (including extending it to maritime transport and aviation), and a new emissions trading system for road transport and buildings, complemented by a new social climate fund to address its social impacts. New legislation is also proposed on clean maritime and aviation fuels.

Eurostat is supporting the efforts for delivering on the European Green Deal, and has recently launched a dashboard with 'Statistics for the European Green Deal', interactively presenting key developments in a wide range of policy areas concerned by the European Green Deal.

These factsheets on Statistics for a green future on the Western Balkans and Turkey — 2022 edition present series of statistical data relevant to the European Green Deal policy areas on the Western Balkans and Turkey and compares them with EU data. The Western Balkans consists of Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo\*. All of them, as well as Turkey, have a perspective to accede to the European Union and hence are also called 'enlargement countries'. The Green Agenda for the Western Balkans is a new growth strategy for the region, leaping from a traditional economic model to a sustainable economy, in line with the European Green Deal. It is embedded in the Economic and Investment Plan. The six leaders of WB adopted the [Sofia Declaration](#) on the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans at the [Sofia Summit](#) in November 2020. The Green Agenda for the WB has [five main areas](#): Decarbonisation (climate, energy, mobility); Circular economy; Depollution (air, water & soil); Sustainable food systems & rural areas; Biodiversity (protection & restoration of ecosystems). Green transition is one area in the [Economic Reform Programmes](#) that all governments have to submit annually to the European Commission with proposals for how they will address structural challenges in order to foster the transition to a more environmentally sustainable, low-carbon, climate-resilient and circular economy which can be a driver for long-term robust economic growth, while reducing environmental risks and preserving the biological diversity of the region.

Eurostat collects data from national statistical authorities and releases a range of publications, all of which are free of charge, in PDF format on its website: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main>.

With data up to and including the year 2021, this publication contains indicators from various domains such as organic farming, generation of waste, renewable energy, energy production and consumption, greenhouse gas emissions and number of cars per person.

\* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence

**Eurostat statistics for the European Green Deal:** <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/egd-statistics/>

## Statistics Explained

Statistics explained (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php>) is a wiki-based system that presents statistical topics in an easy-to-understand way; it is composed of articles that together make up an encyclopaedia of statistics. There is a wide range of articles on the Western Balkans and Turkey: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Enlargement\\_countries\\_-\\_statistical\\_overview](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Enlargement_countries_-_statistical_overview).

A dedicated background article provides information on the statistical cooperation with the Western Balkans and Turkey: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Enlargement\\_policy\\_and\\_statistical\\_cooperation](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Enlargement_policy_and_statistical_cooperation).

## Extraction date

Data were extracted in April 2022.

## Contact details

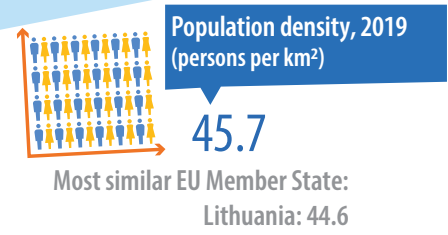
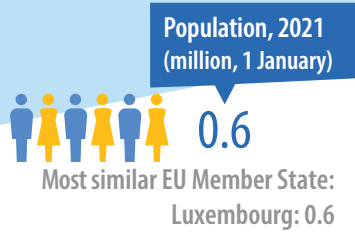
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## Contents

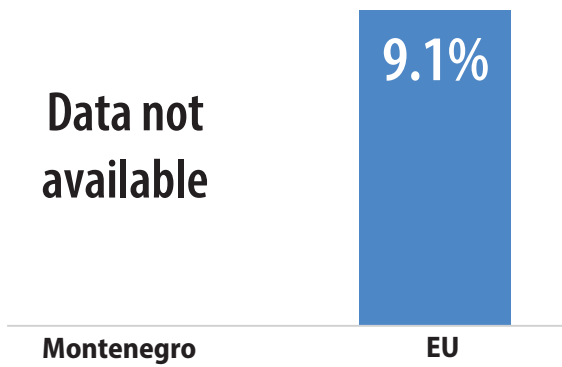
<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Montenegro .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>North Macedonia.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Albania.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Serbia .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Turkey .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Kosovo* .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Statistical cooperation with the Western Balkans and Turkey.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>National statistical authorities of the Western Balkans and Turkey ....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Sources .....</b>	<b>20</b>

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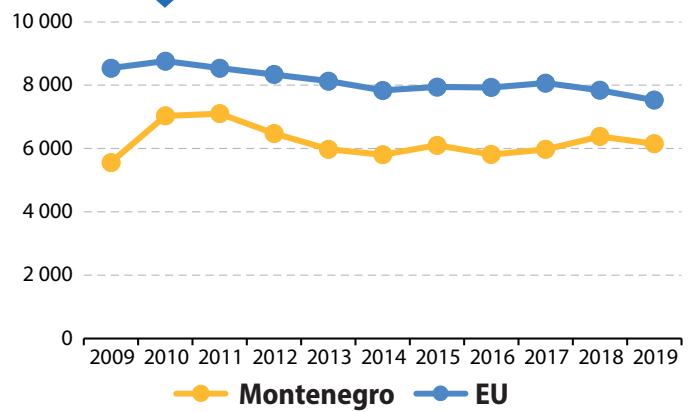
# Montenegro



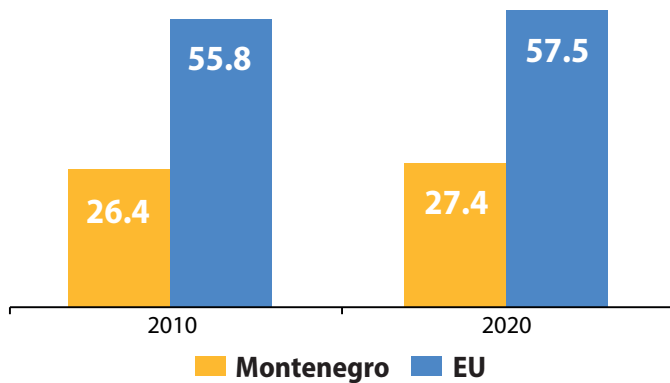
**Organic crop area, 2020**  
(share of utilised agricultural area)



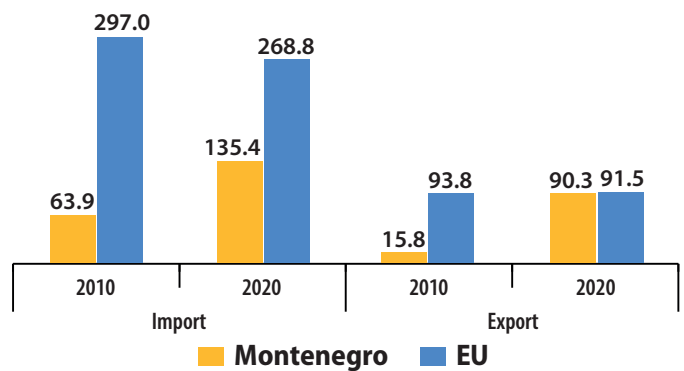
**Greenhouse gas emissions relative to population size**  
(tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



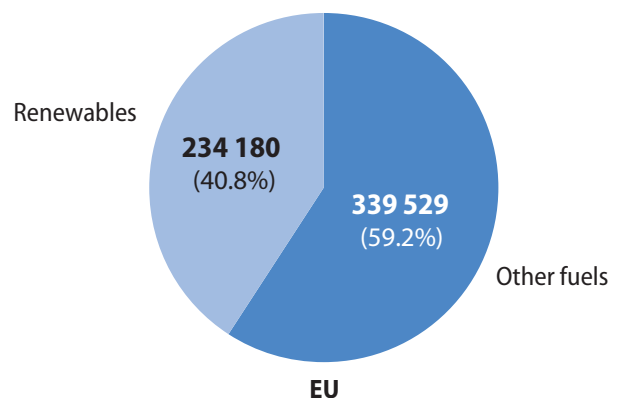
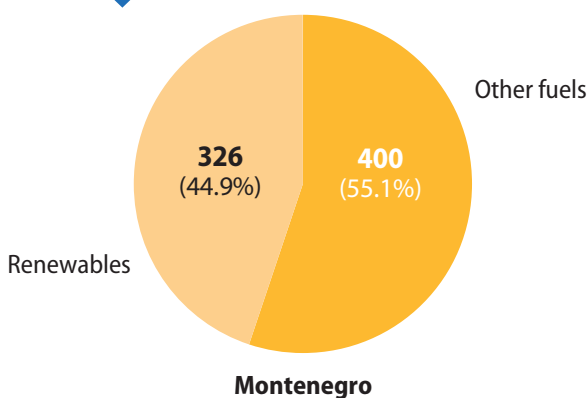
**Energy imports dependency**  
(% of energy consumption covered by imports)



**Exports and imports of all energy products relative to population size**  
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



**Primary production from renewables and other fuels, 2020**  
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent)



**Gross electricity production, 2020**  
(gigawatt-hour per thousand inhabitants)

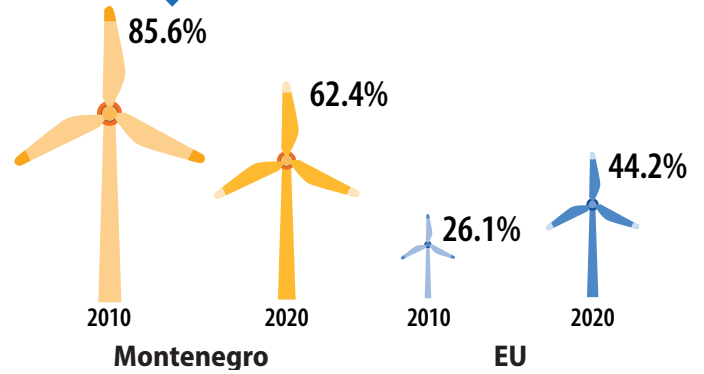


Montenegro

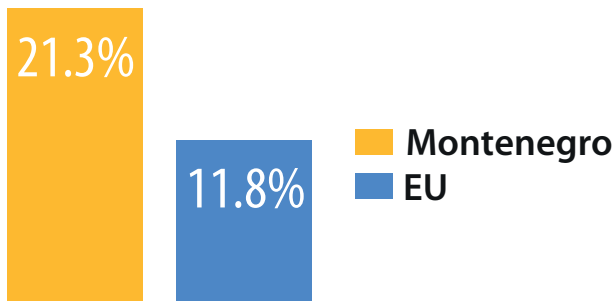


EU

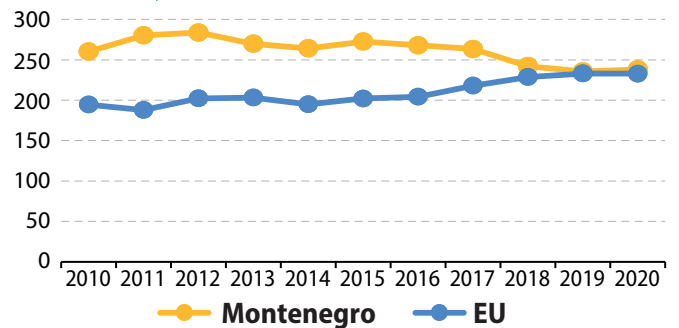
**Share of renewable electricity production in final consumption of electricity**  
(%)



