OECD Environmental Performance Reviews

STATISTICAL ANNEXES 2019

LATVIA

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OECD Environmental Performance Reviews: Statistical Annexes 2019

Latvia

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BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

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This document presents a draft of the statistical annexes which provide companion data to the *Environmental Performance Review* of Latvia published in 2019.

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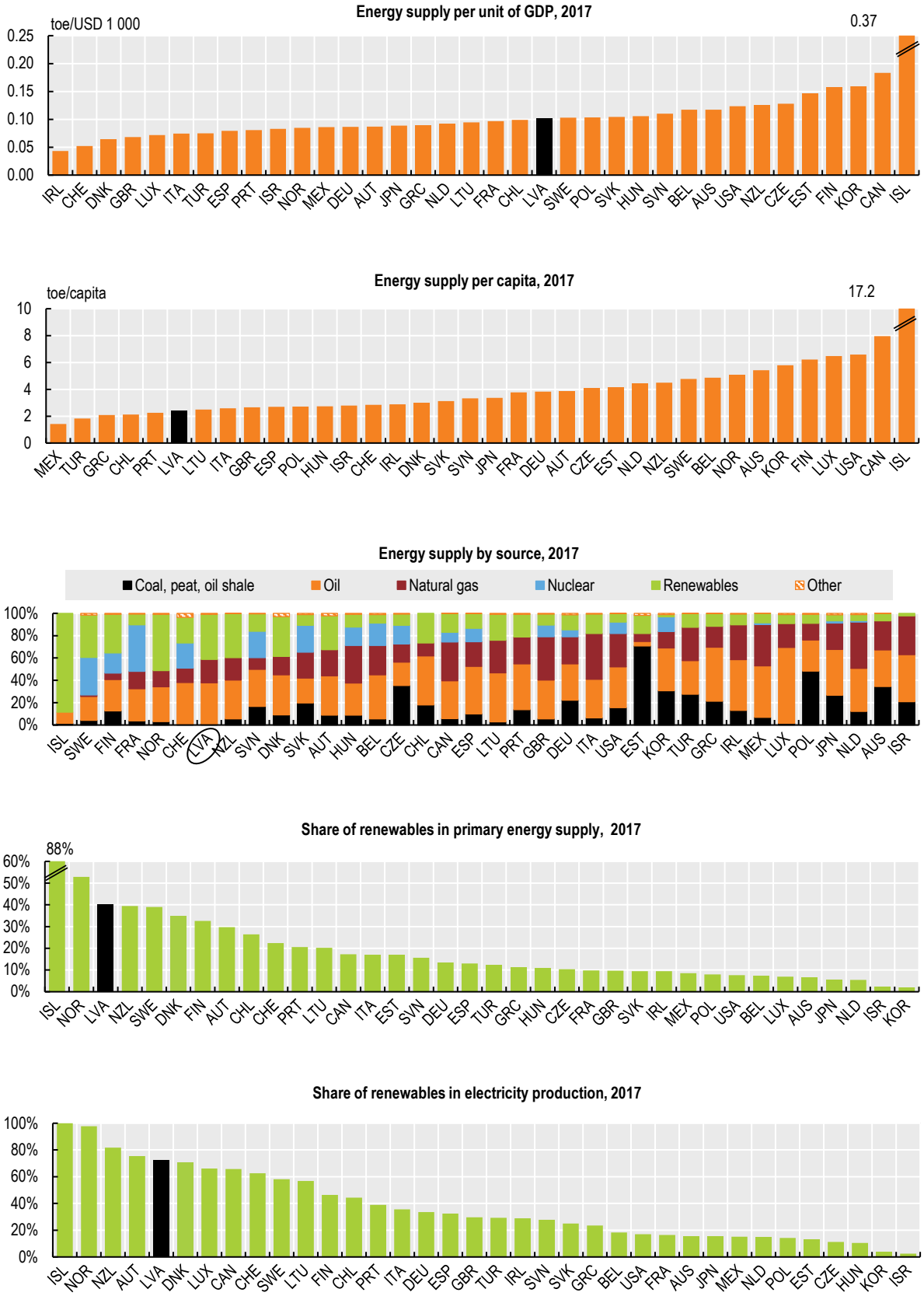
Table of contents

Figure 1.A1. Energy structure and intensity 1
Figure 1.A2. Road transport 2
Figure 1.B1. GHG emissions and intensity 3
Figure 1.B2. CO_2 emissions and intensity 4
Figure 1.B3. SO_x emissions and intensity 5
Figure 1.B4. NO_x emissions and intensity 6
Figure 1.B5. $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and intensity 7
Figure 1.C1 Waste generation and management 8
Figure 1.C2. Material consumption and productivity 9
Figure 1.C3. Agricultural impacts and livestock density 10
Figure 1.D1. Fish catches and threatened species 11
Figure 1.D2. Protected areas 12
Figure 1.D3. Water abstraction and wastewater treatment 13
Figure 3.A1. Environmentally related tax revenue 14
Figure 3.A2. Green growth innovation 15
Figure 3.A3. International development co-operation 16

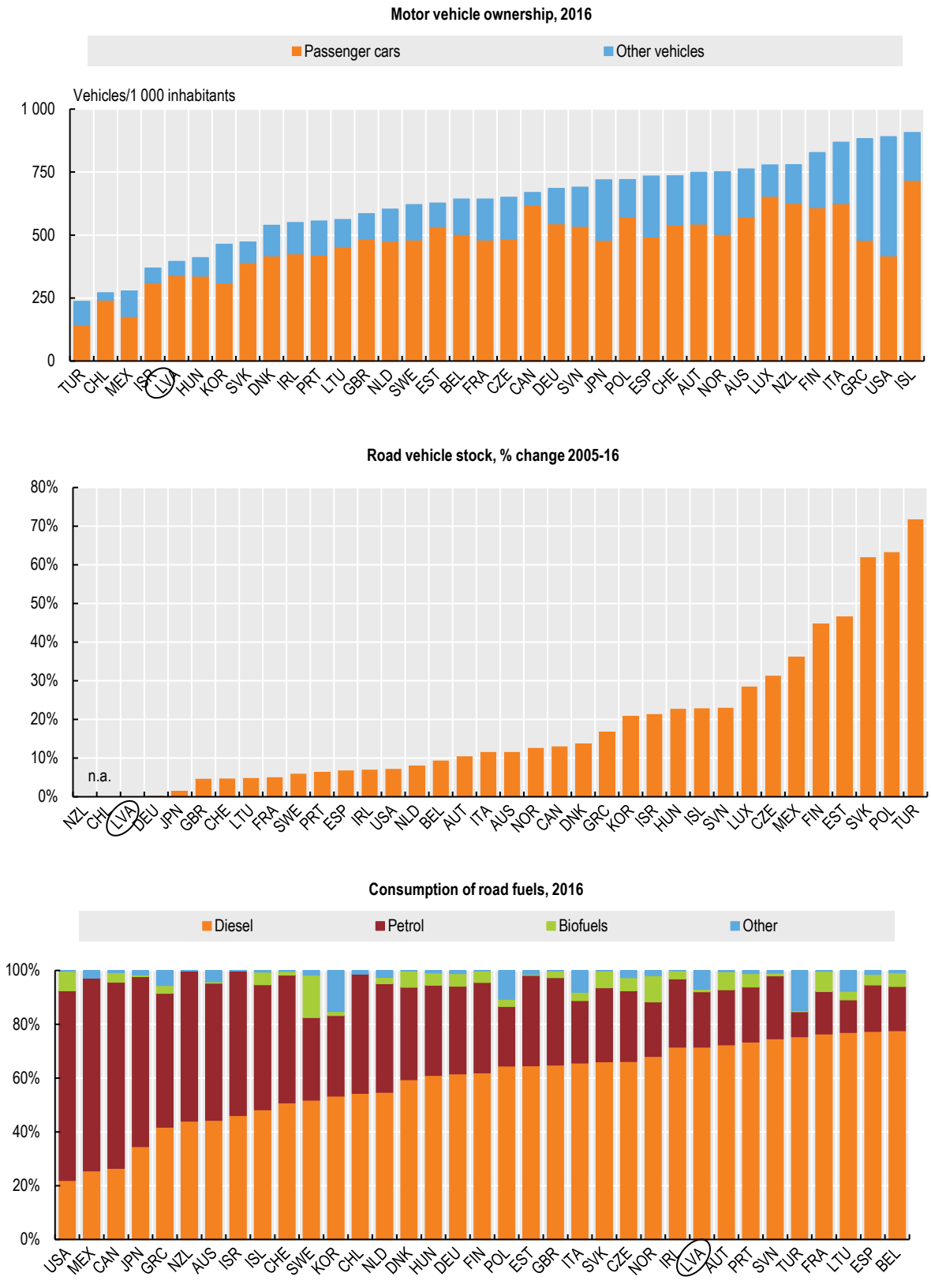
Figure 1.A1. Energy structure and intensity



