Disclaimer

This document, as well as any data and any map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.
Figure 1.A1. Energy structure and intensity

### Energy supply per unit of GDP, 2016

![Energy supply per unit of GDP, 2016](image1)

### Energy supply per capita, 2016

![Energy supply per capita, 2016](image2)

### Energy supply by source, 2016

![Energy supply by source, 2016](image3)

### Share of renewables in primary energy supply, 2016

![Share of renewables in primary energy supply, 2016](image4)

### Share of renewables in electricity production, 2016

![Share of renewables in electricity production, 2016](image5)

**Notes:** Data may include provisional figures and estimates. Total primary energy supply: the breakdown excludes electricity trade. GDP at 2010 prices and purchasing power parities.

Notes: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. Motor vehicle totals may not include exactly the same vehicle categories in different countries. Source: IEA (2017), IEA World Energy Balances (database); ITF (2017), ITF Transport Statistics (database); national sources.
Figure 1.B1. GHG emissions and intensity

Notes: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. GHG emissions excluding emissions/removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). MEX: data include emissions or removals from land-use change and forestry (LUCF). GDP at 2010 prices and purchasing power parities.
Figure 1.B2. \( \text{CO}_2 \) emissions and intensity

**CO\(_2\) emissions per unit of GDP, 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>CO(_2) Emissions per Unit of GDP (t/USD 1000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CO\(_2\) emissions per capita, 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>CO(_2) Emissions per Capita (t/capita)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>8.0</td>
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<td>E</td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Change in total CO\(_2\) emissions, 2000-15**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Change in Total CO(_2) Emissions (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>-15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>-5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:** Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates.

\( \text{CO}_2 \) emissions from energy use only; excluding international marine and aviation bunkers; sectoral approach. GDP at 2010 prices and purchasing power parities.

**Sources:**
Figure 1.B3. SOx emissions and intensity

SOx emissions per unit of GDP, 2015

kg/USD 1 000

0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0

SOx emissions per capita, 2015

kg/capita

0 20 40 60 80 100

Change in total SOx emissions, 2005-15

%-100% -80% -60% -40% -20% 0% 20% 40% 60%

Notes: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. GDP at 2010 prices and purchasing power parities.
Figure 1.B4. NOx emissions and intensity

**NOx emissions per unit of GDP, 2015**

- **kg/USD1,000**
  - 0.0
  - 0.5
  - 1.0
  - 1.5
  - 2.0
  - 2.5

**NOx emissions per capita, 2015**

- **kg/capita**
  - 0
  - 20
  - 40
  - 60
  - 80
  - 100

**Change in total NOx emissions, 2005-15**

- **%**
  - -80%
  - -60%
  - -40%
  - -20%
  - 0%
  - 20%
  - 40%
  - 60%
  - 80%

**Notes:** Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. GDP at 2010 prices and purchasing power parities.

**Source:** OECD (2017), "Air emissions by source", OECD Environment Statistics (database).
Figure 1.B5. PM$_{2.5}$ emissions and intensity

**PM$_{2.5}$ emissions per capita, 2015**

![Graph showing PM$_{2.5}$ emissions per capita, 2015](image)

**Change in total PM$_{2.5}$ emissions, 2005-15**

![Graph showing change in total PM$_{2.5}$ emissions, 2005-15](image)

**Average annual population exposure to air pollution (PM$_{2.5}$), 2005 and 2015**

![Graph showing average annual population exposure to air pollution (PM$_{2.5}$), 2005 and 2015](image)

**Notes:** Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. Population exposure to air pollution: estimates based on satellite observations and chemical transport models, calibrated against ground-based measurements.

