



MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT,  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

# Republic of Malta

Multilateral Assessment

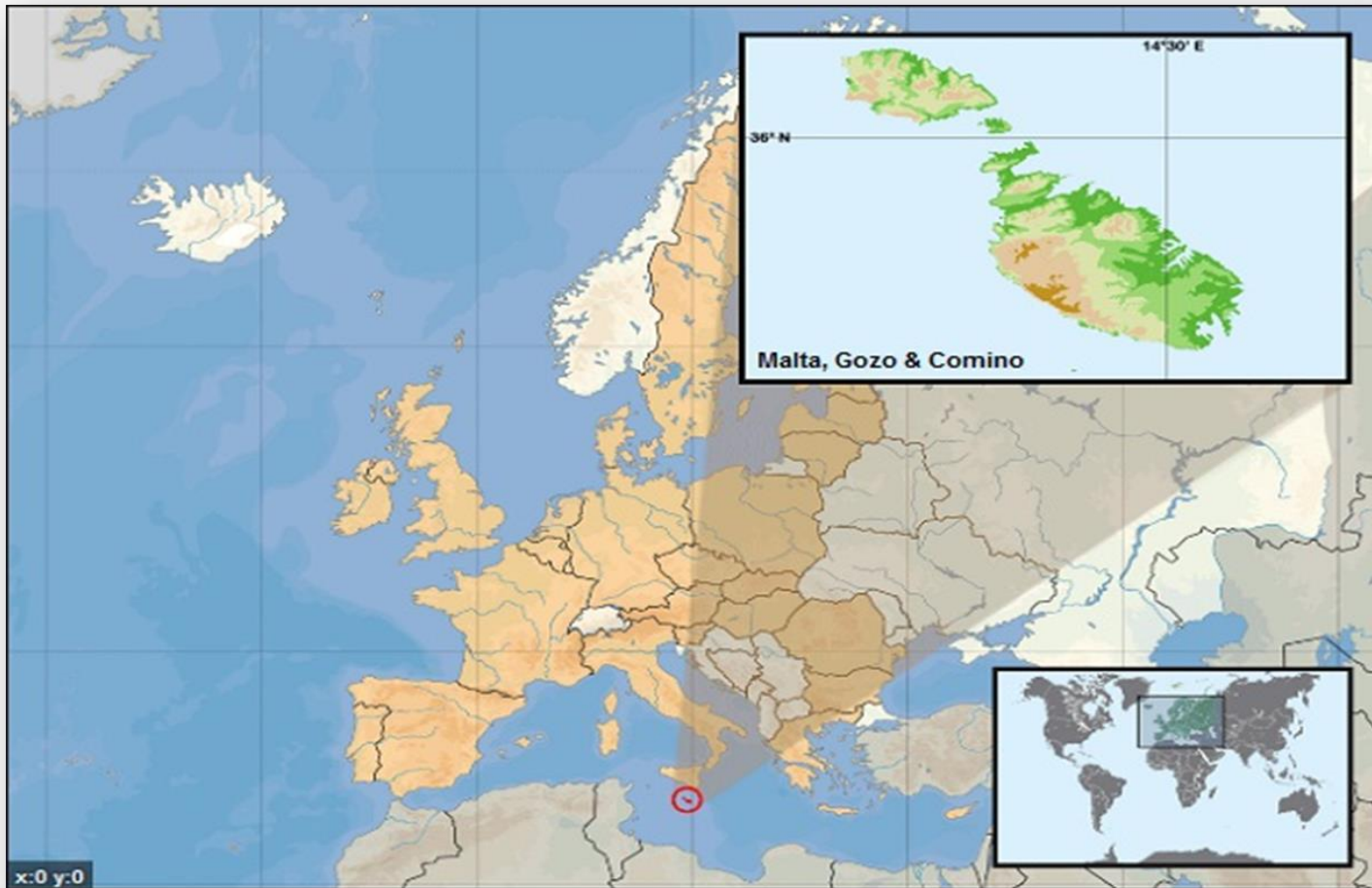
SBI 50 Bonn, Germany

24 June 2019

# National circumstances



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	2015	2017
Total area (km <sup>2</sup> )	316	
Population (million)	0.45	0.48
Population density (/km <sup>2</sup> )	1 425	1 505
Tourist arrivals (million)	1.8	2.3
GDP (ESA 2010, million €)	9 534.6	11 126.0

# National circumstances



- **Geography:** archipelago of small islands in the Mediterranean; no permanent rivers or lakes
- **Climate:** typically mild winters and hot summers.
- **Mineral resources:** limestone
- **Economy:** mainly based on services (85% of GVA) particularly arts & recreation, professional services, ICT and financial services; manufacturing and construction contribute to around 14% of GVA
- **Policy constraints:** insularity – limited connectivity with dependence on aviation and maritime transport; limited size and geographical area; diseconomies of scale
- **Policy relevant advantages:** singular measures can have a high relative impact though the policy constraints often translate into cost effectiveness issues

