
**Format for the Aarhus Convention implementation
report in accordance with Decision IV/4
(ECE/MP.PP/2011/2/Add.1)**

**The following report is submitted on behalf of
Malta [name of the Party or the Signatory]
in accordance with decisions I/8, II/10 and IV/4.**

Name of officer responsible for submitting the national report: **Kevin Mercieca, Chief Executive Officer,
Environment & Resources Authority
(Malta)**

Signature:

Date: 16th October 2025

Implementation report

Please provide the following details on the origin of this report

Party:

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I. Process by which the report has been prepared

Provide a brief summary of the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on the type of public authorities that were consulted or contributed to its preparation, how the public was consulted and how the outcome of the public consultation was taken into account, as well as on the material that was used as a basis for preparing the report.

Answer:

This report was drawn up by Malta's National Focal Point for the Aarhus Convention, the Environment and Resources Authority (hereinafter referred to as ERA), which falls within the Ministry for the Environment, Climate Change and Public Cleanliness (MEEC). The necessary inter-ministerial consultations were carried out by the Environment and Resources Authority.

In preparing the report, various public authorities whose decision-making may have an effect on the environment, together with stakeholders, including eNGOs, were consulted via email. A number of recommendations were also made by ERA to such authorities. An initial public consultation on the scope and intent of the report was also conducted from 19th December 2024 to 7th February 2025. Feedback from these consultations was incorporated into the report where relevant.

The report was issued for a final round of public consultation between 1st-29th September 2025. During this consultation exercise, some comments, not directly relevant to the scope of the NIR were received. The comments and replies will be made available on: <https://era.org.mt/public-consultation-aarhus-convention-national-implementation-report-2025/>

The material used to compile the report includes European Union (EU) legislation, national legislation, both primary and secondary, as well as guidelines drafted for administrative purposes. The main pieces of legislation are listed hereunder and broadly grouped in relation to the respective pillars of the Aarhus Convention (though the scope of some will overlap):

General (all three pillars):

- *The Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549)*

Access to information:

- *The Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39)*
- *The Infrastructure for Spatial Information Regulations (S.L. 552.31)*
- *The Freedom of Information Act (Cap 496)*

Public Participation:

- *The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (S.L. 549.46)*
- *The Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations (S.L. 549.61)*
- *The Industrial Emissions (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations (S.L. 549.77)*
- *The Plans and Programmes (Public Participation) Regulations (S.L. 549.41)*
- *The Water Policy Framework Regulations (S.L. 549.100)*

- *The European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Reporting Obligations Regulations (S.L. 549.47)*
- *The Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations (S.L. 424.19)*
- *The Development Planning (Procedure for Applications and their Determination) Regulations (S.L. 552.13)*

Access to Justice:

- *The Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act (Cap. 551)*
- *The Administrative Justice Act (Cap. 490)*
- *The Code of Organization and Civil Procedure (Cap. 12)*
- *The Data Protection Act (Cap. 586)*

II. Particular circumstances relevant for understanding the report

Report any particular circumstances that are relevant for understanding the report, e.g., whether there is a federal and/or decentralized decision-making structure, whether the provisions of the Convention have direct effect upon its entry into force, or whether financial constraints are a significant obstacle to implementation (optional).

Answer:

N/A

III. Legislative, regulatory and other measures implementing the general provisions in article 3, paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8

List legislative, regulatory and other measures that implement the general provisions in article 3, paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8, of the Convention.

Explain how these paragraphs have been implemented. In particular, describe:

- (a) With respect to **paragraph 2**, measures taken to ensure that officials and authorities assist and provide the required guidance;
- (b) With respect to **paragraph 3**, measures taken to promote education and environmental awareness;
- (c) With respect to **paragraph 4**, measures taken to ensure that there is appropriate recognition of and support to associations, organizations or groups promoting environmental protection;
- (d) With respect to **paragraph 7**, measures taken to promote the principles of the Convention internationally; including:
 - (i) Measures taken to coordinate within and between ministries to inform officials involved in other relevant international forums about article 3, paragraph 7, of the Convention and the Almaty Guidelines, indicating whether the coordination measures are ongoing;

- (ii) Measures taken to provide access to information at the national level regarding international forums, including the stages at which access to information was provided;
- (iii) Measures taken to promote and enable public participation at the national level with respect to international forums (e.g., inviting non-governmental organization (NGO) members to participate in the Party's delegation in international environmental negotiations, or involving NGOs in forming the Party's official position for such negotiations), including the stages at which access to information was provided;
- (iv) Measures taken to promote the principles of the Convention in the procedures of other international forums;
- (v) Measures taken to promote the principles of the Convention in the work programmes, projects, decisions and other substantive outputs of other international forums;
- (e) With respect to **paragraph 8**, measures taken to ensure that persons exercising their rights under the Convention are not penalized, persecuted or harassed

Answer:

Administrative arrangements are in place to ensure that the public is given the necessary assistance and guidance on the meaning and scope of the Aarhus Convention as well as to promote educational and environmental awareness. Persons exercising their rights under the provisions of the Aarhus Convention are adequately protected. Information and guidance for persons wishing to exercise their right on access to information is available online on the ERA's website: <https://era.org.mt/topic/access-to-environmental-information/>. Environmental information relating to planning applications is also available on the PA's website (<https://www.pa.org.mt/>), and the PA regularly participates on TV programmes to speak about the use of its online services.

Further guidance questions on specific aspects of implementation from: Guidance on Reporting Requirements ECE/MP.PP/WG.1/2007/L.4 20 February 2007

Paragraph 1: A clear, transparent and consistent framework to implement the Convention

Malta transposed via national legislation the EU Directives that provide for the Aarhus Convention and developed a clear, detailed and transparent framework of implementation (see ERA's website, including <https://era.org.mt/legislation-policy/> and <https://era.org.mt/topic/aarhus-convention/>).

- Have there been any legislative changes in non-environmental (sectoral) legislation significant for the environment that may *limit* public participation in certain cases (e.g. facilitating construction of highways or inland navigation issues)?

There have not been any legislative changes in non-environmental legislation significant for the environment that may limit public participation in certain cases.

- Is there any mechanism in place to *monitor implementation* of the Convention's provisions and those of the relevant domestic legislation (e.g. information ombudsperson or commissioner)?

The competent authority under the Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549) monitors implementation of the relevant legislation issued under the said Act.

Paragraph 2: Assistance and guidance to the public in public participation matters

- Which principal legal tools does the *general administrative law* provide to facilitate exercise by the members of the public of their procedural rights? Does environmental legislation provide for any additional such tools?

The procedural rights of the public with respect to participation are provided for in general terms under the Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549) and the Development Planning Act (Cap. 552). More specific rights are contained within subsidiary legislation, including the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (S.L. 549.46), the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations (S.L. 549.61) and the Industrial Emissions (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations (S.L. 549.77). Detailed guidance with respect to these rights and on public participation in general can be found on ERA's website (<https://era.org.mt/era-topic-categories/information-participation-justice/>). Information can also be found on the PA website at <https://www.pa.org.mt/en/access-to-information>.

- What are the *institutional and budgetary* arrangements for capacity building (e.g. public relations departments, information booths, full- or part-time officers)?

The Environment and Resources Authority has a dedicated Customer Care Team and a public relations/communications Team, which facilitates communication of requests for information or otherwise by the public to the Authority. Capacity building initiatives are planned and undertaken as necessary.

In terms of central government services, in 2021 a government agency, Servizzi Ewropej f' Malta (SEM) was launched in terms of the Public Administration Act (Cap. 595) by Legal Notice 445 of 2020 (S.L. 595.23). It took over the functions previously held by MEUSAC (discussed in the previous NIR2021) and began operating a Europe Directive information centre in Malta on May 2021. SEM hosts an EU-information centre – Europe Direct Valletta – supported by the European Commission to engage with citizens on EU-related topics at local and regional level, with the mission to provide EU citizens with information about the EU, referring them to specialised information services and signposting to other services and networks (<https://sem.gov.mt/initiative/europe-direct-valletta>).

- Are there specific regulations and/or practices concerning capacity building for public authorities performing functions relating to the environment (e.g. water management, forestry, fishery authorities)?

Each public authority and ministry also has its own public relations department.

- Are there specific training curricula for judges concerning environmental protection and issues addressed in the Convention?

There are no specific training curricula for judges concerning environmental protection and issues addressed in the Convention. However, it is the intention of the Judicial Studies Committee to include training on environmental matters in the future.

Paragraph 3: Environmental education and awareness raising

- How do *curricula* of lower-, medium- and higher-level education institutions address environmental and governance issues, in particular those addressed in the Convention? Are there any institutional arrangements that deal with this matter (e.g. memoranda of understanding between ministries of environment and education)?

The Sustainable Development Act (Cap. 521) acknowledges the need to “foster a higher level of knowledge and education in sustainable development across all strata of society”. Malta's commitment towards Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) has matured over the

years. Starting from limited initiatives, ESD developed progressively into a coordinated effort involving various stakeholders. Two major milestones in the development of national ESD were (i) the setting up of the Centre for Environmental Education and Research (CEER) that stepped-up research and resource development in ESD, and (ii) the inclusion of ESD as a cross-curricular theme in the National Curriculum Framework (NCF). Moreover, the need to set up a National Strategy for ESD (NSESD) was officially acknowledged by various local national documents. Consequently, an independent Board of Governors was appointed with the specific remit of planning and initiating the development of the NSESD. After a process of public consultation, a document highlighting 19 Policy Actions was compiled.

The Centre for Environmental Education and Research (CEER), at the University of Malta has become the main ESD agency in Malta. It offers a Master programme in Education for Sustainable Development and a Certificate in Environmental Education and Interpretation, supports various NGOs and communities in the development (and delivery) of ESD programmes and training of personnel.

- Are there awareness-raising campaigns implemented by the environmental administration?

Yes. ERA participates in a number of popular educational television programmes to effectively increase the public's awareness on various environment-related themes including biodiversity, air quality, water quality, natural heritage, waste and noise, as well as ERA related functions such as permitting, compliance, and enforcement. ERA also implements a number of EU-funded environmental projects and has implemented communication campaigns on a project-by-project basis. During the winter/spring months, ERA has also organised nature tours, as well as dedicated events e.g. Bat Nights.

A citizen science initiative still ongoing is that of the Malta Pollinator Monitoring Scheme (MPOMS), this was carried out in recent years and recurs annually. The program sees volunteers enrol in the program and monitor bees, butterflies and hoverflies on the field, and learn how to identify them with guidance from ERA officer and members from various educational institutions.

In 2023, ERA led a campaign focussing on proper waste separation. This campaign was launched after legislation came into effect making wastes separation mandatory for all. The campaign covered all media channels to maximise reach across the population while specific measures were also included to reach the foreign population residing on the islands such as the creation of a multilingual website and direct communications made possible through collaborations with other government entities. The campaign had a duration of 6 months but was further extended on some communication channels and resulted in reduction of 23% in mixed waste being collected when compared to the previous year. Other smaller scale campaigns focussing on protected Natura 2000 sites, single use plastics reduction and invasive alien species have also been implemented.

Saving Our Blue is another ongoing Marine Litter campaign (initiated in June 2019) within the Ministry for the Environment, Energy, and Public Cleanliness, aimed towards limiting the consumption of plastic objects which are harming marine life. 2025 will be the seventh consecutive year of this campaign, with the aim to further educate and encourage the public to stop littering, reduce waste generation and opt for alternative products to single-use items. The main aim is for the public to become proactive rather than reactive, by opting for alternative options to replace single-use plastic products. In addition, the Saving Our Blue campaign is promoting its aim through various, events, school visits, collaboration with various entities and also private companies and NGOs.

Whilst not directly related to environmental education, the Planning Authority has continued to organise a monthly heritage tour to effectively increase the public's awareness on knowing more about traditions, techniques used in construction, the origins of Maltese localities, and practices in urban planning. It also continued to participate and supports several educational television programmes to increase the public's awareness on the importance of heritage and architectural design, how to make use of the Planning Authority's online services and promoting various initiatives such as the development planning fund, and 'Irrestawra Darek'

scheme.

- Are there any relevant capacity-building activities aimed at *journalists* and, if so, which institutions or organizations implement them?

There are no relevant capacity-building activities aimed at journalists.

- Do environmental *non-governmental organizations* (NGOs) participate in environmental awareness raising? If so, how do they do this, and what support do they receive from the government to implement such activities?

Besides Government institutions, NGOs also participate in environmental education and awareness-raising campaigns, through a number of projects and initiatives such as training courses, educational talks, as well as dialogues with citizens, particularly with the youth, the organisation of guided tours in the protected areas that they manage and the organisation of nature and heritage walks around the Maltese Islands. In addition, NGOs have actively engaged in different clean-up activities.

*As indicated in the 2021 report, NGOs also work in schools, for example Nature Trust Malta, in collaboration with the Government of Malta, coordinates the EkoSkola programme, which encourages students to take an active role in the environmental management of their school. Additionally, Nature Trust also has a programme 'Young Reporters for the Environment' designed for secondary school pupils and teachers whereby groups must define and investigate a local environment issue. Furthermore, Birdlife Malta coordinates the 'Dinja Waħda' initiative, as well as the 'Lifelong Learning through Nature' project, which seek to promote environmental education. Birdlife Malta also raises environmental awareness through nation-wide campaigning on wildlife crime and awareness raising of Malta's seabirds Yelkouan Shearwater (*Puffinus yelkouan*), Scopoli's Shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*) and the European Storm Petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*).*

The NGO, Bicycle Advocacy Group, now Rota, collaborates with a number of schools and holds awareness-raising campaigns through talks with schoolchildren on mobility and safety, and also through supporting schoolchildren to travel to school by bicycle. This NGO also liaises with Education Officers of Physical Education, Personal Social and Career Development (PCSD), Social Studies and Primary Education to explore ways on how sustainable modes of transport can be discussed within the curriculum. A number of rides are organised in collaboration with Embassies, Local Councils and other NGOs, all helping to advocate for the need of varied modes of mobility. Rota also has a regular presence in the media, mainly through discussion programmes.

The NGO Moviment Graffiti works without any government funding and raises awareness on a number of environmental issues in tandem with residents who feel aggrieved and unheard by the planning process which favours those with a vested interest to build through the appointment of an absolute majority of the board that decides on planning and development applications by the two major political parties. Moviment Graffiti provides Maltese citizens with a means to engage in the planning process by simplifying the method of engagement and communication with authorities, explaining in simple terms, representing citizens in front of decision makers, and even instituting court cases in partnership. The method of simplified communication of the planning permit process developed by Moviment Graffiti, has seen record-breaking engagement, with submissions to the relevant authorities often surpassing the hundreds and many times numbering thousands – unheard of figures until recently.

*The NGO Din l-Art Helwa, has been raising awareness of the importance of the environment since 1965. It does this through keeping abreast on any developments which can impact the environment, submitting objections to any that will impact negatively and lobbying constructively for the continued improvement of the state of the environment. This voluntary organisation publishes a bi-annual magazine (*Vigilo*) with articles related to the environment and has published a number books and walking tours related to the environment in Malta.*

Din l-Art Helwa also co-manages the Majjistral Nature and History Park and organises numerous environment related activities there for school children and adults. The NGO claimed to not receive government support to carry out these activities.

As an NGO, FKNK, has made multiple contributions to environmental protection, including the Barn Owl Project, which has also received EU-level recognition; the Turtle Doves' Project; regular voluntary clean-ups at Mizieb and L-Ahrax tal-Mellieħa, and conservation work at these sites, including planting thousands of endemic trees and maintaining rubble walls; the establishment of a nursery at Razzett tal-Bagħal in Buskett, where endemic trees and shrub seedlings are grown and later distributed free of charge to the public; the production of children's colouring books, distributed to all state schools, as well as other educational materials and animated videos; regular school visits, where the Maltese Hunting Dog and Falconry are explained and promoted. Some of these projects are partly financed through strategic and EU funds.

