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## Report of the technical review of the first biennial report of Malta

Developed country Parties are requested, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, to submit their first biennial report to the secretariat by 1 January 2014. This report presents the results of the technical review of the first biennial report of Malta conducted by an expert review team in accordance with the “Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention”.

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## I. Introduction and summary

### A. Introduction

1. For Malta, the Convention entered into force on 15 June 1994. Under the Convention, Malta made a commitment to contribute to the joint European Union (EU) quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. The EU made an offer to move to a 30 per cent reduction conditional on other developed countries committing to a comparable target and developing countries contributing adequately under a new global climate change agreement.

2. This report covers the centralized technical review of the first biennial report (BR1)<sup>1</sup> of Malta, coordinated by the secretariat, in accordance with the “Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention” (decision 23/CP.19).

3. The review took place from 5 to 10 May, 2014 in Bonn, Germany, and was conducted by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Mr. Hamid Al Sadoon (Saudi Arabia), Mr. Kennedy Amankwa (Ghana), Mr. Fernando Farias (Chile), Ms. Violeta Hristova (Bulgaria), Mr. Hans Halvorson Kolshus (Norway), Ms. Asia Mohamed (Sudan), Mr. Rostislav Neveceral (Czech Republic), Mr. Asger Strange Olesen (Denmark), Ms. Natalya Parasyuk (Ukraine), Mr. Marcelo Rocha (Brazil), Ms. Lilia Taranu (Republic of Moldova) and Mr. Harry Vreuls (Netherlands). Mr. Amankwa and Mr. Vreuls were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Ms. Xuehong Wang and Ms. Suvi Monni (secretariat).

4. During the review, the expert review team (ERT) reviewed each section of the BR1.

5. In accordance with decision 23/CP.19, a draft version of this report was communicated to the Government of Malta, which provided comments that were considered and incorporated, as appropriate, into this final version of the report.

### B. Summary

6. The ERT conducted a technical review of the information reported in the BR1 of Malta according to the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties” (hereinafter referred to as the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs).

7. Malta became a Party included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Party) on 26 October 2010. The national communication (NC) submitted by Malta in conjunction with the BR1 was the first submitted by Malta as an Annex I Party. Therefore, the ERT considers that the reporting requirements related to changes since the previous NC are not applicable to Malta.

8. During the review, Malta provided further relevant information, in particular on its policies and measures (PaMs) and provision of financial support to developing country Parties.

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<sup>1</sup> The biennial report submission comprises the text of the report and the common tabular format (CTF) tables. Both the text and the CTF tables have been subject to the technical review.

### 1. Completeness and transparency of reporting

9. Gaps and issues related to the reported information identified by the ERT are presented in table 1 below.

### 2. Timeliness

10. The BR1 and common tabular format (CTF) tables were submitted on 9 April 2014, after the deadline of 1 January 2014 mandated by decision 2/CP.17. Malta informed the secretariat about its difficulties with the timeliness of its BR1 and CTF tables on 24 February 2014, which was not in accordance with decision 23/CP.19, annex, paragraph 65. The ERT noted with great concern the delay in the submission of the BR1 and CTF tables. Malta resubmitted the CTF tables on 20 May 2014. In the revised CTF tables, Malta reported that its target excludes land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) (see para. 16 below) and provided information in CTF table 4 (see para. 20 below). This resubmission improved Malta's reporting.

11. During the review, Malta informed the ERT that it will undertake an assessment of the approach taken for the preparation of the sixth national communication (NC6) and the BR1 in order to establish the appropriate arrangements to ensure timely reporting in the future. This assessment will take into account, inter alia, the best use of the limited human and financial resources available, the outcome of the review process and use of information prepared to fulfil other climate change reporting requirements, including those arising from EU legislation. The ERT recommends that Malta ensure that the next BR is submitted in a timely manner.

### 3. Adherence to the reporting guidelines

12. The information reported by Malta in its BR1 is mostly in adherence to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs as per decision 2/CP.17 (see table 1).

Table 1

#### Summary of completeness and transparency issues of reported information in the first biennial report of Malta<sup>a</sup>

<i>Sections of the biennial report</i>	<i>Completeness</i>	<i>Transparency</i>	<i>Reference to paragraphs</i>
Greenhouse gas emissions and trends	Mostly complete	Transparent	15
Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target	Complete	Transparent	
Progress in achievement of targets	Complete	Transparent	
Projections	Complete	Mostly transparent	30
Provision of support to developing country Parties <sup>b</sup>	NA	NA	

*Abbreviation:* NA = not applicable.

