

Malta

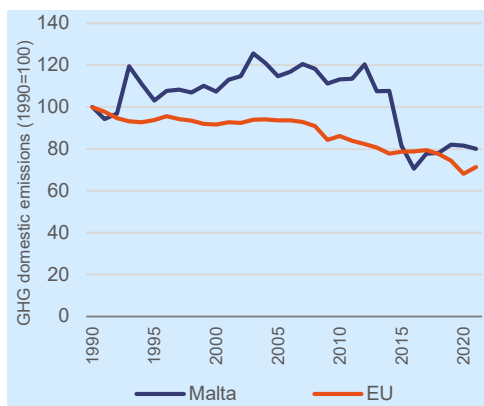
1) Key takeaways

- In 2021, GHG emissions in Malta were 2.3% below 2019 pre-pandemic levels.
- Over the same period, ETS and Effort Sharing emissions increased by 4.3% and decreased by 8.3%, respectively.
- Net GHG emissions (i.e. including LULUCF) in 2021 were 20.0% lower than 1990 levels.
- The LULUCF sector removed 0.00 MtCO₂-eq on average per year from 2013 to 2020, based on accounting.

2) Greenhouse gas emissions



In 2021, approximated domestic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Malta were 2.1 MtCO₂-eq, 1.9% lower compared to 2020 and 2.3% below pre-pandemic levels. Overall, net domestic emissions, including the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector, were 20.0% lower than 1990 levels.



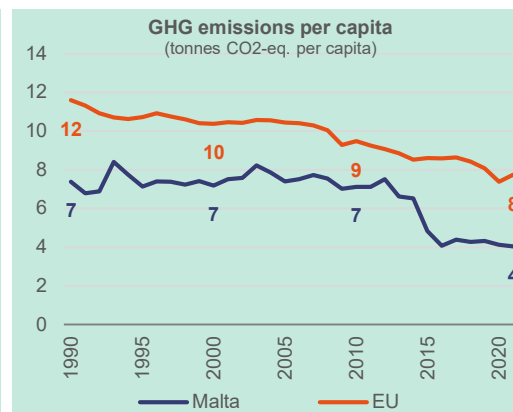
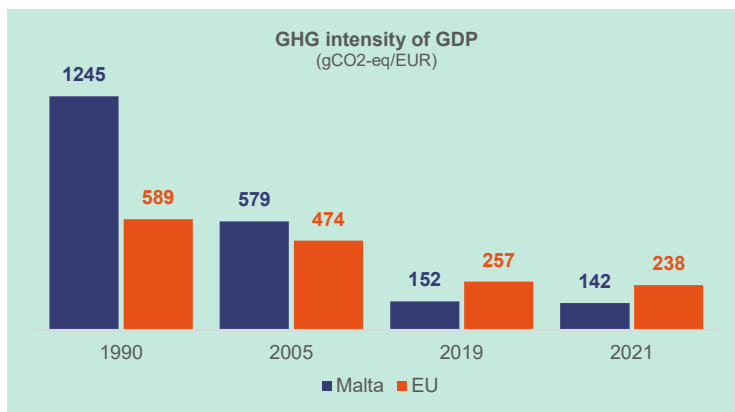
Total domestic GHG emissions

	1990 (MtCO ₂ -eq)	2005 to 1990 (% change)	2019 to 2005 (% change)	2021 to 2019 (% change)	2021 to 1990 (% change)
Malta	3	15%	-28%	-2%	-20%
EU	4847	-6%	-21%	-4%	-29%

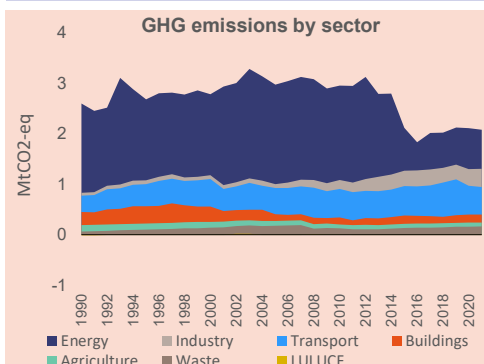
Total net domestic GHG emissions (including LULUCF)

	1990 (MtCO ₂ -eq)	2005 to 1990 (% change)	2019 to 2005 (% change)	2021 to 2019 (% change)	2021 to 1990 (% change)
Malta	3	15%	-29%	-2%	-20%
EU	4633	-13%	-26%	-10%	-33%

Note: GHG emissions and removals for 1990-2020 are based on data submitted by EU Member States to the UNFCCC under Regulation (EU) No 525/2013. Figures may change following resubmissions. GHG emissions for 2021 are based on approximated GHG inventories.



