

Sustainable Development Annual Report 2016



**Ministry for Sustainable Development,
the Environment and Climate Change**

March 2017

Contents

1	Background	3
2	Scope	5
3	Integrating Governance	6
4	Socio Economic Development	9
5	Sustainable Consumption and Production	12
6	Social Inclusion	14
7	Demographic Changes	17
8	Public Health	18
9	Climate Change and Energy	19
10	Sustainable Transport	24
11	Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	26
12	Eco Gozo	32
13	Regional Issues	35
14	A Sustainable Development Strategy for Malta 2007-2016	36
<hr/>		
	Appendix A	37

1.0 Background

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the 70th session of the UN General Assembly in September 2015, represents an ambitious new blueprint to respond to global trends and challenges in a universal and transformative manner [reference]. The core of the 2030 Agenda is represented by the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their 169 associated targets, which should be achieved by 2030.

The new Agenda balances out the three dimensions of sustainable development, covering areas such as poverty, inequality, food security, health, sustainable consumption and production, growth, employment, infrastructure, sustainable management of natural resources, oceans, climate change, but also gender equality, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and accountable institutions.

Malta has also committed itself to implement these goals on a national and international level. Such implementation will require horizontal action, across all levels of government, as all initiatives would need to contribute to the identified targets.

The clock has already started ticking for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as from 1st January 2016. This is a transformative plan of action which is focused to address urgent global challenges over the next 14 years [reference] through the identified SDG's which are listed below:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Goal 1 | End poverty in all its forms everywhere |
| Goal 2 | End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Goal 3 | Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Goal 4 | Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| Goal 5 | Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Goal 6 | Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |
| Goal 7 | Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all |
| Goal 8 | Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all |
| Goal 9 | Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| Goal 10 | Reduce inequality within and among countries |

- Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
- Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

This new Agenda comes at an opportune moment for Malta as our Sustainable Development Strategy 2007-2016 comes to a close and is to be replaced by a newer one which can immediately factor the new Sustainable development Goals as well as their timelines and beyond.

Malta is one of the few countries having unique Sustainable development legislation through which government can integrate sustainable development in its operations as well as raising awareness on the subject across all sectors of government and society in general. The Sustainable Development Act provides for the establishment of three structures to drive the country's sustainable development agenda. The Ministry for Sustainable Development, the Environment and Climate change is currently the *de facto* Competent Authority responsible for a number of functions as defined by the Act; the Guardian of Future Generations "*for safeguarding inter-generational and intra-generational sustainable development in Malta*"; and the Sustainable Development Network responsible for promoting sustainable development locally.

2.0 Scope

This report is being prepared in fulfilment of Part IV, Article 14 of the Sustainable Development Act, which requires the Competent Authority to produce a report to be submitted to the Minister responsible for Sustainable Development, delineating the activities carried out by the Competent Authority during the previous year. In terms of the Act the Minister shall provide a copy of the report to be laid on the Table of the House of Representatives and a debate held thereon as soon as practicable.

This Annual Report provides a national perspective of the work which is currently being undertaken by Government to address the key sustainable development issues. The report also aims to enable all interested stakeholders to gain a better understanding of how sustainable development is planned to be mainstreamed. In this context, the sustainable development agenda is not addressed through the work of one Ministry but through the collective efforts of all government Ministries in line with the horizontal nature of sustainable development.

3.0 Governance for Sustainable Development

One of the main principles of sustainable development is that the “one-size-fits-all” models of governance do not work and that there are diverging pathways towards more inclusive political and economic institutions [reference]. The adoption of such a policy contributes to the quality of governance at national and sub-national levels [same reference] as it will play a crucial role in shaping the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Agenda 2030.

The SDGs provide an opportunity to go beyond the 2020 Targets as greater attention is being given to global governance issues. The repercussions of the international financial crisis, the effects of climate change, the spill-over from intra-state conflict and impact of international crime, terrorism and illicit financial flows have raised attention to the importance of cross-border governance issues, in a world that is increasingly interconnected and more interdependent.

Integrating governance within the specific SDGs will open space for the creation of well tailored targets and indicators that advance specific aspects of a broader governance agenda .

Success towards these targets will be building on the experiences and networks that exist within several sectoral governmental departments, entities and also the private sector. Good governance targets are integrated across issues that focus on implementation, monitoring and annual reporting.

In order to meet the set targets, the governance challenge will be the alignment of present policies and measures to ensure greater success when the SDGs are implemented at the national and local levels. To a certain extent we need to SD-proof government policy to maximize its contribution towards the fulfilment of the SDGs themselves.

Good sustainable development governance will require the competent authority to be mandated to provide regular updates as to the progress achieved in fulfilling the SDGs. A transparent mechanism wherein our targets are explained and a baseline established from which progress can be measured will instil a degree of accountability in our workings. In doing so we need to secure the participation of all actors to whom we must reach out with effective communication strategies. By SD-proofing government policies we can ensure that there is coherency in the actions being taken and that a clear vision is kept on our horizon such that we may all work towards the same targets.

3.1 International Frameworks

3.1.1 *The UN Agenda*

After the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, on 1 January 2016, the implementation process of this ambitious Agenda officially began with a horizon for achievement spanning over the next 15 years.

In mid 2016 the UN published a progress report on the new global development agenda which provides the recent available information on poverty, hunger, education and sanitation, among others, so that the world can address urgent global challenges over the next 15 years.¹

Statistics are at the fundamental aspect of the progress report which is the baseline information for analysing the existing situation whilst at the same time act as a platform for the follow-up of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 SDG's. Progress reports are expected every year for the next 14 years and will be presented to the High-level Political Forum, which is the UN's central platform for the follow-up and review of the SDGs. A copy of this report can be accessed through this link:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/The%20Sustainable%20Development%20Goals%20Report%202016.pdf>

3.1.2 WPIEI Global

In view of the European Commitment regarding Sustainable Development MSDEC had regularly attending the WPIEI Global meetings which are held on a monthly basis in Brussels. During these meetings specific agenda related to the international environmental dimension of sustainable development were discussed. This is done in parallel with UNEP agenda which is set up from time to time. Malta participates actively during these meetings and provides the required feedback accordingly.

Malta also participated in the UNEA – 2 general assembly where resolutions on climate change, biodiversity oceans, sustainable urban development chemicals and waste amongst others discussed and unanimously approved. Discussions on the implementation of the sustainable development goals as advocated by the UN were also held within this forum.

3.2 Local SD Boards

3.2.1 Sustainable Development Network

The Sustainable Development Network met twice during 2016 until the Chairman of this board resigned in April. Unfortunately the Network did not hold any more meetings until a new chairman is re appointed.

3.2.2 Guardian for Future Generations

The Guardian of Future Generations did not function during the period under review and a new board was appointed in December 2016 and is composed of 4 members who will be meeting at least every quarter as stipulated in the Sustainable Development Act.

¹ Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016 – 19th July 2016 – New York

3.3 National Contribution towards the Sustainable Development Agenda

Sustainable development has to be implemented in all its dimensions (economic, environmental and social) in a balanced and integrated manner, and resolve to integrate its principles into our domestic policies and plans as well as our international development efforts, as required.

Hence the sustainable development agenda is achieved through the collective effort and actions of the various Ministries, department and entities. To this effect, the following sections summarise the contribution of the workings of government towards sustainable development.

This report outlines the collective actions which were implemented during 2016 focusing on concrete results, mutually beneficial and win-win outcomes, openness, flexibility and transparency.

This report seeks to compile a the sustainable development indicators which were established in the National SD Strategy which had ended its time line during 2016. The presented data seeks to provide information on tracking tracking the country's progress in this area.

4.0 Socio Economic Development

4.1 Economic Performance

NSO's provisional estimates published in March 2016 indicate that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2016 amounted to €9,898.0 million, an increase of €622.2 million or 6.7 per cent when compared to that of 2015. In real terms, GDP growth went up by 5.0 per cent.

This growth is mainly attributed to inputs from the professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities which increased by 11.9 per cent; arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services which increased by 9.3 per cent; and Public administration and defence; education; human health and social work activities which increased by 6.2 per cent.

Total final consumption expenditure in nominal terms increased by 2.7 per cent when compared to 2015.

Figures 1 and 2 shows the Real GDP per capita and the respective growth rate and its comparison with the EU 28 countries.

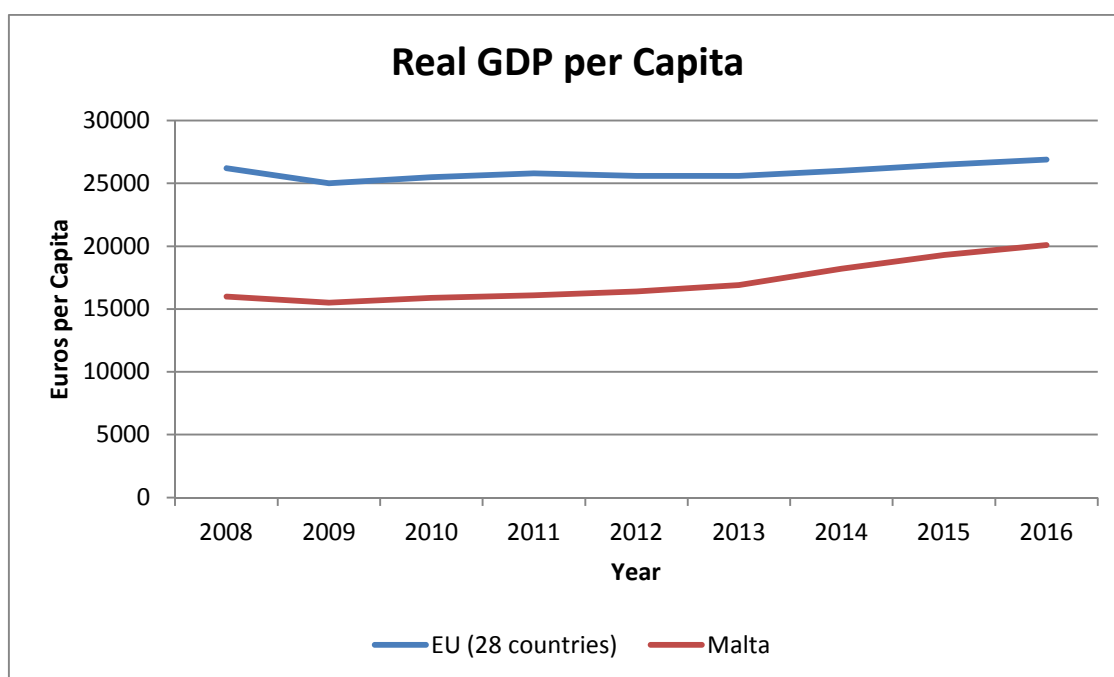


Figure 1 – Real GDP per capita: Malta vs EU-28 (Source: Eurostat)

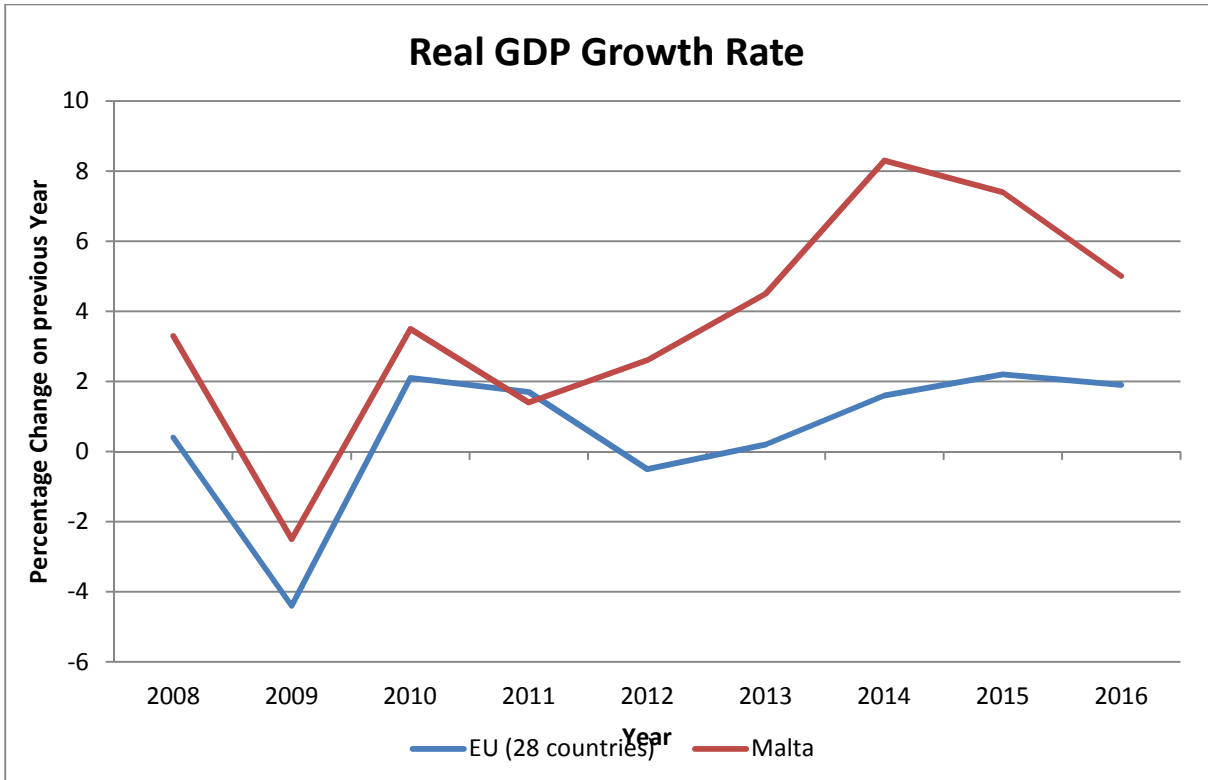


Figure 2 – Real GDP per capita growth: Malta vs EU-28 (Source: Eurostat)

4.2 Employment

The total employment rate for people aged between 20 to 64 years in 2016 saw an increase of 1.8 per cent over the previous year. Data presented in Figure 3 below indicates that the employment trend in Malta experiences a steady steep growth from 2009 to date with an average yearly growth rate of 1.3 per cent. The EU 28 yearly growth rate for the period under review is of 0.3 percent.

The unemployment rate for 2016 stood at 4.7 percent, (0.7 percent less than 2015). It is to be noted that the gap between Malta and the EU-28 in terms of the total employment rate was at its lowest ever.

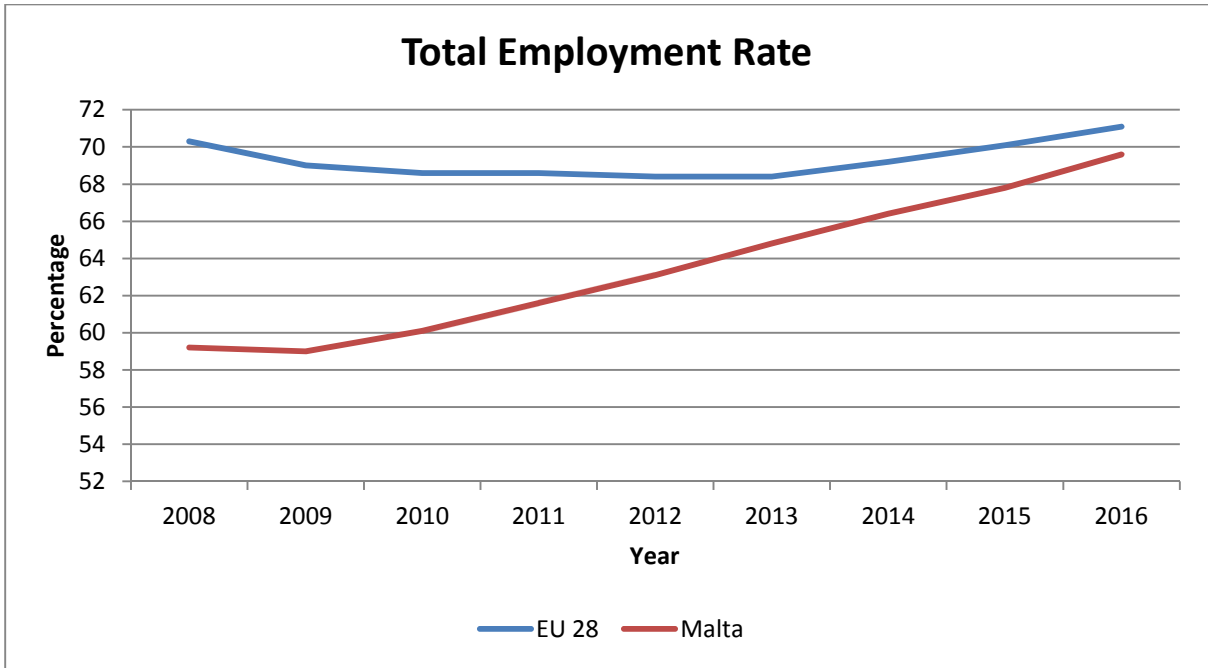


Figure 3 – Total Employment Rate: Malta vs EU-28 (Source: Eurostat)

5.0 Sustainable Consumption and Production

Sustainable consumption and production is one of the three overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development, together with poverty eradication and the management of natural resources in order to foster economic and social development.

Sustainable Development Strategies set out the objective of promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns. Addressing social and economic development within the environmental framework in order to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation is an essential requirement for sustainable development.

