Malta

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Summary of main findings

<table>
<tr><th>Metric</th><th>Value</th><th>Further information</th></tr>
<tr><td>Overall goal of the LTS</td><td>Moving towards EU climate neutrality by 2050[1]</td><td>• The goal includes all main greenhouse gases.
• The goal covers all domestic sectors, including domestic navigation. It does not include international maritime and aviation.
• Carbon sinks or removals are currently very limited in Malta, partly due to limited land size.[2]
• Reducing emissions by 2050 entails offshore floating wind, a third interconnector to Italy and hydrogen technology.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Scenarios presented in the LTS</td><td colspan="2">• The LTS considers two scenarios:
– A baseline, business-as-usual (BAU) scenario, based on the NECP adopted in 2019, and
– A low carbon development strategy (LCDS) scenario, with additional measures using a Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) modelling.</td></tr>
<tr><td>GHG reductions</td><td>Modelling results:
GHG emission reductions by 2050 compared to 2020:
82%
(i.e. under the LCDS scenario)
Target:
Indicative milestones for the non-ETS sector in 2040 and 2050 reflect 60% and 80% reductions over 1990 levels.[3]</td><td>Abatement potential compared to BAU:
<table><tr><th>(KtCO₂ eq)</th><th>2030</th><th>2040</th><th>2050</th></tr><tr><td>Power</td><td>825</td><td>1159</td><td>1262</td></tr><tr><td>Industry</td><td>75</td><td>35</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Transport</td><td>270</td><td>711</td><td>1017</td></tr><tr><td>Buildings</td><td>82</td><td>34</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Agriculture</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Waste</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>68</td></tr><tr><td>Water</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>LULUCF</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td></tr></table>Notes: Emission potential abatement values, compared to the baseline scenario, correspond to total emission reductions by 2030, 2040 and 2050 of 57%, 70% and 85%, respectively, compared to 1990 level.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Renewable Energy Sources</td><td>n.a.</td><td>Main drivers and features:
• New PV solar systems needed to reach the 11.5% renewable target by 2030.
• Continued update of Solar Water Heaters (SWHs) and other renewable heating technologies. Grant schemes to be implemented.
• Offshore floating renewables (wind, solar, wave) are key although environmental challenges exist due to density of Natura 2000 network sites.
• Back-up for intermittent renewables is considered, including expanded lifetime for exiting battery storage. EU funds needed to bridge the gap.</td></tr>
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[1] The LTS also provides indicative milestones in 2040 and 2050 of 60% and 80% emission reductions over 1990 levels respectively for the non-ETS sector.

[2] High population density and limited land availability, combined with low rainfall, limit the potential of sequestration in new vegetation, therefore no such mitigation/offsetting measure was included in the LTS.

[3] Milestones refer to net territorial GHG emissions.

Metric	Value	Further information
Energy Efficiency	n.a.	**Main drivers and features:** • Main sectors are buildings and industry. • For buildings, measures focus on improving appliances efficiency, roof insulation, LED lighting and standards. Population growth will increase the pressure for EE to reduce emissions. • For industry, drivers will mainly be cost savings (e.g. switch-off routines for machinery; shared seawater cooling facility). Support scheme for SMEs to purchase and invest in EE equipment.
Total investments	€ 15.3 bn. Net marginal investment additional to BAU investments (estimated as present value over the period 2020-2050)	• The LTS provides an investment estimation for the period 2020-2050 by sector and PaM. • The transport sector will absorb 2/3 of investment needs, including the purchase of electric vehicles. • Investment in renewables (e.g. solar and wind) is estimated above € 2 bn over the same period.
Socio-economic impacts of transition	n.a.	• The LTS describes Socio-economic impacts only on qualitative terms. No quantifications are provided.
Adaptation Policies and Measures	Yes	• The LTS provides adaptation policies and measures by sector. Malta has a National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy published in 2012. The LTS is considered an update of that strategy.[4]
Public consultation	Yes	• The whole consultation process was composed of 4 stages and was conducted between August 2018 and August 2021. No feedback summary from the consultation is included.
Legal status of the LTS and targets	Yes	• The Climate Action Act 2015 sets the commitments in mitigation and adaptation. The LTS does not specify if the goal is legally binding. • The LTS falls under the legal framework of the Climate Action Act 2015.

Overall completeness of the LTS

- The LTS outlines a feasible set of measures aimed to achieve target reductions in GHG emissions by 2050 and also enabling Malta to reach its ESR targets by 2030. Nonetheless it does not specify a clear goal for 2050, in particular how to absorb the remaining emissions and move towards climate neutrality.
- In general, the strategy is developed in detail and projections have been completed up to 2050.
- The LTS includes most of the mandatory contents. Gaps in mandatory elements are:
  a) CO2 intensity of GDP;
  b) Emission reductions and removals in LULUCF, for which the strategy specifies there is limited potential given the limited land space in Malta that would not change projections.
- The LTS includes some of the non-mandatory contents (e.g. national target for 2030 and indicative milestones for 2040 and 2050, adaptation policies and measures, etc.). However, there is no or little information on the estimated likely share of renewable energy beyond 2030, the estimated likely energy consumption, the energy emissions trajectory, the expected emission reductions by industrial sector and energy demands, the emissions and energy sources by transport type, the emissions by source and by GHG form the agricultural sector.

[4] According to the Climate Action Act 2015, the national adaptation strategy needs to be updated every 5 years.