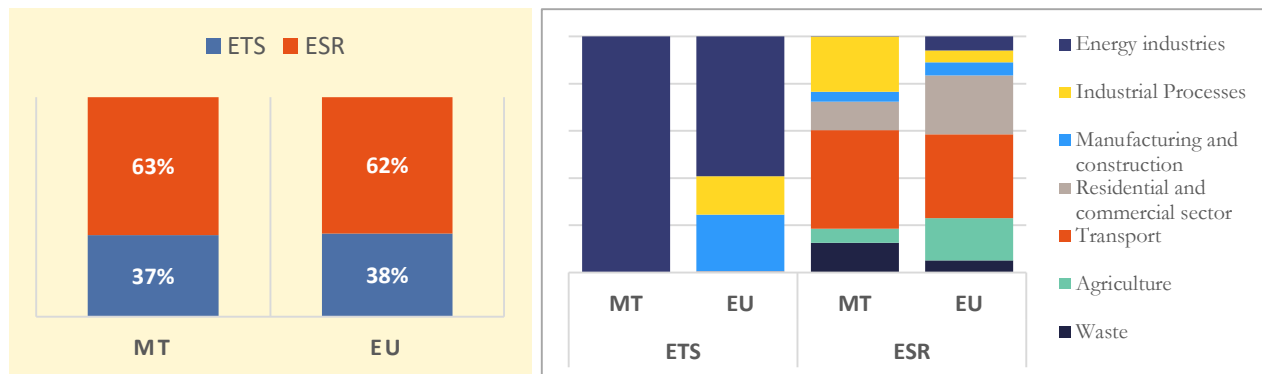
3) Greenhouse gas emissions by sector



	1990 (MtCO ₂ -eq)	2005 to 1990 (% change)	2019 to 2005 (% change)	2021 to 2019 (% change)	2021 to 1990 (% change)
Energy	1.8	12%	-63%	4%	-56%
Industry	0.1	22%	291%	24%	493%
Transport	0.3	63%	38%	-23%	72%
Buildings	0.3	-52%	15%	8%	-40%
Agriculture	0.1	-17%	-21%	-1%	-35%
Waste	0.1	157%	-11%	4%	137%
LULUCF	0.0	-93%	144%	15%	-81%
International aviation	0.2	36%	93%	-50%	32%

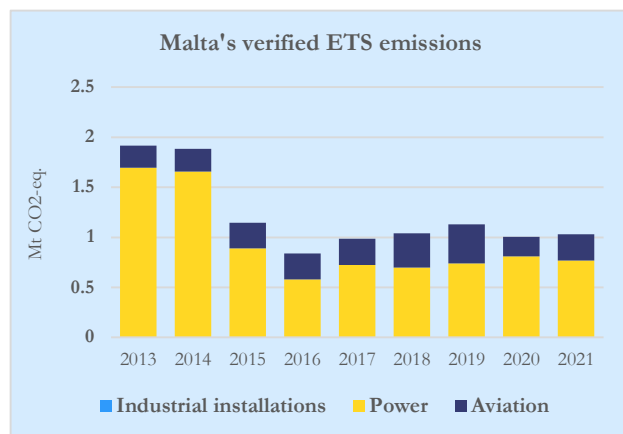
Notes: (1) Energy sector refers to electricity and heat production and petroleum refining. (2) Industry includes fuel combustion in manufacturing and construction and emissions in industrial processes and product use. (3) Buildings include emissions from energy use in residential and tertiary buildings, and energy use in agriculture and fishery sectors.

In 2021, the highest contribution to net GHG emissions in Malta came from the Energy sector (33%), followed by the Transport sector (23%) and the Industry sector (15%). Emissions from sectors under the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR) were 63% compared to 62% for the EU as a whole (see shares in the charts below).



4) Emissions under the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS)

In 2021, stationary installations (e.g. power generation and manufacturing industry) in Malta emitted 0.8 million tonnes of CO₂-eq emissions (equal to 37% of Malta's total GHG emissions). This is 4.8% lower compared to 2020 but 4.3% above pre-pandemic levels. By 2021, emissions from stationary installations were down by 54.6% against 2013 level (i.e. -60.9% to 2005 levels). Aviation emissions covered by the EU ETS were 33.7% higher compared to 2020 but 33.1% below 2019 level.



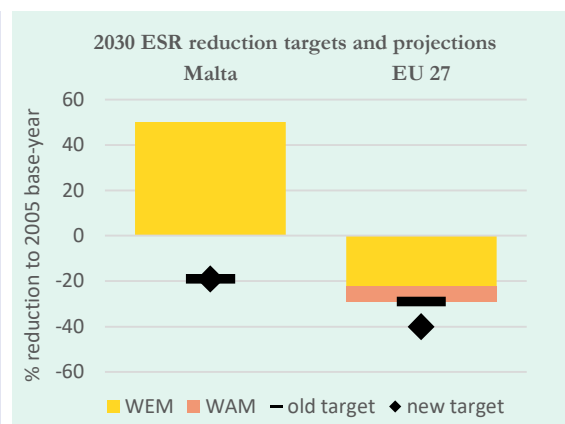
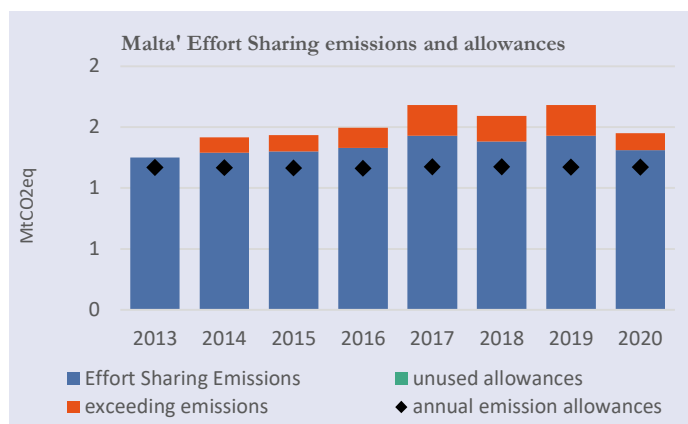
In parallel, Malta has raised over EUR 0.1 billion in auction revenues since 2013, available for further climate action and energy transformation. Malta reported that an average of 125% of revenues was spent for climate and energy purposes over the same period. (*)