In 2015, the EU generated an economic value of €2 per kilogram of material consumed. This represents a considerable improvement in resource productivity since 2000, when the economic benefit created had only been €1.5 per kg. This long-term efficiency gain occurred because GDP had been growing faster than domestic material consumption (DMC), in particular before the onset of the economic crisis. Since 2008, EU resource use has dropped sharply, putting DMC below levels observed a decade ago.

These divergent trends – GDP growing while DMC is falling – indicate decoupling of economic growth from resource use in the EU over the long-term period from 2000 to 2015. Decoupling has also taken place in the short term with material consumption falling sharply by 20.6 % between 2008 and 2013, surpassing the 1.3 % fall in GDP. Because the long-term trend was mainly due to positive short-term developments, the improvements in resource productivity are not likely to represent a major turnaround in resource use patterns, but rather mirror the impact of the economic crisis on resource-intensive industries such as construction.

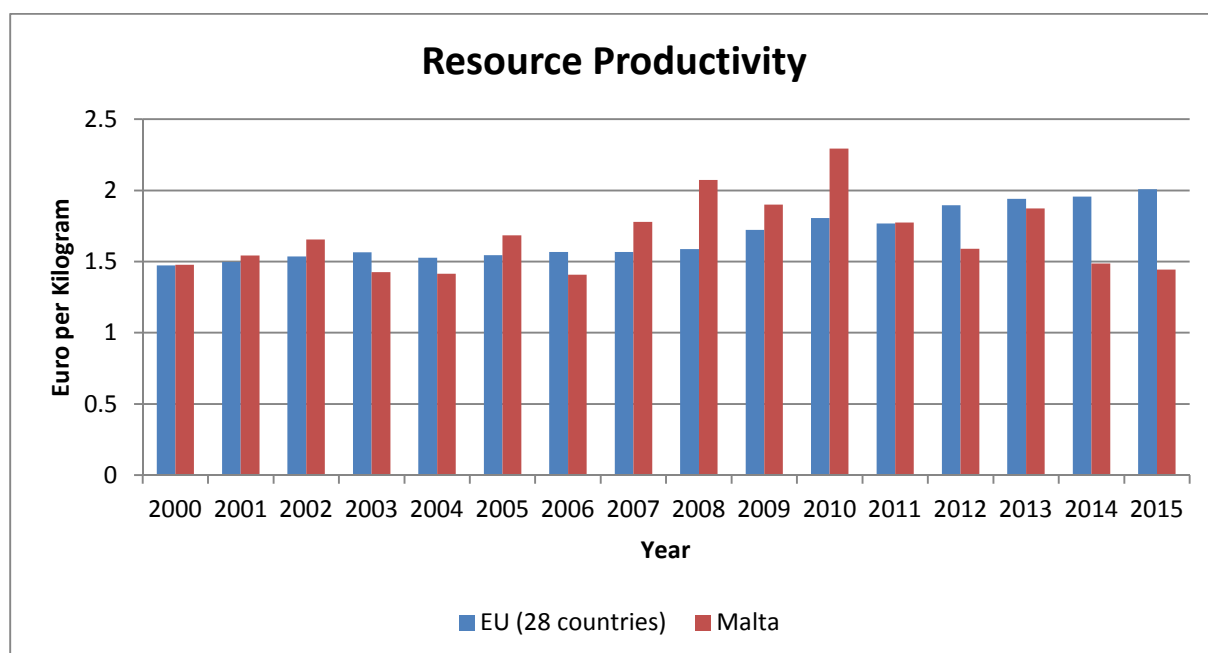


Figure 4 – Resource Productivity: Malta vs EU-28 (Source: Eurostat)

Figure 4 shows that whilst, in the European Union (EU), resource productivity increased from 1.5 €/kg in 2000 to 2 €/kg in 2015, an increase of 25% the same cannot be said for Malta which saw a decrease of 3.3 per cent.

6.0 Social Inclusion

6.1 Income and Living Conditions

One of the targets of Sustainable development is to break cycles of poverty and enhance the wellbeing of society. In the absence of 2016 data, official statistics available for the year 2015 show that 16.3 per cent (68,658 persons) of the total population was at the risk of poverty. This means that that rate has increased by 0.4 per cent over the previous year.

In view of this scenario, Government undertook a number of measures to combat poverty and enhance social inclusion among children, the elderly, unemployed and working poor.

The following measures were introduced during the 2016 budget:

- Certain contributions will be credited to parents who stopped working to rear their children or those persons who decided to stop working to specialise and further their studies.
- Companies employing more than 20 employees and failing to employ a minimum number of persons with disability will be liable to pay a contribution of €1,600 per person (previously €800) with disability that should have been employed by the company. Such contributions will be utilised by the 'Fondazzjoni Lino Spiteri' to employ more job coaches in order to assist both employers and persons with disability in their workplace.
- Government will be paying the social security contributions of employees with disability whilst their employers will benefit from a refund of 25% of the total wage payable to such persons together with a subsidy of €125 per week for 3 years.
- Where a family receives social assistance on the basis of a means testing of income, the income earned by the children will not be taken into consideration for establishing whether such families are entitled to these benefits. Thus such a family would not forfeit its entitlement of €16.30 per week per working child who still resides in the family home.
- A grant of €300 will be paid to persons of 75 years and over.

6.2 Education

Education is an essential component within a country because it enables citizens to exercise the right to decent life and individual development whilst at the same time increases prosperity of families and society in general.

Reducing the rate of early school leavers positively contributes towards sustainable development. Although early school leavers rate dropped by 7 percentage points between 2008 to 2016 the this is still 9 percentage points higher the EU-28 average.

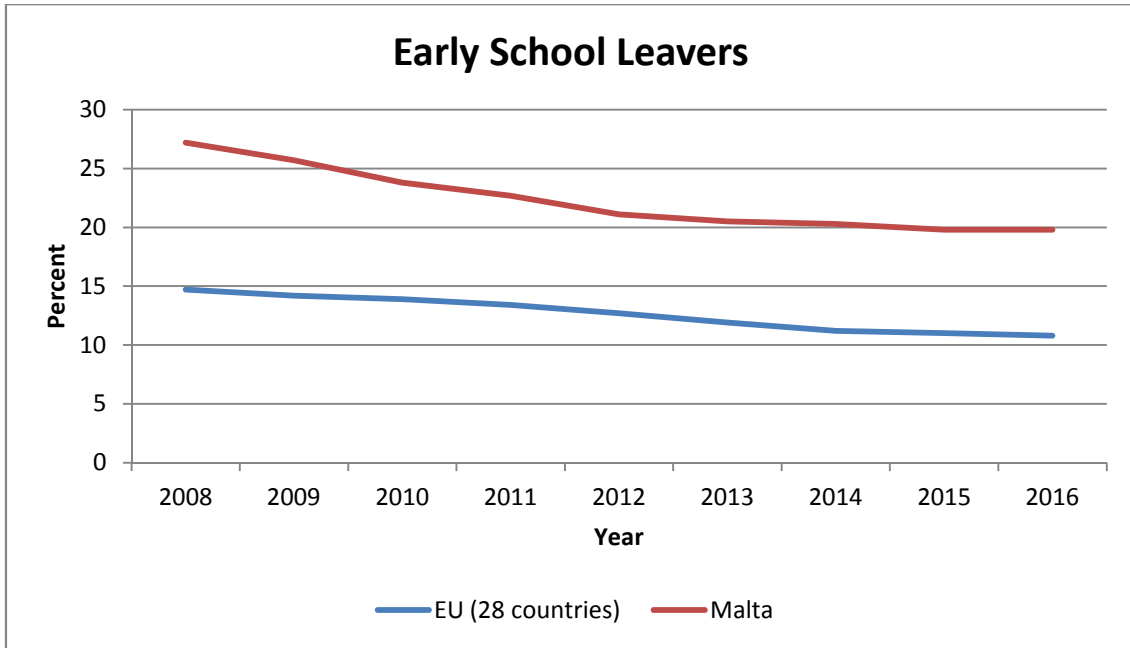


Figure 5 Early School Leavers: Malta vs EU-28 (Source: Eurostat)

At the same time, the mainstreaming of sustainable development requires the mainstreaming of lifelong learning. Malta is showing a growing trend in the percentage of people in lifelong learning which has gradually increased over the period 2008 to 2016. Such growth rate is also in line with the EU 28 trends for this period under review. Trends for the period 2008-2016 are shown in Figure 6.

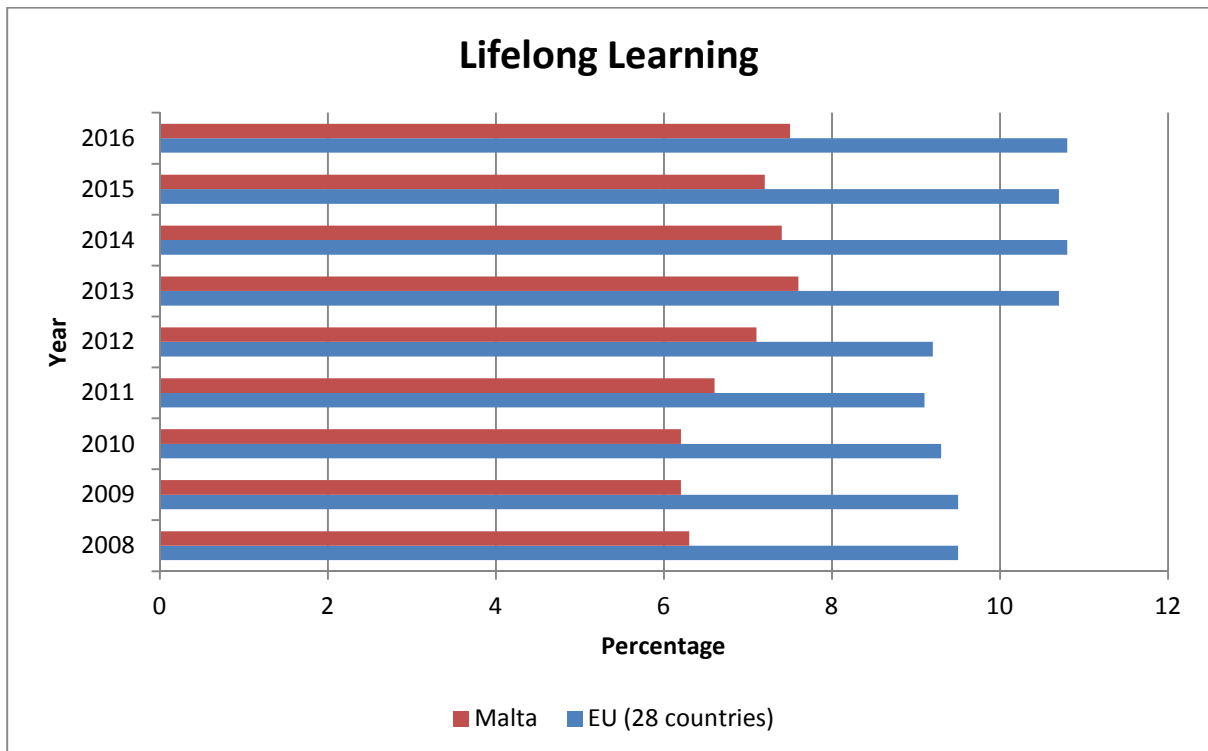


Figure 6 – People in lifelong learning: Malta vs EU-28 (Source: Eurostat)

6.3 Sustainable Pensions

Sustainable pensions remain at the top of the Maltese Government's agenda and, during 2016, work on the pension reforms continued according to plan.

A number of measures have taken off during the year under review. The contributory period is being raised from forty to forty-one years for persons born after 1968. This is based on the principle of securing a balance between contributions and benefits across generations and is a pivotal measure in strengthening the sustainability of the pension system.

Several proposals for the 2017 Budget were drafted with the key one being the protection from being at-risk-of-poverty. The Minimum Pension for a person with a full contributory record was set to be not less than €140 per week. This measure was complimented with zero taxation on income which is arising from any type of pension amounting up to a maximum of €13,000 for married persons. This reflects a slight increase from the €138 per week which was effective in the previous years.

Credits were also increased for the raising of children to neutralise the inherent gender discriminatory aspects of the PAYG pension system. Credits were also introduced for human capital development and lifelong learning to ensure that persons who invest in their education are not penalised by having not having a full contributory history due to time spent in further education institutions.

Another measure which was affected is that enabling spouses who are entitled to a pension in their own right to receive their spouse's successor's pension in full rather than the 5/6th entitlement.

The sustainability and adequacy of pensions has also been improved by increasing women's participation rate in the labour market from 30 to 50 per cent between the years 2004 and 2016. This ensures that future households are likely to benefit from a better overall pension derived from the spouses' working history.

During 2006, the Strategy Group proposed that the current mechanism in the Social Security Act mandates a health check of the pension system every 5 years. The year 2016 saw the programmed check to be affected as outlined above. Work on the next health check mechanism which has to be presented in 2020 is expected to start in 2017.

7.0 Demographic Changes

Employment of older workers continued its upward trend and, as in 2015, stood at 40.3% up from 37.3% in the previous year. The continuous growth rate in Malta averaged 1.45 percent per annum for the past eight years while that for the EU 28 was of 1.11 percent. Such growth rate is due to various incentives which were introduced by Government so that the retired workers can retain their active work participation. Current trends are summarized in Figure 7 and show that growth rates for Malta are slighter higher from those of the EU-28.

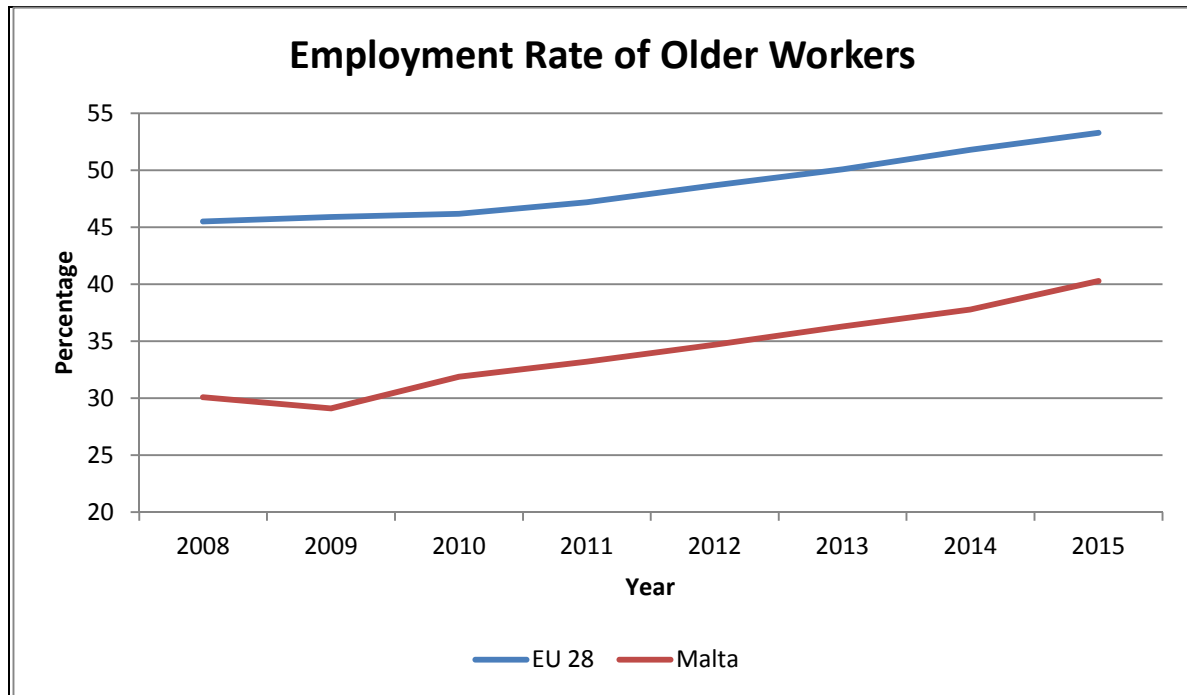


Figure 7 – Employment Rate of Older Workers: Malta vs EU-28 (Source: Eurostat)

8.0 Public Health

The quality of the national health services remains one of the more important aspects of sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development highlights important links between development, the environment, human well-being and the full enjoyment of a wide range of human rights, including the rights to life, health, food, water and sanitation.

Most health systems share a common genesis in that they serve to generate health within and improve the health of a population by ensuring equitable access, guaranteeing an adequate standard of care and supporting an efficient delivery of health care.

The indicator Healthy Life Years (HLY) is utilised to monitor health as a productivity/economic factor and also introduce the concept of quality of life. It is also used to measure the employability of older workers and monitor the progress made in access, quality and sustainability of healthcare.

Data presented in Table 1 show that as of 2014, Malta's HLY stood at 74.3 compared to the EU-28's 61.8. Malta's crude rate of population change at 2014 stood at 9.3, higher than the EU-28's 2.5 whilst its aggregate replacement ratio was at par with that of the EU-28 at 0.56. Malta's duration of working life has constantly been on the increase and as at 2014 stands at 33 years compared to the EU benchmark of 35.3 years. This shows that Malta's population is well supported from a health perspective and can yield potentially longer involvement times in active service.