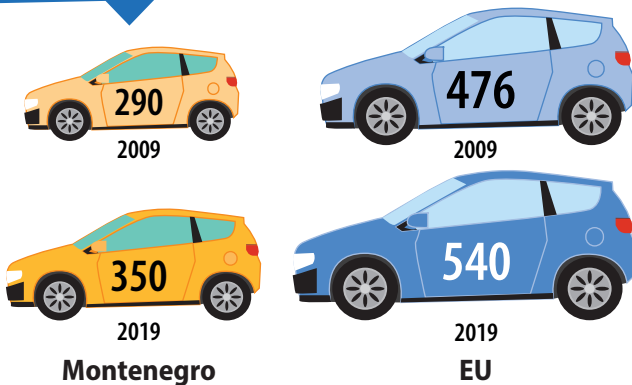
**Share of renewables in final energy consumption, 2020**  
(% of total final energy consumption)



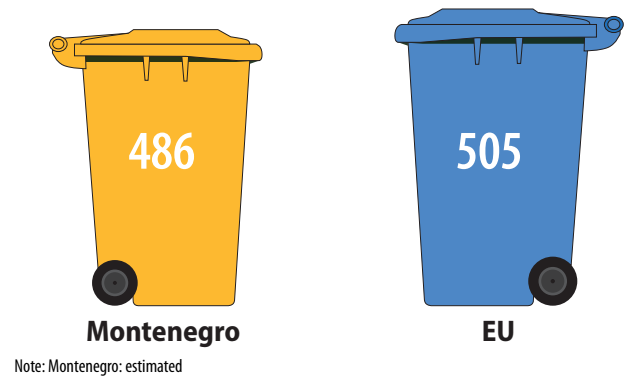
**Final energy consumption of renewables relative to population size**  
(tonnes of oil equivalent of renewable energy per thousand inhabitants)



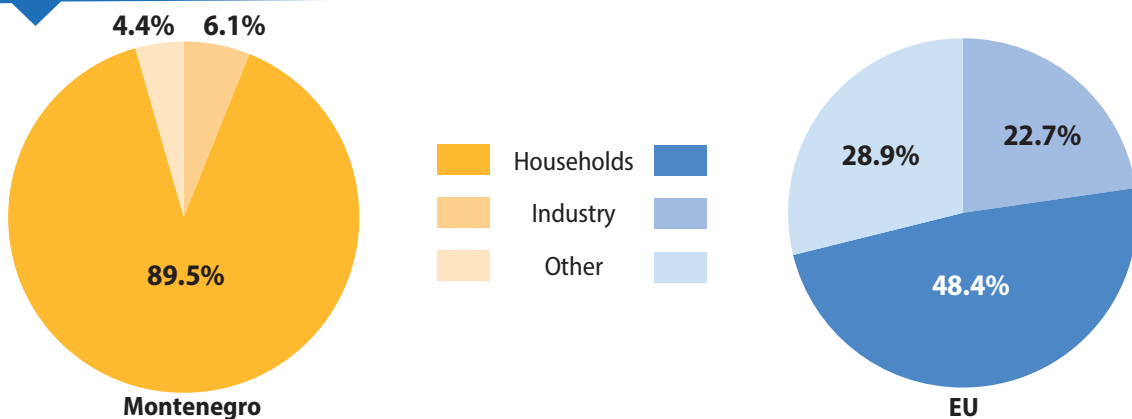
**Number of passenger cars**  
(per thousand inhabitants)



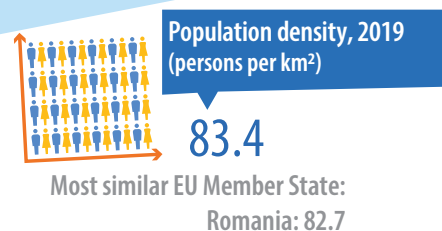
**Municipal waste generated, relative to population size, 2020**  
(kilograms per inhabitant)



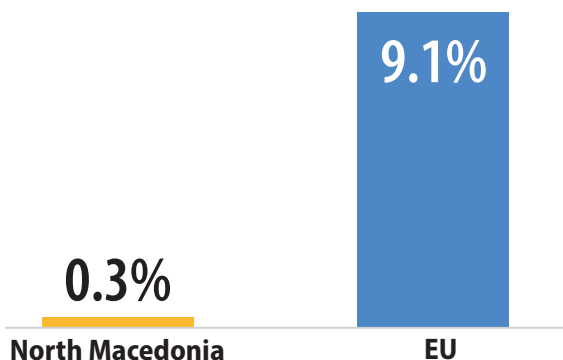
**Final energy consumption of renewables by sector, 2020**  
(% of final consumption of renewables)



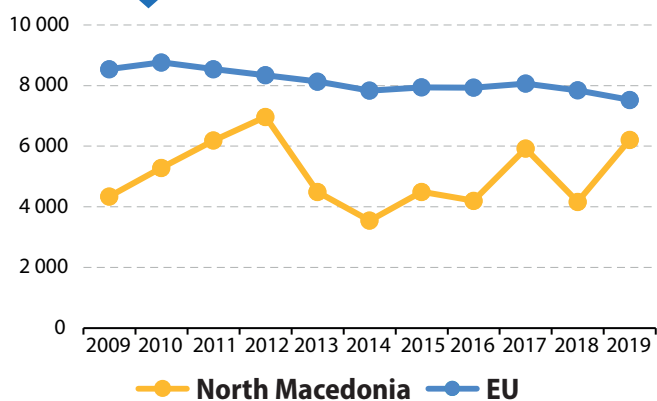
# North Macedonia



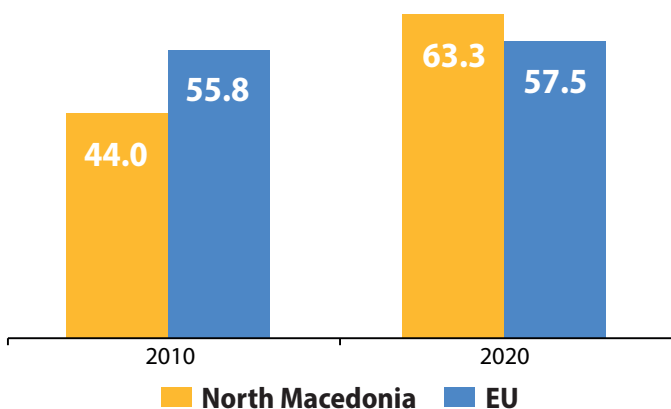
**Organic crop area, 2020**  
(share of utilised agricultural area)



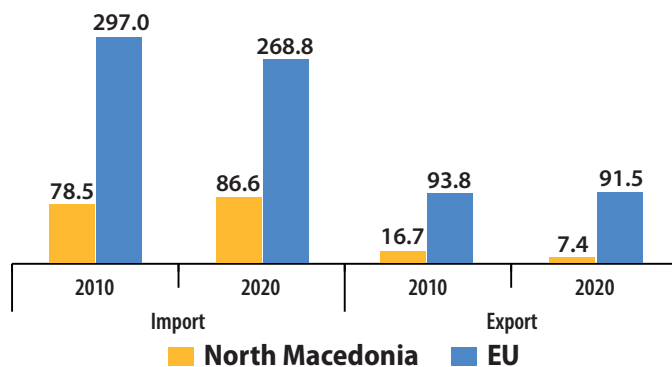
**Greenhouse gas emissions relative to population size**  
(tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



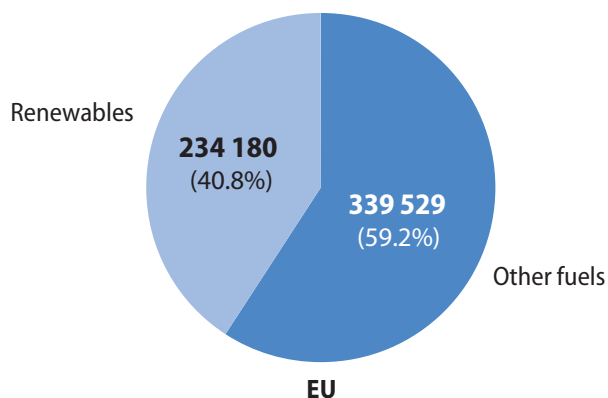
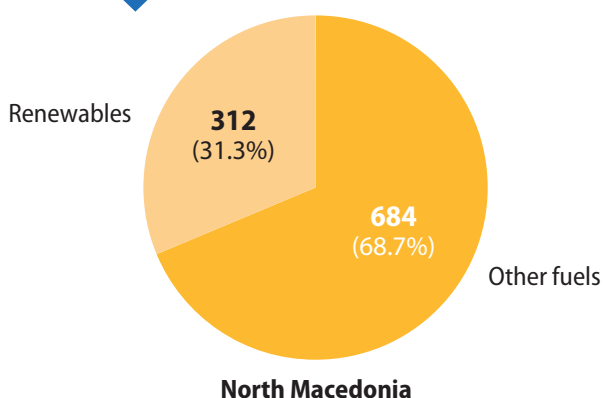
**Energy imports dependency**  
(% of energy consumption covered by imports)



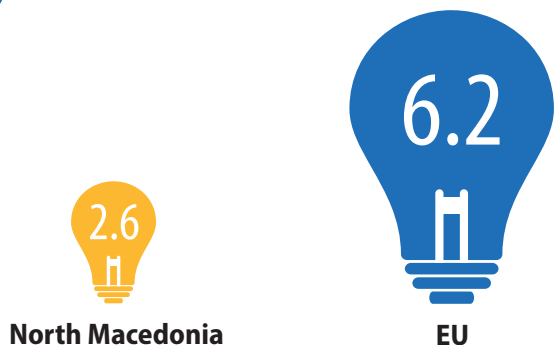
**Exports and imports of all energy products relative to population size**  
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



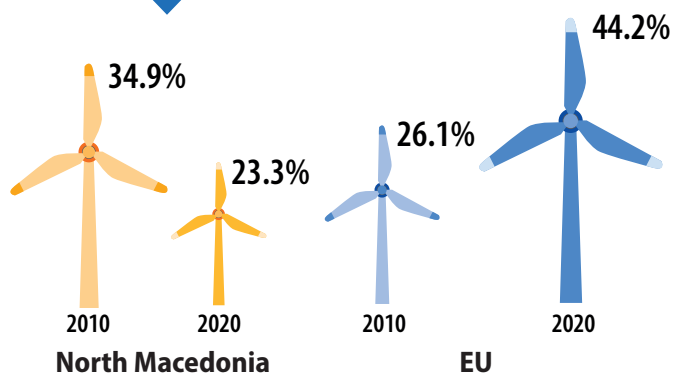
**Primary production from renewables and other fuels, 2020**  
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent)



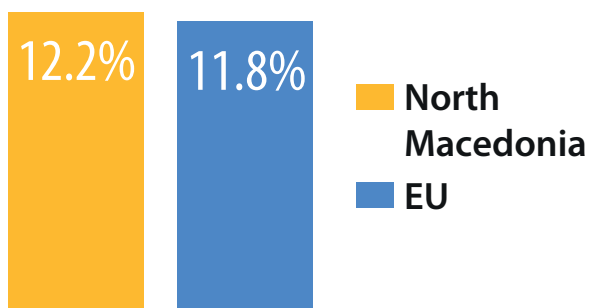
**Gross electricity production, 2020**  
(gigawatt-hour per thousand inhabitants)