# National regulatory framework



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Climate Action Act, 2015 (Chapter 543)

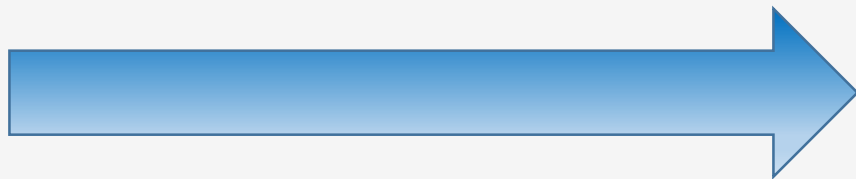
*“provides for action in order to contribute to the mitigation of climate change by limiting anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and protecting and enhancing greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs, and to contribute to the prevention, avoidance and reduction of the adverse impacts of climate change and the reduction of vulnerability, enhancement of resilience, and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change”*

- Sets out duties, obligations and guiding principles of climate action for *“every person”* and for *“Government”* to *“protect the climate”*

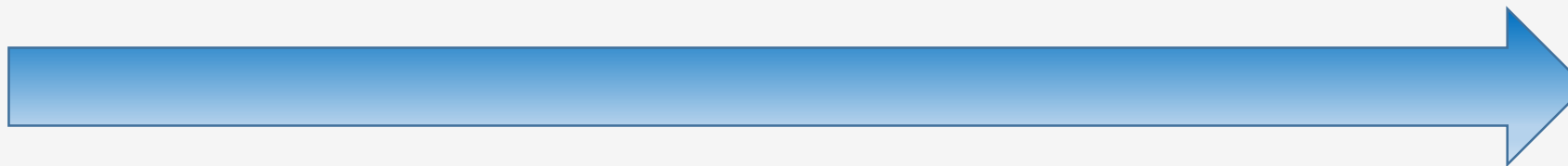
# EU GHG emissions reduction



At least 20% reduction in GHG emissions  
by 2020 compared to 1990 levels.  
*(European Council, March 2007)*



At least 40% domestic reduction in GHG  
emissions by 2020 compared to 1990 levels.  
*(European Council, October 2014)*



EU long-term strategy striving for  
climate neutrality taking into  
account Member States'  
specificities

# EU target under the Convention



<b>Base Year</b>	1990
<b>Target Year</b>	2020
<b>Emission Reduction target</b>	-20% in 2020 compared to 1990
<b>Gases covered</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> O, HFCs, PFCs, SF <sub>6</sub>
<b>Global Warming Potential</b>	AR4
<b>Sectors Covered</b>	All IPCC sources and sectors, as measured by the full annual inventory and international aviation to the extent it is included in the EU ETS.
<b>Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forests (LULUCF)</b>	Accounted under KP, reported in EU inventories under the Convention. Assumed to produce net removals.
<b>Use of international credits (JI and CDM)</b>	Possible, subject to quantitative and qualitative limits.
<b>Other</b>	Conditional offer to move to a 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels as part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012

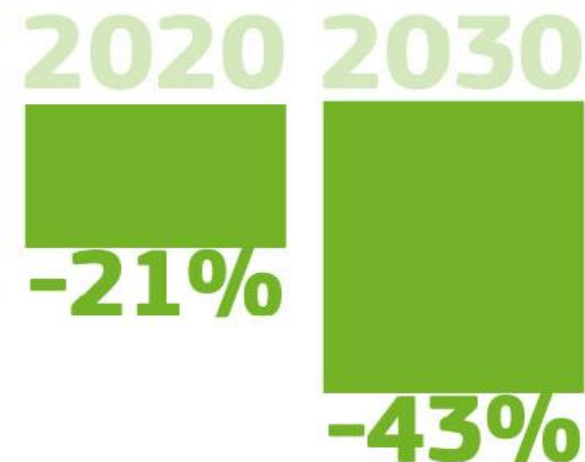
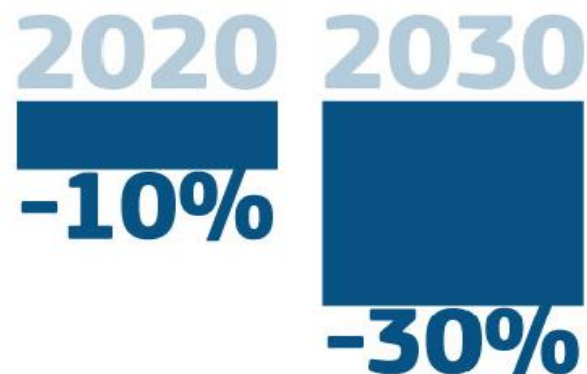
As part of the EU, Malta is fulfilling the quantified economy-wide emissions reduction target jointly with all other Member States



