

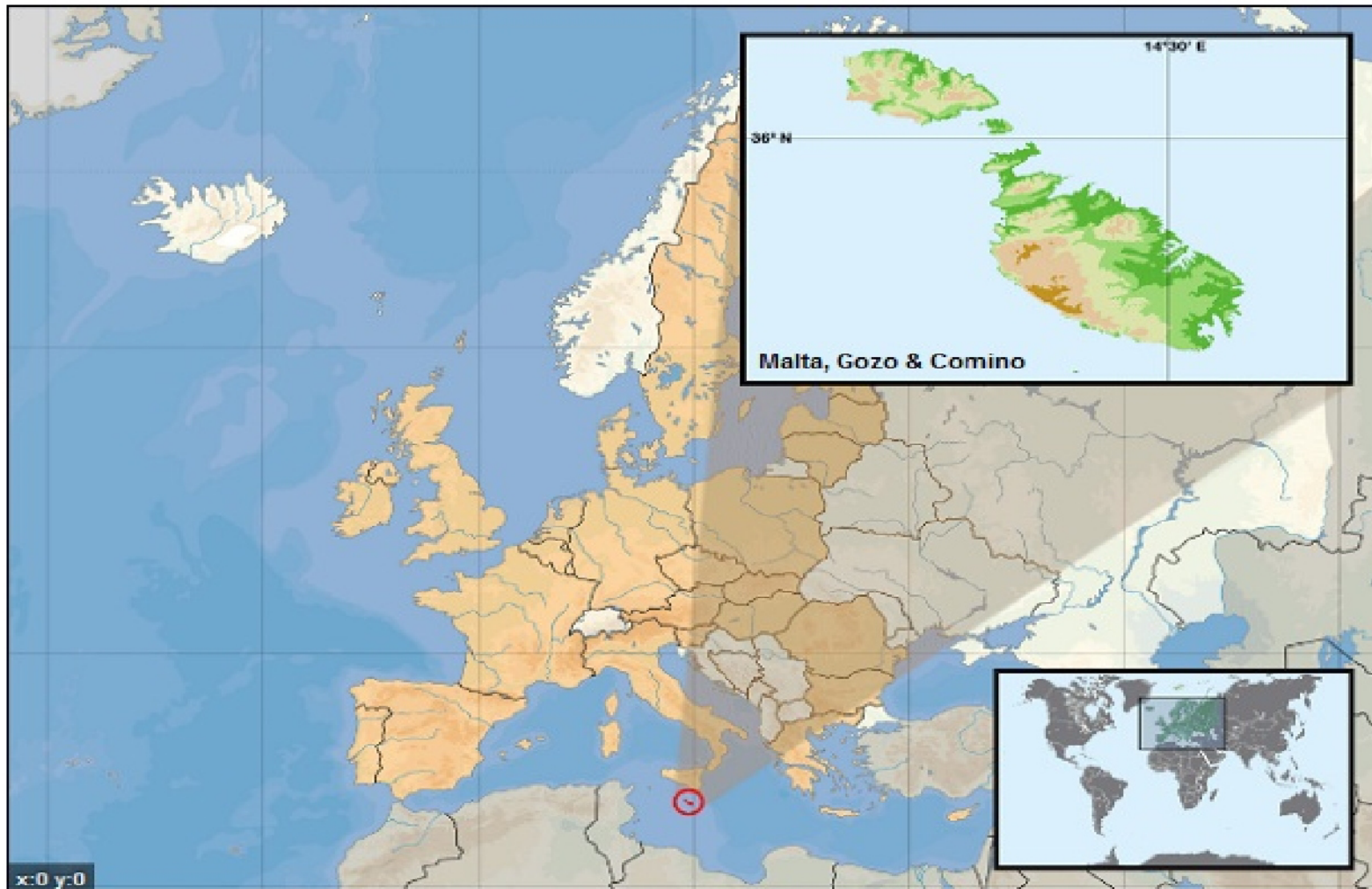


# Republic of Malta

Ministry for Sustainable Development,  
the Environment and Climate Change

*Multilateral Assessment - SBI 45, November 2016 -  
Marrakech*

