

Table P1: Measuring Policy Coherence

Theme	#	Question	Answer	Points	Answer Criteria	Supporting Evidence
1. Political Commitment	1.1	Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? <i>For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	There is a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD, implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has made a clear political statement at the highest level, demonstrating commitment to PCSD. The political leadership actively promotes PCSD and supports sustainable development goals, ensuring that policies, laws and institutional arrangements align with these goals, including at sectoral level, as applicable. This commitment is translated into concrete mechanisms and actions across all relevant sectors and policies. This includes integrating PCSD into relevant policies and legislative frameworks, strategic planning, and operational activities, fostering a culture of sustainability throughout the government. Stakeholders are engaged, public support is mobilised, and robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are in place to track progress and ensure accountability.)	In 1992, Malta enacted national legislation to provide a framework for the planning and management of development. This Act established an authority empowered to oversee such matters and emphasized the promotion of proper planning and sustainable development. In 2001, the Environment Protection Act was introduced, leading to the establishment of the National Commission for Sustainable Development (NCSO) in 2002. The NCSO was tasked with promoting sustainable development across all sectors, monitoring national progress, and driving further advancements in this area. A significant milestone was reached in 2012 with the adoption of the Sustainable Development Act mandating the mainstreaming of sustainable development across the working of government to raise awareness of sustainable development issues and practices across society and to promote the adoption thereof. The Act introduced a comprehensive coordination mechanism, including: the appointment of Sustainable Development Coordinators in every Ministry, a role assigned to the highest officials within the Ministries being the Permanent Secretaries; the designation of a Sustainable Development Focal Point within each Ministry being the Directors responsible for policy and programme implementation; the creation of a Sustainable Development Network; and the establishment of a Guardian of Future Generations. Furthermore, Malta's commitment to PCSD is deeply embedded in its long-term strategic planning. The Sustainable Development Vision for 2050, launched in 2018, and the Sustainable Development Strategy for 2050, published in 2024, serve as foundational documents that institutionalise coherence across policy cycles. These frameworks ensure alignment with the UN Agenda 2030 and its 17 SDGs, while also integrating EU, international, and national commitments. Sources: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-act/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/vision-2050/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Maltas-Sustainable-Development-Strategy-for-2050.pdf https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-coordinators/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-focal-points/ https://www.gov.mt/en/Government/DOI/Press%20Releases/Pages/2020/September/28/pr201844en.aspx https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/the-sustainable-development-network/
	1.2	Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? <i>For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD, and these are implemented covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The defined priorities are integrated into sectoral policies, strategies, and time-bound action plans, guiding efforts to achieve sustainable development goals, capitalising on synergies across sectors and considering potential transboundary impacts of policies. There is active coordination across sectors to align initiatives with these priorities, fostering an integrated approach throughout the government.)	The Government of Malta has established clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD, as articulated in both the Sustainable Development Vision for 2050 and the Sustainable Development Strategy for 2050. Malta's Sustainable Development Vision for 2050, adopted in 2018, sets the long-term direction for a resilient, inclusive, and sustainable society. It serves as the foundation for the Sustainable Development Strategy for 2050, which operationalises this vision through five strategic goals: transitioning to a climate-neutral green and blue economy; preserving sustainable urban development and cultural heritage; ensuring healthy lives and wellbeing for all; accelerating digital transformation, smart mobility, and connectivity; and achieving social fairness and prosperity for all. Each goal is supported by specific objectives, actions, and targets that address key trade-offs and interlinkages across sectors. The Strategy explicitly embeds PCSD as a core governance principle, ensuring that sustainability is mainstreamed across all sectors and levels of government. It commits to developing action plans and a monitoring framework to translate priorities into measurable progress. Other institutional mechanisms such as Sustainable Development Coordinators and Focal Points in each ministry, annual budget alignment exercises with the SDGs, and the National Expert Group on Sustainable Development Indicators reinforce a whole-of-government approach, enabling Malta to pursue its long-term aspirations in a coordinated and coherent manner. Sources: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/vision-2050/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Maltas-Sustainable-Development-Strategy-for-2050-1.pdf
	1.3	Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? <i>For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD. In practice, these roles are comprehensively implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A lead institution has been established with clear mandates to promote and oversee the implementation of PCSD across the government. The mandates and role of this institution are well known throughout the government in different sectors and at different levels.)	