





STATISTICAL ANNEX

Malta's Second Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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	16.9 - By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	83
	16.10 - Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance	
	with national legislation and international agreements1	83
	16.a - Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation,	
	for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and	
	combat terrorism and crime1	84
	16.b - Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development1	84
	G 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for	
Sus	stainable Development1	86
	17.1 - Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to	
	developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	86
	17.2 - Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments,	
	including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of	
	gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries	
	and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are	
	encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least	
	developed countries1	88
	17.3 - Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources1	88
	17.4 - Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through	
	coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as	
	appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce	
	debt distress1	88
	17.5 - Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries1	89
	17.6 - Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation	
	on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually	
	agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular	
	at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism1	89
	17.7 - Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound	
	technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and	
	preferential terms, as mutually agreed1	90
	17.8 - Fully operationalise the technology bank and science, technology and innovation	
	capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling	
	technology, in particular information and communications technology1	90
	17.9 - Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in	
	developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals,	
	including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation1	
	17.10 - Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral	
	trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of	
	negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	191
	17.11 - Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to	
	doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	191
	17.12 - Realise timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis	
	for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including	

by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	.191
17.13 - Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and	
r j	192
17.14 - Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	192
17.15 - Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for	
poverty eradication and sustainable development	193
17.16 - Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-	
stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial	
resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in	
particular developing countries	193
17.17 - Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships,	
building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	193
17.18 - By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least	
developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability	
of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity,	
migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in	
national contexts	193
17.19 - By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable	
development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in	
	195



SDG 1

SDG₁

End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

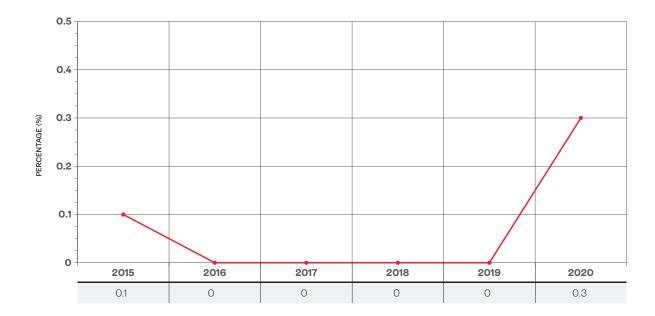
SDG 1 aims to end poverty and promote shared prosperity by ensuring a basic standard of living and social protection for everyone, especially the poorest and most vulnerable. In Malta, the entire population benefits from at least one social protection measure, and all households have access to basic services as a minimum standard. In 2023, 16.6 per cent of Malta's population lived below the national poverty line, while 19.8 per cent experienced multidimensional poverty. In the same year, the government allocated 26.6 per cent of its total spending to social protection, while 14.1 per cent was directed towards health and 11.3 per cent was allocated to education.

TARGET 1.1

By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

Indicator 1.1.1 - Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

Proportion of population living below the international poverty line



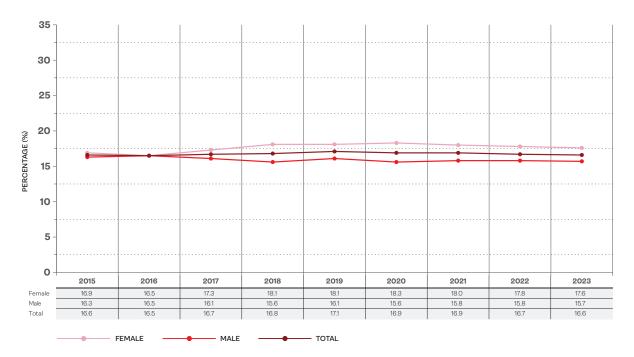
Source: World Bank

TARGET 1.2

By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

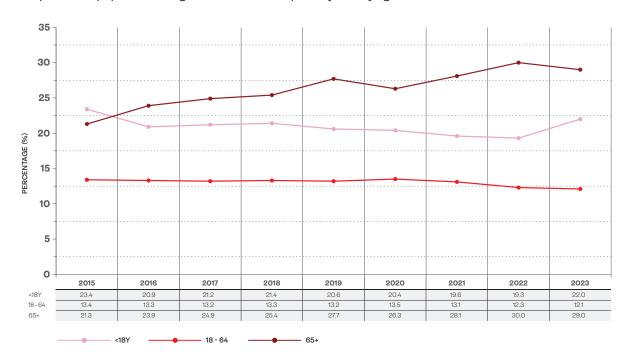
Indicator 1.2.1 - Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex



Source: National Statistics Office (NSO)

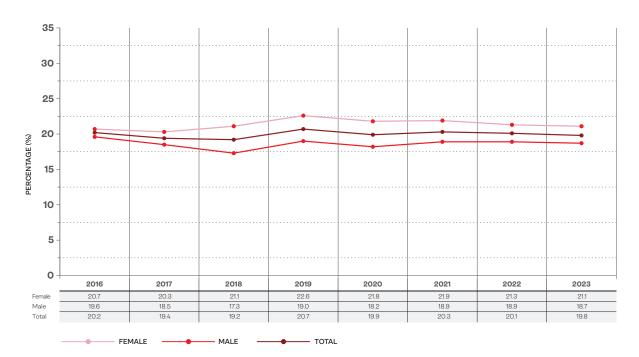
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by age



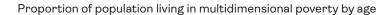
Source: NSO

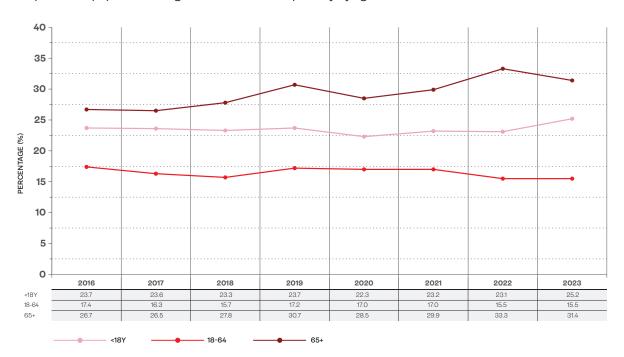
Indicator 1.2.2 - Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Proportion of population living in multidimensional poverty by ${\tt sex}$



Source: NSO





Source: NSO

TARGET 1.3

Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

Indicator 1.3.1 - Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

	Year	Percentage (%)
Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit	2024	100

Notes:

The population directly covered by at least one social protection benefit includes:

- (i) Number of persons currently contributing to the social security system, being those employed (Full-time and Part-time as a primary job)
- (ii) Number of persons in receipt of a Contributory pension (Retirement, Invalidity, Widows) over the statutory retirement age
- (iii) Number of persons in receipt of a Non-Contributory Benefit (coverage independent of contributions paid)

In addition, the population not directly covered are:

(i) Children—despite being excluded from the population covered, these are indirectly covered through Children's Allowance, although it's the parents/legal guardians obtaining the benefit

(ii) Individuals below retirement age who are neither employed nor receiving a benefit—these are also excluded, however, they would still be covered through the Age Pension scheme upon reaching the age of 60

Therefore, for Malta, the whole population is being covered (directly or indirectly) through the social security system.

Source: NSO

TARGET 1.4

By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

Indicator 1.4.1 - Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

	Year*	Percentage (%)
Proportion of population using basic drinking water services	2022	100
Proportion of population using basic sanitation services	2022	99.96
Municipal Solid Waste collection coverage	2023	100
Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	2024	100
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	2022	100

^{*} Showing latest available data

	Year	At least 2G (%)	At least 3G (%)	At least 4G (%)	At least 5G (%)
Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	2024	100	100	100	100

Sources: Malta Communication Authority, International Telecommunication Union, WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, NSO, Transport Malta, WHO Global Health Observatory (GHO)

Indicator 1.4.2 - Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure

No data available

TARGET 1.5

By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

Indicator 1.5.1 - Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

No data available

Indicator 1.5.2 - Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

No data available

Indicator 1.5.3 - Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 No data available

Indicator 1.5.4 - Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Not applicable

TARGET 1.A

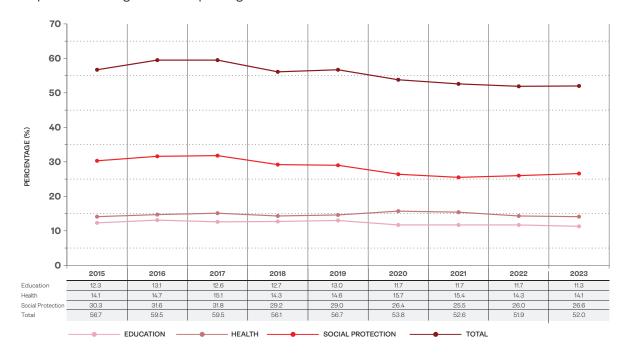
Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

Indicator 1.a.1 - Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income

No data available

Indicator 1.a.2 - Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

Proportion of total government spending on essential services



Source: NSO

TARGET 1.B

Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

Indicator 1.b.1 - Pro-poor public social spending No data available



SDG 2

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

SDG 2 seeks to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. Malta has a very low prevalence of undernourishment, and the prevalence of severe food insecurity stood at 2 per cent of the population in 2022. However, in the same year, 62.5 per cent of people were categorised as overweight, and the obesity rate was 26.1 per cent. In terms of agriculture, the area under organic farming in Malta was 0.62 per cent in 2022, and the agriculture orientation index for government spending was 1.27.

TARGET 2.1

By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

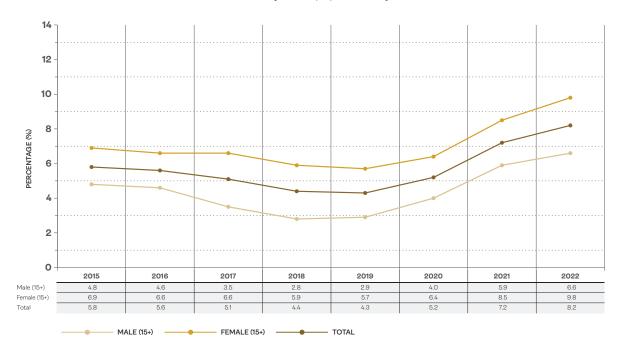
Indicator 2.1.1 - Prevalence of undernourishment

	Year	Percentage (%)
Prevalence of undernourishment	2022	less than 2.5

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)

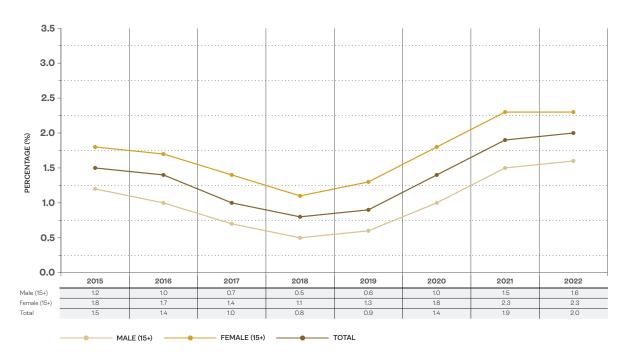
Indicator 2.1.2 - Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, by sex



Source: FAO

Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population, by sex



Note: The data point for 2018 showing a value of 0.5 for Males (15+) represents a value which is actually smaller than 0.5. Source: FAO

TARGET 2.2

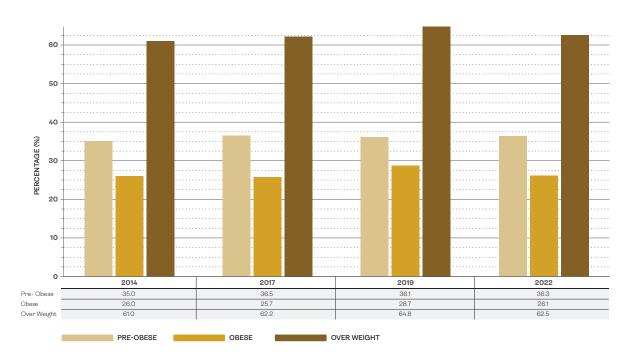
By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

Indicator 2.2.1 - Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age No data available

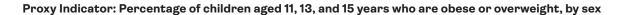
Indicator 2.2.2 - Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

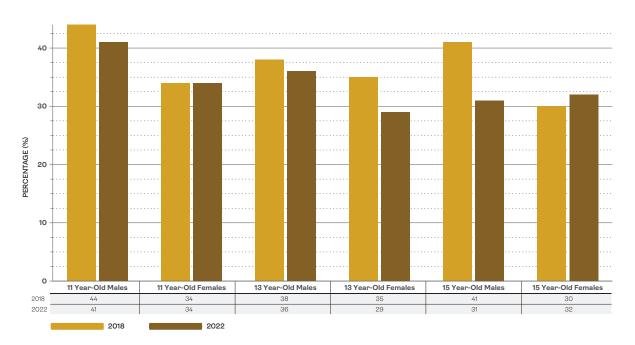
No data available

Proxy Indicator: Obesity rate by body mass index



Note: The category 'overweight' (BMI equal to or greater than 25) combines the categories 'pre-obese' (BMI equal to or greater than 25 but smaller than 30) and 'obese' (BMI equal to or greater than 30).





Source: Health Behaviour in School-aged Children study (2023)

Indicator 2.2.3 - Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status No data available

Indicator 2.2.4 - Prevalence of minimum dietary diversity, by population group (children aged 6 to 23.9 months and non-pregnant women aged 15 to 49 years)

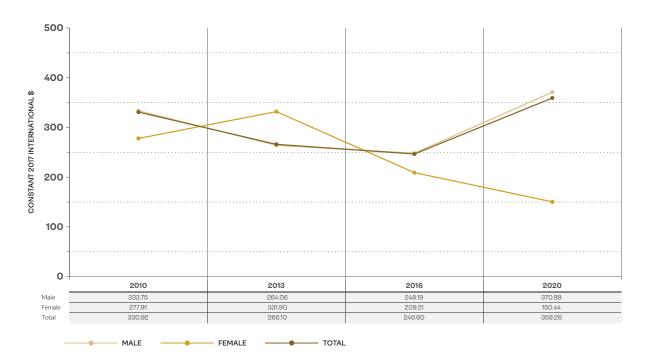
No data available

TARGET 2.3

By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

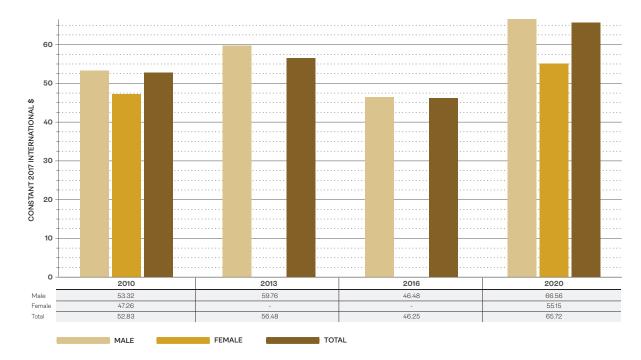
Indicator 2.3.1 - Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size

 $Productivity\ of\ large-scale\ food\ producers\ (agricultural\ output\ per\ labour\ day,\ PPP),\ by\ sex$



Source: Eurostat

Productivity of small-scale food producers (agricultural output per labour day, PPP), by sex



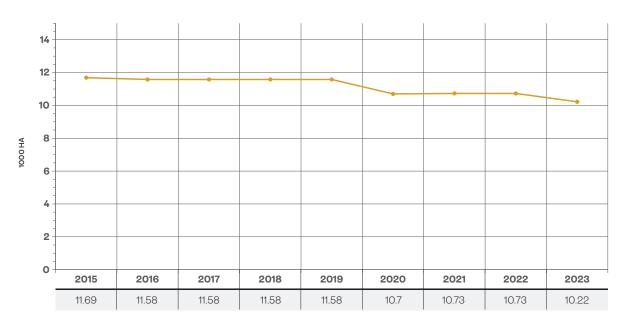
Indicator 2.3.2 - Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status No data available

TARGET 2.4

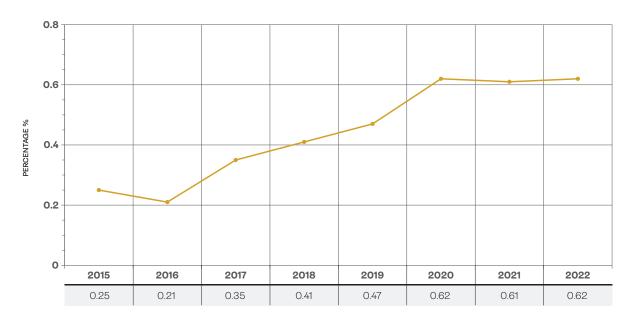
By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

Indicator 2.4.1 - Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture No data available

Proxy Indicator: Utilised agricultural area

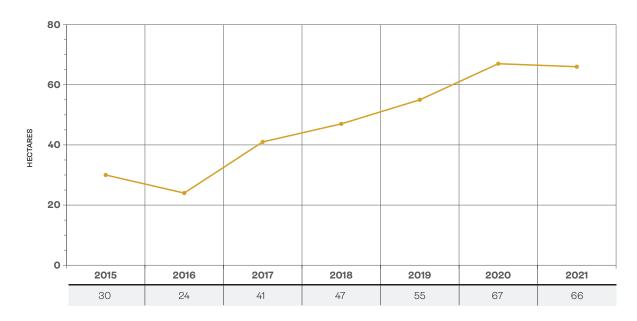


Proxy Indicator: Area under organic farming



Source: Eurostat

Proxy Indicator: Total area of agricultural land under organic farming

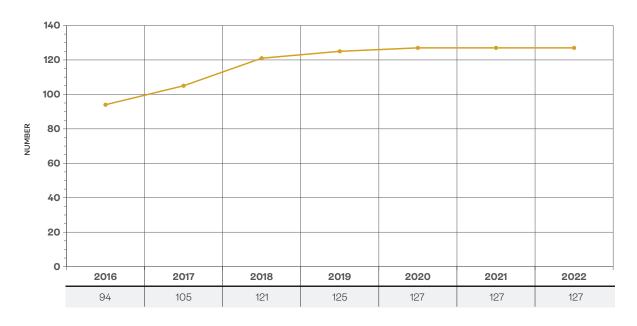


TARGET 2.5

By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

Indicator 2.5.1 - Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities

a) Plant genetic resources accessions stored ex situ



Source: FAO

b) Number of animal genetic resources

	2018	2024
Number of local breeds kept in the country	2	3
Number of transboundary breeds (including extinct ones)	5	7
Number of local breeds for which sufficient genetic resources are stored for reconstitution	-	0

Source: Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries, and Animal Rights (MAFA)

 $Indicator \ 2.5.2 - Proportion \ of \ local \ and \ transboundary \ breeds \ classified \ as \ being \ at \ risk \ of \ extinction$

	2018	2024
Number of local breeds (not extinct)	2	3
Number of local breeds with unknown risk status	2	2
Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction as a share of local breeds with known level of extinction risk	-	100%
Number of transboundary breeds (not extinct)	5	7
Number of transboundary breeds with unknown risk status	5	7

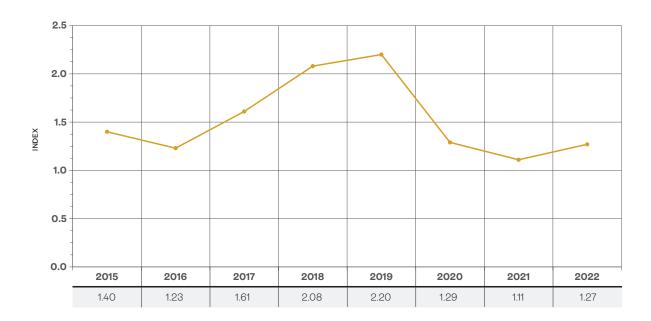
Source: MAFA

TARGET 2.A

Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

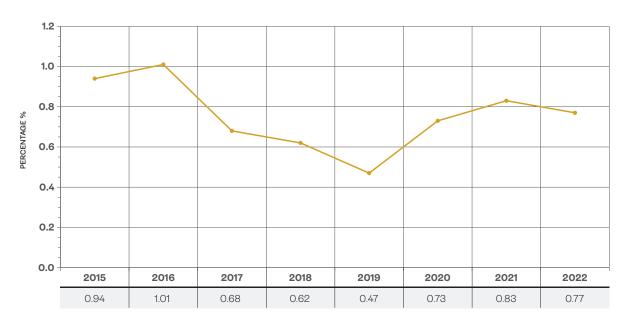
Indicator 2.a.1 - The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures



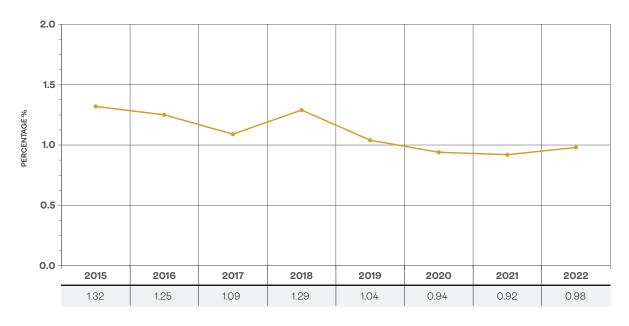
Source: National Statistics Office of Malta (NSO)

Agriculture value added share of GDP



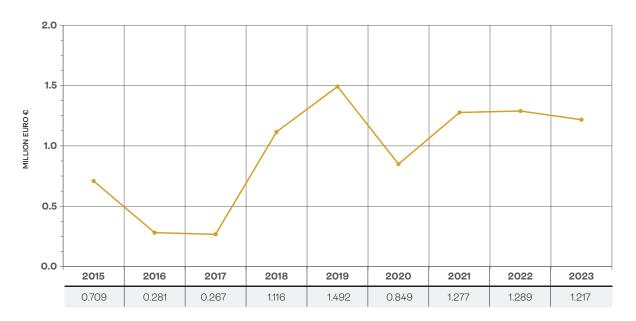
Source: NSO

Agriculture share of Government Expenditure



Source: NSO

Proxy Indicator: Government support to agricultural research and development



Source: Eurostat

 $Indicator\ 2.a. 2-Total\ official\ flows\ (official\ development\ assistance\ plus\ other\ official\ flows)\ to\ the\ agriculture\ sector$

Not applicable

TARGET 2.B

Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

Indicator 2.b.1 - Agricultural export subsidies

No data available

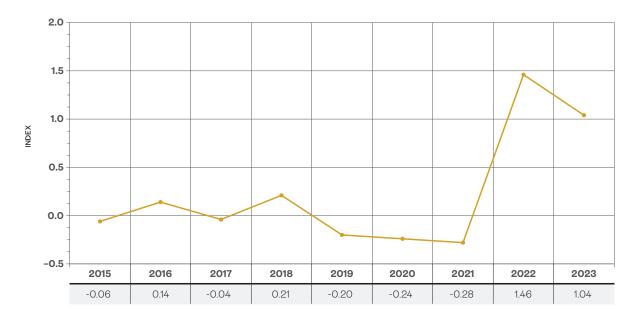
Note: Subsidies or export support are not offered to agricultural producers.

