

4 June 2019 | 1300 hrs | 093/2020

World Environment day is celebrated annually on June 5. Having been celebrated since 1974, it is considered by many the most renowned day for environmental action and its main aim is to commemorate this day by focusing and putting efforts on pressing environmental issues.

## World Environment Day: 2020

Biodiversity is this year's theme and is often defined as the variety of all forms of life in the ecosystem. It also plays a role in the stability of the ecosystem and global climate. A healthy ecosystem has a rich level of biodiversity. Unfortunately, biodiversity has many threats mostly caused by humans, such as, pollution and climate change.

This news release gives a statistical overview on themes that relate to biodiversity and the environment as a whole. It mainly sets its focus on climate change, transport, pollution, energy supply, livestock and aquatic species, and waste.

### Emissions

Data recorded by the Greenhouse Gas Inventory showed that in 2018 net emissions of greenhouse gases totalled more than 2,190 kilotonnes. This meant an increase of slightly more than one per cent over 2017 and a decrease of 30 per cent when compared to 2007. With 1,538 kilotonnes, the Energy sector contributed to just over 70 per cent of the total greenhouse gas net emissions in 2018. Energy industries and Transport contributed to a joint share of more than 88 per cent of the Energy sector. Industrial Processes followed with a share of 19 per cent of the total.

Industrial Processes was the only category to experience a year-on-year increase in emissions between 2007 and 2018. Contrarily, in 2018 a decrease in greenhouse gas net emissions was recorded in the Energy sector. This was the result of the introduction of imported electricity by means of the interconnector in 2015 and the shift to natural gas as the major fuel for local electricity production in 2017 (Table 1, Chart 1).

### Land Transport

Data provided by Transport Malta showed that in 2019 there was a total stock of 397,508 licensed motor vehicles. This translated to an increase of more than three per cent over the previous year and an increase of approximately 15 per cent when compared to 2015. Licensed motor vehicles registered an increase in all years between 2015 and 2019. The absolute majority of these were passenger cars, a total of 307,130 vehicles or slightly more than 77 per cent of the total. Following were commercial vehicles (54,410) and motorcycles/e-bicycles (30,275). These made up almost 14 and eight per cent, respectively of the stock of licensed motor vehicles (Table 2).

In 2019, there was an increase in all engine types with the exception of gas-powered vehicles. Broken down by motor engine type, in 2019, the number of petrol- and diesel-fuelled vehicles amounted to 236,892 and 154,459 respectively, together making up more than 98 per cent of the total. The number of petrol- and diesel-fuelled vehicles increased by nearly three per cent over 2018. Electric and hybrid vehicles amounted to 4,493 vehicles, a significant increase of almost 90 per cent over 2018. In 2019, vehicles that run on gas as well as those combined with petrol and diesel amounted to 1,664 vehicles an increase of 13 per cent over the previous year (Table 3).

## Sea Transport

Data from Transport Malta showed that in 2019 the total number of cruise liner calls amounted to 359, the largest since 2015 and an increase of nearly 16 per cent over 2018 (Chart 2). Sources provided by the Gozo Channel Co. Ltd showed that in 2019 total trips to and from both islands amounted to 27,631, resulting in the largest amount of total trips for years between 2015 and 2019 (Chart 3).

## Air Transport

Data recorded by the Malta International Airport showed a year-on-year increase in departing passenger flights between 2015 and 2019, in the latter year 25,147 departing passenger flights were recorded, an increase of almost 47 per cent when compared to 2015 (Table 4).

## Electricity Supply

Data showed that electricity supply registered a year-on-year increase between 2014 and 2018. Statistics for 2018 showed that total electricity supply amounted to 2,532,606 megawatt-hours, resulting in an increase of almost three per cent over 2017. During 2017 and 2018 imports of electricity supply registered a decline while sources from renewable energy experienced a year-on-year increase between 2014 and 2018 (Table 5).

With regard to renewable energy, data for 2018 illustrated that a total of 198,587 megawatt-hours came from such sources, more than double the amount in 2014. Moreover in 2018, electricity supply from renewable sources was the highest in June. The main source of renewable energy came from photovoltaic panels (Table 6).

## Livestock

In 2019, in the Malta region, the highest drop in livestock was recorded in pigs, from 33,516 to 32,745, a decrease of two per cent when compared to 2018. Meanwhile, when compared to 2010, pigs registered a decline of more than 50 per cent. On the other hand, sheep recorded the largest increase in 2019 (Table 7a).

During the period under review, in the Gozo and Comino region, compared to 2018, goats registered a decline of 140, followed by cattle with a decline of 92 (Table 7b).

On the Maltese islands, in 2019, the largest decline was registered in pigs from 36,294 to 35,477. When compared to 2010, an increase in sheep and goats was recorded, with 1,288 and 1,209 respectively (Table 7c).

## Aquaculture and Tuna farming

Total sales of farmed fish in 2018 amounted to 19,291kg, an increase of 23 per cent over the previous year, with a total value of €242,684. Purchases of farmed fish on the other hand, totalled 9,293kg or €109,888, an upward percentage change of eight and nine per cent over the previous year, respectively.

Tuna topped the list when it came to both sales and purchases, registering a sale increase of 32 per cent and a purchase increase of eight per cent, in terms of weight. In terms of sales and purchases, Tuna was followed by Gilthead, European seabass, Meagre and Amberjack (Table 8).

## Waste

Landfilled waste in 2019 reached a total of 314,714 tonnes, an increase of almost six per cent when compared to 2018 and an increase of more than 32 per cent when compared to 2010. Non-biodegradable waste saw year-on-year increases from 2015 onwards.

On the other hand, biodegradable waste registered the lowest amount in 2016 with a total of 108,347 tonnes. In 2019 total tonnes in biodegradable waste amounted to 127,373, an increase of ten per cent over the previous year (Table 9, Chart 4).

