





MALTA

Commission assessment of Malta's [NECP](#)

1. Summary of the final national energy and climate plan 2021-2030

EU legislation requires each Member State to adopt a 10-year national energy and climate plan (NECP), to map out how they will contribute to our binding climate and energy targets for 2030.

The NECP submitted by Malta foresees the following objectives, targets and expected contribution:

	National targets and contributions	Latest available data	2020 target	2030 target	Assessment of 2030 ambition level
	Binding target for greenhouse gas emissions compared to 2005 under the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR) (%)	32%	5%	-19%	As in ESR
	National target/contribution for renewable energy: Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy (%)	8%	10%	11.5%	Unambitious (21% result of RES formula)
	National contribution for energy efficiency:				
	Primary energy consumption (Mtoe)	0.8	0.8	1.1	Very low
	Final energy consumption (Mtoe)	0.7	0.6	0.8	Very low
	Level of electricity interconnectivity (%)	24%	24%	24%	N/A

Sources: European Commission, Energy statistics, Energy datasheets: EU countries; European Semester by country; [Malta's final national energy and climate plan](#).

2. Guidance for the national recovery and resilience plan and NextGenerationEU financial support

Based on Malta's final national energy and climate plan, and on the investment and reform priorities identified for Malta in the European Semester, **the Commission services invite Malta to consider, while developing its national recovery and resilience plan, the following climate and energy-related investment and reform measures:**

- Measures to promote sustainable mobility, in particular through tax reforms and phasing-out of fossil fuels subsidies, and through investments in sustainable modes of transport;
- Measures to create an energy-efficient building stock; measures to improve waste and water management;
- Measures to tap into the large renewable energy potential, including innovative projects and further deployment of renewable solutions for electricity and heat generation.

3. EU funds available 2021-2027: commitments (MFF and NGEU) in current prices unless stated

Structural Funds	Common Agricultural Policy	Recovery & Resilience Facility	Just Transition Fund	ETS auction review
EUR 0.8 bn	EUR 0.2 bn	EUR 0.2 bn *	EUR 0.02 bn*	EUR 0.02 bn **

** in 2018 prices; ** average of 2018 and 2019 actual auction revenues, amounts in 2021 to 2027 will depend on the quantity and price of auctioned allowances.*

Further EU funds in 2021 to 2027, available to all EU Member States, that are relevant for the implementation of the energy and climate plans, include:

- EUR 91.0 billion from Horizon Europe;
- EUR 9.1 billion from InvestEU;
- EUR 29.9 billion from Connecting Europe Facility;
- EUR 360.0¹ billion from the Recovery and Resilience Facility;
- EUR 0.9 billion from the Technical Support Instrument;
- EUR 5.4 billion from the LIFE programme;
- EUR 8.2 billion from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development; and
- EUR 140.0² billion from the Innovation Fund.

Note: The figures are based on the conclusions of the European Council of July 2020. They do not prejudice the outcome of the ongoing negotiations on the elements of the recovery package. For most of the above funds, support to the climate and energy transition is one objective among others. For the forthcoming period, the European Council has committed to the mainstreaming of climate action into all EU programmes and instruments and to an overall target of at least 30% of EU funding to support climate objectives. For more details, see Annex 1 of the respective staff working documents.

For more information: [National Energy & Climate Plans](#) – for links to the final NECP of all EU Member States and the Commission assessments, plus links to previous drafts and previous Commission recommendations.

¹ In 2018 prices.

² Assuming a carbon price of EUR 20 per tonne.