Mt CO ₂ -eq	2013	2020	2021
Power installations	1.7	0.8	0.8
% change since 2013	-	-52.3%	-54.6%
Industrial installations			
% change since 2013	-	n.a.	n.a.
Aviation (**)	0.22	0.19	0.26
% change since 2013	-	-11.4%	18.5%

(*) All revenues go to a fund for climate and energy projects, which is additionally co-funded from the general budget.

(**) ETS emissions from aviation include flights within the European Economic Area (EEA) and outgoing flights to Switzerland and to the UK.

5) Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors



Note: (1) Verified emissions based on annual inventory review under the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD). (2) Projections as reported by Member States under Reg. (EU) 2018/1999, compiled and checked by the EEA. (3) ESR base-year emissions and targets have been approximately converted into GWP AR4 for comparability. For these reasons, the distances to targets for 2030 are provided for illustrative purposes only (4) WEM = with existing measures, WAM = with additional measures.

In 2021, effort sharing approximated emissions in Malta were 1.3 MtCO₂eq (equal to 63% of Malta's total GHG emissions), 0.2% lower than in 2020 and 8.3% lower than 2019 pre-pandemic level.

Between 2013 and 2019, Malta exceeded its annual emission allocations (AEAs) 6 times. However, Malta complied with the Effort Sharing Decision by making use of the flexibilities provided therein.

In 2020, effort sharing emissions in Malta exceeded its AEAs. Malta will need to buy AEAs from other Member States

6) Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)



Malta is the only EU Member State with no reported and accounted quantities under the Kyoto Protocol second commitment period.

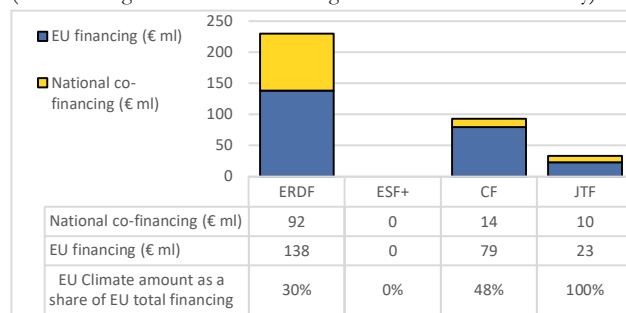
7) Financing Climate Action



Cohesion policy

Malta's Planned Financing for Climate Actions

(EU financing & national co-financing - 2021-2027 Cohesion Policy)



The chart presents information on investment plans and achievement targets from adopted programmes. Financing for cohesion policy uses a categorisation to provide thematic information on the finances planned.

Source: <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/>

Innovation and Modernisation Fund

Innovation Fund (Portfolio of signed projects)

	n.	EUR million
Small Scale Projects	-	-
Large Scale Projects	-	-

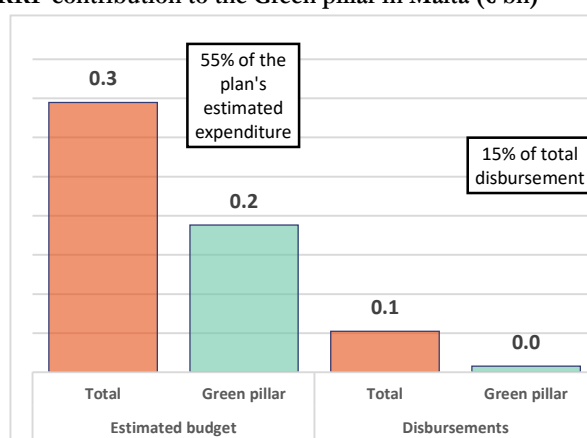
Modernisation Fund

(List of confirmed or approved investment proposals) non-beneficiary

Recovery & Resilience Facilities

RRF allocations	Grants:	Loans:	% of GDP
(EUR billion)	0.32	-	2.2

RRF contribution to the Green pillar in Malta (€ bn)



This graph displays: 1) the estimated cost of measures attributed by the Commission, in consultation with the Member State, to the green pillar either as primary or secondary assignments; and 2) how disbursements under the RRF² (excluding pre-financing) relate to the green pillar.

Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.htm?lang=en