Table 1. Greenhouse gas net emissions (CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent) by sector: 2007-2018

	000 tonnes											
Sector	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>1. Energy</b>	<b>2,747.33</b>	<b>2,759.41</b>	<b>2,542.43</b>	<b>2,592.35</b>	<b>2,587.69</b>	<b>2,771.30</b>	<b>2,440.33</b>	<b>2,445.05</b>	<b>1,737.28</b>	<b>1,402.14</b>	<b>1,560.44</b>	<b>1,538.42</b>
a. Energy industries	2,035.34	1,992.30	1,870.70	1,868.14	1,913.82	2,025.65	1,645.33	1,604.59	852.91	559.38	718.69	698.06
b. Manufacturing industries and construction	36.96	36.96	21.52	30.84	15.31	27.83	53.59	62.79	59.89	59.69	53.66	43.33
c. Transport	554.69	607.02	540.83	557.57	557.37	578.98	603.27	631.95	659.63	631.08	634.82	662.75
d. Other sectors <sup>1</sup>	117.83	120.40	106.81	133.48	98.15	136.08	134.88	142.04	160.64	148.51	149.56	130.98
e. Other <sup>2</sup>	2.50	2.73	2.57	2.31	3.03	2.76	3.27	3.67	4.20	3.48	3.70	3.31
<b>2. Industrial Processes</b>	<b>113.98</b>	<b>133.56</b>	<b>158.40</b>	<b>174.48</b>	<b>205.85</b>	<b>240.36</b>	<b>267.72</b>	<b>284.53</b>	<b>302.86</b>	<b>318.61</b>	<b>375.79</b>	<b>418.36</b>
a. Mineral industry	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.18	0.17	0.90	2.54	2.48	1.89	1.13	0.29	0.20
b. Chemical industry	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.04
c. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	3.19	3.47	3.72	3.29	3.72	4.24	8.55	8.39	7.57	6.24	4.52	5.29
d. Electronic industry	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.65	1.42	0.43	0.33	0.19	0.39	0.30
e. Product uses as ODS substitutes	106.06	125.83	151.06	167.60	195.59	231.96	251.05	271.69	292.16	308.97	368.86	411.32
f. Other product manufacture and use	4.48	4.06	3.33	3.22	6.15	2.58	4.12	1.47	0.85	2.05	1.69	1.22
<b>3. Agriculture</b>	<b>76.58</b>	<b>72.39</b>	<b>69.42</b>	<b>68.04</b>	<b>64.77</b>	<b>66.35</b>	<b>65.86</b>	<b>65.54</b>	<b>67.58</b>	<b>66.34</b>	<b>64.80</b>	<b>65.46</b>
a. Enteric fermentation	37.17	35.50	33.76	32.75	31.71	32.38	31.68	31.36	32.88	32.72	31.56	31.66
b. Manure management	18.28	17.34	16.62	15.99	14.86	15.10	15.15	15.01	15.36	14.83	14.47	14.87
c. Agricultural soils	21.13	19.55	19.05	19.30	18.20	18.87	19.02	19.17	19.33	18.78	18.77	18.93
<b>4. Land use, land-use change and forestry</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>4.34</b>
a. Forest land	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA
b. Cropland	0.35	0.56	0.81	1.05	1.29	1.53	1.77	2.00	2.24	2.48	2.72	2.95
c. Grassland	-1.61	-1.50	-1.39	-1.40	-1.26	-1.12	-0.98	-0.84	-0.70	-0.56	-0.42	-0.28
d. Settlements	2.95	2.72	2.48	1.94	1.80	1.66	1.51	1.37	1.23	1.09	0.95	0.80
e. Other land	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
<b>5. Waste</b>	<b>192.58</b>	<b>113.08</b>	<b>129.73</b>	<b>149.21</b>	<b>134.04</b>	<b>129.52</b>	<b>120.27</b>	<b>138.13</b>	<b>147.58</b>	<b>156.96</b>	<b>155.15</b>	<b>163.86</b>
a. Solid waste disposal	161.71	83.96	103.40	121.50	122.36	123.81	114.36	129.67	136.47	145.96	145.10	153.56
b. Biological treatment of solid waste	NO	NO	NO	0.15	0.88	1.04	1.01	0.88	0.81	0.81	0.81	1.10
c. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.32	0.51	0.68	0.73	0.87	0.78	0.54	0.82	0.70	0.67	0.64	0.68
d. Waste water treatment and discharge	30.56	28.61	25.65	26.84	9.93	3.88	4.36	6.77	9.59	9.51	8.60	8.53
<b>Total (net emissions)</b>	<b>3,133.01</b>	<b>3,081.05</b>	<b>2,902.73</b>	<b>2,986.53</b>	<b>2,995.03</b>	<b>3,210.45</b>	<b>2,897.34</b>	<b>2,936.64</b>	<b>2,258.93</b>	<b>1,947.92</b>	<b>2,160.29</b>	<b>2,190.45</b>

<sup>1</sup> Other sectors includes: commercial and institutional, residential and agriculture/forestry/fishing

<sup>2</sup> Others includes emissions not specified in any of the other categories

Notes:

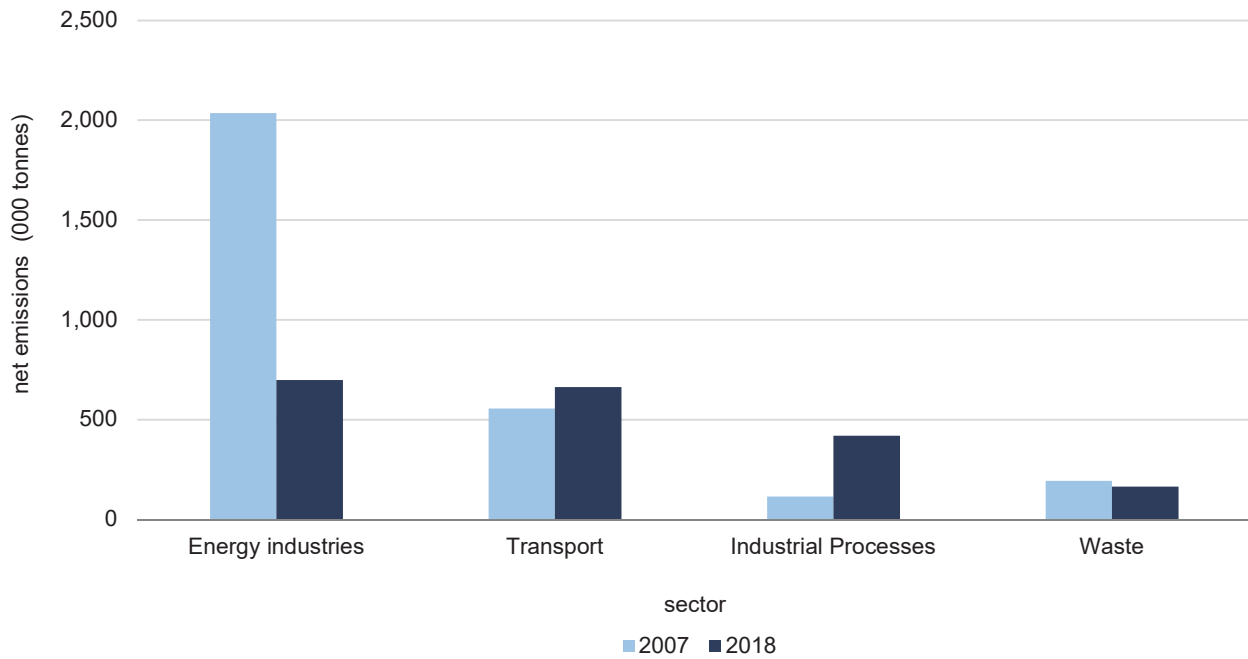
1. Solvent and other product use are included with Industrial Processes.

2. NO = not occurring

3. NA = not applicable

Source: 2018 Greenhouse gas emissions inventory for Malta, Submission 2020 v.2; Malta Resources Authority

**Chart 1. Greenhouse gas net emissions (CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent) by sector: 2007 and 2018**



Source: 2018 Greenhouse gas emissions inventory for Malta, Submission 2020 v.2

**Table 2. Stock of licensed motor vehicles by vehicle type: 2015-2019**

Vehicle type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Agricultural	1,905	1,989	2,038	2,116	2,191	
Coach and private bus	353	363	371	388	396	
Minibus	Garage hire	220	199	187	165	136
	Other	971	1,029	1,079	1,123	1,293
Route bus	408	405	432	436	450	
Motorcycle/ E-Bicycle	Self-drive	19	14	11	10	10
	Leased	289	398	464	637	1,231
	Other	18,898	21,874	24,131	26,682	29,034
Quad and ATV	Leased	81	131	135	151	145
	Other	1,003	1,018	1,057	1,056	1,082
Passenger car	Garage hire	1,057	1,157	1,396	2,011	2,575
	Self drive	1,974	1,655	1,391	1,170	903
	Leased	5,774	6,762	7,675	8,608	9,652
	Taxi	291	290	292	291	289
	Other	266,081	273,069	280,910	288,062	293,711
Commercial vehicle	Goods-carrying vehicle	43,281	44,194	45,940	47,695	49,491
	Special purpose vehicle	3,188	3,256	3,421	3,578	3,768
	Road tractor	1,125	1,144	1,131	1,147	1,151
<b>Total</b>	<b>346,918</b>	<b>358,947</b>	<b>372,061</b>	<b>385,326</b>	<b>397,508</b>	

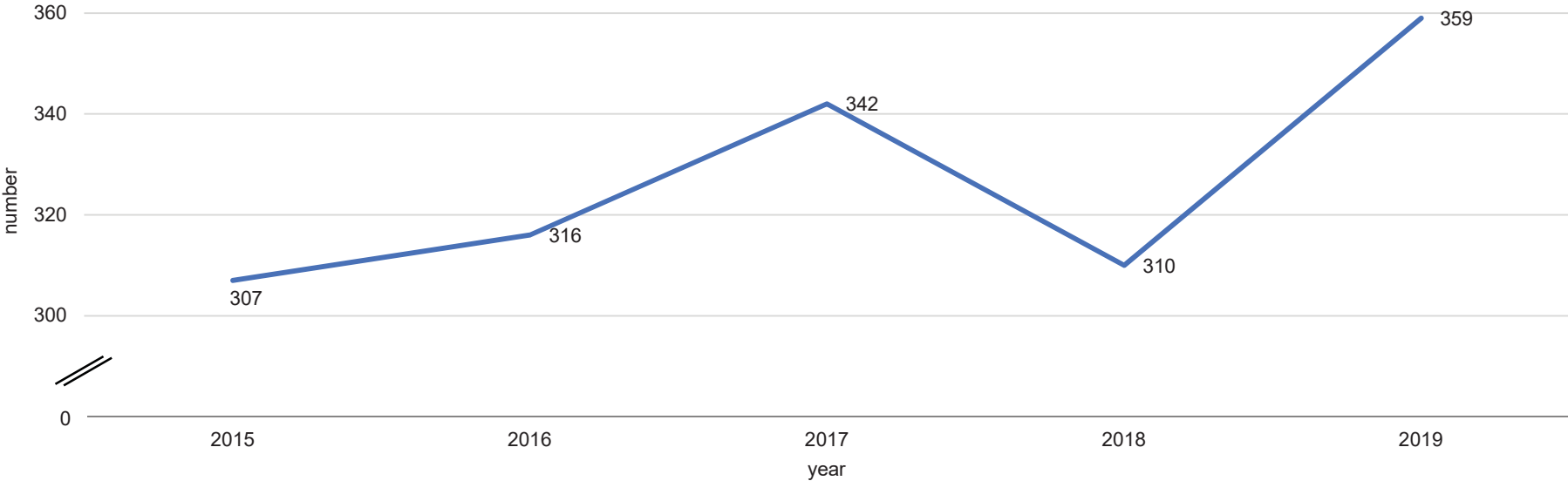
Source: Transport Malta

**Table 3. Stock of licensed motor vehicles by motor energy type: 2015-2019**

Year	Petrol	Diesel	Electric	Hybrid (Electric/Petrol)	Hybrid (Electric/Diesel)	LPG/Gas	Combined (Petrol/LPG)	Combined (Diesel/LPG)	Total
2015	210,313	135,156	246	425	14	34	717	13	346,918
2016	217,836	139,171	313	575	13	45	980	14	358,947
2017	224,525	144,982	388	842	25	62	1,220	17	372,061
2018	231,508	149,979	926	1,407	34	83	1,360	29	385,326
2019	236,892	154,459	2,293	2,144	56	75	1,556	33	397,508