In Malta, the Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Public Cleanliness through the Sustainable Development Directorate acts as the Competent Authority for sustainable development. However, this responsibility is mainstreamed across the Public Administration, supported by a robust governance mechanism under the Sustainable Development Act. This legislative framework ensures system-wide coordination, notably by designating Permanent Secretaries as Sustainable Development Coordinators and establishing a Sustainable Development Focal Point in every Ministry. Moreover, bodies such as the Guardian of Future Generations and the Sustainable Development Network established by the Sustainable Development Act, play a vital role in enhancing Malta's sustainable development governance. The Guardian facilitates national cross-sectoral dialogue, supports policy coherence, and promotes inclusive decision-making through community-focused initiatives. Whereas, the Sustainable Development Network is structured to reflect a diverse and inclusive governance model, including the setting up of the Sustainable Development Network Sub-Committee composed of NGOs having the prerogative to propose recommendations to the Sustainable Development Network on how to effectively promote the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in line with Part V Article 9(3) of the Sustainable Development Act. When it comes to data, the National Expert Group on Sustainable Development Indicators (SDIs) was established through Cabinet Decision CAB/627/XIII/21/2, whereby the Permanent Secretaries shall appoint technical officers responsible for the collection of data and the production of statistics from within each relevant Ministries/Entities as members of the National Expert Group on SDIs. Sources: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-act/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-coordinators/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-focal-points/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/guardian-of-future-generations/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/the-sustainable-development-network/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/national-expert-group-on-sustainable-development-indicators/
	Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment			12		

2. Long-term Vision	2.1	Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence, which is implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A long-term vision or strategy is in place establishing long-term goals and targets for sustainable development and guiding short-term decision-making to consider the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations. This strategic vision is integrated into all relevant sectoral strategies and policies and translated into concrete actions to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on future generations. This process involves engaging stakeholders, securing legislative and public support, and developing robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks.) Sources: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/vision-2050/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Maltas-Sustainable-Development-Strategy-for-2050-1.pdf
	2.2	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government uses long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence, and these are implemented covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government commonly uses long-term strategic planning tools (e.g. impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modeling tools, or systems-thinking approaches) in formulating and implementing strategies and policies. These tools help identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations. These tools are proactively used to inform policy- and decision-making.) The Sustainable Development Act aims to mainstream sustainable development across all government areas. This is complemented by Malta's Sustainable Development Strategy for 2050 which commits to strengthening governance frameworks, evidence-based measures, and cross-sectoral policy integration. It highlights the use of assessments, mainstreaming of strategies and action plans, and embedding life cycle assessments. The Strategy also emphasizes strategic foresight by embedding it across sectoral policies and initiatives, and calls for integrated planning, cooperation, and systems-thinking to ensure holistic, coherent, and future-oriented policy implementation and monitoring. Since 2019, Malta has systematically integrated the SDGs into its national budget process, reinforcing its commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the long-term principles outlined in the Sustainable Development Vision for 2050 and the Strategic Priorities outlined in Malta's Sustainable Development Strategy for 2050. This annual exercise requires all ministries to assess how their proposed budgetary measures, including policies, strategies, projects, and initiatives to advance the SDGs. At the proposal stage, ministries must demonstrate alignment with sectoral strategies and sustainable development principles, and explicitly identify the relevant SDG, target, and indicator being addressed. Once the budget measures are approved, each ministry is tasked to submit action plans for implementation and report such implementation, including their quantitative and qualitative impacts on the SDGs, the latter consolidated in Malta's Annual Progress Reports. This process strengthens policy coherence, transparency, and accountability, ensuring that the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development are consistently prioritized across government. It also reflects Malta's strategic foresight approach, which seeks to reduce siloed decision-making and promote integrated, forward-looking governance. In addition to the above, Article 4 of the Small Business Act Cap. 512 establishes that all Primary Legislation and Subsidiary Legislation are accompanied by a completed Impact Assessment Framework Form - IAF. The completed IAF is to be duly stamped and reviewed by the Legislation Unit for onward transmission to the Cabinet Office with Cabinet Memos proposing any Primary Legislation or Subsidiary Legislation. Furthermore, a Cabinet Assessment Unit has been set up to vet all Cabinet memos regarding their Financial, Social, Environmental and Economic impact. In 2023, training sessions were conducted by the OECD as part of another EC TSI Project with the aim of increasing the capacities of public officers to examine the sustainability impacts of new legislations through the existing Impact Assessment Framework (IAF) that accompanies every new legislation (primary and subsidiary), bills and the transposition of an EU Directive into Maltese Law. Sources: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-act/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Maltas-Sustainable-Development-Strategy-for-2050-1.pdf https://economicpolicy.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Annual-Progress-Report-2025.pdf
	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? <i>For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD. Their tasks are comprehensively implemented covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has established a dedicated body with clear mandates and resources to ensure its commitment to PCSD extends beyond electoral cycles and government terms. This body has clear objectives, adequate resources, and supports effective communication, strong leadership, stakeholder engagement, and coordination across Ministries or departments. It also has robust monitoring and evaluation systems and the flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances.) Furthermore, by designating Permanent Secretaries as Sustainable Development Coordinators and establishing a Sustainable Development Focal Point in every Ministry, together with the National Expert Group on Sustainable Development Indicators, the government is also ensuring that the necessary institutional arrangements are in place to support a long-term vision for PCSD. Moreover, bodies such as the Guardian of Future Generations and the Sustainable Development Network established by the Sustainable Development Act, play a vital role in enhancing Malta's sustainable development governance. Sources: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Maltas-Sustainable-Development-Strategy-for-2050-1.pdf https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-act/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-coordinators/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-focal-points/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/national-expert-group-on-sustainable-development-indicators/
	Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision			12	

3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	3.1	Does the government have a budgetary process that integrates sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas? <i>For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed a budgetary process to integrate sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas. Sustainability considerations are integrated in all phases of the budgetary process. (e.g. Sustainable development is effectively integrated into sectoral policies through budgetary process (e.g. budget formulation, approval, execution, oversight), promoting synergies across policy sectors, strategically balancing resource allocations for economic, social and environmental goals, and fostering collaboration and coordination between government departments and agencies).	Since 2019, Malta has systematically integrated the SDGs into its national budget process, reinforcing its commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the long-term principles outlined in the Sustainable Development Vision for 2050 and the Strategic Priorities outlined in Malta's Sustainable Development Strategy for 2050. This annual exercise requires all ministries to assess how their proposed budgetary measures, including policies, strategies, projects, and initiatives to advance the SDGs. At the proposal stage, ministries must demonstrate alignment with sectoral strategies and sustainable development principles, and explicitly identify the relevant SDG, target, and indicator being addressed. Once the budget measures are approved, each ministry is tasked to submit action plans for implementation and report such implementation, including their quantitative and qualitative impacts on the SDGs, the latter consolidated in Malta's Annual Progress Reports. This process strengthens policy coherence, transparency, and accountability, ensuring that the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development are consistently prioritised across government. It also reflects Malta's strategic foresight approach, which seeks to reduce siloed decision-making and promote integrated, forward-looking governance. Sources: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/vision-2050/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Maltas-Sustainable-Development-Strategy-for-2050-1.pdf https://economicpolicy.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Annual-Progress-Report-2025.pdf
	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? <i>For example, strategies, guidelines, regulations, provisions or coordination mechanisms for ministries and government agencies to align their mandates, policies and sectoral objectives with sustainable development priorities.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed dedicated mechanisms and tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral and financing plans of line ministries. These mechanisms have been comprehensively implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Established mechanisms and tools have ensured that sustainable development priorities are integrated into every sector and financial plan, contributing to effective progress towards sustainable development goals. These mechanisms and tools also foster a culture of sustainability across all levels and sectors of government, driving continuous improvement and innovation in sustainable development practices.)	The Maltese government has established comprehensive mechanisms to integrate sustainable development into sectoral and financing plans. The Sustainable Development Act designates the Sustainable Development Directorate as the competent authority, responsible for sustainable development. Each ministry appoints a Sustainable Development Coordinator and Focal Point to ensure alignment and coordination of policies related to sustainable development. Furthermore, all ministries, departments, entities, and agencies are required to report annually to the Directorate on their contributions to sustainable development. These submissions are compiled into the Annual Sustainable Development Reports, which provide a comprehensive overview of measures implemented across government to mainstream sustainability. The reports are structured around the three pillars of sustainability - economic development, environmental protection, and social well-being - and are aligned with the Strategic Goals and Objectives of Malta's Sustainable Development Strategy for 2050. Importantly, these reports are tabled to Parliament for discussion, reinforcing transparency and accountability in Malta's sustainable development governance. They serve not only as a record of progress but also as a strategic guide for identifying areas requiring further attention and improvement. In parallel, Malta has taken proactive steps to integrate the SDGs into its national budgeting framework aligning fiscal policy with the broader objectives of the 2030 Agenda. By embedding the SDGs into the planning and allocation of public funds, Malta is working to ensure that national priorities are directly supported through targeted investments. This integration strengthens policy coherence across sectors and reinforces the government's commitment to sustainable development. Sources: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-act/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Maltas-Sustainable-Development-Strategy-for-2050-1.pdf
