

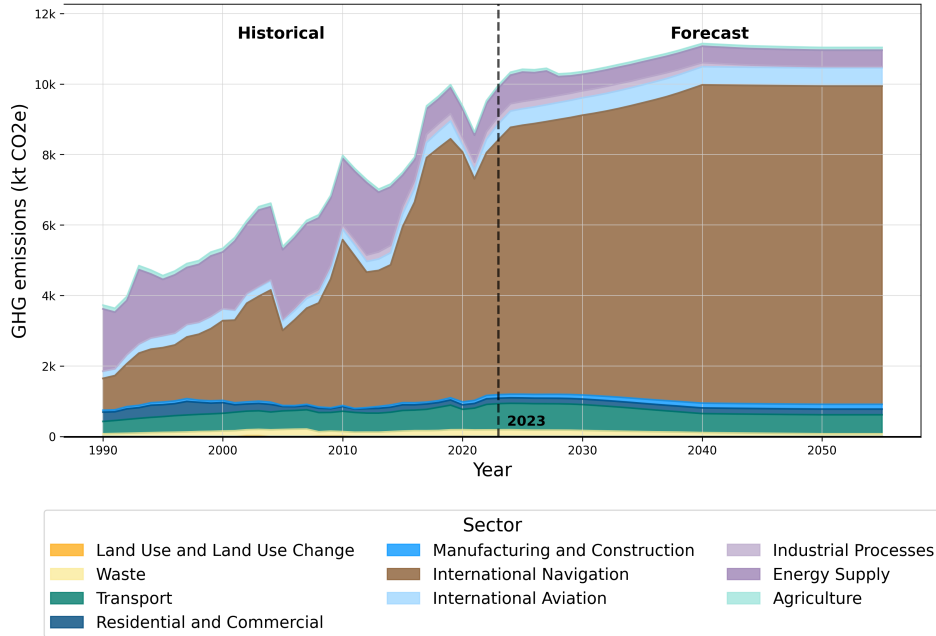


National system for policies and measures and greenhouse gas projections of Malta

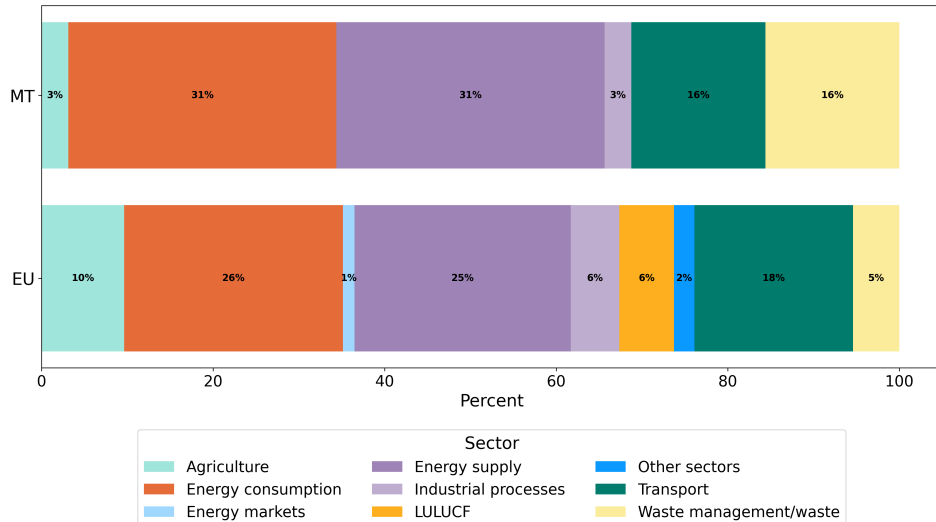
Information reported in 2025

A robust and complete national system ensures the delivery of good-quality information on the projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, as well as policies and measures in place to implement National Climate and Energy Plans. The two figures provide an overview of the information submitted by Malta in 2025, enabled by the national system, as laid out below.

Historical and projected greenhouse gas emission in Malta by sector in 2025.



Reported climate and energy Policies and Measures by affected sector in Malta.



Institutional and procedural robustness

Institutional arrangements

At present Malta does not have a formalized national system for reporting on policies and measures and on projections. Notwithstanding, de facto arrangements are in place to a certain extent.

The MECP has overall responsibility for Malta's reporting obligations related to climate change matters, by virtue of its political responsibility for climate change. The MECP has final approval rights of submission of biennial PAMs and projections reports. The MECP is also currently undertaking the preparation of Malta's Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS; equivalent to the Long-term Strategy pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999) which is expected to be adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2021.