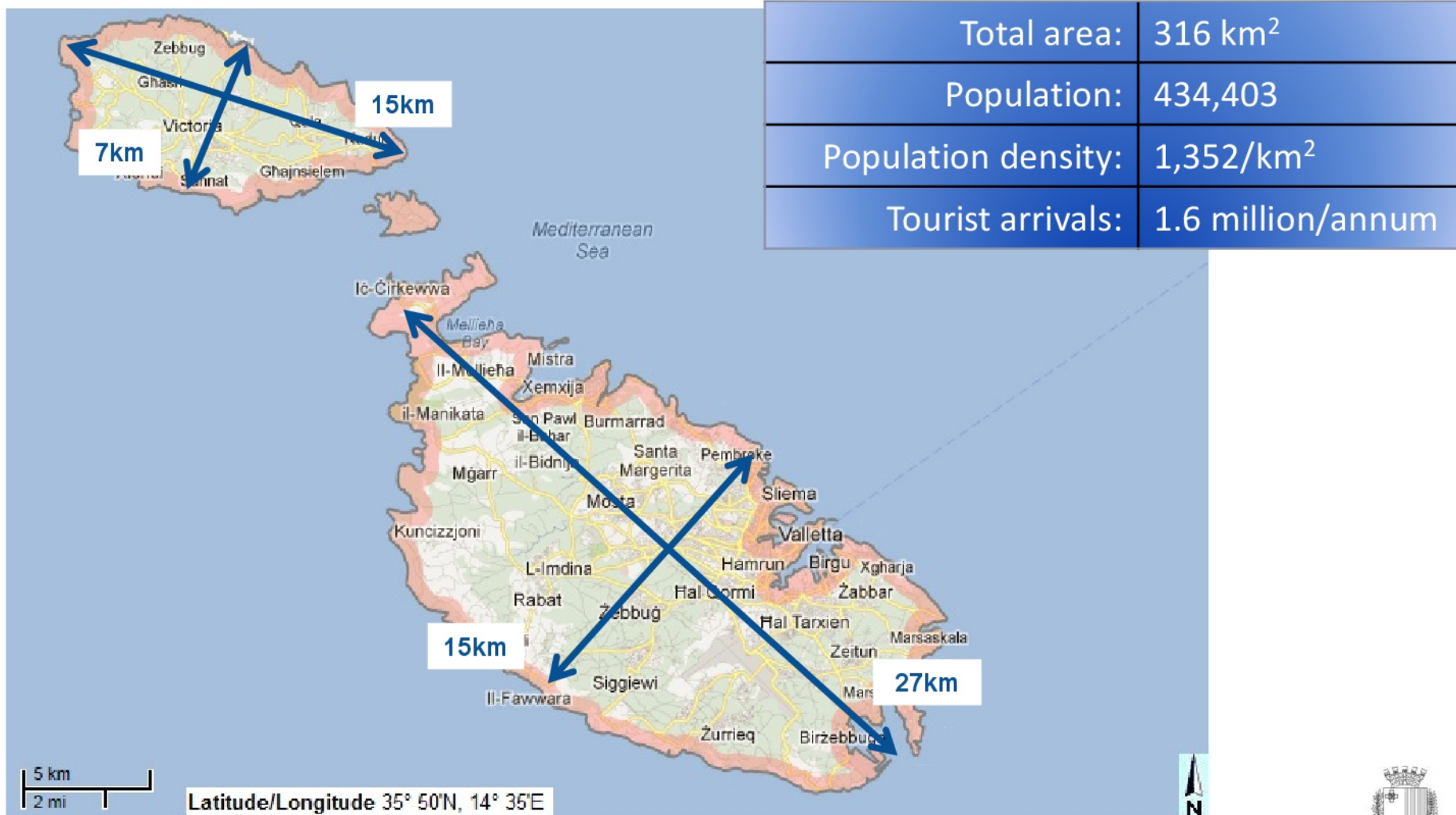
# National Circumstances (1)



Picture Source; <http://maltaproperty.com.mt/where-is-malta/>



# National Circumstances (2)



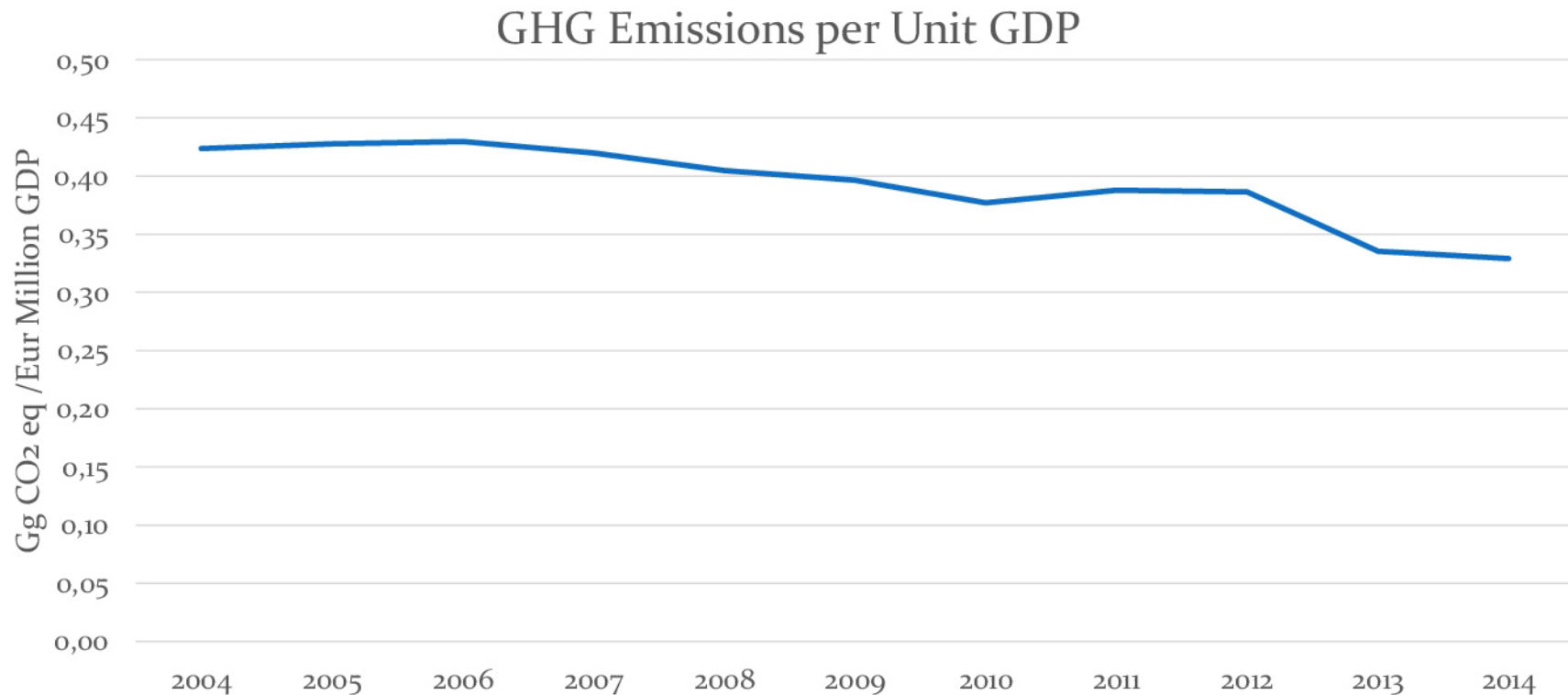
# National Circumstances (3)