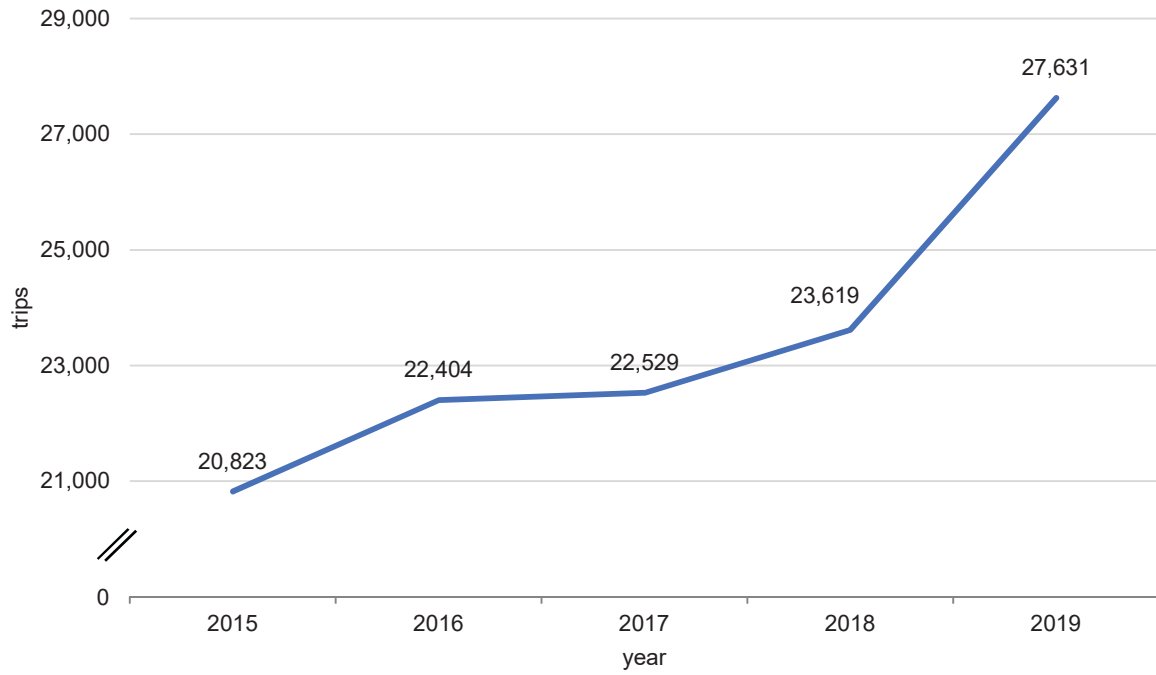
Source: Transport Malta

**Chart 2. Number of cruise liner calls: 2015-2019**



Source: Transport Malta

**Chart 3. Sea transport between Malta and Gozo: 2015-2019**



Source: Gozo Channel Co. Ltd.

**Table 4. Departing passenger flights<sup>1</sup>: 2015-2019**

Year	Departing passenger flights
2015	17,123
2016	17,905
2017	20,659
2018	23,567
2019	25,147

<sup>1</sup> Schedule and Charter Data  
Source: Malta International Airport

Table 5. Electricity supply: 2014-2018

			megawatt-hours (MWh)				
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 <sup>P</sup>
<i>a</i>	+	<i>Power Plants</i>	2,170,225	1,203,236	720,834	1,479,721	1,763,485
<i>b</i>	+	<i>Renewable sources</i>	74,890	101,693	136,250	172,026	198,587
<i>c=(a+b)</i>		<b>Gross production</b>	<b>2,245,115</b>	<b>1,304,929</b>	<b>857,084</b>	<b>1,651,746</b>	<b>1,962,072</b>
<i>d</i>	-	<i>Own use (Power Plants)</i>	109,682	63,901	50,542	49,262	50,210
<i>e=(c-d)</i>		<b>Net production</b>	<b>2,135,433</b>	<b>1,241,028</b>	<b>806,542</b>	<b>1,602,484</b>	<b>1,911,862</b>
<i>f</i>	+	<i>Imports (balance)</i>	-	1,053,981	1,526,689	897,066	631,293
<i>g</i>	-	<i>Exports (balance)</i>	-	0	0	35,695	10,549
<i>h=(e+f-g)</i>		<b>Electricity supply</b>	<b>2,135,433</b>	<b>2,295,009</b>	<b>2,333,231</b>	<b>2,463,855</b>	<b>2,532,606</b>

<sup>P</sup> Provisional

Notes:

1. Refer to methodological note 4.
2. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Enemalta plc, Energy and Water Agency (EWA) and Regulator for Energy and Water Services (REWS)