The MRA has been responsible for the compilation of the biennial PAMs and projections reports for a number of years and fulfils these reporting obligations through its Climate Change Unit. Once it drafts reports, these are submitted to the MECP for review and approval. The MRA is also directly responsible for estimating projections for sectors IPPU, Agriculture and LULUCF, taking into account information and data provided, where applicable, by sectoral Ministries and entities, official documents and other publicly available information.

For the sector Waste, the MECP is responsible for the estimation of projected solid waste flows; the relevant data is then transferred to the MRA which converts projected waste data into greenhouse gas emissions projections for inclusion in the projections reporting.

The Energy and Water Agency (EWA) is an important direct player in the reporting on PAMs and on projections, not only as a source of information on policies and measures related to the energy sector, but also as the principal entity responsible for energy demand projections related to this sector. The EWA is also lead entity responsible for the drafting of Malta's first National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Procedural and administrative arrangements and timescales

A description of the main roles and responsibilities in the preparation of biennial report on policies and measures and on projections has been provided in the reply to a previous question.

The MRA is responsible for the compilation of both the reporting on policies and measures and the reporting on projections. To the extent relevant and possible, it consults with other sectoral entities especially with regards to sourcing information on policies and measures, and, where available, sourcing of projected activity data and, or, projections that may already be available (e.g. energy projections from EWA).

The work to compile the report is initiated a number of months prior to the submission deadline, with a process of internal task allocation, decisions on the approach to be taken, and, as may be appropriate, the start of consultations with relevant stakeholders. The information and data is gathered and eventually compiled into the templates and the accompanying written reports. Once these are finalized, the submission documentation is submitted to the MECP for vetting and approvals.

It should be noted that the 2021 PAMs/Projections report is largely based on Malta's first NECP, submitted in 2019. With the finalization of Malta's LCDS expected in the coming months, and possibly an update of the NECP, these will provide scope for updating of reporting on policies and measures and on projections in future biennial reporting cycles, possibly also including, for the first time, projections relating to a 'with additional measures' scenario. Further information is provided in the written report accompanying the PAMs and projections dataflow submissions.

Procedures for the official consideration and approval of the Member States national system

Not applicable.

Description of the information collection process

In the course of compiling biennial reports on policies and measures and projections, the MRA collects information and data from a variety of sources, including directly from entities responsible for sectoral policy making and implementation, official documents and other publicly available information.

The MRA does not have a direct role in policy making per se. The development of sectoral policies is the prerogative of Ministries and entities with a designated policy-making responsibility accordingly.

Description of the process for selecting assumptions, methodologies and models for making projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions

The MRA had, some years ago, developed a series of modelling tools for projections, collectively known as the CLARE system, which practically covered all sectors. Eventually, and especially in the course of compilation of Malta's first NECP, the responsibility for projecting greenhouse gas emissions relating to the Energy sector was transferred to the EWA. New tools were developed by EWA with external support. Similarly, the MECP took on responsibility for preparing projections of Waste sector activity data.

Furthermore, recent developments have seen the competent authority (Malta Competition and Consumer Affairs Authority, MCCA) take on a greater role in the preparation of projections of emissions from sub-sector 2.F with a view to eventually taking on the responsibility for such projections.

For the other sectors, modelling tools have subsequently been overhauled, especially for Agriculture and LULUCF sectors, through support by external experts, taking into account developing reporting obligations and based on improvements made in the preparation of annual GHG inventories.

With regards to the projection of emissions of F-gases, through in this case, the tool originally developed as part of the CLARE system continues to be used, though it is recognized that this should undergo significant updating to ensure that it is strengthened for the purposes of projecting activity data and emissions for activities related to F-gases.

Additional and more detailed information on the modelling approaches utilised may be found in

the written report accompanying the PAMs and projections dataflow submissions.

Institutional administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation of EU's NDC

The domestic implementation of the national determined contribution is underpinned by the legal framework provided by the Climate Action Act (Chapter 543), which establishes a number of obligations, both in terms of principles and tangible activities.

Among these is the obligation on Government to prepare and regularly review a national Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS), and the transparent and accurate monitoring of the actual and projected progress made by the Government in fulfilling its obligations under the UNFCCC to limit or reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions.

The implementation of the LCDS lies within the MECP.

Formality

Legal arrangements

There are no formal legal arrangements in place for the preparation of reports on policies and measures and on projections.