TARGET 2.C

Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

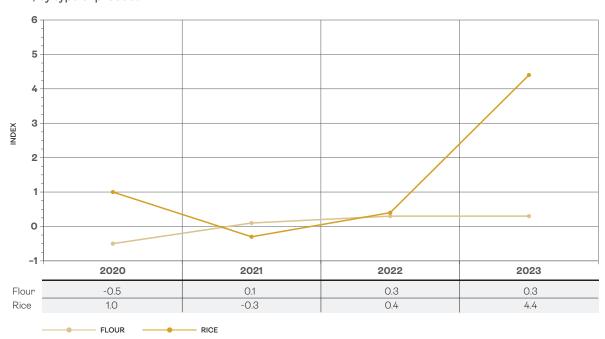
Indicator 2.c.1 - Indicator of food price anomalies

Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (IFPA), by Consumer Food Price Index



Note: The IFPA is interpreted as follows: Values ranging from -0.5 to under 0.5 are considered normal; values ranging from 0.5 to below 1 are considered as moderately high; and values of 1 and above are considered to be abnormally high. Source: FAO

IFPA, by type of product



Note: The IFPA is interpreted as follows: Values ranging from -0.5 to under 0.5 are considered normal; values ranging from 0.5 to below 1 are considered as moderately high; and values of 1 and above are considered to be abnormally high. Source: FAO



SDG 3

SDG 3

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

SDG 3 aims to ensure health and well-being for people of all ages and in all settings, including humanitarian and fragile environments. Malta has a very low maternal mortality rate, with only one such death occurring in the past decade, and 99.8 pre cent of births are attended by skilled health personnel. In 2023, the neonatal mortality rate was 3.14 per cent, while the under-five mortality rate was 4.03 per cent. That same year, the prevalence of HIV infection stood at 0.19 per 1,000 persons, while the hepatitis B incidence was 15.56 per 100,000 population. Also in 2023, adolescent birth rates were 9.79 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19 years and 0.1 per 1,000 women aged 10 to 14 years. The life expectancy at birth in Malta was estimated at 83.6 years in 2023, and healthy life years at age 65 stood at 12.1 years in 2022.

TARGET 3.1

By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Indicator 3.1.1 - Maternal mortality ratio
No data available

Proxy Indicator: Number of maternal deaths (during pregnancy and up to 42 days following delivery)

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of maternal deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Source: National Obstetrics Information and Research System (NOIS), Ministry for Health and Active Ageing (MHA)

Indicator 3.1.2 - Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

	Year	Percentage (%)
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2023	99.8

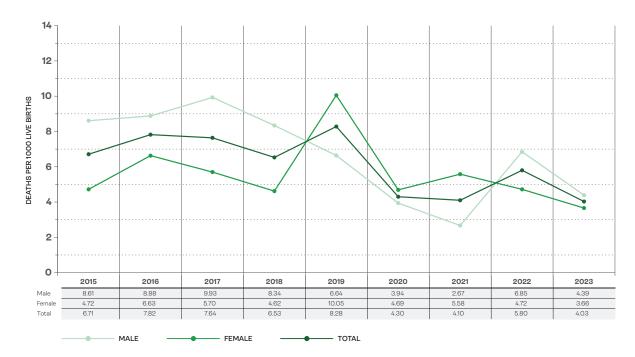
Source: NOIS - MHA

TARGET 3.2

By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

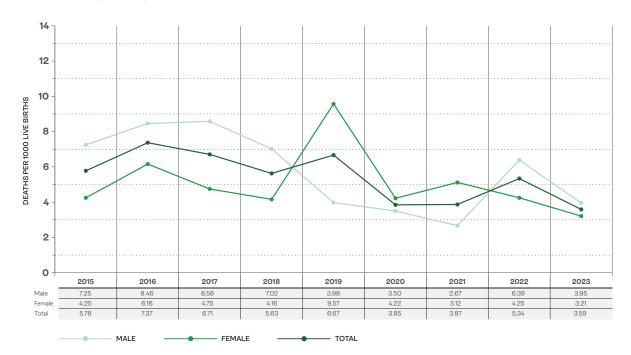
Indicator 3.2.1 - Under-five mortality rate

Under-five mortality rate, by sex



Source: Malta National Mortality Registry – Directorate for Health Information and Research (DHIR)

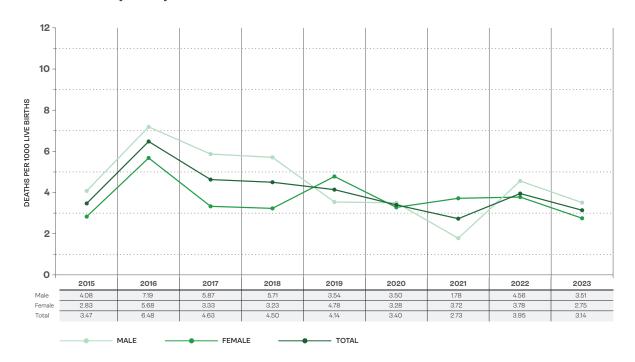




Source: Malta National Mortality Registry – DHIR

Indicator 3.2.2 - Neonatal mortality rate

Neonatal mortality rate, by sex



Source: Malta National Mortality Registry – DHIR

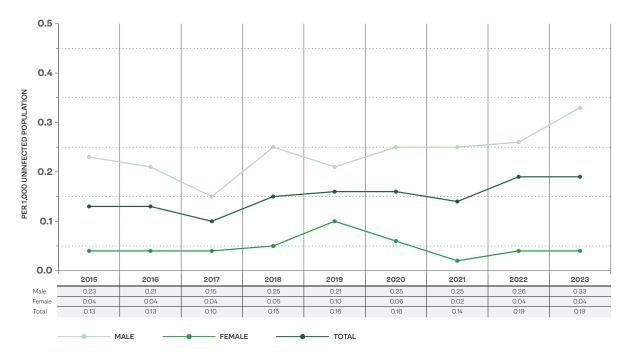
TARGET 3.3

By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

Indicator 3.3.1 – Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

No data available

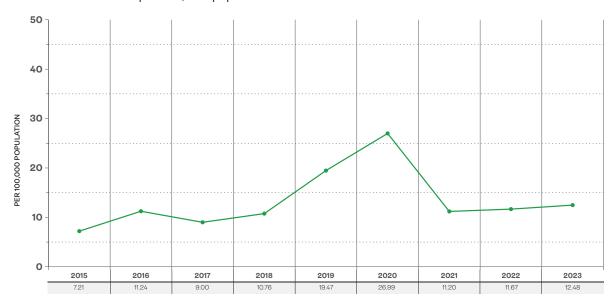
Proxy Indicator: Prevalence of HIV infections (including new and previously diagnosed cases) per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex



Sources: Infectious Disease Prevention and Control Unit (IDCU) – MHA, National Statistics Office of Malta (NSO)

Indicator 3.3.2 - Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

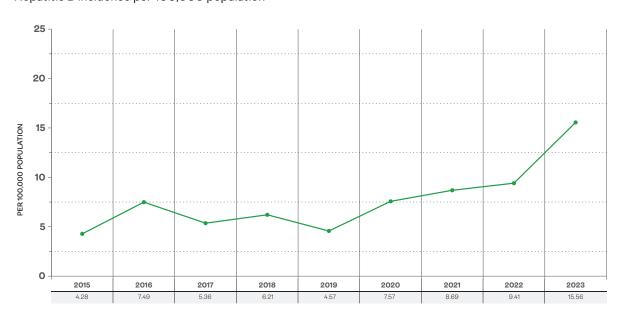


Source: IDCU - MHA, NSO

Indicator 3.3.3 - Malaria incidence per 1,000 population Not applicable

Indicator 3.3.4 - Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

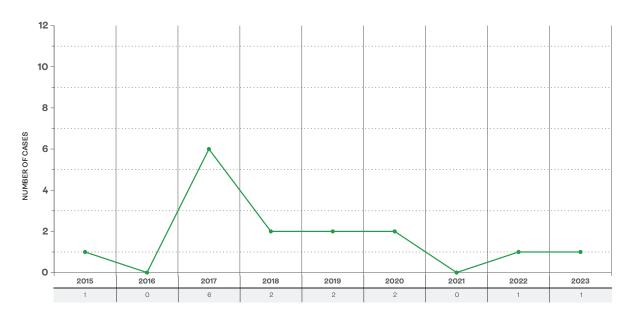
Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population



Sources: IDCU - MHA, NSO

$Indicator \ 3.3.5 \ - \ Number \ of \ people \ requiring \ interventions \ against \ neglected \ tropical \ diseases$ No data available

Proxy Indicator: Number of cases of Visceral Leishmania



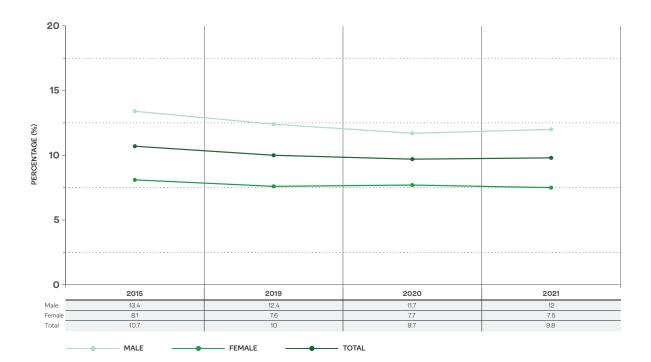
Source: IDCU - MHA

TARGET 3.4

By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

Indicator 3.4.1 - Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, by sex

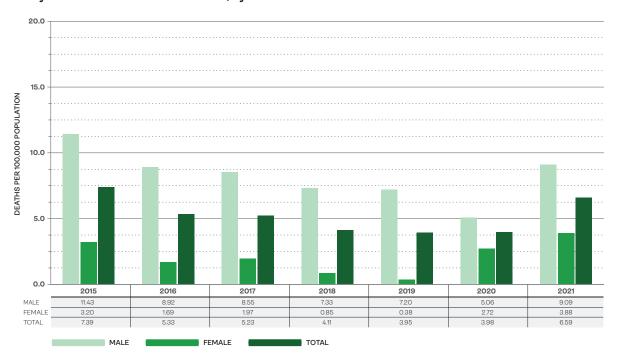


Note: This data shows the probability of dying between the ages of 30 to 69 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases.

Source: World Health Organization (WHO)

Indicator 3.4.2 - Suicide mortality rate No data available

Proxy Indicator: Death due to suicide, by sex



Source: Eurostat

Proxy Indicator: Percentage of the Maltese population engaged with some regularity in physical activity

	2017	2022
Percentage of the population engaged with some regularity in sports-related physical activity	19%	25%
Percentage of the population engaged with some regularity in recreational physical activity outside of sports	11%	22%

Source: Eurobarometer

Proxy Indicator: Percentage time spent on vigorous physical activity by persons who exercise, play sport, or are engaged in other physical activity

	2017	2022
More than 120 minutes	4%	4%
61 to 120 minutes	16%	19%
60 minutes or less	75%	61%
Never	5%	16%

Source: Eurobarometer

TARGET 3.5

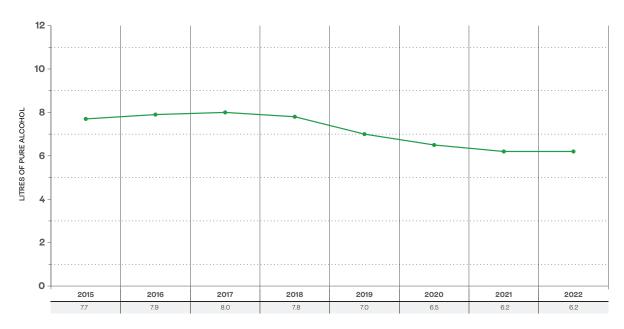
Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

Indicator 3.5.1- Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

No data available

Indicator 3.5.2 - Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

Alcohol consumption per capita (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year



Source: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)

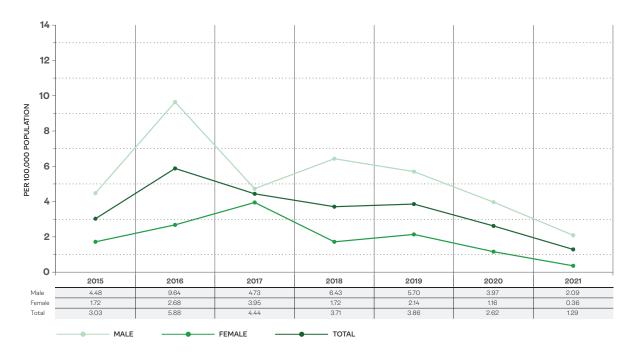
TARGET 3.6

By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Indicator 3.6.1 – Death rate due to road traffic injuries No data available

45

Proxy Indicator: Death due to transport accidents per 100,000 population, by sex



Source: Eurostat

TARGET 3.7

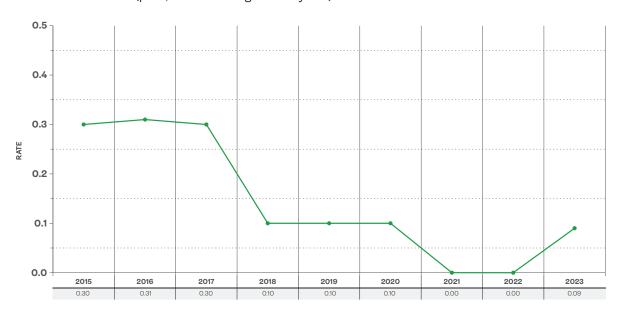
By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Indicator 3.7.1 - Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

No data available

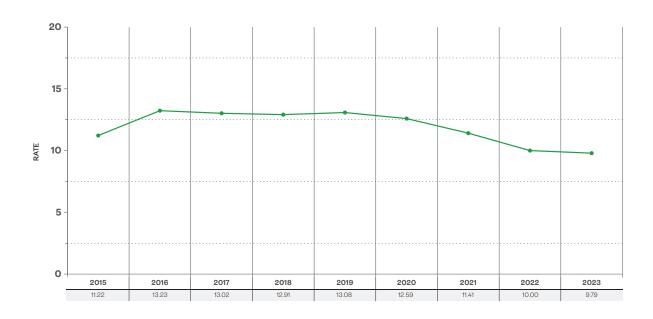
 $Indicator\ 3.7.2\ -\ Adolescent\ birth\ rate\ (aged\ 10\ -14\ years;\ aged\ 15\ -19\ years)\ per\ 1,000\ women\ in\ that\ age\ group$

Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 10-14 years)



Source: NOIS - DHIR

Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years)



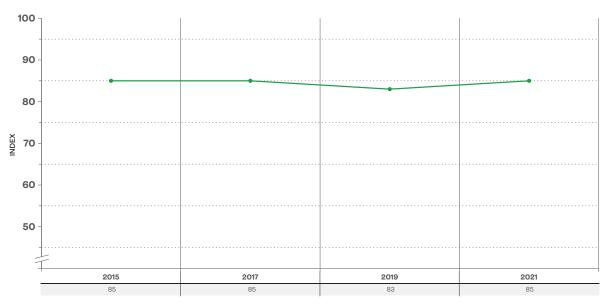
Source: NOIS - DHIR

TARGET 3.8

Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

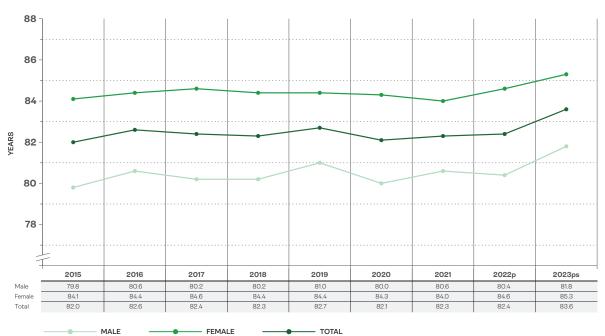
Indicator 3.8.1 - Coverage of essential health services

Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index



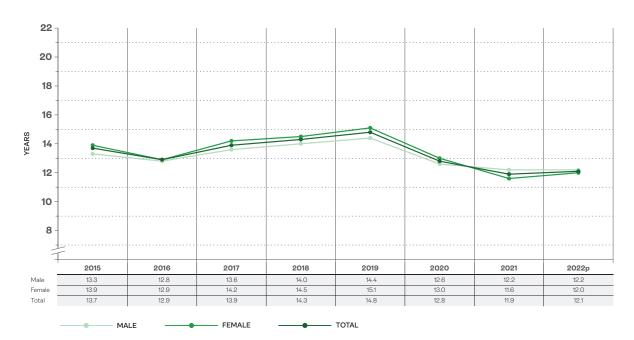
Source: WHO Global Health Observatory (GHO)

Proxy Indicator: Life expectancy at birth, by sex



Notes: p = provisional Source: Eurostat ps = provisional, Eurostat estimate

Proxy Indicator: Healthy life years at age 65, by sex

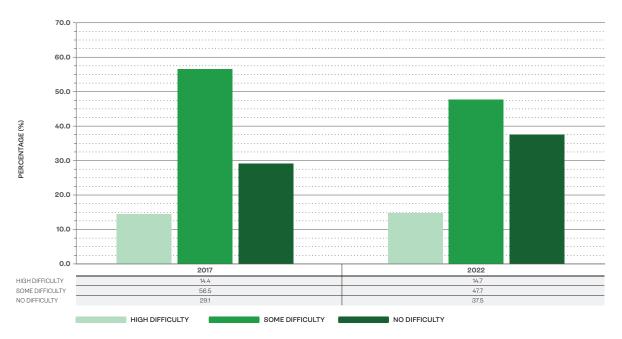


Note: p = provisional Source: Eurostat

Indicator 3.8.2 - Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

No data available

Proxy Indicator: Persons with financial burden of health care, by level of difficulty



Source: NSO

TARGET 3.9

By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

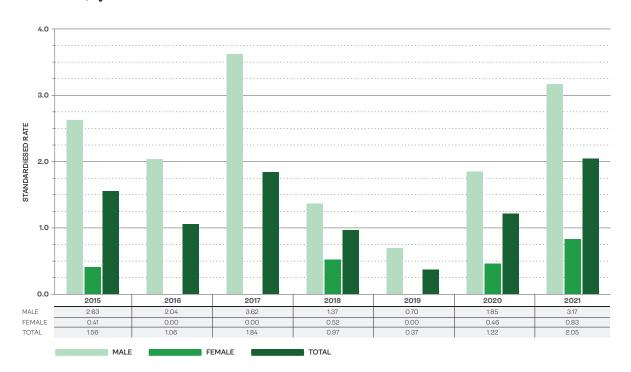
Indicator 3.9.1 - Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution No data available

Indicator 3.9.2 - Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

No data available

Indicator 3.9.3 - Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning No data available

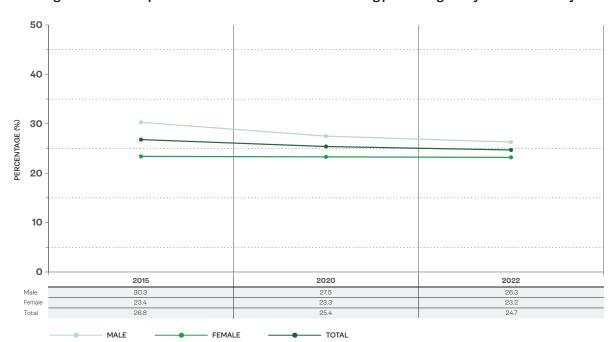
Proxy Indicator: Standardised mortality rate due to accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances, by sex



Source: Eurostat

TARGET 3.A

Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate



3.a.1 - Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older by sex

Notes:

- Tobacco use estimates are not available. Tobacco smoking estimates are substituted for missing tobacco use estimates.
- 2. Data for 2022 consists of projected figures.

Sources: WHO Department of the Prevention of Noncommunicable Diseases, Secretariat of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

TARGET 3.B

Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

Indicator 3.b.1 - Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

	2018	2022
Proportion of the target population who received 3 doses of diphtheria-teta- nus-pertussis (DTP3) vaccine	97%	98%
Proportion of the target population who received the final dose of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine	80%	76%
Proportion of the target population who received measles-containing-vaccine second-dose (MCV2)	95%	95%
Proportion of the target population who received a 3rd dose of pneumococcal conjugate (PCV3) vaccine	-	99%

Note: The target population for the HPV vaccine in Malta includes all children (both males and females) aged 12 years. Sources: WHO, UNICEF

Indicator 3.b.2 - Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors Not applicable

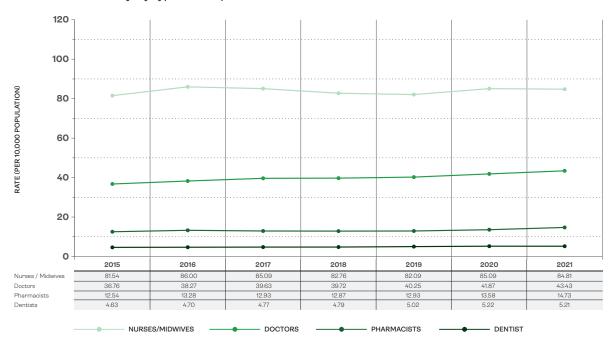
Indicator 3.b.3 - Health product access index No data available

TARGET 3.C

Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

Indicator 3.c.1 - Health worker density and distribution

Health worker density, by type of occupation



Source: DHIR, MHA

TARGET 3.D

Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Indicator 3.d.1 - International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

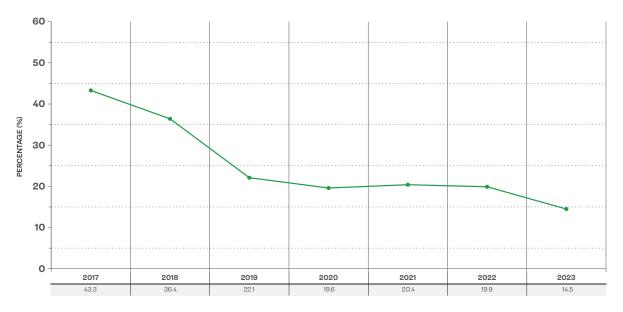
IHR Capacity	2023
SPAR2-C01 - Policy, Legal and normative Instruments to implement IHR	80%
SPAR2-C02 - IHR Coordination, National IHR Focal Point functions and advocacy	73%
SPAR2-C03 - Financing	70%
SPAR2-C04 - Laboratory	80%
SPAR2-C05 - Surveillance	80%
SPAR2-C06 - Human resources	80%
SPAR2-C07 - Health emergency management	40%
SPAR2-C08 - Health services provision	93%

SPAR2-C09 - Infection prevention and control (IPC)	93%
SPAR2-C10 - Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE)	80%
SPAR2-C11 - Points of entry (PoEs) and border health	67%
SPAR2-C12 - Zoonotic diseases	80%
SPAR2-C13 - Food safety	60%
SPAR2-C14 - Chemical events	20%
SPAR2-C15 - Radiation emergencies	40%

Source: IHR State Party Self-Assessment Annual Reports – WHO

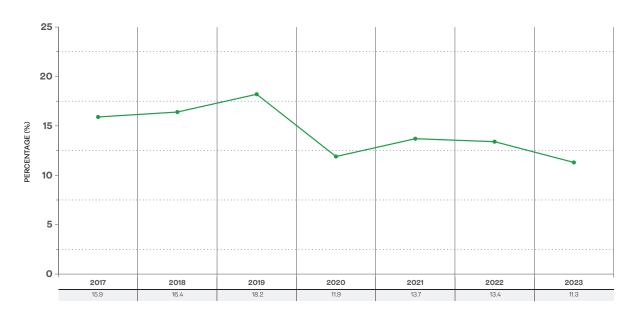
$Indicator \ 3.d. 2 - Percentage \ of \ bloodstream \ infections \ due \ to \ selected \ antimicrobial-resistant \ organisms$

Percentage of bloodstream infections due to Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) among patients seeking care, whose blood sample is taken and tested



Source: MHA

Percentage of bloodstream infections due to Escherichia coli resistant to third-generation cephalosporin (e.g., ESBL - E. coli) among patients seeking care, whose blood sample is taken and tested



Source: MHA



SDG 4

SDG 4

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

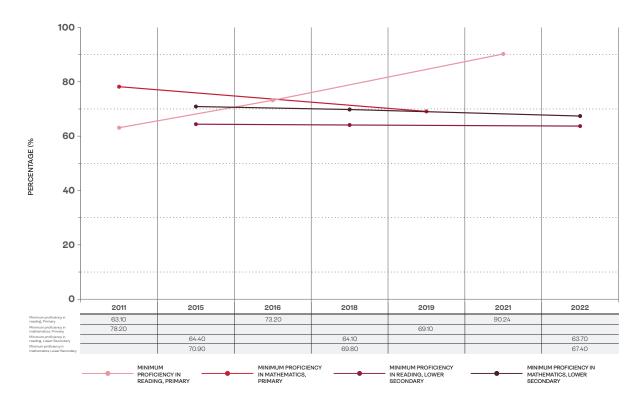
SDG 4 seeks to ensure access to equitable and quality education throughout all stages of life, enhancing people's skills for employment, securing decent jobs, and fostering entrepreneurship. In 2023, Malta's completion rate for primary and lower secondary education was 98 per cent, while the rate for upper secondary education was 82.2 per cent. The participation rate in organised learning, one year before the official primary entry age, was 93.5 per cent. Additionally, 87.5 per cent of youth and adults had basic or above basic information and data literacy skills. In Malta, gender parity indices for primary and secondary education completion rates and pre-primary education participation rates show almost perfect parity.