Friends of the Earth Malta (FoEM) focuses on empowering communities through grassroots education and awareness initiatives that address pressing environmental concerns. Through its activities and events, FoEM helps youths and the wider public adopt sustainable and greener lifestyles, enhancing their understanding of environmental challenges and solutions.

FoEM's efforts are currently structured around four key campaign themes: Climate, Energy and Mobility; Food, Agriculture and Biodiversity; Zero Waste; and Comino.

Under these thematic areas, FoEM advocates for policy changes, collaborates with other NGO partners on projects, and encourages individuals to adopt more responsible behaviours. These campaigns also support the conservation of natural habitats, such as Comino, safeguarding it against unsustainable tourism pressures.

To reach a broad audience, Friends of the Earth Malta engages with children and young people in schools, colleges, and universities. Beyond educational institutions, FoEM participates in community events, markets, and festivals, setting up informal informational stands and workshops. These interactive setups allow people of all ages and backgrounds to learn about sustainable practices in a relaxed, accessible environment.

ERA and/or the Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Public Cleanliness also have management agreements with selected NGOs on the management of protected areas in line with the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations (S.L. 549.44). Such management agreements include measures/actions linked with communications, environmental awareness and public involvement, and are funded by the Government of Malta. Selected NGOs are also leading EU-funded projects co-funded by the Government, which also include various awareness raising activities.

Paragraph 4: Support for environmental NGOs

- What is the level of complexity of the existing procedures for NGO registration (e.g. registration by a court or an administrative authority, length of procedure, expenses involved, required documentation, need of legal assistance)?

NGOs, more accurately referred to as voluntary organisations (VOs) in Malta, are obliged to register under the Voluntary Organisations Act if the organisation satisfies the criteria under article 12B of the said Act. Registration brings with it the ability to exercise rights under the VO Act, as well as recognition under other Acts. In order to register, an organisation has to supply the following information/documentation: application form; statute/deed; resolution letter; written consent signed by all committee/Board members; annual accounts; annual report; and application fee (€40). The Commissioner for Voluntary Organisations must give a decision on an application within 3 months.

- Is there an established practice of including NGOs in environmental decision-making structures (committees, etc.)?

There is an established practice in Malta to include NGOs in environmental decision-making. The composition of the ERA Board, which makes all important environmental decisions for the authority, includes a person nominated by ENGOS. Furthermore, the PA Board includes,

inter alia, a member representing the interests of ENGOs, who shall be chosen from amongst a number of persons nominated by the said NGOs.

The Majjistral, Nature and History Park Management Board also includes representatives from three major local eNGOs, as required under the Establishment of the Majjistral, Nature and History Park Regulations (S.L. 549.48). This Board is responsible for developing and updating a management plan for the protected national park known as 'Majjistral Park' and also supervises the implementation of the management plan.

Representative from the NGOs is also appointed to sit on the Board of Fisheries established under article 5 of the Fisheries and Conservation Management Act (Cap. 425).

- How do any existing recognition and support measures address *local-level* and *grass-roots* (community) organizations?

As indicated in earlier responses, NGOs are obliged to register under the Voluntary Organisations Act if the organisation satisfies the criteria under article 12B of the said Act. Registration brings with it the ability to exercise rights under the VO Act, as well as recognition under other Acts. The system acts as both recognition and support measure even for local-level and community organisations.

Consultation regularly carried out by ERA with NGOs, including local-level and community organisations, enables voluntary organizations to contribute to policy consultation processes through submitting online feedback or attending consultation meetings.

- Does the government provide *financial support* to environmental NGOs?

The Government of Malta provides financial support to ENGOs.

Paragraph 7: Public participation in international environmental decision-making processes

- Is there a practice of including NGO members in *delegations* representing the State in international environmental negotiations or in any national-level discussion groups forming the official position for such negotiations?

There have been occasions, in which some environmental NGOs, which expressed interest in attending an international conference, have been included in the national delegation in order to facilitate the engagement of such entities. In particular, the Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Public Cleanliness facilitated the participation and engagement of youth organisation to attend the international Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC on Climate Change since 2019. In fact, the KNZ - Kunsill Nazzjonali taż-Żgħażaġh has been attending the UNFCCC Conference of Parties since 2021 (COP26).

- What measures have been undertaken by the Party to implement the *Guidelines on Public Participation in International Forums* adopted at the second meeting of the Parties?

The National Focal Point for the Convention disseminates information about the Convention and any recommendations adopted under it through its webportal (<https://era.org.mt/topic/aarhus-convention/>) and occasionally through its social media channels.

- Has there been *internal consultation* between the officials dealing with the Aarhus Convention and officials involved in other international forums in matters relating to the environment with regard to the implementation of the Guidelines?

In preparation for international environment meetings, there has been consultation between the officials dealing with the Aarhus Convention and officials involved in other international forums in matters relating to the environment with regard to the implementation of these Guidelines.

Paragraph 8: Prohibition of penalization for public participation

- Have any *libel, slander* or similar provisions of civil or criminal law been used in the context of environmental decision-making processes?
- Have there been any cases of NGOs being ordered to pay *damages* (of a private entity or a public authority) in connection with their public interest environmental protection activities or litigation (e.g. due to a delay in a procedure)?

With respect to the queries related to Paragraph 8, there was no case of NGOs being ordered to pay damages (of a private entity or a public authority) in connection with their public interest in environmental protection activities or litigation (e.g. due to a delay in a procedure) and no libel, slander or similar provisions of civil or criminal law were used in the context of environmental decision-making processes.

IV. Obstacles encountered in the implementation of article 3

*Describe any **obstacles encountered** in the implementation of any of the paragraphs of article 3 listed above.*

Answer:

During the consultation process, an NGO indicated that Voluntary Organisations (NGOs) require additional financial support by Government.

V. Further information on the practical application of the general provisions of article 3

*Provide further information on the **practical application of the general provisions of article 3.***

Answer:

N/A.

VI. Website addresses relevant to the implementation of article 3

Give relevant website addresses, if available:

<https://era.org.mt/era-topic-categories/information-participation-justice/>

<https://era.org.mt/legislation-policy/>

<https://legislation.mt/eli/cap/549/eng/pdf>

<https://www.gov.mt/mt/publicconsultation>

<https://sem.gov.mt/>

<http://www.pa.org.mt>

<https://legislation.mt/>

VII. Legislative, regulatory and other measures implementing the provisions on access to environmental information in article 4

List legislative, regulatory and other measures that implement the provisions on access to environmental information in article 4.

Explain how each paragraph of article 4 has been implemented. Describe the transposition of the relevant definitions in article 2 and the non-discrimination requirement in article 3, paragraph 9. Also, and in particular, describe:

- (a) With respect to **paragraph 1**, measures taken to ensure that:
 - (i) Any person may have access to information without having to state an interest;
 - (ii) Copies of the actual documentation containing or comprising the requested information are supplied;
 - (iii) The information is supplied in the form requested;
- (b) Measures taken to ensure that the time limits provided for in **paragraph 2** are respected;
- (c) With respect to **paragraphs 3 and 4**, measures taken to:
 - (i) Provide for exemptions from requests;
 - (ii) Ensure that the public interest test at the end of paragraph 4 is applied;
- (d) With respect to **paragraph 5**, measures taken to ensure that a public authority that does not hold the environmental information requested takes the necessary action;
- (e) With respect to **paragraph 6**, measures taken to ensure that the requirement to separate out and make available information is implemented;
- (f) With respect to **paragraph 7**, measures taken to ensure that refusals meet the time limits and the other requirements with respect to refusals;
- (g) With respect to **paragraph 8**, measures taken to ensure that the requirements on charging are met.

Answer:

Definitions are catered for in Regulation 2 of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39). Moreover, the Customer Care sections within the competent authorities were set up to implement the legal requirements of the said Regulations by providing an effective and efficient interface with interested parties, providing information requested within the timeframes allocated by the same Regulations. The principle of non-discrimination is provided for in Article 45 of the Constitution of Malta, which states that 'no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect'. Therefore, the national provisions on access to environmental information must be interpreted in terms of Article 45.

- (a) With respect to **paragraph 1**, measures taken to ensure that:
 - (i) Any person may have access to information without having to state an interest;

This requirement is catered for in Regulation 3 of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39).

- (ii) Copies of the actual documentation containing or comprising the requested information are supplied;

This requirement is catered for in Regulation 4 and 5 of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39).

- (iii) The information is supplied in the form requested;

This requirement is catered for in Regulation 6 of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39).

- (b) Measures taken to ensure that the time limits provided for in **paragraph 2** are respected;

The time limits provided for in paragraph 2 are catered for through the application of Regulations 4 and 5 of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39) which hold inter alia that, if the requested environmental information is available, the competent authority must provide it to the applicant within thirty days at the latest. In order to further ensure strict compliance with the time limits set out in the said Regulations, administrative measures and guidelines were drawn up and are being implemented through the relevant sections of the competent authority. These measures and guidelines may be accessed from the ERA website below: <https://era.org.mt/topic/aarhus-convention/>. In addition, requests for information received through the Environment and Resources Information System (ERIS) are monitored.

- (c) With respect to **paragraphs 3 and 4**, measures taken to:

- (i) Provide for exemptions from requests;

This requirement is catered for in Regulation 7 of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39).

- (ii) Ensure that the public interest test at the end of paragraph 4 is applied;

This requirement is catered for in Regulation 7(3) of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39).

In this regard, the technical Aarhus experts within ERA will, if necessary, review the reply to ensure that Aarhus principles are respected.

- (d) With respect to **paragraph 5**, measures taken to ensure that a public authority that does not hold the environmental information requested takes the necessary action;

This requirement is catered for in Regulation 5 of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39).

- (e) With respect to **paragraph 6**, measures taken to ensure that the requirement to separate out and make available information is implemented;

This requirement is catered for in Regulation 7(4) of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39).

In terms of practical measures, the redacting of certain information, where necessary and where possible, is often carried out manually by officers.

- (f) With respect to **paragraph 7**, measures taken to ensure that refusals meet the time limits and the other requirements with respect to refusals;

This requirement is catered for in Regulation 7(5) of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39).

- (g) With respect to **paragraph 8**, measures taken to ensure that the requirements on charging are met.

This requirement is catered for in Regulation 8 of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39).

Further guidance questions on specific aspects of implementation from: Guidance on Reporting Requirements ECE/MP.PP/WG.1/2007/L.4 20 February 2007

Paragraph 1, chapeau: Ensuring provision of information and other general issues

- Are public authorities required to *keep records* of information requests received and responses provided, including refusals? If so, is there a practice in place to periodically report on such activities?

Regulation 3(2) of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39) requires that the competent authority (ERA), keeps a record of all the requests for environmental information received. Although there is no legal obligation to keep a record of the responses and the refusals of requests, this has historically always been done by the authority. An online Customer Care information system was launched in May 2022 through which the public communicates its requests to the Authority. The requests are received, processed, monitored and recorded within this system.

- Is there a separate body that *oversees* matters of access to environmental information (e.g. a data protection ombudsperson or a commission on access to administrative documents)?

There is a separate body as provided for in S.L. 549.39, which oversees matters of access to environmental information, which is the Information and Data Protection Commissioner, whose office is set up through the Data Protection Act (Cap. 586) and the Freedom of Information Act (Cap. 496).

Paragraph 1 (a): The interest not having to be stated

- Is there a requirement or practice of requesting certain *basic data* from the applicant for administrative purposes (e.g. for budgetary purposes, record keeping, statistics)?
- Is there a mechanism in place to assist the original provider of information in identifying the applicants in cases of claims related to *misuse* of information?

While there is a practice of requesting certain basic data from the applicant requesting information, such requests are not obligatory for the applicant. Hence, if the original provider of information needs to identify the applicant in cases of claims related to misuse of information, this identification can only be made possible when the basic data was provided by the applicant.

Paragraph 2: Timeliness of information

- In addition to the specific deadline, is there a requirement to provide information *as soon as possible*?
- Are there separate deadlines for *refusals* to provide information or for other specific cases?

The deadlines for supplying information provided within the text of the Aarhus Convention are adhered to, irrespective of whether the information is to be supplied or a refusal to be made. In addition, information is always provided as soon as possible (Regulations 4 and 5 of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations [S.L.549.39]). On

average, the environment enquiry, and now the ERA Info system issues a reply to a client within 5-7 working days of receipt of request.

- What is the legal effect of a *failure to respond* to an information request?

If the competent authority fails to respond to the information request within the timeline stated by the Aarhus Convention, the applicant may resort to Regulations 11A and 12 of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39), which provide recourse both to the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal and the Information and Data Protection Commissioner. Article 11A, having due regard to the need for expeditiousness, obliges the Tribunal to hold its first hearing within six working days from receipt of the appeal.

If the applicant is still not satisfied with the result, recourse to the courts may be made. One may also make recourse to the Office of the Ombudsman and the Information and Data Protection Commissioner.

Paragraph 3 (a): Information not in the public authority's possession

- What are the procedure and practice for handling situations when the public authority does not hold the requested information but *should have it* pursuant to the relevant legislation?

Applicants submitting queries, or part queries that concern issues beyond the competent authority's remit, are notified accordingly. In these cases, the request is forwarded to the relevant Department/Authority responsible. If the competent authority does not possess the information that it is legally obliged to hold, the authority will attempt to locate or gather this information, or forward it to the authority that holds it, if any. Recourse to the Information and Data Protection Commissioner is available if the applicant is not satisfied with the information provided.

Paragraph 3 (b): Unreasonable or overly general requests

- Do public authorities have a responsibility to try to *clarify* with the applicant requesting the information any questions which appear unreasonable or too general?

Guidance on how to ask for information can be found on ERA's website, at the following address: <https://era.org.mt/topic/access-to-environmental-information/>.

When an enquirer makes a request for information that is unreasonable or too general, in line with Regulation 4(2) of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39), ERA requests additional information to clarify the requests, and provides the applicant with assistance if need be. When ERA receives a request that goes beyond the legal obligations it is set to honour, the applicant is advised accordingly, while their interest in the environment is acknowledged.

Paragraph 3 (c): Confidentiality of administration

- What mechanisms are in place to ensure free expression of *professional opinion* by the officials involved in internal communications or in preparing the relevant materials?

Mechanisms are in place to ensure the expression of professional opinion by the officials involved in internal communications or in preparing the relevant materials through Regulations 7 (1) (c), 7 (1) (d) and 7 (2) (a) of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39), in the form of reasons for refusal as follows respectively: 'the requested material in the course of completion or unfinished documents or data, provided that in this case, the competent authority shall state the name of the authority

preparing the material and the estimated time needed for completion' and 'the confidentiality of the proceedings of public authorities, where such confidentiality is provided for by law.'

Moreover, when interpreting whether any information is exempted from disclosure, regard should be had to Article 36 of the Freedom of Information Act (Cap.469): '36. (1) Subject to article 35 and to subarticles (2) and (3) hereof, a document is an exempt document if its disclosure under this Act would disclose matter in the nature of, or relating to, opinions, advice or recommendations obtained, prepared or recorded, or consultation or deliberation that has taken place, in the course of, or for the purposes of, the deliberative processes involved in the functions of the Government or another public authority.'

- Can materials that directly or indirectly serve as a *basis* for an administrative decision be considered confidential?

Materials that directly or indirectly serve as a basis for an administrative decision can be considered confidential as long as the materials in question fall under any of the provisions mentioned in the law. Here due consideration has to be given to Regulation 7(3) of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39) that the grounds for refusal mentioned in subregulations (1) and (2) shall be interpreted in a restrictive way taking into account for the particular case the public interest served by disclosure; and 7(4) - Environmental information held by or for public authorities which has been requested by an applicant shall be made available in part where it is possible to separate out any information falling within the scope of subregulation (1)(c) and (d) or subregulation (2) from the rest of the information requested.

Paragraph 4 (d): Commercial confidentiality

- Are *various categories* of confidentiality of commercial or industrial information defined by several laws (e.g. trade law, civil law, commercial law, business law, company law, competition law, banking law, insurance law), and are these definitions in harmony with each other and with the Convention?
- Does the original provider of information have to *justify* the existence of a potential adverse effect that a public release of information might have on a legitimate economic interest?