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU (28 countries)	:	:	:	:	:	62.6	62.1	62.1	61.5	61.8
Malta	70.4	69.5	71.1	72.1	71	71.3	70.7	72.2	72.7	74.3

Source: Eurostat

9.0 Climate Change and Energy

9.1 Climate Policy

During 2016, Malta actively participated and still participates in the climate change international negotiations, which culminated with the Paris Agreement in December at COP 21 (UNFCCC Climate Change Conference held in Paris), where 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal and legally binding global climate deal. The ambitious yet balanced agreement is considered as the first major multilateral deal of the 21st century setting out a global action plan to counteract prevailing trends in climate change in particular by limiting global warming to well below 2 degrees.

The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016 and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1) took place in Marrakech, Morocco from 15-18 November 2016. To date 141 Parties have ratified the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement will now need to be implemented by the different Parties, and in this context discussions are currently ongoing in the European Union on the 2030 legislative framework which Malta has been actively participating in since the publication of the legislative proposals in course of 2015 and 2016.

During the past three years the under mentioned initiatives have been undertaken in order to address green house gas emissions.

- Switch to less carbon intensive fuels
- Efficiency improvement in the energy and transformation sector
- Efficiency improvements of buildings
- Efficiency improvement in services/ tertiary sector
- Efficiency improvement in industrial endues sectors

At a national level, Malta also finalised a high level Low Carbon Development Vision document which is expected to be issued for public consultation in 2017. The outlined initiatives within this document will surely contribute towards lowering Malta's GHG index which remains relatively high compared to the EU average as shown in Figure 8.

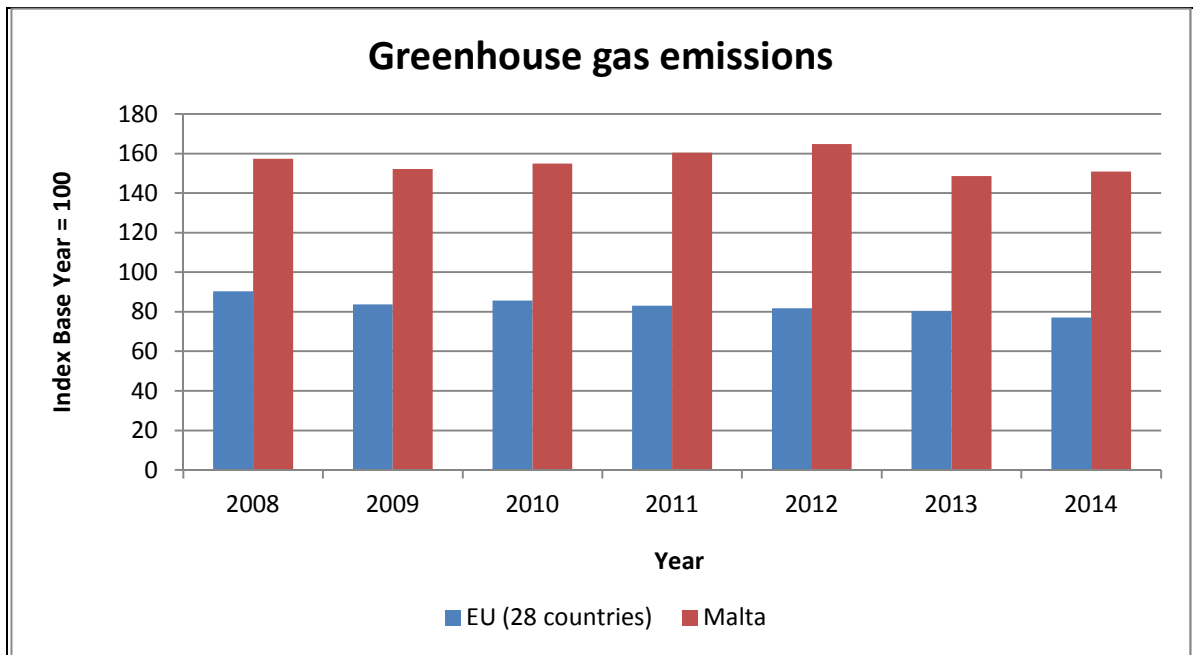


Figure 8 – GHG Emission Index: Malta vs EU-28 (Source: Eurostat)

However when considering energy consumption only, as per Figure 10, a different scenario is portrayed. The greenhouse gas intensity of energy consumption is the ratio between energy-related greenhouse gas emissions (carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide) and gross inland energy consumption. The data indicates that the difference between Malta and EU-28 indices is a marginal one of 4 points. Though improvements are being achieved to curb emissions being generated from the energy sector, more efforts are required from different sectors to address this issue.

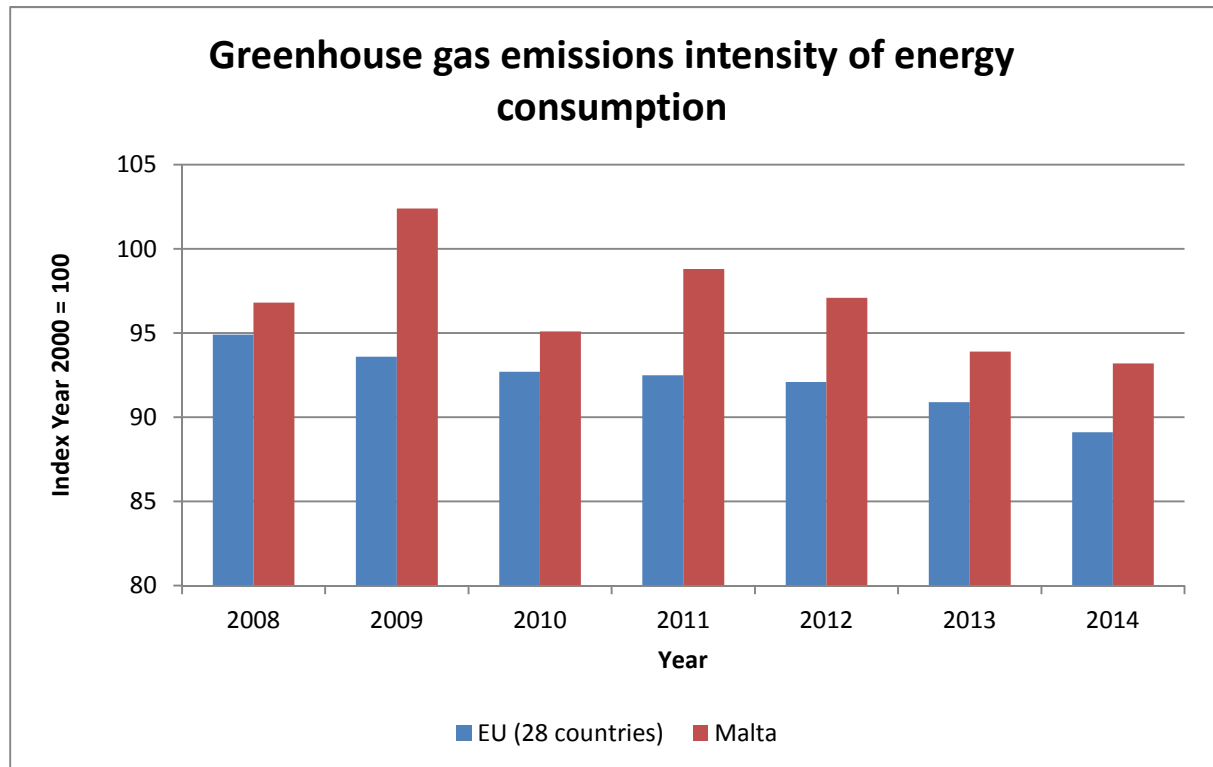


Figure 9 – GHG Emissions Intensity of Energy Consumption Index: Malta vs EU-28 (Source: Eurostat)

9.2 Renewable Energy and Efficiency

Renewable Energy

Malta has a target to increase its share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption by 2020 to 10%. In November 2016, Malta published its revised National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) for public consultation. This plan provides an up-to-date plan for Malta, incorporating new priorities, projects and initiatives put forward for the energy sector. The target is expected to be reached mainly by exploiting solar energy (PV installation and solar water heaters), heat pumps, biofuels, biomass and energy recovery from waste. The penetration of solar water heaters in households as at the end of 2015 was 18,216 installations. The total PV installed capacity by December 2015 was 74.5MWp. An estimated additional capacity of 20MWp was installed in 2016. It is envisaged that around 185MWp of PV capacity is installed by 2020 with the area required for such estimated at around 2.7km², which would ideally be met through rooftop space. However, studies indicate that while this rooftop area exists, in practice only a small portion can be effectively utilised for solar exploitation.

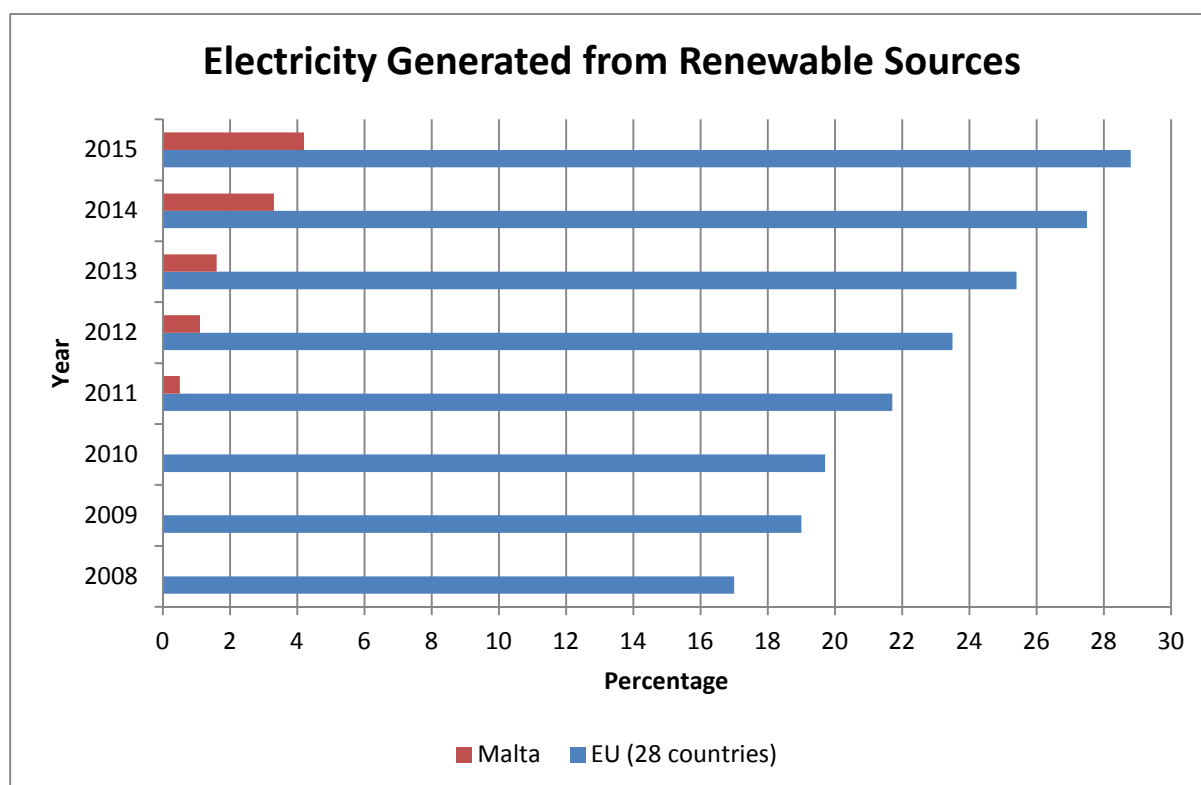


Figure 10 – Electricity Generated from RES: Malta vs EU-28 (Source: Eurostat)

Additionally, Malta currently has the following waste assets whose potential to generate renewable energy is being exploited:

- Landfills at Għallis and Żwejra operated by WasteServ Ltd are equipped with gas extraction systems;
- The biological treatment plant (MBT) at the Sant Antnin Solid Waste Treatment Facility also operated by WasteServ Ltd;

- CHP plant at Ta' Barkat sewage treatment plant (STP) operated by Water Services Corporation.

The construction of a Mechanical Biological Treatment Plant (MTP - AD) for the North of Malta for treatment of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) became fully operational in 2016.

Energy Efficiency

The electricity sector is undergoing significant improvement in generation efficiency through the Sicily-Malta electricity interconnector and the building and commissioning of a Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) plant and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) facility. The CCGT is a high-efficiency power plant powered by natural gas which is sourced from the LNG plant. The LNG facilities will also supply gas to the existing 144MW diesel engines, which are currently being converted to run on natural gas. The improvement in the electricity generation has reduced the primary energy consumption, plus that the fuel change has drastically reduced Malta's dependency on electricity generated through oil based fuels resulting in lower emissions.

In line with the requirements of the Energy Efficiency Directive, Malta set up an energy auditor and an energy manager certification courses. A list of energy auditors and energy managers is now available on the Regulator's website. The non-SMEs have carried out the obligatory energy audits and now the Government through the Energy and Water Agency and Malta Enterprise is seeking to continue energy audit promotion to SMEs and energy awareness house visits in the residential sectors.

Through the collaboration of the Malta Business Bureau and the Energy and Water Agency twenty-three non-SMEs have agreed to sign voluntary agreements to achieve committed annual energy savings. This has led to the larger enterprises being the main economic drivers where energy savings are being achieved. Other projects or schemes that were important to Malta achieving energy savings albeit having an increasing GDP were:

- i) Schemes in the domestic sector to install double glazing, roof insulation and solar water heaters;
- ii) Circulation tax and the vehicle scrappage scheme in the transport sector;
- iii) The utility's electricity price progressive tariff structure that favours a lesser consumption.

During 2016, Government has increased its effort through Government Notice 531/16 to further encourage the better use of the energy being generated by the country. The scheme is funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) funded which aims to encourage the use of photovoltaic systems for residential use that reduce the use of energy, or use renewable sources of energy.

Energy efficiency results have been mainly achieved from the industrial sector (including early actions in the water sector), the domestic sector (due to schemes to replace appliances, change lighting systems and install solar water heaters), as well as in the transport sector (circulation tax and scrappage schemes). In this regard, grants towards the capital cost incurred through the installation of solar water heaters, roof insulation and double glazing were extended.

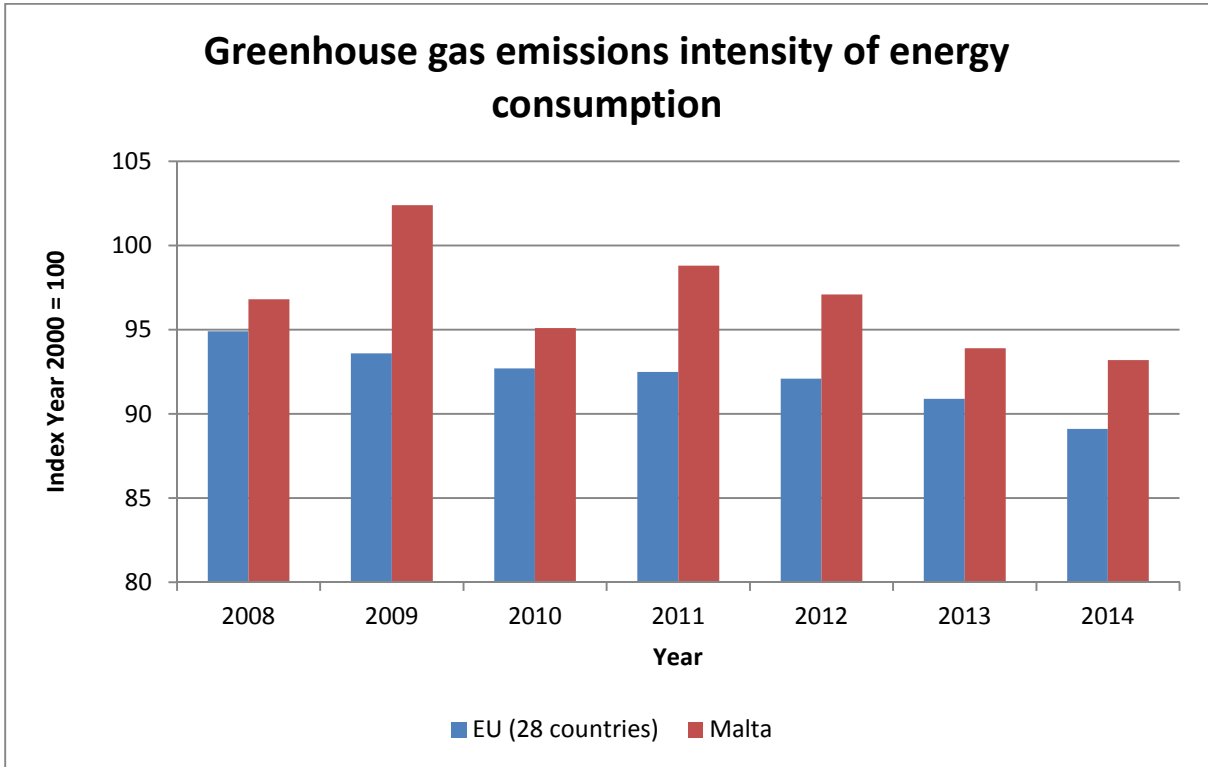


Figure 11 – GHG Emissions Intensity of Energy Consumption Index: Malta vs EU-28 (Source: Eurostat)

10.0 Sustainable Transport

In December 2016, the European Commission approved Malta's Transport Strategy and Master Plan. The Plan, which will be administered by Transport Malta, was subject to a consultation exercise with different line ministries, their departments and entities as well as with the public in general. Both the Master Plan and the Strategy recognise and acknowledge the negative impact of emissions on the surrounding environment and human health which have to be addressed through actions and measures related to the mitigation and abatement from transport.