TARGET 4.1

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Indicator 4.1.1 - Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

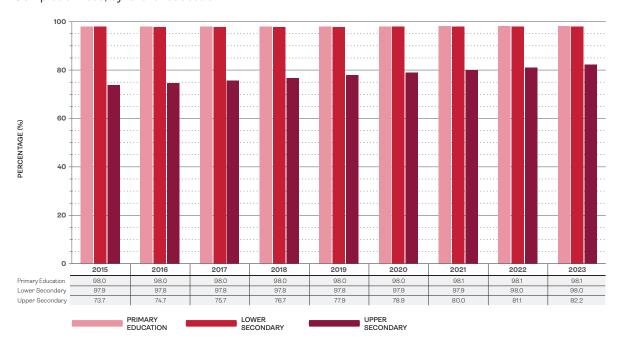
Proportion of children and young people achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics, by education level



Sources: Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMMS) and Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS) – International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement; Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

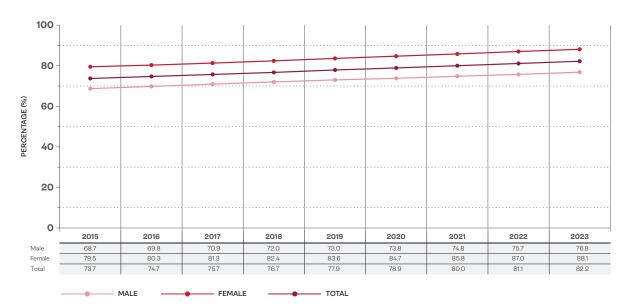
Indicator 4.1.2 - Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

Completion rate, by level of education



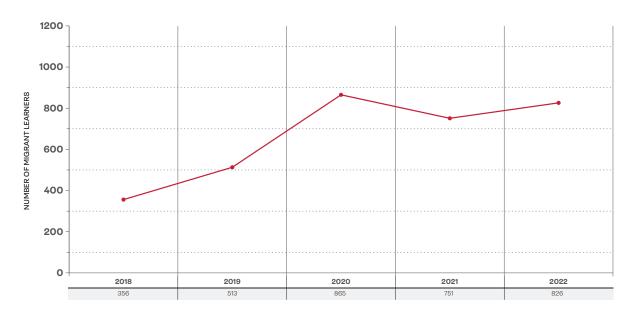
Sources: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Completion rate for the upper secondary education level, by sex



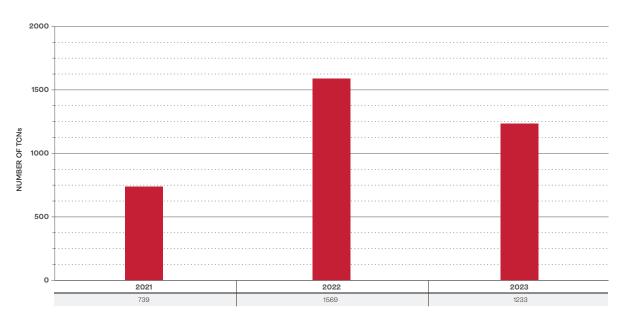
Source: UIS

Proxy Indicator: Number of eligible migrant learners enrolled in a state school, who received induction courses

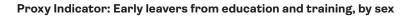


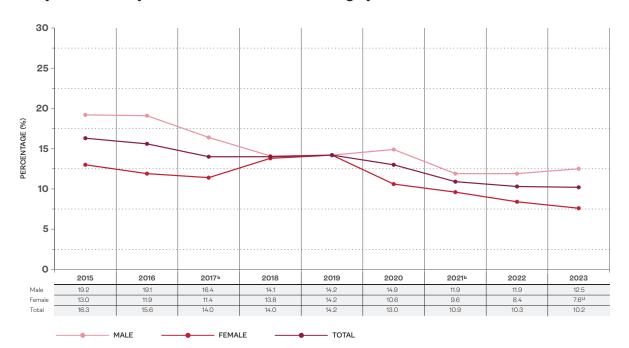
Source: Ministry for Education, Sport, Youth, Research and Innovation (MEYR)

Proxy Indicator: Number of third-country nationals (TCNs) that were supported to enrol a migrant child in a state kindergarten (for children who are three years and over but still under five years of age) or in a state school, open to learners between 5 and 16 years of age



Source: MEYR





Note:

- b = break in time series
- u = low reliability

Source: Eurostat

TARGET 4.2

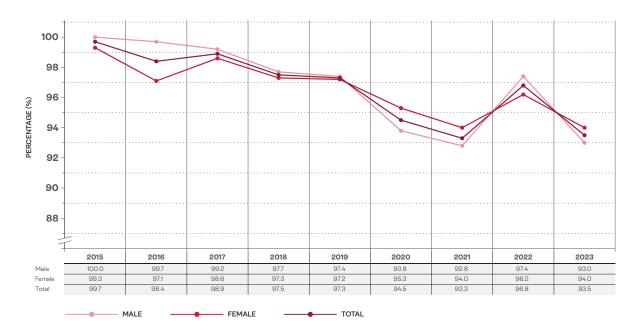
By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

Indicator 4.2.1 - Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

No data available

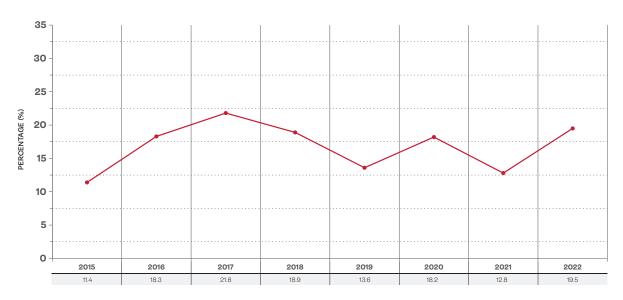
Indicator 4.2.2 - Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex



Source: UIS

Proxy Indicator: Percentage of children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare or education



Source: Eurostat

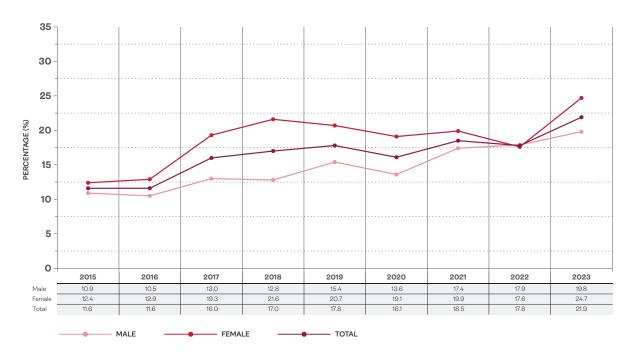
TARGET 4.3

By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

Indicator 4.3.1 – Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

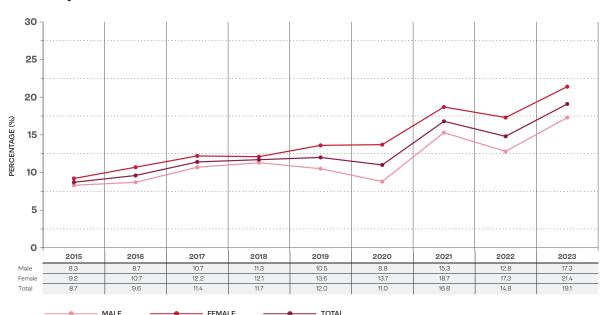
No data available

Proxy Indicator: Participation rate in education and training in the previous 4 weeks by persons aged 25 to 34, by sex



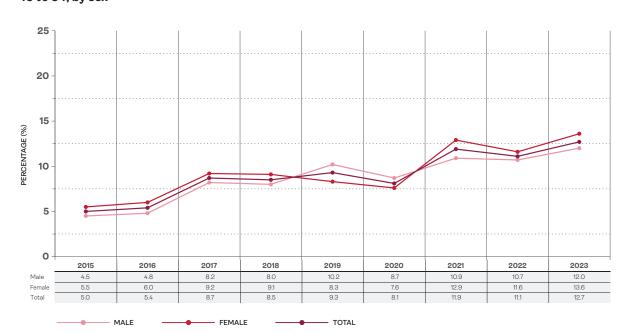
Source: National Statistics Office of Malta (NSO)

Proxy Indicator: Participation rate in education and training in the previous 4 weeks by persons aged 35 to 44, by sex



Source: NSO

Proxy Indicator: Participation rate in education and training in the previous 4 weeks by persons aged 45 to 54, by sex



Source: NSO

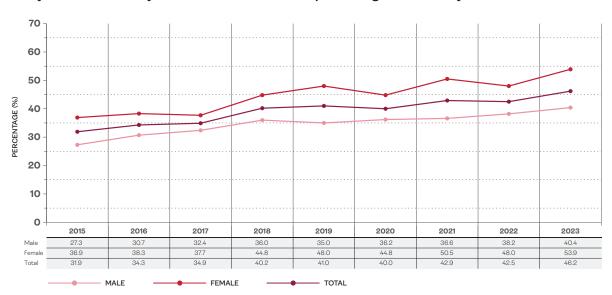
Proxy Indicator: Participation rate in education and training in the previous 4 weeks by persons aged 55 to 64, by sex



Note: $u = low \ reliability$

Source: NSO

Proxy Indicator: Tertiary educational attainment for persons aged 25 to 34, by sex



Source: NSO

TARGET 4.4

By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

Indicator 4.4.1 - Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

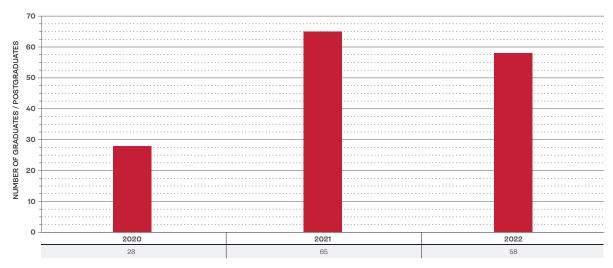
No data available

Proxy Indicator: Proportion of youth and adults aged 16-74 with digital skills, by individuals' level of digital skills

Level of digital skills	2021	2023
Basic or above basic information and data literacy skills	83.91%	87.5%
Above basic information and data literacy skills	79.03%	80.72%
Basic information and data literacy skills	4.88%	6.79%
Low overall digital skills	15.45%	16.68%
No overall digital skills	1.46%	1.34%
Not used the internet in the last 3 months	12.53%	7.93%

Source: NSO

Proxy Indicator: Total number of graduates and postgraduates with Al-related degrees



Source: MEYR

TARGET 4.5

By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

Indicator 4.5.1 - Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

Parity indices	Year*	Ratio
Adjusted gender parity index for completion rate at the primary level	2023	1
Adjusted gender parity index for completion rate at the lower secondary level	2023	1
Adjusted gender parity index for completion rate at the upper secondary level	2023	1.1
Adjusted gender parity index for participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	2022	1

^{*}Showing latest available data

Note: This indicator is expressed as the ratio of the value of the indicator for the likely more disadvantaged group to that of the likely more advantaged group. 1 = perfect parity; ratios smaller than 1 show higher male values; and ratios larger than 1 indicate higher female values.

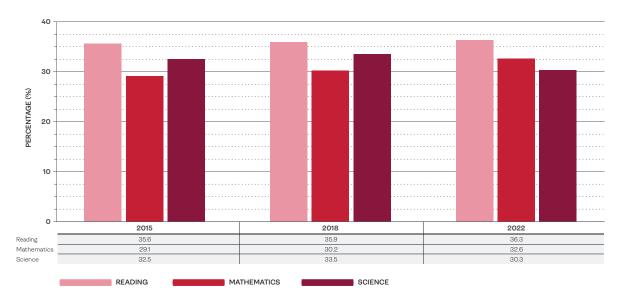
Source: UIS

TARGET 4.6

By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

Indicator 4.6.1 - Youth/adult literacy rate No data available

Proxy Indicator: Low achieving 15-year-olds in reading, mathematics or science



Source: Eurostat

TARGET 4.7

By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

Indicator 4.7.1 - Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

	2020 (Score)
Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in national education policies	0.8
Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in curricula	0.7
Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in teacher education	0.9
Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in student assessment	0.9

Note: A score of 1 shows the highest possible value that can be achieved. Source: UNESCO

TARGET 4.A

Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

Indicator 4.a.1 - Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service

	Education level	2015	2022
Proportion of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes	Primary, Lower and Upper Secondary	100%	100%
Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water	Primary, Lower and Upper Secondary	100%	100%
Proportion of schools with access to electricity	Primary, Lower and Upper Secondary	100%	100%
Proportion of schools with basic handwashing facilities	Primary, Lower and Upper Secondary	100%	100%
Proportion of schools with access to the internet for pedagogical purposes	Primary, Lower and Upper Secondary	100%	100%

	Education level	2015	2022
Proportion of schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation	Primary	97%	97%
Proportion of schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation	Lower and Upper Secondary	98%	98%
Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities	Primary	78%	87%
Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities	Lower Secondary	89%	96%
Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities	Upper Secondary	87%	98%

Source: MEYR

TARGET 4.B

By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

Indicator 4.b.1 - Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships Not applicable

TARGET 4.C

By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

Indicator 4.c.1 - Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level No data available



SDG 5

SDG 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

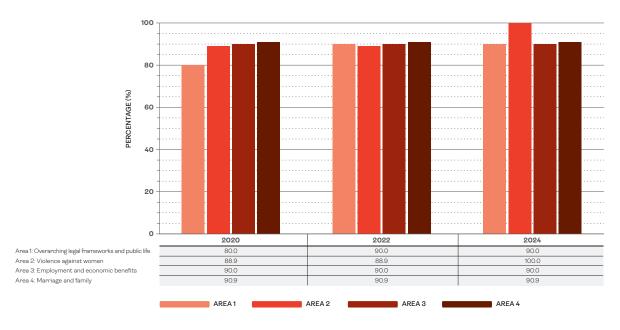
SDG 5 aims to eliminate discrimination against women and girls, empower women, and achieve equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, peace, and security. In 2023, women held 27.9 per cent of the seats in the national parliament and 26 per cent of the elected seats in local councils. That same year, 34.8 per cent of senior and middle management positions were held by women. Malta's unadjusted gender pay gap was 5.1 per cent in 2023, while the gender employment gap stood at 14.1 per cent. Moreover, as of 2024, Malta had in place more than 90 per cent of the legal frameworks required to promote, enforce, and monitor gender equality.

TRAGET 5.1

End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

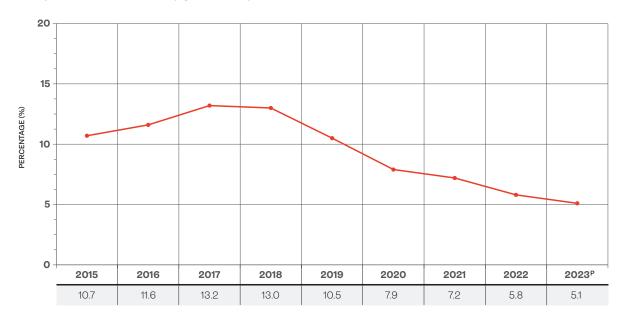
Indicator 5.1.1 - Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

Percentage of achievement of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality, by area



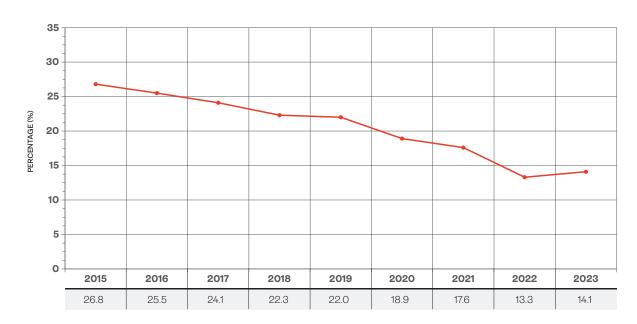
Source: UN Women

Proxy Indicator: Gender pay gap in unadjusted form



Note: p = provisional Source: Eurostat

Proxy Indicator: Gender employment gap



Source: NSO

TARGET 5.2

Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Indicator 5.2.1 - Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

No data available

Proxy Indicator: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 18-74 years subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence (including threats) by a current or former intimate partner, by occurrence and age group

		Aged 18-49	Aged 50-74	Aged 18-74
Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 18-74 years subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence (including threats) by a current or former intimate partner	in the previous 12 months	3.8%	3.0% ^u	3.5%
	in the previous 5 years	12.4%	5.5%	9.7%
	over the lifetime	28.0%	22.8%	26.0%

Notes.

The above data is for the reference year 2022. u = under represented due to estimates being based on 20 to 49 sample observations. Source: NSO

Indicator 5.2.2 - Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence No data available

Proxy Indicator: Proportion of women and girls aged 18-74 subjected to sexual / any form of violence by persons other than an intimate partner, by occurrence and age group

	Aged 18-49	Aged 50-74	Aged 18-74
Proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since the age of 15	9.3%	4.1% ^U	7.3%
Proportion of women and girls subjected to any form of violence (including threats) by persons other than an intimate partner, since the age of 15	17.9%	10.6%	15.1%
Proportion of women and girls subjected to any form of violence (including threats) by persons other than an intimate partner, during the last 5 years	5.3%	:	3.8%

Notes

The above data is for the reference year 2022.

u = under represented due to estimates being based on 20 to 49 sample observations.

: = Data not published due to unreliable survey estimates.

Source: NSO

TARGET 5.3

Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Indicator 5.3.1 - Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

No data available

Indicator 5.3.2 - Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation, by age

Not applicable

TARGET 5.4

Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

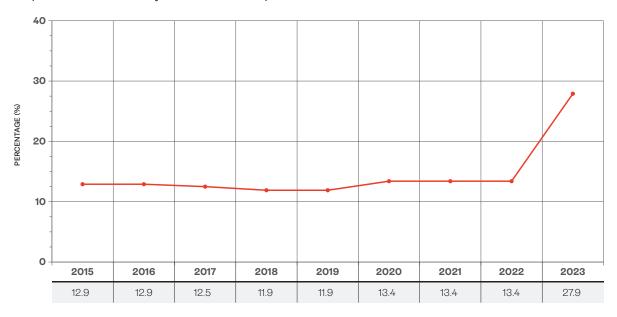
Indicator 5.4.1 - Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location No data available

TARGET 5.5

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

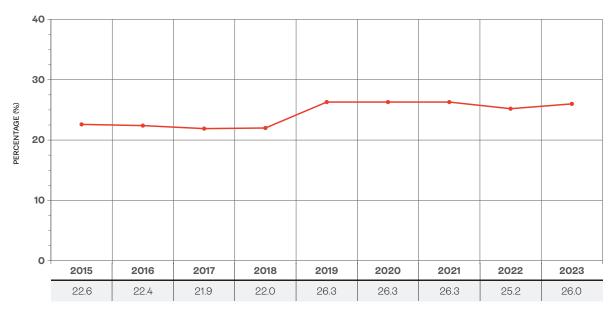
Indicator 5.5.1 - Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments ${\bf p}$

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

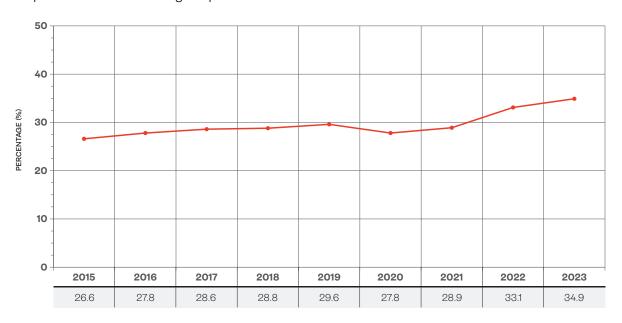
Proportion of elected seats held by women in local governments



Source: Ministry for the National Heritage, the Arts and Local Government (MHAL)

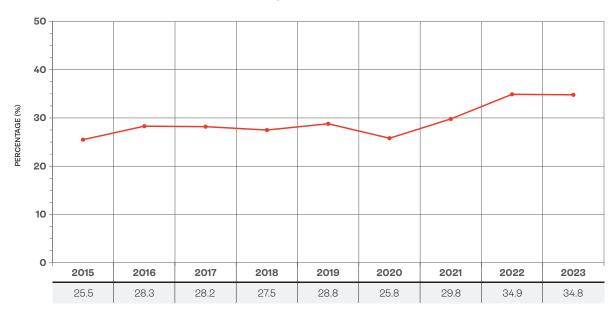
Indicator 5.5.2 - Proportion of women in managerial positions

Proportion of women in managerial positions



Source: NSO

Proportion of women in senior and middle management positions



TARGET 5.6

Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

Indicator 5.6.1 - Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

No data available

Indicator 5.6.2 - Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education No data available

TARGET 5.A

Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

Indicator 5.a.1 - (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

No data available

Indicator 5.a.2 - Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control No data available

TARGET 5.B

Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

Indicator 5.b.1 - Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex No data available

TARGET 5.C

Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Indicator 5.c.1 - Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment $\frac{1}{2}$

No data available



SDG 6

SDG 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

SDG 6 provides the blueprint for ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation, including wastewater management and the protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems. In Malta, nearly all the population—99.8 per cent—uses safely managed drinking water services, while 88.2 per cent use safely managed sanitation services. In 2023, 72 per cent of the total wastewater flow was treated, with 8.1 per cent safely treated. The level of water stress stood at 44.2 per cent in 2022. Additionally, 80 per cent of groundwater bodies exceeded the nitrate quality standard of 50mg/L in 2023. That same year, the degree of integrated water resources management implementation was 89 per cent.