Various categories of confidentiality of commercial or industrial information are defined by several laws and these definitions are in harmony with each other and with the Aarhus Convention. Regulations 7(2) (d) of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39) provides the following provision in this respect: 'the confidentiality of commercial or industrial information where such confidentiality is provided for by national or community law to protect a legitimate economic interest including the public interest in maintaining statistical confidentiality and tax secrecy.' In addition, Regulation 7 (5) obliges the provider of information to 'state the reasons for the refusal'.

Paragraph 4 (f): Personal data

- How does the national legislation *define* personal data?

Personal data is defined under article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC, as: 'any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'); an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that

natural person'. This definition is applicable in Maltese legislation through article 3(2) of the Data Protection Act (Cap. 586).

- Can a legal person (entity) have personal data protection?

A legal person does not have a general right to data protection. Data protection as understood in the Data Protection Act (Cap. 586) is afforded only to natural persons. Commercially-sensitive data held by legal persons may, however, be protected through ordinary civil law. Legal persons are then obliged to protect personal data which they possess as per the provisions of Cap. 586.

Paragraph 4 (general)

- Does confidentiality of classified information *remain protected* after such information has been made public through other means?
- Does the national legislation envisage a strict classification of certain types of information as confidential, or is there a requirement to *balance the argument* for and against the disclosure individually in each case?

There is a requirement in national legislation to balance the argument for and against the disclosure of environmental information individually in each case.

The Freedom of Information Act (Cap. 496), Article 29(2) also specifies documents that are strictly confidential:

- a) a document that has been submitted to the Cabinet for its consideration or is proposed by a Minister to be so submitted, being a document that was brought into existence for the purpose of submission to the Cabinet;*
- b) an official record of the Cabinet;*
- c) a document that is a copy of all or part of, or contains an extract from, a document referred to in paragraph (a) or (b);*
- d) a document the disclosure of which would involve the disclosure of any deliberation or decision of the Cabinet, other than a document by which a decision of the Cabinet was published.*

This is subject to Article 29(3) which states that the document shall not remain confidential if, and in so far as, it contains factual information relating to a decision of the Cabinet that has been published.

Paragraph 5: Forwarding requests submitted to the wrong authority

- How are the deadlines referred to in article 4, paragraph 2, applied in cases where a public authority does not hold the information requested and forwards the request to another authority?

Applicants submitting queries, or part queries that concern issues beyond the competent authority's remit, are notified accordingly. In these cases, the request is forwarded to the relevant Department/Authority responsible, who in turn act expeditiously.

Paragraph 8: Charges

- Are charges for public information services regulated *uniformly* (e.g. in a published table of charges or fees)? If not, are there large differences between charges for information in different sectors?

- Is there a charge for supplying information? If yes, what is the cost or range of costs *per page* for having official documents copied?
- Is there a requirement and/or practice with regard to waiving or partially waiving the charges (e.g. by determining preferential rates for certain users or purposes)?
- Is there a differentiation between the limited charges for making and providing copies of information that is and/or is required to be in the possession of a public authority and any *additional services* (e.g. research, compilation of data not required by laws)?

With respect to the queries related to Paragraph 8, in accordance with regulation 8 of S.L. 549.39, access to any public registers or lists and examination on site of the information requested is free of charge. ERA may establish a charge for supplying other environmental information, but such charge must not exceed a reasonable amount. The regulation also states that where charges are made, ERA is to publish and make available to applicants a schedule of such charges as well as information on the circumstances in which a charge maybe levied or waived. In the reporting period in question, ERA has never charged a fee for any environmental information provided.

VIII. Obstacles encountered in the implementation of article 4

*Describe any **obstacles encountered** in the implementation of any of the paragraphs of article 4.*

Answer:

A nationwide government initiative (servizz.gov.mt) was set to address access to information across government. The [servizz.gov](http://servizz.gov.mt) office is responsible for receiving requests for information, complaints and suggestions and for offering a reply in a timely, courteous and efficient manner.

IX. Further information on the practical application of the provisions of article 4

*Provide further information on the **practical application of the provisions on access to information in article 4**, e.g., are there any statistics available on the number of requests made, the number of refusals and the reasons for such refusals?*

Answer:

Through ERIS, records of all queries received are kept. In 2021, 3,375 queries were received, while in 2022, the amount declined to 2,733. In 2023, queries increased to 3,736 and increased yet again in 2024 to a total of 4,012. All cases were duly processed, either by providing the information requested, or by following up on the matter as necessary, or by relaying alternative contacts for the holders of the information. In addition, weekly, monthly and annual reports are issued internally to monitor and control performance.

X. Website addresses relevant to the implementation of article 4

Give relevant website addresses, if available:

<https://era.org.mt/>

<https://era.org.mt/topic/access-to-environmental-information/>

<https://era.org.mt/topics/>

<https://era.org.mt/citizen-science/>

<https://cc-eris.eraportal.org.mt/submit-case>

<https://era.org.mt/news/>

<https://meps.eraportal.org.mt/>

<https://era.org.mt/#e-Tools>

<https://era.org.mt/legislation-policy/>

XI. Legislative, regulatory and other measures implementing the provisions on the collection and dissemination of environmental information in article 5

List legislative, regulatory and other measures that implement the provisions on the collection and dissemination of environmental information in article 5.

Explain how each paragraph of article 5 has been implemented. Describe the transposition of the relevant definitions in article 2 and the non-discrimination requirement in article 3, paragraph 9. Also, and in particular, describe:

- (a) With respect to **paragraph 1**, measures taken to ensure that:
 - (i) Public authorities possess and update environmental information;
 - (ii) There is an adequate flow of information to public authorities;
 - (iii) In emergencies, appropriate information is disseminated immediately and without delay;
- (b) With respect to **paragraph 2**, measures taken to ensure that the way in which public authorities make environmental information available to the public is transparent and that environmental information is effectively accessible;
- (c) With respect to **paragraph 3**, measures taken to ensure that environmental information progressively becomes available in electronic databases which are easily accessible to the public through public telecommunications networks;
- (d) With respect to **paragraph 4**, measures taken to publish and disseminate national reports on the state of the environment;
- (e) Measures taken to disseminate the information referred to in **paragraph 5**;

(f) With respect to **paragraph 6**, measures taken to encourage operators whose activities have a significant impact on the environment to inform the public regularly of the environmental impact of their activities and products;

(g) Measures taken to publish and provide information as required in **paragraph 7**;

(h) With respect to **paragraph 8**, measures taken to develop mechanisms with a view to ensuring that sufficient product information is made available to the public;

(i) With respect to **paragraph 9**, measures taken to establish a nationwide system of pollution inventories or registers.

Answer:

The principle of non-discrimination is provided for in Article 45 of the Constitution of Malta, which states that 'no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect'. Therefore, the national provisions on collection and dissemination of environmental information must be interpreted in terms of Article 45.

(a) With respect to **paragraph 1**, measures taken to ensure that:

(i) Public authorities possess and update environmental information;

This requirement is catered for in Regulation 9 of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39).

(ii) There is an adequate flow of information to public authorities;

This requirement is catered for in Regulation 9 of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39).

(iii) In emergencies, appropriate information is disseminated immediately and without delay;

This requirement is catered for in Regulation 10(3) of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39).

(b) With respect to **paragraph 2**, measures taken to ensure that the way in which public authorities make environmental information available to the public is transparent and that environmental information is effectively accessible;

This requirement is catered for in Regulation 10 of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39).

(c) With respect to **paragraph 3**, measures taken to ensure that environmental information progressively becomes available in electronic databases which are easily accessible to the public through public telecommunications networks;

This requirement is catered for in Regulation 10(1) and 10(2) of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39).

(d) With respect to **paragraph 4**, measures taken to publish and disseminate national reports on the state of the environment;

This requirement is catered for in Article 57(3) of the Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549).

- (e) Measures taken to disseminate the information referred to in **paragraph 5**;

This requirement is catered for in Regulation 10(2) of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39).

- (f) With respect to **paragraph 6**, measures taken to encourage operators whose activities have a significant impact on the environment to inform the public regularly of the environmental impact of their activities and products;

For certain operations (such as those falling under the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations), the operator has an obligation to disseminate information to the public relating to its activities. Furthermore, the applications for certain permits (such as IPPC sites) would include an identification of the impacts of such activity and are made available online. In certain cases, actions were also taken to engage a monitoring committee to review the implementation of the environmental permit in conjunction with the operator, Local Council and ENGOs. In such cases, the local council representative is in a position to inform the public concerned about relevant issues discussed during such meetings.

ERA also encourages the use of an Environment Management System, which in some cases (such as with the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme - EMAS) requires the dissemination of information on an organisation's environmental performance to the public.

- (g) Measures taken to publish and provide information as required in **paragraph 7**

This requirement is catered for by Articles 45 and 51 of the Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549), in related to the development of the National Strategy for the Environment (NSE) and subsidiary plans and policies respectively. For example, in relation to the NSE, a "[Recognizing Malta's Environmental Challenges Paper](#)" was issued to summarise the key environmental issues to be addressed by the NSE. Moreover, in relation to subsidiary plans and policies, the matters intended to be taken into consideration in the plan or policy are made known to the public prior to the publishing an actual draft, through what is known as the "Intent and Objectives" consultation. Furthermore, the introductory sections of such policies generally include relevant facts and analyses relevant to the policy. In addition, public consultation submissions and responses reports are published together with the final policy once these are finalised and adopted.

- (h) With respect to **paragraph 8**, measures taken to develop mechanisms with a view to ensuring that sufficient product information is made available to the public;

In Malta, the Malta Competition and Consumer Affairs Authority (MCCAA) has been designated by the European Commission as the Competent Body that assesses applications and awards the EU Eco-label to products and services that meet the criteria set for them. It is the first contact point for interested parties to learn more about the Eco-label scheme, submit an application or ask any questions about the application process or the scheme in general.

- (i) With respect to **paragraph 9**, measures taken to establish a nationwide system of pollution inventories or registers.

Pollution inventories or registers are a requirement under the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Reporting Obligations Regulations (S.L. 549.47).

Further guidance questions on specific aspects of implementation from: Guidance on Reporting Requirements ECE/MP.PP/WG.1/2007/L.4 20 February 2007

Paragraph 1 (a) and (b): Existence and quality of environmental data

- Is there an institutionalized system of *data transfer* between the authorities of several branches of administration? If yes, what are the main features of the system (e.g. is environmental data provided free of charge within the system)?

The main practice for the exchange on information between authorities is through the establishment of memoranda of understanding between the interested entities. Having said so, systems are improving also thanks to initiatives taken by various government entities thanks to EU funds to invest in establishing portals that facilitate the exchange of information. Of particular interest are the Malta Environment Platform & Services (MEPS), SIntegraM Portal and the [Malta Data Portal](#).

The [MEPS](#) is a shared environmental information platform developed by the Environment & Resources Authority to provide the public with the latest environmental spatial data. The MEPS presents and visualises complex data in a user-friendly manner, providing users with better access to high quality environmental information. It aims at facilitating and empowering citizens, businesses, academia, policy makers and NGOs to take conscious decisions and instigate changes when equipped with credible, regular and timely information about the state of the environment. The platform includes several functions to facilitate the experience of users, such as search functions, measurement tools, drawing tools, the function to switch between viewing the map in the traditional basemap or orthophoto imagery as well as a tool to select the preferred scale of the map.

The SIntegraM Project aims at ensuring that the underlying infrastructure and capacity is available in order to deliver information and analysis as per national, EU and other international requirements. It ensures that data are gathered once and used by many, and that government does not create multiple information structures which result in redundancy and silo-hoarding effects.

The Malta Open Data Portal will serve as a one-stop shop for viewing, downloading and online usage of data which is classified and has all the requirements of the Open Data definition. Open-data services and functionality will be made available for free to the public. In this respect, ERA provides access to the inventory of environmental registers, access to permits and assessment information through its ERA, ERIS and MEPS portals.

- Do various levels and kinds of environmental and sectoral authorities operate *parallel* data-processing systems? If so, are there any measures to make the information flow more effective and harmonize the data (e.g. linking several databases together, using standard definitions or operator codes)?

A number of authorities operate parallel data-processing systems in relation to the various dossiers, however where there is need for harmonisation or combination of datasets, particularly in view of reporting obligations, instruments such as MoUs and data specifications are drawn up. Having said so, the Malta Spatial Data Infrastructure as well as the latest SIntegraM portal aim for a more effective information flow, whereby data is made available in a consistent format.

- Are there mechanisms in place to ensure or control the *quality* (accuracy, categorization, comparability and timeliness) of environmental data included in the databases?

The main mechanism in place to ensure the quality of environmental data is for competent authorities to comply with specific rules and requirements for data harmonisation set out in various Union legislation; for example, the specifications emanating under the INSPIRE Directive and its implementing Regulations.

- Is certain information provided in *real-time* mode (e.g. information on air quality in larger cities)?

ERA's website provides real time data on air quality (<https://era.org.mt/topic/real-time-air-quality-network/>), which is also continuously reported to the European Environment Agency as Up-to-Date data in line with the Ambient Air Quality Directive and on ionising radiation (<https://era.org.mt/topic/ionising-radiation-monitoring-stations/>), which is also supplied to the European Radiological Data Exchange Platform ([EURDEP](https://eurdep.org/)).

The website of the Environmental Health Directorate within the Superintendence of Public Health provides updated data on bathing water quality (<https://environmentalhealth.gov.mt/en/ehs/wrau/bathing-water-programme/>)

Paragraph 1 (c): Environmental emergency information

- How is communication of information to the public covered under the *emergency planning* legislation? Are there measures in place to coordinate emergency information dissemination efforts of the participating authorities?

Provision of emergency environmental information to the public is regulated by the Civil Protection Act (Cap. 411). Article 4 thereof lays down that the functions of the Civil Protection Department (CPD) shall be to prepare contingency plans to respond to a disaster as well as to natural, industrial and other emergencies that may occur. These contingency plans include the provision of information to the public. The same Act makes it incumbent on the CPD to promote public awareness of civil protection issues.

- Do *polluters* have an obligation to directly inform the public in emergencies?

Installations that store fuel/chemicals that are within the Seveso Regulation range have an obligation to inform the local population and issue information to the public. This is part of the Seveso-III Directive. Facilities falling outside the scope of the SEVESO Directive, are not requested to inform the public of any emergencies which may occur within the facility as part of the environmental permit conditions. Nonetheless, notification to the Authority within 24 hours is required in relation to emergencies (including spills and fires), determination of emissions which exceed limits stipulated within the permit, any emissions which may cause significant pollution and the malfunction of any equipment or plant failure which could potentially cause significant pollution. Depending on nature of the incident, immediate notification to the Civil Protection Department and neighbouring areas may be required.

- Is there a legal requirement and/or practice to disseminate *post-emergency* information (e.g. information about responsible parties, causes of the emergency, measures taken to prevent future accidents)?

The CPD declares that an emergency is over, as part of Cap. 411 obligations. Once an emergency is over, the CPD hands over to the Malta Police Force and any emerging court enquiry may determine the cause and necessary action to be taken but this will not necessarily mean that it will be divulged to the public, as it is the court which decides - though in general all final court judgements are available to be viewed by the public.

With regards to maritime pollution incidents from vessels, the Authority for Transport in Malta is the competent authority in Malta and coordinates the necessary information that may be released to the public regarding the incident. This is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the National Marine Pollution Contingency Plan, the relevant Cabinet Decisions and with the statutory duties and powers of the Authority. The Authority for Transport in Malta also has a [webpage](#) with information concerning Places of Refuge,

Emergency Response to Maritime-Related Incidents, Malta's preparedness to respond to a maritime incident and provision of Port Reception Facilities.

Paragraph 2: Information on the type and scope of the available environmental information and practical arrangements for information dissemination

- Is there an environmental *meta-database* (e.g. a catalogue of environmental data sources)?