- Geographical conditions:
  - Small island state;
  - Isolated in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea;
  - Transport of goods and passengers to and from the Island can only be realised through aviation and maritime services.
- Energy sources:
  - Highly dependent on oil and gas imports;
  - Electricity imports through interconnection with Europe via Sicily.
  - RES has tripled from 2012, particularly from PVs (25GwH-104Gwh)
- Spatial constraints and unfavourable economies of scale are limiting factors:
  - Limited potential for RES due to size and extent of built up area;
  - Projects restricted to be 'small-scale' – issues with financial/economic feasibility.
- Major impact on population and resources (including energy, mobility): tourism (important contributor to GDP) and immigration.



# National Circumstances (4)

## Trend in Emissions Intensity



A decrease of 22% is observed in emissions intensity throughout the time period 2004 – 2014

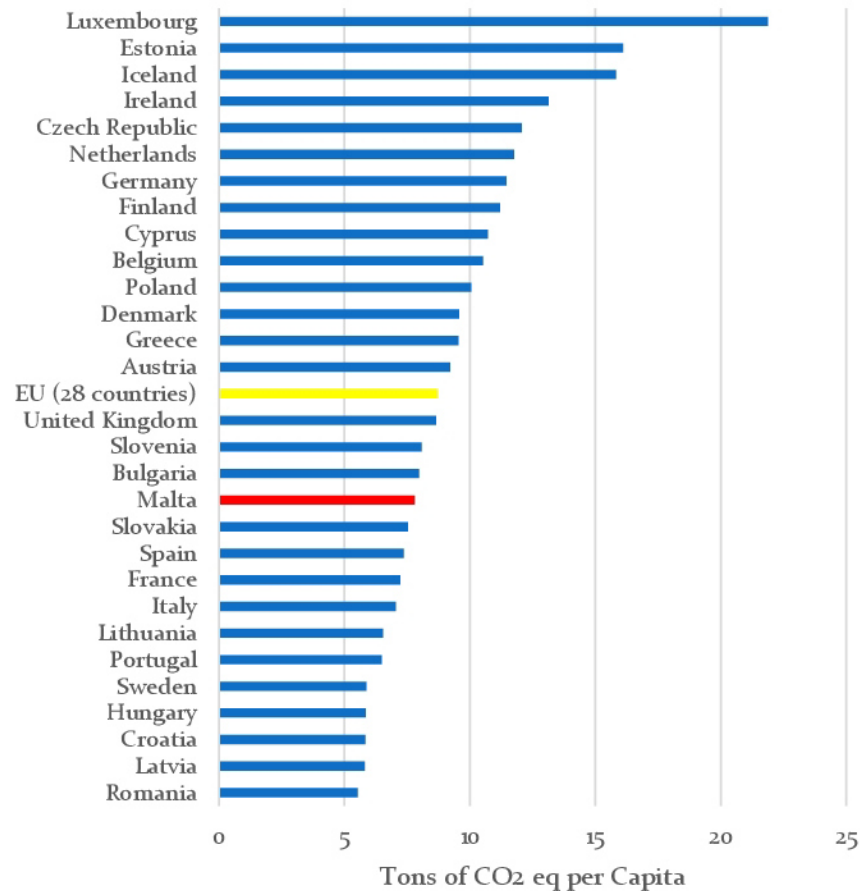
Source: EEA, Eurostat, 2016



# National Circumstances (5)

## Trend in per capita emissions

GHG Emissions per capita (2014)