TARGET 6.1

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Indicator 6.1.1 - Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

	Year	Percentage (%)
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	2022	99.8

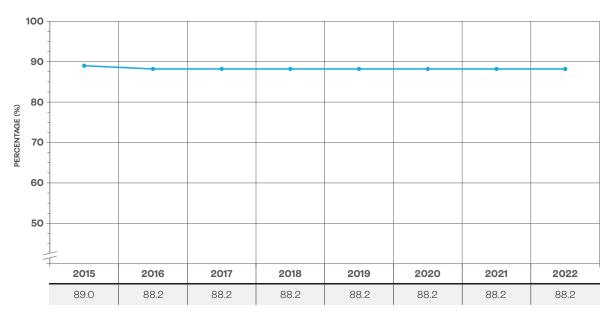
Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

TARGET 6.2

By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

Indicator 6.2.1 - Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a handwashing facility with soap and water





Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

Proportion of population practicing open defecation

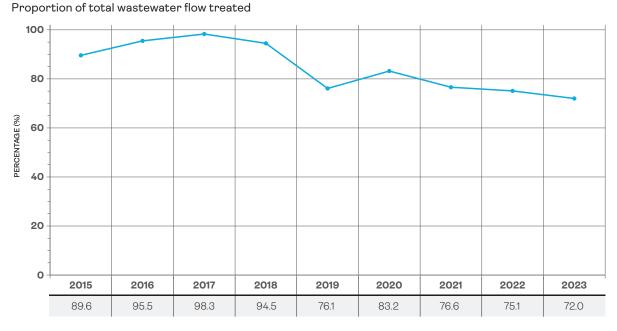
	Year	Percentage (%)
Proportion of population practicing open defecation	2022	0

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

TARGET 6.3

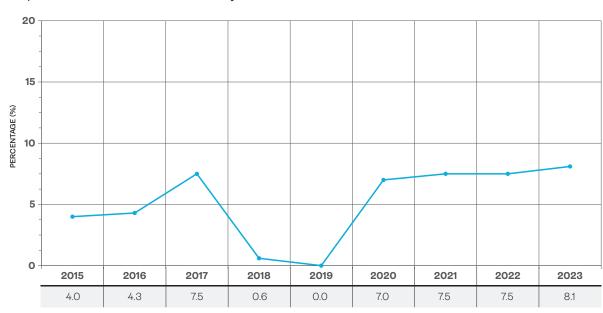
By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Indicator 6.3.1 - Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated



Source - NSO

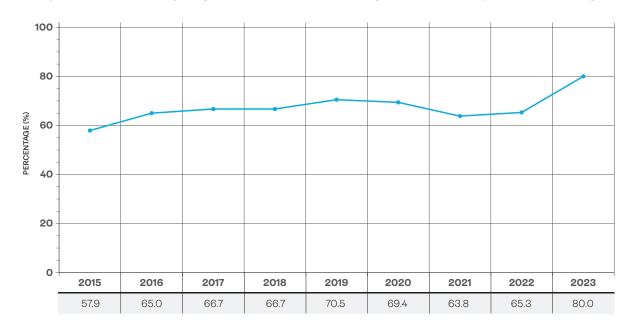
Proportion of total wastewater flow safely treated



Source - NSO

Indicator 6.3.2 - Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality No data available

Proxy Indicator: Percentage of groundwater bodies exceeding the nitrate quality standard of 50mg/l



Source - Energy and Water Agency (EWA)

Proxy Indicator: Total number of groundwater bodies having a good chemical / quantitative status

	2023
Total number of groundwater bodies having a good chemical status	1 out of 15
Total number of groundwater bodies having a good quantitative status	13 out of 15

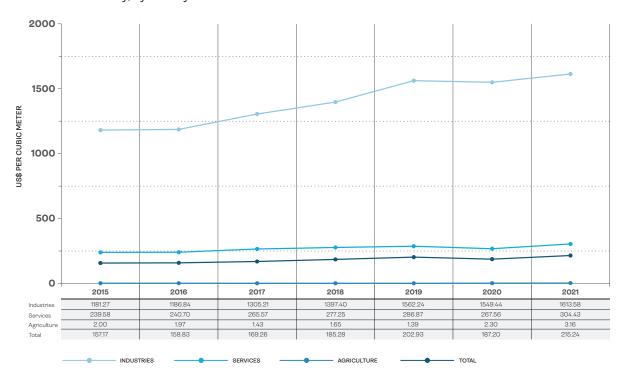
Source: Environment and Resources Authority (ERA)

TARGET 6.4

By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Indicator 6.4.1 - Change in water-use efficiency over time

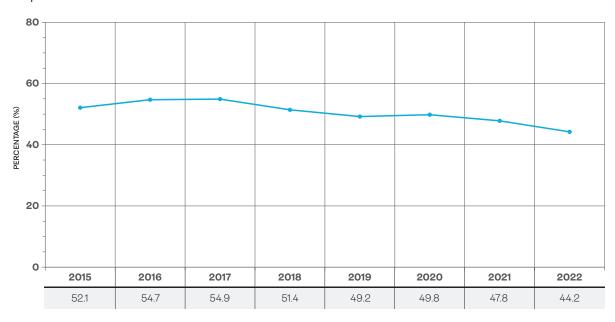
Water-use efficiency, by activity



Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)

 $Indicator\ 6.4.2\ -\ Level\ of\ water\ stress; freshwater\ with drawal\ as\ a\ proportion\ of\ available\ freshwater\ resources$

Proportion of freshwater withdrawal from available freshwater resources

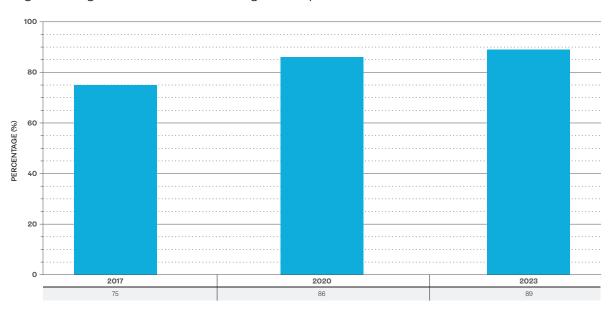


TARGET 6.5

By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

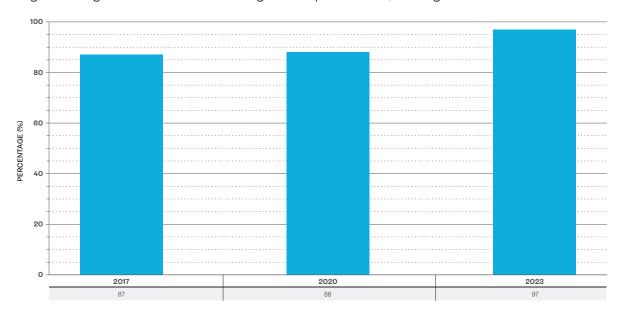
Indicator 6.5.1 - Degree of integrated water resources management

Degree of integrated water resources management implementation



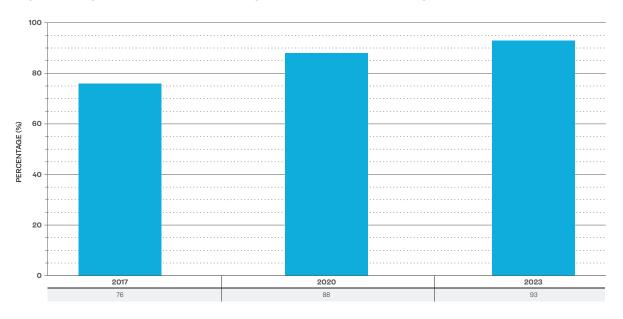
Source: EWA

 $\label{lem:degree} \mbox{Degree of integrated water resources management implementation, enabling environment}$



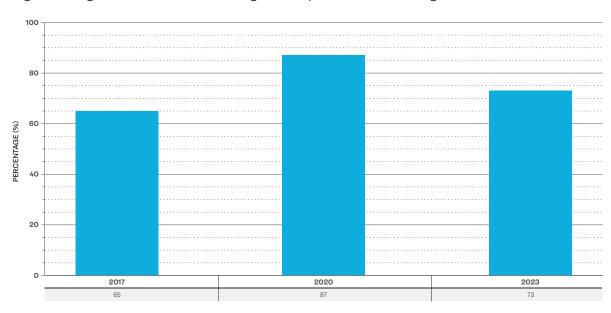
Source: EWA

${\sf Degree}\ of\ integrated\ water\ resources\ management\ implementation,\ management\ instruments$



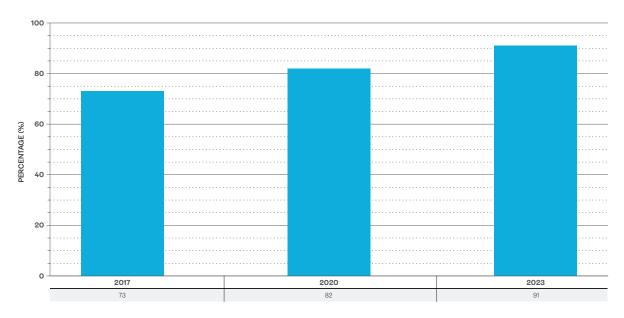
Source: EWA

Degree of integrated water resources management implementation, financing



Source: EWA





Source: EWA

Indicator 6.5.2 - Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

Not applicable

TARGET 6.6

By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Indicator 6.6.1 - Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

	2021
Extent of inland wetlands	0.1 km²
Total wetlands area	1.3 km²
Percentage of wetlands area	0.4%

Source: ERA

TARGET 6.A

By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

Indicator 6.a.1 - Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

Not applicable

TARGET 6.B

Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Indicator 6.b.1 - Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management Not applicable



SDG 7

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

SDG 7 represents the first-ever universal goal on energy, aiming to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy services. In Malta, the entire population has access to electricity and relies on clean fuels and technology. In 2023, the share of renewable energy in the gross final energy consumption was 15.1 per cent. That same year, energy productivity was 4.52 euros per kilogramme of oil equivalent, while the energy intensity of GDP in chain-linked volumes was 195.65 kilogrammes of oil equivalent per thousand euros. Additionally, the net maximum electrical capacity for solar photovoltaic technology was 225.75 (AC) and 240.85 (DC) megawatt electric.

TARGET 7.1

By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Indicator 7.1.1 - Proportion of population with access to electricity

	Year	Percentage (%)
Proportion of population with access to electricity	2022	100

Source: World Bank

Indicator 7.1.2 - Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

	Year	Percentage (%)
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	2022	100

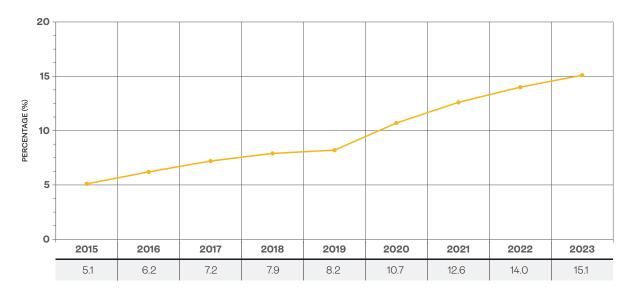
Source: WHO Global Health Observatory (GHO)

TARGET 7.2

By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

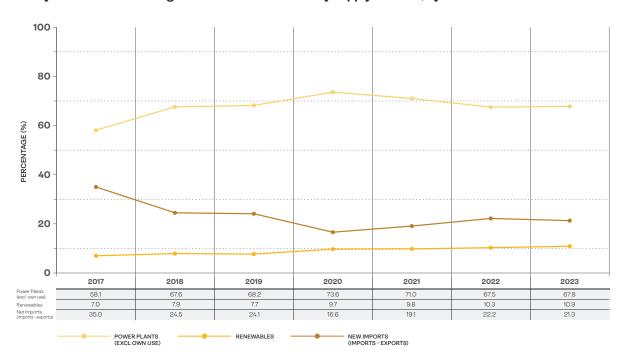
Indicator 7.2.1 - Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption



Source: NSO

Proxy Indicator: Percentage shares of total electricity supply in Malta, by source

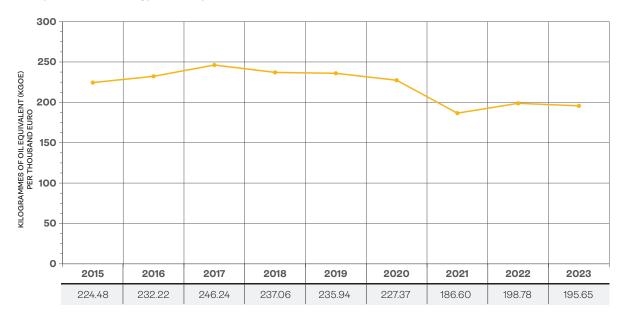


Source: NSO

TARGET 7.3

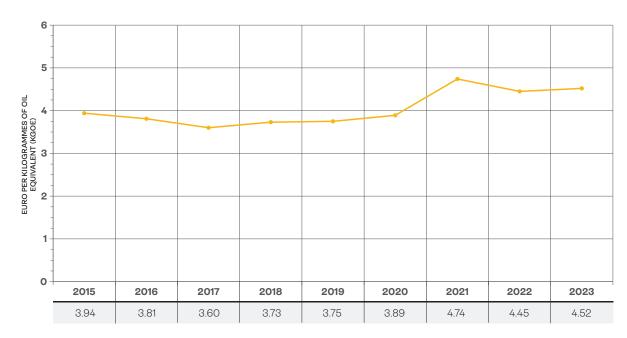
Indicator 7.3.1 - Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP No data available

Proxy Indicator: Energy intensity of GDP in chain linked volumes (2015)



Source: Eurostat

Proxy Indicator: Energy productivity



Source: Eurostat

TARGET 7.A

By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

Indicator 7.a.1 - International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems Not applicable

TARGET 7.B

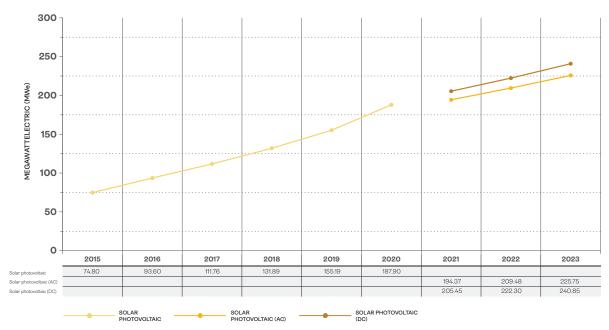
By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

Indicator 7.b.1 - Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)

No data available

Proxy Indicator: Net Maximum Electrical Capacity, by technology

Solar photovoltaic energy

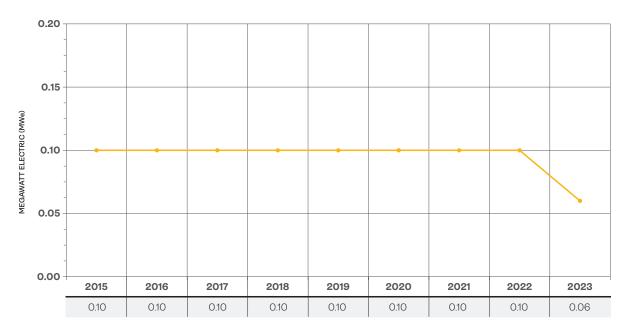


Notes.

- 1. Data is in line with the latest data submitted to Eurostat in the Annual Energy Questionnaires.
- 2. According to new Eurostat requirements, solar photovoltaic capacities should be split between AC and DC capacity.
- 3. Data for 2023 is provisional.

Source: Regulator for Energy & Water Services (REWS)

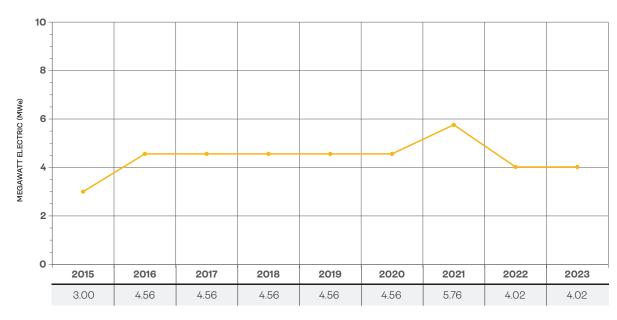
Wind energy



Notes: Data for 2023 is provisional.

Source: Regulator for Energy & Water Services (REWS)

Biogas energy



Notes: Data for 2023 is provisional.

Source: Regulator for Energy & Water Services (REWS)



SDG 8

SDG 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

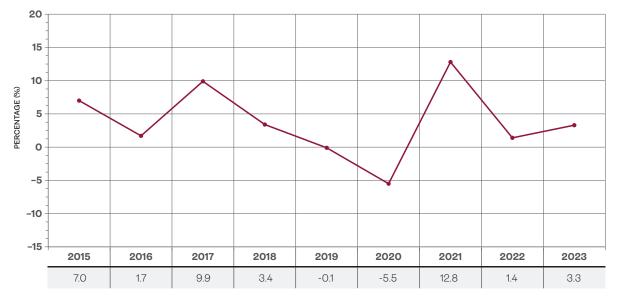
SDG 8 seeks to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, along with full and productive employment and decent work for all. In 2023, Malta's annual real GDP growth rate per capita was 3.3 per cent, and that per employed person was 1.3 per cent. That same year, the unemployment rate was 3.5 per cent, and the employment rate was 81.3 per cent. Additionally, the average hourly earnings for male and female employees were nearly identical, at around 11 euros per hour. Malta has fully operationalised a national strategy for youth employment, and in 2023 the proportion of youth not in education, employment, or training was 8.2 per cent. In 2022, fatal occupational injuries among employees stood at 3.3 per 100,000 employees, while non-fatal occupational injuries amounted to 524 per 100,000 employees.

TARGET 8.1

Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

Indicator 8.1.1 - Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

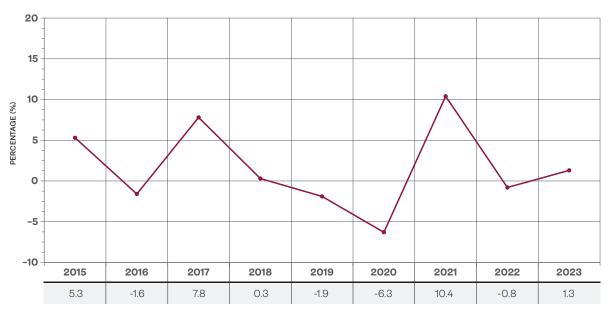


TARGET 8.2

Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

Indicator 8.2.1 - Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person



Source: NSO

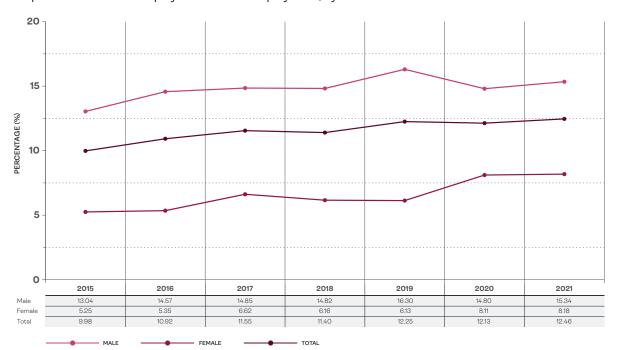
TARGET 8.3

Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

Indicator 8.3.1 - Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

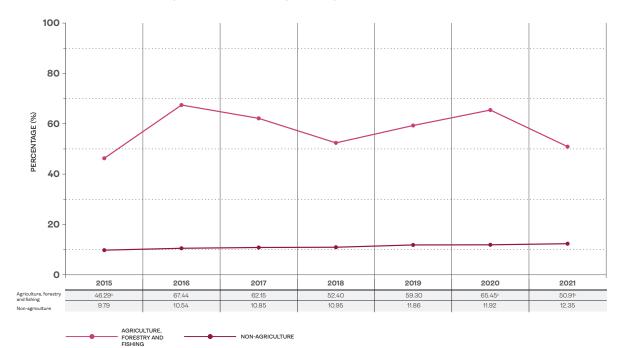
97

Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by $\ensuremath{\mathsf{sex}}$



Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector



Note: u = low reliability

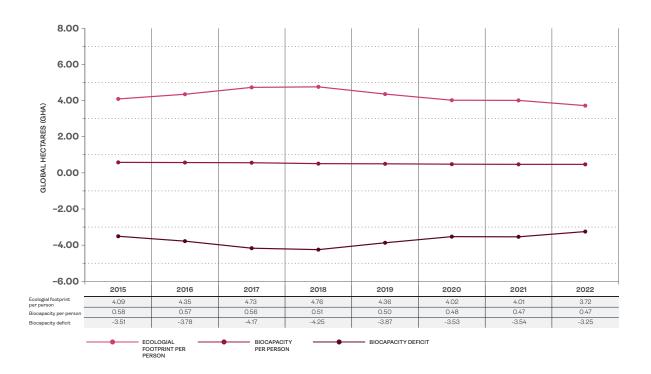
Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO)

TARGET 8.4

Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

Indicator 8.4.1 - Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP No data available

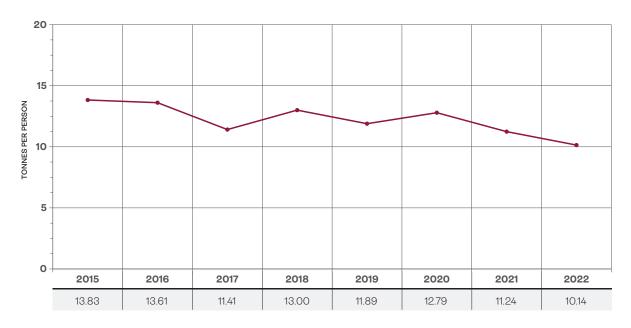
Proxy Indicator: Ecological Footprint and Biocapacity per person, and Biocapacity Deficit



Source: Global Footprint Network

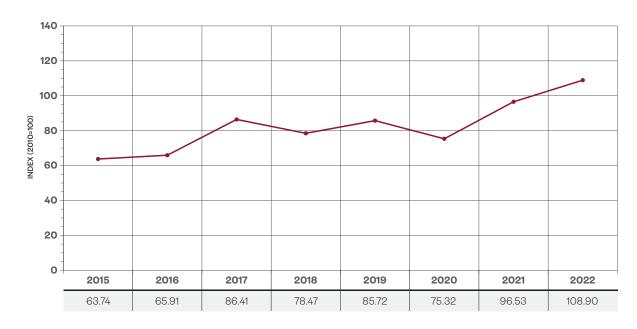
Indicator 8.4.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP $\,$

Domestic Material Consumption per capita



Sources: Eurostat, NSO

Proxy Indicator: GDP per unit of Domestic Material Consumption (Resource Productivity—index)



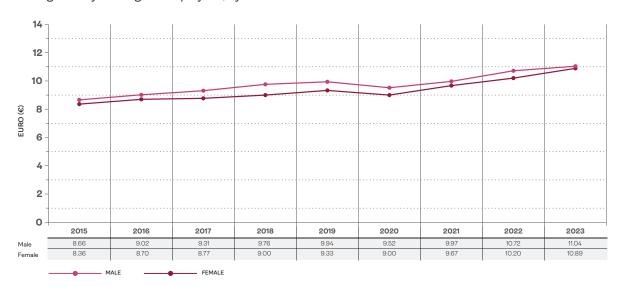
Note: GDP data refers to the production (output) side in chain-linked volumes by period (reference year 2020). Sources: Eurostat, NSO