The Malta Spatial Data Infrastructure (MSDI) [<https://msdi.data.gov.mt/>] makes it possible to search for spatial data sets and spatial data services on the environment or related to environmental matters on the basis of the content of the correspondence metadata, displaying also the content of the metadata. The Malta Data Portal [<https://portal.data.gov.mt/>] is a similar platform with a wider scope, including also a catalogue on environmental data sources. Lastly, worth mentioning is also the SIntegraM Portal, which similar to the Open Data Portal goes beyond environmental matters. SIntegraM introduced the concept of free exchange of data, particularly critical base datasets and cost-sharing across governmental entities through a secure structure. It aims to bring about a mentality shift where all information is provided free to all government entities.

At a national level, the Malta GeoHub (<https://geohub.gov.mt/>) has been designed to foster value added socio-economic growth using the power of geospatial information. It provides a central portal within the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) to search for and view authoritative geospatial information to improve sharing and collaboration across Government and with business, academia and the Maltese citizens. The aim of the hub is to enable users to discover, access, and utilise geographic information efficiently and generate economic activity and increased productivity. It aims to facilitate data accessibility to enhance data driven decision making processes. Being a single digital geospatial platform across Government, it is considered important for storing and accessing geospatial data, whilst ensuring quality and the peace of mind that users are working with accurate and the latest available geospatial data. It promotes collaboration amongst different stakeholders, where users can share, exchange, and create data layers for geospatial data analysis whilst at the same time reducing time and effort to search for and acquire geospatial data, acting as a one stop shop for data visualisation, analysis, and modelling. Stakeholders involved in this initiative include government departments and official appointed bodies, academic institutions, private research companies and other industry players involved in Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

Paragraph 5: Dissemination of information: strategic and normative materials

- Are environmental laws, strategies, policies, international agreements and the like, as well as information about their implementation, *widely and easily* accessible for the public?

Environmental laws, strategies, policies, international agreements and the like, as well as information about their implementation, are widely and easily accessible for the public through ERA's website: <https://era.org.mt/>. This web-based information is also supplemented with published material on specific dossiers, such as biodiversity, air monitoring arrangements, etc.

Various other public authorities in Malta whose functions relate to or may affect the environment, also publish relevant and useful information on their webpages. For example:

- Transport Malta (TM): <https://www.transport.gov.mt/> - Website holds information and material, including applicable legislation, on land, maritime and air transport;
- Climate Action Authority (CAA): <https://www.climateaction.gov.mt/>: provides information on the status of greenhouse gas emissions, relevant regulations, and details on carbon mechanisms such as the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) and the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). The website also includes links to all published reports.

- Energy and Water Agency (EWA): <https://www.energywateragency.gov.mt/> - website is user-friendly and provides information and data on energy and water in Malta, tips on how to save water and electricity, and projects being undertaken by the agency.

At a national level, all consultations for ministries, departments and entities are published in a centralised public consultation portal, which covers both legislative and non-legislative matters, including policies, plans, programmes, strategies, laws, environmental permits, and EIAs (<https://www.gov.mt/en/publicconsultation/Pages/default.aspx>).

Paragraph 6: Encouraging operators to actively disseminate information

- Are there any measures of the kind referred to in this paragraph that have been specially designed for *small and medium-size enterprises*?

Reporting obligations are embedded within environmental permits issued by ERA, covering both installations regulated under the Industrial Emissions (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations (S.L. 549.77) and those falling outside the scope of these Regulations, such as small and medium enterprises. In line with the requirements under such permits, operators are obliged to submit Annual Environmental Reports (AERs) to the Authority, which are made publicly available upon request in accordance with the principles of the Aarhus Convention.

AERs are not solely associated with larger installations governed by the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED), but this obligation also applies to all permitted activities under ERA's regulatory framework. For major projects and IPPC facilities falling under the IED, permit conditions often include specific requirements to disclose environmental data, reflecting not only compliance obligations but also a broader commitment to transparency.

As a matter of best practice and in line with strategic environmental governance, operators, particularly those of larger or higher-risk sites, are encouraged to proactively engage with relevant public bodies and interested stakeholders. This can take the form of discussions with Local Councils and informally through committee meetings that are held between certain operators, ERA as well as other interested parties such as ENGOs. This approach not only supports the dissemination of environmental information in a structured and transparent manner but also caters for more informed and participatory decision-making processes, thereby strengthening compliance.

Paragraph 7: Dissemination of information: facts, analyses, explanatory materials and information on the performance of public functions relating to the environment

- What kinds of environmental facts, analyses and explanatory materials are being published?

As part of its commitment towards regular publication and dissemination of environmental information in a form that is easily accessible and user-friendly, Malta publishes different types of environmental information, analyses, and explanatory materials.

The Environment and Resources Authority supports many digital tools giving the public access to environmental information through:

- (a) a MEPS Geoportal – a platform of spatial environmental information;
- (b) an air quality index – providing real-time information on air quality in Malta;
- (c) an Environmental Resources Information System (ERIS) – a platform through which the public can apply for environmental permits or submit a complaint, and monitor and manage their application;
- (d) eWASP – a platform that manages waste shipment applications; and

- (e) *Interactive Maps – a tool that uses visual data, audio, photos, and videos to enhance public understanding and appreciation of Malta’s environment.*

*Furthermore, the Environment and Resources Authority regularly consults the public through consultations on different environmental policies, plans, and environmental assessments, and access to relevant information is available through a public consultation portal available on ERA website. The public are also encouraged to participate in citizen science initiatives that monitor different activities such as the ongoing Marine & Beach Litter Sightings, Marine and Beach Clean-Ups, Species Observation Survey, Malta Pollinator Monitoring Scheme, Survey for the monitoring of *Apis florea*, and the EASIN-reporting sightings of Invasive Alien species and the completed Fair with Air initiative.*

The Environment and Resources Authority also coordinates the regular collection of environmental information that supports the publication of a State of the Environment Report that addresses the key thematic areas of Ambient Quality, Biodiversity, Marine Waters, Fresh Water, Waste and Resources, Land and Coast, Climate Change, and Enabling Environmental Change. Key findings of the reports are also published in a summary report. The legal obligation to publish regular State of the Environment Reports arises from the Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549). These reports inform policy makers, opinion leaders and members of the public on environmental trends, while having access to more long-term, detailed information and analysis in the State of the Environment Reports (<https://era.org.mt/era-topic-categories/state-of-the-environment/>).

The State of the Environment Report cycle also informs the development of the National Strategy for the Environment (NSE) and subsidiary plans and policies respectively, as established in articles 45 and 51 of the Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549). For example, in relation to the NSE, a “[Recognizing Malta’s Environmental Challenges Paper](#)” was issued to summarise the key environmental issues to be addressed by the NSE. Moreover, in relation to subsidiary plans and policies, the matters intended to be taken into consideration in the plan or policy are made known to the public prior to the publishing an actual draft, through what is known as the “Intent and Objectives” consultation. Furthermore, the introductory sections of such policies generally include relevant facts and analyses relevant to the policy. In addition, public consultation submissions and responses reports are published together with the final policy once these are finalised and adopted.

The competent authority periodically publishes communication, education and public awareness material which is used during events such as exhibitions and festivals (including the annual events ‘Greenfest’ and ‘Science in the City’) and are actively disseminated in schools and to NGOs. Officers also take part in radio and TV programmes to disseminate environmental information. The Authority also supports companies/entities which host environmental related events such as clean ups and conferences to further increase awareness on the environment and related matters of the Authority itself. Information on environment topics is also available online on the ERA website (<https://era.org.mt/topics/>) and through various printed publications such as the ‘Guidelines on works involving trees’, ‘Protected & Alien trees in Malta – An identification guide’ and various leaflets related to environmental information and topical information related to ongoing campaigns such as the mandatory waste separation campaign.

In 2019, a software was developed, and is still in operation, containing interactive information about the sources of air pollution, how air quality is monitored in Malta, the health effects of air pollution, and what actions can be taken by citizens to reduce their contribution to air pollution. This was converted into an educational application intended for children to be used in primary schools. The application also contains two games.

PA and other public bodies are also engaged in the use of social media to disseminate and interact with the public on a wider scale. ERA set up social media accounts on all major platforms and is continually building in terms of followership.

Other public authorities also publish information relating to environmental issues. E.g. MAFA has made the [National Agricultural Policy for the Maltese Islands](#) (2018 – 2028), available online, which is very informative.

The Transport Malta [publishes](#) and disseminates a number of documents and notices which may relate to the environment (namely, Merchant Shipping Notices, Port Notices and Notices to Mariners).

The Climate Action Authority's website provides information on climate change, the European Union's Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), and the relevant international, EU, and national legislation. During the reporting period, the Authority also began developing an interactive online platform to enhance the dissemination of data on estimated historical greenhouse gas emissions from sources and removals by sinks resulting from human activities. In addition, links to reports submitted to the EU and the UNFCCC—such as the National Inventory Report, Biennial Transparency Report, Policies and Measures Report, and the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP)—are also available on the website.

Paragraph 8: Product information

- Is there a legal requirement and/or practice of *public participation* in awarding or monitoring the use of eco-labels?

As noted above, the MCCA is a public entity established by the Malta Competition and Consumer Affairs Authority Act (Cap. 510) as the competent body for the EU Eco-Label Scheme in Malta (Article 22(c)).

Paragraph 9: Pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs)

- Please describe briefly your progress towards ratification of the *Kiev Protocol*.
- If a PRTR system is already in place, what are its *outstanding features* (unique to the given Party, elements additional to those of the Protocol or the EC Regulation)?

Malta became a Party to the *Kyiv Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer* on 20 May 2016. Malta's PRTR system as per the obligations of Regulation (EC) No 166/2006, with which it is in line, is implemented through the *European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Reporting Obligations Regulations (S.L. 549.47)* in relation to penalties, timeframes for reporting and reporting format as well as the template for the reporting of pollutant release and transfer data by installations to the competent authority.

- Have the PRTR reporting obligations been *harmonized* with the other existing environmental and related reporting obligations (e.g. CO₂ reporting, chemical safety, accident prevention) to reduce parallel reporting?

The reporting obligations under Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 were harmonized with the requirements of Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) when sites falling under the former also fall under the latter. Normally, IPPC permits contain a condition for submission of the report of pollutant release and transfer data as part of the Annual Environmental Report required by the permit. The PRTR system is also being included in the environmental permitting system where this is applicable as environmental permitting is being further implemented. PRTR reporting is also being linked administratively with monitoring programmes, for example for aquaculture operations.

XII. Obstacles encountered in the implementation of article 5

Describe any *obstacles encountered* in the implementation of any of the paragraphs of article 5.

Answer:

N/A

XIII. Further information on the practical application of the provisions of article 5

Provide further information on the practical application of the provisions on the collection and dissemination of environmental information in article 5, e.g., are there any statistics available on the information published?

Answer:

In terms of communications, ERA now has a dedicated PR/communication office which deals with various matters to help support and publicise works being carried out within the entity.

Throughout the year ERA typically produces a host of material such as videos, designed materials and public documents. This work is further increased when a campaign is being implemented and materials are also jointly devolved with media houses to maximise reach. A clear example of such campaign works is the 2023 mandatory waste campaign which ran for over half a year and involved communications through the majority of media channels, both traditional and digital. It also saw an intensive use of local content creators to further broadcast the message. This work was worthwhile as a reduction of 23% was noted in the black bag thus making the campaign a success.

In addition to the campaign-related communications, the material ERA develops is also used for general communication and awareness throughout the year with approximately 10 videos being produced by ERA each year with additional presence on TV that totals around 3 times per month. From the publication side, ERA is present in printed adverts each month with additional stories and content being posted by separate media houses online.

On the ground, ERA is also in process of changing out old information signs with over 100 signs being replaced and installed since the process started.

In addition to all of this ERA keep in constant communications with press with over 50 queries and requests being dealt with annually.

XIV. Website addresses relevant to the implementation of article 5

Give relevant website addresses, if available:

<https://era.org.mt/>

<https://era.org.mt/topic/access-to-environmental-information/>

<https://era.org.mt/topics/>

<https://era.org.mt/citizen-science/>

<https://cc-eris.eraportal.org.mt/submit-case>

<https://era.org.mt/news/>

<https://meps.eraportal.org.mt/>

<https://era.org.mt/#e-Tools>

<https://era.org.mt/legislation-policy/>

<https://www.gov.mt/en/Government/DOI/Government%20Gazette/pa/>

<https://agriculture.gov.mt/>

<https://www.transport.gov.mt/>

<https://www.energywateragency.gov.mt/>

<https://www.climateaction.gov.mt>

XV. Legislative, regulatory and other measures implementing the provisions on public participation in decisions on specific activities in article 6

List legislative, regulatory and other measures that implement the provisions on public participation in decisions on specific activities in article 6.

Explain how each paragraph of article 6 has been implemented. Describe the transposition of the relevant definitions in article 2 and the non-discrimination requirement in article 3, paragraph 9. Also, and in particular, describe:

- (a) With respect to **paragraph 1**, measures taken to ensure that:
 - (i) The provisions of article 6 are applied with respect to decisions on whether to permit proposed activities listed in annex I to the Convention;
 - (ii) The provisions of article 6 are applied to decisions on proposed activities not listed in annex I which may have a significant effect on the environment;
- (b) Measures taken to ensure that the public concerned is informed early in any environmental decision-making procedure, and in an adequate, timely and effective manner, of the matters referred to in **paragraph 2**;
- (c) Measures taken to ensure that the time frames of the public participation procedures respect the requirements of **paragraph 3**;
- (d) With respect to **paragraph 4**, measures taken to ensure that there is early public participation;
- (e) With respect to **paragraph 5**, measures taken to encourage prospective applicants to identify the public concerned, to enter into discussions, and to provide information regarding the objectives of their application before applying for a permit;
- (f) With respect to **paragraph 6**, measures taken to ensure that:
 - (i) The competent public authorities give the public concerned all information relevant to the decision-making referred to in article 6 that is available at the time of the public participation procedure;
 - (ii) In particular, the competent authorities give to the public concerned the information listed in this paragraph;
- (g) With respect to **paragraph 7**, measures taken to ensure that procedures for public participation allow the public to submit comments, information, analyses or opinions that it considers relevant to the proposed activity;
- (h) With respect to **paragraph 8**, measures taken to ensure that in a decision due account is taken of the outcome of the public participation;
- (i) With respect to **paragraph 9**, measures taken to ensure that the public is promptly informed of a decision in accordance with the appropriate procedures;
- (j) With respect to **paragraph 10**, measures taken to ensure that when a public authority reconsiders or updates the operating conditions for an activity referred to in paragraph 1, the provisions of paragraphs 2 to 9 are applied, making the necessary changes, and where appropriate;

(k) With respect to **paragraph 11**, measures taken to apply the provisions of article 6 to decisions on whether to permit the deliberate release of genetically modified organisms into the environment.

Answer:

The principle of non-discrimination is provided for in Article 45 of the Constitution of Malta, which states that ‘no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect’. Therefore, the national provisions on public participation in decisions on specific activities must be interpreted in terms of Article 45.

- (a) With respect to **paragraph 1**, measures taken to ensure that:
- (i) The provisions of article 6 are applied with respect to decisions on whether to permit proposed activities listed in annex I to the Convention;
 - (ii) The provisions of article 6 are applied to decisions on proposed activities not listed in annex I which may have a significant effect on the environment;

With respect to The Industrial Emissions (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations (S.L. 549.77) provides for public participation with regards to the permitting of installations falling within scope of these Regulations, both during the processing of application and the final decision-making process. With regard to other environmental permits, specific stakeholder consultations may be carried out in certain cases depending on the envisaged impacts. The Authority has also worked on the formulation of new legislation in relation to environmental permitting which is aimed at streamlining the procedure for determination of such applications and consolidating permitting requirements. These regulations will also provide for more public participation in decision making and access to justice by specifying the consultation process required with stakeholders and the public thereby better implementing the principles of the Aarhus Convention. The draft Regulations were issued for public consultation from the 21st February 2024 until the 17th April 2024. Targeted stakeholder meetings were also organised by ERA during the same period to ensure effective outreach.