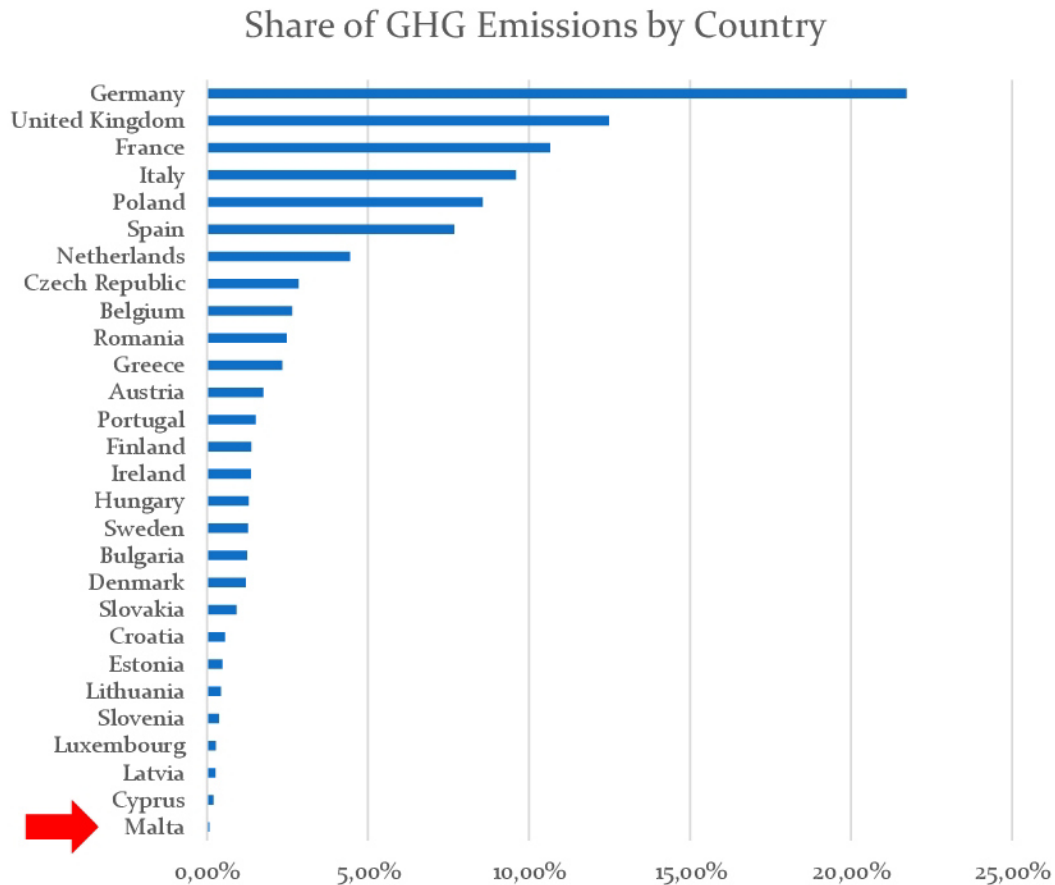
Malta's GHGs/capita in **2014** stood at **7.8 t CO<sub>2</sub> eq/cap.**

It is below EU-28 Average.

It is the same level as in 2000.



# National Circumstances (6)



Malta	EU-28
3.3 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	4 461.4 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.

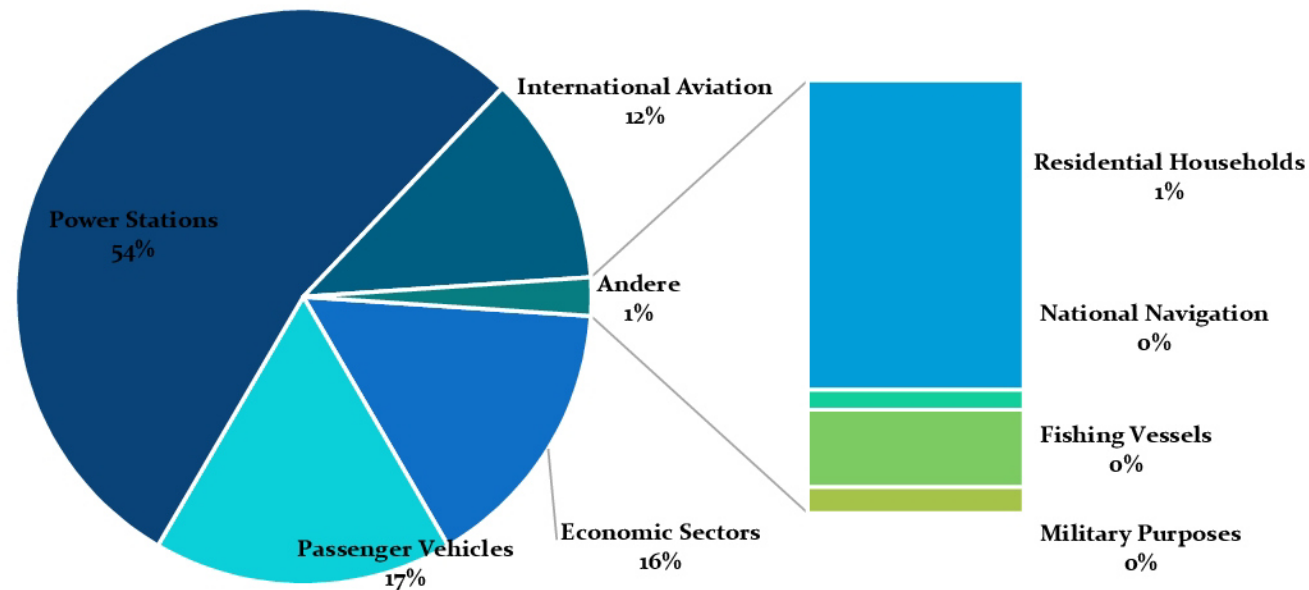
Malta's GHG emissions are :

- 0.07% of the total EU emissions (2014 figures);
- 0.01% of total Annex I emissions (2012 figures).