**Table 6. Estimated electricity production from renewable sources by month: 2014-2018**

	megawatt-hours (MWh)				
<b>Month</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018<sup>P</sup></b>
January	2,787	5,352	7,646	8,402	10,289
February	2,996	5,637	8,798	10,428	10,104
March	4,550	6,706	11,532	15,208	18,778
April	5,749	8,495	13,058	15,965	19,445
May	6,689	9,677	14,439	18,064	21,479
June	7,498	10,248	13,925	18,368	22,216
July	8,705	11,024	15,471	19,185	22,024
August	8,888	11,249	14,565	17,777	19,615
September	8,504	10,740	11,629	15,914	16,326
October	7,430	8,779	10,263	13,254	13,962
November	6,161	7,295	7,657	9,667	11,687
December	4,932	6,490	7,268	9,792	12,662
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,890</b>	<b>101,693</b>	<b>136,250</b>	<b>172,026</b>	<b>198,587</b>
<i>of which generated from:</i>					
<i>Photovoltaic panels</i>	68,380	94,990	127,885	162,230	189,576
<i>Other sources</i>	6,510	6,703	8,365	9,796	9,011

<sup>P</sup> Provisional

Notes:

1. Refer to methodological note 4.
2. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Energy and Water Agency (EWA)



Table 7a. Number of livestock (in heads) present on farms in Malta: 2010-2019

Livestock	Number of heads									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<b>Cattle</b>									
Cattle less than 1 year old	2,979	3,074	3,278	2,752	3,076	2,704	2,796	2,747	2,779	2,707
Cattle between 1 and 2 years old	2,753	2,349	2,542	2,539	2,162	2,565	2,171	2,086	1,895	2,005
Cattle over 2 years old	4,760	4,690	4,704	4,750	4,764	4,684	4,701	4,399	4,344	4,268
of which Dairy cows	4,376	4,093	4,136	4,129	4,223	4,072	4,124	3,825	3,795	3,721
<b>Total cattle</b>	<b>10,492</b>	<b>10,113</b>	<b>10,524</b>	<b>10,041</b>	<b>10,002</b>	<b>9,953</b>	<b>9,668</b>	<b>9,232</b>	<b>9,018</b>	<b>8,980</b>
	<b>Pigs</b>									
Young pigs	33,879	21,979	22,191	22,707	20,563	18,971	17,464	15,311	16,368	16,730
Fattening pigs	26,029	16,621	14,662	17,707	18,169	17,017	16,203	12,634	13,636	12,631
Breeding boars	370	289	293	299	254	209	189	197	197	169
Breeding sows	6,087	4,417	4,602	4,530	3,931	3,700	3,377	3,185	3,315	3,215
<b>Total pigs</b>	<b>66,365</b>	<b>43,306</b>	<b>41,748</b>	<b>45,243</b>	<b>42,917</b>	<b>39,897</b>	<b>37,233</b>	<b>31,327</b>	<b>33,516</b>	<b>32,745</b>
	<b>Sheep</b>									
Lambs	1,004	580	521	482	503	577	530	585	816	715
Ewe lambs	1,117	835	778	765	778	858	720	800	1,070	1,016
Ewes	5,308	6,744	6,548	6,184	6,018	6,118	6,415	6,490	6,781	7,034
Male sheep	354	404	342	244	231	254	331	323	350	317
<b>Total sheep</b>	<b>7,783</b>	<b>8,563</b>	<b>8,189</b>	<b>7,675</b>	<b>7,530</b>	<b>7,807</b>	<b>7,996</b>	<b>8,198</b>	<b>9,017</b>	<b>9,082</b>
	<b>Goats</b>									
Kids	593	382	368	200	351	331	280	400	498	401
Goats mated for 1st time	213	275	258	211	247	252	177	255	330	281
Goats that have already kidded	2,298	2,892	2,740	2,726	2,591	2,817	2,958	2,896	3,086	3,248
Male Goats	235	316	291	281	278	283	291	299	327	318
<b>Total goats</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>3,865</b>	<b>3,657</b>	<b>3,418</b>	<b>3,467</b>	<b>3,683</b>	<b>3,706</b>	<b>3,850</b>	<b>4,241</b>	<b>4,248</b>

Notes:

1. Data as at 1 December.
2. Refer to methodological note 6.

Source: Veterinary and Phytosanitary Regulation Department and Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics, NSO

Table 7b. Number of livestock (in heads) present on farms in Gozo: 2010-2019

Livestock	Number of heads									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<b>Cattle</b>									
Cattle less than 1 year old	1,373	1,399	1,563	1,548	1,407	1,468	1,086	1,435	1,473	1,296
Cattle between 1 and 2 years old	1,304	1,145	1,126	1,224	1,003	1,085	1,020	996	1,004	1,105
Cattle over 2 years old	2,519	2,417	2,380	2,407	2,471	2,514	2,582	2,521	2,630	2,614
of which Dairy cows	2,364	2,215	2,184	2,204	2,279	2,302	2,374	2,313	2,419	2,401
<b>Total cattle</b>	<b>5,196</b>	<b>4,961</b>	<b>5,069</b>	<b>5,179</b>	<b>4,881</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>4,688</b>	<b>4,952</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>5,015</b>
	<b>Pigs</b>									
Young pigs	2,183	1,707	1,902	2,360	2,485	1,474	2,026	1,363	1,294	1,428
Fattening pigs	1,612	946	1,176	1,395	1,634	1,900	1,037	1,033	1,143	945
Breeding boars	39	22	20	18	15	19	17	14	14	16
Breeding sows	394	306	363	435	414	344	284	274	327	343
<b>Total pigs</b>	<b>4,228</b>	<b>2,981</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>4,208</b>	<b>4,548</b>	<b>3,737</b>	<b>3,364</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>2,732</b>
	<b>Sheep</b>									
Lambs	557	294	309	308	285	290	338	241	370	306
Ewe lambs	478	348	442	411	374	443	445	391	482	420
Ewes	2,920	2,603	2,688	2,501	2,304	2,493	2,693	2,844	3,196	3,236
Male sheep	135	79	69	35	33	43	51	65	104	117
<b>Total sheep</b>	<b>4,090</b>	<b>3,324</b>	<b>3,508</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>2,996</b>	<b>3,269</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>4,152</b>	<b>4,079</b>
	<b>Goats</b>									
Kids	178	90	139	110	150	168	137	114	220	128
Goats mated for 1st time	46	80	107	89	101	121	94	110	131	83
Goats that have already kidded	770	855	898	940	863	926	967	1,019	1,063	1,059
Male Goats	51	48	46	41	46	39	67	67	71	75
<b>Total goats</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>1,345</b>