Figure 1.C1. Waste generation and management

Municipal waste generation per capita, 2015

Change in municipal waste generation per capita, 2000-15

Municipal waste management, by type of treatment, 2015

Notes: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. Household and similar waste collected by or for municipalities, originating mainly from households and small businesses. Includes bulky waste and separate collection. CAN: data include construction and demolition waste.
Notes: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. Conversion coefficients used to convert livestock heads in sheep equivalent: 1 for sheep and goats, 6 for cattle and buffaloes, 4.8 for equines, 1 for pigs, and 0.06 for poultry birds.
Source: FAO (2017), FAOSTAT (database); OECD (2017), OECD Agriculture Statistics (database).
Figure 1.D1. Fish catches and threatened species

Notes: Fish data excludes aquaculture and whales, seals and other aquatic mammals, aquatic plants and other miscellaneous aquatic animal products. IUCN: categories critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable in percentage of known species. Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates.

Figure 1.D2. **Protected areas**

**Terrestrial protected areas, 2017**

**Notes:** Areas reported without explicitly defined boundaries are shown cumulatively. For some protected areas the data in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) is reported without explicitly defined boundaries. IUCN categories reflect management objectives. Categories I and II refer to strict nature reserves, wilderness areas and national parks. Categories III and IV refer to natural monuments and habitat/species management areas. Categories V and VI refer to protected landscapes/seascapes and areas with sustainable use of natural resources. Other nationally designated areas with no IUCN category are grouped with regionally and internationally designated areas. Data refer to metropolitan or mainland countries, overseas territories are not included.


**Marine protected areas, 2017**
Figure 1.D3. **Water abstraction and wastewater treatment**

Gross freshwater abstraction per capita, 2015

Gross freshwater abstraction as percentage of renewable resources, 2015

Population connected to public wastewater treatment, 2015

Notes: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They include provisional figures and estimates. Freshwater abstraction: for some countries, data refer to water permits and not to actual abstractions. Wastewater treatment: “other” includes connected without treatment, not connected or independent treatment (where there is no data for independent treatment).

Figure 3.A1. Environmentally related taxes

Notes: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates.
a) Diesel: automotive diesel for commercial use and unleaded premium (RON 95), except Japan (unleaded regular); USD at current prices and exchange rates.
Notes: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates.
a) Government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development (R&D); breakdown according to the NABS 2007 classification.
b) Public energy technology budgets for research, development and demonstration (RD&D).
c) Patents: higher value inventions that have sought patent protection in at least two jurisdictions (family size: two or more). Data is based on patents applications and refer to fractional counts of patents by inventor's country of residence and priority date.

Figure 3.A3. International development co-operation

Net ODA disbursements as percentage of gross national income, 2015

Bilateral ODA commitments to the environment, renewable energy and water sectors, average 2012-14ᵃ

Percentage of total sector allocable ODA

Bilateral ODA commitments targeting the environment, average 2012-14ᵇ

Percentage of screened ODA

Notes: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. CHL, EST, ISR, LVA, MEX, and TUR are not members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee and report on a voluntary basis, thus data may not always be available, or may be partial.

ᵃ) Renewable energy includes power generation/renewable sources; hydroelectric power plants; geothermal, solar, wind and ocean energy; biofuel-fired power plants.
ᵇ) Activities are classified as “principal” when environment protection is a primary objective and “significant” when it is an important but secondary objective.

In comparing data across countries it should be noted that the coverage ratio of the environmental policy objective (i.e. the proportion of aid which is screened against the environment policy marker) varies considerably among countries; low coverage rates can significantly increase the shares of environment-focused aid.

OECD Environmental Performance Reviews

STATISTICAL ANNEXES

2018

The Environmental Performance Review programme of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) provides independent assessments of countries’ progress in achieving their domestic and international environmental policy commitments, together with policy-relevant recommendations. The reviews are conducted to promote peer learning, enhance governments’ accountability to each other and to the public, and to improve countries’ environmental performance, individually and collectively. The OECD has been conducting these reviews since 1992, supported by a broad range of economic and environmental data. Each cycle of the Environmental Performance Reviews covers all OECD member countries and selected partner countries.

This document presents companion data to the Environmental Performance Reviews of Hungary and the Czech Republic which were published in 2018.