During the past seven years, CO₂ emissions from the transport sector have been oscillating as shown in Figure 12.

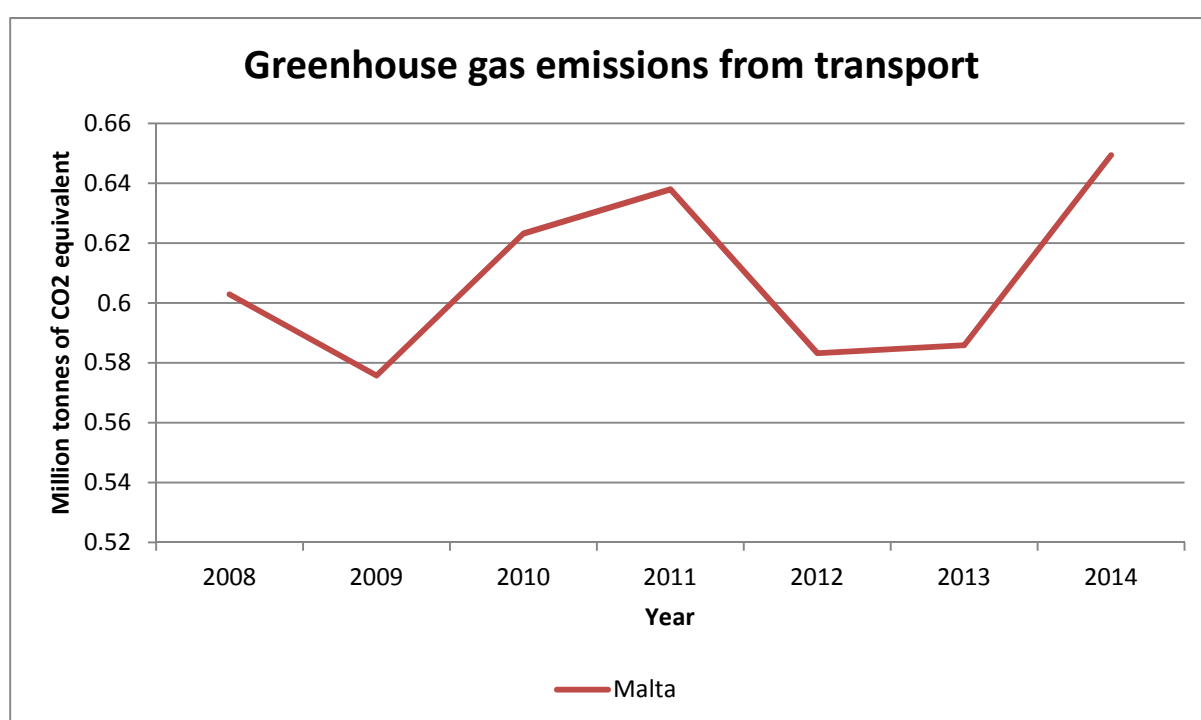


Figure 12 – GHG Emissions from Transport - Malta (Source: Eurostat)

Making transport in Malta sustainable is a priority, and the electrification of transport in Malta is one of the main pillars in the transport policy. The uptake of electric vehicles is to be incentivised through a series of measures, one of which is the scrappage scheme which allows a grant for individuals and companies who want to scrap their current car and replace it with a BEV.

The 2016 Budget Government introduced the following measures to address the emissions regional issues.

1. Refund of the VAT paid on Registration Tax for vehicles registered between 1st January and 31st December 2005
2. Flat annual licence fee of €10 for all Motorcycles with a cubic capacity lower than 125cc
3. VRT each year for vehicles with an odometer reading of over 160,000 km

4. Conversion of vehicles to Auto-gas
5. Removal of Registration Tax for Electric Motorcycles
6. Renewal of Scrappage scheme

Besides promoting sustainable mobility, the scope of these initiatives is to assist government in addressing Malta's environmental targets, which range from climate action and energy targets as well as the improvement of Air Quality Levels

The drive for the purchasing electric vehicles for personal use was also being encouraged as in the previous year. This incentive is backed up by a financial grant which has been put forward by government to assist potential car buyers to opt for an electric vehicle.

Aiming for a low-carbon transport system can help achieve other economic, social and environmental objectives. These include improving access to mobility, reducing traffic and parking congestion, saving consumers money, supporting economic development, increasing public health and safety, and reducing air and noise pollution.

As a small island state implementing an integrated policy approach is a must to overcome the implementation barriers, minimize rebound effects and create the basis for coalitions among key political actors and societal stakeholders.

11.0 Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

11.1 Environment Initiatives

During 2016 MSDEC continued to implement and monitor the National Environment Policy. A number of measures have been undertaken jointly with other ministries and government agencies.

11.2 Waste Management

The Directorate for the Environment and Climate Change continued to implement the the Waste Management Plan 2014-2020.

Education and awareness raising campaign on waste management

The overall objective of this public awareness campaign is to introduce a cultural shift in people's behaviour towards waste prevention and management so that Malta could attain its 2020 waste management targets.

The campaign aims to identify and prioritise specific clear messages relating to different waste streams addressed in the Waste Management Plan to different target audiences. It also aims to raise appropriate awareness on waste prevention and management, targeting behavioural traits and perception towards waste prevention and better separation at source, among different target audiences.

Activities carried out in 2016 as part of the campaign included on-line, TV, radio and local newspapers advertisements; TV and radio appearances; setting up of a website and the use of social media such as Facebook; organisation of seminars; promotion stunts in supermarkets; participation at fairs; purchasing of giveaways such as magnetic notepads, and pens to distribute during events such as fairs and seminars and distribution of posters in, among othe places, ministries, hospitals and schools.

Organic Bag Pilot Project

The organic bag pilot project has continued to be implemented in 2016 in the following localities; Cospicua, Mdina, Birkirkara, Mgarr, Kirkop, Marsaxlokk, Swieqi, Ghaxaq, Ta' Xbiex and all Gozitan localities . Domestic waste data indicates that 52% of household waste is biodegradable waste which is composed mainly of food waste but also includes leaves, flowers and soiled paper. The introduction of the white bag for the collection of biodegradable waste is one of the deliverables highlighted in the Waste Management Plan 2014-2020. It aims to improve the performance of Malta's mechanical biological treatment (MBT) plants i.e. Sant'Antnin in M'Scala and Malta North in Maghtab and increase the amount of energy (electricity and heat) and compost produced by these plants. It also provides a roadmap for the country to achieve its EU obligations not least in reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to the landfills to 35% of biodegradable municipal waste.

Data related to this project also established that there was an associated increase in the amount of dry recyclables collected. Such increase in the dry recyclables, together with the organic

waste, mean that recycling rate of door-to-door collected waste increased significantly from 9% to 23% overall

By the end of 2016, the project covered 45,000 households with a total of 85,000 people where the separate organic component amounted to around 16 per cent of the total collected waste for the island of Gozo and 8.7 percent for the mentioned surveyed localities in Malta.

11.3 Water

During 2016, Malta launched its 2nd Water Catchment Management Plan (River Basin Management Plan) as part of the implementation process of the EU Water Framework Directive. This plan outlines a “programme of measures” which are intended to support the achievement of sustainable use levels for Malta’s natural water resources by 2021.

The Water Catchment Management Plan (WCMP) looks at water demand management and water supply augmentation measures simultaneously to ensure sustainability of the resource. In so doing, the measures under the plan focus on the management (reduction) of the national water demand and the development of alternative (non-conventional) water resources in order to broaden the national water supply-base and thereby reduce dependency on Malta’s groundwater resources.

Central to the WCMP is the New Water Project being implemented by the Water Services Corporation. During 2016, the development of three new polishing plants at each of Malta’s urban wastewater treatment plants was continued. These works are envisaged to be concluded in 2017. These three polishing plants will enable the production of 7 million m³ of high quality treated water (New Water) which will be supplied to users in the agricultural, landscaping and industrial sectors. The project also includes the development of a main distribution system in Malta (South and North) and Gozo to enable the delivery of this new water resource close to the point of use.

The development of other alternative water resources was also considered, where the Energy and Water Agency successfully submitted an application under the European Regional Development Fund for the rehabilitation of the Wied il-Qlejjgha water retention systems. Following the award of the project, studies for the mapping of the ecological status of the valley system were initiated in late-2016, to enable the development and implementation of an ecologically sensitive action plan for this valley system.

From a water demand management perspective, the Water Services Corporation continued with the implementation of its active leakage management control programme in the municipal water distribution network with the aim of further lowering system water demand. During 2016 the Corporation continued the testing of online tools to support consumers in detecting in house leakages, thus further curbing the losses of municipal water. Throughout the use of these tools, consumers are notified about abnormal consumption patterns which could arise from leakages from their in-house water conveyance systems.

The Energy and Water Agency, during 2016 finalised the design of a National Water Conservation Campaign which was subsequently submitted for funding under the EU Cohesion Funds. If awarded, this campaign will commence in 2017. Furthermore the Agency continued in the implementation of the development of a National Water Conservation Awareness Centre in Rabat. This Centre, financed under the EEA/Norwegian Funding Mechanism, will serve as a focal point for education on water conservation. Educational activities in the Centre are being developed with the support of Global Water Partnership- Mediterranean and will be managed by Nature Trust Malta's Eco-Schools initiative. The Centre will be officially opened in April 2017.

11.4 Green Public Procurement

During 2016, work by the GPP office focused on the drafting the 2nd National Action Plan on Green Public Procurement 2018-2020. During this tenure, the Ministry has engaged the services of experts to conduct a series of qualitative and quantitative analysis of the 1st National Action Plan (NAP). Furthermore, a series of consultation sessions have been organised together with MEUSAC in November 2016. During these sessions stakeholders were invited to voice their concerns and get accustomed to the new technical specifications, on the implementation of the new GPP criteria for sanitary tap ware, toilets and urinals, indoor lighting, electrical and electronic equipment used in the health care sector, computers and monitors as well as office building design, construction and management. A series of consultation sessions have also been held with Contracting Authorities such as Foundation of Tomorrow Schools (FTS), Building Regulation Office (BRO), Ministry for Transport and Infrastructure (MTI), Central Procurement and Supplies Unit (CPSU), Housing Authority, OPM-Energy, MITA and Transport Malta.

The second NAP is set to be more ambitious in terms of targets but still adopts a realistic and incremental approach. It is foreseen to set out targets for fourteen product and service groups, six of which are new criteria. However, the NAP is set to go beyond setting higher targets for the forthcoming three years, giving a mandatory status to additional product and service groups and introducing GPP criteria for additional sectors within the NAP. The second NAP's prioritisation is to adopt a more comprehensive approach for public procurement procedures. In fact the plan includes nine new initiatives in order to effectively address this vision; greening other procurement instruments, greening award criteria, pooling of advisory experts, training and constant refresher courses, incentivising local councils through award schemes, greening EU funding, introducing green finance, post procurement auditing and enhancing the role of the GPP coordinator.

11.5 Fisheries

The fisheries sector has the potential to contribute significantly to food security, economic growth and rural development. It also offers valuable employment opportunities which must be safe guarded whilst at the same time promote sustainability.

During the year under review, Malta took part for the 20th Special Meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) held in Vilamoura Portugal on 14-21 November 2016.

Various recommendations were drafted and presented to ICCAT with the most important one being the adoption of a 15 year recovery plan for Mediterranean Swordfish setting a 2017 Total Allowable Catch of 10,500 tonnes between all the Contracting Parties, to be gradually reduced by 3% each year over the period of 2018-2022. During this ICCAT Annual Meeting Malta was also chairing EU coordination meetings which were held internally between the European Commission and EU Member States where discussions on the various recommendations being presented during the annual meeting were internally discussed between Member States for a common EU position.

Malta also participated in a High Level Seminar on the Status of Fish Stocks in the Mediterranean and on the CFP Approach in Catania (9-10 February 2016). This Seminar discussed the status of fish stocks in the Mediterranean and regional co-operation with the view that further regional cooperation is required. Malta was actively involved in discussions due to the fact that all stocks targeted by Maltese fishers are shared with other countries, and furthermore, in the majority of cases Malta's contribution to mortality is negligible when compared with those of other countries.

In 2016 Malta also hosted the fortieth session of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) that was held in St. Julian's. The GFCM Annual Session also included the seventh session of the Committee on Administration and Finance (CAF) and the tenth session of the Compliance Committee (CoC). An EU Proposal for a recommendation on the management of Hake stocks in the Mediterranean Sea together with the recommendation of establishing a multiannual plan for the fisheries exploiting Hake and Deepwater Rose Shrimp in the Strait of Sicily were submitted. Due to their direct impact on Maltese Fisheries, Malta was an active participant in the drafting of these proposals in order to safeguard the status of the fish stocks involved as well as to mitigate any detrimental effects to the local fisheries sector.

The GFCM also adopted a mid-term strategy (2017-2020) towards the sustainability of the Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries. Malta along with the EU was involved in discussions during an Inter Sessional Meeting in Rome (22-23 Sept. 2016). The strategy that was discussed consists of a plan to reverse the trend of declining fish stocks and improve national fisheries management capacities through international cooperation.

To further improve data collection for fisheries management, following the adoption of Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1251 adopted in July 2016, Malta submitted a Work Plan for the collection of fisheries data during 2017-2019 which was adopted by the EC by the end of December 2016. Malta was an active participant in the regional discussions required in the preparation of each Member States National Work Plan. In order to enhance and complement data collection required from this Regulation, Malta was also involved in other EU funded projects; namely project MARE/2014/19 (Strengthening regional cooperation in the area of fisheries data collection in the Mediterranean and Black Sea), Life+ Bahar (data collection and preparation for the designation of Marine Protected Areas around the Maltese Islands), and

MANTIS (Marine protected Areas Network Towards Sustainable fisheries in the Central Mediterranean).

During 2016, a number of reports have been made along the years since the establishment of tuna farms, related to the formation of greasy foam on the sea surface which is drifted to the shoreline by favourable sea currents. In view of such incidents a number of measures have been taken in order to protect the coastal seas whilst at the same time regulating the fish farming industry. These are as follows:

- Preparation of permits and their review;
- Data collection – Collection of statistical data (GFCM/NSO/ICCAT);
- Onsite collection of samples for monitoring purposes;
- Analysis of Samples;
- Enforcement at Sea – Monitoring of position of cages, effects on the surrounding environment;
- Enforcement on land – Checks to monitor that conditions of permit are being followed e.g. waste management plan, etc...
- Foaming events – Onsite inspections, Collection of Samples, Analysis of Samples, Development of testing protocols, Education campaign

11.6 Noise

In 2016, the Minister for Sustainable Development, the Environment and Climate Change, appointed a non statutory board with a view to establish a legal framework to better implement the co-ordination and enforcement of noise more specifically on neighbourhood noise amongst the different competent authorities concerned. The purpose of this Non-statutory Noise Control Commission, as approved by Cabinet, is to review the current and proposed legislative framework, and supporting collateral, with a view towards developing additional legislative provisions for the prevention, abatement and control of noise together with a holistic implementation framework

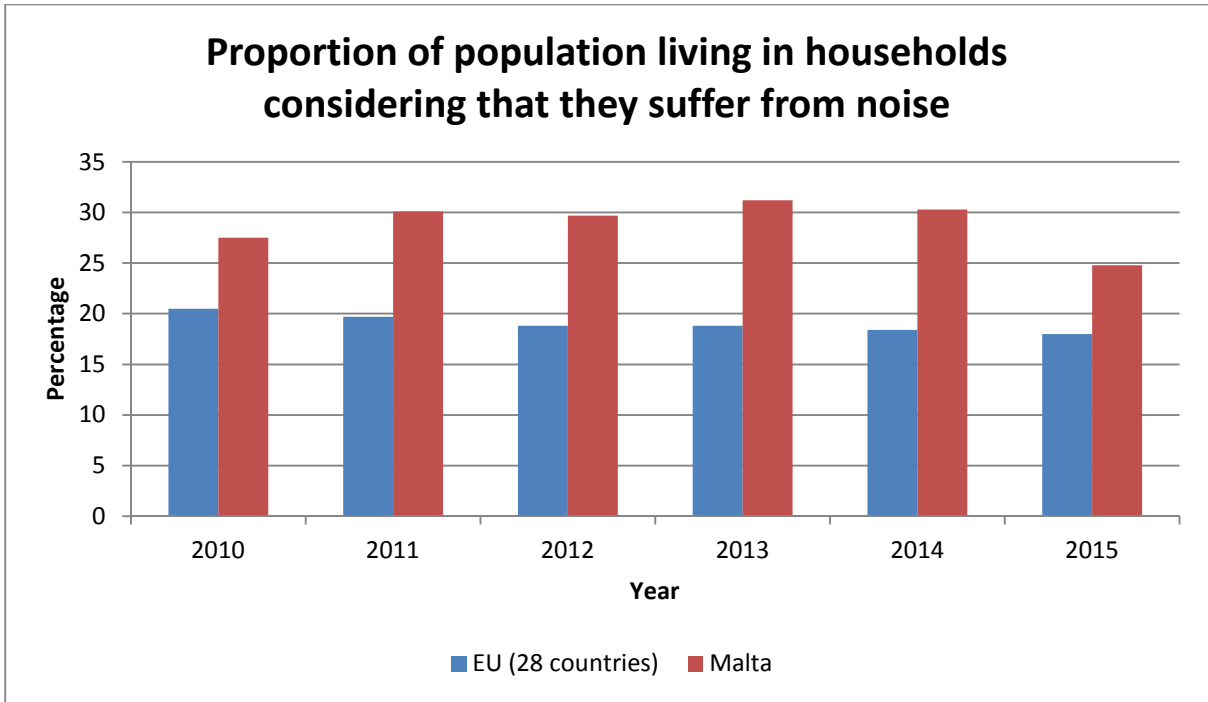


Figure13 Population living in households suffering from noise - Malta (Source: Eurostat)

Data extracted from Eurostat’s database and presented in Figure 13 above, indicates that from 2015 to 2016, Malta had a 5 percent of the population who were less exposed to harmful noise levels. However this is still 7 percentage points lower than the EU Average which has 18 percent of the population exposed to harmful noise levels opposed to that of 25 percent of the Maltese population.