## Notes:

1. Data as at 1 December.
2. Refer to methodological note 6.

Source: Veterinary and Phytosanitary Regulation Department and Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics, NSO

Table 7c. Number of livestock (in heads) present on farms in MALTA: 2010-2019

Livestock	Number of heads									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<b>Cattle</b>									
Cattle less than 1 year old	4,352	4,473	4,841	4,300	4,483	4,172	3,882	4,182	4,252	4,003
Cattle between 1 and 2 years old	4,057	3,494	3,668	3,763	3,165	3,650	3,191	3,082	2,899	3,110
Cattle over 2 years old	7,279	7,107	7,084	7,157	7,235	7,198	7,283	6,920	6,974	6,882
of which Dairy cows	6,740	6,308	6,320	6,333	6,502	6,374	6,498	6,138	6,214	6,122
<b>Total cattle</b>	<b>15,688</b>	<b>15,074</b>	<b>15,593</b>	<b>15,220</b>	<b>14,883</b>	<b>15,020</b>	<b>14,356</b>	<b>14,184</b>	<b>14,125</b>	<b>13,995</b>
	<b>Pigs</b>									
Young pigs	36,062	23,686	24,093	25,067	23,048	20,445	19,490	16,674	17,662	18,158
Fattening pigs	27,641	17,567	15,838	19,102	19,803	18,917	17,240	13,667	14,779	13,576
Breeding boars	409	311	313	317	269	228	206	211	211	185
Breeding sows	6,481	4,723	4,965	4,965	4,345	4,044	3,661	3,459	3,642	3,558
<b>Total pigs</b>	<b>70,593</b>	<b>46,287</b>	<b>45,209</b>	<b>49,451</b>	<b>47,465</b>	<b>43,634</b>	<b>40,597</b>	<b>34,011</b>	<b>36,294</b>	<b>35,477</b>
	<b>Sheep</b>									
Lambs	1,561	874	830	790	788	867	868	826	1,186	1,021
Ewe lambs	1,595	1,183	1,220	1,176	1,152	1,301	1,165	1,191	1,552	1,436
Ewes	8,228	9,347	9,236	8,685	8,322	8,611	9,108	9,334	9,977	10,270
Male sheep	489	483	411	279	264	297	382	388	454	434
<b>Total sheep</b>	<b>11,873</b>	<b>11,887</b>	<b>11,697</b>	<b>10,930</b>	<b>10,526</b>	<b>11,076</b>	<b>11,523</b>	<b>11,739</b>	<b>13,169</b>	<b>13,161</b>
	<b>Goats</b>									
Kids	771	472	507	310	501	499	417	514	718	529
Goats mated for 1st time	259	355	365	300	348	373	271	365	461	364
Goats that have already kidded	3,068	3,747	3,638	3,666	3,454	3,743	3,925	3,915	4,149	4,307
Male Goats	286	364	337	322	324	322	358	366	398	393
<b>Total goats</b>	<b>4,384</b>	<b>4,938</b>	<b>4,847</b>	<b>4,598</b>	<b>4,627</b>	<b>4,937</b>	<b>4,971</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>5,726</b>	<b>5,593</b>

Notes:

1. Data as at 1 December.
2. Refer to methodological note 6.

Source: Veterinary and Phytosanitary Regulation Department and Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics, NSO

**Table 8. Sales and purchases of farmed fish: 2015-2018**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2016/2015	2017/2016	2018/2017
					Percentage change		
<b>Sales of fish</b>							
<b>Kg (000)</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>13,656</b>	<b>15,721</b>	<b>19,291</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>22.7</b>
<b>€ (000)</b>	<b>127,925</b>	<b>164,013</b>	<b>180,402</b>	<b>242,684</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>34.5</b>
Tuna							
Kg (000)	8,051	11,292	13,120	17,326	40.3	16.2	32.1
€ (000)	111,089	152,501	168,356	228,583	37.3	10.4	35.8
Gilthead seabream							
Kg (000)	2,337	2,221	2,458	1,779	-5.0	10.7	-27.6
€ (000)	11,864	10,330	10,900	10,456	-12.9	5.5	-4.1
European seabass							
Kg (000)	27	39	59	77	43.7	52.9	29.3
€ (000)	189	256	434	522	35.5	69.4	20.4
Other							
Kg (000)	385	104	83	110	-73.0	-20.0	31.8
€ (000)	4,783	925	712	3,122	-80.7	-23.0	338.5
<b>Purchases of fish</b>							
<b>Kg (000)</b>	<b>4,905</b>	<b>6,415</b>	<b>8,632</b>	<b>9,293</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>€ (000)</b>	<b>58,735</b>	<b>67,083</b>	<b>101,069</b>	<b>109,888</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Tuna							
Kg (000)	4,887	6,393	8,615	9,269	30.8	34.8	7.6
€ (000)	57,597	66,040	99,835	108,465	14.7	51.2	8.6
Closed cycle species							
Kg (000)	18	22	17	24	18.6	-23.3	45.0
€ (000)	1,138	1,042	1,234	1,423	-8.4	18.3	15.3

Notes:

1. Other includes Meagre and Amberjack.
2. Closed cycle species refer to Gilthead seabream, European seabass, Meagre and Amberjack.
3. Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Fishfarm Operators

