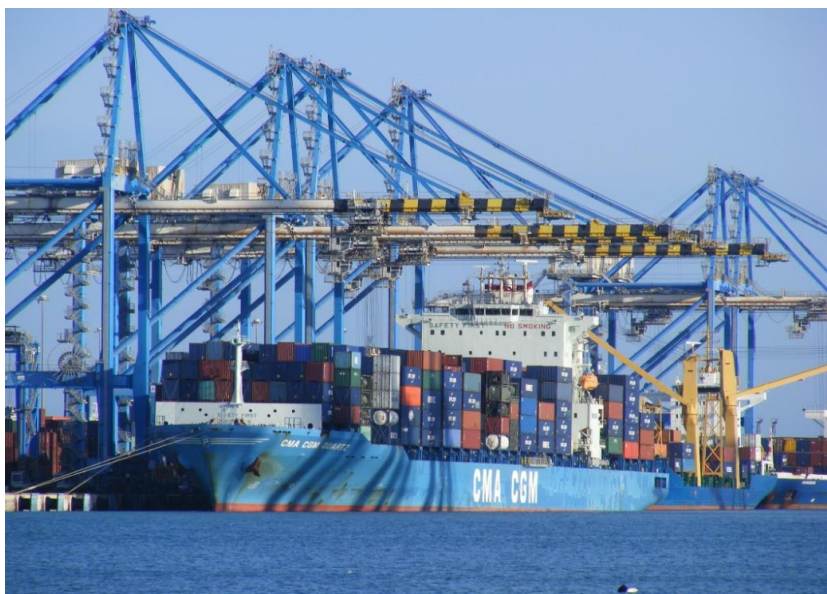
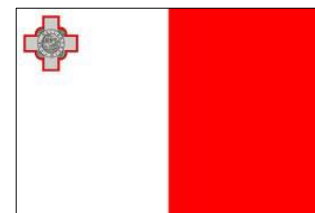


MALTA

Country at a glance

- Population: 0.4 million (2010) [1]
- Total area: 316 sq. km [2]
- Carbon emissions per capita: 5.92 metric tons (2010) [3]
- Energy consumption per capita: 23.4 MWh (2010) [4]
- Percentage of global carbon emissions: 0.01% (2010) [3]



Marsaxlokk Port: Largest freeport of EU in Malta

This large freeport is located at the crossroads of some of the world's greatest shipping routes and in the heart of the Europe, Africa and Asia's Middle East triangle. Besides handling container traffic, it is a major oil tanking facility.

40560 Gross Tonnage. CMA CGM Quartz by Felix O. Permission Under CC BY-SA 2.0 commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:CMA_CGM_Quartz_at_Malta_Freeport_-_IMO_9385611_(5518391480).jpg

Table 1 Breakdown of energy use, electricity and heat generation, 2010

	Primary energy sourced within country		Energy imports minus exports	Primary energy used within the country ^(a)			Electricity Generation ^(b)		Heat Generation ^(c)		
	unit	ktoe		%	ktoe	GWh	%	GWh	%	GWh	%
Coal, including brown coal & peat		24,646	37	0	14,651	170,393	25	19,687	21	0	0
Oil fuels		16,030	24	2,852	18,982	220,764	32	4,009	4	0	0
Natural gas		8,122	12	0	8,122	94,454	14	43,602	46	0	0
Nuclear		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydroelectric		2,369	4	0	2,369	27,555	4	27,550	29	0	0
Biofuels and waste		14,707	22	0	14,707	171,046	25	55	0	0	0
Solar photovoltaics		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar thermal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tide, wave and ocean		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wind		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geothermal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity (imported)		0	0	399	399	4,636	1	0	0	0	0
Sub total Renewables		17,077	26	0	17,077	198,601	29	27,605	29	0	0
Totals		65,874	100	3,251	59,230	688,849	100	94,903	100	0	0

Source: Based on World Energy Statistics and Balances Database 2012, "World Energy Balances." © OECD/IEA, 2012.

Notes:

Standard conversion used is 1 ktoe = 11.63 GWh

(a) Sum of energy sourced within country, energy imports minus exports, international marine and aviation bunkers and stock change flows.