Alignment with other reporting frameworks

GHG inventory reporting

The MRA, apart from being responsible for the biennial compilation of the reports on policies and measures and on projections, is also designated as Malta's national Inventory Agency for the annual reporting of greenhouse gas inventories (pursuant to Subsidiary Legislation 543.01 'National System for the Estimation of Anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sources and Removals by Sinks Regulations').

The same personnel compiling the annual inventory are also responsible for the compilation of the biennial PAMs and projections reporting. To the utmost extent possible, especially in the case of those sectors for which the MRA is directly responsible for performance of projections, the MRA tries to ensure consistency with historic data through mechanisms inherent in the models used. This may not always be possible, especially in the case of activities for which activity data projections are done by other entities.

Article 17 of the Governance Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (NECP)

The linkage between the NECP and the reporting on PAMs and projections lies in the process for identification of measures for all sectors, which is based on the scenarios of the NECP. Activity projections from the NECP are also considered in the projections reporting with the PAMs framework.

Accountability and transparency

Quality control activities

There are no centralized formal quality assurance and quality control activities in place. However,

individual sectoral modelling systems used may have inherent quality assurance and quality control procedures that are discussed further in the written report accompanying the PAMs and projections dataflow submissions.

Both MRA and EWA, as the entities with the most role in elaborating projections, have benefitted from past capacity building initiatives related to the compilation of first NECPs.

EWA benefitted from technical assistance through the European Commission's Structural Reform Support Service (SRSS). As part of the SRSS, the Ministry for Energy and Water Management and EWA benefited from the services of resident experts for a period of 12 months, who assisted with the development of energy models.

The MRA is also engaging with external experts for further future support in additional capacity for reporting on projections. The main focus of further capacity building work will be to identify improvements that may be required in respect of sectoral modelling tools for those sectors and categories that are, to date, the responsibility of the MRA in terms of projections. Other entities, with a more direct role in sectoral policy-making will be encouraged to explore further the possibility of enhancing their own capacity for preparing of projections of activity data and greenhouse gas emissions.

As part of the process of improving its own role in the reporting on policies and measures and on projections, the MRA will also explore the possibility of elaborating a formal quality management system for those activities it undertakes itself, building on the experience that the MRA has already gained with the elaboration of an internal ISO certified quality management system for the compilation of annual greenhouse gas inventories.

The EWA energy modelling framework developed for the purpose of the NECP had been peer-reviewed by third-party consultants through the SRSS technical assistance that EWA had benefitted from. The Electricity Demand model has also been validated by another third-party consultant.

Public participation

Stakeholder engagement

To-date, stakeholder engagement for the specific purpose of reporting on policies and measures and on projections, is undertaken only in so far as sourcing of information on policies and measures and activity data relevant to projections, or, where applicable, to provide projections that may have been undertaken at sectoral level (e.g. Energy; Waste).

Public consultation as well as one-to-one consultation with major stakeholders was performed during the development of the draft and final NECPs. Stakeholder involvement and public consultation for Malta's NECP were carried out in three main stages:

- Early stakeholder consultations (during the drafting stage); and
- Online public consultation (after finalization of Draft NECP);
- Public consultation session on Malta's Draft NECP

A national system would be expected to provide the national framework that better coordinates the roles and responsibilities of the different entities, including those entities with political responsibility for making policies and instituting measures, entities responsible for implementation and monitoring of policies and measures, entities responsible for elaboration projections of activity

data and emissions and, ultimately, the entity(ies) responsible for the compilation of the reports pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Such a national system would also ensure full coordination with other crucial national policy frameworks, including in particular the NECP and LCDS, possibly integrating all roles into one single national institutional and administrative structure.

Contact information for entities with overall responsibility for National Systems

Lead Entity:

Ministry for the Environment, Climate Change and Planning (MECP)

MECP Head Office

6, Triq ̄Hal Qormi,

Santa Venera, SVR 1301, Malta

<https://environment.gov.mt/>

- Overall responsibility for reporting on policies and measures and projections, including approval of reporting documents prior to submission.
- As Ministry responsible for national waste management policy, performs projections relating to solid waste management, results of which are then transferred to the MRA (see below) for finalization of projections of emissions.

Report coordination:

Malta Resources Authority (MRA)

Millennia Building, Ground Floor,

Aldo Moro Road,

Marsa MRS 9065, Malta

Email: enquiry@mra.org.mt

www.mra.org.mt

- Compilation of biennial reports on policies and measures and on projections.
- Responsible for performing projections related to sectors: IPPU, Agriculture and LULUCF; responsible for conversion of projections of solid waste data into emissions estimates.
- Lead Reporter and Reporter roles for Reportnet3 portal.