# Malta within the EU policy framework

EU

**EMISSION  
REDUCTIONS  
IN ETS AND  
NON-ETS**  
COMPARED TO 2005

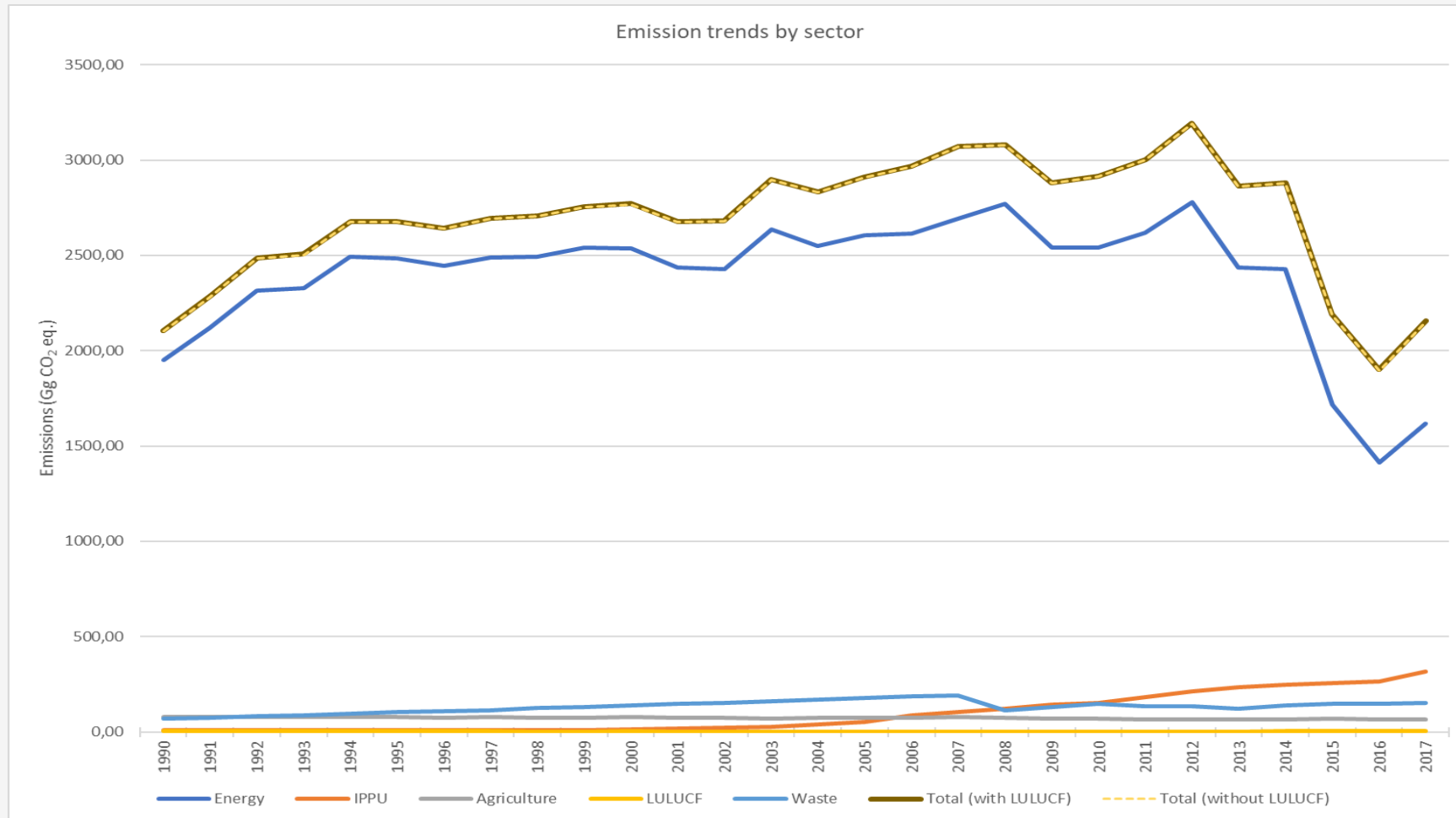


Malta

2020: + 5% compared to 2005;  
2030: -19% compared to 2005.

CO<sub>2</sub> from public electricity generation (share of total national GHGs: 2015 = 40.4%; 2017 = 33.6%); and, CO<sub>2</sub> from international aviation.