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

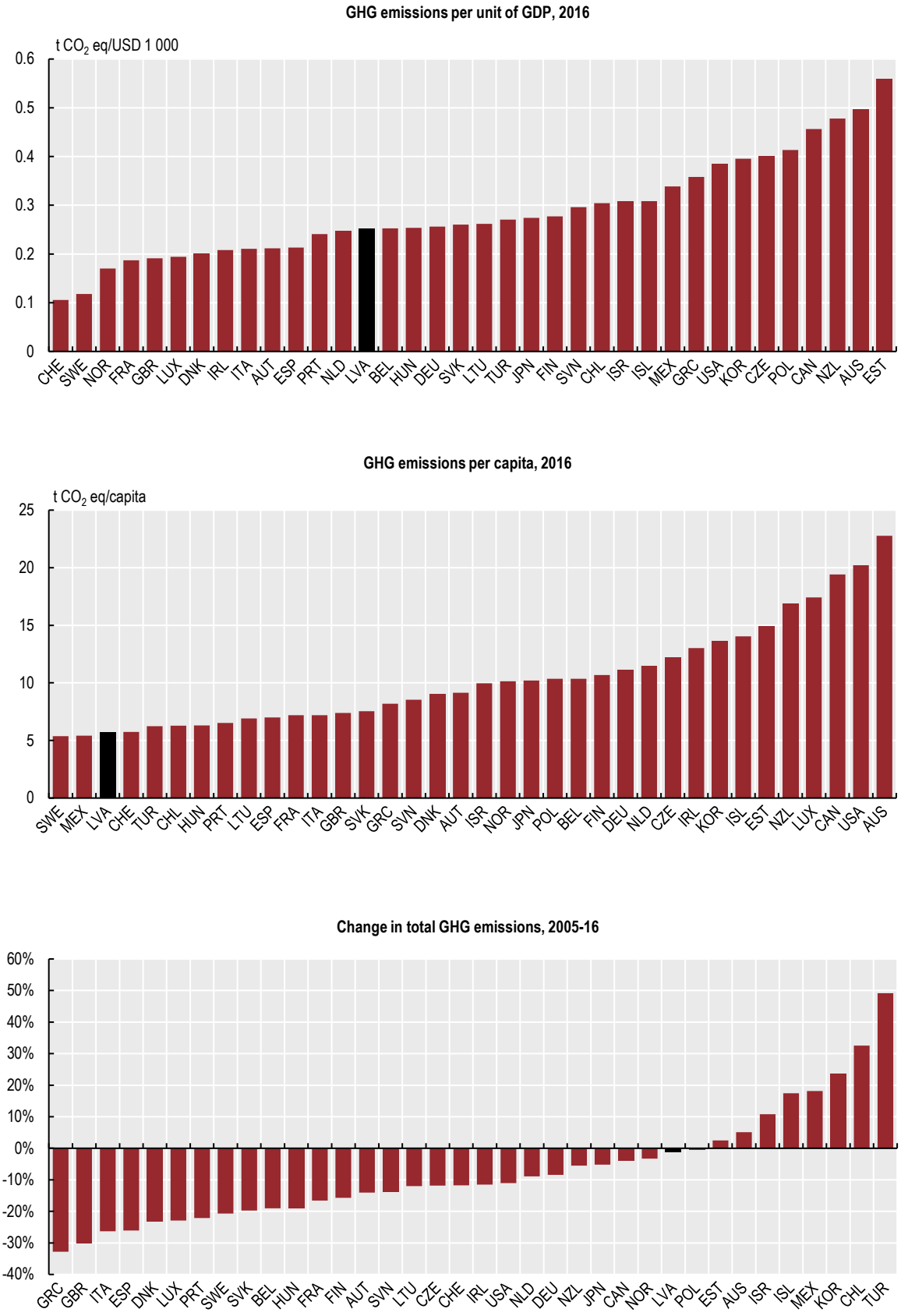
Source: IEA (2018), "World energy balances", *IEA World Energy Statistics and Balances* (database); OECD (2018), "Aggregate National Accounts, SNA 2008 (or SNA 1993): Gross domestic product", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database); UN 2018), *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision* (database).

Figure 1.A2. Road transport



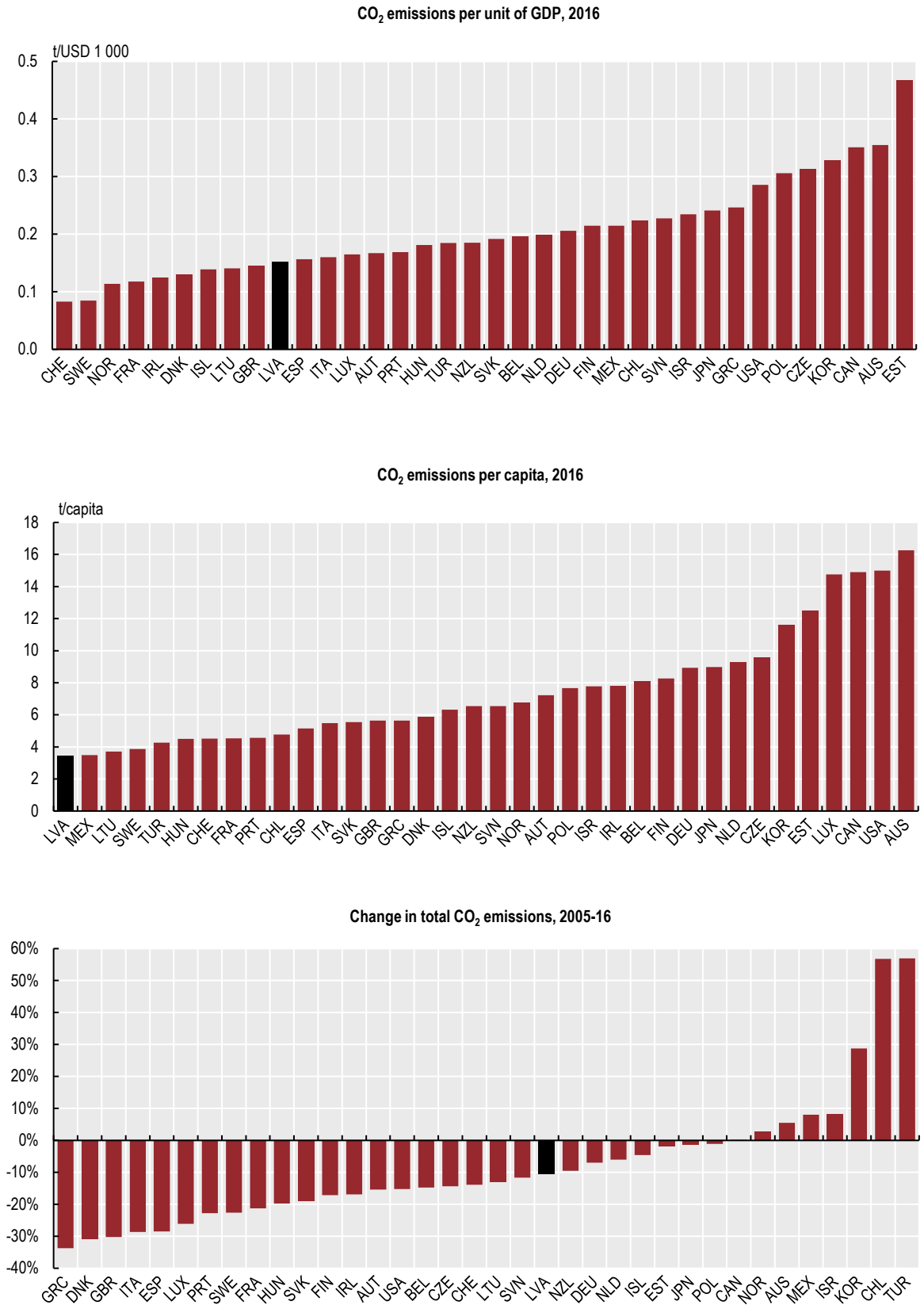
Note: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. Motor vehicle totals may not include exactly the same vehicle categories in different countries.
Source: IEA (2018), "World energy balances", *IEA World Energy Statistics and Balances* (database); ITF (2018), "Transport performance indicators", *ITF Transport Statistics* (database).