	3.3	Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development? <i>For example, specific programmes or policies informed by policy coherence to enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development; incentives or frameworks to attract private investment for sustainable development projects; partnerships between the government and private sector to finance sustainable development initiatives, etc.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established mechanisms and implemented measures to promote the mobilisation of financial resources to support PCSD. These have been comprehensively applied, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The established mechanisms and implemented measures have resulted in specific programs or policies that enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development, or have created incentives to attract private investments for sustainable development or fostered public-private partnerships that support the mobilisation of financial resources to advance sustainable development.)	The Maltese Government is committed to promote sustainable development across all sectors by supporting the mobilisation of public, private, domestic and international resources for sustainable development through various funding opportunities and initiatives. The government recognises the vital role that voluntary organisations play in advancing sustainability. To support their efforts, the Sustainable Development Fund provides financial assistance for initiatives aligned with the three pillars of sustainable development: environmental, social, and economic. This fund empowers community-driven projects that foster inclusive growth, environmental stewardship, and social well-being. By enabling grassroots action, it strengthens the national commitment to SDGs and promotes collaboration between civil society and government for long-term resilience and prosperity. Moreover, through the Sustainable Localities Scheme, the Government awarded grants to local councils to engage in infrastructural projects aimed at safeguarding the environment, social well-being and economic growth, with the aim of recognising and supporting local community's efforts and to incentivise further sustainable initiatives. Additionally, Malta's ESG Platform was launched in December 2021 by MEEC as a voluntary tool, designed to showcase and instil education and awareness on environmental, social and governance credentials. The investment community is a crucial enabler of the transition towards a sustainable economic model for the Maltese Islands. More than ever, Maltese companies and entities are investing in sustainable business models. This is being done through increased commitment towards projects and initiatives that have a positive impact on the environment, tangibly support the social dynamics of the Maltese community, and ensure a more robust corporate governance framework. The ESG Platform identifies the carbon footprint of these companies and entities as they invest in renewable sources of energy. Efficient use of water and other resources employed in their operations is also measured to quantify their environmental impact. Fair treatment of employees, investment in upskilling the workforce and tangible commitment to equality factors are some of the criteria that showcase the social commitment of these companies and entities, whilst board independence and diversity are key elements that measure their governance structure. In 2025, this Platform was enhanced by digitalising the reporting introduced in 2021, thus make it more user-friendly and easier for enterprises to register their ESG credentials. By having the facility to compare their ESG performance throughout the years and acting as repository for existing grants, schemes and other useful links relating to ESG, the enhanced Platform, will act as a further incentive for enterprises and entities to improve on their year-on-year performance, thus contributing further to Malta's national, international and EU commitments in relation to sustainability. Furthermore, when it comes to ownership of the SDGs, Malta's Sustainable Development Action Days, a nationwide annual initiative, which takes place over a period of ten days as part of the European Sustainable Development Week, puts
	Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance			12		

4. Whole-of-government Coordination	4.1	Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? <i>For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A high-level coordinating mechanism operates regularly to support whole-of-government coordination for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD). This mechanism has a clear mandate, adequate resources, and the capacity to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including potential negative impacts of policies and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.)	The Sustainable Development Directorate within the Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Public Cleanliness serves as Malta's main institutional mechanism for sustainable development. This Directorate is responsible for the implementation, monitoring, and review of the Sustainable Development Strategy for 2050, ensuring continuity beyond electoral cycles. The Sustainable Development Act also calls for cross-ministerial cooperation, stakeholder engagement, and the development of monitoring frameworks and committees to guide and review progress, supporting a long-term vision for PCSD. Furthermore, by designating Permanent Secretaries as Sustainable Development Coordinators and establishing a Sustainable Development Focal Point in every Ministry, together with the National Expert Group on Sustainable Development Indicators, the government is also ensuring that the necessary institutional arrangements are in place to support a long-term vision for PCSD. Moreover, bodies such as the Guardian of Future Generations and the Sustainable Development Network established by the Sustainable Development Act, play a vital role in enhancing Malta's sustainable development governance. Sources: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Maltas-Sustainable-Development-Strategy-for-2050-1.pdf https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-act/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-coordinators/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-focal-points/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/national-expert-group-on-sustainable-development-indicators/
	4.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The establishment of these structures and channels has led to improved collaboration, coordination, and information sharing across all sectors of government. This has strengthened the alignment of policies with the Sustainable Development Goals and fostered a culture of continuous improvement and innovation in public administration.)	Whilst the Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Public Cleanliness is the de Facto Competent Authority, the Act designates the highest officials in each Ministry, the Permanent Secretaries, as Sustainable Development Coordinators and provides for a Sustainable Development Focal Point in every Ministry, these being the Policy Development and Programme Implementation Directors to ensure cross-sectoral coordination. Furthermore, the Guardian of Future Generations and the Sustainable Development Network also aim at fostering exchange of views and national dialogue, as well as overseeing the implementation of sustainable development in Malta. Sources: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-act/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-coordinators/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-focal-points/