12.0 Eco Gozo

EcoGozo is a local sustainable development strategy for the island of Gozo which is spearheaded by the Ministry for Gozo. This strategy is being implemented in very close collaboration with stakeholders on the island, and seeks to engage Gozitan citizens as widely as possible.

The following are some of the initiatives implemented under the ecoGozo strategy during 2016.

12.1 Renewable Energy

EcoGozo has continued to make strides forward in the proliferation and monitoring of renewable energy projects within Gozo. During 2016, the Ministry for Gozo fully commissioned the 231-panel photovoltaic project on the fifteen housing estate blocks at Tac-Cawla. It is expected that these panels will generate approximately 100,000-kWh of electricity annually.

Additionally, through ERDF funding, photovoltaic panels that were installed on nine government buildings in 2015 were fully commissioned in 2016. A total of 1549 panels were commissioned and are expected to generate over 600,000-kWh of electricity annually.

12.2 Energy Efficiency

A study is currently being conducted within the Ministry for Gozo with the scope of identifying renovation strategies to improve the energy efficiency of the buildings of the Ministry. Measures to reduce the energy consumption of the sectors that consume the most energy will be identified and implemented. Through these actions, the Ministry will serve as a public example for energy efficiency in buildings.

12.3 Waste Management

During 2016, EcoGozo officers participated in a number of meetings with representatives from Wasteserv to discuss the idea of introducing a separate collection bag for organic waste in Gozo. Advice on the successful implementation of this initiative was delivered to the households. Organic waste from all villages in Gozo started to be collected separately starting from 30th September 2016.

12.4 Water Conservation

Rehabilitation, cleaning and restoration works of Gozo's valleys continued in 2016. Firstly, the upper valley of Mgarr ix-Xini is being cleaned and maintained. Through this intervention, the agricultural cropland flooding over the valley sides will be reduced, decreasing the risk of local farmers losing their crops. Maintenance works of the rubble walls along the valley sides will be done. This intervention is expected to increase the overall rainwater storage capacity of the valley.

Work continued on the research project on water quality in Marsalforn Valley in collaboration with MCAST. The first phase of the project was concluded with the preparation, collection and

implementation of geographic information of the key features of the valley. The second phase is currently underway with the analysis of the water samples collected. Tender documents were prepared for the cleaning of Wied il-Ghasri, and the results of the bid published.

Application for European Union funds for various water-related projects were prepared by SEWCU (now the Energy and Water Agency) under the LIFE IP program. These pilot projects include the use of secondary water generated by wastewater purification for farming and landscaping purposes, a national valley-cleaning plan and public education regarding the careful use of water through house visits and school meetings. This application is currently being processed.

12.5 Nature Conservation

EcoGozo organized a number of activities at the beaches of Hondoq ir-Rummien and Marsalforn as part of an initiative to achieve Blue Flag certification by 2017. Today, these beaches have already been awarded the Quality Beach certification and beaches must meet 100% of the necessary criteria to achieve Blue Flag certification. One of these necessary criteria is that the beach or surrounding area must host at least five activities during the period of the Blue Flag. EcoGozo managed to successfully organize eight activities at Hondoq ir-Rummien and nine activities at Marsalforn.

These activities were held in collaboration with local groups and organizations. They were suitable to people of all ages and served to raise awareness about the marine environment and to educate about environmental protection.

The Gozo Biodiversity Explorer is another EcoGozo initiative aimed at creating awareness and environmental consciousness on Maltese biodiversity. The first part of this project included the design, creation and installation of acrylic plaques for the trees located at Villa Rundle Gardens and at the bottom of Marsalforn Valley. These plaques contain professional botanical information about each tree and shrub at these locations in both English and Maltese. The plaques at Marsalforn were installed in November 2016, whereas the work at Villa Rundle Garden is expected to be completed in 2017. An online database, which will act as an extension of the plaques is currently under concept development by ecoGozo. Following the success of the first stage of installations at Marsalforn, extending the scope of this project to other locations in Gozo is being considered.

During 2016, this Directorate went through advanced preparations to set up a mycology laboratory for researching and experimenting on diseases and molds in plants, vegetables and fruits at the Gozo Experimental Farm in Xewkija. The primary objective is to assist Gozitan farmers in preventing diseases in their agricultural produce and to commence mycology research in Gozo. The laboratory is designed to expand Government services in the agricultural sector, including conservation and research.

12.6 Society

During 2016, a certificate of energy efficiency was awarded to the Child and Youth Development Centre in Gozo. This certificate shows that the new building has Energy Performance Category A, meaning it is emitted less than 21 kilograms of carbon dioxide per square metre annually. It has also continued its work on the development and maintenance of the Ecological restoration and Family park project which is being developed at il-Qortin ta' Isopu, Nadur.

13.0 Regional Issues

During 2016, the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016-2025 was approved at COP19 (Athens, Greece, 9-12 February 2016), as a strategic guidance document for implementing Agenda 2030 in the Mediterranean. The process of reviewing the 2005 Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development was implemented under the leadership of Malta during its Presidency of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development during biennium 2013-201.

MSSD 2016-2025 is the result of over two years of intensive collaborative work within the MAP system and beyond. MSSD 2016-2025 was developed through a highly inclusive process, in which all member States and regional key stakeholders had the opportunity to participate. Involvement, support, and substantial contributions from many regional and national organizations and stakeholders were crucial to develop this strategy.

The MSSD contains 6 objectives, as follows, as well as a detailed chapter on implementation, which addresses institutional structures and processes, financing and monitoring:

Objective 1: Ensuring sustainable development in marine and coastal areas

Objective 2: Promoting resource management, food production and food security through sustainable forms of rural development

Objective 3: Planning and managing sustainable Mediterranean cities

Objective 4: Addressing climate change as a priority issue for the Mediterranean

Objective 5: Transition towards a green and blue economy

Objective 6: Improving governance in support of sustainable development.

During 2016 also, Malta occupied the post of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Steering Committee of the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development. In this role Malta provided input and technical advice regarding setting up the implementation process for the Strategy.

14.0 A Sustainable Development Strategy for Malta 2007-2016

Malta's Sustainable Development Strategy covered the period from 2007 to 2016 and is a comprehensive, multi-dimensional strategy document that incorporates economic, social and environmental dimensions of Sustainable Development.

The document identified twenty priority areas, which were considered as warranting foremost attention for the attainment of sustainable development goals in Malta. These priority areas were accompanied by indicators and targets which were designed to measure the progress achieved during the past ten years. A statistical analysis is annexed to this report.

The Strategy is a cross-sectoral document which relates to specific dimensions of sustainable development that span across multiple sectors and covers the three dimensions of sustainable development, e.g., national environmental management plans or poverty reduction. It also promotes the concept of sustainable development to integrate with existing actions plans and processes.

At the national level, Sustainable Development provides the backbone for implementing national sustainability targets with cross cutting themes. In view of Agenda 2030, the updated strategy has to cover the whole scope of the SDGs and their targets, in terms of the established timeframe of the year 2030.

An SD strategy has to be renewed in order to adjust to the progress being done at a point in time. Thus such updating will not only incorporate national goals and indicators but also existing processes which will have to be aligned with the new sustainable development principles. This process will have to involve a number of stakeholders which have to align their policies and principles with those expressed by the SDG's. The involvement of stakeholders is a challenge but also an opportunity for governments to engage wider society and a broader range of partners in the transition towards sustainability.

Appendix A

List of Indicators as outlined in the SD Strategy 2007-2016

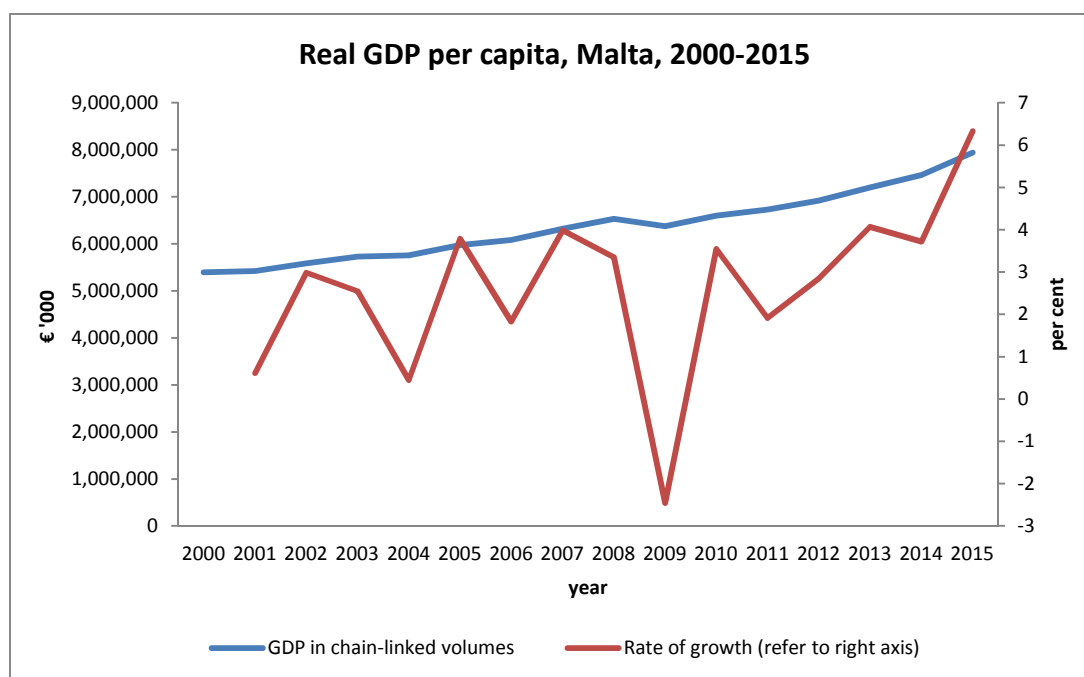
ECN 1: Economic growth

Real GDP per capita

Year	GDP in chain-linked volumes	Rate of growth (refer to right axis)	Average total population	GDP per capita
	€'000	per cent	number of persons	€
2000	5,391,637		389,962	13,826
2001	5,424,429	0.6	393,095	13,799
2002	5,586,206	3.0	395,933	14,109
2003	5,728,332	2.5	398,567	14,372
2004	5,753,652	0.4	401,160	14,343
2005	5,971,443	3.8	403,797	14,788
2006	6,080,576	1.8	405,251	15,004
2007	6,322,979	4.0	406,738	15,546
2008	6,534,582	3.3	409,375	15,962
2009	6,373,678	-2.5	412,452	15,453
2010	6,599,507	3.5	414,470	15,923
2011	6,725,870	1.9	416,271	16,157
2012	6,917,029	2.8	419,442	16,491
2013	7,198,269	4.1	423,359	17,003
2014	7,466,292	3.7	427,425	17,468
2015	7,939,080	6.3	431,324	18,406

Source: National Accounts Unit, National Statistics Office

Note: Data from 2000 to 2010 are in line with News Release 195/2014; data from 2011 to 2015 are in line with News Release 041/2016.

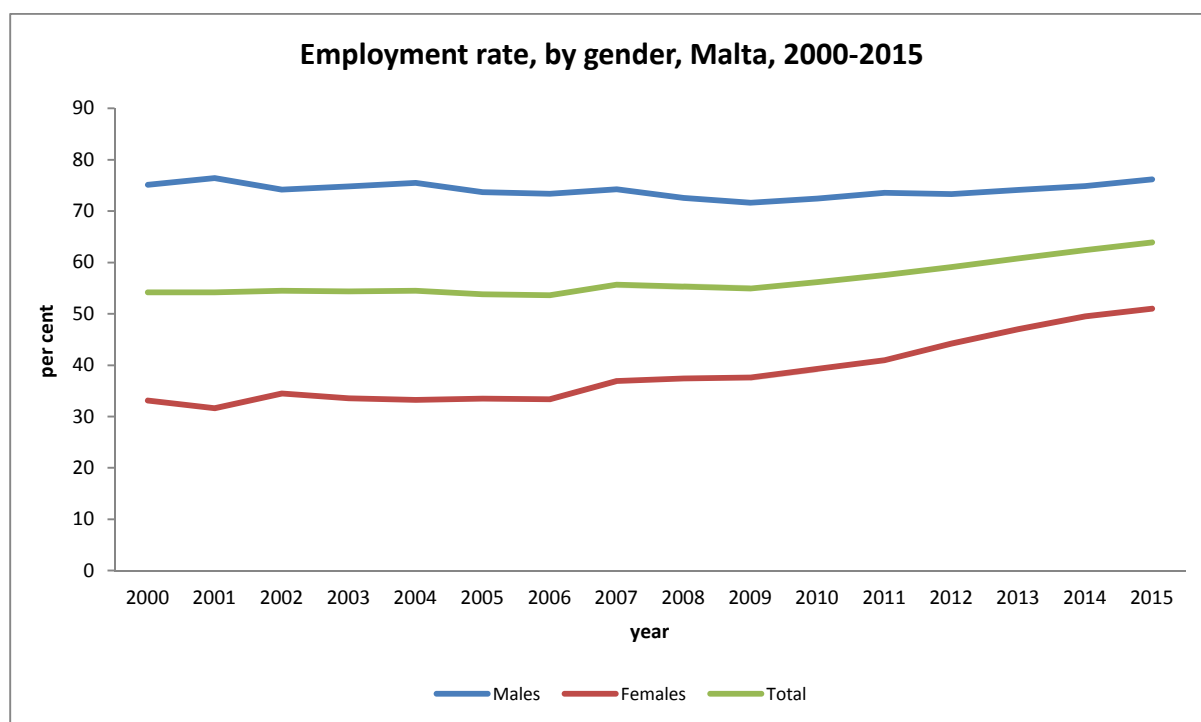


ECN 2: Employment

Employment and unemployment rates

Year	per cent					
	Employment rate			Unemployment rate		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2000	75.1	33.1	54.2	7.0	5.4	6.5
2001	76.4	31.6	54.2	6.0	7.8	6.5
2002	74.2	34.5	54.5	6.2	8.2	6.8
2003	74.8	33.6	54.4	7.0	8.8	7.6
2004	75.5	33.3	54.5	6.4	8.9	7.2
2005	73.7	33.5	53.8	6.2	8.5	6.9
2006	73.4	33.4	53.6	6.1	8.6	6.9
2007	74.2	36.9	55.7	5.9	7.6	6.5
2008	72.6	37.4	55.3	6.6	7.5	6.9
2009	71.7	37.6	54.9	6.5	7.7	6.9
2010	72.4	39.3	56.1	6.8	7.1	6.9
2011	73.6	41.0	57.6	6.2	7.1	6.5
2012	73.3	44.2	59.1	5.9	7.4	6.4
2013	74.1	47.0	60.8	6.5	6.3	6.4
2014	74.9	49.5	62.4	6.1	5.3	5.8
2015	76.2	51.0	63.9	5.5	5.2	5.4

Source: Labour market statistics unit, National Statistics Office



ECN 3: Competitiveness

Labour productivity

Year	GDP in chain-linked volumes	Mean hours worked	Average working population	Labour productivity	Rate of change (refer to right axis)
	€'000	number of hours	number of persons	€ per hour worked	per cent
2001	5,424,429	2,082	146,110	17.8	
2002	5,586,206	2,074	147,571	18.2	2.3
2003	5,728,332	2,077	147,815	18.7	2.2
2004	5,753,652	2,066	147,871	18.8	1.0
2005	5,971,443	2,052	148,508	19.6	4.0
2006	6,080,576	2,040	152,366	19.6	-0.2
2007	6,322,979	2,033	156,360	19.9	1.7
2008	6,534,582	2,028	160,363	20.1	1.0
2009	6,373,678	2,003	161,291	19.7	-1.8
2010	6,599,507	2,007	164,450	20.0	1.4
2011	6,725,870	2,013	168,585	19.8	-0.9
2012	6,917,029	2,028	172,701	19.7	-0.3
2013	7,198,269	1,994	175,911	20.5	3.9
2014	7,466,292	1,978	181,796	20.8	1.2
2015	7,939,080	1,995	185,930	21.4	3.1

Source: National Statistics Office

Notes:

Mean hours worked include normal working hours excluding overtime. This figure includes full time, part time and reduced hours workers and is calculated from the LFS.

Average working population figures refer to the main occupation, which may be either full time or part-time.

GDP figures are in line with News Release 041/2016.