# National Circumstances (7)

## Sectoral Fuel Consumption



	TJ
1990	31,788
1991	32,739
1992	32,851
1993	38,761
1994	36,915
1995	36,098
1996	33,848
1997	40,742
1998	35,140
1999	35,807
2000	35,373
2001	39,140
2002	36,860
2003	40,663
2004	41,228
2005	40,819
2006	39,512
2007	41,030
2008	43,148
2009	39,623
2010	40,787
2011	42,083
2012	43,422
2013	39,326
2014	39,292
2015	27,279

- Decrease of 33% in Energy Use in 2015 as compared to 2010. Mainly due to the use of the interconnector.

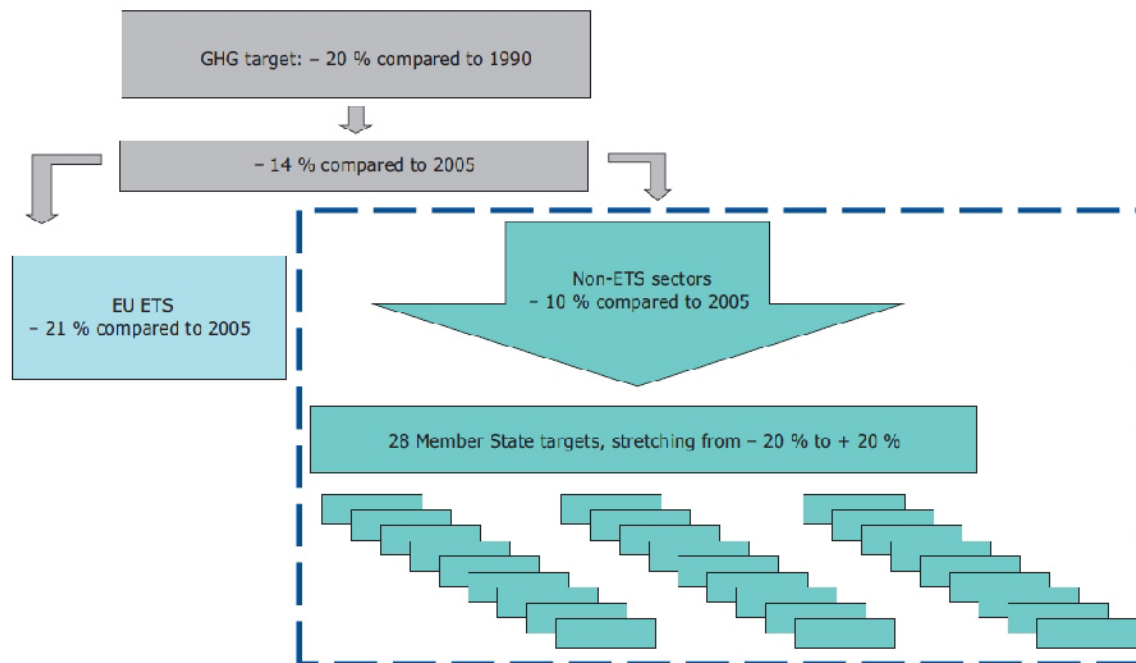




# EU's Commitment

Pledge under the Convention for EU and its Member States:

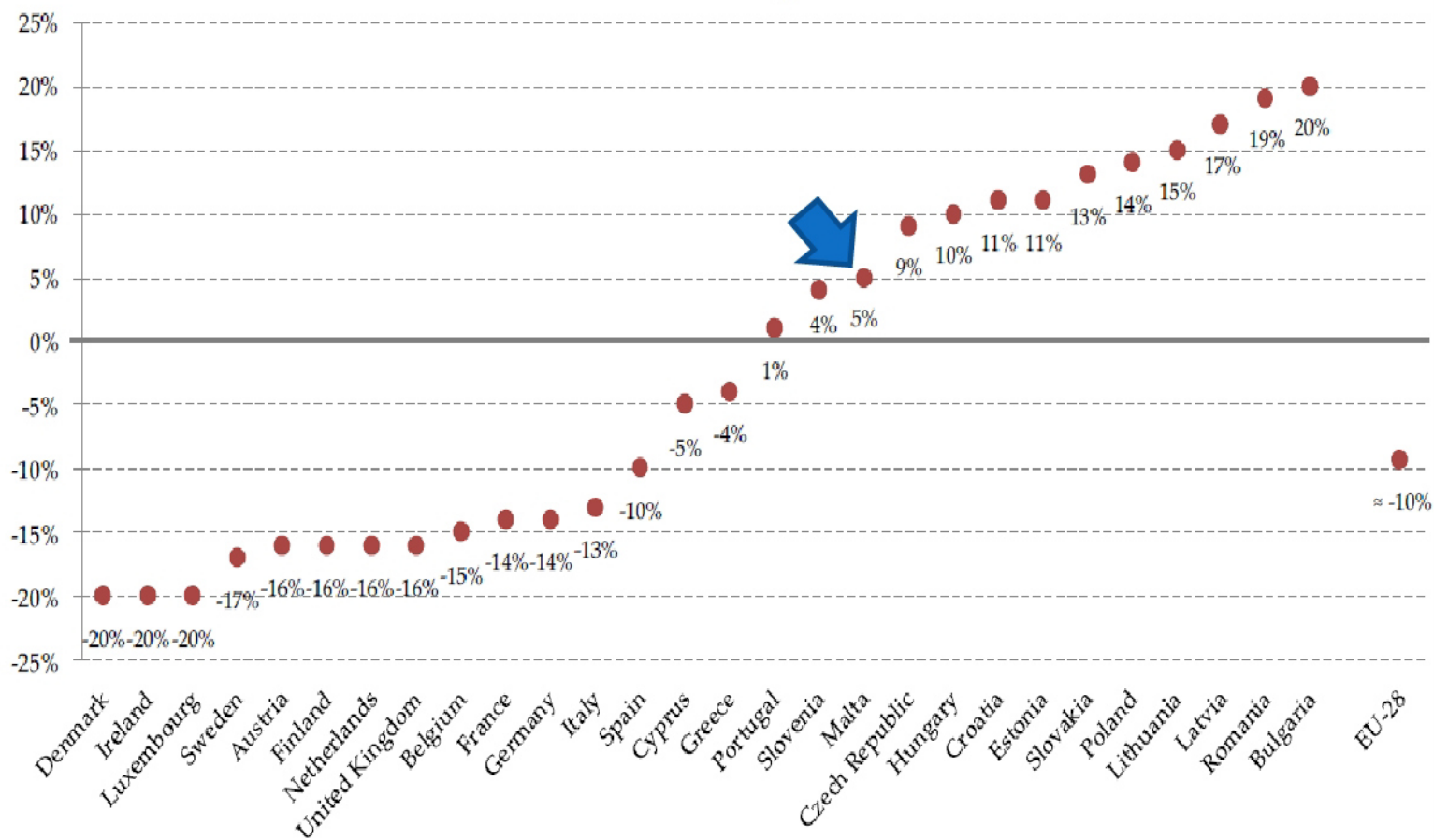
- Unconditional quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20% by 2020, compared to 1990 levels;
- To be jointly fulfilled by the EU and its Member States.