# Emission trends

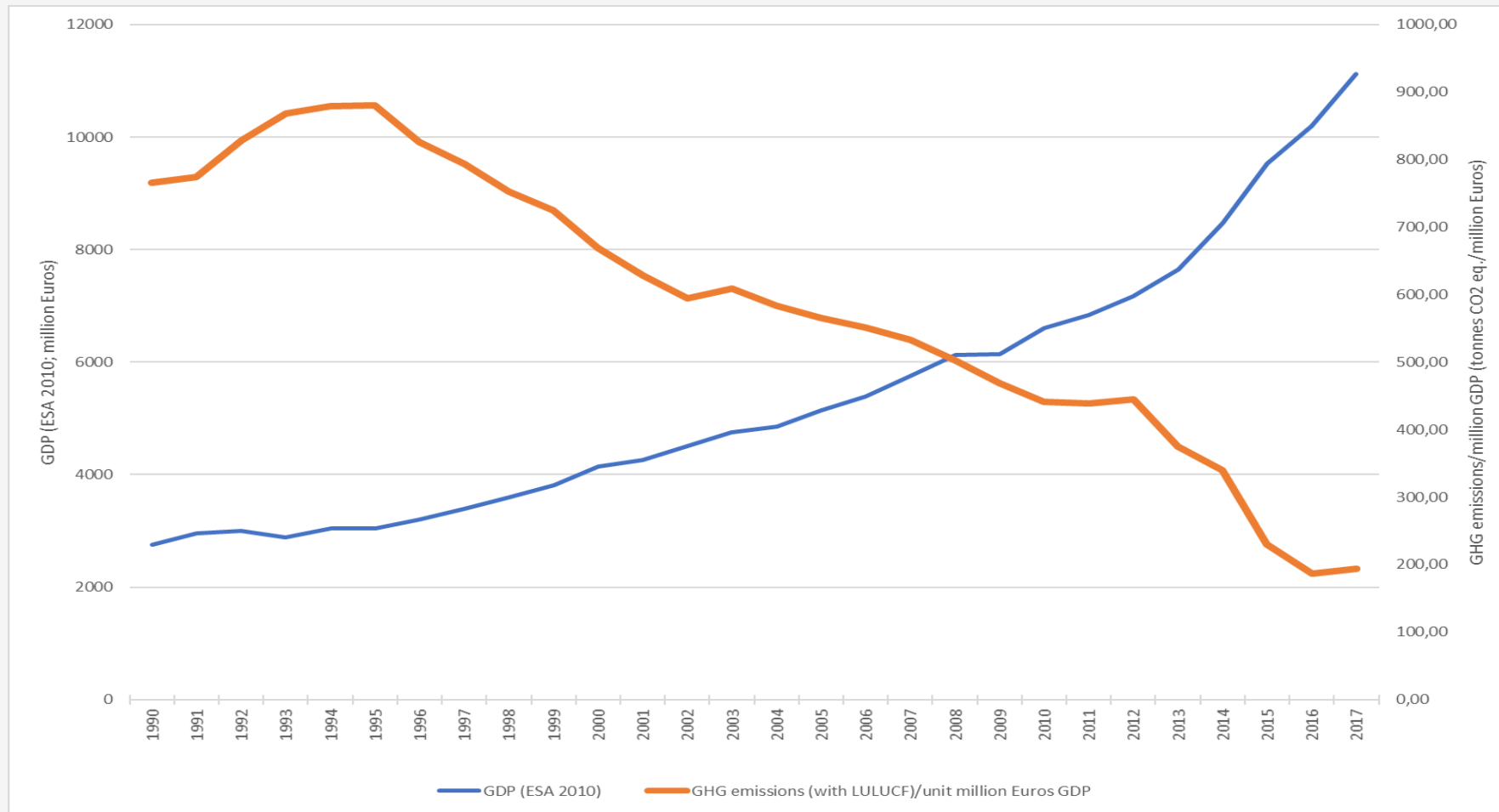




# Impact of economic growth



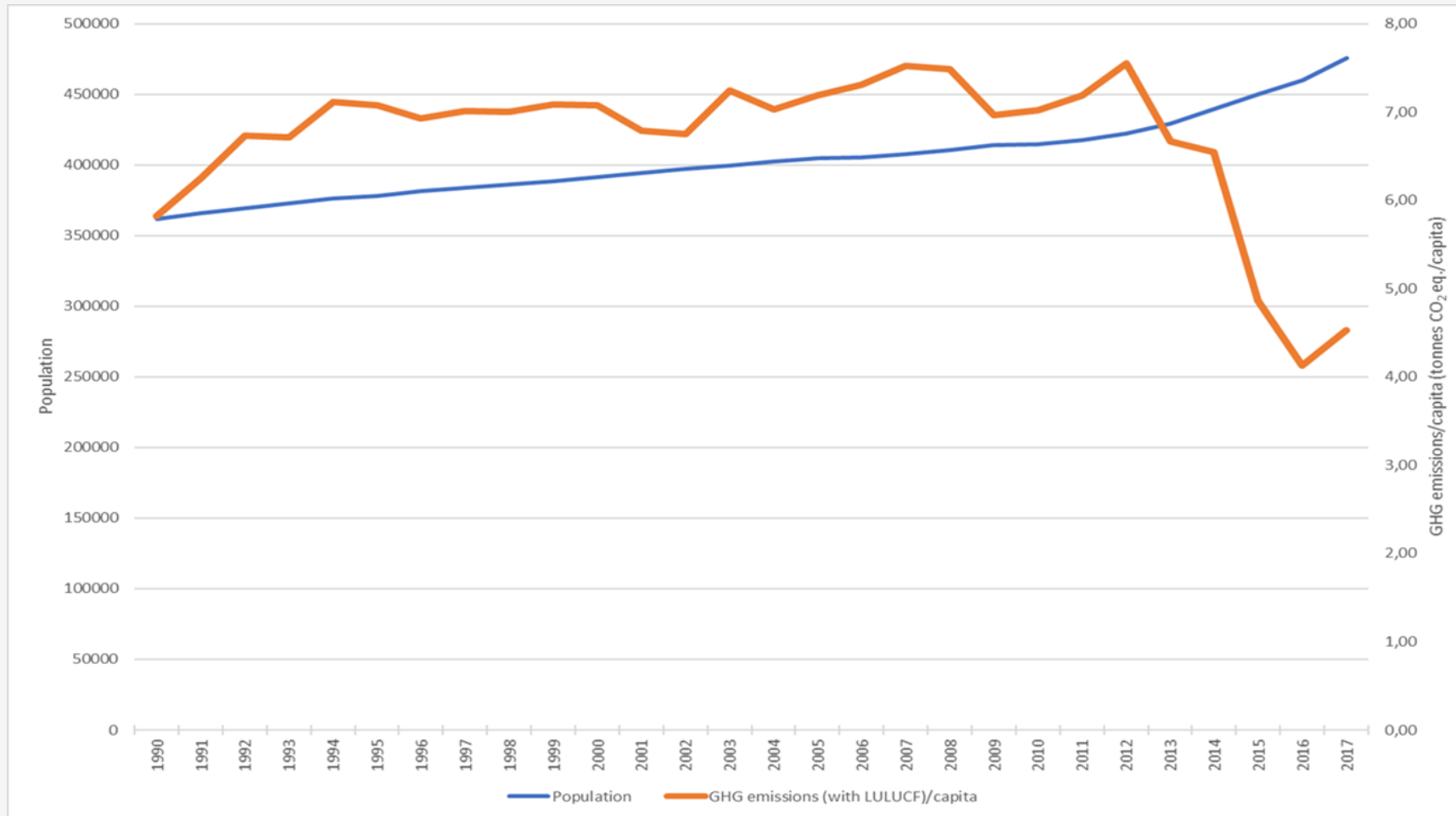