In addition, the Development Planning Act (Cap. 552) provides for public participation in decision-making for any development irrespective of whether it requires an environmental impact assessment (EIA) or otherwise. In particular the Development Planning (Procedure for Applications and their Determination) Regulations (S.L. 552.13) provide more detailed provisions regarding public participation inter alia (see Article 71 (6) in the DPA and Regulation 11 and Regulation 13 (4)(b) in S.L. 552.13.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (EIA Regulations) (S.L. 549.46) also call for public participation as explained below.

Therefore, the provisions of article 6 are applied both to decisions on activities that fall within annex I and those that do not.

- (b) Measures taken to ensure that the public concerned is informed, early in an environmental decision-making procedure, and in an adequate, timely and effective manner, of the matters referred to in **paragraph 2**;

These requirements are provided for in the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations (S.L. 549.77), whereby Regulation 18 states that ERA must ensure that the public concerned are given early and effective opportunities to participate – more details are then provided in Schedule 4 of the same Regulations.

With respect to applications for development permission, the Development Planning (Procedure for Applications and their Determination) Regulations (S.L. 552.13) obliges the

Executive Chairperson (established under the Development Planning Act [Cap. 552]) to ensure that information about the applications are available online, and on the actual site, at an early stage in order to allow for members of the public to make representations.

With respect to EIA, public consultation is carried out during scoping (i.e., formulation of the terms of reference for the EIA) and the EIA review stage (Regulations 16, 19, 20). Public consultation during the scoping stage is issued through a notification published on the ERA's website (EIA Portal) informing the public that a proposal is subject to an EIA, also inviting the public to submit issues to be included in the EIA terms of reference within 30 days from the issue of such notification. Such notifications include the details of the proposal including a Project Description Statement (PDS) as requested in the EIA Regulations (S.L. 549.46). One or more scoping meetings may be held with the Local Council, NGOs and entities of Government. Once the EIA Report is received, it is issued for public consultation for 30 days. The public is notified through an advert in the press as well as on the ERA webpage (EIA Portal). For Category I projects, and other projects not listed in Category I as the Authority deems fit, a public hearing is convened in the locality where the development is being proposed. The public is once again notified through adverts in the press as well as through a notification on the ERA website (EIA Portal). For a public meeting, the public is notified at least 15 days before the meeting. Further comments by the public can be submitted up to 7 days following the public meeting. All information relevant to the EIA and the decision-making is made available to the public.

- (c) Measures taken to ensure that the time frames of the public participation procedures respect the requirements of **paragraph 3**;

Time limits for public participation are specified in the relevant legal instruments as listed below and there is a practice to authorise an extension of the consultation period if reasonable.

The Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations (S.L. 549.77) provide for a 30 day or (15 day in cases of minor changes to an application or similar decisions) time frame.

The Development Planning (Procedure for Applications and their Determination) Regulations (S.L. 552.13) provide for a 15 day time frame in the case of summary procedures, i.e. specific types of development applications falling within the provisions of Schedule 2 therein; and a 30 day time frame for all other cases (including those which required an EIA) – though such periods may be shortened to seven days in urgent cases.

The EIA Regulations (S.L. 549.46) provide for the opportunity for the public to make comments during the 30 days' public consultation on terms of reference for the environmental impact assessment (scoping), during the public consultation on the EIA report (of not less than 30 calendar days), prior to the public hearing (see above), during the hearing itself, and up to seven days after.

- (d) With respect to **paragraph 4**, measures taken to ensure that there is early public participation;

See answers provided above.

- (e) With respect to **paragraph 5**, measures taken to encourage prospective applicants to identify the public concerned, to enter into discussions, and to provide information regarding the objectives of their application before applying for a permit;

As per the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations (S.L. 549.77) Schedule 4, the public consultation process shall be initiated through a notice in at least one local newspaper and on ERA's website, and ERA may also require the operator to organise one or more public meetings as part of the public consultation process. In addition, supplementary procedural

measures include matters such as the identification of relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, for the majority of applications, the public is also invited to participate in the decision-making process. Such public meetings are also advertised on the local newspapers and the Authority's website.

A list of development consent applications received by the Planning Authority is found on the Department of Information's website. A link is also provided on the Planning Authority's website. Applications are also advertised by means of a notice affixed on site; in the case of major applications, as listed in Schedule 1 of S.L. 552.13 the applicant may also be requested to place additional adverts in local newspapers and to hold consultations in relation to such applications.

In addition, as per Regulation 2 of the EIA Regulations (S.L. 549.46), a definition of the 'public concerned' is provided in order to guide prospective applicants to identify such stakeholders and initiate discussions at an early stage.

- (f) With respect to **paragraph 6**, measures taken to ensure that:
 - (i) The competent public authorities give the public concerned all information relevant to the decision-making referred to in article 6 that is available at the time of the public participation procedure;
 - (ii) In particular, the competent authorities give to the public concerned the information listed in this paragraph;

Under the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations (S.L. 549.77), this requirement is catered for under Regulation 18 and Schedule 4.

The PA also makes planning applications and related information available online for effective public access.

The provisions of paragraph 6 are also catered for in the EIA Regulations (S.L. 549.46).

- (g) With respect to **paragraph 7**, measures taken to ensure that procedures for public participation allow the public to submit comments, information, analyses or opinions that it considers relevant to the proposed activity;

Under the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations (S.L. 549.77), the procedure is specifically regulated under Schedule 4. During the public consultation any person may make representations and or request for clarifications on the applications.

Regulation 11 of the Development Planning (Procedure for Applications and their Determination) Regulations (S.L. 552.13), allows any person to declare an interest in any development application and make representations to the PA by any means of communication, written or electronic, in the Maltese or English language, and must include an electronic address.

The EIA Regulations (S.L. 549.46) provide for the opportunity for the public to submit comments to the Authority during the 30 days' public consultation on the terms of reference for the environmental impact assessment (Regulation 16), during the public consultation on the EIA report (of not less than 30 calendar days) (Regulation 19), prior to the public hearing, during it, and up to seven calendar days after it (Regulation 20).

- (h) With respect to **paragraph 8**, measures taken to ensure that in a decision due account is taken of the outcome of the public participation;

Under the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations (S.L. 549.77), Schedule 4 provides that the results of the consultations must be taken into due account in the taking of a decision and furthermore, Regulation 18 states that the results of the consultations held before the decision was taken and an explanation of how they were taken into account in that decision must be published.

Article 72(2) of the Development Planning Act (Cap. 552) also states that in its determination upon an application for development permission, the Planning Board shall have regard to representations made in response to the publication of the development proposal.

In relation to EIAs, this requirement is catered for in Regulation 21 of the EIA Regulations (S.L. 549.46), whereby the submissions, comments, enquiries and requests submitted by the public shall be collated into a report by the Authority for the appropriate follow-up. Additionally, as per Regulation 23 of the EIA Regulations, the Authority shall give due regard to the comments received in its own final assessment.

- (i) With respect to **paragraph 9**, measures taken to ensure that the public is promptly informed of a decision in accordance with the appropriate procedures;

Under the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations (S.L. 549.77) this is catered for by Regulation 18(2) which requires the competent authority to make the decision publicly available online.

Under Regulation 6(6) of the Development Planning (Procedure for Applications and their Determination) Regulations (S.L. 552.13), the Executive Chairperson shall establish the publication date of the decision which shall not be later than fifteen days from such decision; and the proposal together with the name of the applicant and a note as to whether the application has been approved or refused shall be published on the websites of the competent authority and the Department of Information.

The EIA Regulations (S.L. 549.46) include specific provisions (Reg. 33), whereby the Authority's position on an application for development permission is made publicly available on the Authority's website as soon as possible and not later than fifteen (15) days from its finalisation. This position is to be included in all relevant permit application reports compiled by the permitting authority. Additionally, the Authority's report shall also include all relevant consultation submissions and replies, and minutes of the consultation meetings, as appendices or annexes. Such documents, together with any addenda, are made publicly available.

- (j) With respect to **paragraph 10**, measures taken to ensure that when a public authority reconsiders or updates the operating conditions for an activity referred to in paragraph 1, the provisions of paragraphs 2 to 9 are applied making the necessary changes, and where appropriate;

The abovementioned rules relating to the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations (S.L. 549.77) apply to a decision on granting, reconsideration or updating of a permit.

To amend conditions in a development permission, one needs to either submit a request for reconsideration as per regulation 14 of the Development Planning (Procedure for Applications and their Determination) Regulations (S.L. 552.13) or submit a new application for a development permission. In both cases persons registering their interest are allowed to participate in the process.

Under the EIA Regulations (S.L. 549.46), if there are any requested changes or extensions of a development which would result in significant adverse effects on the environment, the operator may be required to undertake a fresh EIA or an update thereof (Regulation 24). In addition, the procedures, where relevant must be followed, including public consultation.

- (k) With respect to **paragraph 11**, measures taken to apply the provisions of article 6 to decisions on whether to permit the deliberate release of genetically modified organisms into the environment.

As regards the deliberate release of genetically modified organisms, this is regulated by the Deliberate Release into the Environment of Genetically Modified Organisms Regulations

(S.L.549.60), whereby the public is given the opportunity to make representations and comments on any proposed release as per Regulations 9 and 12.

Further guidance questions on specific aspects of implementation from: Guidance on Reporting Requirements ECE/MP.PP/WG.1/2007/L.4 20 February 2007

Paragraph 1: Activities falling under article 6

- Does national legislation or practice apply the procedures of article 6 of the Convention exclusively to decision-making requiring an environmental impact assessment (EIA) or also to *other types* of decision-making?

Public participation is catered for under various other pieces of legislation and is therefore required for other activities and decision-making that do not require EIAs, such as within the Development Planning (Procedure for Applications and their Determination) Regulations (S.L. 552.13), in which the public may make representations on any planning application (whether it required an EIA or not), and as regards applications relating to Projects of Common Interests (as per EU Regulation (EU) No 347/2013) or the Seveso III Directive (Directive 2012/18/EU transposed through the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations [S.L. 424.19]) whereby the public must be given the right to participate in the application process.

With respect to applications for development permission, in the summary procedure, most relevant applications were previously processed through the Development Notification Order procedure and were not published for public consultation. These applications are published on the Government Gazette and Department of Information website, have a site notice affixed to the site and the public is allowed to submit any comments/objections generally within 15 days.

The Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations (S.L. 549.44) envisage the involvement of the public within the Appropriate Assessment (AA) procedure (through regulation 19 therein), as well as when the competent authority is assessing the re-introduction of species. In fact, the competent authority shall carry out any re-introduction only after proper consultation with the public concerned (as per regulation 29).

Public participation is also included in the decision-making process under the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations (S.L. 549.77). Furthermore, through the newly published Environmental Permitting Regulations, the public will be invited to participate in decision making process for specific activities. These Regulations identify certain permit applications to show those applications that will be published on the ERA website, and the public will be invited to submit representations on such applications. Decisions with respect to those categories identified will be taken in public (see First Schedule of the same Regulations).

- In case a number of *consecutive decisions* are required in order to permit a proposed activity listed in annex I (e.g. a planning permission, a construction consent, an environmental permit, a mining license), does the legislation require public participation only in relation to one of such decisions (which one?), some of them (which ones?) or all of them?

Public participation is a requirement for: planning applications under the Development Planning Act (Cap. 552), EIAs under the EIA Regulations (S.L. 549.46) and environmental permits under the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations (S.L. 549.77).

Paragraph 2: Notification of the public concerned

- Does the national law define the *public concerned* and, if so, *how*?

National legislation provides a definition of the 'public concerned' in the EIA Regulations (S.L. 549.46): "the public concerned" means the public affected or likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the environmental decision-making procedures relevant to these regulations; and also includes non-governmental organisations that promote environmental protection and that meet the relevant requirements at law'.

- Are any special measures taken to *encourage* public participation in the most significant environmental decision-making cases?

The PA makes use of social media in order to encourage public participation in policy making. Whenever a new policy, legal notice, or planning document is opened for public consultation, the Planning Authority publishes a clear, plain-language post on its social media—highlighting the key points, the consultation period, and a direct link to the submission portal—so stakeholders know straight away that they can review the material and send in their feedback.

To encourage the public to participate in EIAs, in addition to the standard measures applicable to all projects subject to an environmental assessment (advertises in the press, publication on ERA's website and on the government's online public consultation platform (<https://www.gov.mt/en/publicconsultation/Pages/default.aspx>)). One or more scoping meetings may be convened with the Local Council, NGOs and entities of Government, and for Category I projects a public hearing is convened in the locality where the development is being proposed. A public hearing may also be held for Category II projects if ERA considers that this should be held.

- What is the *legal effect* of failing to duly notify the public concerned?

In all cases, if the responsible authority fails to duly notify the public concerned, this may nullify the procedure. As per Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations (S.L. 549.46), any omission related to any matter regulated under the EIA Regulations may be challenged by any aggrieved person before the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal, which operates in accordance with the rules and procedures laid down under the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act.

Paragraph 3: Time frames for public participation

- How much time is usually allocated for public consultation? Is there a *minimum* period prescribed by law?
- What are the *time frames* for:
 - notifying the public about the availability of the relevant information?
 - the public to access the relevant information, form its opinion and submit its comments?
 - notifying the public about the commencement of public hearings?

Schedule 4 of the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations (S.L. 549.77) sets the periods for consultation applicable to installations covered by the directive. More specifically, the timeframe for public consultation shall be thirty days for the procedures described in Regulation 18(1)(a) to (d) and shall be fifteen days in all other cases where the competent authority deems consultation necessary, provided that where the application for reconsideration of a permit in accordance with Regulation 18(1)(e) includes a request for a substantial change, the timeframe for public consultation shall be thirty days. Moreover, the competent authority may also require the operator to organise one or more public meetings as part of the public consultation process.

The Development Planning (Procedure for Applications and their Determination) Regulations (S.L. 552.13) provide for a 15 day time frame in the case of applications falling within the provisions of Schedule 2 therein, and a 30 day time frame for all other cases (including those which required an EIA) – though such periods may be shortened to seven days in urgent cases as may be indicated in the publication of the application on the website of the Department of Information. Any person who would have declared an interest in the application during this initial phase would later be informed when updated drawings are

submitted, and when the technical report (with a recommendation to the Planning Board) is finalised, the same interested parties are given a 10-day period to comment on the contents. Said parties would also be informed of submissions made upon request by the Planning Board and verbal comments may be made during the board sitting, as may be deemed fit by the Chairperson.

In the case of EIAs, the EIA Regulations (S.L.549.46) in Malta provide various opportunities for public participation, i.e., at the scoping stage and at the review stages of the process. Members of the public are allowed 30 days to submit any issues they wish to see included in the EIA Terms of Reference. The public is given a 30-day period to comment on the Environmental Impact Assessment report. In addition to the latter, a public hearing is called for projects falling under Category I of Schedule I of the EIA Regulations, unless the Authority considers that a hearing should be held for other projects, for which the public has an additional 7 days after the public hearing, to comment on the Environmental Impact Assessment report. For the public meeting/public hearing, the public cannot be notified less than 15 days prior to the meeting.

Paragraph 4: Early public participation

- Does the law clearly identify *specific stage(s)* of a decision-making procedure at which the public notification shall take place?
- Is public participation provided for in the *screening and/or scoping* phase of an EIA procedure?
- Does public participation in a decision-making process for proposed activity which is subject to an EIA take place at a stage when *alternatives* are still open?

The Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations (S.L. 549.77) also set various mechanisms for public participation as defined in Regulation 18.

As regards planning applications, the Development Planning (Procedure for Applications and their Determination) Regulations (S.L. 552.13) provides for public notification in the following cases: upon a request for the planning permission as discussed above, upon any change of plans or documents provided by the applicant, after the decision notice is taken, and in cases of a request for a reconsideration of a decision, the date of the sitting is provided.

Public participation is provided for in the scoping phase of the EIA procedure. The Authority may also convene one or more scoping meetings for the Local Councils and NGOs.

Paragraph 5: Encouraging prospective applicants to enhance public participation

- What is the developer's role in *organizing* public participation during the decision-making procedure?