The 2020 Climate and Energy Package: for non-ETS emissions, the overall reduction effort is distributed as individual quantified emission limitation/reduction targets for Member States.

# Malta's Commitment – Non-ETS (1)

2020 Member States targets (as a % of 2005 emissions)



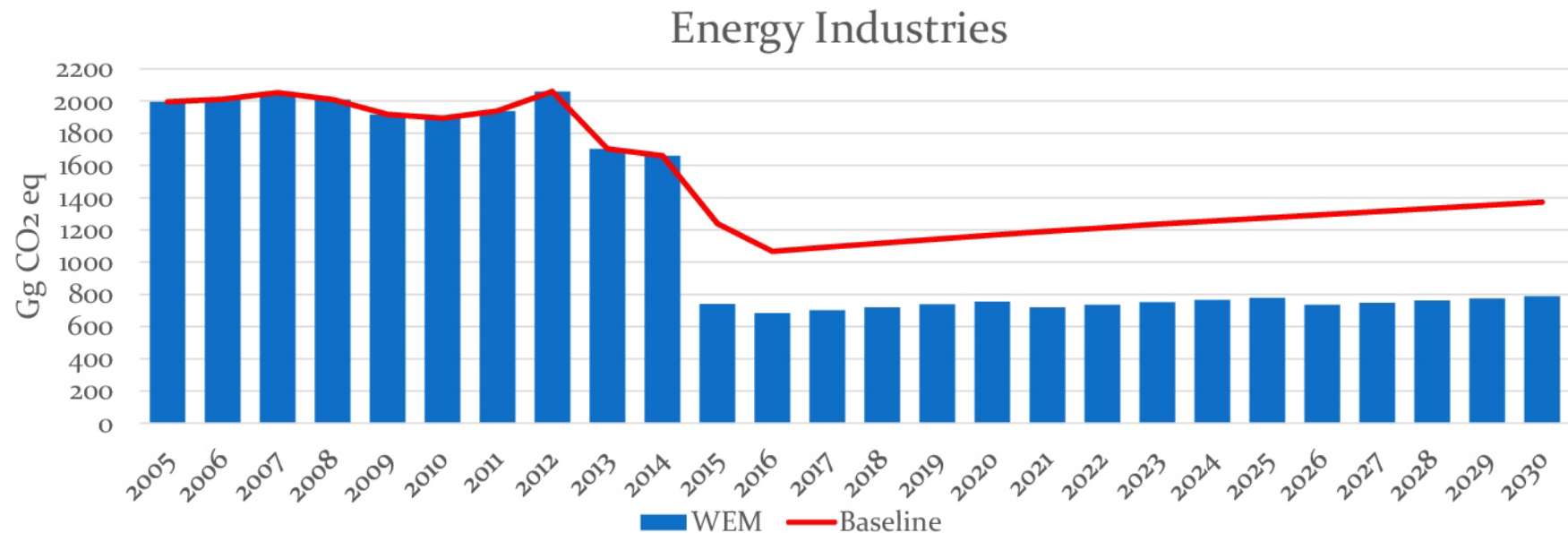
# Malta's Commitment – Non-ETS (2)

<b>Base Year</b>	2005
<b>Target Year</b>	2020
<b>Emission target</b>	+5%
<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>	Energy (excl. ETS), IPPU, Waste, Agriculture
<b>LULUCF</b>	Excluded

Emissions falling under the non-ETS target comprise 44% of Malta's total national GHG emissions (in 2014).



# Emission reduction activities – ETS



- EU ETS in Malta covers electricity generation plants (and international aviation).
- Policies and Measures in electricity generation:
  - Installation of new and efficient energy generating capacity to replace inefficient plant;
  - Submarine electrical connection to European grid;
  - Switch to the use of natural gas instead of Heavy Fuel Oil;
  - Energy demand efficiency measures & Small-Scale PVs.