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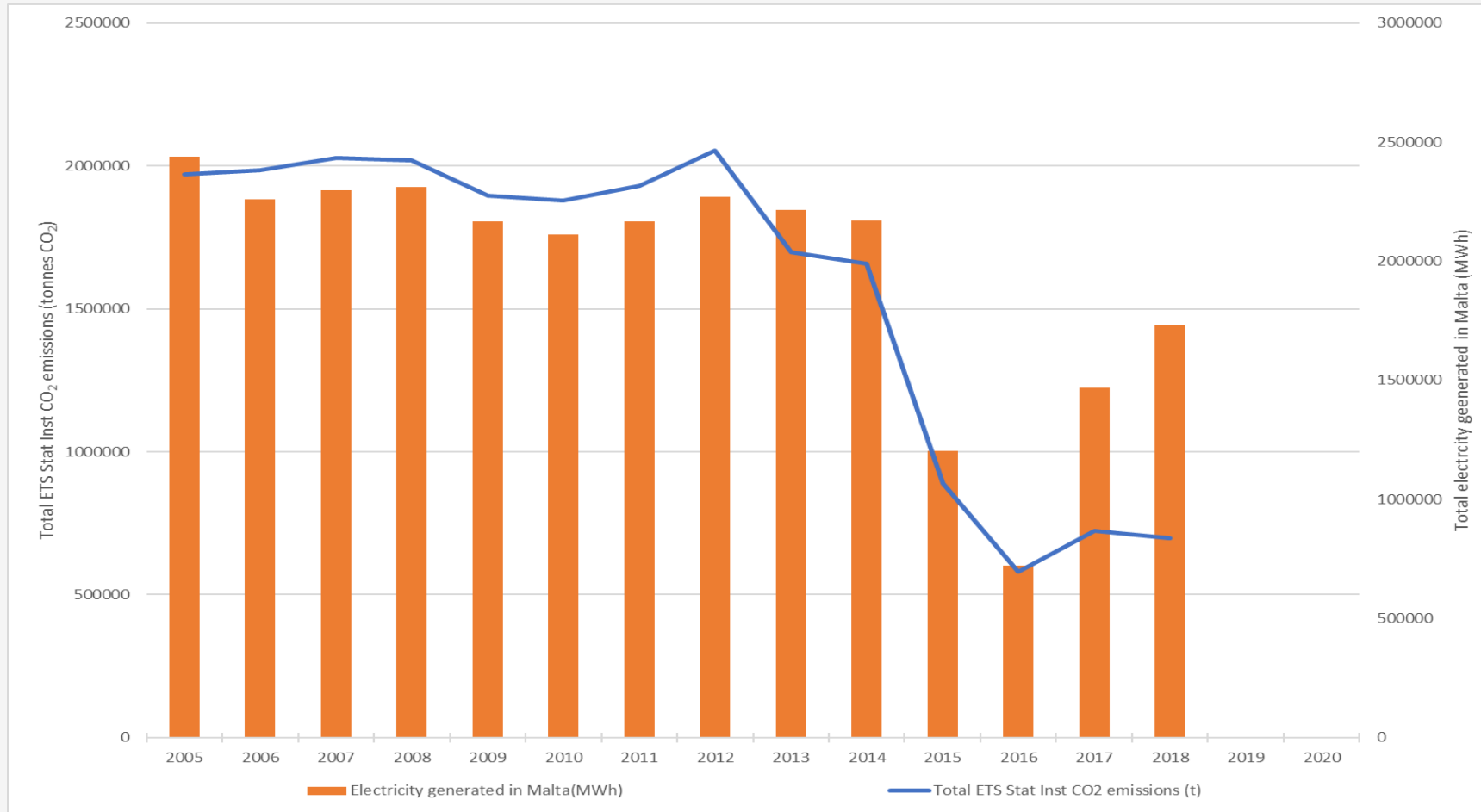
# Impact of population growth