Figure 1.B1. GHG emissions and intensity



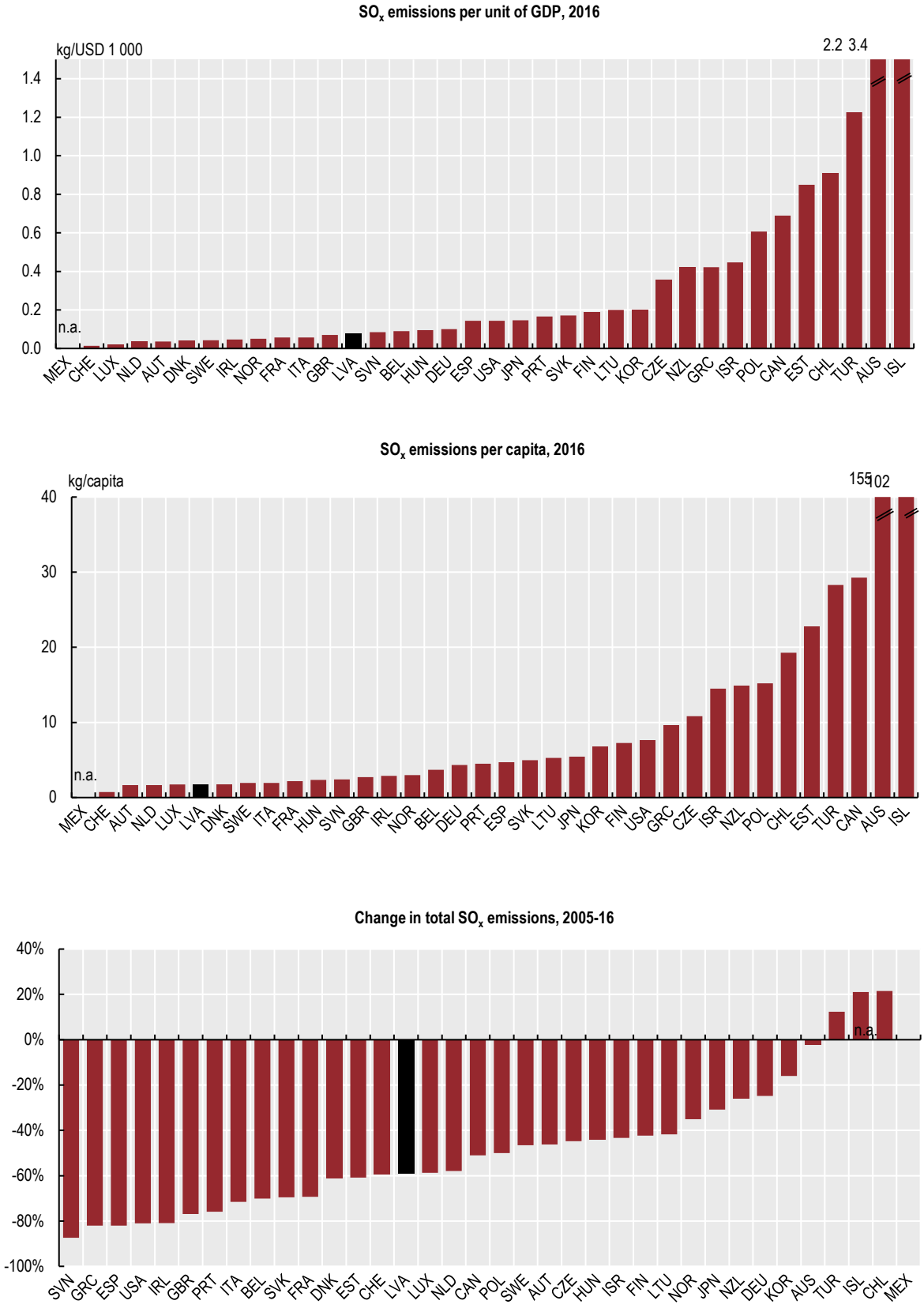
Note: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. GHG emissions excluding emissions/removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). GDP at 2010 prices and purchasing power parities.
Source: OECD (2018), "Air and climate: Greenhouse gas emissions by source", *OECD Environment Statistics* (database).

Figure 1.B2. CO_2 emissions and intensity



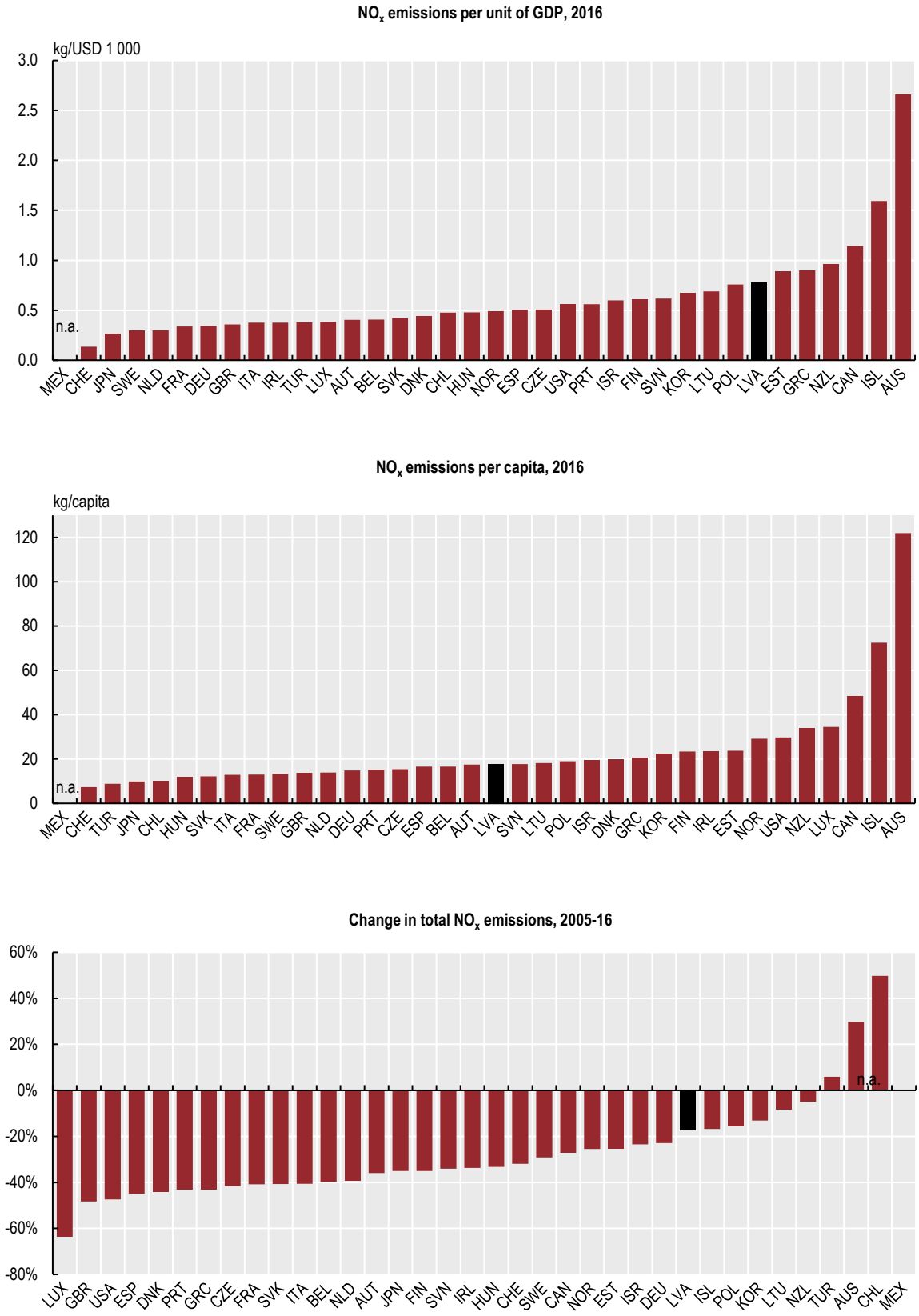
Note: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. CO_2 emissions from energy use only; excluding international marine and aviation bunkers; sectoral approach. GDP at 2010 prices and purchasing power parities.
Source: IEA (2018), "Detailed CO_2 estimates", *IEA CO_2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion Statistics* (database; OECD (2018), "Aggregate National Accounts, SNA 2008 (or SNA 1993): Gross domestic product", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database); UN 2018), *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision* (database).