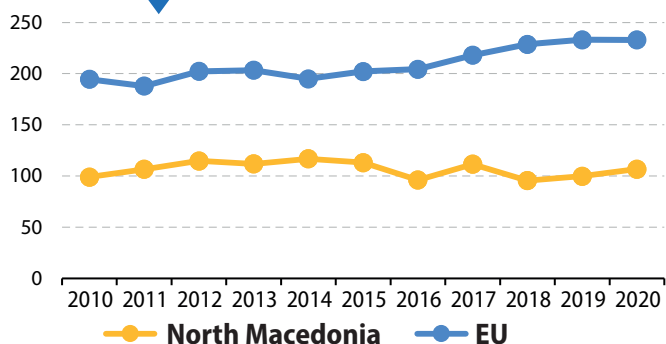
**Share of renewable electricity production in final consumption of electricity**  
(%)



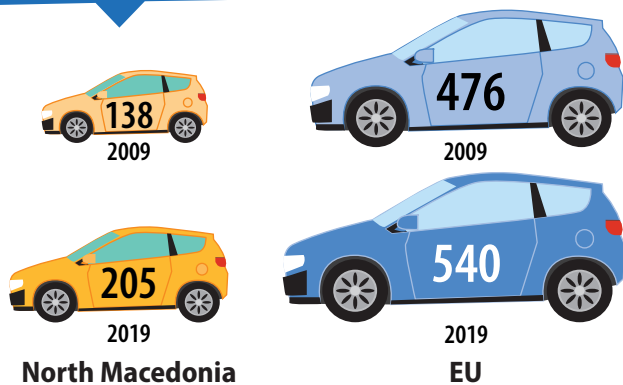
**Share of renewables in final energy consumption, 2020**  
(% of total final energy consumption)



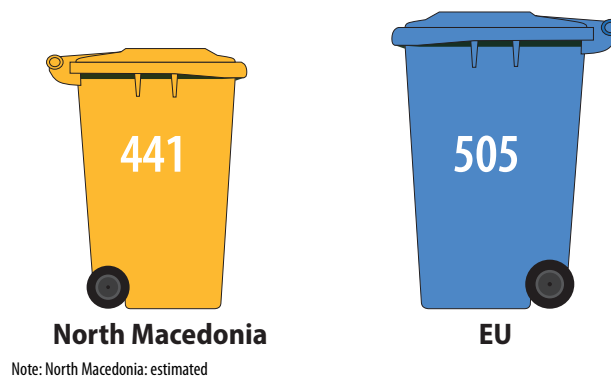
**Final energy consumption of renewables relative to population size**  
(tonnes of oil equivalent of renewable energy per thousand inhabitants)



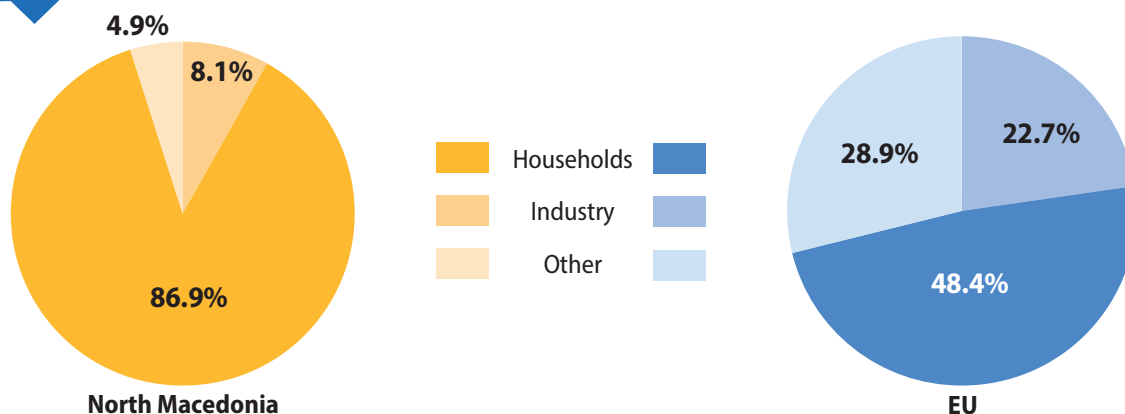
**Number of passenger cars**  
(per thousand inhabitants)



**Municipal waste generated, relative to population size, 2020**  
(kilograms per inhabitant)

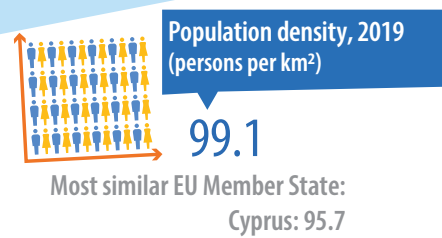
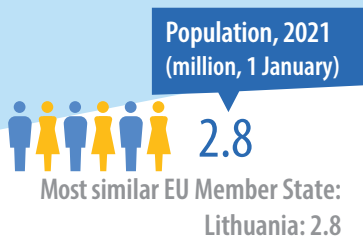


**Final energy consumption of renewables by sector, 2020**  
(% of final consumption of renewables)

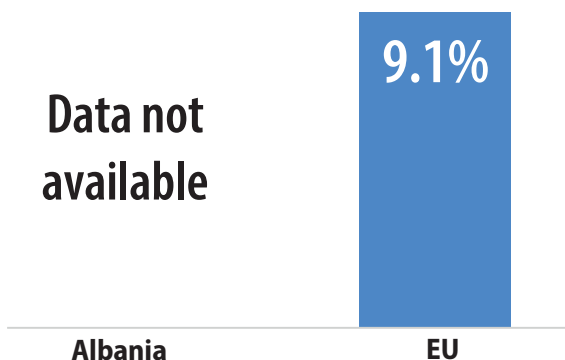




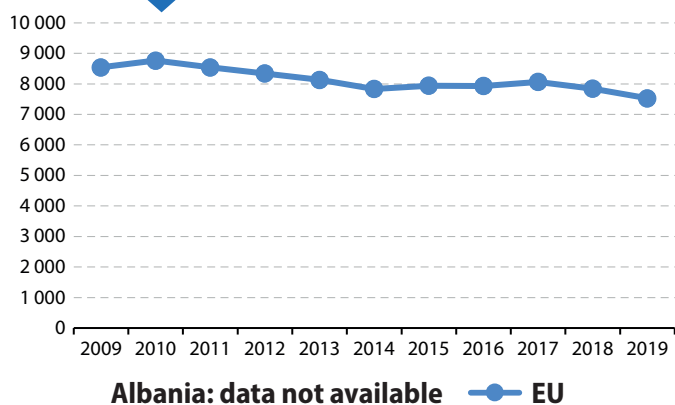
# Albania



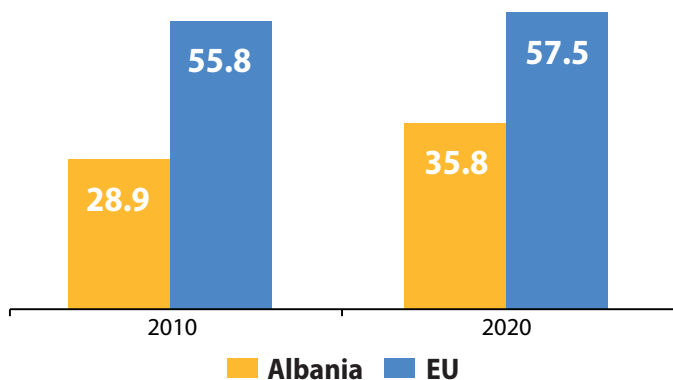
**Organic crop area, 2020**  
(share of utilised agricultural area)



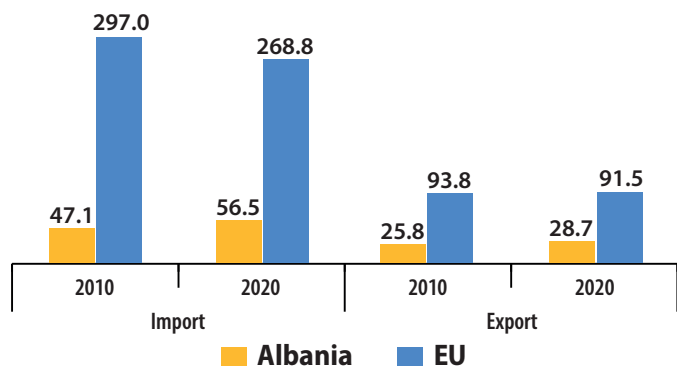
**Greenhouse gas emissions relative to population size**  
(tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



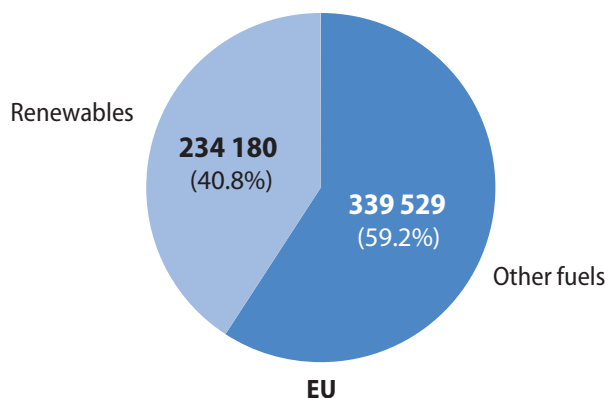
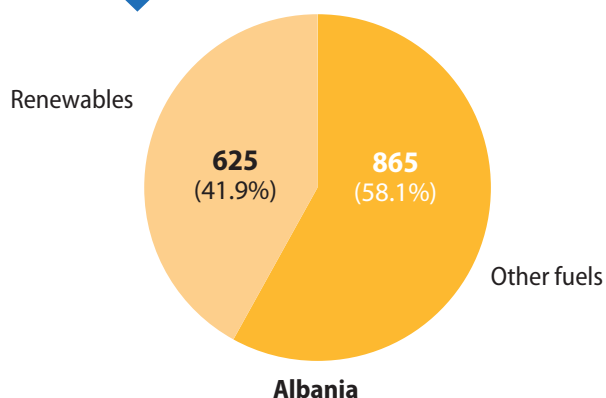
**Energy imports dependency**  
(% of energy consumption covered by imports)



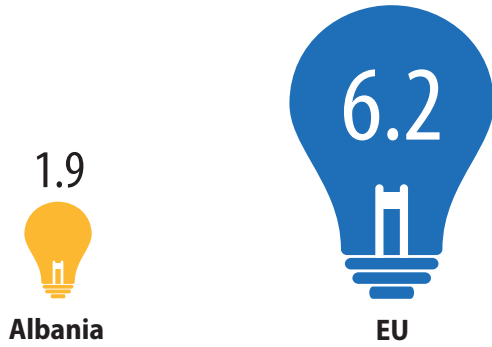
**Exports and imports of all energy products relative to population size**  
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