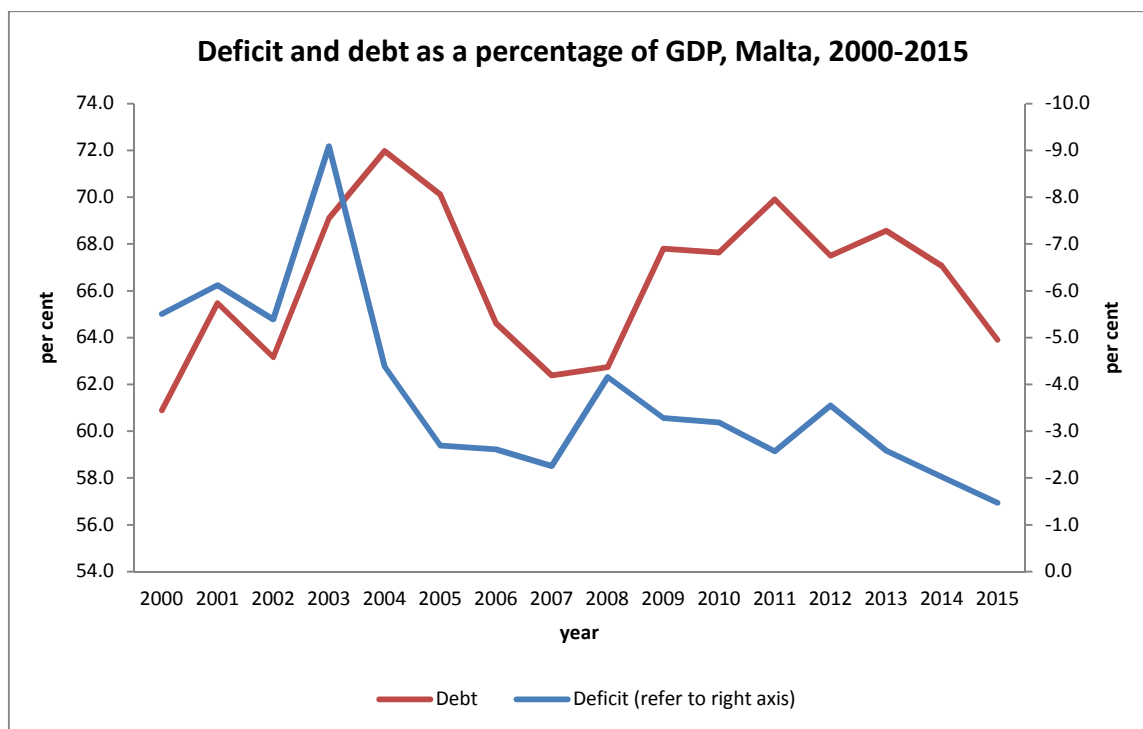
ECN 4: Public finance

General government deficit and debt

Year	Nominal GDP	Deficit (refer to right axis)		Debt	
	€ thousands	€ thousands	as a % of GDP	€ thousands	as a % of GDP
2000	4,136,896	-227,838	-5.5	2,519,216	60.9
2001	4,262,896	-260,763	-6.1	2,791,014	65.5
2002	4,512,098	-243,285	-5.4	2,850,177	63.2
2003	4,758,913	-432,583	-9.1	3,288,495	69.1
2004	4,852,430	-212,792	-4.4	3,492,262	72.0
2005	5,149,327	-138,862	-2.7	3,610,124	70.1
2006	5,386,144	-140,753	-2.6	3,480,277	64.6
2007	5,757,484	-129,758	-2.3	3,592,105	62.4
2008	6,128,677	-254,657	-4.2	3,845,489	62.7
2009	6,138,623	-201,465	-3.3	4,161,863	67.8
2010	6,599,507	-210,466	-3.2	4,463,282	67.6
2011	6,879,429	-176,869	-2.6	4,809,402	69.9
2012	7,217,945	-256,140	-3.5	4,872,461	67.5
2013	7,650,097	-197,936	-2.6	5,245,202	68.6
2014	8,084,143	-163,441	-2.0	5,421,860	67.1
2015	8,796,491	-128,999	-1.5	5,620,668	63.9

Source: Public finance unit, National Statistics Office

Note: GDP data is in line with News Release 041/2016. Deficit and Debt figures are in line with News Release 065/2016.



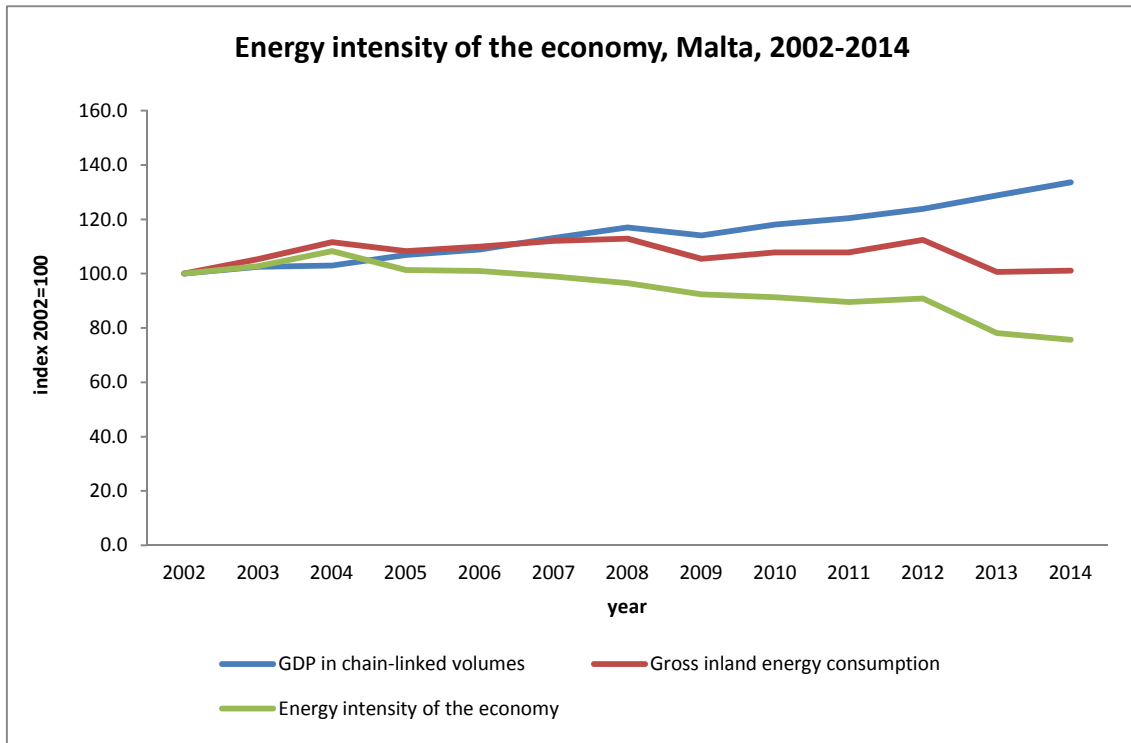
ECN 5: Energy intensity of the economy

Energy intensity of the economy

Year	GDP in chain-linked volumes	Gross inland energy consumption	Energy intensity of the economy
	€'000	TOE	TOE per €millions
2002	5,586,206	851,926	152.5
2003	5,728,332	897,330	156.6
2004	5,753,652	950,489	165.2
2005	5,971,443	922,631	154.5
2006	6,080,576	936,411	154.0
2007	6,322,979	954,870	151.0
2008	6,534,582	961,774	147.2
2009	6,373,678	898,614	141.0
2010	6,599,507	918,891	139.2
2011	6,725,870	918,846	136.6
2012	6,917,029	957,939	138.5
2013	7,198,269	857,279	119.1
2014	7,466,292	861,774	115.4

Source: National Statistics Office

Note: GDP data from 2000 to 2010 are in line with News Release 195/2014; data from 2011 to 2015 are in line with News Release 041/2016.



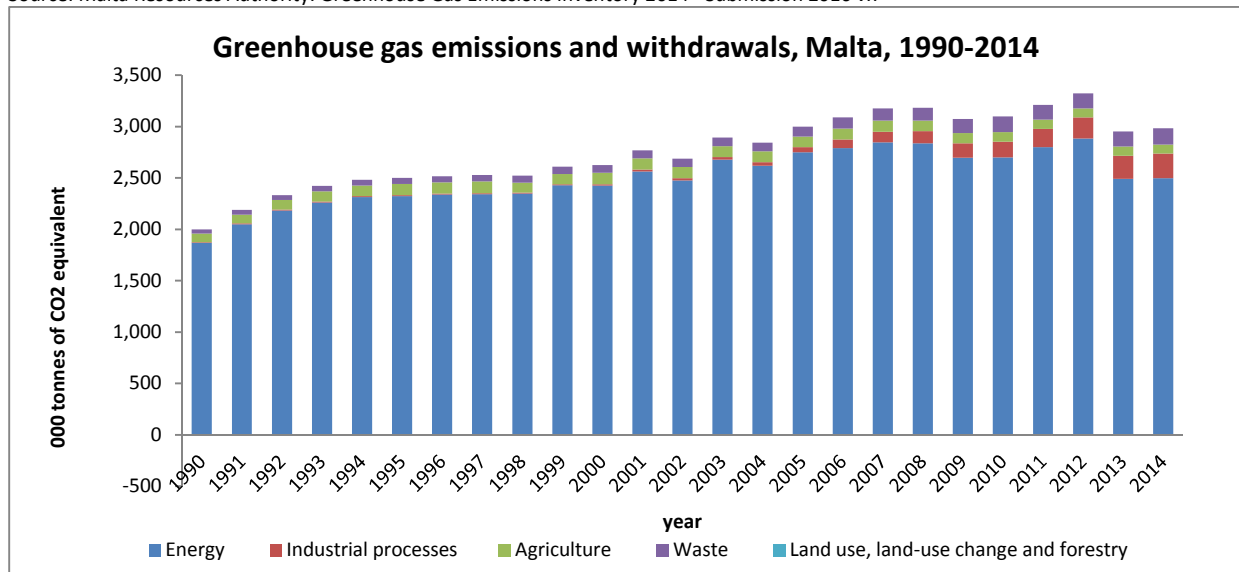
ENV 1: Climate change

Emission trends by sector

000 tonnes CO₂ equivalent

Year	Greenhouse gas emissions				Withdrawals
	Energy	Industrial processes	Agriculture	Waste	Land use, land-use change and forestry
1990	1,868.3	7.5	82.0	42.4	-2.6
1991	2,050.1	7.5	86.0	45.5	-2.6
1992	2,184.5	8.7	92.6	48.0	-2.6
1993	2,262.7	8.7	99.2	52.1	-2.6
1994	2,313.4	9.0	104.5	56.8	-2.6
1995	2,323.5	8.9	108.0	60.2	-2.6
1996	2,339.9	8.8	107.9	61.6	-2.6
1997	2,342.7	9.0	114.2	64.2	-2.6
1998	2,349.4	8.4	96.8	69.6	-2.6
1999	2,431.1	7.9	100.9	70.4	-2.6
2000	2,427.0	11.8	112.3	74.7	-2.6
2001	2,564.0	17.2	110.8	77.3	-2.6
2002	2,476.6	22.4	109.1	79.4	-2.7
2003	2,679.6	25.4	104.4	83.6	-2.6
2004	2,618.0	34.7	105.6	87.1	-2.6
2005	2,750.7	48.3	102.9	97.3	-2.7
2006	2,790.1	86.1	104.1	110.4	-2.7
2007	2,846.8	103.1	108.2	118.7	-2.8
2008	2,837.5	119.0	101.8	124.0	-2.8
2009	2,698.5	139.6	98.2	137.7	-2.8
2010	2,702.1	150.8	94.9	151.0	-2.8
2011	2,801.0	177.3	88.6	144.7	-2.9
2012	2,884.8	206.3	87.6	145.8	-2.9
2013	2,491.1	225.5	90.1	147.2	-2.9
2014	2,498.9	238.7	88.9	156.3	-2.8

Source: Malta Resources Authority: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory 2014 - Submission 2016 v.7



ENV 2: Air quality

NO² emissions

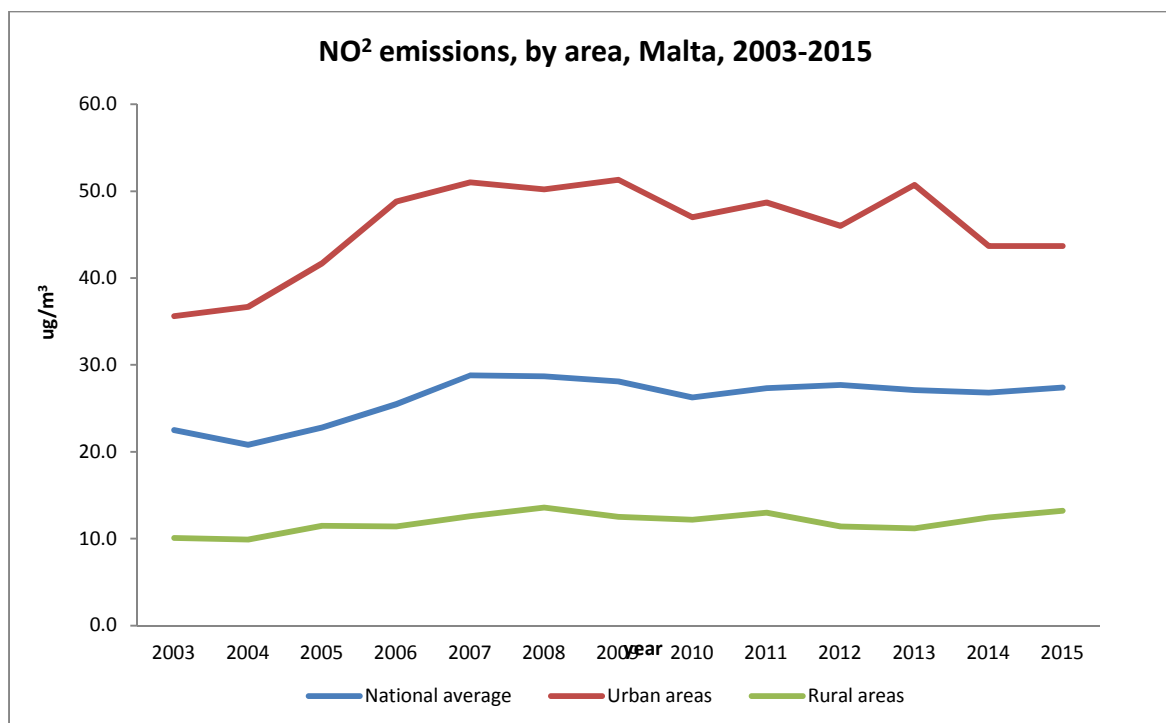
Year	ug/m ³		
	National average	Urban areas	Rural areas
2003	22.5	35.6	10.1
2004	20.8	36.7	9.9
2005	22.8	41.7	11.5
2006	25.5	48.8	11.4
2007	28.8	51.0	12.6
2008	28.7	50.2	13.6
2009	28.1	51.3	12.5
2010	26.3	47.0	12.2
2011	27.3	48.7	13.0
2012	27.7	46.0	11.4
2013	27.1	50.7	11.2
2014	26.8	43.7	12.4
2015	27.4	43.7	13.2

Source: Environment and Resources Authority.

Notes:

Urban areas are covered by Hamrun, Sliema and Floriana monitoring stations.

Rural areas are covered by Dingli, Marsalforn and Xlendi monitoring stations.