In the case of IPPC, the competent authority may require the operator to organise one or more public meetings as part of the public consultation process (Schedule 4 of the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations [S.L. 549.77]).

The developer is requested to organise the public hearing held at the review stage of the EIA process to encourage public participation in accordance with the EIA Regulations (S.L. 549.46). This stage happens before the actual decision-making session called by the PA.

The decision-making session where the PA Board determines a development planning application is open to the public and the role of the developer is for his/her architect and the EIA Coordinator (where an EIA has been undertaken) to present the case and EIA findings.

Paragraph 6: Ensuring access to information relevant to decision-making

- Have there been cases where a complete set of *EIA documentation* was classified on the basis of commercial confidentiality or intellectual property rights?

During the period under review, there were no complete sets of EIA documentation that were classified on the basis of commercial confidentiality or intellectual property rights.

Paragraph 7: Public comments

- What role do *multilateral discussion techniques* (e.g. public hearings, clarification meetings) play in the environmental decision-making procedures?

Schedule 4 of S.L. 549.77 provides that the competent authority may require the operator to organise one or more public meetings as part of the public consultation process in the case of IPPC.

With respect to planning applications under the Development Planning Act (Cap. 552), the public is requested to submit its comments in writing. Comments received by the public are assessed as part of the application and presented to the decision-making body during the decision-making process. During Planning Board meetings, interventions from the public are made at the discretion of the Chairperson, however it is standard practice that members of the public are given the chance to make their observations to the Board.

In the case of EIAs, a public meeting/hearing is held at the review stage of the EIA process to encourage public participation in accordance with the EIA Regulations (S.L. 549.46). This stage happens before the actual decision-making session called by the PA.

In addition to the above, the service provided by Servizzi Ewropej f' Malta (SEM), mentioned earlier in this report, aims to engage with citizens on EU-related topics at local and regional level, with the mission to provide EU citizens with information about the EU, particularly at policy-level, referring them to specialised information services and signposting to other services and networks (<https://sem.gov.mt/initiative/europe-direct-valletta>).

Paragraph 8: Taking due account of the results of public participation

- Are there practical techniques for taking due account of public comments in cases where *many comments* have been received? Are there legal regulations to this end?
- Can *public comments* which have already been submitted be viewed by other members of the public throughout the commenting procedure?

The IPPC process pursuant to the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations (S.L. 549.77) ensures that any comments received from the public are answered by the Authority and the operator of the IPPC facility and where necessary conditions arising from concerns raised are included in the permit issued to the installation. In addition, Regulation 18 states that the results of the consultations held before the decision was taken and an explanation of how they were taken into account in that decision must be published.

With respect to representations made upon any planning application, the Development Planning (Procedure for Applications and their Determination) Regulations (S.L. 552.13) obliges the PA to communicate with the individual by electronic means only.

In the case of EIAs, relevant comments made by the public during the scoping stage are taken into account by the Authority during the drafting of terms of reference to the EIA (i.e., scoping). Comments received during the review stage and after the public hearing are replied to by the EIA Coordinator and are included as an Addendum to the Environmental Impact Assessment Report. For the comments to be included in this report, these have to reach ERA by the stipulated deadline. These submissions are made publicly available.

Paragraph 9: Information about the decision

- Does the *reasoning* part of the decision refer to the factual, professional and legal arguments raised in the procedure? If not, can such omissions be challenged under the procedure referred to in article 9, paragraph 2 of the Convention?

Under the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations (S.L. 549.77), Regulation 18 states that the reasons on which the decision is based must be published, and these would include an explanation of how the results of public consultation were taken into account, as well as more technical points as listed in Regulation 18(2).

Article 33 in the Development Planning Act (Cap. 552), now repealed through L.N. 21 of 2022 (Building Regulations) obliges the PA to keep and make available for public inspection a register/s of applications for development permissions, its decisions on such applications. Furthermore, any person shall have access to that part of the file containing 'decisions relating to development permissions issued by the Authority together with the relative plans and documents including the reasons for the grant of such permissions or refusal'.

Regulation 30 of the EIA Regulations (S.L. 549.46) obliges the competent authority to follow the provisions of the Development Planning Act and other permitting legislations and their subsidiary regulations with respect to procedures for notification, public participation and availability of information to the public, in relation to development consent decisions.

Omissions may be challenged under Regulations 11A and 12 of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39) and more generally under the Articles 11 and 47 in the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act (Cap. 551). As a last resort one may appeal under Article 469A of the Code of Organization and Civil Procedure (Cap. 12).

Paragraph 10: Public participation in reconsideration or updating of the decision

- What kinds of changes in the operating conditions of an activity falling within the scope of paragraph 1 of article 6 qualify as *significant* and therefore lead to a new decision-making procedure where public participation should be provided for?

A change in operating conditions of IPPC installations requires a variation of the permit, which in turn requires public consultation procedures as regulated by the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations (S.L. 549.77).

To amend any conditions (irrespective of magnitude) in a development permission, one needs to either submit a request for reconsideration or submit a new application for a development permission. In both cases persons registering their interest are allowed to participate in the process.

Regulation 24 of the EIA Regulations (S.L. 549.46) provides that if the Authority is of the opinion that the environment context of the project or situation on site has materially changed after the completion of an EIA, the Authority may require an updated EIA, including any additional documentation, or a fresh EIA in line with the normal procedures prescribed in the regulations and the associated public consultation procedures.

XVI. Obstacles encountered in the implementation of article 6

*Describe any **obstacles encountered** in the implementation of any of the paragraphs of article 6.*

Answer:

N/A.

XVII. Further information on the practical application of the provisions of article 6

*Provide further information on the **practical application of the provisions on public participation in decisions on specific activities in article 6**, e.g., are there any statistics or other information available on public participation in decisions on specific activities or on decisions not to apply the provisions of this article to proposed activities serving national defence purposes.*

Answer:

In 2023, the Maltese Parliament approved an amendment to the Environment Protection Act (Cap 549), which introduced increased participation by the public and eNGOs and more transparency and efficiency in environmental decisions.

Through the approved legislative amendments, more ERA Board meetings are open to the public, in addition to meetings on Environment Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) permits. The new legislation allows for public and eNGO participation in other ERA Board decisions, increasing transparency and accountability in these decisions.

XVIII. Website addresses relevant to the implementation of article 6

Give relevant website addresses, if available:

<https://era.org.mt/era-topic-categories/environmental-permitting/>

<https://era.org.mt/era-topic-categories/environmental-impact-assessment/>

<https://era.org.mt/#e-Tools>

<https://eris.eraportal.org.mt/>

<https://www.pa.org.mt/consultation>

XIX. Practical and/or other provisions made for the public to participate during the preparation of plans and programmes relating to the environment pursuant to article 7

List the appropriate practical and/or other provisions made for the public to participate during the preparation of plans and programmes relating to the environment, pursuant to article 7. Describe the transposition of the relevant definitions in article 2 and the non-discrimination requirement in article 3, paragraph 9.

Answer:

The public is given the opportunity to participate in the preparation of plans, programmes and policies relating to the environment by virtue of the following pieces of legislation: the Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549), the Development Planning Act (Cap. 552), the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations (SEA Regulations) (S.L. 549.61) and the Plans and Programmes (Public Participation) Regulations (S.L. 549.41). The relevant definitions have been transposed through the aforementioned Acts and Regulations, and they are all non-discriminatory as they provide all members of the public equal rights of participation.

Under Article 45 of the Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549), ERA is required to draw up the National Strategy for the Environment as per Article 45, which is a strategic governance document setting the policy framework for the preparation of plans, policies and programs issued under this Act or under any other Act for the protection and sustainable management of the environment. During the preparation or review of the Strategy, the Minister responsible for Environment shall make known to the public the matters intended for consideration and shall provide adequate opportunities for individuals and organisations to make representations (within a time frame of at least six weeks). The Strategy, together with a statement of the representations received and the responses made to those representations, are then published.

ERA may also publish subsidiary plans, defined as: a plan that deals with a specific environmental policy or matter setting out detailed specifications for its implementation, as per Article 48; as well as more detailed plans and policies as per Article 50. Article 51 stipulates the procedure for that preparation of review of such plans. The procedure involves informing the public of the matters the Authority intends to consider and provide for public consultation on such preliminary issues, known as the 'Intent and Objectives' stage. Public consultation for a period of at least six weeks is also provided for after the draft plan has been prepared and published. A second public consultation may also be required in instances where changes are made to the draft plan which do not arise from the submissions received in the first public consultation. The plan is formally adopted by ERA after taking into consideration all the representations submitted to it. All submissions, together with ERAs replies are published on the ERA website (<https://era.org.mt/legislation-policy/national-environmental-policies/>).

The Development Planning Act (Cap. 552) contains similar provisions as regards the preparation of the Spatial Strategy for Environment and Development and other subsidiary plans. The former is a strategic document regulating the sustainable management of land and sea resources covering the whole territory and territorial waters of the Maltese Islands; whilst the latter include subject plans, local plans, action plans or management plans and development briefs. Articles 44 and 53 state that public consultation must be provided for during the preparation of the plan, as well as after the draft has been published in a similar manner as that described above.

Furthermore, provisions for public participation are included in the SEA Regulations (S.L. 549.61) for plans and programmes undertaken by public authorities which are likely to have significant environmental effects.

The above Regulations define "the public" as one or more natural or legal persons and, in accordance with national legislation or practice, their associations, organisations or groups. In addition, the said Regulations define "make available to the public" as meaning publishing in the Government Gazette or in at least one daily newspaper in the English language and in the Maltese language, a notice indicating where the document may be viewed or acquired; the price of the said document shall not exceed the cost of its printing and distribution. This with a view to ensuring access to documentation to all interested stakeholders without barriers.

According to these Regulations, there are opportunities for the public to be constantly informed and to comment during the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Responsible authorities are obliged to ensure that their conclusions on the need, or otherwise of an SEA, are made available to the public. Moreover, legislation also requires that the draft plan or programme and the environmental report prepared are made available to the public. In so doing, the public is given an early and effective opportunity within an adequate time-frame, which shall not exceed sixteen weeks from the publication of the plan or programme and its environmental report, to express its opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme or its submission to the legislative procedure. In order to reach out to the public affected or likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the decision making (e.g. those promoting environmental protection and other organisations concerned), the notice of availability of the plan or programme and the environmental report shall be published in at least the Government Gazette together with specific details of where the documentation is available and how comments can be submitted and by which date. As a matter of good practice, responsible authorities are also advised to make the Plan or Programme available on their website. Moreover, the Screening Report is generally made available on the SEA Focal Point website.

In concluding the SEA process and communicating the decisions taken, the responsible authority is obliged to ensure that, when a plan or programme is adopted, the public is informed and the following items are made available:

(a) the plan or programme as adopted;

(b) a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report prepared, the opinions expressed and the results of consultations have been taken into account and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with;

(c) the measures that have been decided concerning monitoring.

In addition to the above, the Plans and Programmes (Public Participation) Regulations (S.L. 549.41) provide for public participation in the drawing up of specific plans and programmes that relate to waste, water and air as specified in the Schedule therein. The competent authority (ERA) must ensure that the public is given early and effective opportunities to participate in the preparation, modification or review of the specified plans or programmes. ERA must take into account the results of the public participation when making its decision and must inform the public of the final decisions along with the reasons and considerations upon which those decisions are based, including information about the public participation process.

Further guidance questions on specific aspects of implementation from: Guidance on Reporting Requirements ECE/MP.PP/WG.1/2007/L.4 20 February 2007

- What are the most important differences between *definitions of plans, programmes and policies* according to the national legislation (e.g. in scope, in details, in binding force)?
- Which types of strategic decisions are considered to be “*relating to the environment*”?

National legislation defines "plans and programmes" as plans and programmes, including those co-financed by the European Community, as well as any modifications to them: (a) which are subject to preparation and, or adoption by an authority at national, regional or local level or which are prepared by an authority for adoption, through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government, and (b) which are required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions.

Environmental assessments are carried out for all plans and programmes, (a) which are prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use and which set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in Annexes I and II to Directive 2011/92/EU, as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU (EIA Directive), or (b) which, in view of the likely effect on sites, have been determined to require an assessment pursuant to Article 6 or 7 of Directive 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive).

In all cases the following criteria are taken into account in order to ensure that plans and programmes with likely significant effects on the environment are covered by an SEA namely:

1. *The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular, to:*
 - *the degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources,*
 - *the degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy,*
 - *the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development,*
 - *environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme,*
 - *the relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste-management or water protection).*
2. *Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to:*
 - *the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects,*
 - *the cumulative nature of the effects,*
 - *the transboundary nature of the effects,*
 - *the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents),*
 - *the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected),*
 - *the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:*
 - *special natural characteristics or cultural heritage,*
 - *exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values,*
 - *intensive land-use,*
 - *the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.*

The SEA Regulations in Malta are subsidiary regulations under the Environment Protection Act (Cap.549) as the parent act which defines "environment" as meaning the whole of the

elements and conditions, natural or man-made, whether together or in isolation, and in particular: (a) the air, water, land, soil and sea, including their bedrock, aquifers and subsurface features; (b) all the layers of the atmosphere; (c) all biodiversity; and (d) the landscape and its features.

XX. Opportunities for public participation in the preparation of policies relating to the environment provided pursuant to article 7

Explain what opportunities are provided for public participation in the preparation of policies relating to the environment, pursuant to article 7.

Answer:

Articles 45-46 and 48-52 of the Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549) and Articles 38, 44, 45, 46 and 53 of the Development Planning Act (Cap. 552) provide for public participation in the formulation of plans and policies as described above. The development and revision of subsidiary plans and policies under the Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549) involves at least two opportunities for the public to submit representations: on the intent and objectives of the policy and on the draft policy. These opportunities are of not less than 2 weeks and 6 weeks respectively. Such public consultations are always made available online, and may also be published on printed media or circulated directly to relevant stakeholders and ERA subscribers on a case-by-case basis. ERA also regularly holds public and/or stakeholder meetings as part of such consultations, including online, hybrid or physical meetings as deemed most appropriate. In addition, where environmental policies are required by EU obligations, provisions for public participation is required under the respective regulations (e.g. the [Water Policy Framework Regulations](#) (S.L.549.100), transposing the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC).

Other public bodies also conduct public consultation in the development of plans and policies that may affect the environment, although not specifically obliged to through their relevant legislation.

The Authority for Transport in Malta (TM) has also conducted targeted consultations with selected stakeholders on certain policies, e.g. local stakeholders were consulted on the National Marine Pollution Contingency Plan in its drafting phase; and also with respect to the recent promulgation of the Oil and Hazardous and Noxious Substances Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation Regulations which establish, in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation (OPRC Convention) and the Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances (OPRC-HNS Protocol), a regulatory framework for the applicability of the said Convention and Protocol and give force of law to the National Marine Pollution Contingency Plan.

Similarly, the Energy and Water Agency (EWA) conducts public consultations for the policies and plans that fall within its remit and which it is responsible for developing. In this process, the Agency first identifies the key issues, considers appropriate measures, and drafts the plan or policy. Consultation is held at multiple stages. Firstly, a public consultation takes place when the issues and potential measures are identified and made available to the public. Subsequently, the draft plan or policy is published for public consultation for a specific period. For plans or policies involving other entities (for example, the River Basin Management Plan, which is a collaborative effort between EWA and ERA), a joint consultation process is undertaken. Once the consultation period closes, the feedback received is reviewed and draft responses are prepared. If other entities are involved, the relevant feedback is forwarded to them to obtain their input. All responses are then compiled into a single document and published online to ensure transparency. Moreover, the Agency

maintains internal records of all feedback received, and the corresponding actions taken to address the feedback.

XXI. Obstacles encountered in the implementation of article 7

*Describe any **obstacles encountered** in the implementation of article 7.*

Answer:

N/A.