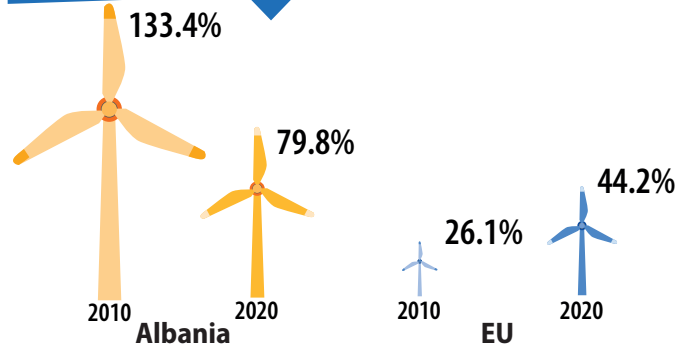
**Primary production from renewables and other fuels, 2020**  
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent)



**Gross electricity production, 2020**  
(gigawatt-hour per thousand inhabitants)

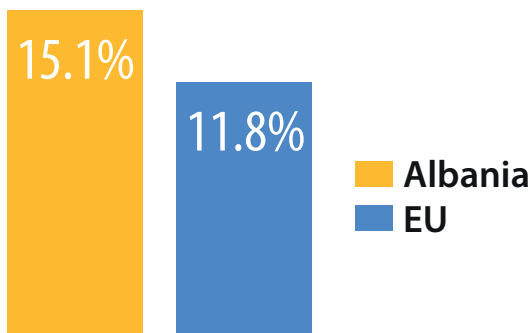


**Share of renewable electricity production in final consumption of electricity**  
(%)

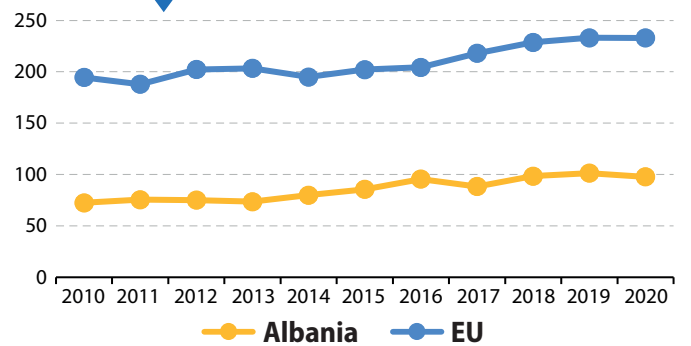


Note: Albania: Share of more than 100% indicates that the country produces more renewable electricity than it needs for its own domestic use and the excess is exported.

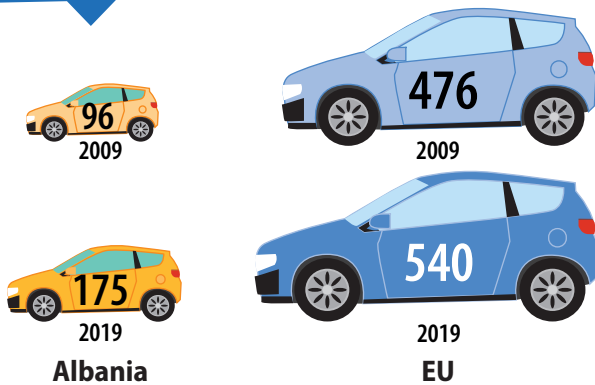
**Share of renewables in final energy consumption, 2020**  
(% of total final energy consumption)



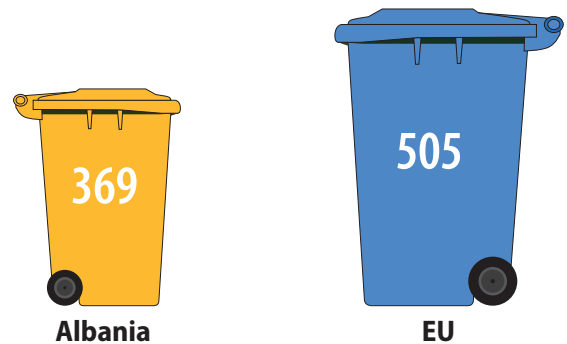
**Final energy consumption of renewables relative to population size**  
(tonnes of oil equivalent of renewable energy per thousand inhabitants)



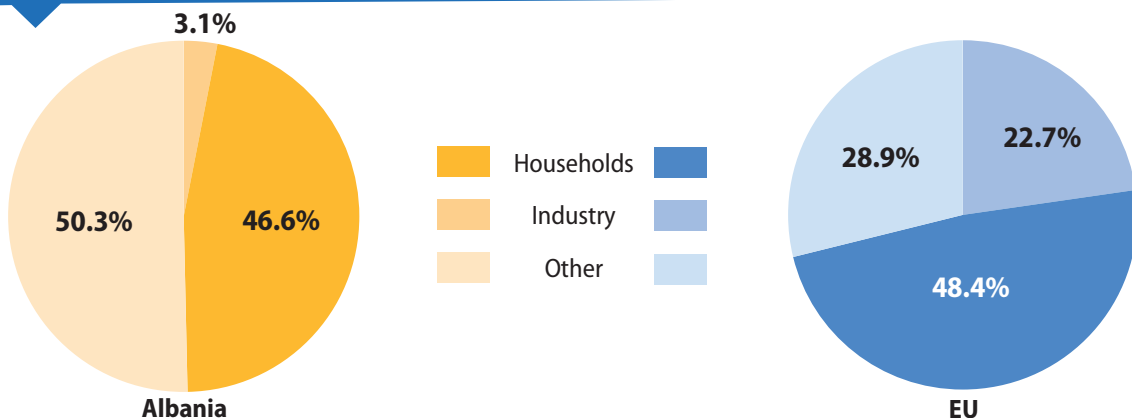
**Number of passenger cars**  
(per thousand inhabitants)



**Municipal waste generated, relative to population size, 2020**  
(kilograms per inhabitant)



**Final energy consumption of renewables by sector, 2020**  
(% of final consumption of renewables)



# Serbia

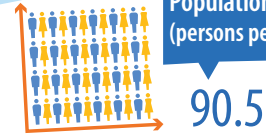


Population, 2021  
(million, 1 January)



Most similar EU Member State:  
Bulgaria: 6.9

Population density, 2019  
(persons per km<sup>2</sup>)



Most similar EU Member State:  
Spain: 93.8

Organic crop area, 2020  
(share of utilised agricultural area)

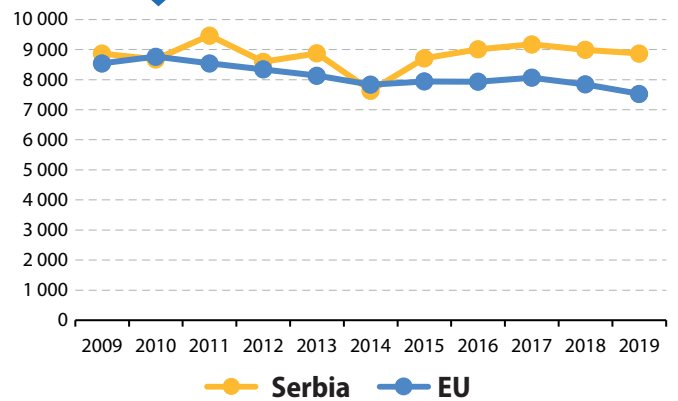
0.6%

Serbia

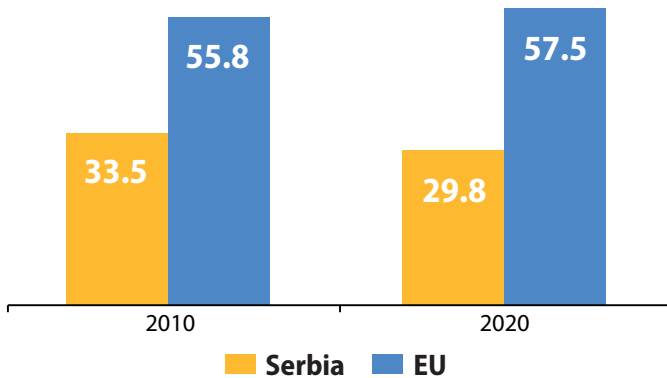
9.1%

EU

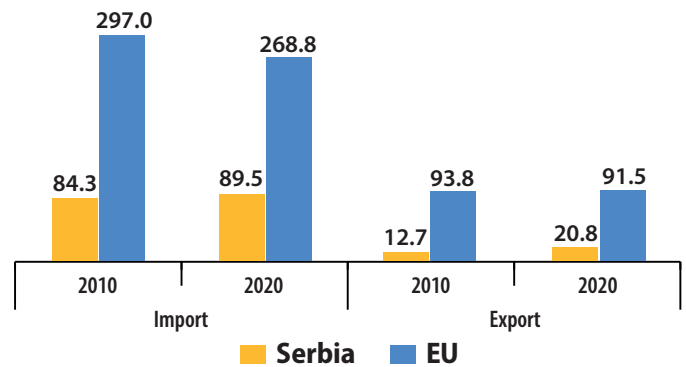
Greenhouse gas emissions relative to population size  
(tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



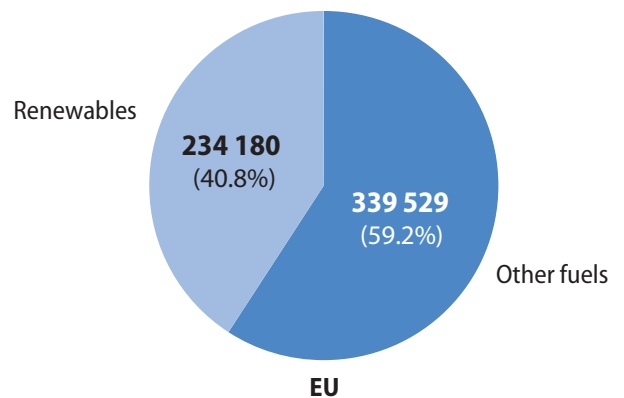
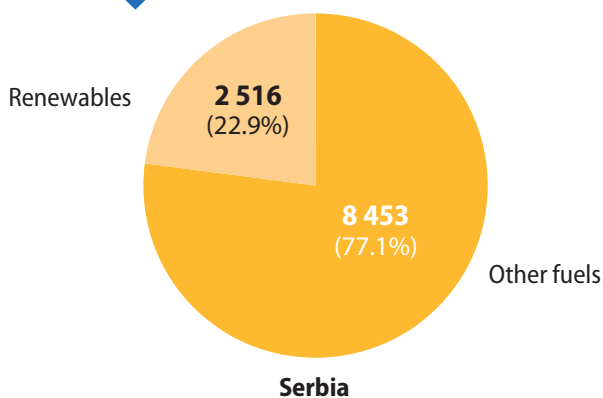
Energy imports dependency  
(% of energy consumption covered by imports)



Exports and imports of all energy products relative to population size  
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



Primary production from renewables and other fuels, 2020  
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent)



