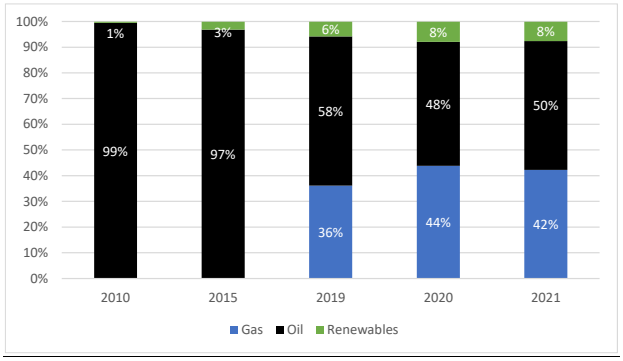
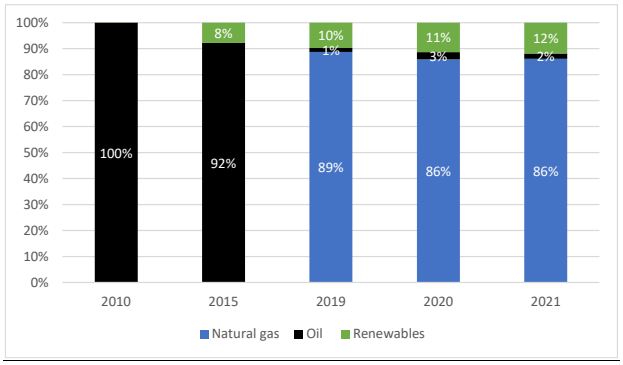
Key energy figures

Graph 1: **Energy mix**



Source: Eurostat

Graph 2: **Electricity mix**



Source: Eurostat

Saving energy

1. *Key energy savings measures*

In line with the **Save Energy Communication**, Malta launched new energy saving measures and progressed with its structural energy efficiency measures, such as:

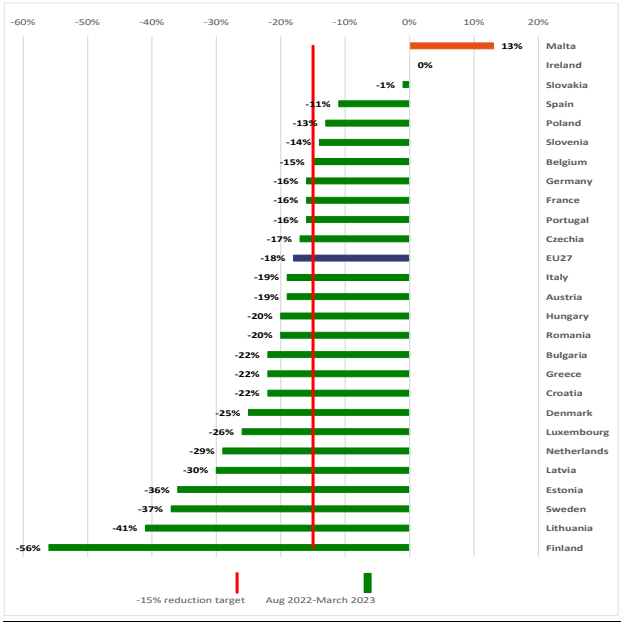
- The **Scheme for the Renovation of Private Sector Buildings** was launched in July 2022, with the first call closing in September 2022. The grant scheme provides up to 1 million EUR per undertaking to address upfront costs of commercial building renovations that lead to at least a reduction of Primary Energy Demand of 30% ([1]).

- **Public awareness campaigns** were launched targeting behavioural change to reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions, with specific actions targeted at the residential sector, and new guidelines were introduced to be followed in public buildings, gardens and open spaces ([2]).

2. *Gas Demand Reduction*

Malta has increased its gas consumption (+ 13%) in the period **August 2022-March 2023**, as it is exempted from the 15% voluntary gas demand reduction agreed at the EU level([3]) because it is not directly connected to another EU Member State.

Graph 3: **Natural gas demand reduction (August 2022-March 2023)**



(1) Cyprus does not use natural gas
Source: Eurostat, DG ENER calculations

Diversification of energy supplies

1. *Key actions*

Malta did not import any volume of Russian natural gas in 2021. Malta uses **more gas in**

([1]) Link to the Programme, funded under RRP, with the aim to renovate up to 40.605 private buildings by 2025.

([2]) For example, regarding the management of appliances, cooling and heating systems including temperature and time setpoints, lighting and water use.

([3]) Regulation (EU) 2022/1369 of the Council of 5 August 2022.

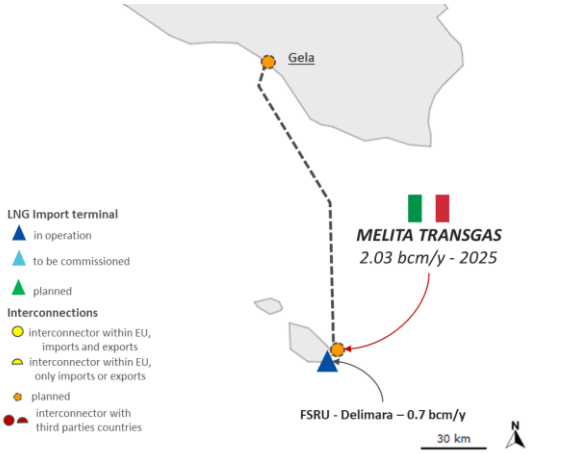
electricity production (86%) than any other Member State.