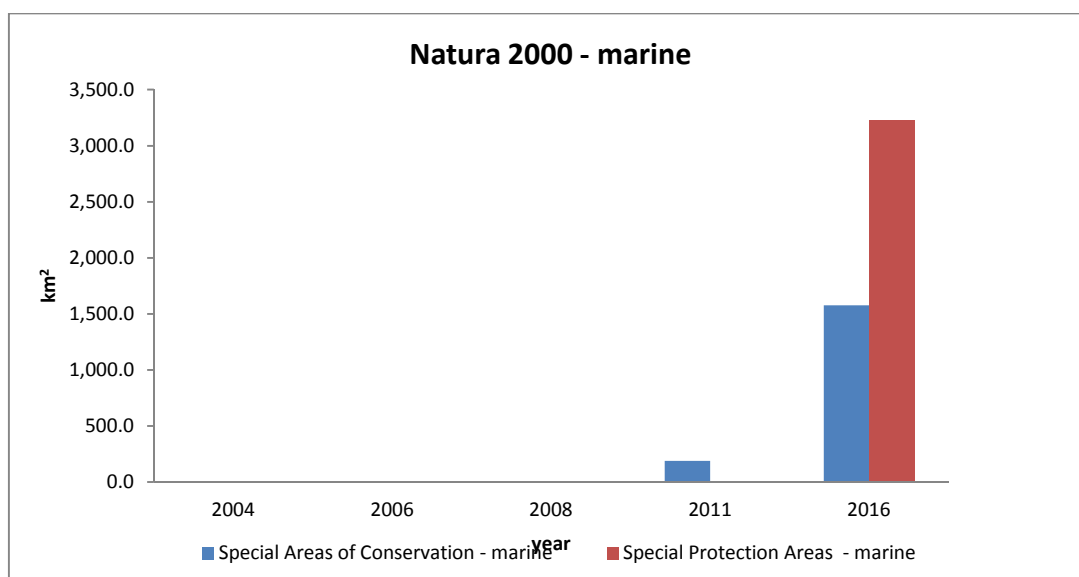
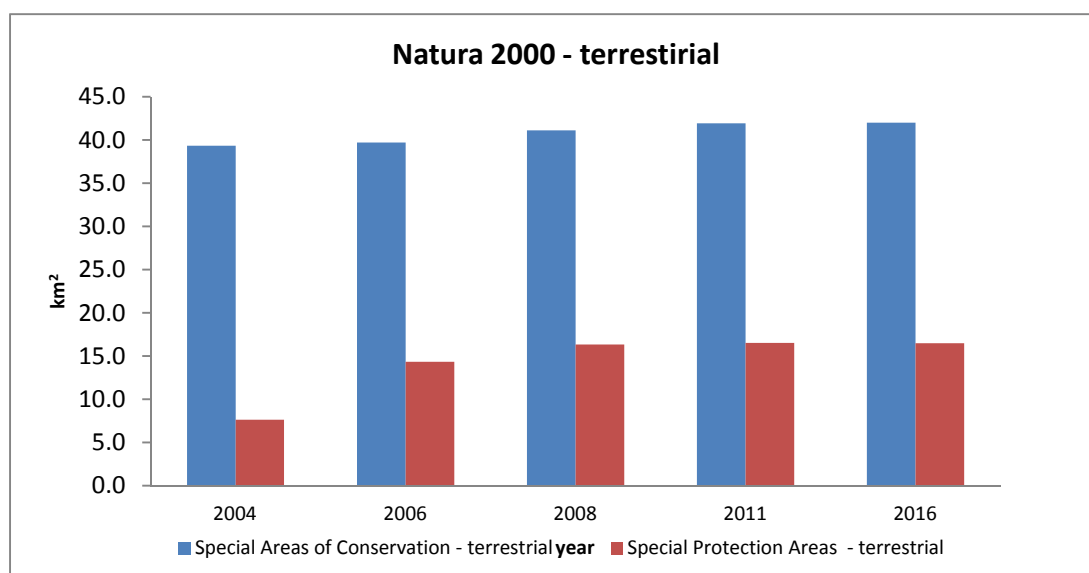
ENV 3: Nature and Biodiversity

Coverage of Protected Areas

Date of Submission	Special Areas of Conservation - terrestrial		Special Areas of Conservation - marine		Special Protection Areas - terrestrial		Special Protection Areas - marine	
	number of sites	area - km ²	number of sites	area - km ²	number of sites	area - km ²	number of sites	area - km ²
2004	23	39.4	0	0.0	6	7.6	0	0.0
2006	27	39.7	1	8.5	13	14.3	0	0.0
2008	27	41.1	1	8.5	13	16.3	0	0.0
2011	27	42.0	5	190.8	13	16.5	0	0.0
2016	27	42.0	8	1,576.4	13	16.5	8	3,220.2

Source: Environment and Resources Authority

Note: Certain SACs and SPAs overlap.



ENV 4

Water Exploitation Index

												m3 millions	
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Precipitation	(1)	145.8	159.7	170.6	196.0	158.2	214.9	162.1	186.7	164.0	151.5	159.3	175.14
		2	9	3	6	0	9	3	7	8	4	7	
Actual evapotranspiration	(2)	66.83	72.60	77.52	89.08	71.88	97.68	71.32	82.16	72.18	66.66	70.11	77.05
Internal Flow	(3)= (1)-(2)	78.99	87.19	93.11	106.9	86.33	117.3	90.81	104.6	91.90	84.88	89.26	98.10
					8		1		1				
Actual external inflow	(4)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total freshwater resources	= (3)+(4)	78.99	87.19	93.11	106.9	86.33	117.3	90.81	104.6	91.90	84.88	89.26	98.10
					8		1		1				
LTAAs Total freshwater resources	(5)	93.26	94.09	92.74	95.15	94.12	95.77	95.40	96.13	96.73	97.13	96.20	95.44
Groundwater abstraction - WSC	(6)	14.89	13.99	13.06	13.96	14.08	12.68	12.78	13.06	13.30	13.79	13.96	13.44
Groundwater abstraction - Agriculture	(7)	13.51	15.91	16.95	20.30	19.25	16.54	25.65	22.55	24.05	29.02	27.35	26.75
Groundwater abstraction - Private sources	(8)	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Total Groundwater abstraction	(9)= (6)+(7)+(8)	30.89	32.40	32.51	36.76	35.83	31.72	40.94	38.11	39.85	45.31	43.81	42.68
Surface water abstraction (wells and cisterns)	(10)	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62
Total freshwater abstraction	(11)= (9)+(10)	33.51	35.02	35.13	39.38	38.45	34.34	43.56	40.73	42.47	47.93	46.43	45.30
Water Exploitation Index (%)	= (11)/(5)*100	35.94	37.22	37.88	41.38	40.85	35.86	45.66	42.37	43.91	49.35	48.27	47.47

Source: NSO, WSC, Malta Airport Meteorological Office

Notes:

Indicator methodology has been updated and data has been revised.

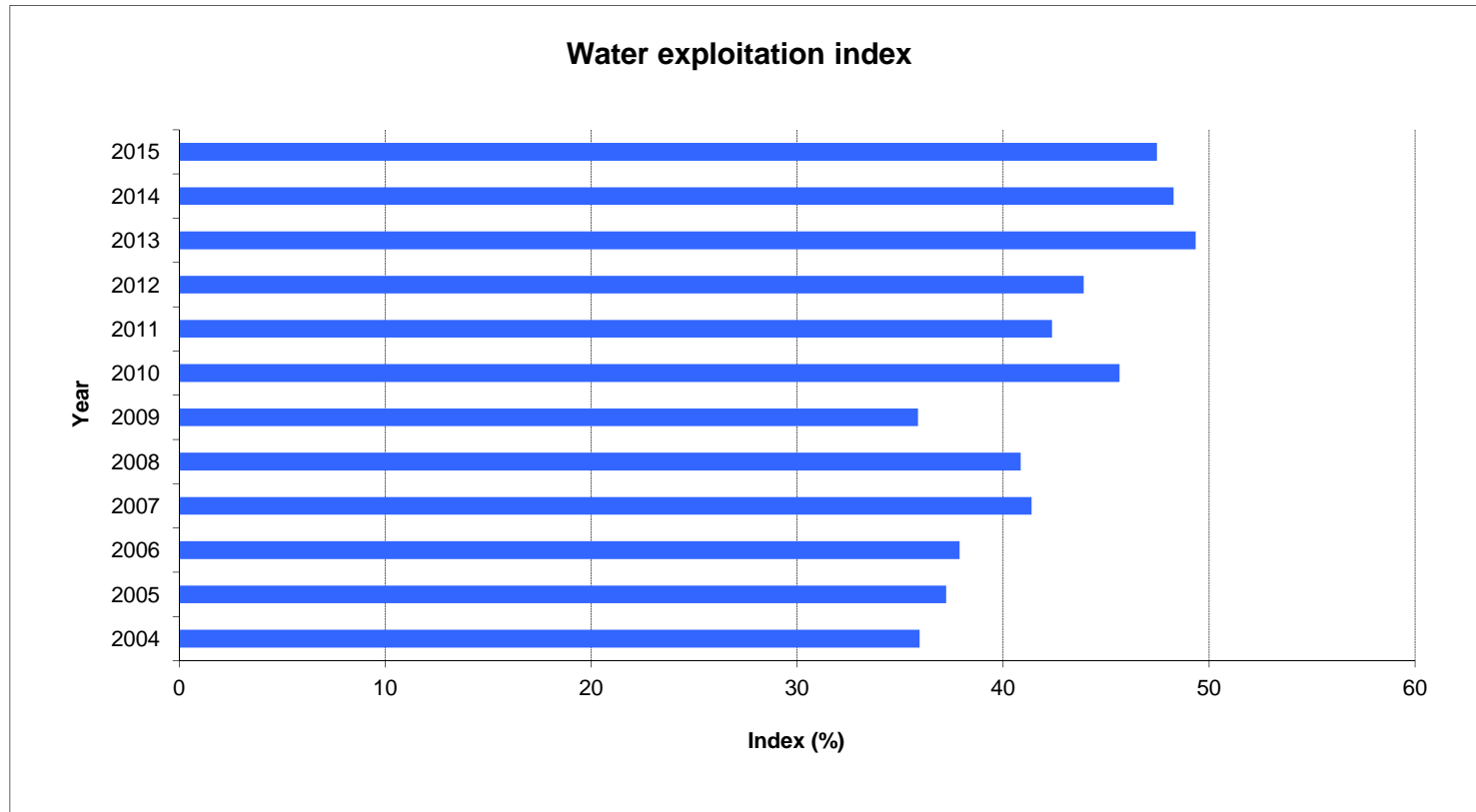
LTAAs refers to Long Term Annual Average which is an average taken over a period of 20 consecutive years.

Data about groundwater abstraction from agriculture is estimated by NSO and is based on the results of a survey on irrigation water use in agriculture that was carried out in 2009.

Data about groundwater abstraction from private sources is an estimate that is based on FAO Water Resources Review, 2006. This estimate covers manufacturing, service industries and households.

Data about surface water abstraction refers to water collected in agricultural cisterns and household wells. Estimates are based on NSO's Census of Agriculture, 2001 and NSO's census of Population and housing, 2011.

Data is consistent with results submitted by NSO to Eurostat for the Joint Questionnaire on Inland Waters (JQ-IW) in 2016.

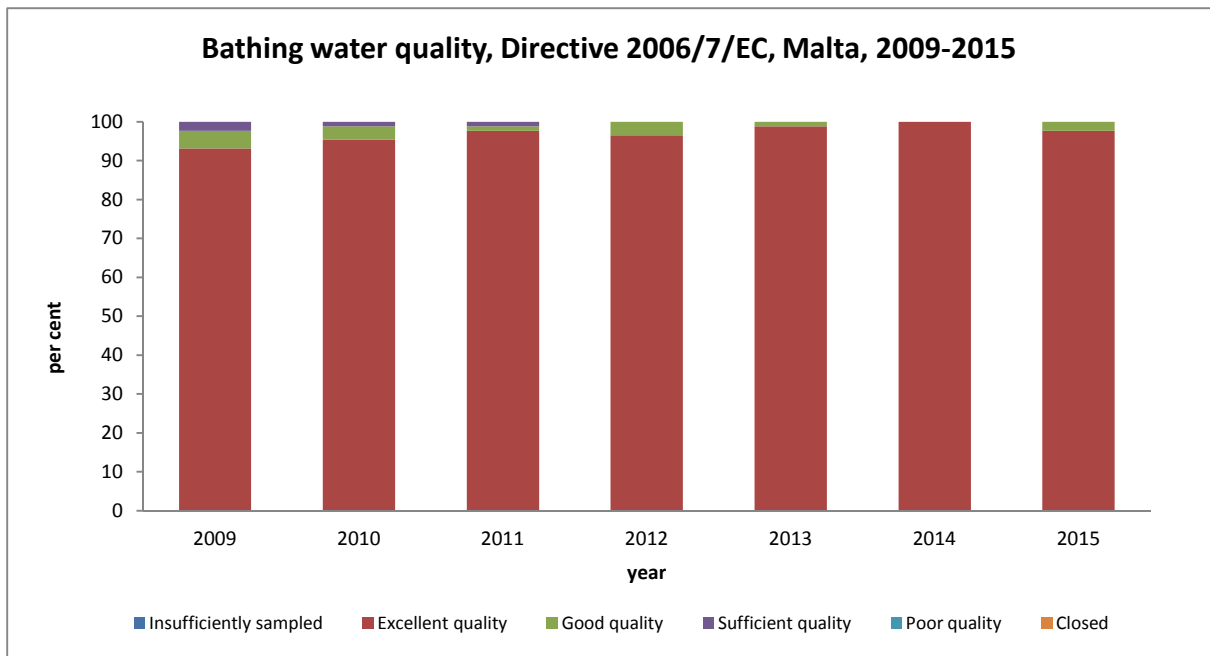


ENV 5: Bathing water quality

Classification according to Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC

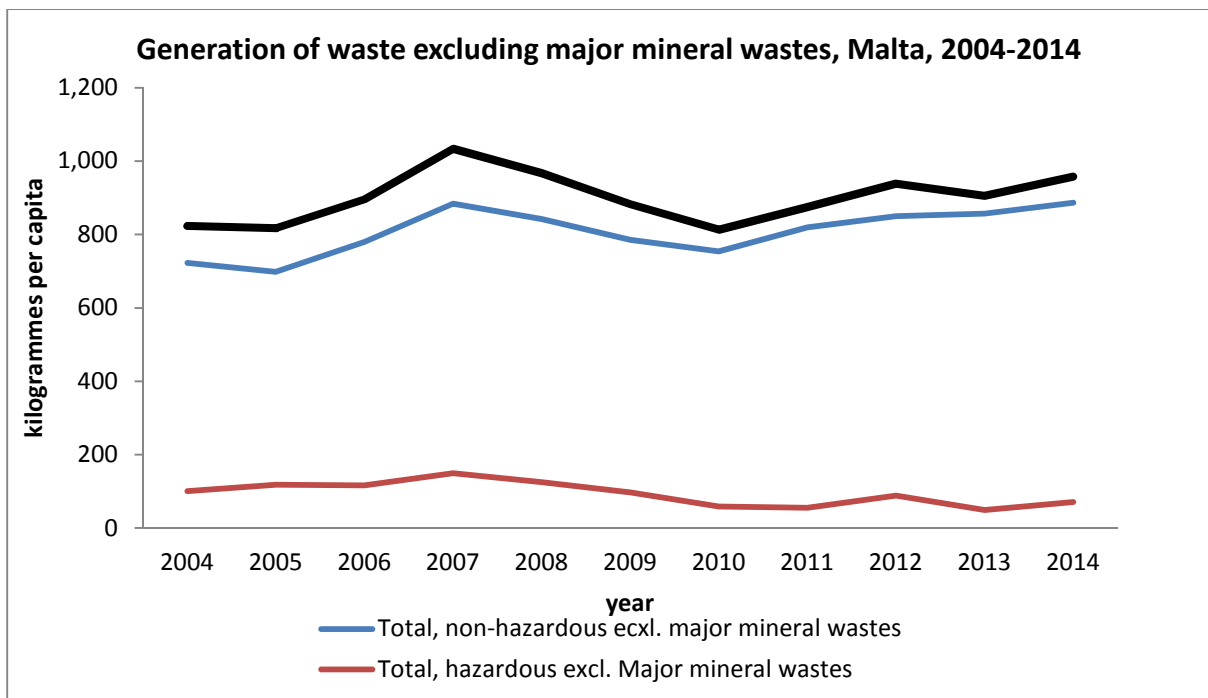
Year	per cent					
	Insufficiently sampled	Excellent quality	Good quality	Sufficient quality	Poor quality	Closed
2009	0	93.1	4.6	2.3	0.0	0.0
2010	0	95.4	3.4	1.1	0.0	0.0
2011	0	97.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
2012	0	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2014	0	100.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
2015	0	97.7	2.30	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Environmental Health Directorate



ENV 6 - Waste											
Generation of waste (dry weight) excluding major mineral wastes											
											kg per capita
Description	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total, non-hazardous excl. major mineral wastes	723	699	779	884	842	785	754	820	850	857	887
Total, hazardous excl. Major mineral wastes	100	118	117	150	125	97	59	55	89	49	71
Total, general excl. major mineral wastes	823	817	896	1,034	967	883	813	875	939	906	958

Source: National Statistics Office



ENV 7: Transport

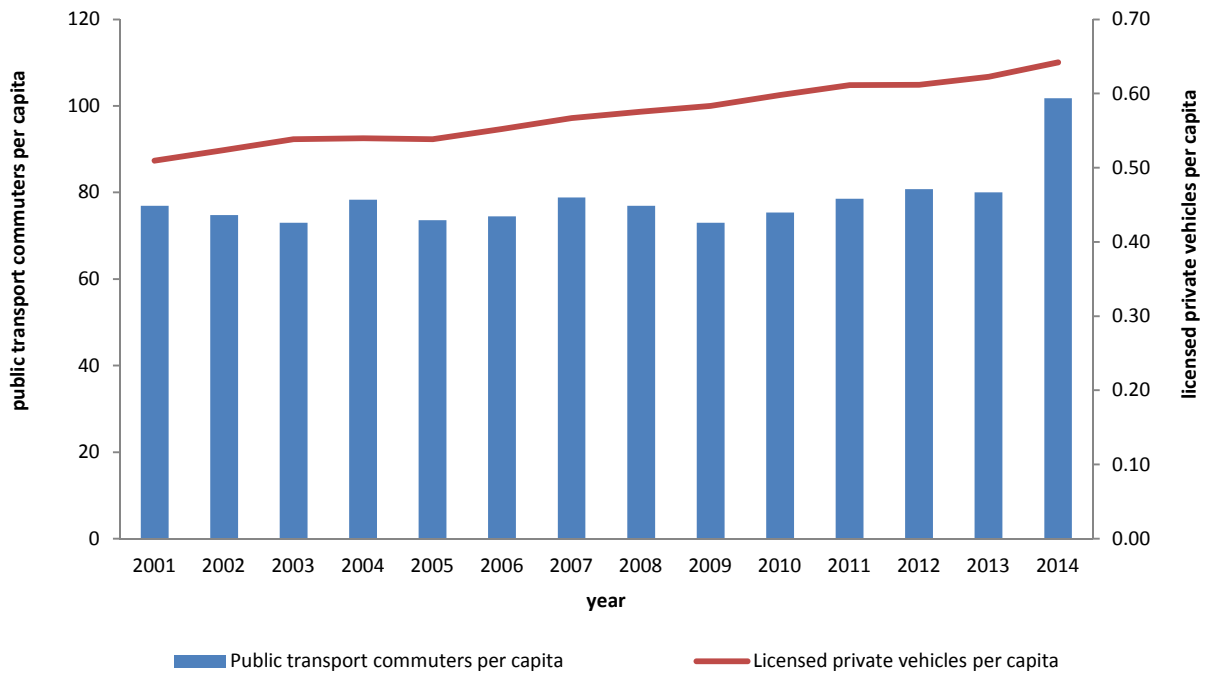
Prevalence of private and public transport

Year	Public transport commuters per capita	Licensed private vehicles per capita
2001	76.91	0.51
2002	74.80	0.52
2003	72.98	0.54
2004	78.30	0.54
2005	73.58	0.54
2006	74.45	0.55
2007	78.85	0.57
2008	76.94	0.58
2009	73.00	0.58
2010	75.37	0.60
2011	78.52	0.61
2012	80.76	0.61
2013	80.00	0.62
2014	101.75	0.64

Source: Transport Malta; National Statistics Office.