XXII. Further information on the practical application of the provisions of article 7

*Provide further information on the **practical application of the provisions on public participation in decisions on specific activities in article 7.***

Answer:

With respect to SEAs, further to the public participation and the related publication of the Plan/Programme and the Environment Report envisaged by S.L. 549.61 as outlined in previous sections, inviting online submissions, Responsible Authorities for Plans and Programmes may also hold public participation meetings where the interested public and organizations may attend and put forward their suggestions and comments.

The SEA FP website can be accessed through the following link: <https://sea.gov.mt/>

XXIII. Website addresses relevant to the implementation of article 7

Give relevant website addresses, if available:

<https://sea.gov.mt/>

<https://era.org.mt/legislation-policy/national-environmental-policies/>

<https://era.org.mt/public-consultations/>

<https://era.org.mt/era-topic-categories/strategic-environmental-assessment/>

<https://www.pa.org.mt/consultation>

XXIV. Efforts made to promote public participation during the preparation of regulations and rules that may have a significant effect on the environment pursuant to article 8

Describe what efforts are made to promote effective public participation during the preparation by public authorities of executive regulations and other generally applicable legally binding rules that may have a significant effect on the environment, pursuant to article 8. To the extent appropriate, describe the transposition of the relevant definitions in article 2 and the non-discrimination requirement in article 3, paragraph 9.

Answer:

All subsidiary legislation under the Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549) undergoes a public consultation period of not less than 4 weeks in line with Article 55 of the Act, unless deemed urgent by the Minister responsible for the Environment. Such public consultations are always made available online by ERA and may also be published on printed media or circulated directly to relevant stakeholders and ERA subscribers on a case-by-case basis. ERA also regularly holds public and/or stakeholder meetings as part of such consultations, including online, hybrid or physical meetings as deemed most appropriate.

Under the Development Planning Act (Cap. 552), legally binding regulations shall be made by the Minister after consultation with the PA. A draft of the said regulations must be issued for public consultation, thereby allowing any person a minimum of two weeks to make representations to the Minister stating how in his opinion the proposed regulations could be improved to reach their ultimate aim. The regulations open for public consultation are published on the PA website (<https://www.pa.org.mt/consultation>). Development orders under article 55 of the Development Planning Act (Cap. 552) are also issued for public consultation for a minimum period of two weeks. These orders will amend or establish subsidiary legislation relating to development notification orders or similar and are therefore legally binding.

Other public bodies also conduct public consultation on draft regulations, although, with a difference to the above, there is no formal obligation requiring this in their respective Acts. For instance, the Authority for Transport in Malta, the Malta Resources Authority and MAFA have conducted public consultation on draft national legislation that could have external effects and that may affect the environment. In such cases, public consultation is advertised through, inter alia, the authority's website and also through specific organisations in a particular field, for example the Malta Maritime Forum and the Association of Shipping Agents.

Further guidance questions on specific aspects of implementation from: Guidance on Reporting Requirements ECE/MP.PP/WG.1/2007/L.4 20 February 2007

- Are there any requirements for public participation at the *conceptual stage* of the legislative procedure?

Regulations under the Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549) and the Development Planning Act (Cap.552) are drawn up by the relevant Ministers after consultation with ERA and PA respectively. The draft regulations are then published for public consultation and stakeholders are invited to submit their comments to the authority. In the case of regulations under the Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549), after the closing of the consultation phase, all comments forthcoming from the public are gathered into a single document and made available on the authorities' website. Due to the relevance that environmental legislation may have on industry and/or NGOs, such key stakeholders may be specifically identified and requested to offer substantial feedback, particularly at the onset prior to the legislation being drafted. All public consultation exercises are published on the Government's main portal for public consultations (<https://www.gov.mt/en/publicconsultation/>).

- What are the *time limits* given to the members of the public to form their opinion?

Timeframes for public consultation on draft regulations are not less than four weeks, as provided for in Article 55 of the Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549).

Consultation on draft regulations and development orders under the Development Planning Act (Cap. 552), allows any person a period of at least two weeks to make representations stating how in his opinion the proposed regulation could be improved to reach their ultimate aim.

- Are there specific techniques for *facilitating* public participation in the preparation by public authorities of executive regulations and other generally applicable legally binding rules that may have a significant effect on the environment (e.g. public committees, advisory bodies with NGO members)?

Public consultations on draft subsidiary legislation under the Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549) are always made available online and may also be published on printed media or circulated directly to relevant stakeholders and ERA subscribers on a case-by-case basis. ERA also regularly holds public and/or stakeholder meetings as part of such consultations, including online, hybrid or physical meetings as deemed most appropriate.

- Are drafts regulations and rules available through the *Internet*?

Draft environmental rules and regulations together with the consultation brief are available during public consultation phases through the ERA website (<https://era.org.mt/public-consultations/>) and the main Government public consultations portal (<https://www.gov.mt/en/publicconsultation/>).

The draft regulations and development orders under the Development Planning Act are uploaded on the PA website (<https://www.pa.org.mt/consultation>) and the public consultation portal of the Government.

- Are the public comments received in the course of the participation process under article 8 of the Convention *communicated* to the legislature?

As regards consultations undertaken by ERA, responses to the comments received from the public consultation, along with a summary of the outcome, are prepared by ERA and are provided in line with the procedure adopted through the ERA website and the Government public consultation portal. All comments from the consultation are considered and, where possible, these are taken on board.

In general, once laws have been finalised, they are presented to the Maltese Cabinet of Ministers for final approval together with a memo and an impact assessment form. This accompanying documentation specifically requests information on the public consultation process, what methods of consultation and communication have been engaged, the feedback received, as well as whether all relevant stakeholders have been approached and made fully aware of the implications of such laws coming into force.

XXV. Obstacles encountered in the implementation of article 8

*Describe any **obstacles encountered** in the implementation of article 8.*

Answer:

N/A.

XXVI. Further information on the practical application of the provisions of article 8

*Provide further information on the **practical application of the provisions on public participation in the field covered by article 8.***

Answer:

The two-week time limit as established by the Development Planning Act (Cap. 552) for public consultation is at times extended when requested to do so by ENGOs, noting that this is a minimum period which may be set as deemed necessary.

XXVII. Website addresses relevant to the implementation of article 8

Give relevant website addresses, if available:

<https://era.org.mt/topic/public-participation/>

<https://era.org.mt/public-consultations/>

<https://www.pa.org.mt/consultation>

<https://www.gov.mt/en/publicconsultation/>

XXVIII. Legislative, regulatory and other measures implementing the provisions on access to justice in article 9

List legislative, regulatory and other measures that implement the provisions on access to justice in article 9.

Explain how each paragraph of article 9 has been implemented. Describe the transposition of the relevant definitions in article 2 and the non-discrimination requirement in article 3, paragraph 9. Also, and in particular, describe:

- (a) With respect to **paragraph 1**, measures taken to ensure that:
 - (i) Any person who considers that his or her request for information under article 4 has not been dealt with in accordance with the provisions of that article has access to a review procedure before a court of law or another independent and impartial body established by law;
 - (ii) Where there is provision for such a review by a court of law, such a person also has access to an expeditious procedure established by law that is free of charge or inexpensive for reconsideration by a public authority or review by an independent and impartial body other than a court of law;
 - (iii) Final decisions under this paragraph are binding on the public authority holding the information, and that reasons are stated in writing, at least where access to information is refused;
- (b) Measures taken to ensure that, within the framework of national legislation, members of the public concerned meeting the criteria set out in **paragraph 2** have access to a review procedure before a court of law and/or another independent and impartial body established by law, to challenge the substantive and procedural legality of any decision, act or omission subject to the provisions of article 6;
- (c) With respect to **paragraph 3**, measures taken to ensure that where they meet the criteria, if any, laid down in national law, members of the public have access to administrative or judicial procedures to challenge acts and omissions by private persons and public authorities which contravene provisions of national law relating to the environment;
- (d) With respect to **paragraph 4**, measures taken to ensure that:
 - (i) The procedures referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 provide adequate and effective remedies;
 - (ii) Such procedures otherwise meet the requirements of this paragraph;
- (e) With respect to **paragraph 5**, measures taken to ensure that information is provided to the public on access to administrative and judicial review.

Answer:

The relevant definitions from article 2 of the Convention have been transposed into national law through the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act (Cap. 551) and the Freedom of Access to Information of the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39). The principle of non-discrimination as per article 3(9) is enshrined in the Constitution of Malta through Article 45, thereby ensuring that the national provisions on access to justice adhere to such a principle.

- (a) With respect to **paragraph 1**, measures taken to ensure that:
 - (i) Any person who considers that his or her request for information under article 4 has not been dealt with in accordance with the provisions of that article has access to a review procedure before

a court of law or another independent and impartial body established by law;

The applicant has two options (contained in the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations [S.L. 549.39]): recourse to the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal (EPRT) or to the Information and Data Protection Commissioner. The applicant may appeal from the Commissioner's decision to the Information and Data Protection Appeals Tribunal, and if still dissatisfied may further appeal to the Court of Appeal (Inferior Jurisdiction). Appeals from the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal are only possible on points of law and are also heard by the Court of Appeal (Inferior Jurisdiction).

- (ii) Where there is provision for such a review by a court of law, such a person also has access to an expeditious procedure established by law that is free of charge or inexpensive for reconsideration by a public authority or review by an independent and impartial body other than a court of law;

The Tribunal, as per Regulation 11A of the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39) gives due regard to the need for expeditiousness and 'shall hold its first hearing within six working days from receipt of the appeal' and requires the payment of a small fee (see table below). Recourse to the Data Protection Commissioner is free of charge and the Commissioner acts as expeditiously as possible.

- (iii) Final decisions under this paragraph are binding on the public authority holding the information, and that reasons are stated in writing, at least where access to information is refused;

As per Article 23 of the Freedom of Information Act (Cap. 496), the decision of the Information and Data Protection Commissioner must be adhered to by the competent authority, and in cases of refusal, the grounds for such refusal must be stated in the decision. Decisions of tribunals and courts are binding on public authorities and the decisions must contain reasons (see: Article 28 of the Data Protection Act [Cap. 586] and Article 9 of the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act [Cap. 551]).

- (b) Measures taken to ensure that within the framework of national legislation, members of the public concerned meeting the criteria set out in **paragraph 2** have access to a review procedure before a court of law and/or another independent and impartial body established by law, to challenge the substantive and procedural legality of any decision, act or omission subject to the provisions of article 6;
- (c) With respect to **paragraph 3**, measures taken to ensure that where they meet the criteria, if any, laid down in national law, members of the public have access to administrative or judicial procedures to challenge acts and omissions by private persons and public authorities which contravene provisions of national law relating to the environment;

With respect to the implementation of paragraphs 2 and 3, members of the public concerned have the option of appealing to the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal via Articles 11 and 47 of the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act (Cap. 551). Such decisions are subject to further appeal by the Court of Appeal (Inferior Jurisdiction) on points of law. An additional judicial review procedure before the Courts of Justice is also catered for in Article 469A of the Code of Organization and Civil Procedure (Cap. 12). Actions between private persons must be instituted by normal proceedings in the Civil Courts as per the Code of Organisation and Civil Procedure (Cap. 12).

There also exists the Administrative Review Tribunal, which can hear appeals from any aggrieved person against, inter alia, any decision of the Regulator for Energy and Water

Services (article 32 of the Regulator for Energy and Water Services Act, Cap. 545), in accordance with the Administrative Justice Act (Cap. 490).

- (d) With respect to **paragraph 4**, measures taken to ensure that:
- (i) The procedures referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 provide adequate and effective remedies;
 - (ii) Such procedures otherwise meet the requirements of this paragraph;

Decisions of the EPRT and Administrative Tribunal are delivered in public and are published, thereby ensuring transparency. To maintain openness and accessibility, the EPRT may also hold sittings and deliver decisions through electronic, video or other means of communication (article 32A of Cap 551). Appeals can also be filed through electronic means (article 32B of Cap 551).

The tribunals must adhere to the principles of good administrative behaviour and respect the right to a fair hearing of the applicant. In this regard, see also the answers to the supplementary questions on paragraph 4 below.

- (e) With respect to **paragraph 5**, measures taken to ensure that information is provided to the public on access to administrative and judicial review.

Certain decisions of ERA will include therein the reasons for that decision as well as guidance on the procedure for review of the decision.

In addition, information about access to justice is provided online at <https://era.org.mt/topic/access-to-justice/>.

Further guidance questions on specific aspects of implementation from: Guidance on Reporting Requirements ECE/MP.PP/WG.1/2007/L.4 20 February 2007

General issues

- Do the courts apply the text of the Aarhus Convention *directly*?

*In general, the courts apply and rely on national legislation. With respect to Access to Information, the legislation that the courts apply directly is more detailed than the text of the Aarhus Convention. With respect to Public Participation, the legislation that the courts apply directly involves more substantive procedures, which are applied under various obligations. With respect to Access to Justice, while the text of the Aarhus Convention is not applied directly, measures are in place to cover the provisions of the Aarhus Convention. That being said, in certain cases the Aarhus Convention has been referred to by the applicants and was considered by the Courts (see for example, *Is-Socjetà The Ramblers' Association of Malta v. L-Awtorità ta' Malta dwar l-Ambjent u l-Ippjanar et al* [228/2010 JZM, Court of Appeal, 27 May 2016]; and *Ghaqdiet non-Governattivi: Bicycle Advocacy Group et al v. L-Awtorità tal-Ippjanar et al* (44/2019, Court of Appeal 12 February 2020)); and *Moviment Graffiti et al v. L-Awtorità għall-Ambjent u r-Riżorsi* (372/2023, Environment and Planning Review Tribunal 25 February 2025).*

- Do the courts have only *cassation* or also *reformatory* rights in cases under this article?

While in general the courts have cassation rights in cases in line with article 9 of the Aarhus Convention, exceptionally some cases are reformatory. For example, as per Article 31 of the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act (Cap. 551), the Tribunal shall have the power to confirm, revoke or alter the decision appealed from and give such directions as it may deem appropriate.

Paragraphs 1 and 2: Remedies

- How is the *independence* of the administrative review ensured?

The Information and Data Protection Commissioner is established under the Data Protection Act (Cap. 586) – the Commissioner is appointed by the Prime Minister after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition, and there are numerous qualifications which apply to ensure the Commissioner’s independence and impartiality. The applicant may appeal from the Commissioner’s decision to the Information and Data Protection Appeals Tribunal, and if still dissatisfied may further appeal to the Court of Appeal which is constituted under the Constitution of Malta and therefore independence and impartiality is guaranteed by law.

The Environment and Planning Review Tribunal is defined under the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act (Cap. 551) as: ‘an independent and impartial tribunal ... for the purpose of reviewing the decisions of the [PA] and the decisions of the [ERA], referred to it in accordance with this Act or any other law ...’.

Similarly, the Administrative Review Tribunal is defined within the Administrative Justice Act (Cap. 490) as ‘an independent and impartial tribunal, ... for the purpose of reviewing administrative acts referred to it in accordance with this Act or any other law’. The chairperson/s of the tribunal must be, or have been, a judge or of a magistrate in Malta.

With reference to the judicial review procedure under Article 469A of the Code of Organizations and Civil Procedure (Cap. 12), the courts are independent entities under the Constitution of Malta.

How do the national law and adjudication interpret the phrase “NGOs promoting environmental protection and meeting any requirements under national law”?

The Development Planning Act (Cap. 552) defines ENGOs as non-governmental organizations promoting environmental protection and which are registered under the Voluntary Organisations Act (Cap. 492). Therefore, under national law, in order for an ENGO to be recognised, it has to register with the Voluntary Organisations office.

Paragraph 3: The public’s right to challenge acts and omissions by private persons and authorities

- Which *level of legislation* implements the requirements of article 9, paragraph 3?

The right to challenge acts and omissions by private or public persons and authorities in relation to contraventions of national law relating to the environment, is found under various pieces of primary legislation – namely, the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act (Cap. 551), the Environmental Protection Act (Cap. 549), the Development Planning Act (Cap. 552), and the Code of Organisation and Civil Procedure (Cap. 12).

- Can members of the public initiate administrative cases through *petitions, complaints or motions*?

Although such mechanisms are not prohibited; actual judicial or semi-judicial proceedings have to be initiated through the procedure set out in the law. Such procedure is not complex and not prohibitively expensive.