**Table 9. Landfilled waste in Malta: 2010-2019**

tonnes

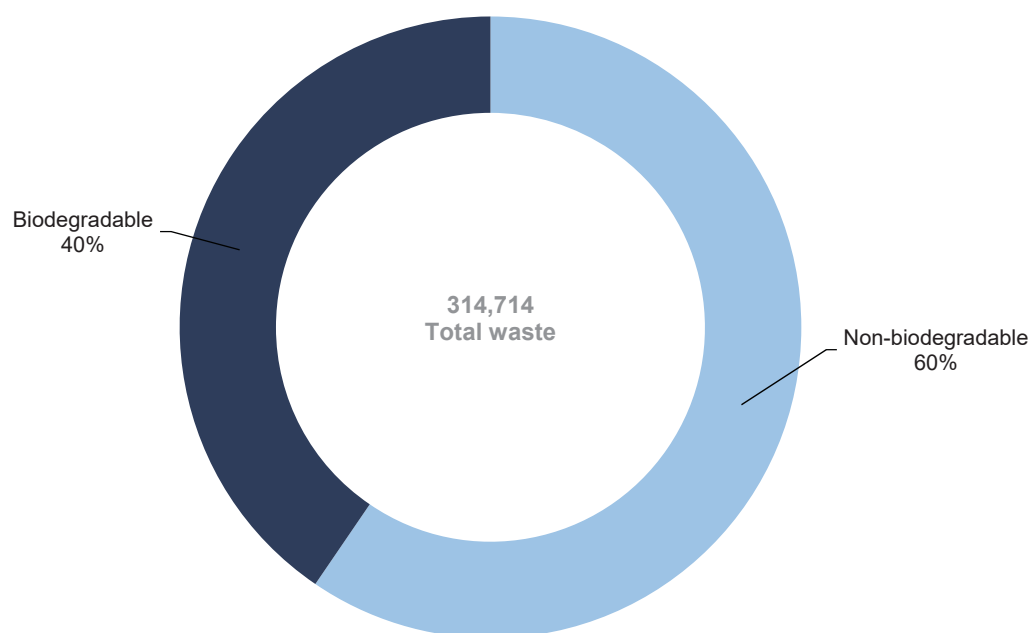
Year	Landfilled waste		
	Non-biodegradable	Biodegradable	Total
2010	103,645	133,960	237,605
2011	118,049	120,750	238,799
2012	131,664	121,820	253,484
2013	134,229	116,685	250,914
2014	135,484	122,721	258,204
2015	134,146	201,645	335,791
2016	155,859	108,347	264,206
2017	175,821	114,700	290,521
2018	181,825	115,699	297,523
2019 <sup>P</sup>	187,341	127,373	314,714

<sup>P</sup> Provisional

Note: Refer to methodological note 8.

Source: WasteServ Malta Ltd., Environment and Resources Authority and Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics NSO

**Chart 4. Landfilled waste in Malta: 2019**



## Methodological Notes

### 1. Emissions

The UNFCCC greenhouse gas emissions inventory is a set of tables and matrices which are used by countries that are Parties to the Climate Change Convention to report anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of the six principal GHGs (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulphur hexafluoride) that are not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. The data also include activity data and implied emission factors by gas for all source categories. The GHG emission inventories are developed by Parties using comparable methodologies agreed upon by the Conference of Parties. All the Parties base their GHG emission inventories on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Revised Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (1996), IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2000) and IPCC Good Practice Guidance on Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry (2003).

Source: <https://unfccc.int/process/transparency-and-reporting/greenhouse-gas-data/ghg-data-unfccc/old-ghg-data-interface/frequently-asked-questions#eq-2>

### 2. Land Transport

Data is being presented in consistency with international counterparts (Eurostat/ITF/UNECE) according to the 5th edition of the Illustrated [Glossary for Transport Statistics](#).

#### Definitions:

##### a. Motor vehicle categories and classifications

- **Agricultural:** motor vehicle, normally a tractor, designed exclusively or primarily for agricultural purposes; licensed to use roads open to public traffic.
- **Coach and private bus:** passenger road motor vehicle designed to carry more than 24 persons (including driver), and with a provision to carry seated and standing passengers.
- **Minibus/mini-coach:** passenger road motor vehicle designed to carry 10-23 seated or standing persons (including the driver).
- **Route bus:** bus licensed to operate on established bus routes.
- **Motorcycle:** two-, three- or four-wheeled road motor vehicle not exceeding 400kg of unladen weight. All such vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50cc or over are included, as are those under 50cc which do not meet the definition of moped.
- **E-Bicycle/PA-Bicycle:** cycle with supportive electrical power unit. Due to the negligible number of powered bicycles, such data is included with motorcycles.
- **Moped:** two-, three- or four-wheeled road motor vehicle which is fitted with an engine having a cylinder capacity of less than 50cc and a maximum authorised design speed in accordance with national regulations. In these tables, mopeds are included together with motorcycles.
- **Quad (Quadricycle)/ATV (All-Terrain Vehicle):** four-wheeled road motor vehicle not exceeding 400kg of unladen weight. All such vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50cc or over are included, as are those under 50cc which do not meet the definition of moped.
- **Passenger road vehicle:** a road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry one or more persons. This category includes motorcycles, mopeds, passenger cars, vans designed and used primarily for transport of passengers, taxis, hire cars, ambulances, buses, coaches, minibuses and motor homes.
- **Passenger car:** road motor vehicle, other than a moped, motorcycle or Quad/ATV, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver). This category includes passenger cars, vans designed and used primarily for transport of passengers, taxis, hire cars, ambulances, motor homes (not caravans), hearses and microcars.
- **Goods-carrying vehicle:** road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods. This category includes: (a) light goods road motor vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of not more than 3,500kg designed exclusively or primarily to carry goods, such as vans and pick-ups; (b) heavy goods road motor vehicles with a gross vehicle weight above 3,500kg designed to carry goods.
- **Road tractor:** road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to haul other road motor vehicles which are not power driven (mainly semi-trailers).
- **Special purpose vehicle:** road motor vehicle for purposes other than the carriage of passengers or goods. This category includes: fire brigade vehicles; mobile cranes; self-propelled rollers; bulldozers with metallic wheels or track; vehicles for recording film, radio and TV broadcasting; mobile library vehicles; mobile kiosks; towing vehicles for vehicles in need of repair and other special purpose road motor vehicles.
- **Garage hire:** chauffeur-driven car for hire with driver without pre-determined routes. The method of hire is normally: (i) Flagging down the street; (ii) Picking up at a designated taxi rank; (iii) Telephoning for collection; (iv) Booking through mobile apps or internet.
- **Self drive car/motorcycle:** passenger road motor vehicle available for hire (without chauffeur). A 'K' plate is assigned to all motor vehicles falling in this category.