**Gross electricity production, 2020**  
(gigawatt-hour per thousand inhabitants)

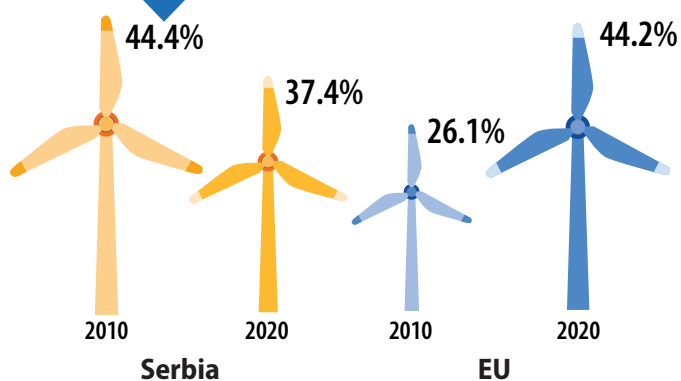


Serbia

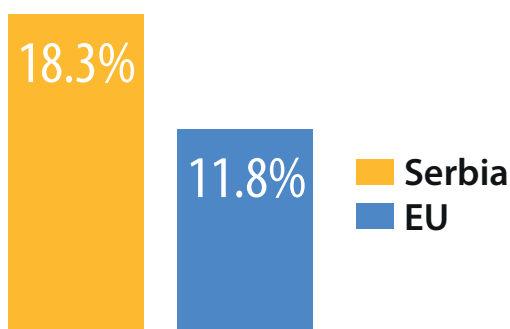


EU

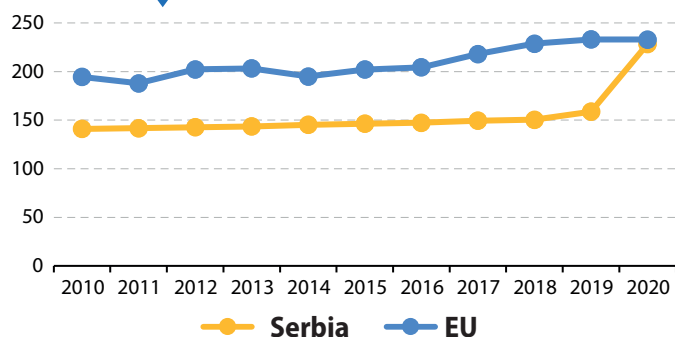
**Share of renewable electricity production in final consumption of electricity**  
(%)



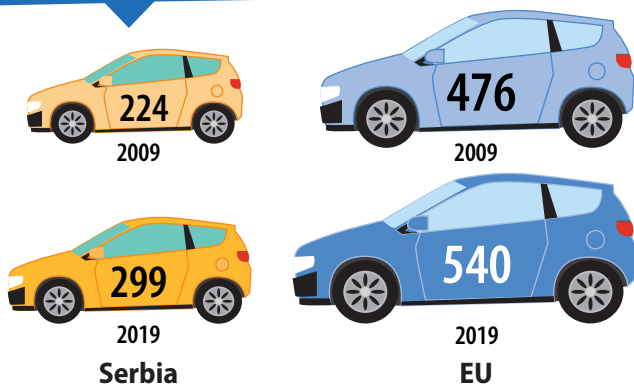
**Share of renewables in final energy consumption, 2020**  
(% of total final energy consumption)



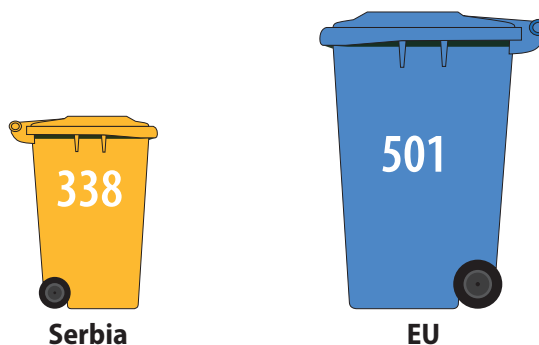
**Final energy consumption of renewables relative to population size**  
(tonnes of oil equivalent of renewable energy per thousand inhabitants)



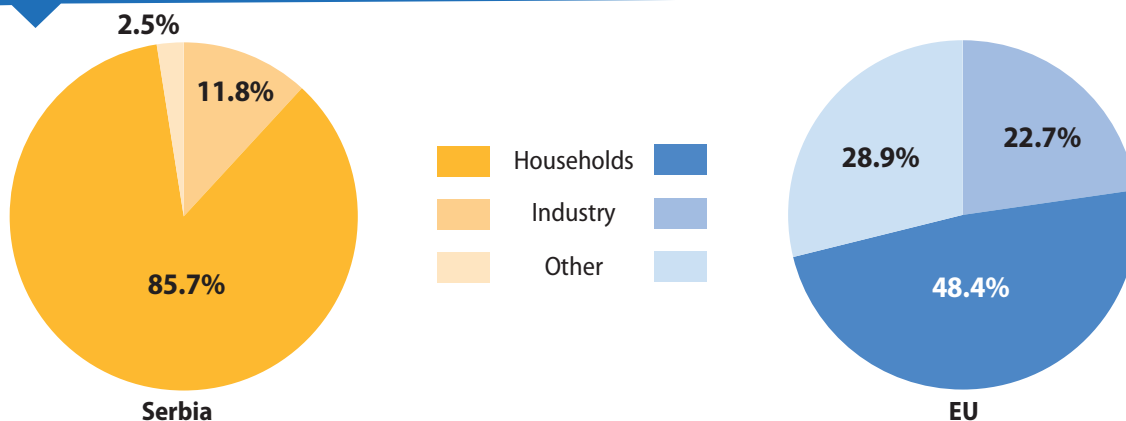
**Number of passenger cars**  
(per thousand inhabitants)



**Municipal waste generated, relative to population size, 2019**  
(kilograms per inhabitant)



**Final energy consumption of renewables by sector, 2020**  
(% of final consumption of renewables)



# Turkey

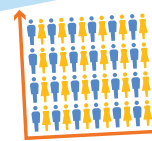


Population, 2021  
(million, 1 January)



Most similar EU Member State:  
Germany: 83.2

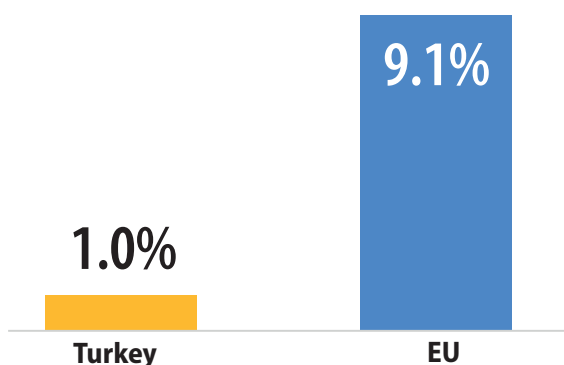
Population density, 2019  
(persons per km<sup>2</sup>)



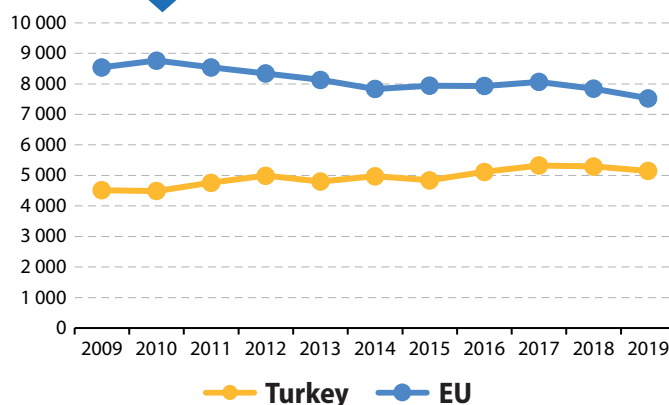
107.7

Most similar EU Member State:  
Austria: 107.6

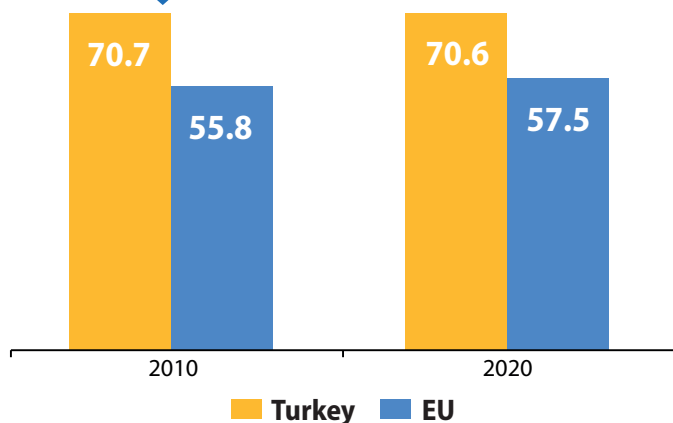
Organic crop area, 2020  
(share of utilised agricultural area)



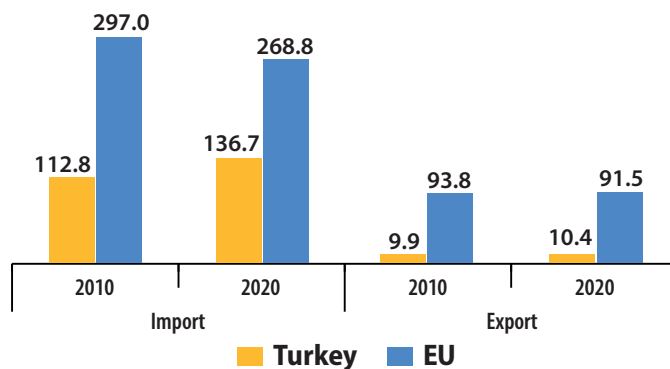
Greenhouse gas emissions relative to population size  
(tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



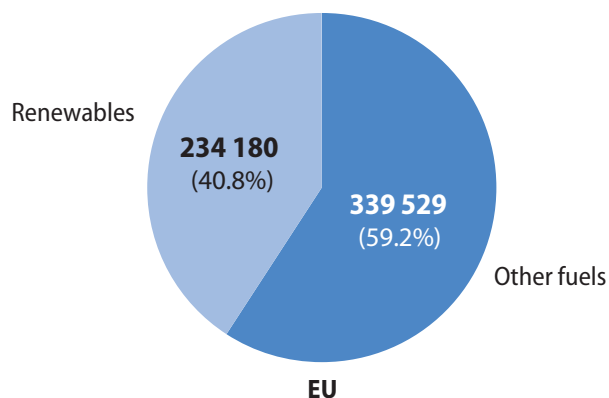
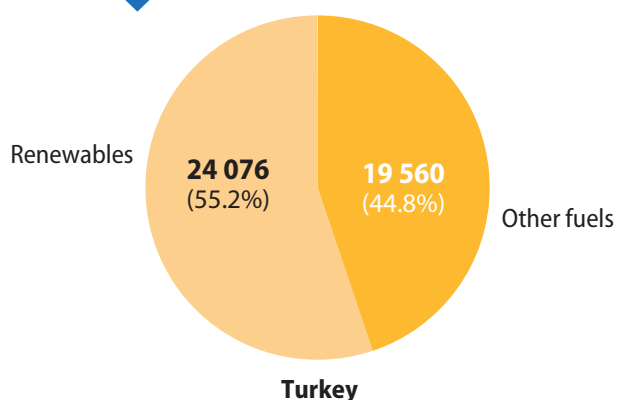
Energy imports dependency  
(% of energy consumption covered by imports)



Exports and imports of all energy products relative to population size  
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



Primary production from renewables and other fuels, 2020  
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent)