<sup>a</sup> A list of recommendations pertaining to the completeness and transparency issues identified in this table is included in chapter III below (conclusions).

<sup>b</sup> Malta is not a Party included in Annex II to the Convention and is therefore not obliged to adopt measures and fulfil obligations as defined in Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, of the Convention.

## II. Technical review of the reported information

### A. All greenhouse gas emissions and removals related to the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

13. Malta has provided a summary of information on GHG emission trends for the period 1990–2011 in its BR1 and CTF table 1. This information is consistent with the 2013 national GHG inventory submission.

14. Total GHG emissions<sup>2</sup> excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF increased by 50.6 per cent between 1990 and 2011. The increase in emissions was due to increased emissions from energy industries and transport. Total emissions excluding LULUCF increased by 54.8 per cent from 1990 to 2007, and since then the trend has been relatively flat (a decrease of 2.7 per cent between 2007 and 2011). Further information on the review of emissions and emission trends is provided in chapter II.A of the report of the technical review of the sixth national communication (IDR/NC6).

15. In its BR1, Malta did not provide summary information on the national inventory arrangements as required by the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs. The ERT recommends that Malta provide information on the national inventory arrangements and any changes to these arrangements in its next BR.

### B. Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

16. In its BR1 and CTF table 2, Malta reported a description of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target, referred to henceforth as the target, including associated conditions and assumptions. Malta reported that the base year of the target is 1990. In the original submission of CTF tables (9 April 2014), Malta reported that the target includes all GHGs and all sectors. In the revised CTF tables (submitted 20 May 2014), Malta corrected its reporting to state that the target excludes LULUCF. Malta explained in the BR1 that it has not yet taken a decision regarding the use of units from market-based mechanisms and therefore CTF table 2(e)I has not been filled in.

17. Under the Convention, Malta participates in the EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target to achieve 20 per cent reduction of emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 (base year) level. The target for the EU and its member States is formalized in the EU's climate and energy package. This legislative package includes the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) and the EU effort-sharing decision (ESD). This legislative package regulates emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride and nitrogen trifluoride using global warming potential values from the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to aggregate EU GHG emissions up to 2020.

18. The regulation of the emissions covered by the EU ETS entered into force on 1 January 2005, and the new period started in 2013 based on a yearly reduction equal to 1.74 per cent of the average allocation in the period 2008–2012, extrapolated starting in 2010, leading to a 21 per cent GHG emissions reduction by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. Emissions from sectors not covered by the EU ETS are regulated by individual member

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<sup>2</sup> In this report, the term “total GHG emissions” refers to the aggregated national GHG emissions expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent excluding LULUCF, unless otherwise specified.

State specific targets, based on average emissions from 2008 to 2010, which leads to a collective reduction by all the member States of about 10 per cent by 2020 compared with 2005 at the EU level. Under the ESD, Malta has a national target to limit growth of emissions to 5 per cent by 2020 compared with 2005. In line with the EU approach to its target, Malta does not include emissions or removals from the LULUCF sector in defining its quantified economy-wide target.

19. The EU made an offer to move to a 30 per cent reduction conditional on other developed countries committing to a comparable target and developing countries contributing adequately under a new global climate change agreement.

### **C. Progress made towards the achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target**

20. In its BR1 and CTF table 3, Malta reported information on its mitigation actions implemented and planned to achieve its target. In the original submission of CTF tables (9 April 2014), CTF table 4 had not been filled in. In the revised CTF tables (20 May 2014), Malta provided information on total emissions excluding LULUCF and the contribution from LULUCF in CTF table 4. Malta reported in the BR1 that it has not yet taken a decision regarding the use of units from market-based mechanisms in meeting its target.