Figure 1.B3. SO_x emissions and intensity



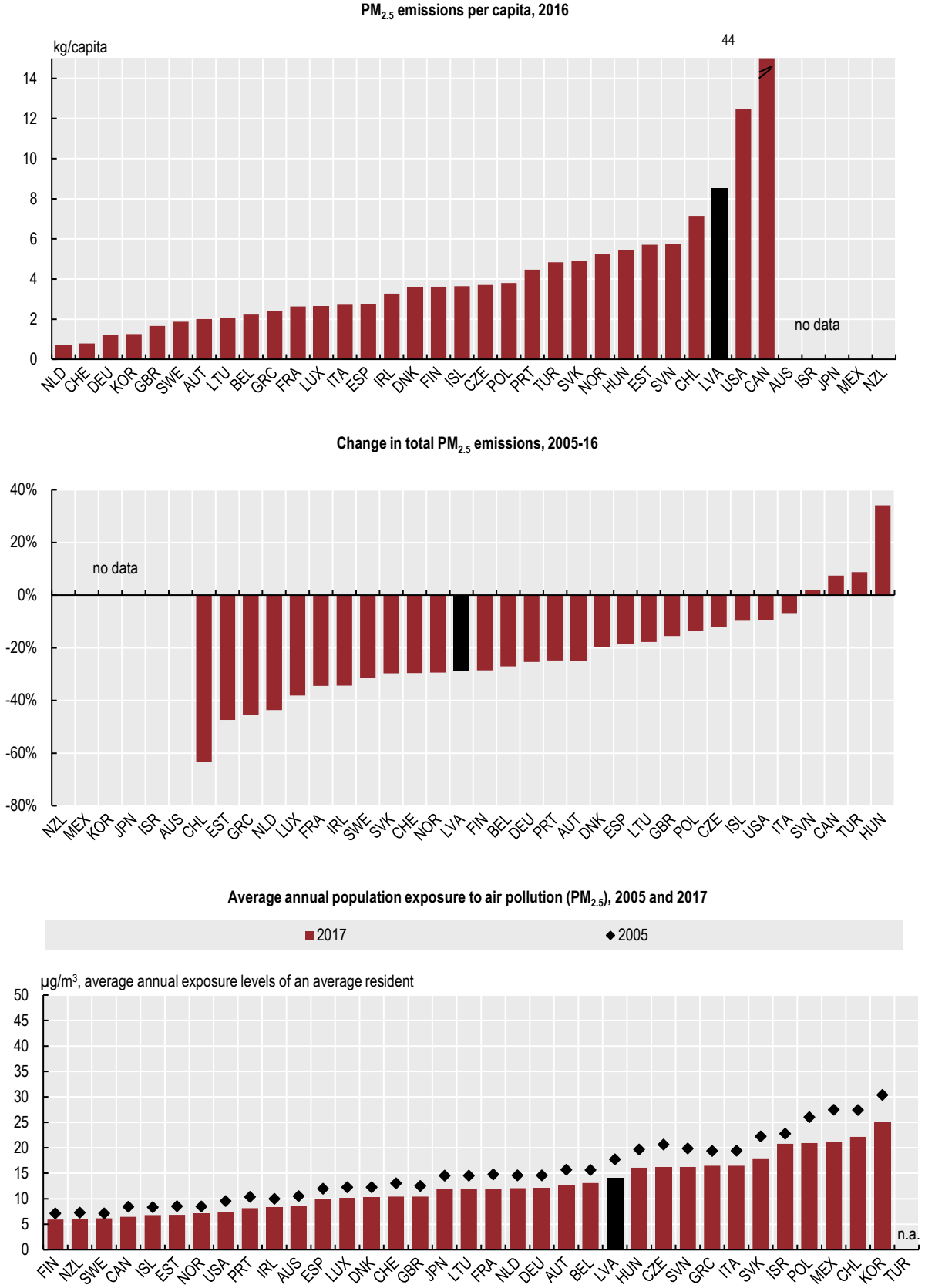
Note: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates.
GDP at 2010 prices and purchasing power parities.
Source: OECD (2018), "Air and climate: Air emissions by source", *OECD Environment Statistics* (database).

Figure 1.B4. NO_x emissions and intensity



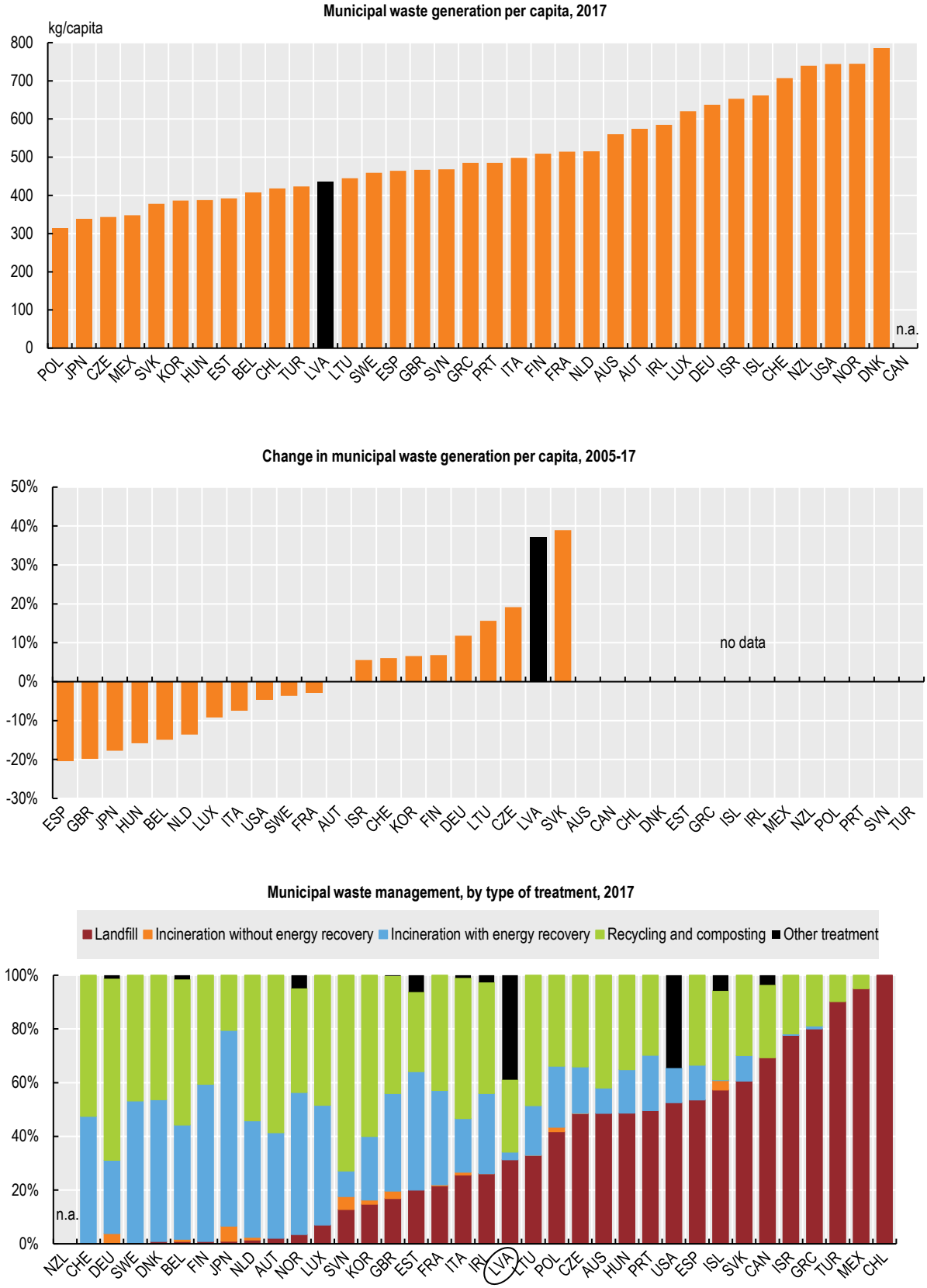
Note: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. GDP at 2010 prices and purchasing power parities.
Source: OECD (2018), "Air and climate: Air emissions by source", *OECD Environment Statistics* (database).

Figure 1.B5. $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and intensity



Note: 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 using geographically weighted regressions.
Source: OECD (2018), "Air and climate: Air emissions by source", *OECD Environment Statistics* (database); OECD (2019), "Air quality and health: Exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ fine particles - countries and regions", *OECD Environment Statistics* (database).