TARGET 8.5

By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

Indicator 8.5.1 - Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities

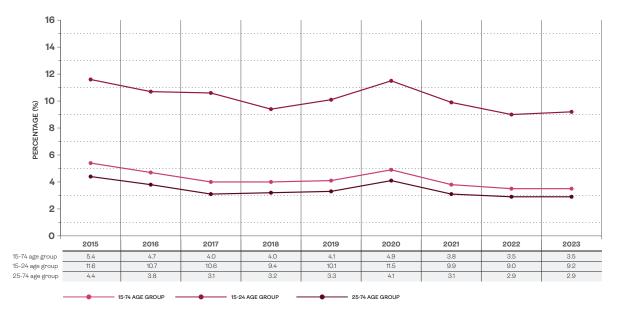
Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex



Source: NSO

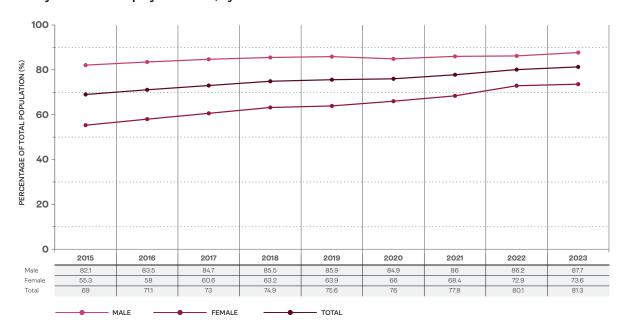
Indicator 8.5.2 - Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Unemployment rate, by age group



101

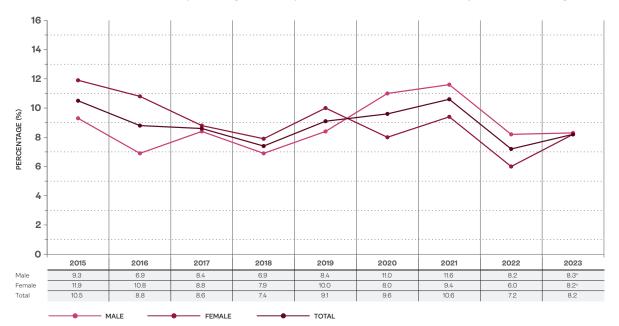
Proxy Indicator: Employment rate, by sex



Source: NSO

TARGET 8.6

By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training $Indicator\ 8.6.1\ -\ Proportion\ of\ youth\ (aged\ 15-24\ years)\ not\ in\ education,\ employment\ or\ training$



Note: u = Under-represented

TARGET 8.7

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

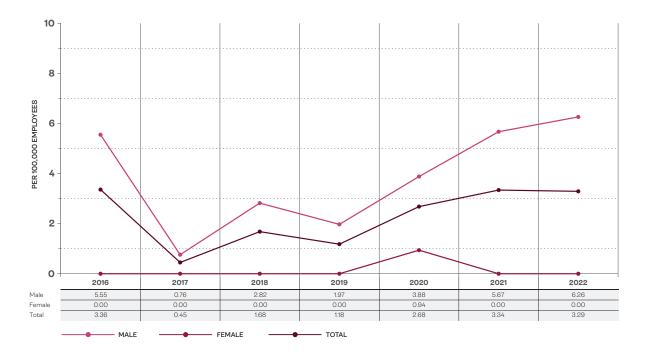
Indicator 8.7.1 - Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
No data available

TARGET 8.8

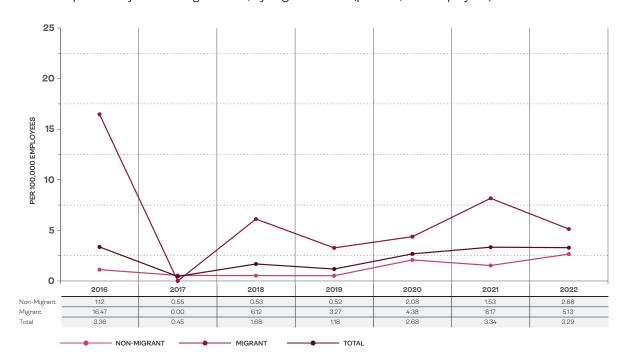
Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

Indicator 8.8.1 - Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status

Fatal occupational injuries among workers, by sex (per 100,000 employees)

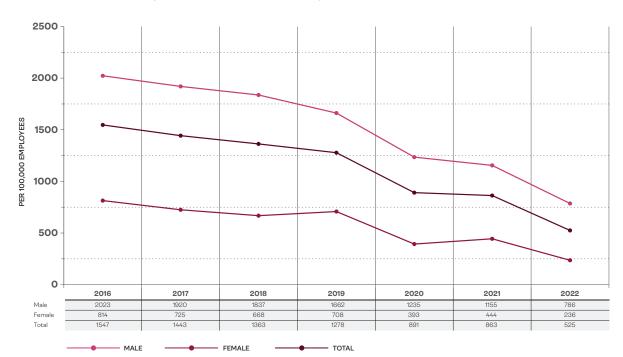


Fatal occupational injuries among workers, by migrant status (per 100,000 employees)

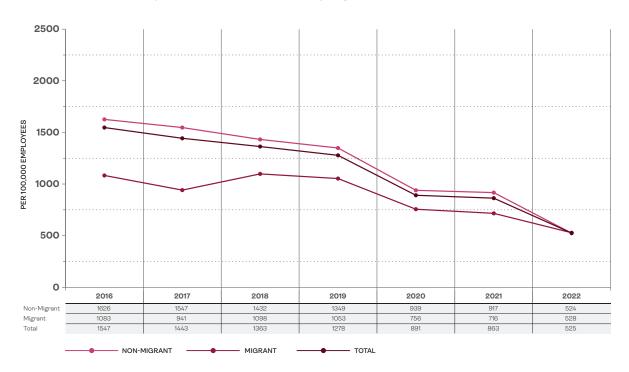


Source: NSO

Non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex



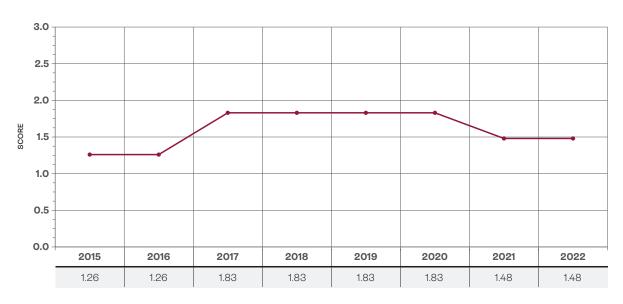




Source: NSO

Indicator 8.8.2 - Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation



Note: O is the best possible score

Source: ILO

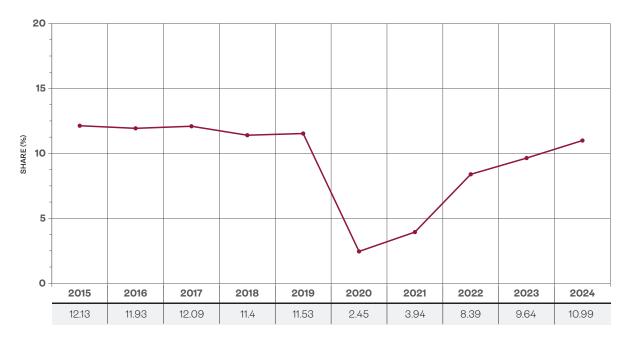
105

TARGET 8.9

By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Indicator 8.9.1 - Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate No data available

Proxy Indicator: Share of Tourist consumption expenditure in GDP (nominal values)



Source: NSO

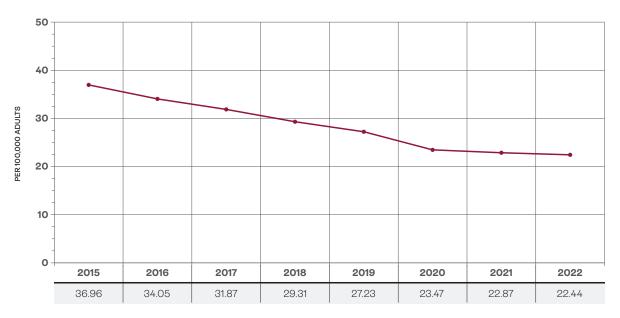
Indicator 8.9.2 - Employed persons in the tourism industries No data available

TARGET 8.10

Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

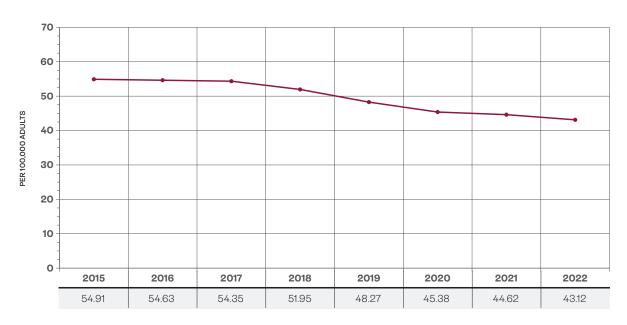
Indicator 8.10.1 - (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults



Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

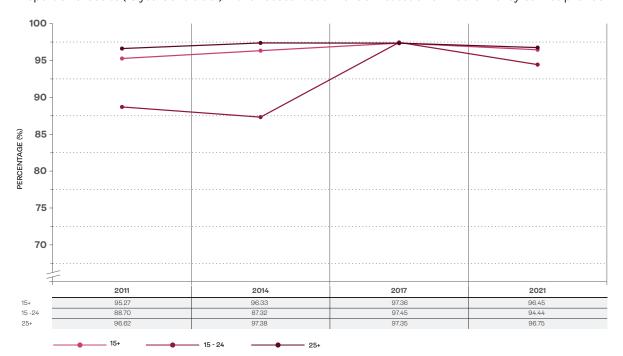
Number of ATMs per 100,000 adults



Source: IMF

Indicator 8.10.2 - Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider



Source: World Bank

TARGET 8.A

Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

Indicator 8.a.1 - Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements No data available

TARGET 8.B

By 2020, develop and operationalise a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Indicator 8.b.1 - Existence of a developed and operationalised national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

	Year	Score
Existence of a developed and operationalised national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	2021	3

Note: 3 is the highest score. This means that Malta has operationalised a national strategy for youth employment. Source: ILO



Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

SDG 9 aims to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation. Malta's entire population is covered by a mobile network and lives within 2 km of an all-season road. In 2022, the manufacturing value added was 7.07 per cent of total GDP; the proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added was 17.5 per cent; and the proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit was 13 per cent. In 2023, expenditure on research and development was 0.64 per cent of total GDP, while the number of researchers in full-time equivalent was 2,272 per million inhabitants. The proportion of medium and high-tech manufacturing value added was 32.83 per cent of the total value added in 2022.

TARGET 9.1

Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

Indicator 9.1.1 - Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

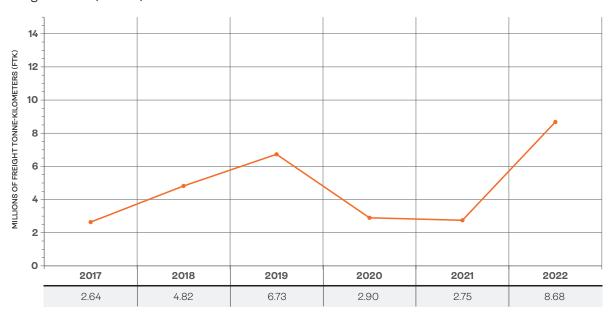
	Year	Percentage (%)
Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	2024	100

Sources: NSO, Transport Malta

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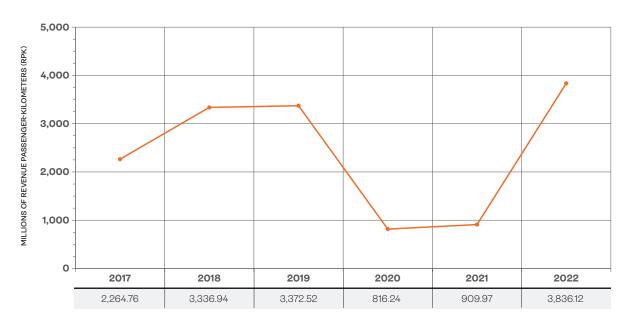
Indicator 9.1.2 - Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Freight volume (aviation)



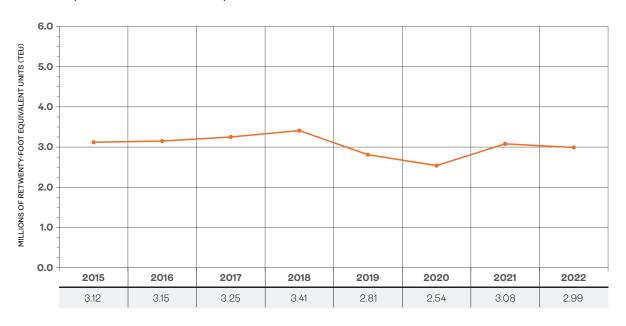
Source: International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)

Passenger volume (aviation)



Source: ICAO





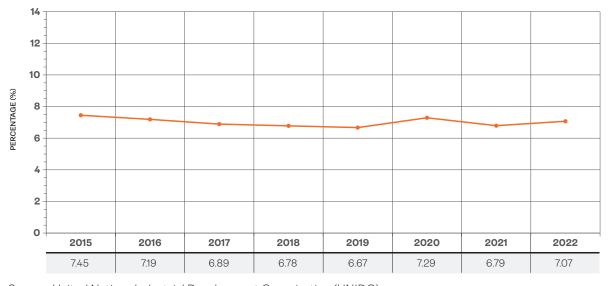
Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

TARGET 9.2

Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

Indicator 9.2.1 - Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

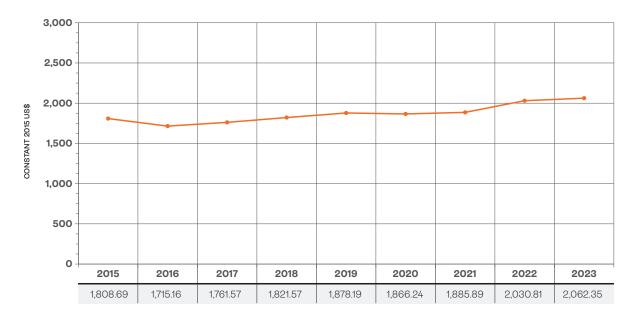
Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of GDP



Source: United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

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Manufacturing value added (MVA) per capita



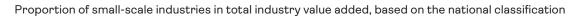
Source: UNIDO

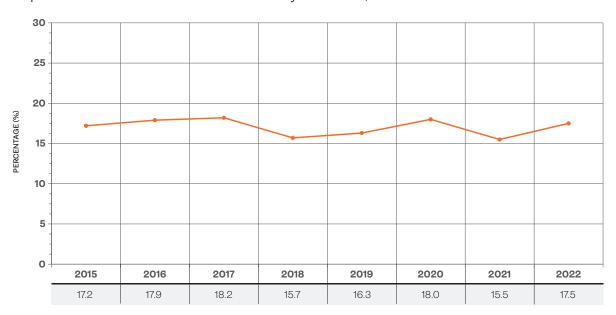
9.2.2 - Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment No data available

TARGET 9.3

Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.3.1 - Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added, based on (a) international classification and (b) national classifications

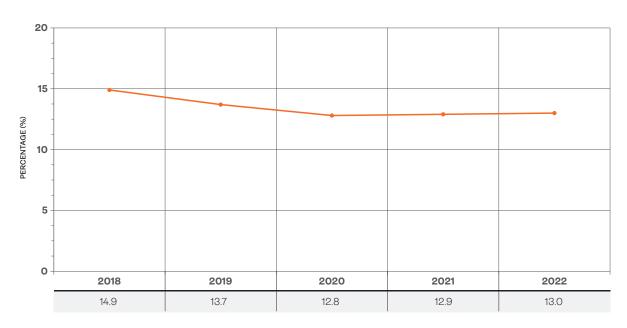




Note: Data is provided at the legal unit level for the years 2015-2020 and at the enterprise unit level for 2021 and 2022 Source: NSO

Indicator 9.3.2 - Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit



Notes: Data is at the legal unit level at company level and includes resident units. Special Purpose Entities (SPE) and potential SPEs are not included. Sole proprietors, partnerships, government entities, and non-profit organisations are excluded. Based on enterprises employing 0-19 employees.

Sources: Central Bank of Malta (CBM), NSO

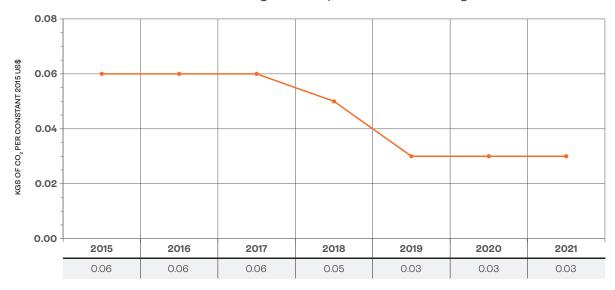
115

TARGET 9.4

By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

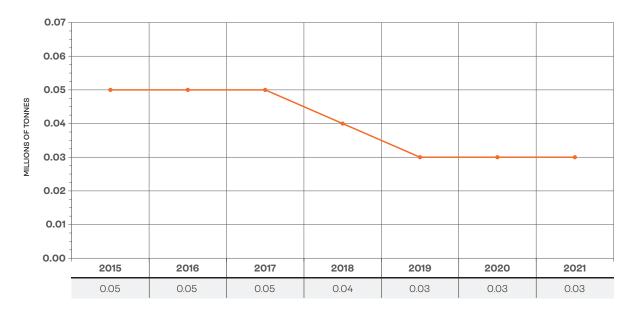
Indicator 9.4.1 - CO₂ emission per unit of value added

Carbon dioxide emissions from manufacturing industries per unit of manufacturing value added



Sources: International Energy Agency (IEA), UNIDO

Carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion for Manufacturing, excluding specific sectors



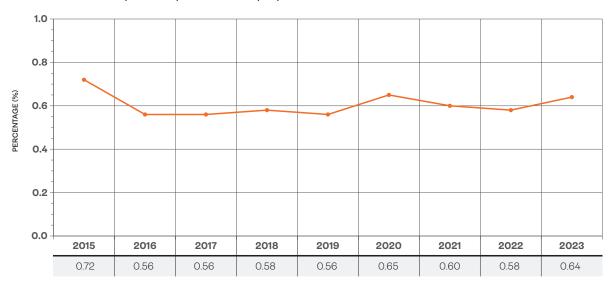
Sources: IEA, UNIDO

TARGET 9.5

Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

Indicator 9.5.1 - Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

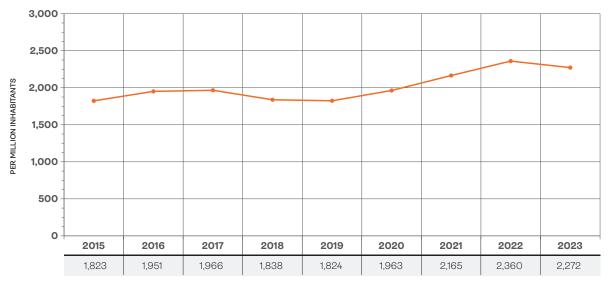
Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP



Source: NSO

Indicator 9.5.2 - Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants



Source: NSO

117

TARGET 9.A

Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

Indicator 9.a.1 - Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

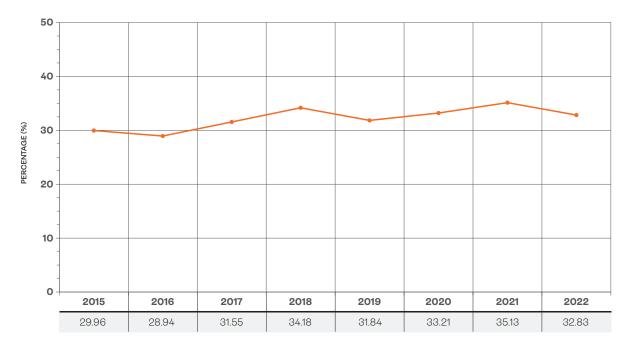
Not applicable

TARGET 9.B

Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.b.1 - Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added No data available

Proxy Indicator: Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added, based on the national classification



Note: This indicator is worked out using the Nomenclature of Economic Activities (NACE) classification. Source: NSO

TARGET 9.C

Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Indicator 9.c.1 - Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

	Year	At least 2G (%)	At least 3G (%)	At least 4G (%)	At least 5G (%)
Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	2024	100	100	100	100

Source: Malta Communications Authority (MCA)



Reduce inequality within and among countries

SDG 10 calls for reducing inequalities based on factors such as income, age, sex, disability, and race, while also addressing inequalities among countries, including those related to representation, migration, and development assistance. In 2023, Malta's growth rate of net equivalised income among the bottom 40 per cent of the population was 0.4 per cent, and 11.1 per cent of people lived below 50 per cent of the median income. Additionally, the labour share of GDP was 48.4 per cent. That same year, 22 per cent of the population reported having personally felt discriminated against. In 2022, Malta's net disbursements to recipient countries as development assistance amounted to US\$ 45.2 million. In terms of migration, Malta's policies partially meet the requirements set for the facilitation of orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and the mobility of people.