21. The ERT reviewed the reported information and provided its assessment of progress made towards achieving the target. The ERT noted progress made by Malta. Malta has implemented PaMs that target all relevant sectors and GHGs. Across the EU, it is expected that the market-based mechanism of the EU ETS will guarantee that emissions from sectors under this scheme (mainly large point sources such as power plants and industrial facilities) will achieve the 2020 target. Under the ESD, Malta has a national target to limit growth of emissions from sectors not covered under the EU ETS to 5 per cent by 2020 compared with 2005. In its BR1, Malta provided a graph illustrating the projected emissions covered by the ESD and reported that the PaMs for sectors not covered under the EU ETS are expected to be sufficient to enable Malta to reach its ESD target. The ERT commends Malta for providing this information. However, the ERT noted that Malta did not provide transparent information regarding which scenario projection the graph refers to. The ERT considers that provision of more information on the projection for sectors not covered by the EU ETS could improve the transparency of Malta's reporting.

#### **1. Mitigation actions and their effects**

22. Malta has provided in its BR1 and CTF table 3 well-organized information on its package of mitigation actions introduced to achieve its target. The BR1 provided information on mitigation actions organized by sector and by gas. A detailed review of the reported information is provided in chapter II.B of the IDR/NC6.

23. The ERT noted that the majority of PaMs are related to the energy sector, which is consistent with the dominance of this sector in the emissions profile. The key PaMs are related to the reduction of emissions from the two electricity generation plants in Malta included in the EU ETS and to the promotion of renewable energy, in particular wind and solar. Many of the reported PaMs have potential synergies or overlaps with other PaMs. In particular, the ERT noted that a suite of both generation- and demand-side measures are in place or have been adopted. All measures are implemented at the national level due to the administrative set-up of Malta. Table 2 provides a concise summary of the key mitigation actions implemented by Malta to achieve its target.

24. The ERT noted that several PaMs have an impact on both emissions included and not included in the EU ETS. The ERT noted that reporting of the effects of PaMs for the

EU ETS sector and for sectors not covered under the EU ETS separately could improve the transparency of information and enable an assessment by the ERT of the Party's progress towards its emission reduction target.

Table 2  
**Summary of information on mitigation actions reported by Malta**

<i>Sectors affected</i>	<i>List of key mitigation actions</i>	<i>Estimate of mitigation impact (kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq)</i>
<b><i>Policy framework and cross-sectoral measures</i></b>	European Union Emissions Trading System and European Union effort-sharing decision	NR
<b><i>Energy</i></b>	National Energy Policy	NR
Energy supply	Changes in plant loading of oil-fired Marsa power station (for 2008–2015) and complete shutdown of the station thereafter, to comply with the derogation under the European Union directive on large combustion plants (2001/80/EC); consequent installation of new capacity and a connection to Italian electricity grid	1 152
	Conversion of oil-fired electricity generation plants in Delimara power station to natural gas and installation of new natural gas-fired generation capacity (2018)	1 527
Renewable energy	Promotion of on-shore wind farms through development of guidelines and provision of grants	17
	Promotion of off-shore wind farms	99
	Incentives for uptake of photovoltaic systems through grants and a feed-in tariff	21
Energy efficiency	Energy saving measures in government-owned Water Services Corporation	19
	Support for energy efficiency in industry and small and medium sized enterprises	13
Residential and commercial sectors	Intelligent metering	11
	Promotion of solar water heaters	8
<b><i>Transport</i></b>	Biofuel substitution obligation	54
	Promotion of transport modal shift through public transport reform	40
<b><i>Industrial sectors</i></b>	Implementation of European Union regulation on fluorinated gases	128
<b><i>Agriculture</i></b>	Nitrates Action Programme	33
<b><i>Forestry</i></b>	Afforestation	7
<b><i>Waste management</i></b>	Management of closed and operational landfills	34
	New mechanical–biological treatment plants	16

*Note:* The mitigation impact estimates given for some measures are avoided emissions in carbon dioxide equivalent for 2020.

*Abbreviation:* NR = not reported.

25. In its BR1, Malta did not provide any information on changes in its domestic institutional arrangements, including institutional, legal, administrative and procedural arrangements used for domestic compliance, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and evaluation of the progress towards its target. Noting that the NC6 submitted in conjunction with the BR1 was the first NC submitted by Malta as an Annex I Party, the ERT recommends that Malta provide, in the next BR, information on any changes in its domestic institutional arrangements, including institutional, legal, administrative and procedural arrangements used for domestic compliance, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and evaluation of the progress towards its target.

26. In its BR1, Malta did not report on the assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures. The ERT encourages Malta to provide, to the extent possible, detailed information on the assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures in its next BR.