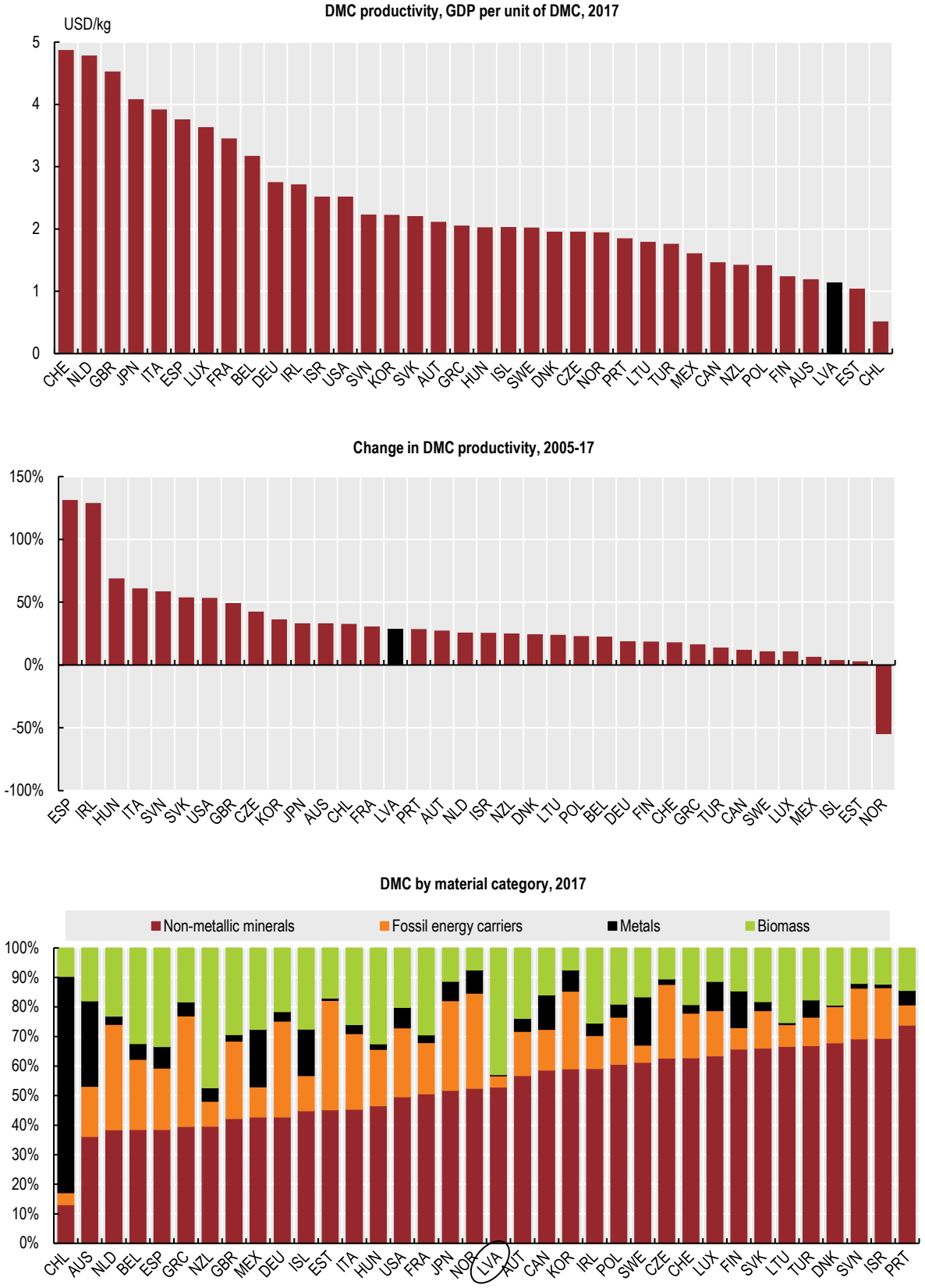
Figure 1.C1. Waste generation and management



Note: 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.

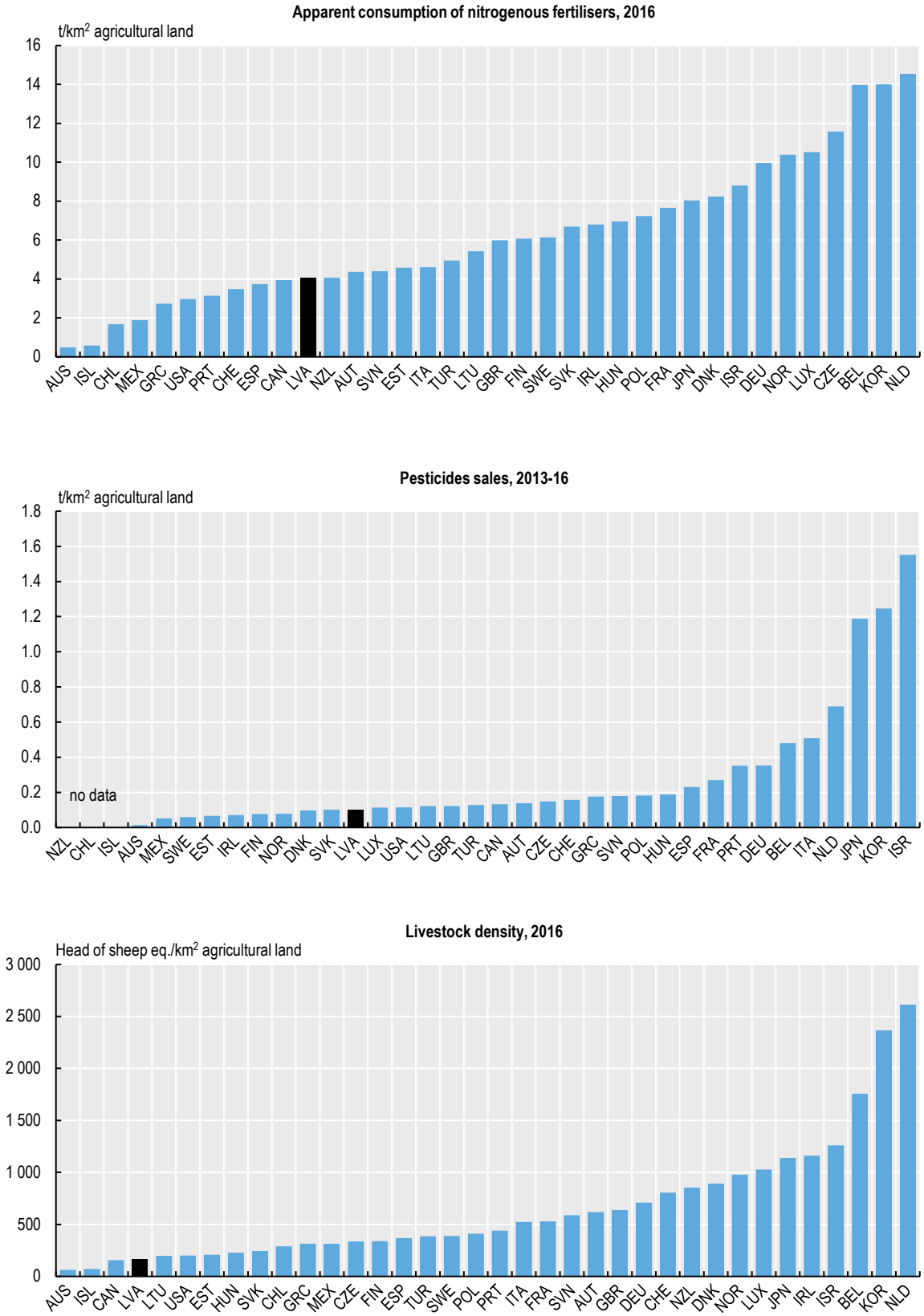
Source: OECD (2019), "Waste: Municipal waste", *OECD Environment Statistics* (database).