	4.3	Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? <i>For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed capacity-building programs or other resources for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. However, these programmes have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors might contribute to the partial implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity constraints, bureaucratic burdens, coordination issues, insufficient engagement, etc.)	Building and enhancing capacity across Ministries to ensure effective mainstreaming of sustainable development principles across the workings of Government has been a priority for the past years. In 2020, workshops were held for key Government officials on the mainstreaming of sustainable development principles within the budget process. These workshops, facilitated by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as part of a European Commission (EC) Technical Support Instrument (TSI) Project, served as a platform to advance peer learning and exchange of best practices on budget reporting and monitoring amongst senior officials working across all levels of Government. The aim was to assist Government to develop practical, innovative, and collaborative actions to move the sustainable development agenda forward. Similarly in 2023, training sessions were conducted by the OECD as part of another EC TSI Project with the aim of increasing the capacities of public officers to examine the sustainability impacts of new legislations through the existing Impact Assessment Framework (IAF) that accompanies every new legislation (primary and subsidiary), bills and the transposition of an EU Directive into Maltese Law. To further strengthen the institutional capacity of the Public Administration, a new TSI project was recently launched which will see the development of a training programme for civil servants on the SDGs. The main objective is to embed sustainable development principles across public administration, ensuring policies are ambitious, well-implemented, and guided by foresight. Sources: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Maltas-Sustainable-Development-Strategy-for-2050-1.pdf https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-act/
	Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination			11		
	5.1	Are there provisions or mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development? <i>For example, National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action and mandate sub-national engagement; or data exchanges and other engagements between government levels are institutionalised in other ways.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The provisions or mechanisms are in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. National Sustainable Development Strategies are territorialised at the sub-national level and complemented by local indicators and monitoring systems on sustainable development objectives. Best practices and common challenges are documented, shared and incorporated across government levels, promoting continuous improvement. These mechanisms are effectively used to engage sub-national levels of government in PCSD and to promote coordinated action on relevant economic, social and environmental goals.)	Malta aligns national and sub-national plans for sustainable development through its Sustainable Development Act and the Sustainable Development Vision and Strategy for 2050, which mandate coordination across government levels. Importantly, regional and local councils play a vital role in translating national policies into tangible, community-level actions. Their involvement is formalised through stakeholder engagement processes such as the annual Sustainable Development Multi-Stakeholder Forum. Furthermore, Local councils are also supported through initiatives like the Sustainable Localities Scheme, which funded infrastructural projects that promote environmental sustainability, social well-being, and economic growth. Other examples include the Locality Funding under the Development Planning Fund provides opportunities for towns and villages to invest in a more sustainable environment and improve the quality of life for residents. This fund promotes improvement, and embellishment works in urban areas, such as landscaping, traffic management and other urban projects, which are considered beneficial to the wider community. The fund is made available for all local councils, government agencies, NGOs or private individuals. Sources: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-act/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/vision-2050/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Maltas-Sustainable-Development-Strategy-for-2050-1.pdf https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-localities-scheme/

5. Sub-national Engagement	5.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, interterritorial commissions, the participation of local governments in National Councils for the 2030 Agenda, and focal points for the implementation of SDGs at the regional and local level.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Platforms such as interterritorial commissions are in place to collect inputs from subnational entities and initiate formal exchanges between government levels. These mechanisms are active and stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and facilitate multi-level dialogue around success stories and persistent challenges.)	Malta aligns national and sub-national plans for sustainable development through its Sustainable Development Act and the Sustainable Development Vision and Strategy for 2050, which mandate coordination across government levels. Importantly, regional and local councils play a vital role in translating national policies into tangible, community-level actions. Their involvement is formalised through stakeholder engagement processes such as the annual Sustainable Development Multi-Stakeholder Forum, as well as ongoing collaboration with individual councils on initiatives that promote sustainability at the local and regional levels throughout the year and as part of Malta's Sustainable Development Action Days. This integrated approach ensures that sustainable development is not only a national priority but also a locally driven effort, responsive to community needs and grounded in inclusive governance. Sources: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-act/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/vision-2050/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Maltas-Sustainable-development-Strategy-for-2050-1.pdf https://www.facebook.com/sustainabledevelopment.mt/posts/pfbid021tb1ZAoqjQX9QF4qGimmR882X1e9XVHq9oLx2kFG1hPGECAjZZvNEXR4pguul
