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EW/S RELEAS

In 2016, 5.6 per cent of electricity generation was derived from renewable sources.

Electricity Generation: 2007-2016

Over the past decade energy generation amounted to an annual average of 2.2 million megawatt-hours. In 2016, the generation of electricity decreased by 0.4 per cent compared to a year earlier. The data shows that the highest power generation was recorded in 2007, with 2,296,296 megawatt-hours followed by 2008 with 2,275,892 megawatt-hours. Approximately 30 per cent of the electricity generated in a year occurs between July and September. During 2016, a total of 1.5 million megawatt-hours or 67.9 per cent were imported through the interconnector (Table 1).

July and August feature the highest electricity demand, both registering an average of 402 and 403 megawatts respectively during the period 2007-2016. The highest annual average demand was registered in 2007 with 363 megawatts. On the other hand, the lowest annual average demand was registered in 2010 and amounted to 328 megawatts (Table 2).

During the last four years, generation of energy from renewable sources has registered a substantial increase, from 35,447 megawatt-hours in 2013 to 133,419 megawatt-hours in 2016. During the latter year, the majority of renewable energy (93.7 per cent) was produced from photovoltaic cells, while the remainder was derived from other sources (Table 3).

In 2016, emissions from power plant sources dropped by 34.8 per cent over 2015, mainly due to the use of the interconnector (Table 4) \blacksquare



Chart 1. Electricity generation by year

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				megawatt-hou
Month	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	180,484	191,504	175,673	169,996
February	163,140	183,599	163,516	153,978
March	177,618	178,957	169,586	162,568
April	164,451	172,613	156,629	152,877
May	177,057	179,504	168,350	161,707
June	200,405	162,638	183,332	174,532
July	232,255	242,991	222,045	220,690
August	237,344	236,165	231,631	222,289
September	204,716	213,413	198,169	190,065
October	192,899	183,656	175,875	177,227
November	175,633	164,018	158,076	161,046
December	190,294	166,834	164,758	166,137
Total	2,296,296	2,275,892	2,167,640	2,113,112
Month	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	171,416	181,343	178,061	177,157
February	158,511	176,492	162,713	156,869
March	170,118	170,613	167,395	168,762
April	157,549	158,327	159,500	158,192
May	167,758	170,874	170,481	165,704
June	181,076	195,451	181,179	185,462
July	222,627	238,887	223,081	212,929
August	224,596	244,999	234,506	218,933
September	201,814	199,163	204,163	208,316
October	178,417	193,675	193,737	185,792
November	165,061	167,772	167,444	163,708
December	169,610	171,031	172,540	168,401
Total	2,168,553	2,268,627	2,214,800	2,170,225
Month	2015	of which through interconnector in 2015	2016	of which through interconnector in 2016
January	186,105	0	180,575	118,017
February	170,282	0	164,074	116,448
March	175,315	6,738	169,727	123,760
April	157,604	58,546	160,056	117,418
May	168,322	85,679	169,637	129,483
June	181,548	111,109	188,627	134,620
July	236,843	140,248	226,039	144,444
August	237,526	145,570	224,405	138,191
September	210,226	139,195	205,132	130,432
October	190,369	122,797	200,588	129,957
November	167,954	130,177	175,814	121,159
December	175,124	113,922	182,850	122,760

Note: Data refers to the total generation including own use. Source: Enemalta.

Table 2. Electricity maximum demand by year	Table 2.	aximum demand by year
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					megawatt
Month	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	337	359	332	316	327
February	341	370	350	318	331
March	336	335	326	302	318
April	307	316	283	274	279
Мау	320	317	321	282	287
June	418	386	347	339	349
July	434	412	389	400	414
August	426	411	403	399	388
September	376	424	390	361	395
October	345	327	332	326	312
November	345	323	298	297	308
December	366	314	315	323	333
Average	363	358	341	328	337
Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	336	335	337	368	355
February	368	347	334	361	335
March	327	322	339	347	338
April	288	288	290	302	299
May	286	286	291	295	295
June	375	349	340	318	344
July	427	408	359	397	380
August	429	403	374	426	371
September	354	375	383	384	372
October	359	349	353	354	359
November	314	325	313	317	326
December	334	329	350	338	345
Average	350	343	339	351	343

Source: Enemalta.

Table 3. Estimated electricity generated from renewable sources by year

				megawatt-hours
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Estimated renewable electricity generated	35,447	74,890	101,693	133,419 ^p
of which generated from:				
Photovoltaic cells	29,470	68,380	94,990	125,054 ^p
Other sources *	5,977	6,510	6,703	8,365 ^p

^p Provisional

* renewable energy produced from micro wind and Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant.

Source: Energy and Water Agency within the Ministry for Energy and Water Management.

	kilotons
Year	CO ₂ equivalent
2007	2,034
2008	2,025
2009	1,903
2010	1,885
2011	1,938
2012	2,057
2013	1,695
2014	1,657
2015	887
2016	578 ^p

Table 4. \mbox{CO}_2 equivalent emission from power plants by year

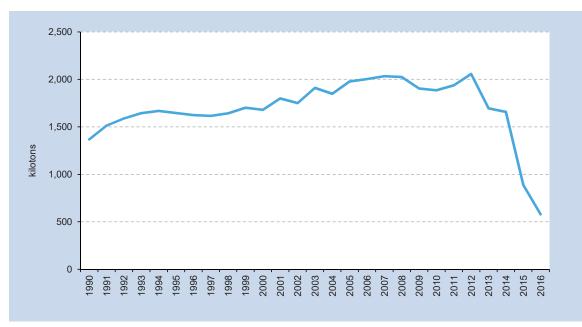
^p Provisional

Sources:

1. Data prior to 2016 is taken from the UNFCCC GHG Inventory.

2. Data for 2016 is taken from the approximated GHG Inventory.





Methodological Notes

- 1. The figures in Tables 1 and 2 represent the combined totals of the Delimara and Marsa power stations and the interconnector.
- 2. Definitions:
 - Megawatt-hour (MWh): it is equal to 1,000 kilowatts or one million watts of electricity produced by a power plant that runs continuously for one hour.
 - Maximum electricity demand: the highest amount of electricity consumed at any one point in time across the entire network system.
 - **Renewable energy:** energy that is obtained from resources which are continually replenished on a human timescale. Such resources include sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves and geothermal heat.
 - **Photovoltaics (PV):** a method of generating electrical power by converting solar radiation into direct current electricity using semiconductors that exhibit the photovoltaic effect. Photovoltaic power generation employs solar panels composed of a number of solar cells containing photovoltaic material.
 - **CO**₂ equivalent: it is a metric measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases on the basis of their global-warming potential (GWP), by converting amounts of other gases to the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide with the same global warming potential.
- 3. More information relating to this news release may be accessed at:

Statistical Concepts: <u>http://nso.gov.mt/metadata/concepts.aspx</u> Metadata: <u>http://nso.gov.mt/metadata/reports.aspx?id=19</u>

- 4. Any quotations from this news release are to be cited and/or referenced.
- 5. A detailed news release calendar is available on https://nso.gov.mt/en/News_Releases/Release_Calendar/Pages/News-Release-Calendar.aspx