Figure 1.C2. Material consumption and productivity



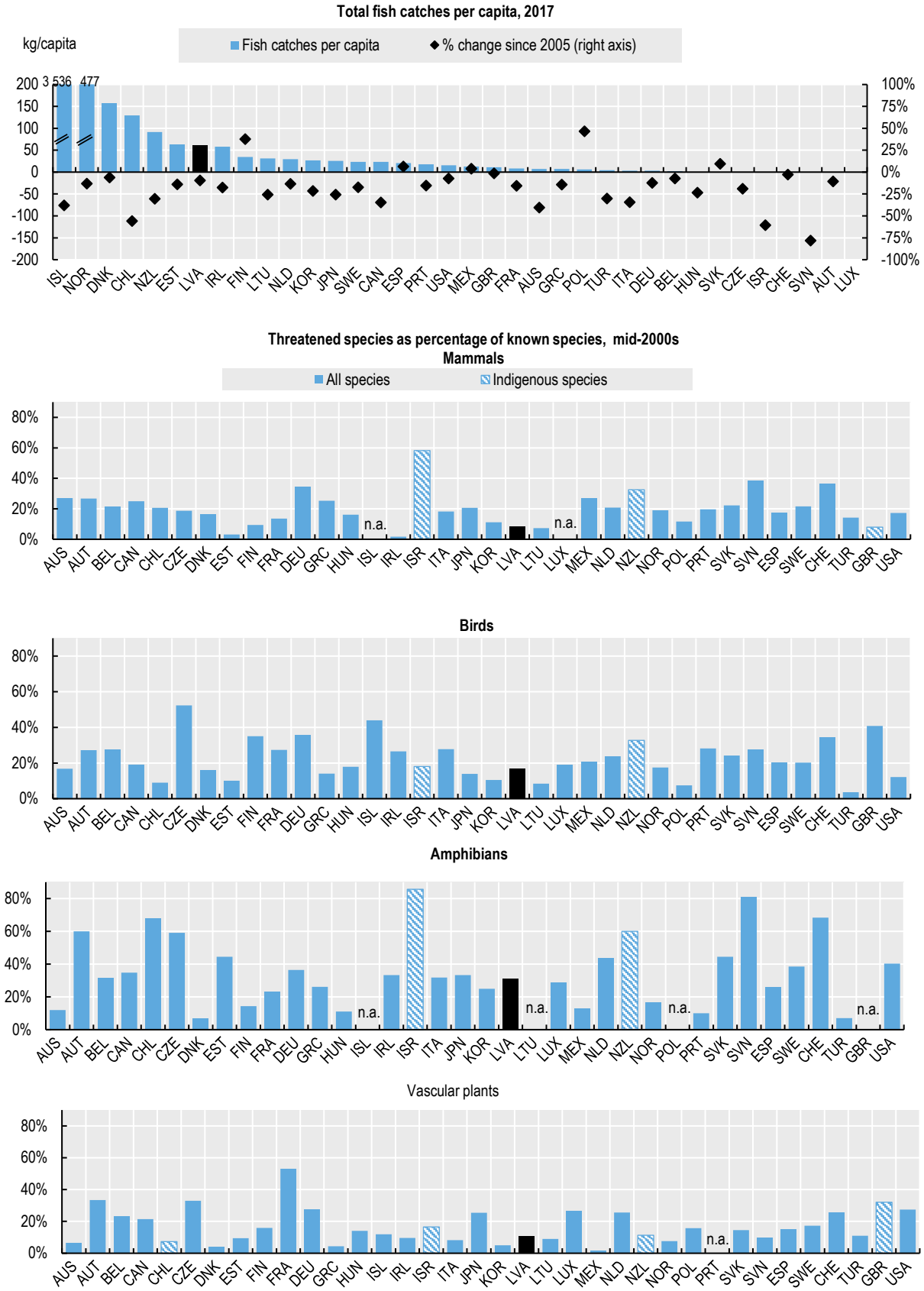
Note: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year.They may include provisional figures and estimates. Domestic material consumption (DMC) equals the sum of domestic extraction of raw materials used by an economy and their physical trade balance (imports minus exports of raw materials and manufactured products). DMC productivity designates the amount of GDP generated per unit of materials used. GDP at 2010 prices and purchasing power parities. It should be born in mind that the data should be interpreted with caution and that the time series presented here may change in future as work on methodologies for Material Flow accounting progresses.
Source: Eurostat (2018), *Material flows and resource productivity* (database); OECD (2018), "Material resources", *OECD Environment Statistics* (database).

Figure 1.C3. Agricultural inputs and livestock density



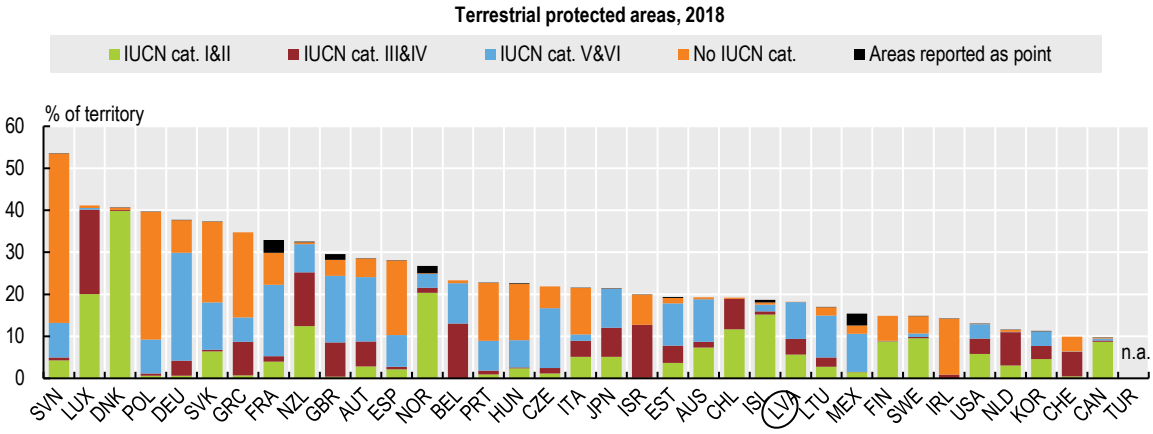
Note: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. Conversion coefficients used to convert livestock heads in sheep equivalent: 1 for sheep and goats, 6 for cattle and buffaloes, 4.8 for equines,1 for pigs, and 0.06 for poultry birds.
Source: FAO (2018), *FAOSTAT* (database).

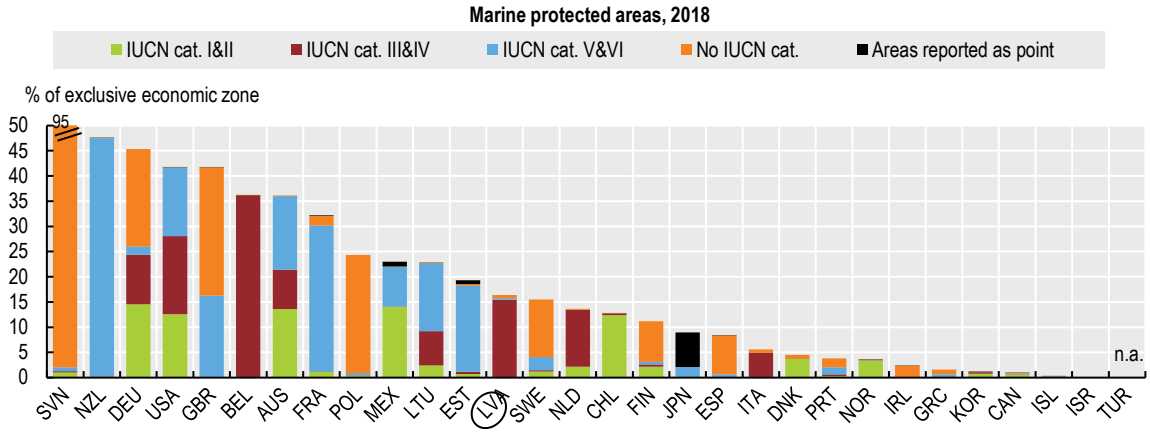
Figure 1.D1. Fish catches and threatened species



Note: Fish data excludes aquaculture and excludes whales, seals and other aquatic mammals, aquatic plants and other miscellaneous aquatic animal products. IUCN categories critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable in % of known species. Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates.
Source: FAO (2018), *FAOSTAT* (database); OECD (2018), "Biodiversity: Threatened species", *OECD Environment Statistics* (database).