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# Malta ETS emissions trend



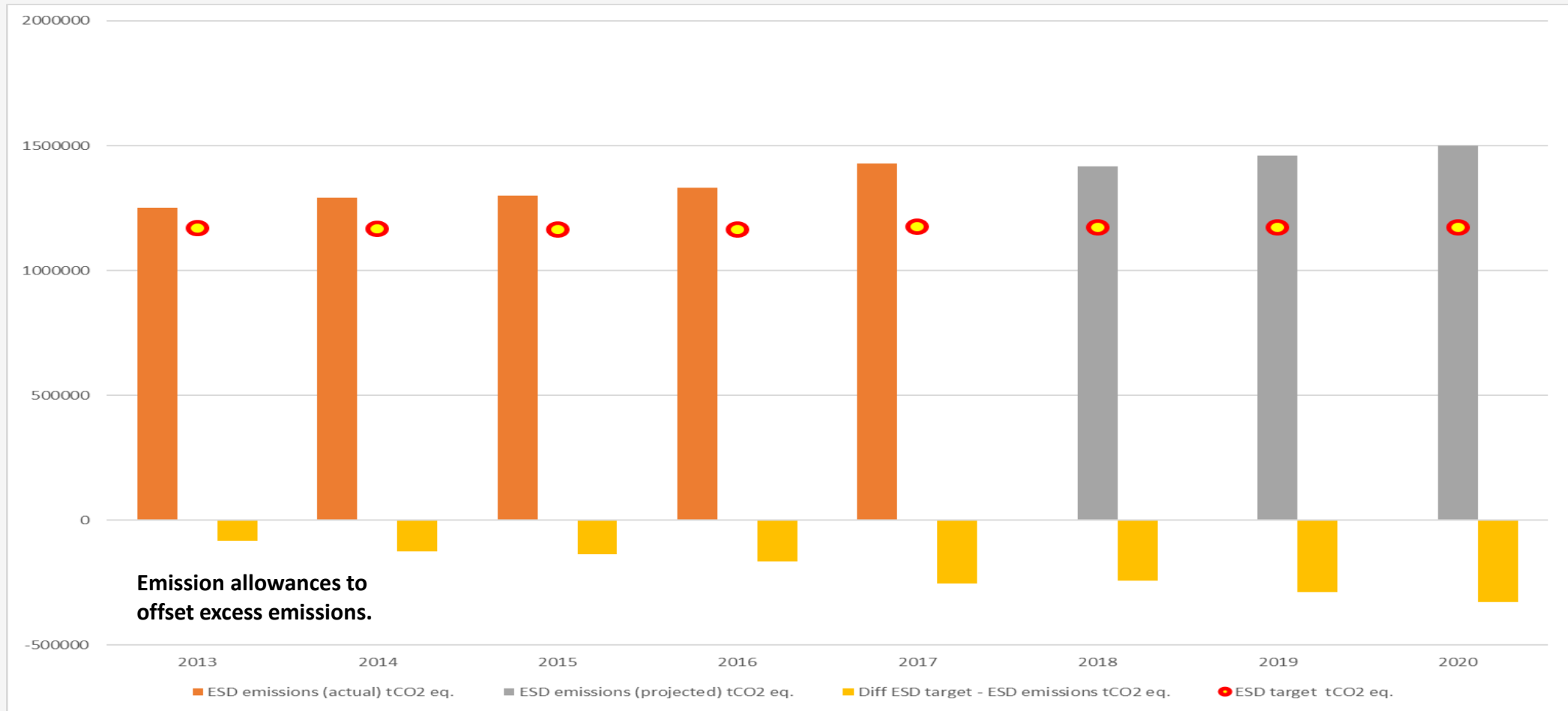
# ETS action in Malta



The GHG emissions trend in public electricity generation has benefitted substantially from developments in recent years, *inter alia*:

- **New, more efficient generation capacity** has been commissioned to replace older capacity;
- **Fuel-switch** from high dependency on Heavy Fuel Oil to Natural Gas and Gas oil;
- Sub-marine **electrical connection** with mainland Europe sourcing of electricity from European grid;
- Incentivizing greater uptake of **renewable energy** sources (mainly photovoltaics);
- Improving demand-side **energy efficiency**.