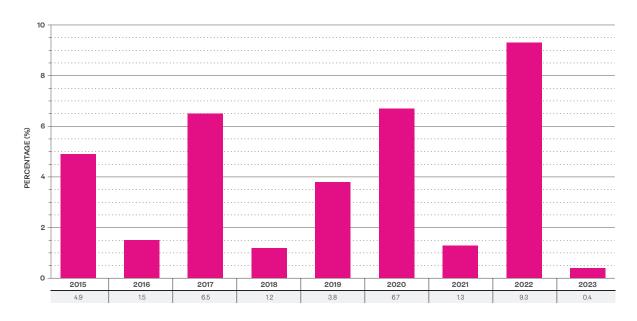
TARGET 10.1

By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

Indicator 10.1.1 - Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

No data available

Proxy Indicator: Growth rate of the net equivalised income among the bottom 40 per cent of the population



Source: NSO

TARGET 10.2

By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

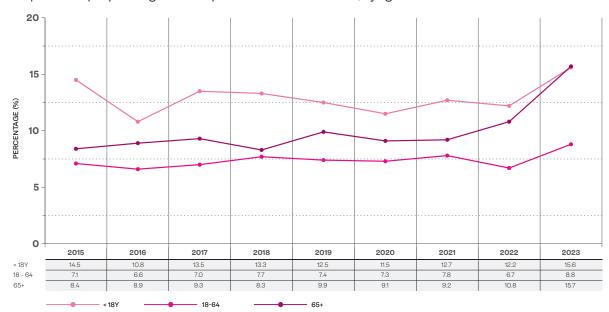
Indicator 10.2.1 - Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex



Source: NSO

Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age



Source: NSO



Proxy Indicator: At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of Maltese and non-Maltese aged 18 and over

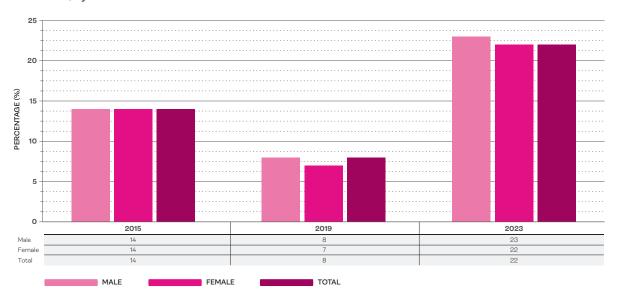
Source: NSO

TARGET 10.3

Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

Indicator 10.3.1 - Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months, by sex

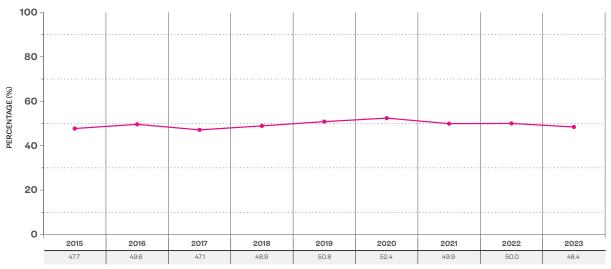


Source: EC - Eurobarometer survey

Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

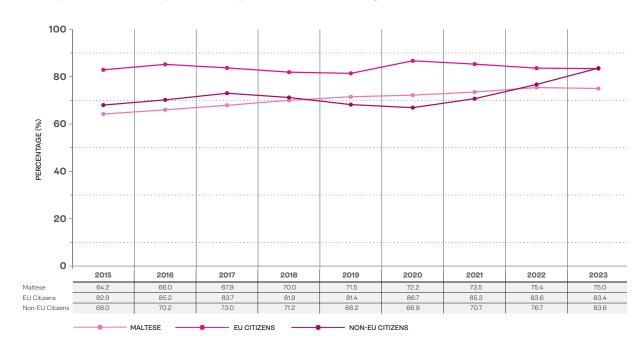
Indicator 10.4.1 - Labour share of GDP

Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers



Source: NSO

Proxy Indicator: Employment rate by citizenship (15 to 64 age bracket)



Source: NSO

Indicator 10.4.2 - Redistributive impact of fiscal policy on the Gini index No data available

TARGET 10.5

Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

Indicator 10.5.1 - Financial Soundness Indicators

Indicator	Year	Percentage (%)
Non-performing loans to total gross loans	2022	3.5
Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital	2022	11.5
Return on assets	2022	0.66
Regulatory capital to assets	2022	7.26
Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	2022	19.58
Liquid assets to short term liabilities	2022	44.07
Net open position in foreign exchange to capital	2022	-0.62

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

TARGET 10.6

Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

Indicator 10.6.1 - Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

Not applicable

TARGET 10.7

Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

Indicator 10.7.1 - Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination

No data available

Indicator 10.7.2 - Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people

Countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, by policy domain

Year	Policy Domains	Value
	Migrant rights (Domain 1)	2
	Whole-of-government/ Evidence-based policies (Domain 2)	2
	Cooperation and partnerships (Domain 3)	4
2019	Socioeconomic well-being (Domain 4)	2
	Mobility dimensions of crises (Domain 5)	4
	Safe, Orderly and regular migration (Domain 6)	4
	All Domains	2

Note: 1 = Requires further progress; 2 = Partially meets; 3 = Meets; 4 = Fully meets Source: United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development

Indicator 10.7.3 - Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination

No data available

Indicator 10.7.4 - Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin Not applicable

Proxy Indicator: Total asylum decisions pending as at end of year



Note: The International Protection Agency's (IPA) premises were closed between 13 March 2020 and 17 May 2020 due to the COVID-19 lockdown. However, IPA was still receiving appointment requests to lodge an application. Sources: International Protection Agency (IPA) and International Protection Appeals Tribunal.

TARGET 10.A

Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

Indicator 10.a.1 - Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

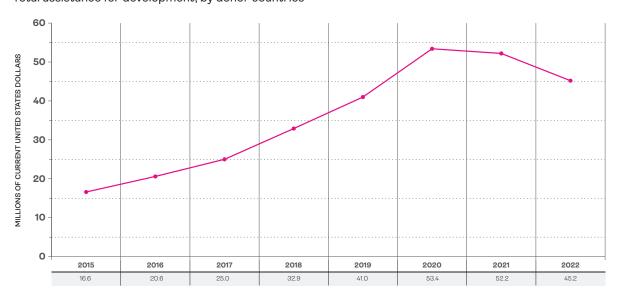
No data available

TARGET 10.B

Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

Indicator 10.b.1 - Total resource flows for development (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)





Source: OECD

TARGET 10.C

By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

Indicator 10.c.1 - Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted No data available



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

SDG 11 focuses on cities and urban development, aiming to make these settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. In 2022, 0.0375 per cent of Malta's population was estimated to be living in slums, while 11.5 per cent of the urban population lived in inadequate housing in 2023. That same year, the annual mean level of population-weighted particulate matter PM2.5 was 11.3 micrograms per cubic metre, and premature deaths due to exposure to this particulate matter amounted to 33 deaths per 100,000 persons in 2022. The total expenditure per capita, in purchasing power parity rates, on cultural and natural heritage amounted to US\$ 373.5 in 2022. Furthermore, Malta has 100 per cent municipal solid waste collection coverage.

TARGET 11.1

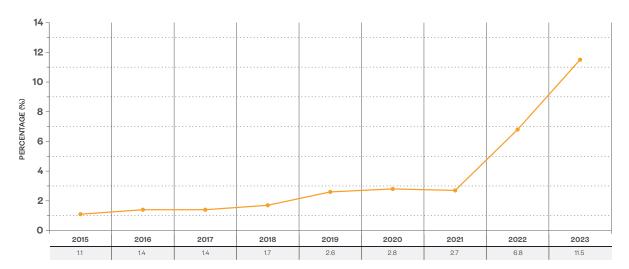
By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Indicator 11.1.1 - Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

	Year	Percentage (%)
Proportion of urban population living in slums	2022	0.0375

Source: United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat)

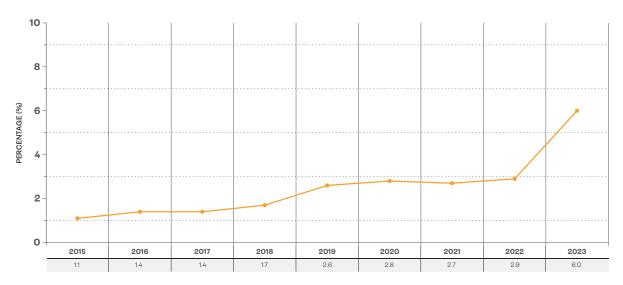
Proportion of urban population living in inadequate housing



- 1. Following the 2021 Population and Housing Census, NSO introduced a new sampling frame of households and individuals which was used for the first time in EU-SILC as from 2023. Therefore, a break in time series exists for the year 2023 and as such 2023 data should not be compared to that for previous years.
- 2. EU-SILC was benchmarked with updated demographic estimates derived from the Census, however, due to the very low impact of statistical significance on the core EU-SILC indicators, no revisions on past time series data were necessary.

Source: NSO

Proxy Indicator: Housing cost overburden rate by poverty status

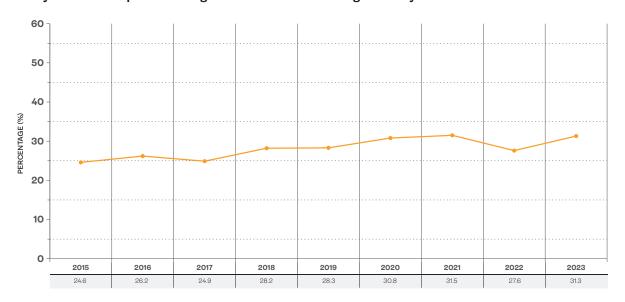


Notes:

- 1. Following the 2021 Population and Housing Census, NSO introduced a new sampling frame of households and individuals which was used for the first time in EU-SILC as from 2023. Therefore, a break in time series exists for the year 2023 and as such 2023 data should not be compared to that for previous years.
- 2 EU-SILC was benchmarked with updated demographic estimates derived from the Census, however, due to the very low impact of statistical significance on the core EU-SILC indicators, no revisions on past time series data were necessary.

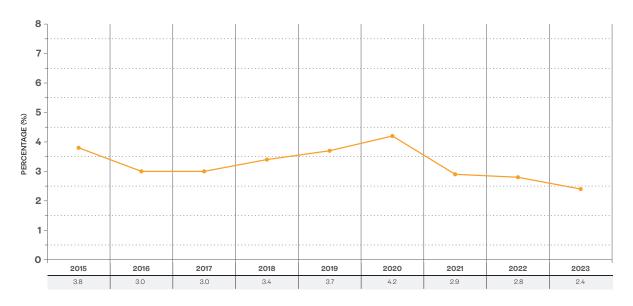
Source: Eurostat

Proxy Indicator: Population living in households considering that they suffer from noise



Source: NSO

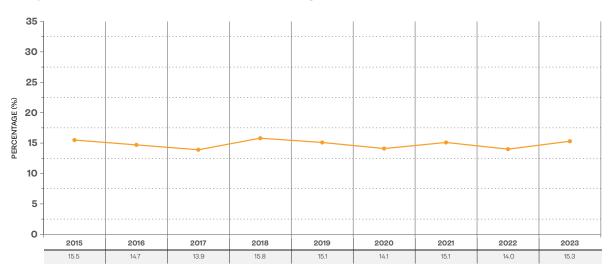
Proxy Indicator: Share of persons living in overcrowded households



Source: NSO

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Proxy Indicator: Material deprivation for the housing dimension



Source: NSO

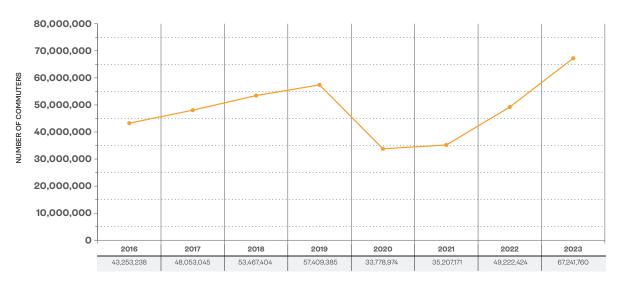
TARGET 11.2

By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

Indicator 11.2.1 - Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

No data available

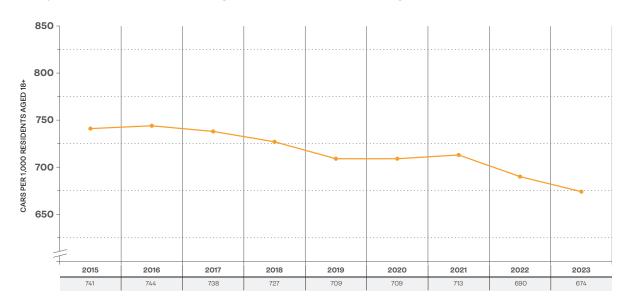
Proxy Indicator: Number of Commuters using Public Transport



Note: Data for 2023 is provisional and subject to revision.

Source: NSO

Proxy Indicator: Number of passenger cars per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over



Note: Data for 2023 is provisional and subject to revision.

Source: NSO

Proxy Indicator: Death due to transport accidents (standardised death rate)



Source: Eurostat

TARGET 11.3

By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

Indicator 11.3.1 - Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

	2010	2020
Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	3.42	0.81

Source: UN-Habitat

Indicator 11.3.2 - Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

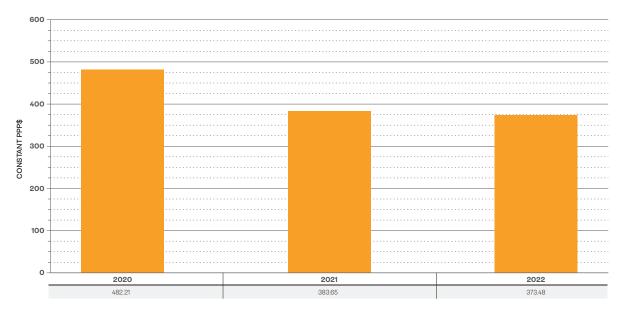
No data available

TARGET 11.4

Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

Indicator 11.4.1 - Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)

Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on cultural and natural heritage



Sources: UNESCO, NSO

TARGET 11.5

By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

Indicator 11.5.1 - Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

No data available

Indicator 11.5.2 - Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters

No data available

Indicator 11.5.3 - a) Damage to critical infrastructure and (b) number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters

No data available

TARGET 11.6

By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

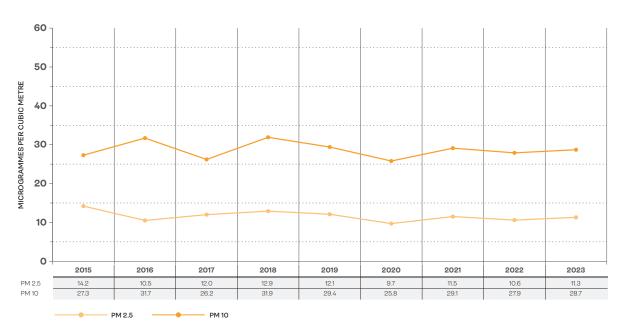
Indicator 11.6.1 - Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

	Year	Percentage (%)
Municipal Solid Waste collection coverage	2023	100

Note: The data for Malta cannot be disaggregated by cities, since municipal waste is treated in one place only Source: NSO

Indicator 11.6.2 - Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

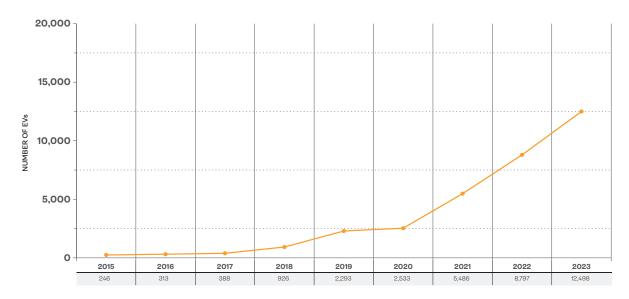
Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) in cities



Sources: Environment and Resources Authority (ERA), NSO

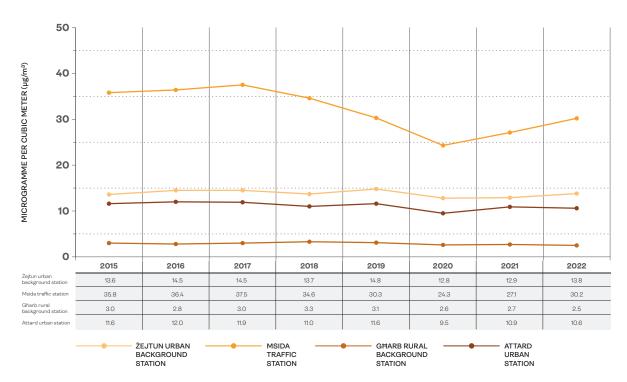
135

Proxy Indicator: Number of EVs, including plug-in-hybrid EVs in circulation



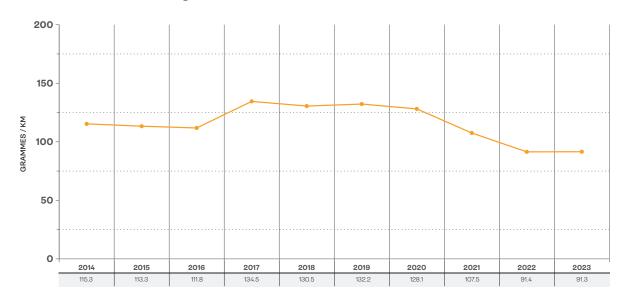
Source: NSO

Proxy Indicator: Annual average of NO_2 concentrations from respective air monitoring stations



Source: ERA

Proxy Indicator: Average ${ m CO}_2$ emissions per km from new passenger cars

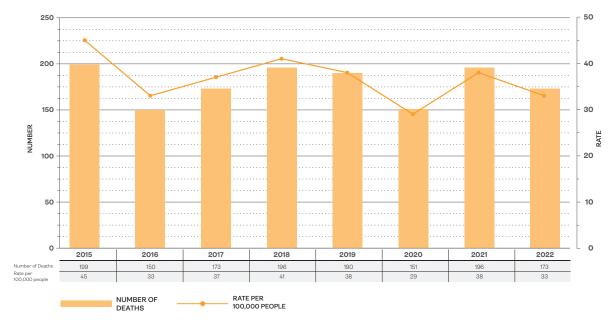


Note 1: Break in time series in 2017.

Note 2: Data for 2017, 2018 and 2019 is estimated.

Sources: European Environment Agency (EEA), EC – Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA)

Proxy Indicator: Premature deaths due to exposure to fine particulate matter (PM2.5)



Source: EEA

TARGET 11.7

By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Indicator 11.7.1 - Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

No data available

Indicator 11.7.2 - Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

No data available

TARGET 11.A

Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

Indicator 11.a.1 - Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space

	Time Period	Value
Countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that respond to population dynamics; ensure balanced territorial development; and increase local fiscal space	2020	1

Note: 1 = Yes; 0 = No

Source: UN-Habitat Global Survey on National Urban Policies

TARGET 11.B

By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

Indicator 11.b.1 - Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

No data available

Indicator 11.b.2 - Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Not applicable

TARGET 11.C

Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

11.c.1 - Total official development assistance and other official flows in support of urban infrastructure or urban infrastructure projects, by sector

No data available



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

SDG 12 calls for urgent action to prevent the overextraction and degradation of environmental resources, aiming for sustainable consumption and production patterns. In 2022, Malta's domestic material consumption per capita was 10.14 tonnes per person, and the ecological footprint per person was 3.7 global hectares. That same year, food waste per capita was 162 kg. Additionally, hazardous waste generated per capita was 84 kg, with 31.6 per cent treated locally or abroad. Furthermore, 12.5 per cent of municipal waste and 75.9 per cent of electronic waste were recycled. Also in 2022, Malta's implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and action plans was at a medium-high level, with 81.5 per cent of government procurement compliant with Green Public Procurement policies.

TARGET 12.1

Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

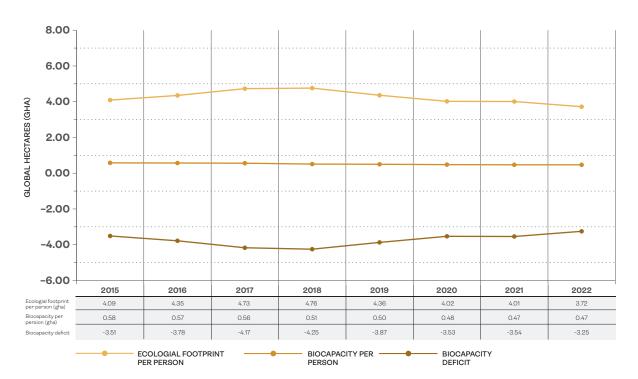
Indicator 12.1.1 - Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production

No data available

TARGET 12.2

By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources Indicator 12.2.1 - Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP No data available

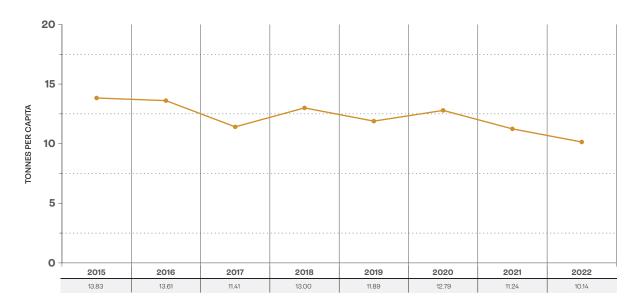




Source: Global Footprint Network

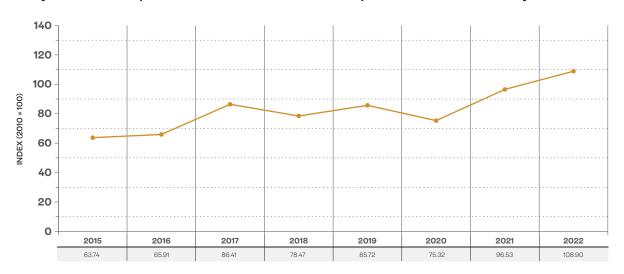
 $Indicator 12.2.2 - Domestic\ material\ consumption, domestic\ material\ consumption\ per\ GDP$

Domestic Material Consumption per capita



Sources: Eurostat, NSO





Note: GDP data refers to the production (output) side in chain-linked volumes by period (reference year 2020). Sources: Eurostat, NSO

TARGET 12.3

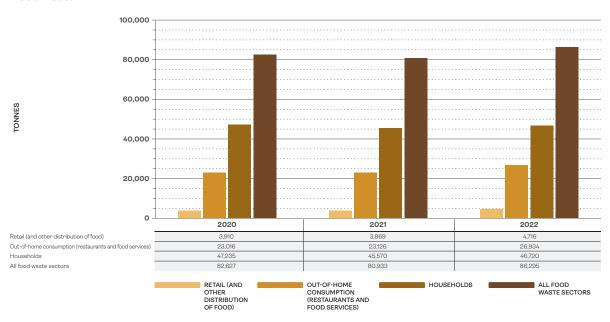
By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

Indicator 12.3.1 (a) Food loss index

No data available

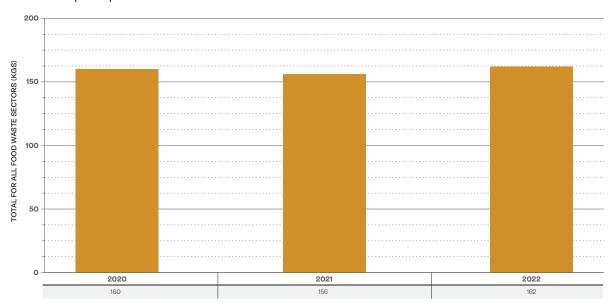
Indicator 12.3.1 (b) Food waste index

Food waste



Source: Eurostat

Food waste per capita



Source: Eurostat

TARGET 12.4

By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Indicator 12.4.1 - Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by relevant international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous wate and other chemicals

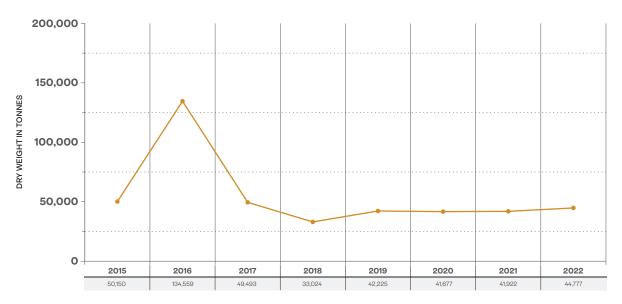
	Year	
	2015	2020
Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Montreal Protocol on hazardous waste, and other chemicals	100%	100%
Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Rotterdam Convention on hazardous waste, and other chemicals	9.8%	87.9%
Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Basel Convention on hazardous waste, and other chemicals	100%	100%

	Year	
	2015	2020
Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Stockholm Convention on hazardous waste, and other chemicals	33.3%	0
Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Minamata Convention on hazardous waste, and other chemicals	:	100%

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Indicator 12.4.2 - (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment $\frac{1}{2}$

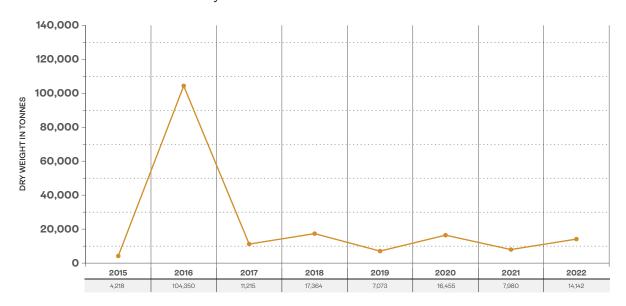
Hazardous waste generated



Source: NSO

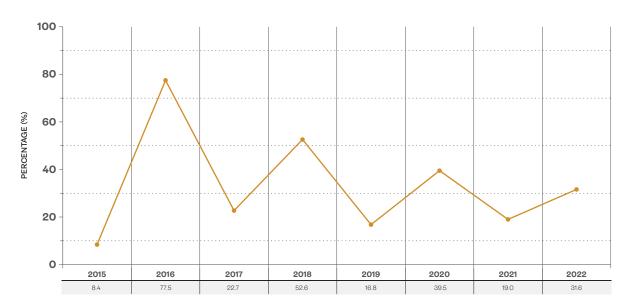
145

Total hazardous waste treated locally or abroad



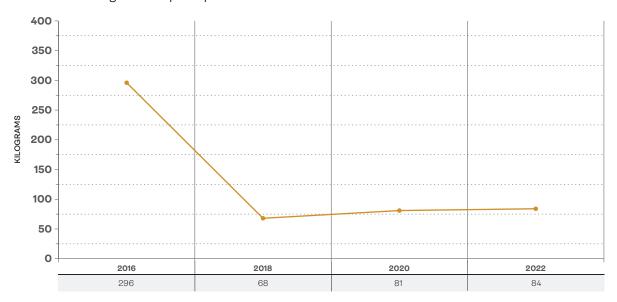
Source: NSO

Proportion of hazardous waste treated locally or abroad



Source: NSO

Hazardous waste generated per capita



Notes: Hazardous waste comprises waste that is hazardous in its entirety (such as explosives) or has certain components that are hazardous (such as discarded vehicles). When a hazardous substance, material or object becomes waste it undergoes pre-treatment operations which sort, separate or dismantle components by type or material. Various pre-treatment operations are carried out in Malta on hazardous waste such as the dismantling of WEEE and discarded vehicles and the separation of bilges from shipping into water and waste oils.