**2. Estimates of emission reductions and removals and the use of units from the market-based mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry**

27. Malta reported in its BR1 and CTF table 4 on its plans to use units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention and on the contribution from LULUCF. Malta reported in its BR1 that its target excludes LULUCF and explained that it has not yet determined its potential participation in, and use of, units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention. Table 3 illustrates how Malta reported – in its BR1 and during the review – on the use of units from market-based mechanisms and LULUCF to achieve its target.

Table 3

**Summary information on the use of units from market-based mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry as part of the reporting on the progress made towards achievement of the target by Malta**

Year	<i>Emissions excluding LULUCF</i>	<i>LULUCF<sup>a</sup> emissions/removals</i>	<i>Emissions including LULUCF<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Use of units from the market-based mechanisms<sup>b</sup></i>
	<i>(kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq)</i>	<i>(kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq)</i>	<i>(kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq)</i>	<i>(kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq)</i>
Base year (1990)	2 006.56	NA	NA	NA
2010	2 997.92	NA	NA	NA
2011	3 021.19	NA	NA	NA
2012	NR	NA	NA	NA

*Abbreviations:* LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry, NA = not applicable, NR = not reported.

<sup>a</sup> In common tabular format table 4, Malta reported a contribution from the LULUCF sector of –56.54 kt carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub> eq) in 1990 and –59.67 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2010 as part of the information on progress towards the target. The expert review team did not include these values in the above table as Malta is a member State of the European Union, which has a joint commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20 per cent by 2020 compared with 1990 that does not include emissions/removals from LULUCF.

<sup>b</sup> Malta did not have a quantified emission reduction commitment for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2008–2012) and therefore the use of units from market-based mechanisms during that period is not applicable for Malta.



### 3. Projections

28. Malta has provided in its BR1 and CTF tables 5 and 6 comprehensive and well-organized information on its updated projections for 2020 and 2030. A detailed review of the reported information is provided in chapter II.C of the IDR/NC6.

29. In its BR1, Malta did not provide information on the changes since the previous NC in the methodologies used for the preparation of projections. The ERT noted that this reporting requirement is not applicable for Malta, as the NC submitted by Malta in conjunction with the BR1 was the first NC of Malta as an Annex I Party.

30. The ERT noted that Malta did not report sectoral emissions for 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005 in CTF tables 6(a)–(c). The ERT also noted that the sum of projected sectoral emissions reported in CTF tables 6(a)–(c) exceed total reported emissions. During the review, Malta explained that the discrepancy between the sum of projected sectoral emissions and total reported emissions occurred because the emissions reported in the energy sector also include emissions which are reported in other sectors, such as transport. The Party also indicated that in view of the clarifications received from the ERT regarding entry of emission values for the energy sector and the transport sector, the completion of tables 6(a)–(c) would, in future submissions, be revised accordingly. The ERT welcomes this planned improvement and recommends that Malta fill in information for all years in CTF tables 6(a)–(c) and avoid double-counting in sectoral emissions in its next BR to improve transparency of its reporting.

31. The ERT noted information reported by Malta on projected emission trends by 2020 and 2030. The projected emissions by 2020 are 94.5 and 9.0 per cent above the 1990 level under the ‘without measures’ and ‘with measures’ scenarios, respectively, and 13.5 per cent below under the ‘with additional measures’ scenario. Under the ESD, Malta has a national target to limit the growth of emissions to 5 per cent by 2020 compared with 2005. In the BR1, Malta provided projected emissions for the sectors covered by the ESD (figure V-3 in the BR1), which indicate that Malta is in a position to meet its national target under the ESD. The ERT welcomed the presentation of a separate projection for emissions covered by the ESD. However, the ERT considers that further information on this projection, in particular regarding which PaMs (implemented, adopted and planned) it includes, could improve the transparency of Malta’s reporting and enable an assessment by the ERT of the Party’s progress towards its emission reduction target.

### D. Provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties

32. Malta is not a Party included in Annex II to the Convention and is therefore not obliged to adopt measures and fulfil obligations as defined in Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, of the Convention. However, its BR1 and CTF tables do include some relevant information, and additional information was provided during the review. The ERT assessed this information and its findings are indicated in this report. The ERT commends Malta for reporting the information.