# Malta non-ETS GHG emissions to 2020



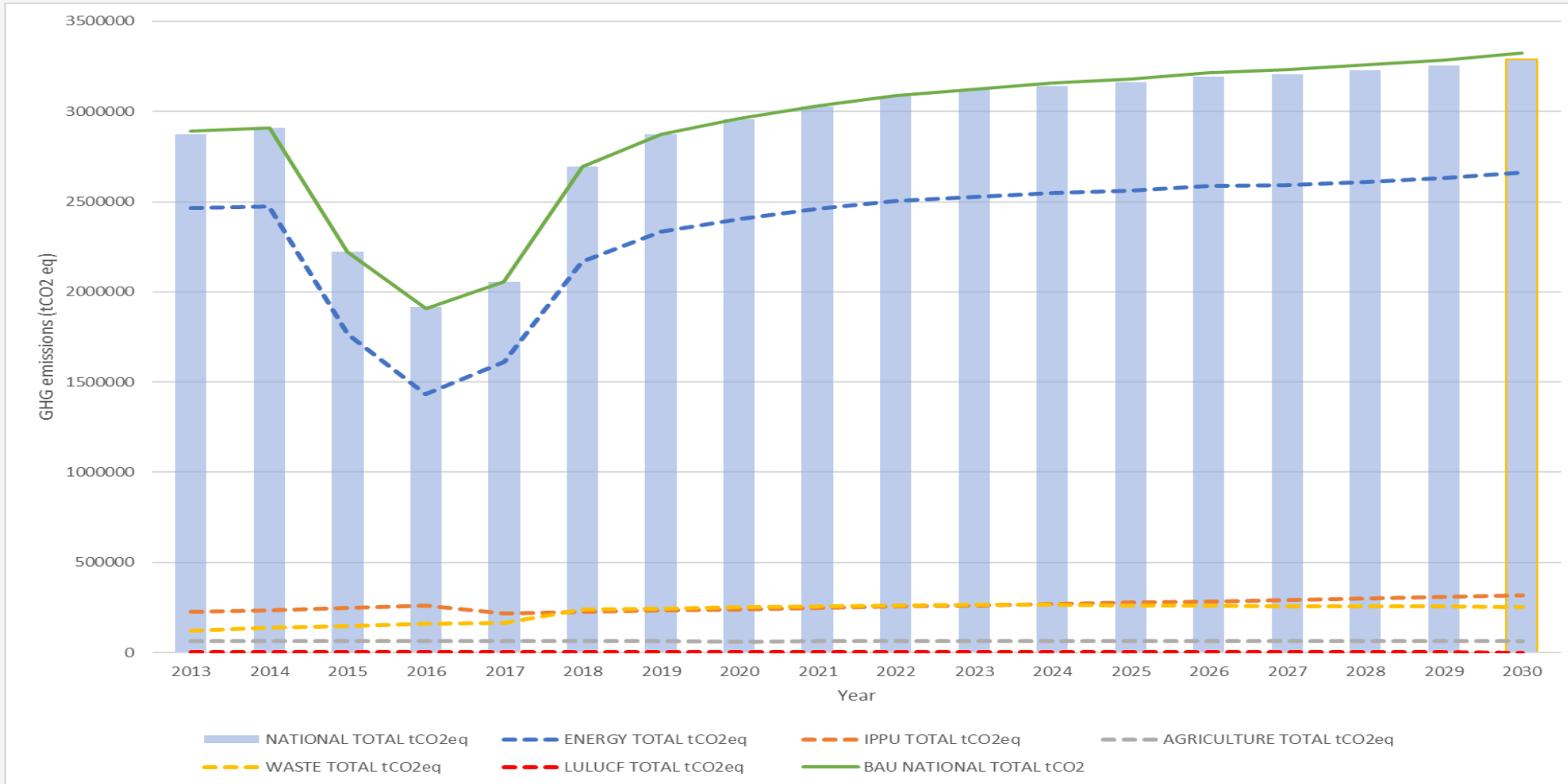
# Non-ETS action in Malta



Ongoing and planned actions aimed towards non-ETS emissions, include:

- Holistic national **transport** strategy and transport master plan (2050);
  - Electrification of vehicle fleet, incentivizing electromobility;
  - Improving public transport, infrastructure and incentivizing modal shift;
- Better and more effective implementation of EU **F-gases** Regulation;
- Improving performance of indigenous food production with good **agricultural** practices;
- **Waste** management plan (2014-2020);
  - Diverting waste away from land-filling: nation-wide waste separation for recyclables and organic household waste; consideration of use of waste-to-energy technology.

# Malta's 2030 projections for total national GHG emissions with existing policies and measures



# Key challenges



- Limited geographical area – land use conflicts;