Hazardous waste generation includes waste that is partly or entirely made up of substances or components that are hazardous.

Hazardous waste treatment refers to hazardous waste that undergoes final treatment (Recovery - material recycling, Recovery - energy recovery, Recovery - Backfilling; Disposal - landfilling, Disposal - incineration, Disposal - other disposal).

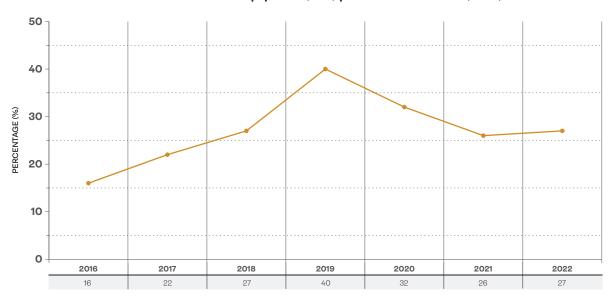
Hazardous waste that undergoes treatment is largely made up of hazardous material because the non-hazardous components would have been separated at the pre-treatment stage.

Differences in amounts between waste generation and treatment mainly occur because of the dismantling of WEEE and discarded vehicles and the removal of the water content of bilges from shipping. Differences may also result due to the storage of hazardous waste prior to export or time-lags in pre-treatment.

Source: NSO

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Proxy Indicator: Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) collection rate, measured against the amount of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) placed on the market (POM)

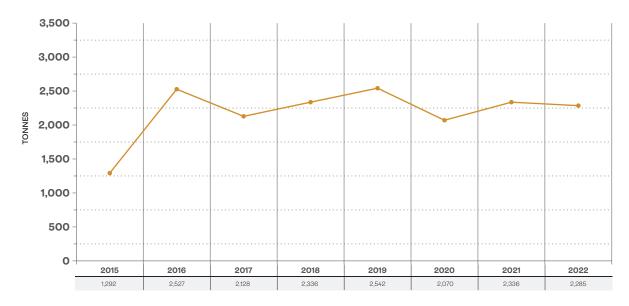


Source: Environment and Resources Authority (ERA)

TARGET 12.5

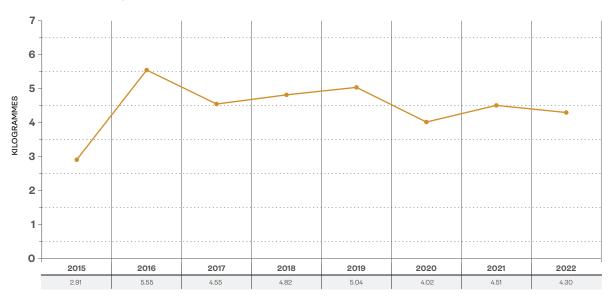
By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse Indicator 12.5.1 - National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

Electronic waste recycled



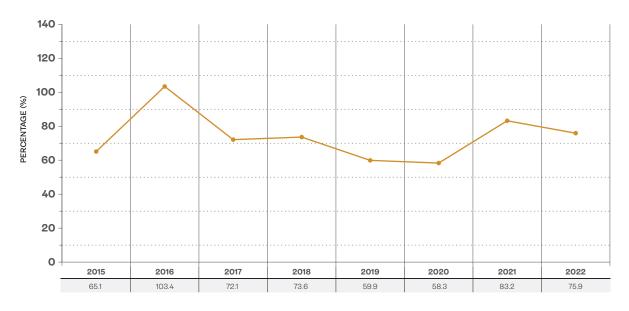
Sources: Eurostat, ERA

Electronic waste recycled, per capita

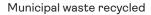


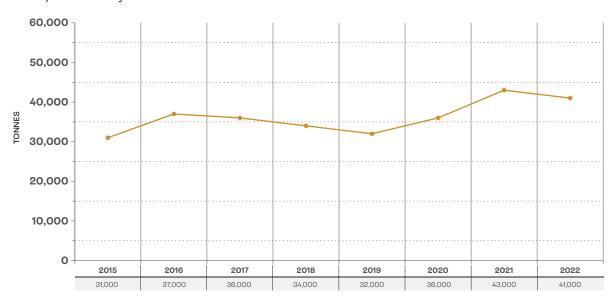
Source: Eurostat

Proportion of electronic waste recycled



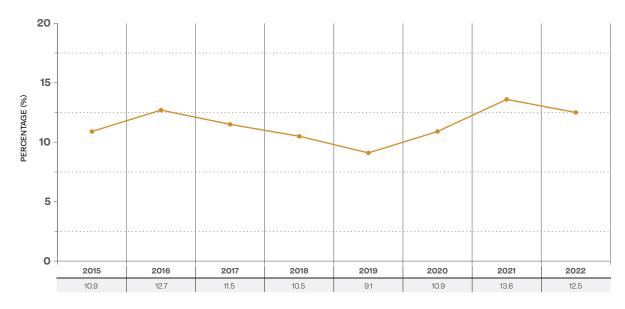
Sources: Eurostat, ERA





Sources: Eurostat, ERA

Proportion of municipal waste recycled



Source: Eurostat

TARGET 12.6

Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

Indicator 12.6.1 - Number of companies publishing sustainability reports No data available

Proxy Indicator: Number of entities reporting on the ESG Platform

	2021	2025
Number of entities reporting on the ESG Platform	16	46

Source: MEEC

TARGET 12.7

Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

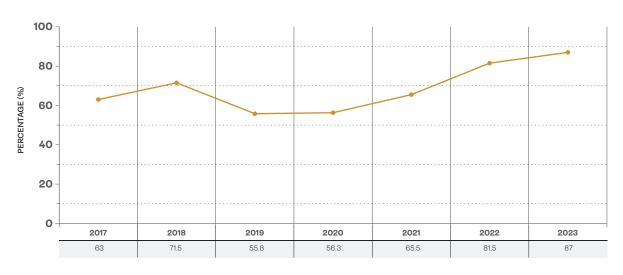
Indicator 12.7.1 - Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation

	Year	Value
Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	2022	1

Notes

- 1. A score of 1 indicates that a country is considered as having a sound SPP policy or action plan and is considered compliant with SDG 12.7.1 indicator
- 2. The status for Malta for 2022 shows a medium-high level of implementation. Source: MEEC

Proxy Indicator: Annual percentage rate of government procurement compliant with Green Public Procurement



Source: MEEC

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TARGET 12.8

By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

Indicator 12.8.1 - Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

	Value for 2020 (index)
Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in national education policies	0.8
Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in curricula	0.7
Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in teacher education	0.9
Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in student assessment	0.9

Note: A score of 1 shows the highest possible value that can be achieved.

Source: UNESCO

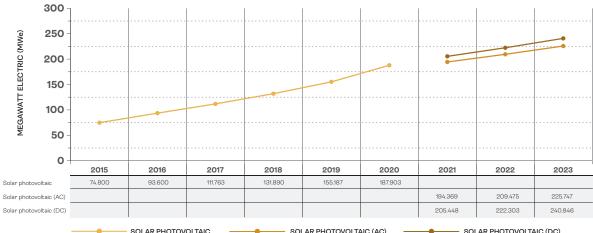
TARGET 12.A

Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

Indicator 12.a.1 - Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita) No data available

Proxy Indicator: Net Maximum Electrical Capacity, by technology

Solar photovoltaic energy

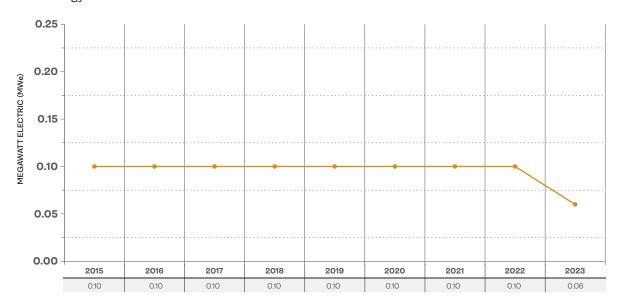


Notes:

- 1. Data is in line with the latest data submitted to Eurostat in the Annual Energy Questionnaires.
- 2. According to new Eurostat requirements, solar photovoltaic capacities should be split between AC and DC capacity.
- 3.. Data for 2023 is provisional

Source: Regulator for Energy & Water Services (REWS)

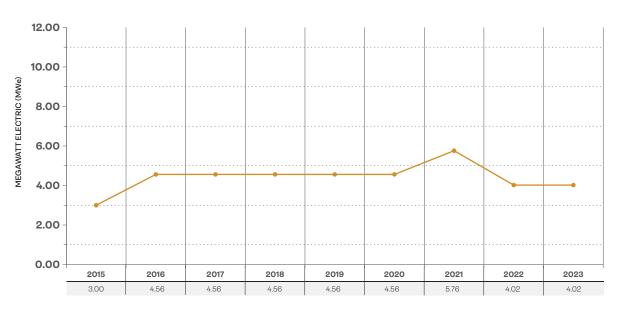
Wind energy



Notes

1.. Data for 2023 is provisional Source: REWS

Biogas energy



Notes:

1.. Data for 2023 is provisional Source: REWS

153

TARGET 12.B

Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Indicator 12.b.1 - Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability

	Number of tools	
	2015	2022
Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism (SEEA tables)	2	2
Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism (Tourism Satellite Account tables)	0	0
Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism (number of tables)	2	2

Source: NSO

TARGET 12.C

Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

Indicator 12.c.1 - Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) No data available



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

SDG 13 focuses on climate change. The goal requires urgent action from countries to mitigate climate change. In 2022, Malta's total greenhouse gas emissions were 2263.44 gigagrams of CO₂-equivalent. In recent years, Malta has been integrating global citizenship education and education for sustainable development into national education policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment. In 2023, Malta provided €602,309 in financial support to developing states for climate change action. Furthermore, Malta has upheld its obligation to report its nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, and national communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

TARGET 13.1

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Indicator 13.1.1 - Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

No data available

Indicator 13.1.2 - Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 No data available

Indicator 13.1.3 - Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Not applicable

TARGET 13.2

Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Indicator 13.2.1 - Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

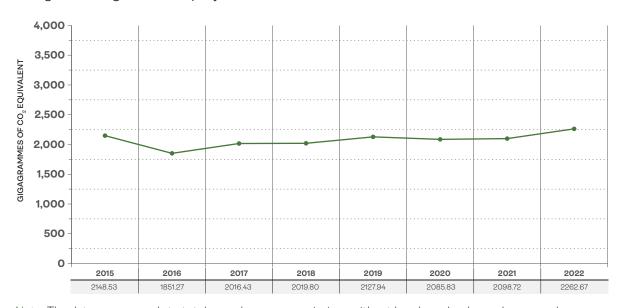
Malta's reports submitted to the UNFCCC

Report	Date
Malta's fifth biennial report under the UNFCCC	June 2023
The 8 th National Communication of Malta	June 2023
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), submitted as part of the EU's NDC	October 2023
Malta Low Carbon Development Strategy, which includes Malta's Long Term Strategy and the updated National Adaptation Strategy (2021), National Energy and Climate Plans (2025)	January 2025

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Indicator 13.2.2 - Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

Total greenhouse gas emissions per year



Note: The data corresponds to total greenhouse gas emissions without Land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF).

Source: Malta Resources Authority (MRA)

TARGET 13.3

Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

Indicator 13.3.1 - Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

	Index score for 2020
Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in national education policies	0.8
Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in curricula	0.7
Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in teacher education	0.9
Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in student assessment	0.9

Note: A score of 1 shows the highest possible value that can be achieved.

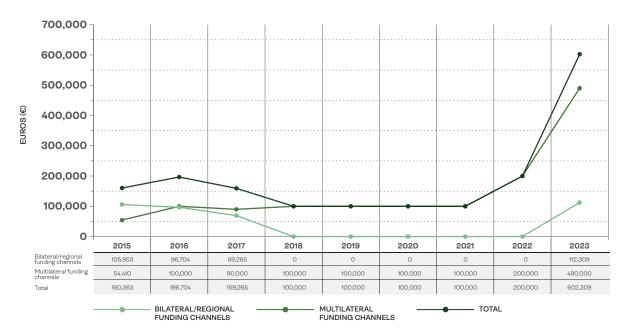
Source: UNESCO

TARGET 13.A

Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

Indicator 13.a.1 - Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025

Financial support provided by Malta



Sources: MRA, MEEC

TARGET 13.B

Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Indicator 13.b.1 - Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Not applicable



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development

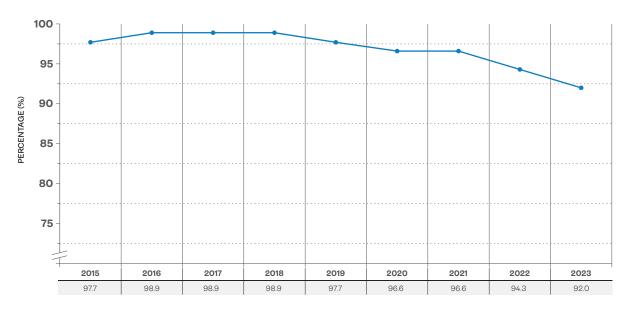
SDG 14 calls for the sustainable use and conservation of oceans, seas, and marine resources, which are essential for human well-being and sustainable development worldwide. In 2023, none of Malta's marine waters were affected by eutrophication, and 92 per cent of its coastal bathing sites had excellent water quality. Also, the average proportion of marine Key Biodiversity Areas covered by protected areas in 2023 was 98.9 per cent, and marine protected areas within Malta's Fisheries Management Zone amounted to 35.5 per cent. In 2021, 40 per cent of fish stocks were within biologically sustainable levels. Malta has fully implemented international instruments to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, and has applied a regulatory and policy framework that recognises and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries to the highest level.

TARGET 14.1

By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from landbased activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

Indicator 14.1.1 - (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density No data available

Proxy Indicator: Coastal bathing sites with excellent water quality (as % of coastal bathing sites)



Sources: European Environment Agency (EEA)

Proxy Indicator: Marine waters affected by eutrophication

	Year	Percentage (%)
Marine waters affected by eutrophication	2023	0

Source: Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS)

TARGET 14.2

By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

Indicator 14.2.1 - Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas No data available

TARGET 14.3

Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

Indicator 14.3.1 - Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

No data available

TARGET 14.4

By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

Indicator 14.4.1 - Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

	Year	Percentage (%)
Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	2021	40

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

TARGET 14.5

By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

Indicator 14.5.1 - Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

	Time Period	Percentage (%)
Average proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)	2015	68.0
covered by protected areas	2023	98.9

Note: The above indicator shows the average proportion of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas, as produced by BirdLife International, IUCN and UNEP-WCMC based on data from the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas, the World Database on Protected Areas, and the World Database on Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs).

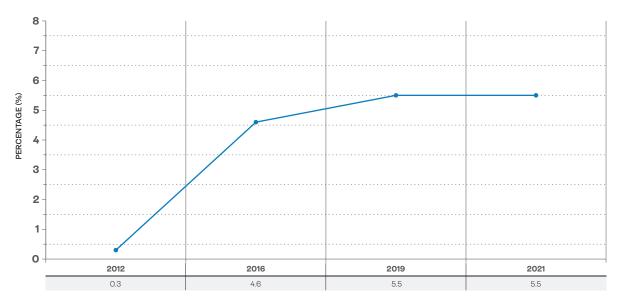
Sources: BirdLife International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)

Proxy Indicator: Marine Protected Areas within Malta's Fisheries Management Zone

	Year	Percentage (%)
Marine Protected Areas within Malta's Fisheries Management Zone	2023	35.5

Note: The official data for marine protected areas is 35.5%, equivalent to approximately 4,100 km². Source: Environment and Resources Authority (ERA)

Proxy Indicator: Surface of the marine protected areas (% of marine areas)



Source: DG Environment, EEA

TARGET 14.6

By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

Indicator 14.6.1 - Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

	Year	Source
Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	2022	5

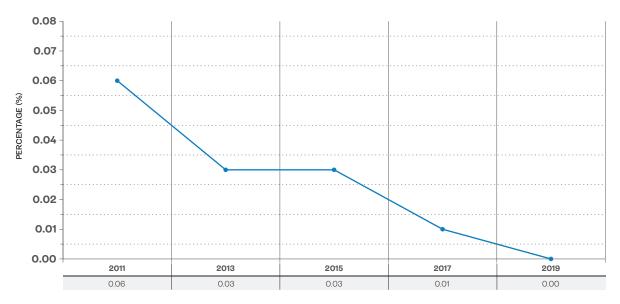
Note: Level of implementation: 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest) Source: FAO

TARGET 14.7

By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

Indicator 14.7.1 - Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP



Source: FAO

TARGET 14.A

Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

 $Indicator 14.a. 1- Proportion \ of \ total \ research \ budget \ allocated \ to \ research \ in \ the \ field \ of \ marine \ technology$

No data available

TARGET 14.B

Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

Indicator 14.b.1 - Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

	Year	Score
Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	2022	5

Note: Level of implementation: 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest)

Source: FAO

TARGET 14.C

Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"

Indicator 14.c.1 - Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

No data available



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

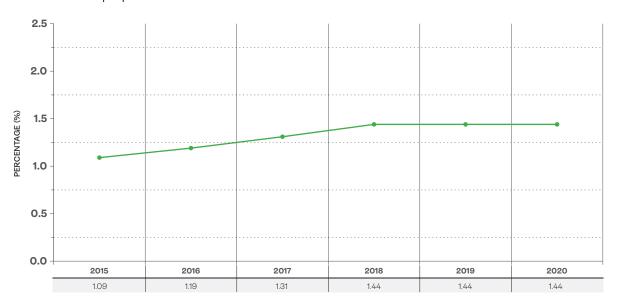
SDG 15 underscores the critical importance of biodiversity as humanity's life-support system and aims to protect, restore, and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and forests. In 2023, the Red List Index for Malta stood at 0.92, and in 2024, 29.22 per cent of Malta's land area and inland surface waters were legally protected. Malta is a Party to the Nagoya Protocol and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and it upholds its obligation to report its legislative, administrative, and policy frameworks through the respective online reporting systems. Additionally, Malta has legislation to prevent the introduction of invasive alien species, and its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan targets are aligned with Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2 and 9.

TARGET 15.1

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Indicator 15.1.1 - Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Forest area as a proportion of total land area



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

15.1.2 - Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

No data available

Proxy Indicator: Percentage area of legally protected Maltese land area and inland surface water

	Year	Percentage (%)
Percentage area of legally protected Maltese land area and inland surface water	2024	29.22

Source: Environment and Resources Authority (ERA)

TARGET 15.2

By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

Indicator 15.2.1 - Progress towards sustainable forest management No data available

Proxy Indicator: Percentage of wooded area within legally established protected areas and with a long-term management plan

	Metric	Value
Percentage of wooded area within legally established protected areas and with a long-term management plan	Total area covered by trees in 2018	3.9 km²
	N2K sites overlapping with wooded area	0.9 km²
	% of wooded area with long-term management plan	23.3 %
	National Designated Areas (CDDA 2020) overlapping with wooded area	3.9 km²
	% of wooded area within legally established protected areas	61.0 %

Note: Malta lacks extensive forests as commonly defined in global forest monitoring frameworks. Instead, Malta supports woodland habitats and garrigue ecosystems, which are characterised by sparse tree cover, shrubland, and low-growing vegetation adapted to the Mediterranean climate. The woodland-related data presented here is based on habitats classified under the EU Habitats Directive Annex I and does not fully align with the FAO definition of forest, which is the standard used for UN SDG 15 reporting. As efforts to improve woodland monitoring continue, future assessments will utilise data sources that better reflect the FAO definition of forest, ensuring greater accuracy and consistency with international reporting frameworks.