	5.3	Are there mechanisms or processes in place to ensure coordinated action between national and subnational agencies on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development? <i>For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established mechanisms or processes to coordinate national and sub-national action on international initiatives or development cooperation for sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation. Multi-level and multi-stakeholder partnerships connect actors and help exchange best practices, and support is well matched to demand and local context.)	Malta applies a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, coordinated by the Sustainable Development Directorate within the Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Public Cleanliness with mechanisms such as ministry focal points, technical expert groups, and structured stakeholder engagement to align national and subnational SDG actions. Malta champions global partnerships for sustainable development through international cooperation, civil society support, and capacity building. Its Official Development and Humanitarian Assistance Policy (2021) facilitate collaboration with various stakeholders to address global challenges, focusing on poverty reduction, social equality, women's and girls' rights, and inclusive quality education. By aligning its efforts with these priorities, Malta actively contributes to the achievement of SDGs on both national, sub-national and international levels. Sources: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/vnr/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Maltas-Official-Development-and-Humanitarian-Assistance-Policy-2021.pdf
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			12		
6. Stakeholder-engagement	6.1	Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? <i>For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The participatory mechanisms are in place for stakeholder engagement in sustainable development policy-making through a whole-of-society approach, and in the development of PCSD initiatives, and these mechanisms are fully implemented through participatory approaches. (e.g. Dedicated forums and opportunities are in place to develop recommendations for enhancing policy coherence and to provide analytical and strategic input on sustainable development, supported by dedicated normative provisions. Engagement concerns relevant representatives from civil society, academia, the private sector and trade- and employers' unions, in coordination with government Ministries. Consultations are mandated to take place in a comprehensive manner at various stages of the policy cycle. Preparatory information and feedback on the outcomes of the process is provided to involved stakeholders.)	Malta's legislative framework for sustainable development promotes system-wide coordination and participatory governance across all levels of administration. It designates Permanent Secretaries as Sustainable Development Coordinators and establishes a Sustainable Development Focal Point within each ministry, ensuring that sustainability principles are embedded throughout the policy cycle. Moreover, bodies such as the Guardian of Future Generations and the Sustainable Development Network established by the Sustainable Development Act, play a vital role in enhancing Malta's sustainable development governance. The Guardian facilitates national cross-sectoral dialogue, supports policy coherence, and promotes inclusive decision-making through community-focused initiatives. Whereas, the Sustainable Development Network is structured to reflect a diverse and inclusive governance model, including the setting up of the Sustainable Development Network Sub-Committee composed of NGOs having the prerogative to propose recommendations to the Sustainable Development Network on how to effectively promote the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in line with Part V Article 9(3) of the Sustainable Development Act. The Annual Sustainable Development Multi-stakeholder Forum is also organised to assess priority areas and discuss ongoing and needed actions towards advancing the SDGs, and for materialising Malta's five Sustainable Development Strategic Goals emanating from Malta's Sustainable Development Strategy for 2050. This Forum is opened to a wide range of stakeholders, including Government ministries and entities, regional and local councils, NGOs, youth representatives, academics, and the private sector. Sources: https://www.gov.mt/en/publicconsultation/Pages/default.aspx https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/vnr/ https://www.facebook.com/sustainabledevelopment.mt/posts/pfbid021tb1ZAoqjQX9QF4qGimmR882X1e9XVHq9oLx2kFG1hPGECAjZZvNEXR4pguul https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1648176018935132
	6.2	Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? <i>For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established mechanisms to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their participation in decision-making, to advance inclusive sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. These initiatives have been rolled out to key marginalised and vulnerable groups. Findings have been fed back into strategies designed to advance inclusive social and economic development, such as action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.)	Stakeholder engagement is a critical aspect of Malta's approach to inclusivity. Malta has enhanced its contribution to open government through various initiatives, such as the introduction of e-government to provide better public service, providing a legal framework for access to information, the launch of an open data webpage and an online public consultation platform where stakeholders and the public can participate. Policies are therefore developed through extensive consultations with civil society organisations, academic institutions, and affected communities. This participatory model ensures that the voices of marginalised populations are heard and integrated into policy decisions. For example, marginalised and vulnerable groups where key stakeholder in the preparation of Malta's Second VNR on the implementation of the SDGs. A stakeholder mapping exercise including tailored questionnaires, information sessions, and a Multi-Stakeholder Forum were held to ensure broad participation, including that of marginalised groups. Sources: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/vnr/ https://www.facebook.com/sustainabledevelopment.mt/posts/pfbid021tb1ZAoqjQX9QF4qGimmR882X1e9XVHq9oLx2kFG1hPGECAjZZvNEXR4pguul

7. Impact Assessment	6.3	Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? <i>For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has worked with various stakeholders on initiatives to raise public awareness, mobilise support, and advocate for policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has worked with stakeholders to support their engagement in a wide range of initiatives on sustainable development issues. Specific campaigns have been designed and delivered to build consensus on priorities for enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development and they have been promoted in international settings to advance best practice and encourage peer learning.) Malta has established a range of mechanisms and initiatives designed to promote stakeholder engagement, strengthen policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD), and foster best practice and peer learning across all levels of governance. The Sustainable Development Multi-stakeholder Forum: Organised annually to assess priority areas and discuss ongoing and needed actions towards advancing the SDGs, and for materialising Malta's five Sustainable Development Strategic Goals emanating from Malta's Sustainable Development Strategy for 2050. This Forum is opened to a wide range of stakeholders, including