**Gross electricity production, 2020**  
(gigawatt-hour per thousand inhabitants)

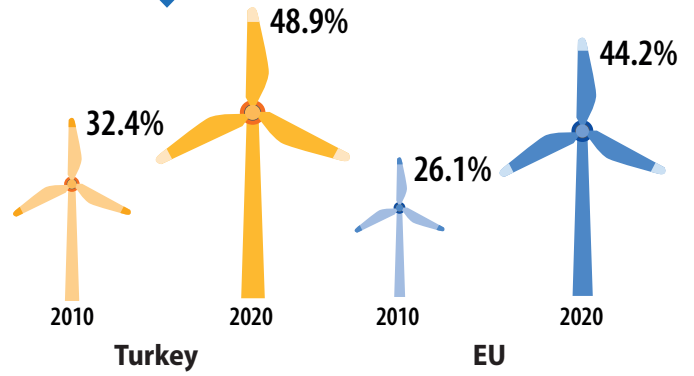


Turkey

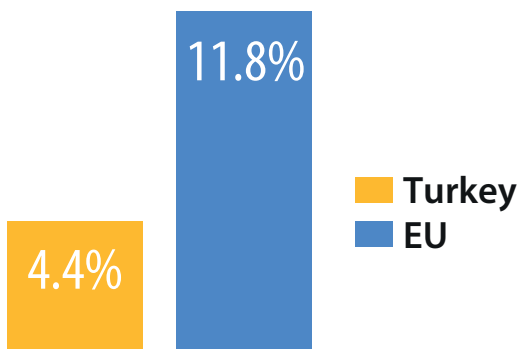


EU

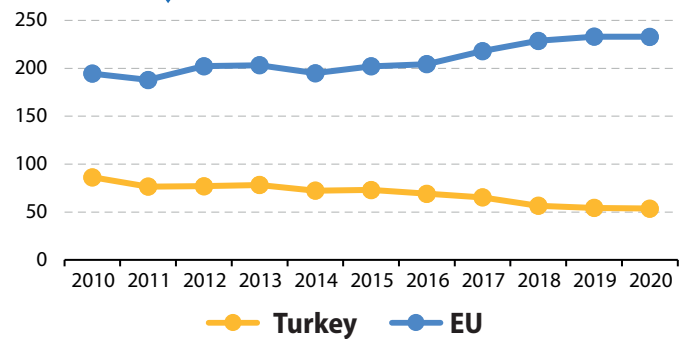
**Share of renewable electricity production in final consumption of electricity**  
(%)



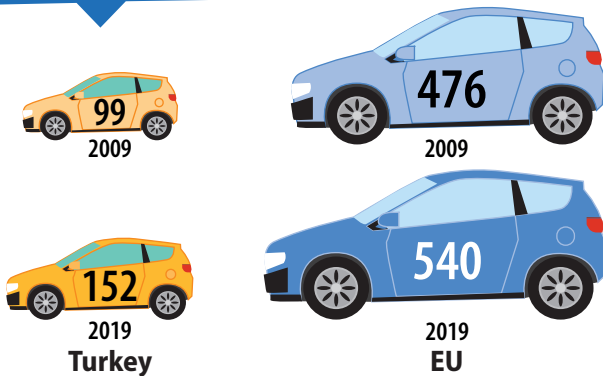
**Share of renewables in final energy consumption, 2020**  
(% of total final energy consumption)



**Final energy consumption of renewables relative to population size**  
(tonnes of oil equivalent of renewable energy per thousand inhabitants)

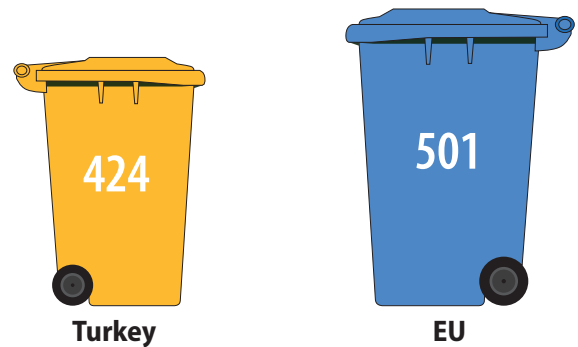


**Number of passenger cars**  
(per thousand inhabitants)



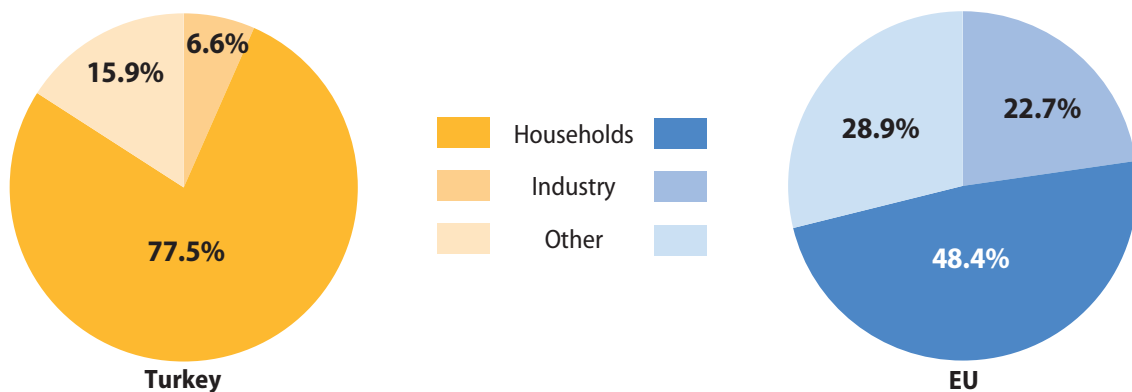
Note: Turkey: 2019: estimated, break in time series

**Municipal waste generated, relative to population size, 2019**  
(kilograms per inhabitant)

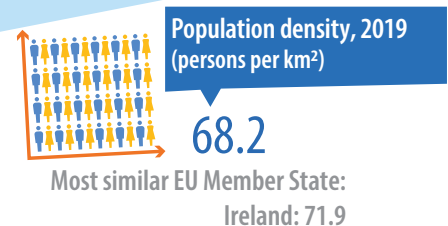
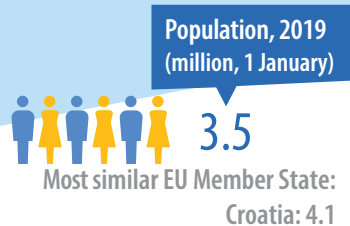


Note: Turkey: estimated

**Final energy consumption of renewables by sector, 2020**  
(% of final consumption of renewables)



# Bosnia and Herzegovina



Note: Bosnia and Herzegovina: provisional.

Note: Bosnia and Herzegovina: data supplied by and under the responsibility of the national statistical authority.

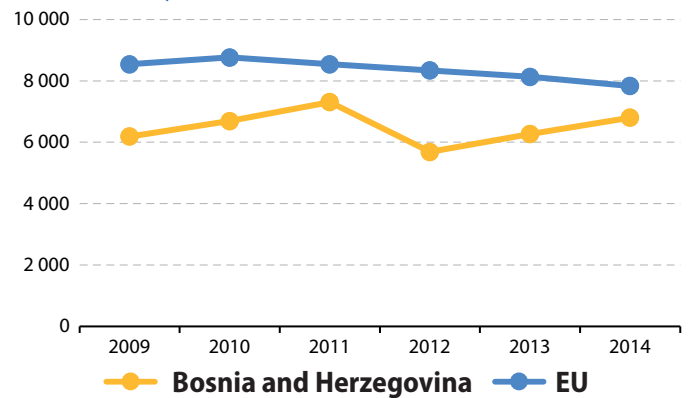
**Organic crop area, 2020**  
(share of utilised agricultural area)

Data not available

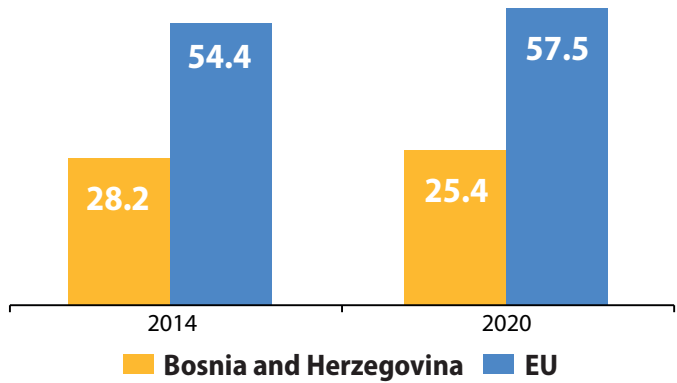


Bosnia and Herzegovina EU

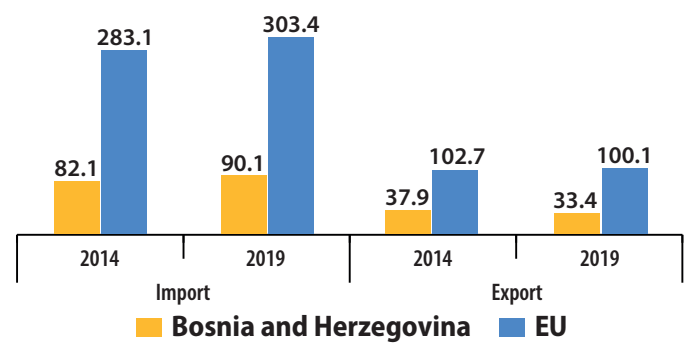
**Greenhouse gas emissions relative to population size**  
(tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



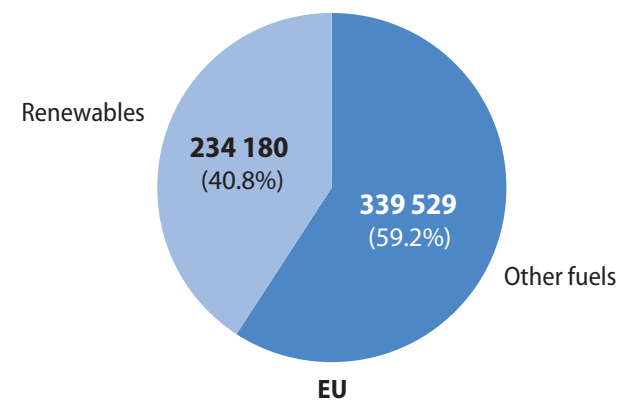
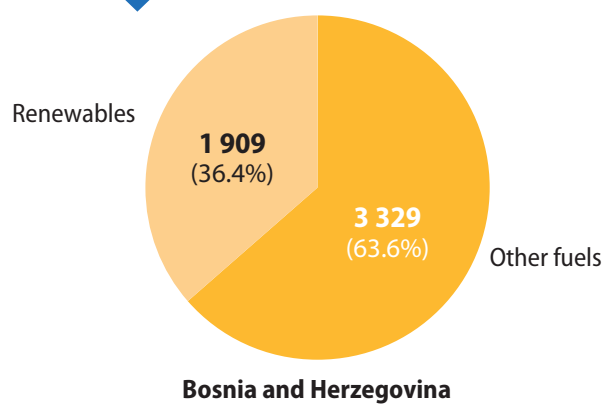
**Energy imports dependency**  
(% of energy consumption covered by imports)



**Exports and imports of all energy products relative to population size**  
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



