

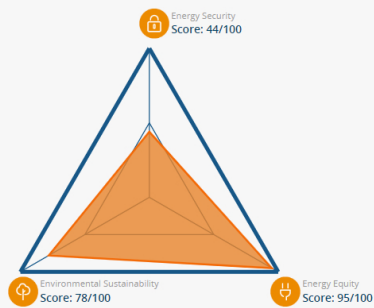
Malta

Trilemma Rank
#33Trilemma Score
72.9Balance Grade
DAA

Malta ranks in the top half of the Trilemma at 33. Malta's Security score is relatively low, with a high reliance on imports and a low diversity of energy sources, however the Security index has been improving dramatically in recent years with more stocks and less dependence on imports. Abundant and affordable energy, as well as improving sustainability indicators give Malta a balance score of DAA.

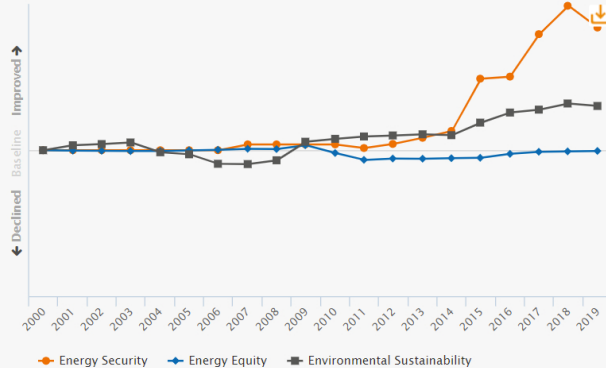
Population
0.5 (millions)Land Area
0.3 (thousand sq. km)GDP Per Capita
40,797 (PPP US\$)Industrial Sector
12.1 (% of GDP)GDP Growth
6.4 (annual %)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Trends and Outlook

Although lacking indigenous energy sources, apart from a limited range of renewable energy sources, Malta made significant improvements in diversifying sources and supplies. In 2015, the national grid was connected to the European energy network through a 200MW Malta-Italy interconnector, ending Malta's energy isolation. Malta has also transformed its energy mix used for power generation from one based on heavy fuel oil and gas-oil to a mix based on gas, gas-oil, renewables, and electricity imports. Meanwhile, primary energy demand was significantly reduced as a result of the increased efficiency of new generation plants. With regards to redundancy, Malta adopts an N-1 approach which ensures that the peak demand can still be met even if the largest generating unit fails.

The overhaul of the power sector integrates a newly built LNG facility which includes a floating storage unit and onshore regasification plant. This enables LNG to be imported via marine carriers and provides access to unlimited sources of LNG. Meanwhile, a gas pipeline connecting Malta to the European gas grid is under development and expected to be commissioned by 2024. Gasoil is also available as a backup fuel, used in emergencies and by peaking plants.

Malta has significant onshore storage facilities for physical stocks of road transport fuels, gas-oil, and fuel oil. This in view of its bunkering activities but also to provide sufficient backup for power generation. Furthermore, nation emergency stockholding obligation is met through emergency stockholding tickets in Malta or any other EU country. During the third and fourth quarters of 2017, 51% of the emergency stocks were held in Malta.

Malta is also ramping up its efforts to deploy renewable energy sources, in particular, solar to further reduce import dependency.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with the top performer receiving a full bar.