Government ministries and entities, regional and local councils, NGOs, youth representatives, academics, and the private sector. SDG Youth Champions Initiative: Launched in November 2024, the initiative aims to raise awareness and empower young people to become active agents of change for sustainable development. Through workshops, peer engagement, and collaboration with schools and youth organisations, the initiative promotes intergenerational learning and supports the development of future leaders in sustainability. Educating Future Leaders: To further strengthen sustainability education, a child-friendly version of Malta's Sustainable Development Strategy was developed and distributed to all Year 3 students across Malta and Gozo. The Sustainable Development Directorate delivers interactive, hands-on sessions to encourage early understanding of sustainability principles, ensuring that engagement begins at an early age. Sustainable Development Action Awards: The Sustainable Development Action Awards celebrate individuals, voluntary organisations, businesses, educational institutions, youth groups, academics, and public entities whose actions drive tangible progress toward the SDGs. This initiative not only recognises excellence but also encourages knowledge exchange, peer learning, and replication of good practices in sustainable development. ESG Platform: To enhance private sector engagement, Malta has developed a voluntary digital ESG Platform, enabling businesses to showcase their Environmental, Social, and Governance credentials. The platform encourages transparency, collaboration, and the sharing of responsible business practices aligned with the SDGs. Sustainable Development Fund: Recognising the important role of civil society, the Sustainable Development Fund supports voluntary organisations in implementing sustainability-related projects and activities across the economic, social, and environmental pillars. Sustainable Localities Scheme: The Government awarded grants to local councils to engage in infrastructural projects
	Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement			12	
	7.1	Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed mechanisms or tools to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has integrated principles of sustainable development into Regulatory Impact Assessments, and made these mandatory for legislative proposal by ministries. Available data is used to measure impact and make informed decisions on resource allocation, performance improvement, incentive changes and cost reductions. This leads to an important feedback loop for the policy design and delivery phases. Sufficient technical capacity and methodological skills have been built to facilitate the use of these impact assessment tools. Since 2019, Malta has systematically integrated the SDGs into its national budget process, reinforcing its commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the long-term principles outlined in the Sustainable Development Vision for 2050 and the Strategic Priorities outlined in Malta's Sustainable Development Strategy for 2050. This annual exercise requires all ministries to assess how their proposed budgetary measures including policies, strategies, projects, and initiatives to advance the SDGs. At the proposal stage, ministries must demonstrate alignment with sectoral strategies and sustainable development principles, and explicitly identify the relevant SDG, target, and indicator being addressed. Once the budget measures are approved, each ministry is tasked to submit action plans for implementation and report such implementation, including their quantitative and qualitative impacts on the SDGs, the latter consolidated in Malta's Annual Progress Reports. This process strengthens policy coherence, transparency, and accountability, ensuring that the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development are consistently prioritized across government. It also reflects Malta's strategic foresight approach, which seeks to reduce siloed decision-making and promote integrated, forward-looking governance. In addition to the above, Article 4 of the Small Business Act Cap. 512 establishes that all Primary Legislation and Subsidiary Legislation are accompanied by a completed Impact Assessment Framework Form - IAF. The completed IAF is to be duly stamped and reviewed by the Legislation Unit for onward transmission to the Cabinet Office with Cabinet Memos proposing any Primary Legislation or Subsidiary Legislation. Furthermore, a Cabinet Assessment Unit has been set up to vet all Cabinet memos regarding their financial, social, environmental and economic impact. In 2023, training sessions were conducted by the OECD as part of another EC TSI Project with the aim of increasing the capacities of public officers to examine the sustainability impacts of new legislations through the existing Impact Assessment Framework (IAF) that accompanies every new legislation (primary and subsidiary), bills and the transposition of an EU Directive into Maltese Law. Sources: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-act/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Maltas-Sustainable-development-Strategy-for-2050-1.pdf https://economicpolicy.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Annual-Progress-Report-2025.pdf https://legislation.mt/eli/cap/512/eng/pdf
	7.2	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include limited capacity, resources, or training or normative gaps.) The Government has introduced mechanisms for conducting ex-ante policy impact assessments as part of the legislative review and the budget process referred to in answer to 7.1. While ex-post evaluations are still being developed to measure the actual impacts of policies after implementation, the current framework encourages ongoing monitoring and review. Consideration of transboundary impacts, particularly in areas such as environmental protection, trade, and resource management, is increasingly being integrated into these assessment processes to promote sustainable and coordinated policy outcomes across sectors and borders. Source: https://legislation.mt/eli/sao/512/ene/pdf