**Primary production from renewables and other fuels, 2020**  
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent)



**Gross electricity production, 2019**  
(gigawatt-hour per thousand inhabitants)

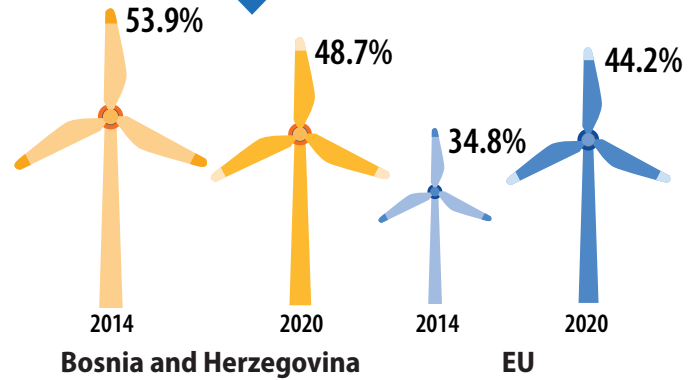


**Bosnia and Herzegovina**

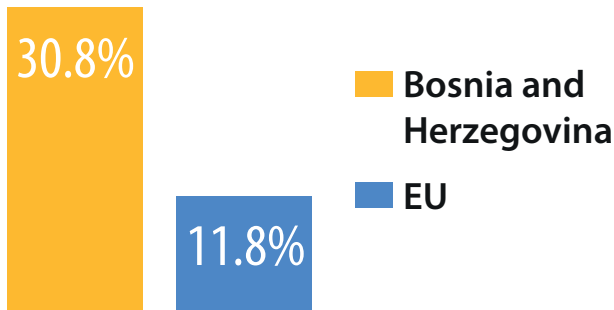


**EU**

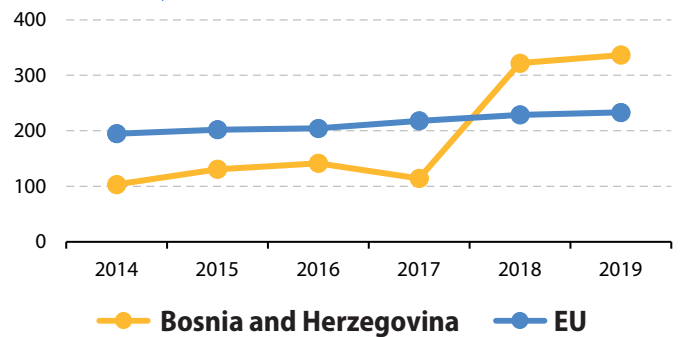
**Share of renewable electricity production in final consumption of electricity**  
(%)



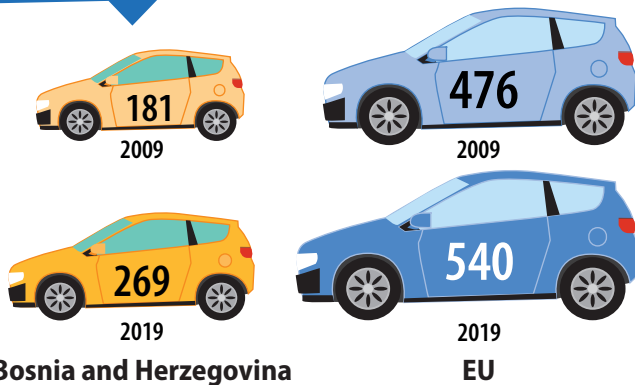
**Share of renewables in final energy consumption, 2020**  
(% of total final energy consumption)



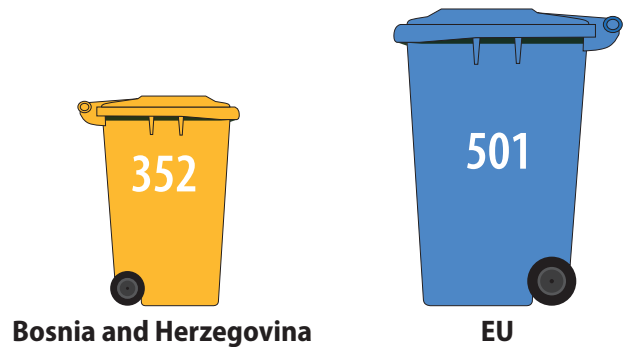
**Final energy consumption of renewables relative to population size**  
(tonnes of oil equivalent of renewable energy per thousand inhabitants)



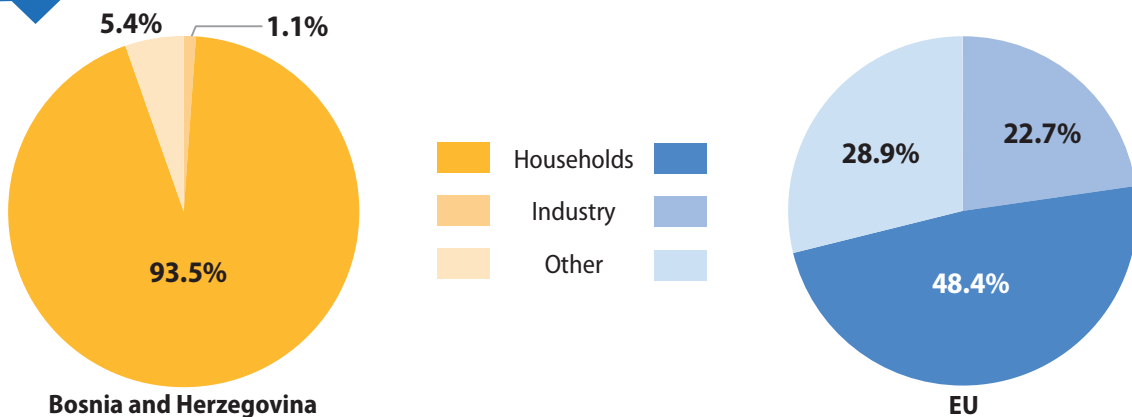
**Number of passenger cars**  
(per thousand inhabitants)



**Municipal waste generated, relative to population size, 2019**  
(kilograms per inhabitant)



**Final energy consumption of renewables by sector, 2020**  
(% of final consumption of renewables)





# Kosovo

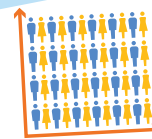


Population, 2020  
(million, 1 January)



Most similar EU Member State:  
Latvia: 1.9

Population density, 2019  
(persons per km<sup>2</sup>)



Most similar EU Member State:  
Denmark: 138.5

Note: Kosovo: data supplied by and under the responsibility of the national statistical authority.

Organic crop area, 2020  
(share of utilised agricultural area)

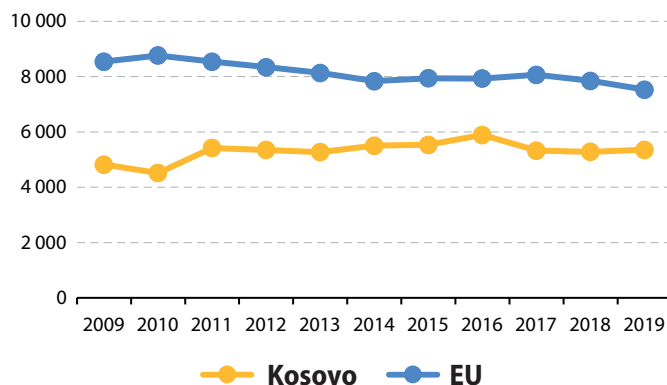
Data not available

9.1%

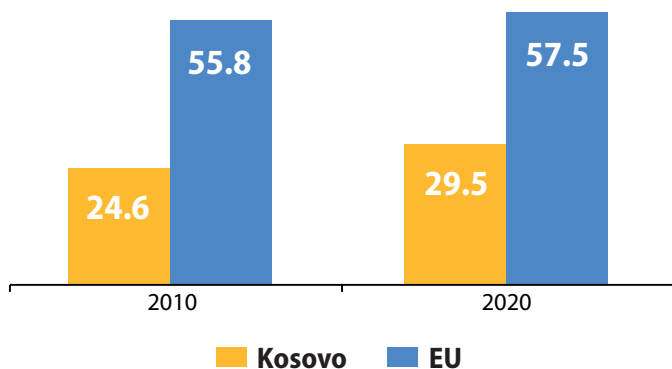
Kosovo

EU

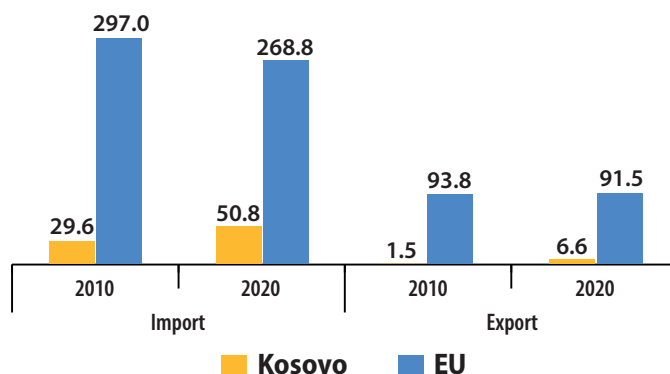
Greenhouse gas emissions relative to population size  
(tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



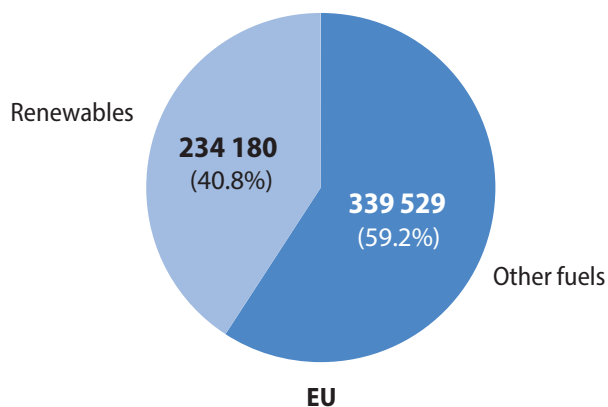
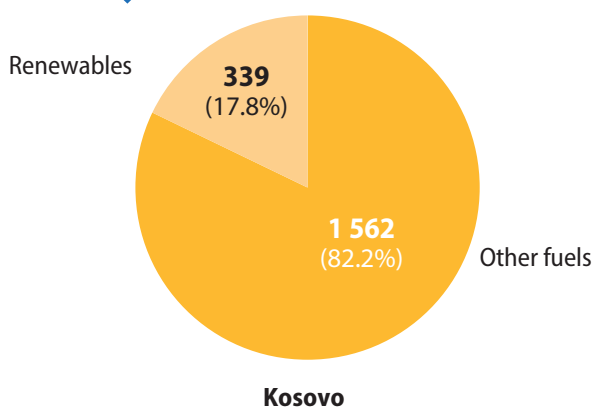
Energy imports dependency  
(% of energy consumption covered by imports)



Exports and imports of all energy products relative to population size  
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent per thousand inhabitants)



Primary production from renewables and other fuels, 2020  
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent)