#### 1. Provision of financial support to developing country Parties

33. In its BR1 and CTF tables 7 and 7(b), Malta reported information on the provision of financial support under the Convention. In particular, it reported on financial resources provided through bilateral and regional channels in 2011 and 2012 under the fast-start finance programme.

34. The ERT noted that the information provided by Malta in its BR1 lacked an explanation of the trends of the flows of financial resources through bilateral channels in terms of the priority areas and priority countries. During the review, Malta provided additional information in terms of the processes followed to select the projects receiving a grant, and the kinds of projects that were eligible to apply for a grant under Malta’s calls in 2011 and 2012. The ERT considers that further elaboration on the processes and priorities to assign financial resources for climate change related projects in the next BR could improve the transparency of Malta’s reporting.

35. In its BR1, Malta reported on projects it funded bilaterally for the years 2011 and 2012 in the areas of mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting issues to support projects in developing countries. Malta’s funding included activities undertaken in African countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania) and Asian countries (India, Philippines), mostly on water management and sanitation and on promoting the implementation of projects to introduce renewable energy sources. Most of the projects funded and resources allocated in 2011 by Malta comprised both mitigation and adaptation measures, as did nearly half of the projects funded and resources allocated in 2012. The other half of the projects funded and resources allocated in 2012 comprised mostly adaptation measures only. Table 4 summarizes the information reported by Malta on its provision of financial support.

Table 4  
**Summary of information on provision of financial support in 2011–2012**  
 (United States dollars)

<i>Allocation channel of public financial support</i>	<i>Years of disbursement</i>	
	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Climate-specific contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels: fast-start finance	405 510	405 609

**2. Approach used to track support provided**

36. The ERT noted that the information provided by Malta in its BR1 lacked an explanation of the tools used for tracking the flows of financial resources provided by Malta and their associated delivery mechanisms. During the review, Malta provided additional information, elaborating on how it ensured all the funds had been transferred to the beneficiary organizations that received grants under Malta’s calls in 2011 and 2012 and on the institutional and legal arrangements, mechanisms and indicators used to track expenditure of allocated funds and physical completion of the projects funded by Malta. The ERT considers that further elaboration in the next BR on the processes for tracking the flows of financial resources provided by Malta for climate change related projects in developing countries and on the delivery mechanisms and indicators used for tracking completion of the projects could improve the transparency of Malta’s reporting.

**III. Conclusions**

37. The ERT conducted a technical review of the information reported in the BR1 and CTF tables of Malta in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs. The ERT concludes that the BR1 and CTF tables provide a good overview of information on emissions and removals related to the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target, a description of the target, progress made by Malta to achieve its target, and provision of support to developing country Parties. During the review, Malta provided additional information on, in particular, its mitigation actions and provision of support to developing

country Parties. Malta also submitted revised CTF tables in order to improve its reporting of the description of its target and progress towards the target. The ERT noted that because the NC6 Malta submitted in conjunction with the BR1 was the first NC submitted as an Annex I Party, some reporting elements described in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs referring to changes since the previous NC are not applicable to the Party. Some of the recommendations formulated by the ERT are provided considering that those reporting requirements will be applicable to Malta for its next BR.

38. Malta's emissions and removals related to the target for 2011 were estimated to be 50.6 per cent above its 1990 level excluding LULUCF. Emission increases to 2007 were due to energy industries and transport. Emissions since 2007 have shown a relatively flat trend.

39. In its BR1, Malta reported a description of its target, including associated conditions and assumptions. Malta has committed to the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent of GHG emissions compared with the 1990 level by 2020. The target for the EU and its member States is formalized in the EU's climate and energy package legislation, which includes the EU ETS and the ESD. Emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector are not included in the quantified economy-wide target.

40. Emissions that fall under the EU ETS contribute to the EU-wide EU ETS target of a 21 per cent reduction by 2020 compared with 2005. For the sectors not covered by the EU ETS (excluding LULUCF), the EU-wide target of a 20 per cent emission reduction in 2020 compared with the base year has been translated into a target for Malta to limit growth of emissions to 5 per cent by 2020 compared with 2005.