- Can a member of the public challenge decisions of the type regulated by *articles 7 and 8* of the Convention by challenging them as contravening the provisions of the national law relating to the environment?

A member of the public can object to decisions of the type regulated by articles 7 and 8 of the Aarhus Convention by challenging them as contravening the provisions of the national law relating to the environment under judicial review procedures (Article 469A of the Code of Organization and Civil Procedure [Cap. 12]).

- What are the conditions of issuing an *injunctive relief* by the court in cases brought under article 9, paragraph 3, of the Convention and/or the relevant national legislation?

The conditions of issuing an injunctive relief by the court in cases brought under article 9, paragraph 3 of the Aarhus Convention and/or the relevant national legislation can be found in the general provisions of the Code of Organization and Civil Procedure (Cap. 12) whereby a prohibitory injunction may be issued even before a decision is taken.

Paragraph 4: Timely, adequate, effective, fair, equitable and not prohibitively expensive remedies

- What kinds of *sanctions* are available in cases where an official fails to fulfil his or her responsibilities concerning access to information or public participation?

Any responsibilities concerning access to information or public participation fall under the remit of the organisation and not of the official concerned.

- Are there judges *specializing* in environmental cases?

The incidence of environmental cases in Malta does not warrant formal specialization of judges, although a number of them have an interest and considerable practical experience in this area.

- What overall *costs* do members of the public incur in bringing cases to court?

Overall costs are not prohibitive in Malta for members of the public to bring cases to court. There is no cost to appeal to the Information and Data Commissioner under the Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment Regulations (S.L. 549.39) as per Regulation 12.

Fees due to the Registry of the EPRT:

In respect of appeal:	Rates (€)	Notes
Against a decision of the PA for a development permission	5% of the Development Permit Fee	Minimum fee of €150 Maximum fee of €3500; in case of appeals submitted by eNGOs maximum fee is €1,000.
Against a decision of the PA under a development notification order or under a regularisation process or under a planning control application	150	
Against a decision following a request for screening of a proposed development permission	150	

Against a notice issued under the provisions for Part IX of the Development Planning Act (Cap. 552)	50	
Against any other decision of the PA	150	
Against any decision, ruling or direction in relation to Building Regulations and Building Control Regulations	150	
Against any decision of the Environment and Resources Authority	150	
Against a notice issued under the provisions for Part VII of the Environment Protection Act (Cap. 549)	50	
Against a decision for registration by the Registration Board	150	

XXIX. Obstacles encountered in the implementation of article 9

Describe any **obstacles encountered** in the implementation of any of the paragraphs of article 9.

Answer:

During the initial consultation phase, NGOs reported that legal aid in Malta is only granted to natural persons. Furthermore, in civil procedures, a means and merits test is performed before the benefit for legal aid is granted to the person (<https://legalaidmalta.gov.mt/Defining-Legal-Aid>).

XXX. Further information on the practical application of the provisions of article 9

Provide further information on the **practical application of the provisions on access to justice pursuant to article 9**, e.g., are there any statistics available on environmental justice and are there any assistance mechanisms to remove or reduce financial and other barriers to access to justice?

Answer:

The following table provides information about the number of appeals by type received by the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal between mid-2020 and mid-2024

Description	Jul-Dec 2020	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Jun 2024
Appeals against the imposition of fine/building levy/bank guarantee/planning gain/UIF/CPPS	4	9	11	11	7
Appeal from Condition in permit	14	8	9	1	3
Dismissal of Application	4	6	5	8	3
Appeal from Enforcement Notice	10	23	36	41	19
Appeal against the issue of an Emergency Conservation Order	8	0	0	1	0
Appeal against letter	3	11	4	3	0
Third Party Appeal against approval	36	95	99	104	393
Appeal from Planning Control Application	0	1	0	0	0
Appeal from Refusal	139	224	184	227	101
Appeal against Scheduling of Property	5	3	1	5	0
Appeal against the withdrawal/revocation of permit	0	2	2	0	1
	223	382	351	401	193

XXXI. Website addresses relevant to the implementation of article 9

Give relevant website addresses, if available:

<https://era.org.mt/>

<https://www.pa.org.mt/>

<https://www.eprt.org.mt/>

Articles 10-22 are not for national implementation.

XXXII. General comments on the Convention's objective

If appropriate, indicate how the implementation of the Convention contributes to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being.

Answer:

The implementation of the Aarhus Convention contributes significantly to the protection of the right of persons of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being and hence indirectly to the aims of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The transposition of the Aarhus Convention has proved to be a very useful benchmark in the evolution of environmental governance in the Maltese Islands.

XXXIII. Legislative, regulatory and other measures implementing the provisions on genetically modified organisms pursuant to article 6 bis and Annex I bis

Concerning legislative, regulatory and other measures that implement the provisions on public participation in decisions on the deliberate release into the environment and placing on the market of genetically modified organisms in article 6 bis, describe:

- (a) With respect to **paragraph 1 of article 6 bis** and:
 - (i) **Paragraph 1** of annex I bis, arrangements in the Party's regulatory framework to ensure effective information and public participation for decisions subject to the provisions of article 6 bis;
 - (ii) **Paragraph 2** of annex I bis, any exceptions provided for in the Party's regulatory framework to the public participation procedure laid down in annex I bis and the criteria for any such exception;
 - (iii) **Paragraph 3** of annex I bis, measures taken to make available to the public in an adequate, timely and effective manner a summary of the notification introduced to obtain an authorization for the deliberate release or placing on the market of such genetically modified organisms, as well as the assessment report where available;
 - (iv) **Paragraph 4** of annex I bis, measures taken to ensure that in no case the information listed in that paragraph is considered as confidential;
 - (v) **Paragraph 5** of annex I bis, measures taken to ensure the transparency of decision-making procedures and to provide access to the relevant procedural information to the public including, for example:
 - a. The nature of possible decisions;
 - b. The public authority responsible for making the decision;
 - c. Public participation arrangements laid down pursuant to paragraph 1 of annex I bis;
 - d. An indication of the public authority from which relevant information can be obtained;
 - e. An indication of the public authority to which comments can be submitted and of the time schedule for the transmittal of comments;
 - (vi) **Paragraph 6** of annex I bis, measures taken to ensure that the arrangements introduced to implement paragraph 1 of annex I bis allow the public to submit, in any appropriate manner, any comments, information, analyses or opinions that it considers relevant to the proposed deliberate release or placing on the market;
 - (vii) **Paragraph 7** of annex I bis, measures taken to ensure that due account is taken of the outcome of public participation procedures organized pursuant to paragraph 1 of annex I bis;
 - (viii) **Paragraph 8** of annex I bis, measures taken to ensure that the texts of decisions subject to the provisions on annex I bis taken by a public authority are made publicly available along with the reasons and the considerations upon which they are based;

(b) With respect to **paragraph 2 of article 6 bis**, how the requirements made in accordance with the provisions of annex I bis are complementary to and mutually supportive of the Party's national biosafety framework and consistent with the objectives of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biodiversity.

Answer:

Malta has specific legislation on GMOs to protect its citizens' health and the environment while simultaneously creating a unified market for biotechnology products. Moreover, the EU has a comprehensive legal framework for ensuring safety in the development, use and transfer of GMOs, which incorporates provisions for public participation in decision-making on GMOs, consistent with the GMO amendment to the Aarhus Convention.

In the case of EU Directives 2009/41/EC, 2001/18/EC, 2015/412 and 2018/350, Malta has introduced domestic provisions to ensure enforcement and/or transposition of such legislation through:

- The Deliberate Release into the Environment of Genetically Modified Organisms Regulations (S.L.549.60), and*
 - The Contained Use of Genetically Modified Micro-Organisms Regulations (S.L.549.49).*
- Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 is directly applicable in Malta and does not require transposition.*

GMOs are regulated at national level by a number of public bodies, inter alia, the Malta Competition and Consumer Affairs Authority (MCCAA), the Environmental Health Directorate, the Superintendence of Public Health, the Environment & Resources Authority (ERA), the Ministry responsible for Agriculture and Fisheries and the Food Safety Commission.

As a brief overview of the relevant EU legislation:

Article 9 of Directive 2001/18/EC on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms stipulates that Member States shall consult the public and, where appropriate, groups on the proposed deliberate release of GMOs into the environment for any other purpose than for placing on the market. In doing so, Member States shall lay down arrangements for this consultation, including a reasonable time-period, in order to give the public or groups the opportunity to express an opinion. Member States are to make available to the public information on all intentional releases of GMOs into the environment in their territory, and the Commission shall make available to the public the information contained in the system of exchange of information established within the EU.

In cases of GMO notifications for placing on the market of GMOs as or in products, Article 24 of Directive 2001/18/EC stipulates that the Commission makes available to the public the summary dossier that is to accompany notifications for placing on the market of GMOs or a combination of GMOs as or in products. It also provides for the Commission to make available the assessment report issued by the national authority of the Member State which received the notification.

Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 on genetically modified food and feed establishes a register of genetically modified food and feed authorised under this Regulation, including product specific information. It requires that non-confidential data is made available to the public. Article 5 of the Regulation stipulates that the European Food Safety Authority receiving from national authorities an application for authorisation for placing on the market of GM food shall make a summary of the application available to the public. The public can make comments to the Commission on the authority's opinion. Monitoring plans are also to be made available to the public after deletion of any information identified as confidential. Similar provisions exist with regard to the authorisation of GM feed (Article 17).

Access to information held by the European Food Safety Authority in relation to procedure under Regulation 1829/2003 should be provided in accordance with Regulation 1049/2001.

Directive 2009/41/EC on the contained use of GM micro-organisms states that EU Member States may provide, where appropriate, that the public shall be consulted on any aspect of proposed contained use. It includes a requirement that information on emergency plans and safety measures to be taken in the event of an accident is made publicly available.

More specifically:

(a) With respect to **paragraph 1 of article 6 bis** and:

(i) **Paragraph 1** of annex I bis, arrangements in the Party's regulatory framework to ensure effective information and public participation for decisions subject to the provisions of article 6 bis;

This is catered for through regulations 9 and 12 of the Deliberate Release into the Environment of Genetically Modified Organisms Regulations (S.L. 549.60).

Furthermore, public consultation with regard to placing on the market is essentially carried out by the EU Commission in accordance with Directive 2001/18/EC (as amended): Article 24(1) states that: "... The public may make comments to the Commission within 30 days. The Commission shall immediately forward the comments to the competent authorities."

(ii) **Paragraph 2** of annex I bis, any exceptions provided for in the Party's regulatory framework to the public participation procedure laid down in annex I bis and the criteria for any such exception;

In the context of deliberate release, S.L. 549.60 caters for this via regulation 7 and Schedules V & IX, which allow for a different procedure to be resorted to in certain defined cases. Furthermore, Article 7 of the Directive requires that, inter alia, the EU Commission must make available to the public the proposal of the MS to make use of the differentiated procedure, and the public may, within 60 days, make comments. Therefore, a form of public participation is still resorted to by the Commission.

In the context of placing on the market of GMOs, the exemption from the standard procedure is only applicable in the case identified in regulation 16(1) of S.L. 549.60.

(iii) **Paragraph 3** of annex I bis, measures taken to make available to the public in an adequate, timely and effective manner a summary of the notification introduced to obtain an authorization for the deliberate release or placing on the market of such genetically modified organisms, as well as the assessment report where available;

This is catered for through regulations 9(2), 12(5) and 22(1) of S.L. 549.60.

(iv) **Paragraph 4** of annex I bis, measures taken to ensure that in no case the information listed in that paragraph is considered as confidential;

This is catered for through regulation 20(4) of S.L. 549.60.

(v) **Paragraph 5** of annex I bis, measures taken to ensure the transparency of decision-making procedures and to provide access to the relevant procedural information to the public including, for example:

- a. The nature of possible decisions;
- b. The public authority responsible for making the decision;
- c. Public participation arrangements laid down pursuant to paragraph 1 of annex I bis;
- d. An indication of the public authority from which relevant information can be obtained;
- e. An indication of the public authority to which comments can be submitted and of the time schedule for the transmittal of comments;

(vi) **Paragraph 6** of annex I bis, measures taken to ensure that the arrangements introduced to implement paragraph 1 of annex I bis allow the public to

submit, in any appropriate manner, any comments, information, analyses or opinions that it considers relevant to the proposed deliberate release or placing on the market;

Paragraphs 5 and 6 are catered for through regulations 9(2) and 12(5) of S.L. 549.60.

(vii) **Paragraph 7** of annex I bis, measures taken to ensure that due account is taken of the outcome of public participation procedures organized pursuant to paragraph 1 of annex I bis;

This is catered for through regulation 9(6) of S.L. 549.60 which specifically states that where the competent authority receives representations in accordance with sub-regulation (5), it shall (a) acknowledge receipt of the representations, and (b) consider the representations in determining the notification.

(viii) **Paragraph 8** of annex I bis, measures taken to ensure that the texts of decisions subject to the provisions on annex I bis taken by a public authority are made publicly available along with the reasons and the considerations upon which they are based;

Besides the register that is to be published according to regulation 22 of S.L. 549.60, on releases of GMOs and placing on the market, regulation 16(2) provides for any consent in relation to placing on the market to be publicised, and regulation 16(3) details what is to be included in the consent. The Directive supplements the above by requiring the Commission to publish other relevant information in articles 9(2), 11 and 24(2).

(b) With respect to **paragraph 2 of article 6 bis**, how the requirements made in accordance with the provisions of annex I bis are complementary to and mutually supportive of the Party's national biosafety framework and consistent with the objectives of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biodiversity.

The Cartagena Protocol seeks to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms, resulting from modern biotechnology. It establishes an advance informed agreement (AIA) procedure for ensuring that countries are provided with the information necessary to make informed decisions before agreeing to the import of such organisms into their territory. The Maltese National Biosafety Clearing House was set-up in accordance with such Protocol to provide information and resources that would assist stakeholders in the implementation of the Protocol. Consequently, the scope of annex I bis of the Aarhus Convention compliments the aims of the Protocol as well as the Clearing House, as both promote increased access to information and the importance of informed decision-making.

XXXIV. Obstacles encountered in the implementation of article 6 bis and annex I bis

*Describe any **obstacles encountered** in the implementation of any of the paragraphs of article 6 bis and annex I bis.*

Answer:

N/A

XXXV. Further information on the practical application of the provisions of article 6 bis and annex I bis

*Provide further information on the **practical application of the provisions on public participation in decisions on the deliberate release into the environment and placing on the market of genetically modified organisms in article 6 bis**, e.g., are there any statistics or other information available on public participation in such*

decisions or on decisions considered under paragraph 2 of annex I bis to be exceptions to the public participation procedures in that annex?

Answer:

N/A

XXXVI. Website addresses relevant to the implementation of article 6 bis

Give relevant website addresses, if available, including website addresses for registers of decisions and releases related to genetically modified organisms:

Answer:

<https://era.org.mt/topic/gmos-biosafety-overview/>

<https://era.org.mt/era-topic-categories/gmo-permitting/>

<https://era.org.mt/topic/deliberate-release-of-gmos/>

<https://era.org.mt/topic/contained-use-of-gmos/>

<https://era.org.mt/topic/deliberate-release-in-the-environment/>

<https://bch.cbd.int/en/countries/MT>

The EU's main information portals are:

https://food.ec.europa.eu/plants/genetically-modified-organisms_en

<https://www.gmo.info.eu/eu/page.php?page=Trade-Approvals>

Further information sites include:

European Union Reference Laboratory for GM Food and Feed: <https://gmo-crl.jrc.ec.europa.eu>

European Food Safety Authority: <https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en>

XXXVII. Follow-up on issues of compliance

If, upon consideration of a report and any recommendations of the Compliance Committee, the Meeting of the Parties at its last session has decided upon measures concerning compliance by your country, please indicate (a) what were the measures; and (b) what specific actions your country has undertaken to implement the measures in order to achieve compliance with the Convention.

Please include cross-references to the respective sections, as appropriate.

Answer:

N/A