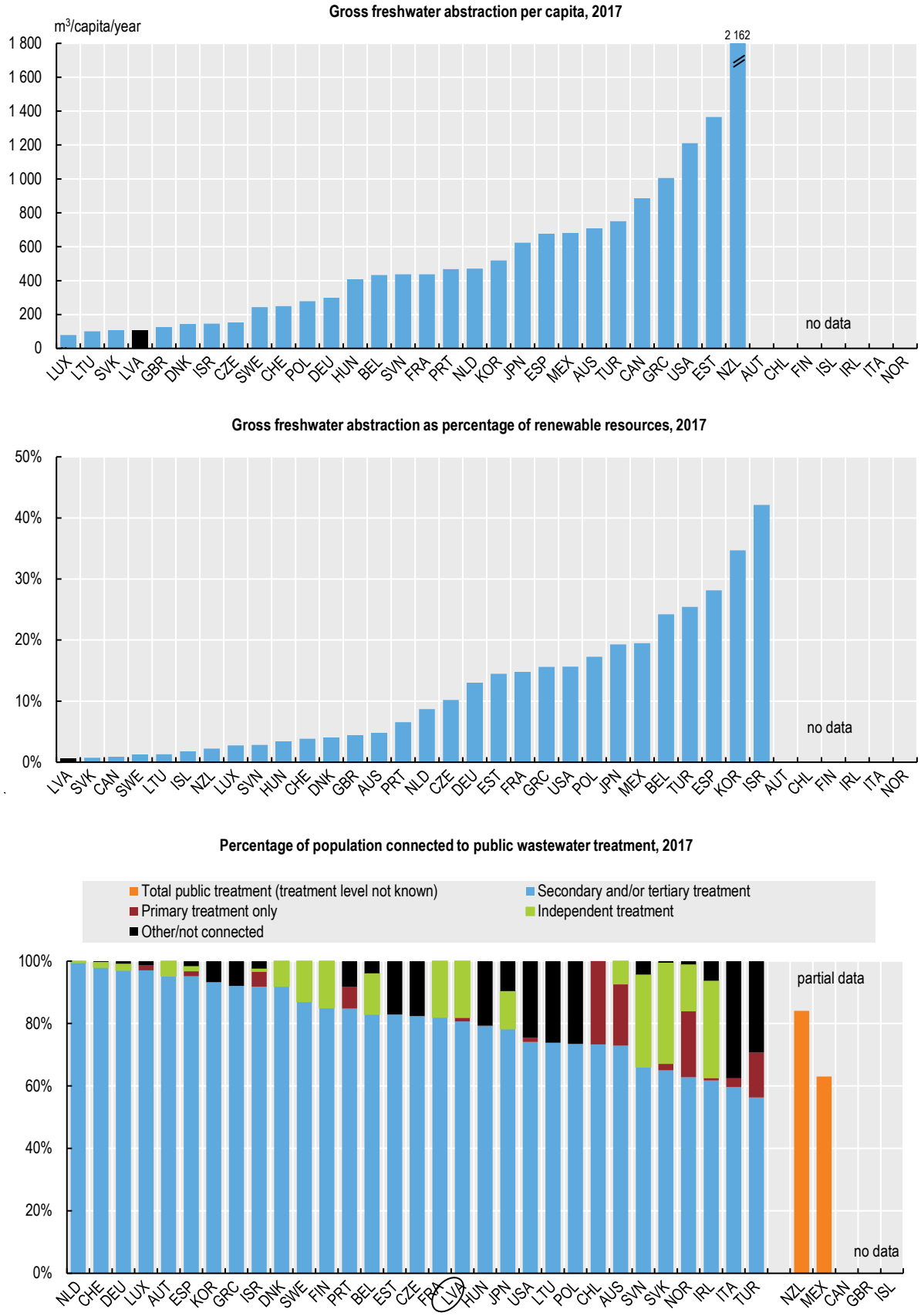
Figure 1.D2. Protected areas





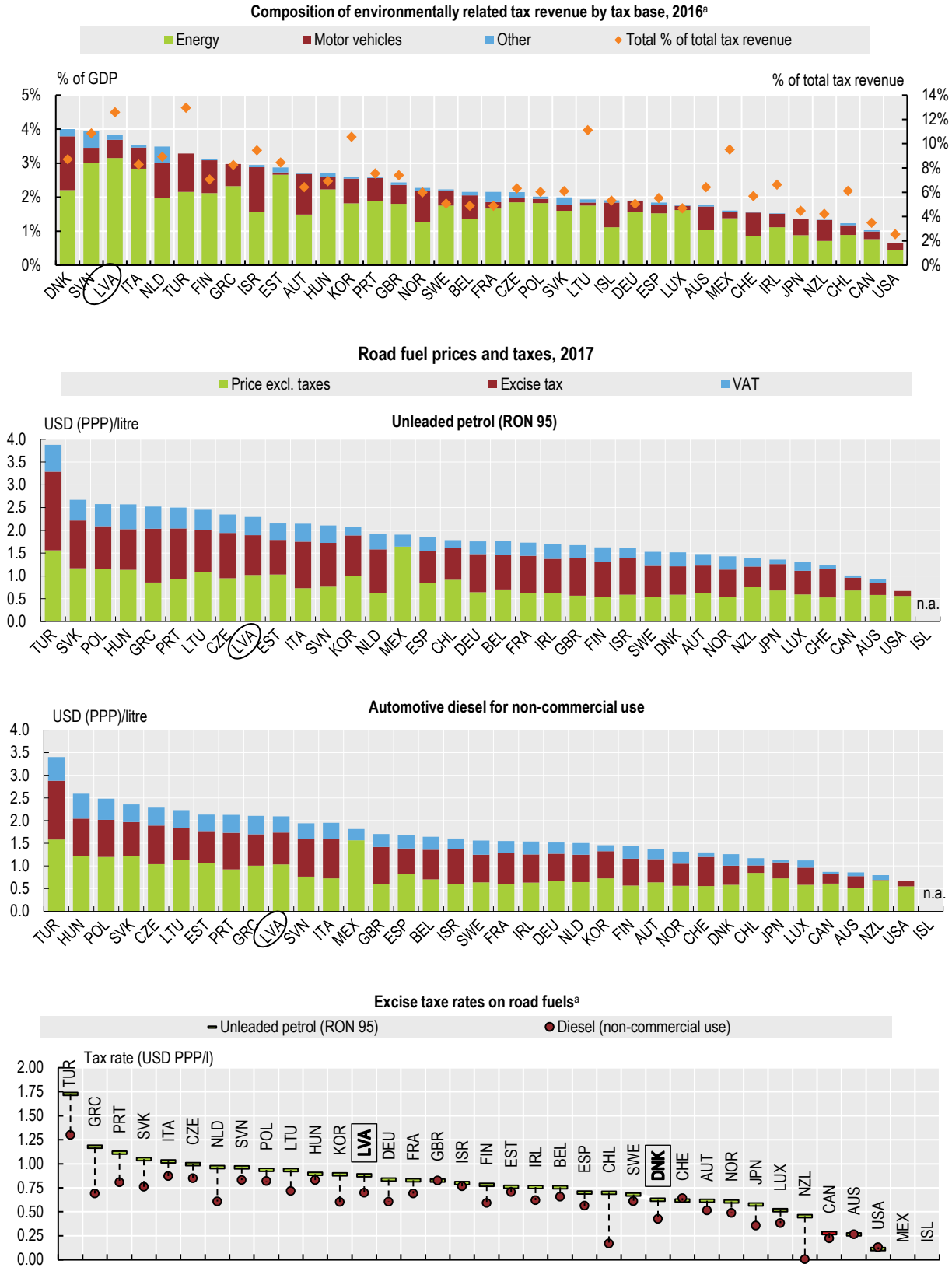
Note: Data include affiliated territories. Data for Australia exclude 2018 updates in the breakdown of marine protected areas (showing a shift from IUCN categories I-II towards categories V and IV). Data for Denmark include Greenland and Faroe Islands are currently under revision as regards the IUCN categorization of the areas protected according to the Danish Nature Conservation. Data for Turkey is not available, according to official sources about 9% of the territory is protected.
Source: OECD (2018), "Biodiversity: Protected areas", *OECD Environment Statistics* (database).

Figure 1.D3. Water abstraction and wastewater treatment



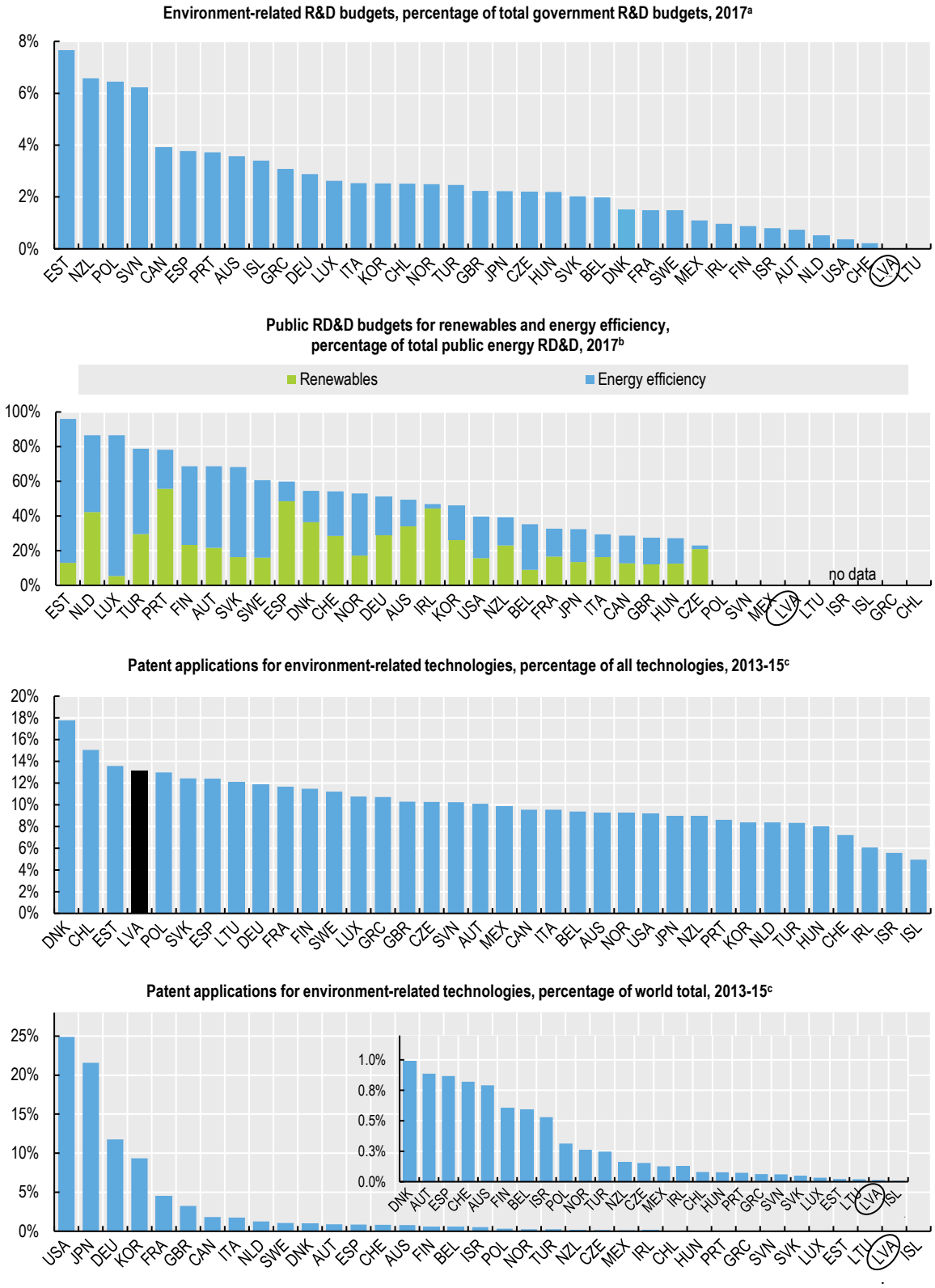
Note: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They include provisional figures and estimates. Freshwater abstraction: for some countries, data refer to water permits and not to actual abstractions. Wastewater treatment: "other" includes connected without treatment, not connected or independent treatment (where there is no data for independent treatment).
Source: OECD (2018), "Water: Freshwater Abstractions", *OECD Environment Statistics* (database); OECD (2018), "Water: Wastewater treatment", *OECD Environment Statistics* (database); countries submissions.