- Natural resource scarcity;
- Cost effectiveness of measures hindered by unfavourable economies-of-scale;
- Low additional mitigation potential as a result of an already low carbon intensive economic structure;
- Resultant high mitigation costs;
- Climatic conditions.





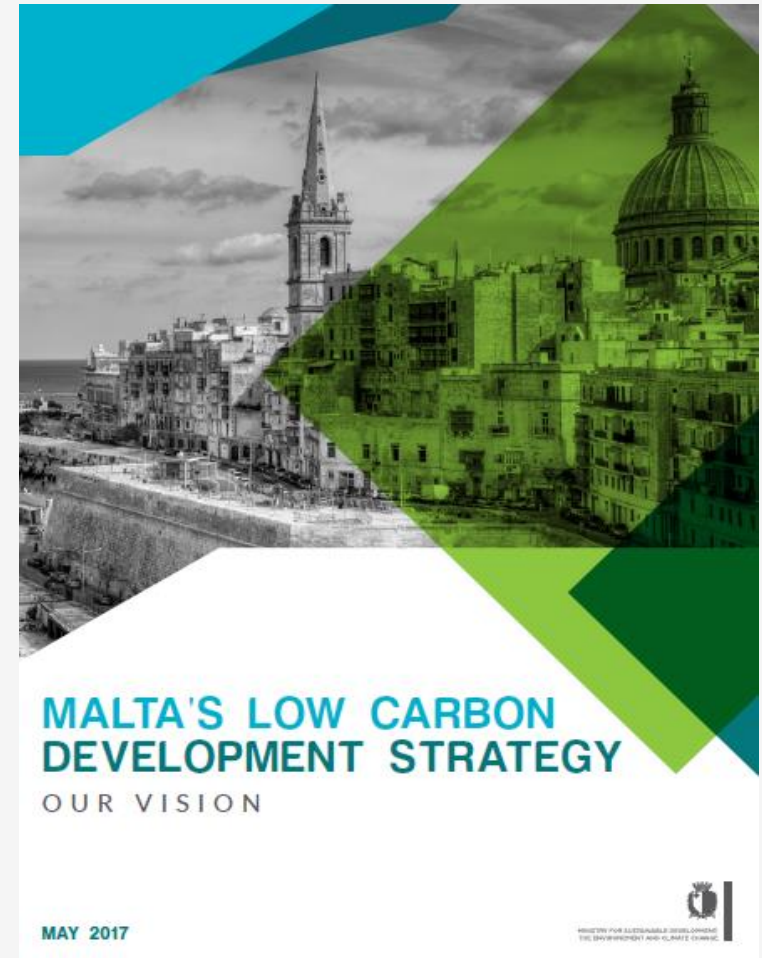
# Looking forward: Long Term Strategy



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## Malta's 2050 vision:

- Government aspires for Malta's social and economic development to occur in a low-carbon and climate resilient manner through symbiotic societal and economic collective actions by 2050
- Mainstreaming decarbonisation across all economic sectors is of paramount importance to Government as it will shape our consumption and production patterns, reducing emissions in the process without hindering economic growth





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Thank you