**Gross electricity production, 2020**  
(gigawatt-hour per thousand inhabitants)

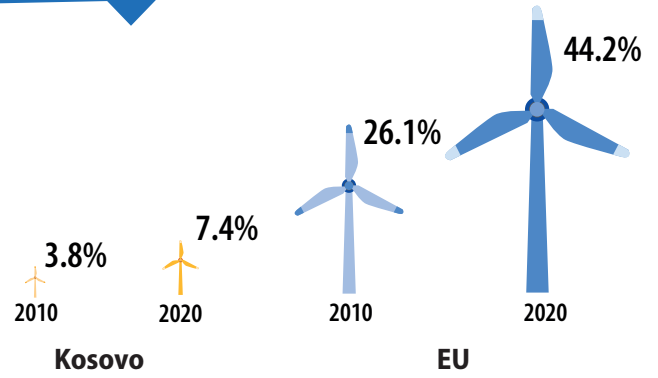


Kosovo

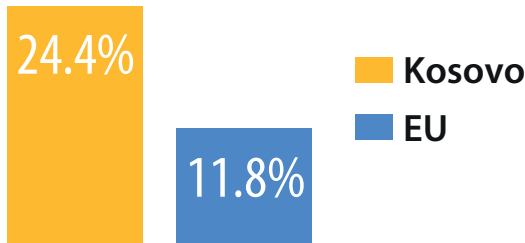


EU

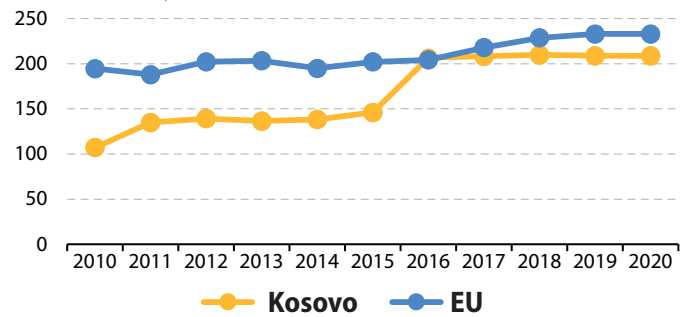
**Share of renewable electricity production in final consumption of electricity**  
(%)



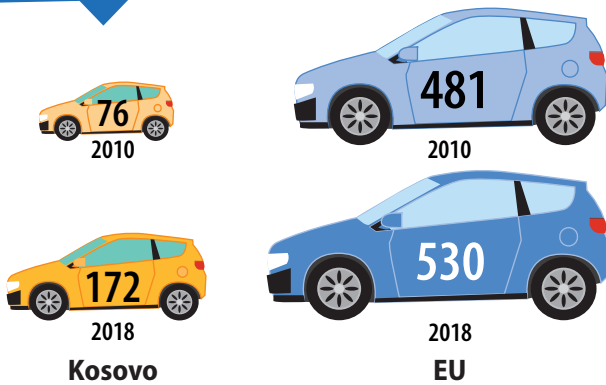
**Share of renewables in final energy consumption, 2020**  
(% of total final energy consumption)



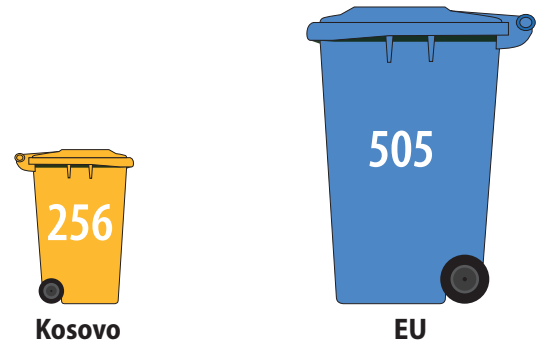
**Final energy consumption of renewables relative to population size**  
(tonnes of oil equivalent of renewable energy per thousand inhabitants)



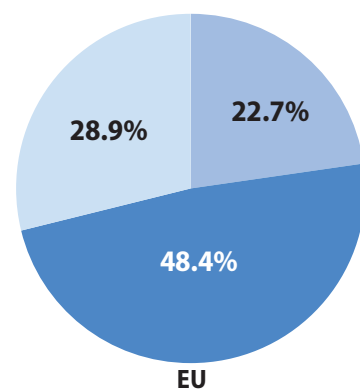
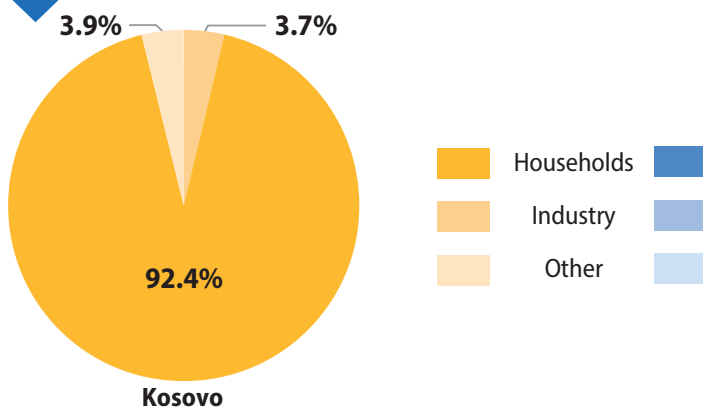
**Number of passenger cars**  
(per thousand inhabitants)



**Municipal waste generated, relative to population size, 2020**  
(kilograms per inhabitant)



**Final energy consumption of renewables by sector, 2020**  
(% of final consumption of renewables)



# Statistical cooperation with the Western Balkans and Turkey

Among the EU Member States, statistics are coordinated by Eurostat, the statistical office of the EU, through the European statistical system (ESS). The ESS is based on the harmonisation of statistical concepts, methodologies, definitions and methods, which enable the collection of reliable, robust and comparable statistics among EU Member States, EFTA and the Western Balkans and Turkey.

Reliable and comparable statistics are a precondition for a successful accession process. The EU acquis in the field of statistics requires the existence of a statistical infrastructure based on principles such as professional independence, objectivity, impartiality, commitment to quality, reliability, transparency, confidentiality of individual data and equal access of official statistical data for all users. The EU acquis also covers methodology, classifications and procedures for data collection. Little transposition into national legislation is needed, as the majority of the EU acquis takes the form of regulations which are directly applicable in EU Member States.

## Official statistics play a triple role in the enlargement process:

- the EU acquis (Chapter 18) defines the harmonisation of statistics with EU standards and rules which have to be achieved in the pre-accession period;
- they serve other EU policy areas by providing data for monitoring changes and assessing the impact of policies chosen;
- they provide statistical indicators for monitoring the implementation of the Instruments of pre-Accession (IPA) programmes.

Eurostat monitors the compliance of national statistical systems with the EU acquis in the field of statistics. Eurostat also provides technical assistance and support to national statistical authorities and other producers of official statistics. Some instruments — statistical training courses, traineeships, study visits, management training, and participation in meetings within the ESS — aim to reinforce human skills in the Western Balkans and Turkey. In addition, Eurostat conducts peer reviews and adapted global assessments of the statistical systems in the Western Balkans and Turkey.

While basic principles and institutional frameworks for producing statistics are already in place, the Western Balkans and Turkey are expected to increase the volume and quality of their data progressively and to transmit these data to Eurostat in the context of the EU's enlargement process. The final objective of the EU in relation to official statistics is to obtain harmonised, high-quality data that conform to both European and international standards. Eurostat collects data on an annual basis and this exercise also provides an opportunity to offer methodological recommendations to the Western Balkans and Turkey. Eurostat plays a key role in improving transparency on the Western Balkans and Turkey by publishing data, both in publications such as this one and through its free dissemination database (Eurobase).

## For more information, see:

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Enlargement\\_policy\\_and\\_statistical\\_cooperation](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Enlargement_policy_and_statistical_cooperation)

# National statistical authorities of the Western Balkans and Turkey

## MONTENEGRO

Statistical Office of Montenegro

<http://www.monstat.org/eng/>

## NORTH MACEDONIA

State Statistical Office

[http://www.stat.gov.mk/Default\\_en.aspx](http://www.stat.gov.mk/Default_en.aspx)

## ALBANIA

Institute of Statistics

<http://www.instat.gov.al/en/home.aspx>

## SERBIA

Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

<http://www.stat.gov.rs/en-US/>

## TURKEY

Turkish Statistical Institute

<http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/>

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina

<http://www.bhas.ba/?lang=en>

## KOSOVO

Kosovo Agency of Statistics

<http://ask.rks-gov.net/en/>

# Sources

The figures shown in this document are based on statistics extracted in April 2022 from Eurostat's database:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

Unless otherwise stated, data on the Western Balkans and Turkey have been collected and validated by Eurostat according to the standards used for EU Member States.

Data were extracted from the following specific Eurostat datasets:

## DEMOGRAPHY AND HEALTH

- Population ([demo\\_gind](#))
- Population density ([demo\\_r\\_d3dens](#)); national data for Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo

## NATURAL RESOURCES

- Organic crop area as share of total utilised agricultural area ([org\\_cropar](#)); Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo not available

## ENERGY

- Primary production of energy ([nrg\\_bal\\_s](#))
- Exports and imports of energy products ([nrg\\_bal\\_s](#))
- Share of renewables in final energy consumption ([nrg\\_bal\\_s](#))
- Final energy consumption of renewables by sector ([nrg\\_bal\\_s](#))
- Final energy consumption of renewables ([nrg\\_bal\\_s](#))
- Electricity generated from renewable sources relative to gross electricity consumption ([nrg\\_bal\\_peh](#) and [nrg\\_cb\\_e](#))
- Gross electricity production ([nrg\\_bal\\_s](#))
- Energy imports dependency ([nrg\\_ind\\_id](#))

## CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- Greenhouse gas emissions ([env\\_air\\_gge](#)); for EU and Turkey; national data for other Western Balkans; Albania not available
- Municipal waste ([env\\_wasmun](#))

## TRANSPORT

- Number of passenger cars ([road\\_eqs\\_carage](#)) for EU (estimated), North Macedonia, Turkey and Kosovo; national data for Montenegro, Albania, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

# Statistics for a green future

## FACTSHEETS ON THE WESTERN BALKANS AND TURKEY

The European Union is a leading force in combatting climate change and environmental degradation, in Europe and in the world. A key priority of the EU is delivering the [European Green Deal](#), which has set the blueprint for transforming the EU into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy. The European Green Deal sets out a detailed vision to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, safeguard biodiversity, establish a circular economy and eliminate pollution, while boosting the competitiveness of European industry and ensuring a just transition for the regions and workers affected.

Eurostat is supporting the efforts for delivering on the European Green Deal, and has recently launched a dashboard with '[Statistics for the European Green Deal](#)', interactively presenting key developments in a wide range of policy areas concerned by the European Green Deal.

These factsheets on Statistics for a green future on the Western Balkans and Turkey — 2022 edition present series of statistical data relevant to the European Green Deal policy areas on the Western Balkans and Turkey and compares them with EU data. The Western Balkans consists of Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo\*. All of them, as well as Turkey, have a perspective to accede to the European Union and hence are also called 'enlargement countries'. In 2021, The European Union developed with the Western Balkans a forward-looking [Agenda on Innovation, Research, Education, Culture, Youth and Sport](#). One of the key elements of the thematic agenda is "promoting the implementation of the EU Green Deal in the Western Balkans".

With data up to and including the year 2021, this publication contains indicators from various domains such as organic farming, generation of waste, renewable energy, energy production and consumption, greenhouse gas emissions and number of cars per person.

\* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence

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For more information

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/>