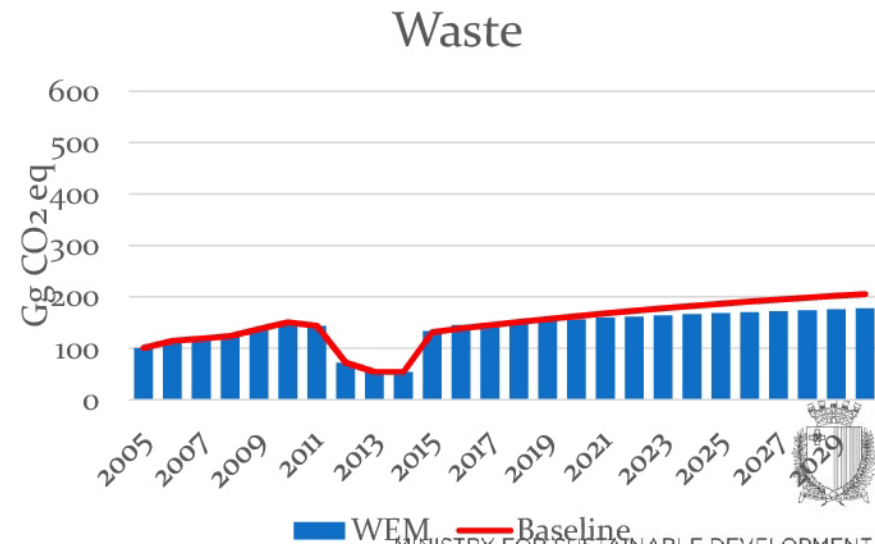
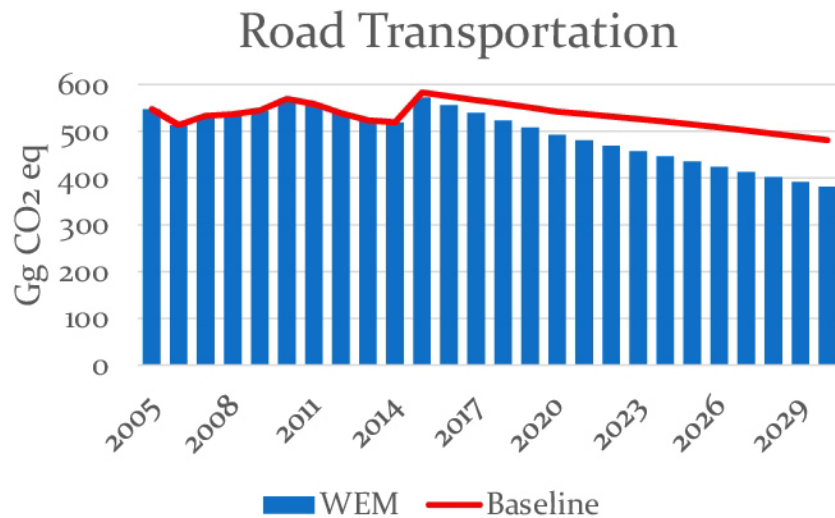
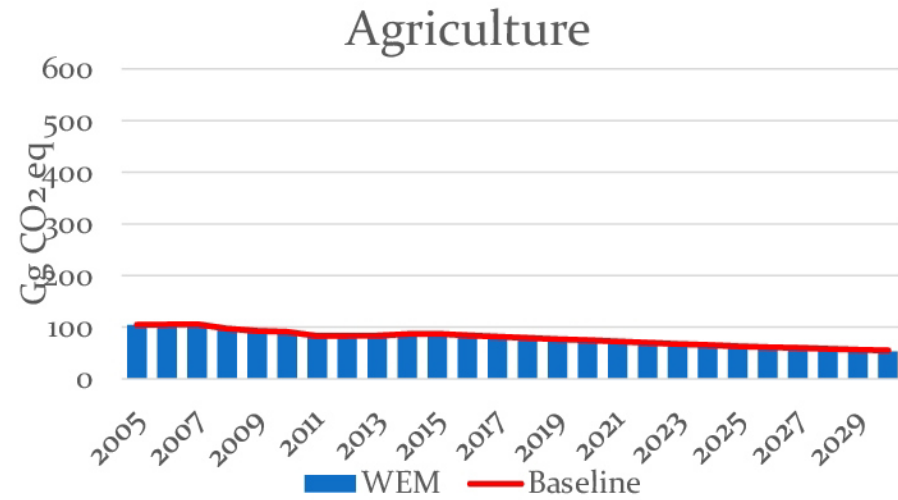
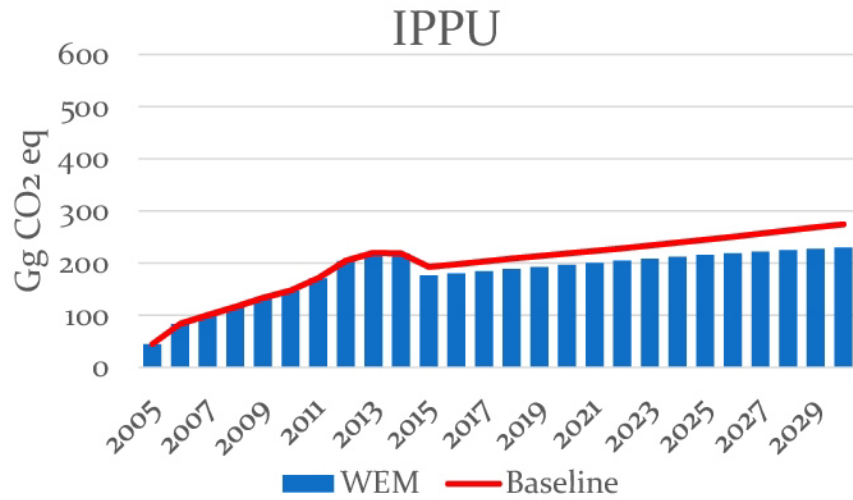