(b) Includes all electricity generation, including any exported.

(c) Does not include electrical heating. Includes waste heat recovery from electricity generation plants.

Table 2 Breakdown of transport fuel use, 2010

(in ktoe)	Total transport mix	%	Domestic aviation	Road	%	Rail	Pipeline transport	Domestic navigation	Non-specified (transport)
Oil products	10,144	100	249	9,895	100	0	0	0	0
Total	10,144	100	249	9,895	100	0	0	0	0

Source: Based on World Energy Statistics and Balances Database 2012, "World Energy Balances." © OECD/IEA, 2012.

Stand on climate change

Malta's original status under the UNFCCC was that of a non-Annex I party. Consequently, Malta was not obliged to meet any emissions reduction target under Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol for the First Commitment Period (2008-2012). In 2009 Malta submitted a formal application for an amendment which would insert Malta in the list of Annex I Parties to the Convention. This amendment was accepted by COP-15 in Copenhagen in December 2009 and formally came into force in October 2010. Therefore Malta is currently an Annex I party under the Convention, but does not have an emissions reduction target under the Kyoto Protocol as it is not listed in Annex B.

National climate change programmes

In 2009, the Maltese government adopted a "National Strategy for Policy and Abatement Measures Relating to the Reduction of Greenhouse Gases" containing mitigation measures aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and including the implementation of renewable energy sources, electricity efficiency and conservation. The Government commenced the implementation of these measures, including schemes for the promotion of solar water heaters, photovoltaic panels, and energy saving appliances and energy-saving light-bulbs distributed to each and every household according to the size of the family [5]. At the backdrop of which, the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy was adopted in May 2012 [6].

Malta also adopted its National Renewable Energy Action Plan which has also been submitted to the Commission. Malta's renewable energy options are currently focused on onshore and offshore wind energy, solar photovoltaic and solar thermal energy, as well as energy from waste.

The current National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, developed in line with the Energy Services Directive, envisages end use savings aimed at achieving the stipulated energy savings target of 9% (in final energy consumption).

In 2011, the government also launched The Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for Malta, which focuses on certain sectors vulnerability to climate change and proposes various recommendations to ensure their resilience to its effects.

Malta also has commitments to assist developing States in meeting the challenges of climate change under the Fast-start finance pledge. Malta has made a €800,000 total pledge from 2010 to 2012. Funds are directed towards projects in Africa. The Selected Projects seek to improve environmental living conditions and to create adaptation strategies in African states.

The National Environmental Policy

Malta's National Environment Policy (NEP), adopted in February 2012 is a comprehensive environmental policy covering all environmental sectors and natural resources, including air, waste, water, land, soil, climate, biodiversity, coastal and marine areas, noise, chemicals, and mineral resources [7].

The policy will also implement related measures that are in the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy.

Some notable legislation and sector specific approaches:

The following priority sectors are identified by Malta for climate change adaptation action:

The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (May, 2012) which focuses on various policy areas such as;

- Risks, Financial impacts
- Identifying the Requisite Legal Framework
- Sustainability
- Water Agriculture

- Human health
- Tourism
- Communication and education

Ministries involved in climate change/energy policy making:

Ministries involved	Web links
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	www.foreign.gov.mt/
Ministry of Sustainable Development, the Environment and Climate Change	msdec.gov.mt/en/Pages/mdsec%20main.aspx
Ministry of Energy and Conservation of Water	gov.mt/en/Government/Ministries-Interim-Subsites/MECW/Pages/The-Ministry-Main.aspx
Ministry of Resources and Rural Affairs	www.mrra.gov.mt/
Malta Resources Authority	mra.org.mt/
Malta Environment and Planning Authority	www.mepa.org.mt/home?!=1

Education institutes involved in climate change/energy policy making:

Education Institutes involved	Web links
Islands and Small States Institute, University of Malta	www.um.edu.mt/islands
Institute for European Studies, University of Malta	www.euromesco.net/

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- [5] Introduction to Climate Change. Malta Resources Authority – Government of Malta. Available at: <http://mra.org.mt/climate-change/climate-change-introduction/>
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