Source: ERA

TARGET 15.3

By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

Indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area No data available

TARGET 15.4

By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

Indicator 15.4.1 - Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity Not applicable

Indicator 15.4.2 - (a) Mountain Green Cover Index and (b) proportion of degraded mountain land Not applicable

TARGET 15.5

Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

Indicator 15.5.1 - Red List Index

	Year	Score
Red List Index for Malta	2023	0.92

Note: 1 = highest score

Note: The Red List Index shows the aggregate extinction risk for species within the country or region relative to its potential contribution to global species extinction risk. It is measured on a scale of 0 to 1, where 1 is the maximum contribution that the country or region can make to global species survival, equating to all species being classified as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List, and 0 is the minimum contribution that the country or region can make to global species survival, equating to all species in the country or region having gone extinct. Sources: BirdLife International, and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Proxy Indicator: Percentage of habitats and species of Community interest that show a favourable conservation status, or at least a positive trend

	Year	Percentage (%)
Percentage of species of Community interest that show a favourable conservation status, or at least a positive trend	2019	53.3
Percentage of habitats of Community interest that show a favourable conservation status, or at least a positive trend	2019	27.6

Note: When comparing figures under this indicator, these might not necessarily represent a genuine trend between reporting cycles but could instead result from improved knowledge, advancements in monitoring techniques, or variations in assessment methodologies over time. Source: ERA

TARGET 15.6

Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

Indicator 15.6.1 - Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

	Year	Value for Malta
Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House	2023	1
Countries that are parties to the Nagoya Protocol	2023	1
Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported through the Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA)	2023	1
Countries that are contracting Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA)	2023	1

Note for values: 1 = YES; 0 = NO

Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

TARGET 15.7

Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.7.1 - Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked No data available

TARGET 15.8

By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

Indicator 15.8.1 - Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

	Year	Value for Malta
Legislation, Regulation, Act related to the prevention of introduction and management of Invasive Alien Species	2022	1
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	2022	1

Note for values: 1 = YES; 0 = NO

Source: IUCN

TARGET 15.9

By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

Indicator 15.9.1 - (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

	Year	Value for Malta
Countries that established national targets in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans	2022	1
Countries with integrated biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	2023	1

Note for values: 1 = YES; 0 = NO Sources: ERA, and NSO

TARGET 15.A

Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

Indicator 15.a.1 - (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments

No data available

TARGET 15.B

Mobilise significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

Indicator 15.b.1 - (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments

No data available

TARGET 15.C

Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Indicator 15.c.1 - Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked No data available



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

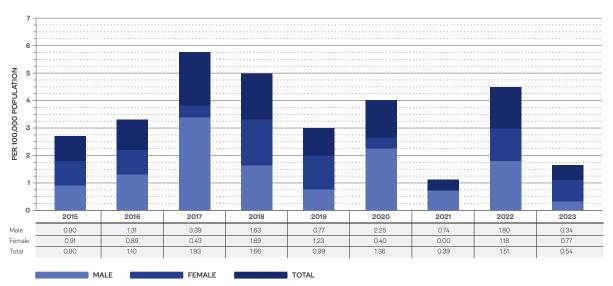
SDG 16 calls for strengthening the capacity of institutions to secure justice for all and facilitate transitions to drive sustainable development. In 2024, 36 per cent of the population stated that they trusted the national government, while trust in the national parliament stood at 33 per cent. Additionally, the Corruption Perceptions Index for Malta was 51 in 2023. That same year, the intentional homicide rate was 0.54 per 100,000 persons; 7.6 per cent of households reported crime, violence, or vandalism in their area; and the number of victims of human trafficking was 6 persons. Also in 2023, 40.92 per cent of the overall prison population consisted of unsentenced detainees. Furthermore, Malta adopts and implements constitutional, statutory, and policy guarantees for public access to information.

TARGET 16.1

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Indicator 16.1.1 - Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex



Source: NSO

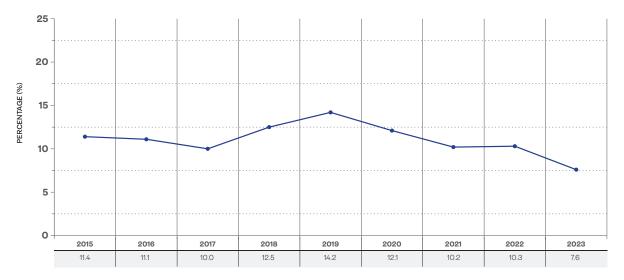
175

Indicator 16.1.2 - Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause Not applicable

Indicator 16.1.3 - Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months No data available

Indicator 16.1.4 - Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark No data available

Proxy Indicator: Percentage of households reporting crime, violence or vandalism in the area they live



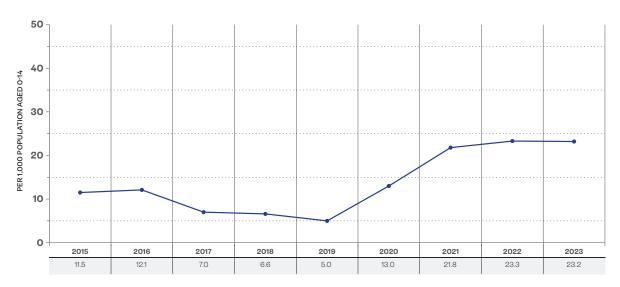
Source: NSO

TARGET 16.2

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

Indicator 16.2.1 - Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/ or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month No data available





Sources: NSO, Foundation for Social Welfare Services (FSWS)

Indicator 16.2.2 - Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation $\frac{1}{2}$

No data available

Proxy Indicator: Number of victims of human trafficking, by sex

Year	Male	Female	Total
2019	3	6	9
2020	:	12	12
2021	:	4	4
2022	3	19	22
2023	:	22	6

Note: Victims include (i) persons registered (identified) by the Malta Police Force during the reference year, i.e. where victims have been formally identified as victims of human trafficking, and (ii) persons newly registered (presumed) with FSWS as victims of human trafficking during the reference year. Sources: Malta Police Force (MPF), FSWS

Indicator 16.2.3 - Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

No data available

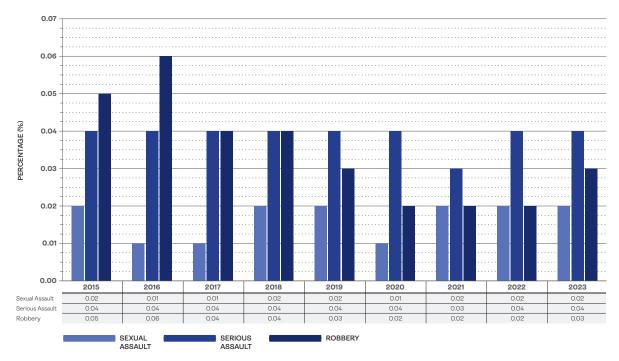
TARGET 16.3

Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

Indicator 16.3.1 - Proportion of victims of (a) physical, (b) psychological and/or (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

No data available

Proxy Indicator: Annual prevalence rate of sexual assault, serious assault, and robbery, by type of offence



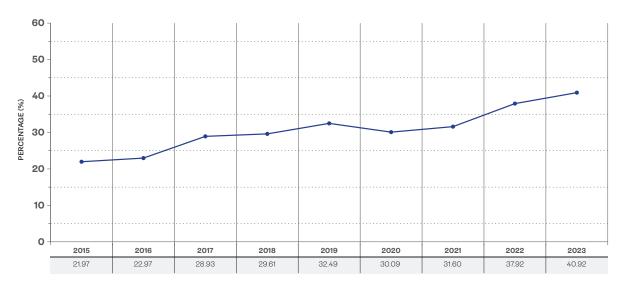
Notes:

- 1. The above data covers only the cases reported to the Malta Police Force and recorded in the National Police System during the previous 12 months.
- 2. Percentages have been calculated using the mid-year population for each respective reference year.

Sources: MPF, and NSO

Indicator 16.3.2 - Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population



Source: Correctional Services Agency (CSA)

Indicator 16.3.3 - Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism No data available

TARGET 16.4

By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

Indicator 16.4.1 - Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

No data available

Indicator 16.4.2 - Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

No data available

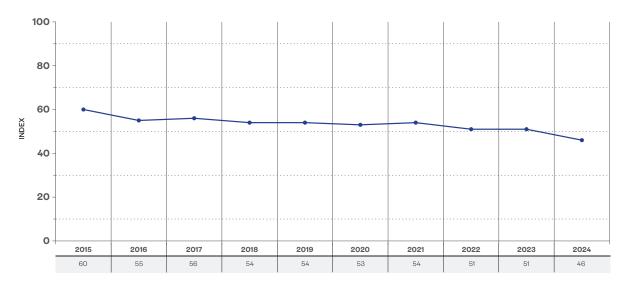
TARGET 16.5

Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

Indicator 16.5.1 - Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

No data available

Proxy Indicator: Corruption Perceptions Index



Note: This indicator is a composite index based on a combination of surveys and assessments of corruption from 13 different sources, and scores and ranks countries based on how corrupt a country's public sector is perceived to be, with a score of 0 representing a very high level of corruption and a score of 100 representing a very clean country.

Source: Transparency International

Indicator 16.5.2 - Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

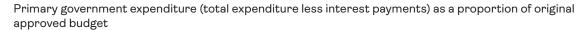
	Year	Percentage (%)
Bribery incidence (% of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request)	2019	2.38

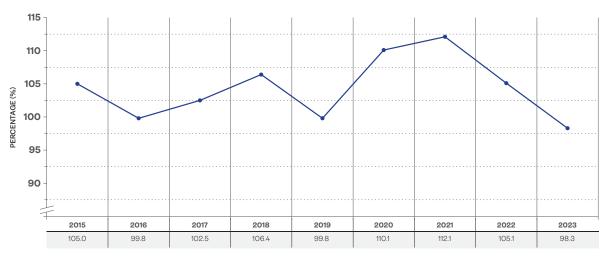
Source: World Bank

TARGET 16.6

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Indicator 16.6.1 - Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)



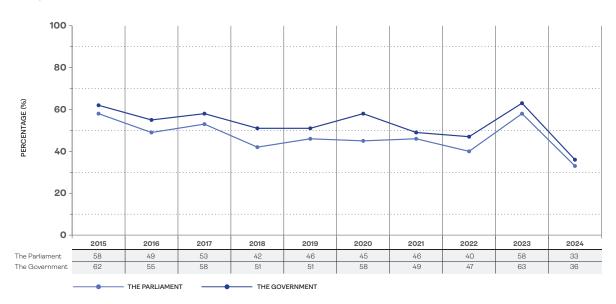


Notes:

- 1. This indicator measures the extent to which aggregate budget expenditure outturns reflect the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documentation and fiscal reports.
- 2. Scores are assigned on a four-point ordinal scale: Score A is given when the aggregate expenditure outturn was between 95% and 105% of the approved aggregate budgeted expenditure in at least two of the last three years; B is assigned when the values were between 90% and 110% in at least two of the last three years; C is given for values between 85% and 115% achieved in at least two of the last three years; and D is assigned when the performance is less than required for a C score. Source: NSO

Indicator 16.6.2 - Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services No data available

Proxy Indicator: Trust in the Maltese institutions



Source: EC - Eurobarometer

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TARGET 16.7

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Indicator 16.7.1 - Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

(a) the legislatures

	Age	Sex	2021	2022	2023
Ratio for female members of parliament (ratio of the proportion of women in parliament in the proportion of women in the national population with the age of eligibility as a lower bound boundary)	Total	Female	0.27	0.27	0.58
Ratio of young members in parliament (ratio of the proportion of young members in parliament (age 45 or below) in the proportion of the national population (age 45 or below) with the age of eligibility as a lower bound boundary)	<=45Y	Total	1.02	1.02	1.00

Note: The ratios show whether the respective cohort of people is over- or under-represented when considering its national population distribution. A value of 1 shows perfect representation, values above 1 depict over-representation, and values below 1 show under-representation. Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

(b) the public service

	Sex	Type of Occupation	2022	2023	2024
Proportion of positions in the public service compared to national distributions		Managers	0.98	0.98	0.99
		Professionals	1.38	.98	1.39
	Females	Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.07	1.08	1.10
	remaies	Clerical Support Workers	1.42	1.44	1.45
		Total national-level public service personnel (including police, education, health, front-desk administrative, etc.)	1.11	1.12	1.13

Note: The ratios show whether the respective cohort of people is over- or under-represented when considering its national population distribution. A value of 1 shows perfect representation, values above 1 depict over-representation, and values below 1 show under-representation.

Sources: Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and NSO

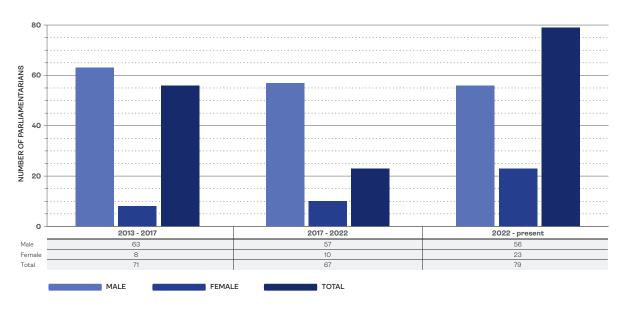
(c) the judiciary

	Age	Sex	Court Level	2021	2022	2023
			Constitutional Courts	0.00	0.00	0.00
	./.5./	Both	Higher Courts	0.08	0.08	0.16
Proportion of positions in the judiciary compared to national distributions	<45 Y	Sexes	Lower Courts	0.42	0.46	0.60
			Total	0.24	0.24	0.34
		Higher Courts	Constitutional Courts	0.00	0.00	0.25
	Takal		Higher Courts	0.84	0.95	1.00
	Total	Females	Lower Courts 1.57	1.52	1.42	
			Total	1.11	1.11	1.08

Note: The ratios show whether the respective cohort of people is over- or under-represented when considering its national population distribution. A value of 1 shows perfect representation, values above 1 depict over-representation, and values below 1 show under-representation.

Sources: Courts Services Agency and NSO

Proxy Indicator: Number of parliamentarians per legislature, by sex



Source: Parliament of Malta

Indicator 16.7.2 - Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group No data available

TARGET 16.8

Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

Indicator 16.8.1 - Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

Not applicable

TARGET 16.9

By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Indicator 16.9.1 - Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

	Year	Percentage (%)
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	2024	100

Source: Identità

TARGET 16.10

Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Indicator 16.10.1 - Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

No data available

Indicator 16.10.2 - Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

	Year	Score for Malta
Countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	2023	1

Note: A score of '1' means that the indicator has been achieved. Source: UNESCO

TARGET 16.A

Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

Indicator 16.a.1 - Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

	Year	Score for Malta
Countries with National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	2023	0

Note: A score of '0' means 'no status', a score of '1' means 'partially compliant', and as score of '2' means that the indicator has been 'achieved'.

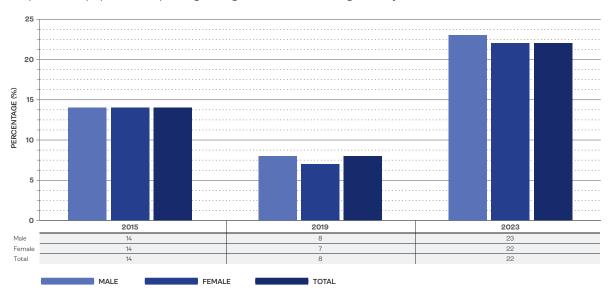
Source: The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

TARGET 16.B

Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Indicator 16.b.1 - Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Proportion of population reporting having felt discriminated against, by sex



Source: EC - Eurobarometer



SDG 17

SDG 17

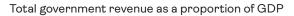
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

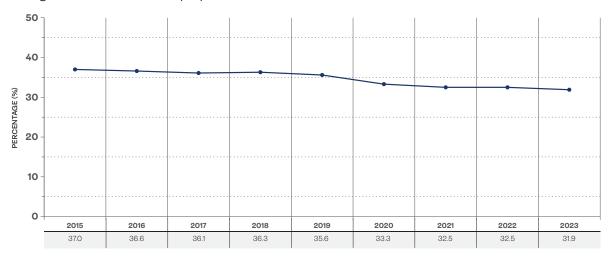
SDG 17 recognises multi-stakeholder partnerships as important vehicles for mobilising and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies, and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries. In 2023, the total net official development assistance donated to least developed countries amounted to 0.34 per cent of gross national income. Additionally, Malta offers investment facilitation services as an outward foreign direct investment scheme to benefit developing countries. In 2022, the weighted mean tariff rate applied across all products was 1.33 per cent. In terms of technology, in 2022, 91.54 per cent of individuals were using the Internet, and in 2023, fixed Internet broadband subscriptions reached 44.28 per 100 inhabitants. That same year, total government revenue was 31.9 per cent of GDP, and in 2022, 59.86 per cent of the domestic budget was funded by domestic taxes. Malta's statistical legislation complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, and national statistical plans are fully funded and under implementation. Furthermore, Malta has 98.75 per cent of the required mechanisms for enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development in place.

TARGET 17.1

Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

Indicator 17.1.1 - Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source



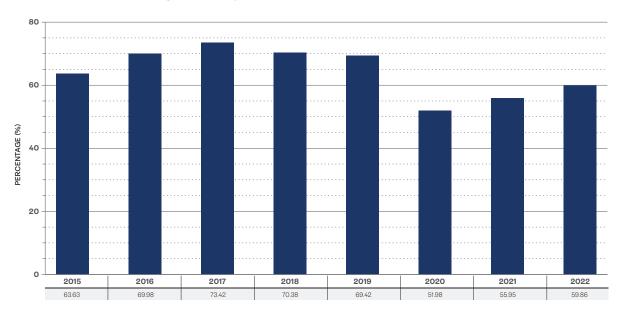


Notes:

- 1. The General Government sector includes the Budgetary Central Government, made up of all Government ministries and departments, the Extra Budgetary Units (EBUs) which are classified as forming part of this sector, as well as all the Local Councils.
- 2. Transactions within the General Government sector are consolidated. Source: NSO $\,$

Indicator 17.1.2 - Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes



Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

TARGET 17.2

Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

Indicator 17.2.1 - Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of gross national income (GNI)



Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

TARGET 17.3

Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

Indicator 17.3.1 - Additional financial resources mobilised for developing countries from multiple sources No data available

Indicator 17.3.2 - Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP No data available

TARGET 17.4

Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

Indicator 17.4.1 - Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods, services and primary income No data available

TARGET 17.5

Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Indicator 17.5.1 - Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries

Information about Malta's investment promotion schemes which can benefit developing countries, including LDCs

Type of outward foreign direct investment (OFDI) scheme	2022	2024
Any type of OFDI scheme	1	1
Direct capital participation	0	0
Fiscal/financial support	0	0
Investment facilitation services	1	1
Investment guarantees	0	0

Notes: 1 = YES, O = NO

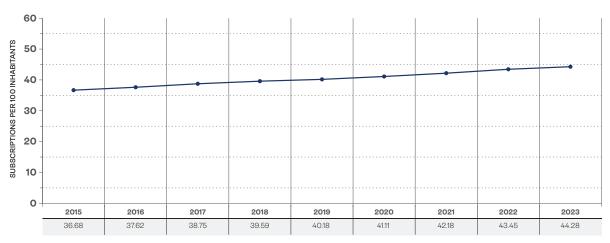
Source: Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Tourism (MFT)

TARGET 17.6

Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

Indicator 17.6.1 - Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants



Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

TARGET 17.7

Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

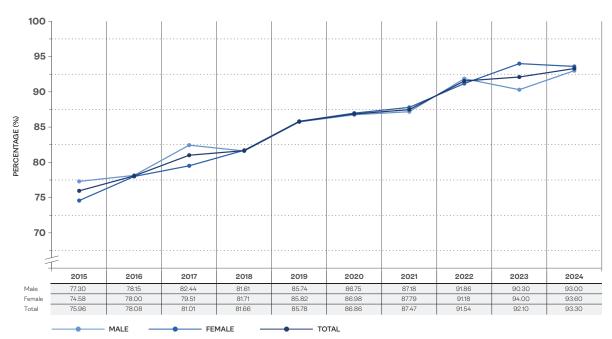
Indicator 17.7.1 - Total amount of funding for developing and developed countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies No data available

TARGET 17.8

Fully operationalise the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacitybuilding mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Indicator 17.8.1 - Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Proportion of individuals using the Internet



Source: NSO

TARGET 17.9

Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

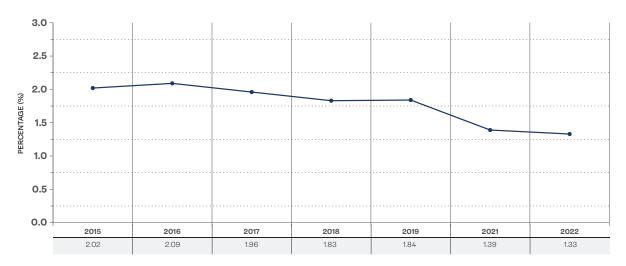
Indicator 17.9.1 - Dollar value of official development assistance committed to developing countries Not applicable

TARGET 17.10

Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

Indicator 17.10.1 - Worldwide weighted tariff-average No data available

Proxy Indicator: Tariff rate (applied, weighted mean) across all products



Source: Our World in Data

TARGET 17.11

Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

Indicator 17.11.1 - Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports Not applicable

TARGET 17.12

Realise timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Indicator 17.12.1 - Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

Average tariff applied by Malta, by type of product

Products	Status	2015 (%)	2022 (%)
A main cultura al	Most-favoured nation	6.39	6.39
Agricultural	Preferential	4.09	2.87
Δ	Most-favoured nation	3.09	3.09
Arms	Preferential	2.73	1.51
Olathaire	Most-favoured nation	10.88	10.90
Clothing	Preferential	6.98	5.11
lo di satuial o a adulata	Most-favoured nation	1.84	1.67
Industrial products	Preferential	1.22	0.67
Tarakilara	Most-favoured nation	7.07	7.10
Textiles	Preferential	5.41	4.59
0.1	Most-favoured nation	2.31	2.14
Other	Preferential	1.61	0.94

Sources: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and World Trade Organisation (WTO)

TARGET 17.13

Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

Indicator 17.13.1 - Macroeconomic Dashboard No data available

TARGET 17.14

Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

Indicator 17.14.1 - Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development in Malta

	Year	Percentage (%)
Mechanisms in place	2022	98.75

Sources: MEEC, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

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TARGET 17.15

Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Indicator 17.15.1 - Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation No data available

TARGET 17.16

Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multistakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

Indicator 17.16.1 - Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable **Development Goals** No data available

TARGET 17.17

Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

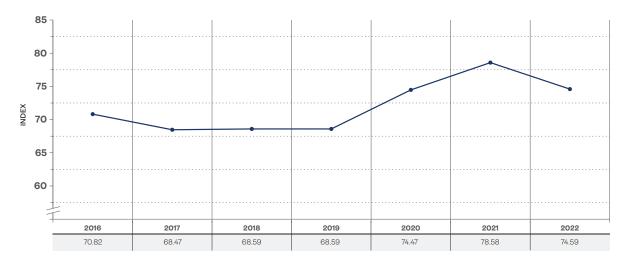
Indicator 17.17.1 - Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure No data available

TARGET 17.18

By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Indicator 17.18.1 - Statistical capacity indicators

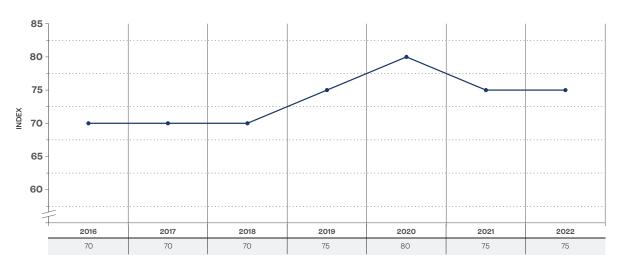
Data Sources performance index (Statistical Performance Indicators Pillar 4)



Note: The SPI Pillar 4 score is a composite measure of whether countries have data available from the following sources: censuses and surveys, administrative data, and geospatial data. The score has a maximum value of 100 and a minimum of 0. A score of 100 indicates that a country has every single element being measured; while a score of 0 indicates that none are available.

Source: World Bank

Data Infrastructure performance index (Statistical Performance Indicators Pillar 5)



Note: The SPI Pillar 5 measures standards and methods addressing compliance with recognised frameworks and concepts. The score has a maximum value of 100 and a minimum of 0. A score of 100 indicates that a country has every single element being measured; while a score of 0 indicates that none are available. Source: World Bank

Indicator 17.18.2 - Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Countries with national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

	Year	Value
Malta	2024	1

Note: 1 = YES; 0 = NO

Sources: NSO, and the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)

Indicator 17.18.3 - Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

Countries with national statistical plans that are fully funded and under implementation

	Year	Value
Malta	2024	1

Note: 1 = YES; 0 = NO Sources: NSO, and PARIS21

TARGET 17.19

By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Indicator 17.19.1 - Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

Not applicable

Indicator 17.19.2 - Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

	Year	Value for Malta
Countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 percent complete	2024	1
Countries with death registration data that are at least 75 percent complete	2024	1
Countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years	2024	1

Note: 1 = YES; 0 = NO Sources: Identità, and NSO