# Emission reduction activities – Non-ETS

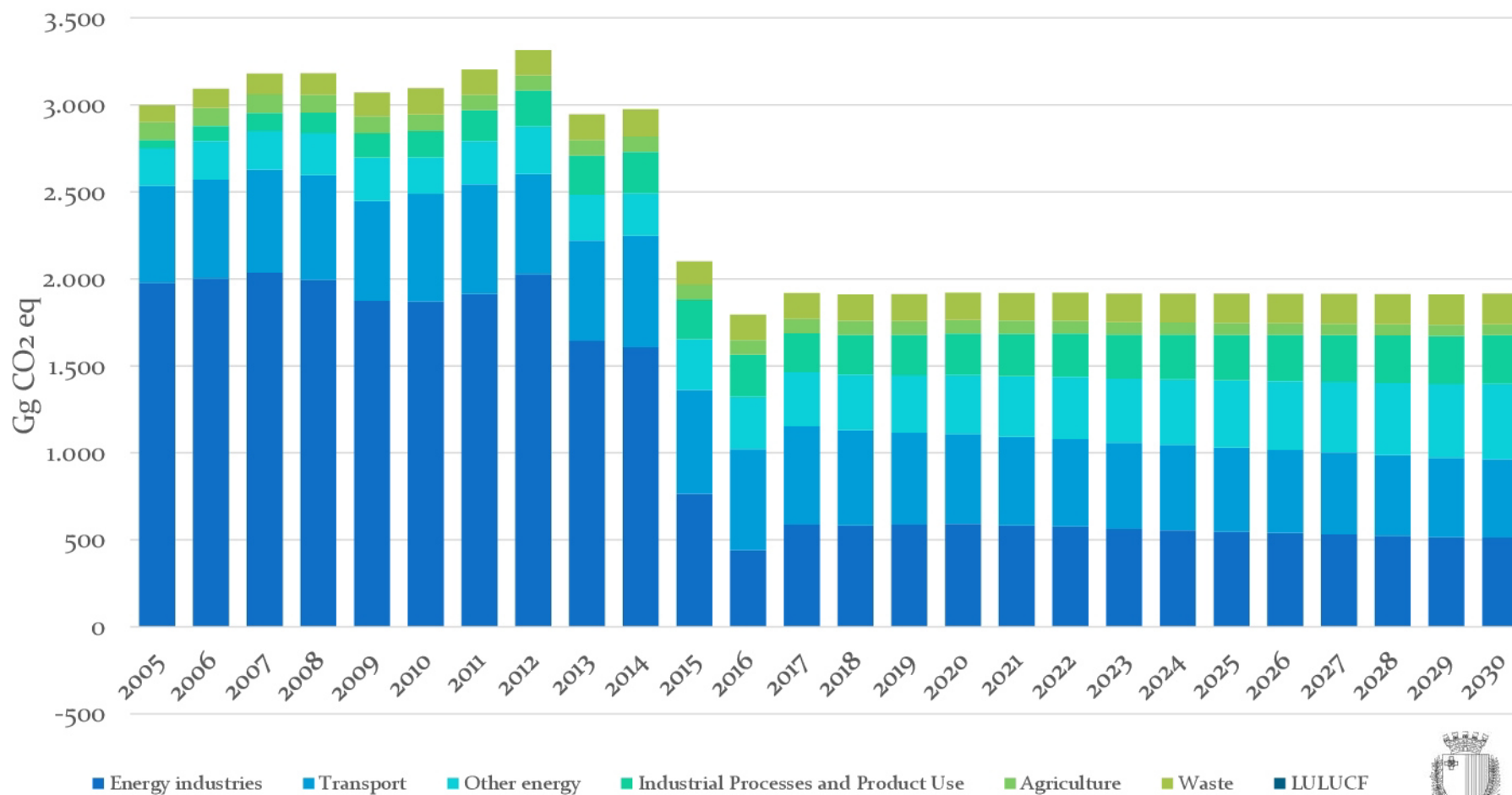
- Policies and Measures in the non-ETS sectors include:
  - Introduction of Autogas;
  - Promotion of the use of biodiesel;
  - Public transport reform and modal shift;
  - Promotion of the use of electric vehicles;
  - Modernisation of agricultural holdings;
  - Nitrates action programme;
  - Capping and extraction of gases from managed landfills;
  - Biological treatment plants;
  - Wastewater treatment plants.



# Progress towards non-ETS target (1)



# Overall reduction pathway



## Folie 15

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### CQ6

This chart represents latest data = NIR 2016 + (PAMs2016). The profile is very similar to the chart before, with these differences: i. emissions up to 2015 are higher, ii. projected emissions are similar in quantity but in this chart, there is less contribution from Energy Industries, and therefore more emissions projected are due to non-ETS sectors.

Claire Qoul; 03.11.2016





Thank You