Malta principal gas diversification effort consists of **supporting the implementation of the "Melita Transgas" (PCI) pipeline**, which will connect the island to the European gas network through Italy.

2. Gas Infrastructure Developments

Since 2017, **Malta imports LNG** through the Delimara site (consisting of an offshore floating storage unit and an onshore regasification unit[4]). Malta has an LNG supply contract that runs until August 2026 ([5]). **Natural gas in Malta is used solely to generate electricity**, with the only source of natural gas being imported LNG. Malta also aims for a **new gas pipeline interconnection with Italy (Gela) with a capacity of 2.03 bcm/year**. The PCI (Project of Common Interest) "Melita Transgas" pipeline is being designed for bi-directional flow, but its primary aim is to enable gas flows from Italy to Malta.

Map 1: **LNG terminals and cross-border interconnections**



Source: DG ENER

3. Gas storage

Malta does not operate any underground gas storage facility.

(4) The floating storage unit has an LNG storage capacity of 125 000 m3 and the regasification plant has a maximum natural gas output rate of 89 000 Nm3/hr of natural gas.

(5) Malta imports LNG delivered by tanker vessels which is usually sourced from North and central America.

Energy Platform

Regional Group of reference: South West Europe (as observer)

National companies participating to the Industrial Advisory Group: None

On Wednesday, May 10, the European Union launched its first international tender for joint gas purchases. A total of 25 international suppliers and more than 110 companies have decided to participate and intend to purchase 11.6 billion cubic meters of gas. Deliveries are expected to take place between June 2023 and May 2024.

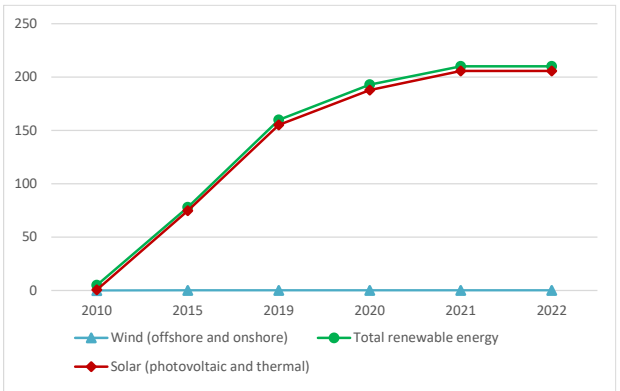
Accelerating clean energy

1. Installed Renewable Capacity

In 2021, renewable energy sources produced **0.2 GW** of Malta's energy (8% of Malta's energy mix).

In 2022, no additional renewables power capacity has been installed compared to 2021.

Graph 4: **Installed solar and wind power capacity (in megawatt)**



(1) The renewable power capacity data reflects the capacity installed and connected at the end of the calendar year.

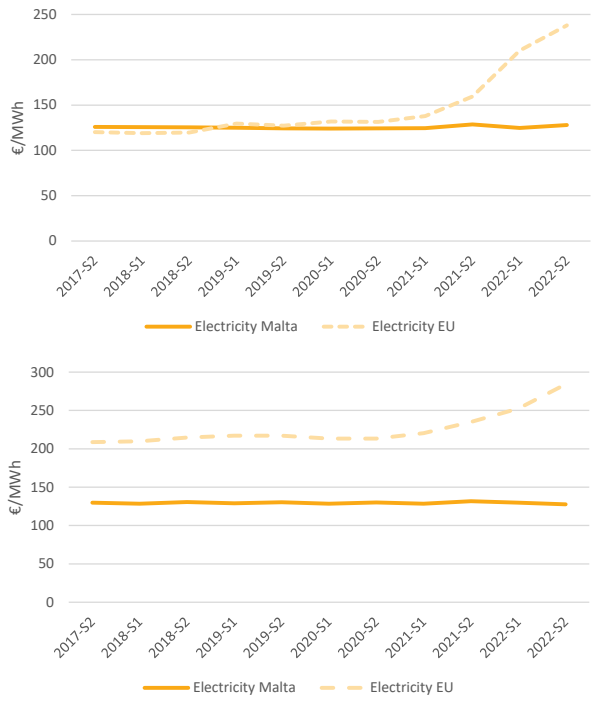
(2) **Malta has no wind power capacity**

(3) In 2022, Malta installed 0 MW of **solar power** capacity (vs. 18 MW in 2021).

Source: IRENA, RE Capacity statistics, 2023

Energy price developments

Graph 5: **Malta's energy retail prices for industry (top) and households (bottom)**



(1) On electricity, the band consumption is for DC households and ID for industry
Source: Eurostat

Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP)

- **EUR 258 mln in grants** (updated, representing approximately 1.72% of 2021 GDP). **No loan requested.**
- **Adoption date by Council: 5 October 2021**
- **The first payment request** was positively assessed by the Commission, and the funds were disbursed on 8 March 2023.
- **The first annual RRF event with stakeholders** took place on 15 June 2022, and the 2nd is planned for 8-10 November 2023.
- **Submission of a modified RRP, including a REPowerEU Chapter:** 26 April 2023.
- **Climate target:** 54%