Note: 2011 and 2014 figures are not directly comparable to previous years due to the changes in the public transport service.

Public transport commuters and private vehicles , Malta, 2001-2014



ENV 8: Built-up land

Year	Built-up within development zones		Built up in outside development zones		Landfills		Quarries		Total area affected by development	
	km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%
1990	48.8	15.5	15.3	4.9	0.9	0.3	2.7	0.9	67.7	21.5
2000	52.2	16.6	22.0	7.0	0.9	0.3	2.7	0.9	77.8	24.7
2004	53.5	17.0	27.6	8.8	0.9	0.3	2.7	0.9	84.7	26.9
2005	53.8	17.0	30.0	9.5	0.9	0.3	2.7	0.9	87.4	27.7
2010	57.3	18.2	35.6	11.3	0.9	0.3	2.7	0.9	96.4	30.6
2015	59.3	18.8	40.9	13.0	0.9	0.3	2.7	0.9	103.8	32.9

Source: Planning Authority

Notes:

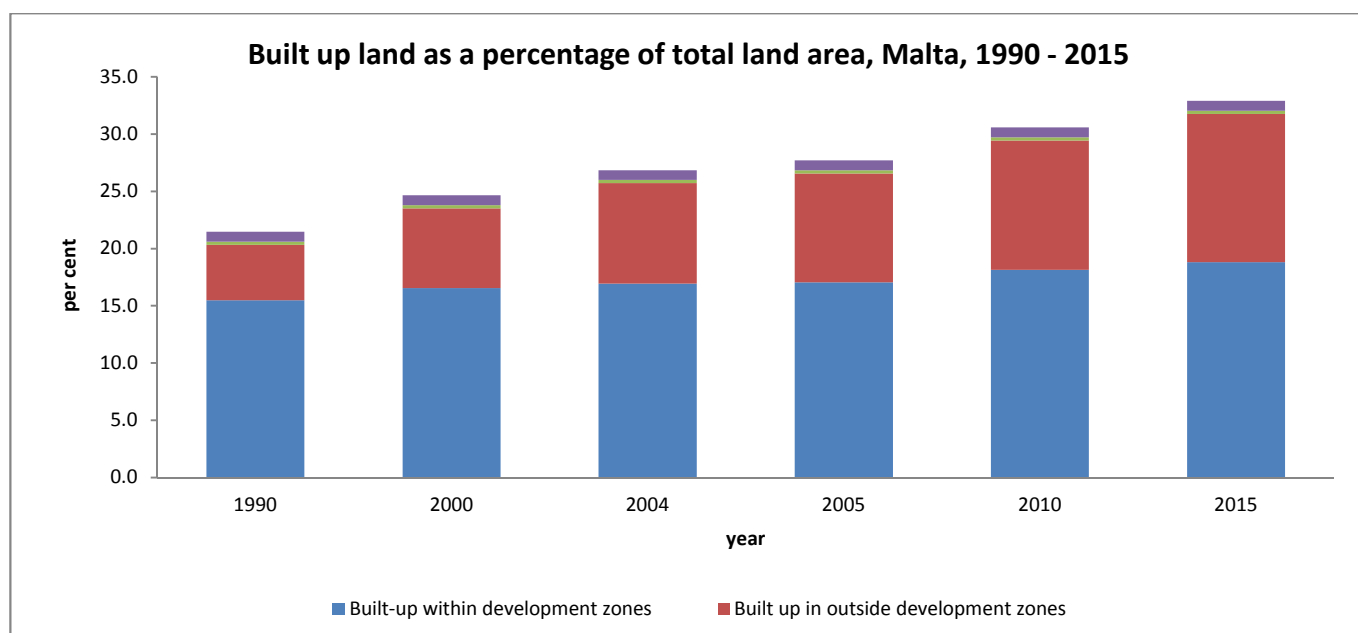
The development applications which occurred between 1988 (1990) and 1993 have not been considered due to the lack of reliable data.

Land which has been issued with an approved permit for development is assumed to have been built up immediately after the permit has been issued.

Changes in the areas occupied by landfills and quarries have been negligible and thus these figures have been kept constant throughout the time series.

The area figures calculated for 2010 and 2015 have been adjusted to include the changes in the within scheme areas that have occurred in 2006 rationalisation exercise including changes in the UCA boundaries post 2006 as well as the inclusion of Mtarfa locality as part of the schemed area. This means that when comparing area figures and percentages one must keep in mind the changes in the extent of the "schemed" areas post 2006.

Figures for this indicator should be taken as indicative of the rate of development and not as the actual built-up area.

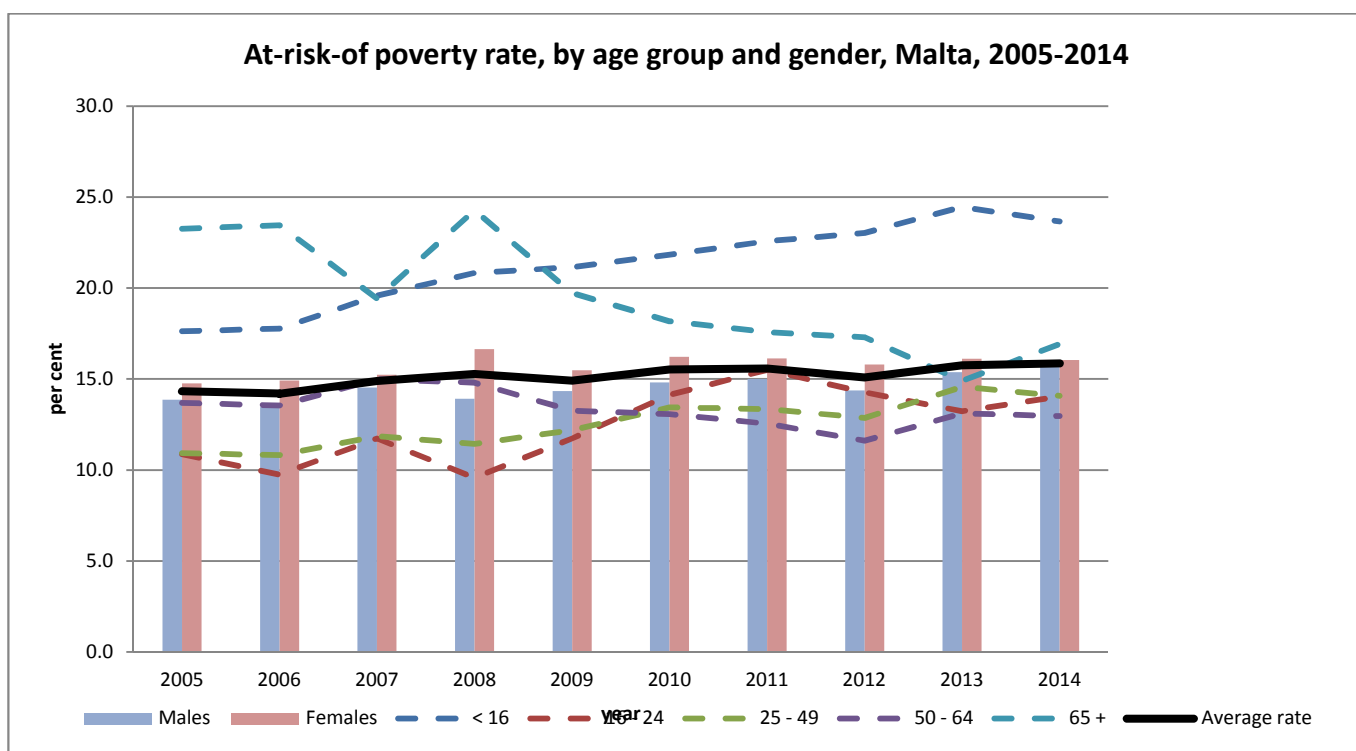


SOC1: People at risk of poverty

At-risk-of-poverty rate

	per cent									
Age group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
< 16	17.6	17.8	19.6	20.8	21.2	21.8	22.6	23.0	24.5	23.7
16 - 24	10.9	9.7	11.7	9.6	11.7	14.1	15.5	14.3	13.2	14.0
25 - 49	10.9	10.8	11.9	11.4	12.2	13.4	13.3	12.9	14.6	14.1
50 - 64	13.7	13.6	15.0	14.8	13.3	13.1	12.5	11.6	13.1	13.0
65 +	23.3	23.5	19.4	24.3	19.7	18.2	17.6	17.3	14.9	16.9
Gender										
Males	13.9	13.5	14.5	13.9	14.3	14.8	15.0	14.4	15.4	15.7
Females	14.8	14.9	15.2	16.7	15.5	16.2	16.1	15.8	16.1	16.0
Average rate	14.3	14.2	14.9	15.3	14.9	15.5	15.6	15.1	15.7	15.9

Source: Living conditions and culture statistics unit, National Statistics Office.

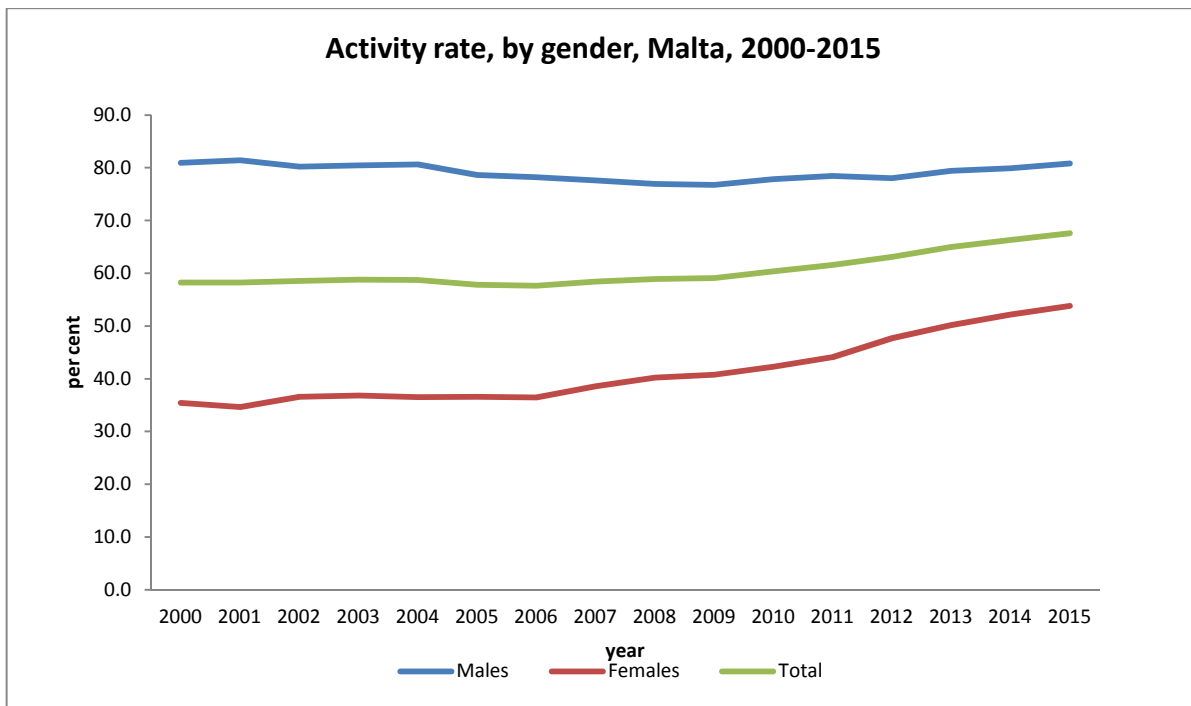


SOC 2: Proportion of women in the labour force

Activity rate (15-64 yrs)

				per cent
Year	Males	Females	Total	
2000	80.9	35.4	58.2	
2001	81.4	34.6	58.2	
2002	80.2	36.6	58.5	
2003	80.4	36.8	58.8	
2004	80.7	36.5	58.7	
2005	78.6	36.6	57.8	
2006	78.2	36.5	57.6	
2007	77.6	38.6	58.4	
2008	76.9	40.2	58.9	
2009	76.7	40.8	59.1	
2010	77.8	42.3	60.4	
2011	78.5	44.1	61.6	
2012	78.0	47.7	63.1	
2013	79.4	50.2	65.0	
2014	79.9	52.2	66.3	
2015	80.8	53.8	67.6	

Source: Labour market statistics unit, National Statistics Office.

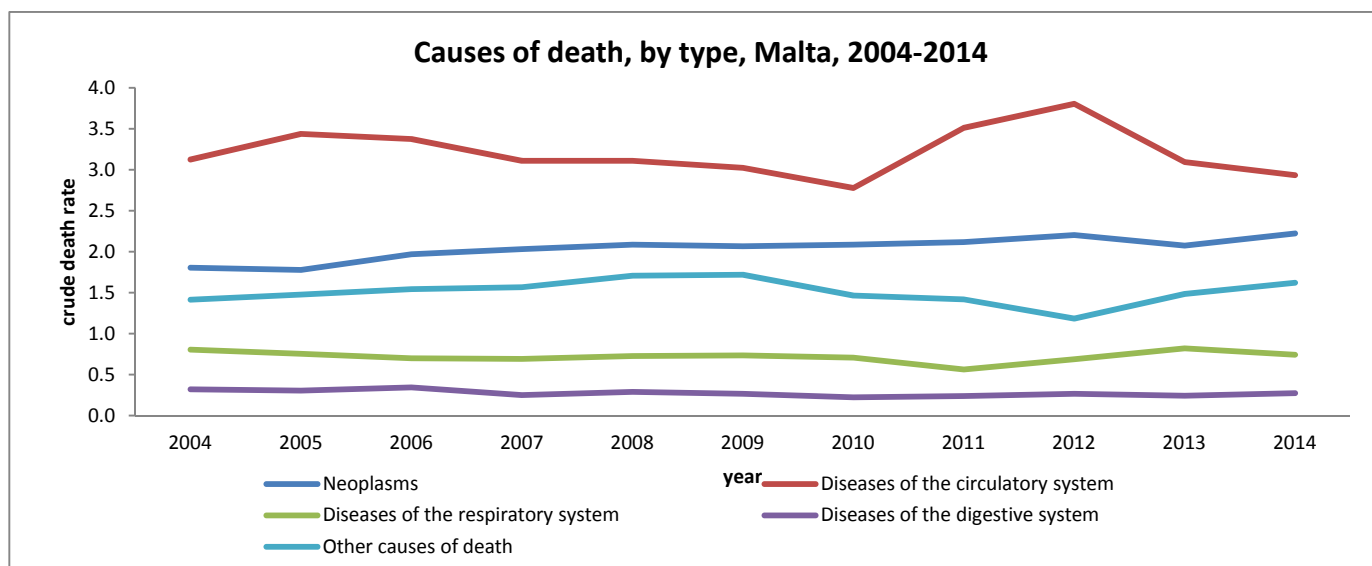


SOC 3: Health

Crude death rates per broad causes of death

Causes of death	deaths per 1,000 persons in mid-year population										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Neoplasms	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
Diseases of the circulatory system	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.8	3.1	2.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Diseases of the digestive system	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other causes of death	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6
Total	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.3	7.8	8.1	7.7	7.8

Source: Population and tourism statistics unit, National Statistics Office.



SOC 4: Education

Early school leavers (18-24 yrs)

Year	per cent		
	Males	Females	National average
2000	52.5	56.1	54.2
2001	55.3	53.5	54.4
2002	56.5	49.7	53.2
2003	51.7	48.0	49.9
2004	44.3	39.8	42.1
2005	37.4	28.3	33.0
2006	36.1	28.1	32.2
2007	34.8	25.3	30.2
2008	31.1	23.2	27.2
2009	30.1	21.1	25.7
2010	29.9	17.4	23.8
2011	28.8	16.3	22.7
2012	25.2	16.8	21.1
2013	23.2	17.7	20.5
2014	22.2	18.3	20.3
2015	23.1	16.9	20.1

Source: Labour market statistics unit, National Statistics Office.

Note: The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