41. The ERT noted information reported by Malta on projected emission trends by 2020 and 2030. The projected emissions by 2020 are 94.5 and 9.0 per cent above the 1990 level under the 'without measures' and 'with measures' scenarios, respectively, and 13.5 per cent below under the 'with additional measures' scenario. In its BR1, Malta also provided projected emissions in the sectors covered by the ESD indicating that the PaMs for sectors outside the EU ETS are expected to be sufficient to enable Malta to reach its ESD target. The ERT welcomed the presentation of a separate projection for emissions covered by the ESD but considered that further information on this projection, in particular regarding which PaMs (implemented, adopted planned) it includes, could improve the transparency of reporting and enable an assessment by the ERT of the Party's progress towards its emission reduction target.

42. Malta reported information on its mitigation actions implemented and planned. The key PaMs are related to the reduction of emissions from the two electricity generation plants in Malta included in the EU ETS and to the promotion of renewable energy, in particular wind and solar. In the sectors not covered by the EU ETS, the greatest emission reductions are expected to be achieved in the transport and industrial processes sectors.

43. Malta reported on projects it funded as fast-start finance in 2011 and 2012 (USD 405,510 and USD 405,609, respectively). Malta's funding included activities undertaken in African countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania) and Asian countries (India, Philippines), mostly on water management and sanitation and on promoting the implementation of projects to introduce renewable energy sources. Most of the projects funded and resources allocated in 2011 by Malta comprised both mitigation and adaptation measures, as did nearly half of the projects funded and resources allocated in 2012. The other half of the projects funded and resources allocated in 2012 comprised mostly adaptation measures only.

44. In the course of the review, the ERT formulated several recommendations relating to the timeliness, completeness and transparency of Malta's reporting under the Convention. The key recommendations<sup>3</sup> are that Malta:

- (a) Report its next BR in a timely manner, based on the date agreed by Parties;
- (b) Improve the completeness of reporting by including in the next BR the following information:
  - (i) National inventory arrangements and changes therein;
  - (ii) Changes in its domestic institutional arrangements, including institutional, legal, administrative and procedural arrangements used for domestic compliance, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and evaluation of the progress towards its target;
- (c) Improve the transparency of reporting, in the next BR by:
  - (i) Including emissions data for all years indicated in CTF tables 6(a)–(c);
  - (ii) Ensuring that no double-counting occurs in projected sectoral emissions reported in CTF tables 6(a)–(c).

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<sup>3</sup> The recommendations are given in full in the relevant sections of this report.

## Annex

### Documents and information used during the review

#### A. Reference documents

“UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties”. Annex to decision 2/CP.17.

Available at <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=4>>.

“Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention”. Annex to decision 23/CP.19. Available at <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a02.pdf#page=20>>.

FCCC/ARR/2013/MLT. Report of the individual review of the inventory submission of Malta submitted in 2013. Available at <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/arr/mlt.pdf>>.

Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth National Communication of Malta. Available at <[https://unfccc.int/files/national\\_reports/annex\\_i\\_natcom/submitted\\_natcom/application/pdf/mlt\\_nc3,4,5,6.pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/application/pdf/mlt_nc3,4,5,6.pdf)>.

First biennial report of Malta. Available at <[https://unfccc.int/national\\_reports/biennial\\_reports\\_and\\_iar/submitted\\_biennial\\_reports/items/7550.php](https://unfccc.int/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/submitted_biennial_reports/items/7550.php)>.

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2014 GHG inventory submission of Malta. Available at <[https://unfccc.int/national\\_reports/annex\\_i\\_ghg\\_inventories/national\\_inventories\\_submissions/items/8108.php](https://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/8108.php)>.

#### B. Additional information provided by the Party

Responses to questions during the review were received from Mr. Saviour Vassallo (Malta Resources Authority), including additional material on policies and measures, greenhouse gas projections and recent climate policy developments in Malta. The following documents<sup>1</sup> were also provided by Malta:

Malta Resources Authority. 2013. *Malta's Biennial Report on Policies and Measures and Projected Greenhouse Gas Emissions. 2013. Submitted Pursuant to Article 3(2) of Decision 280/2004/EC Concerning a Mechanism for Monitoring Community Greenhouse Gas Emissions and for Implementing the Kyoto Protocol and the Related Implementing Provisions of Decision 2005/166/EC.*

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<sup>1</sup> Reproduced as received from the Party.

Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs. 2009. *National Strategy for Policy and Abatement Measures Relating to the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions*.

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