Figure 3.A1. Environmentally related tax revenue



Note: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates.
a) JPN: data for petrol refer to regular unleaded.
Source: IEA (2019), *IEA Energy Prices and Taxes Statistics* (database); OECD (2019), "Environmental policy: Environmental policy instruments", *OECD Environment Statistics* (database); OECD (2018), *Taxing Energy Use*.

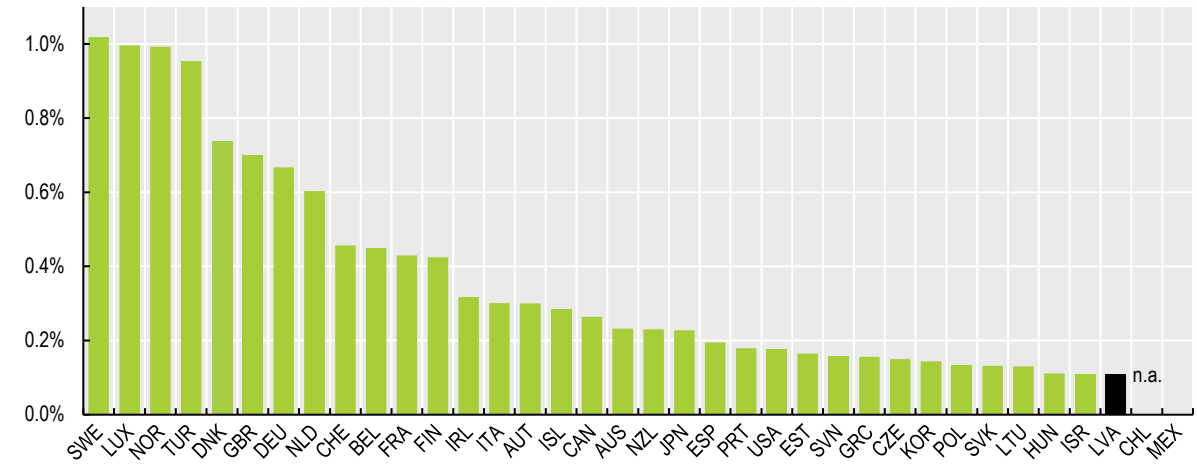
Figure 3.A2. Green growth innovation



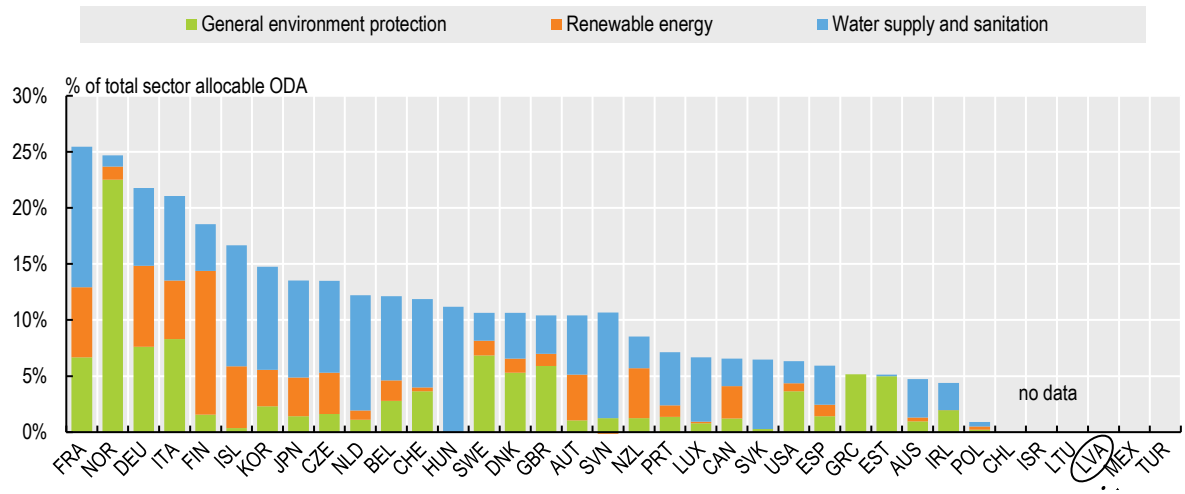
Note: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates.
a) Government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development (R&D); breakdown according to the NABS 2007 classification.
b) Public energy technology budgets for research, 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 are based on patent applications and refer to fractional counts of patents by inventor's country of residence and priority date.
Source: IEA (2018), *IEA Energy Technology RD&D Statistics* (database); OECD (2018), *Government budget appropriations or outlays for R&D* (database); OECD (2019), "Patents in environment-related technologies: Technology development by inventor country", *OECD Environment Statistics* (database).

Figure 3.A3. International development co-operation

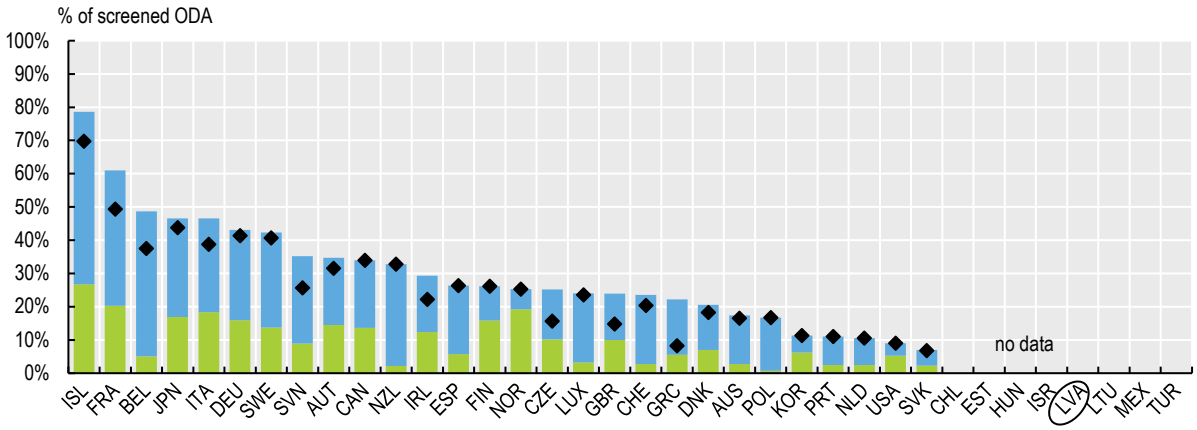
Net ODA disbursements as percentage of gross national income, 2017



Bilateral ODA commitments to the environment, renewable energy and water sectors, average 2015-17[a]



Bilateral ODA commitments targeting the environment, average 2015-17[b]



Note: Data refer to the indicated year or to the latest available year. They may include provisional figures and estimates. CHL, EST, ISR, LTU, LVA, MEX, and TUR are not members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee and report on a voluntary basis, thus data maybe 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) Data refer to aid activities designated with the environment policy marker (excluding those activities targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions not marked for the environment). 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.

Source: OECD (2019), "Creditor Reporting System: Aid activities", *OECD International Development Statistics* (database).

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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OECD Environmental Performance Reviews

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