- **Taxi:** licensed passenger car for hire with driver without pre-determined routes. The method of hire is normally: (i) Flagging down the street; (ii) Picking up at a designated taxi rank; (iii) Telephoning for collection. In Malta this category refers only to a specific taxi license and commonly recognised as white taxis.
- **Leased:** a contract under which the owner of a motor vehicle grants to another person the exclusive possession of the motor vehicle for an agreed period, in return for a consideration, and under such conditions that the possessor of the motor vehicle will be obliged to pay the full amount of the consideration, or a penalty, to the owner of the motor vehicle, should the contract be terminated before the expiration of the agreed period. A 'QZ' plate is assigned to all motor vehicles falling in this category. In recent years, this category is taking over the 'self drive vehicles' category.
- **Other:** this category includes any other use/ownership (mostly private), not mentioned above.

#### b. Alternative vehicle motorisation types

- **Electric/battery-operated:** electrically-operated motor vehicle, totally independent of a fuel-driven engine.
- **Hybrid:** is a motor vehicle that uses two or more distinct power sources to move the motor vehicle. This term most commonly refers to hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs), which combine an internal combustion engine and one or more electric motors.
- **Combined:** a combined engine motor vehicle is one that uses two or more distinct non-electric power sources. Combination types include: Petrol/LPG, Diesel/LPG.

### 3. Sea Transport

The source for the data included in this release is administrative information provided by the Gozo Channel Co. Ltd.

MV Nikolaos started operating on 13/06/2019

Periods when vessels were out of service for docking puposes:

MV Gaudos: 06/01/2016 - 27/01/2016 and 13/11/2017 - 30/11/2017

MV Malita: 09/01/2017 - 02/02/2017, 14/02/2017 - 17/02/2017, 08/05/2017 - 09/05/2017, 07/05/2018 - 11/05/2018, 09/01/2019 - 31/01/2019, 06/02/2019 - 13/02/2019, 07/03/2019 - 08/03/2019 and 25/11/2019-02/12/2019

MV Ta' Pinu: 03/10/2017 - 05/10/2017 and 08/01/2018 - 30/01/2018

### 4. Electricity Supply

In 2014, electricity production from power plants comprised the output of power stations in Marsa and Delimara. In March 2015, part of the electricity started to be imported from the Malta-Sicily Interconnector. From 2017, electricity was produced by Enemalta power station (Delimara), D3 Power Generation, D4 Electrogas Malta and imported from the Malta-Sicily Interconnector.

Electricity exports through the Malta-Sicily Interconnector started in 2017.

Renewable energy is produced from photovoltaic panels, micro wind turbines and Combined Heat and Power (CHP)

Own use is the electricity used by power station auxiliaries directly related to generation and including that used in fuel handling plant, cooling water plant, power station services, heating, lighting, workshops and administrative buildings directly associated with the power station during both on-load and off-load periods.

### 5. Statistical Regions and Districts of MALTA

The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) is a hierarchical classification which divides the economic territory of the European Union for the purpose of producing regional statistics that are comparable across the European Union (NUTS 1 to 3 levels). To meet the demand for statistics at a local level, Eurostat has created a system of Local Administrative Units (LAUs) that is compatible with NUTS.

NUTS 1 MALTA

NUTS 2 MALTA

NUTS 3 Malta Region

Gozo and Comino Region

As indicated above NUTS 3 divides MALTA into two regions. In addition, LAU 1 divides MALTA into six districts and LAU 2 into 68 localities.

### 6. Livestock

Information on the cattle, sheep and goats has been entirely compiled with information from the Bovine Register, which is under the control of the FVRD at the Civil abattoir while pigs data is obtained from the annual census. The reference data is 1st December. The data collection is in accordance with Council Regulation No. 1165/2008.

## 7. Aquaculture and Tuna farming

Aquaculture industry which is entirely dependent on marine resources, has two sectors:

- Tuna farming which relies on captured wild fish and is referred to as “Capture Based Species” (CBS); and
- The farming of “closed cycle species” (CCS) such as Gilthead seabream, European seabass, Meagre and Amberjack that are cultured from eggs produced in hatcheries.

The data collected is in line with Regulation (EC) No 762/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 regarding the submission by each Member State of statistics on aquaculture.

The data was collected by means of an exhaustive survey through which all the fish farms were asked to submit information on their structures and economic activity. The data requested from each fish farm consisted of the number, surface area and volume of cages utilised, purchases and sales of fish in weight and in value, opening and closing valuation of stocks at a particular point in time and the expenses incurred in the production of farmed fish. All fish farms cooperated and responded to the survey.

## 8. Biodegradable Waste

- Data for landfilled biodegradable waste covers all waste that is landfilled in the Għallis and Żweġra landfills which are the only permitted landfills in Malta. This data is not to be confused with the Biodegradable Municipal Waste landfilling indicator which is compiled by the Environment and Resources Authority since the latter covers only municipal waste.
- The high amount of biodegradable waste that was landfilled in 2015 occurred due to the disposal of wood that was held in storage from 2010 to 2015.
- The amount of biodegradable waste landfilled is estimated by means of co-efficients that were provided by the Environment and Resources Authority.
- Minor revisions were made throughout the time series because of an update in one of the coefficients which is used to determine biodegradable waste amounts.

9. References to this news release are to be cited appropriately.

10. A detailed news release calendar is available on:

[https://nso.gov.mt/en/News\\_Releases/Release\\_Calendar/Pages/News-Release-Calendar.aspx](https://nso.gov.mt/en/News_Releases/Release_Calendar/Pages/News-Release-Calendar.aspx)