Valletta electricity consumption

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In 2022, the electricity supplied amounted to 2,880.9 GWh, an increase of 7.8 per cent when compared to previous year. During 2022, the electricity supply in Malta comprised of net generation from power plants (67.5 per cent), supply from net imports (22.2 per cent) and renewable sources (10.3 per cent) (Table 1 and Chart 1).

The monthly data consists of crude oil, oil products, solid fuels and electricity, covering mainly the supply side. Annual data on oil products, electricity, and renewable energy covers the full spectrum of the energy balances positions from supply through transformation to final energy consumption by sector and fuel type.

Malta: Many of us want an overview of how much energy our country consumes, where it comes from, and if we"re making progress on decarbonizing our energy mix. This page provides the data for your chosen country across all of the key metrics on this topic.

According to the National Statistics Office (NSO), the electricity supplied amounted to 2,671.8 GWh, which is an increase of 7% compared to the previous year. During 2021, the local electricity supply comprised of net generation from power plants at 71%, supply from net imports (19.1%) and renewable sources (9.9%).

Electricity consumption by households rose at a much faster rate than the EU average between 2012 and 2022 in Malta (where the overall increase was 63.9%), while an increase of 24.5% was recorded in Lithuania and in Slovakia.

Total net electricity generation in the EU was 2 701 TWh in 2022, 3.2% below the 2021 value.

Wind, hydro and solar were used to produce 34.3% of the net electricity generated in the EU in 2022.

[[File:Electricity production consumption and market overview 30-08-2024.xlsx]]

This article describes the electricity market in the European Union (EU) with an analysis of electricity production/generation (the two terms are used synonymously) according to a range of different energy sources. It also provides information concerning electricity consumption by households and concludes with statistics on the level of market liberalisation (as measured by the share of the largest generator) within electricity markets.

Total net electricity generation in the EU was 2 701 Terawatt hours (TWh) in 2022 -- a reduction of 3.1% compared with the year before (see Figure 1). The level of net electricity generation in the EU in 2022 was 5.0% lower than its relative peak in 2008, when total output stood at 2 844 TWh.

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Germany had the highest level of net electricity generation in 2022 among the EU Member States, accounting for 20.4% of the EU total, ahead of France (16.8%), Spain (10.5%) and Italy (10.2%) that were the only other EU countries with a double-digit share.

During the period covering 2012 to 2022, there was a decrease of 3.1% in the level of EU net electricity generation (see Figure 2). The largest overall increases were registered in Croatia (31.7%) and Ireland (24.7%). Among the EU Member States where there was a lower level of electricity generation in 2022 (compared with 2012), a reduction of more than 24.0% was recorded in Estonia (-28.5%) and Luxembourg (-41.4%).

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