8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	7.3	Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? <i>For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has mechanisms in place to provide capacity building for the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development, but these mechanisms have only been partially implemented and rolled out to civil servants. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include resource constraints or insufficient political will.)	The Government of Malta has established mechanisms to strengthen institutional capacity within the public service to collect and analyse evidence on the impacts of policies, laws, and regulations on sustainable development. The Sustainable Development Directorate leads Malta's cross-ministerial coordination on the 2030 Agenda, supported by robust national indicator data and the Sustainable Development Indicators Taskforce chaired by the NSO. Through a whole-of-government approach, the Directorate ensures evidence-based policy and stakeholder engagement. Capacity-building initiatives such as training and workshops for civil servants in collaboration with OECD were carried out to embed sustainability in governance and decision-making. These efforts aim to strengthen institutional mechanisms, foster inclusivity, and ensure that sustainable development principles are mainstreamed across all sectors of public administration. To further strengthen the institutional capacity of the Public Administration, a new TSI project was recently launched which will see the development of a training programme for civil servants on the SDGs. The main objective is to embed sustainable development principles across public administration, ensuring policies are ambitious, well-implemented, and guided by foresight. Sources: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/vmr/ https://economicpolicy.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Annual-Progress-Report-2025.pdf https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/annual-reports/
	Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment			10		
	8.1	Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? <i>For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The information management systems or similar mechanisms exist, and the government has identified data, indicators and (or) other information to monitor transboundary impacts. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has identified reliable and timely data and indicators to effectively monitor progress on sustainable development. Information management systems or their mechanisms are in place and they facilitate the public availability, accessibility and comparability of centralised and harmonised data on sustainable development. This may include indicators used to monitor trends in based on income and resources flows that impact the well-being of people in other countries. For example, on trade and aid (Official Development Assistance, remittances, imports of goods) and environment and resources (fossil fuel imports, imports of metals, greenhouse gas footprints).)	In order to assess progress and ensure the effective realisation of these goals, a set of national Sustainable Development Indicators (SDIs) and targets were developed. These efforts are complemented by the work of the National Expert Group on SDIs, presided by the NSO and composed of technical officers from all Ministries and Entities, which facilitates coordination among stakeholders in SDI-related activities. The primary mandate of the Expert Group was to evaluate the data sets used for the SDG indicators, identify data gaps, and manage the data and information flows from national authorities to international organisations responsible for monitoring the SDGs. Following this intensive exercise, the NSO embarked on a project to consolidate all quality-checked and SDG-relevant data onto a single platform. This platform, launched in April 2025 allows users to easily access Malta-related data for each respective SDG. The website, which will be continuously updated, can be accessed directly from sdgindicators.nso.gov.mt or from the website of the NSO. Furthermore, the Annual Sustainable Development Reports consolidate information, providing an integrated, evidence-based overview of progress and policy measures implemented across government. Together, these mechanisms enable Malta to maintain a centralised and coordinated system for tracking and evaluating its sustainable development performance. Sources: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/annual-reports/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/national-expert-group-on-sustainable-development-indicators/ https://sdgindicators.nso.gov.mt/
	8.2	Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? <i>For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The mechanisms for regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies are in place. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Reports for parliament, ministerial or other bodies and the wider public about progress on PCSD are regularly published, outlining progress made on the achievement of policy priorities and on how policies are being implemented regarding sustainable development issues.)	The Government has put in place structured mechanisms to provide regular and transparent reporting on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD). All ministries, departments, entities, and agencies are required to report annually to the Sustainable Development Directorate on their contributions to sustainable development. These submissions are compiled into the Annual Sustainable Development Reports, which provide a comprehensive overview of measures implemented across government to mainstream sustainability. The reports are structured around the three pillars of sustainability - economic development, environmental protection, and social well-being - and are aligned with the Strategic Goals and Objectives of Malta's Sustainable Development Strategy for 2050. Importantly, these reports are tabled to Parliament for discussion, reinforcing transparency and accountability in Malta's sustainable development governance. They serve not only as a record of progress but also as a strategic guide for identifying areas requiring further attention and improvement. Source: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/annual-reports/
	8.3	Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? <i>For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The mechanisms are in place for the evaluation of PCSD, including synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies, but they are only partially implemented and used to inform decision making and ensure that adaptive action is taken. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include the administrative burden, limited technical capacity or a lack of data, normative gaps persist, or the mechanisms are not yet fully used to take adaptive action)	The Government ensures that findings on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) are regularly evaluated and inform adaptive action through several institutional mechanisms. Permanent Secretaries act as Sustainable Development Coordinators, each Ministry has a Sustainable Development Focal Point, and the National Expert Group on Sustainable Development Indicators provides technical oversight. Additionally, inter-ministerial committees support coordination across sectors, helping to identify synergies and manage potential trade-offs between policies. Crucially, gaps identified through the indicator framework are highlighted by the Sustainable Development Directorate and communicated to the relevant ministries to ensure that targeted measures are developed and implemented. Together, these arrangements enable continuous monitoring, evaluation, and evidence-based adjustments, advancing a coherent and integrated approach to sustainable development. Sources: https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-act https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-coordinators/ https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.mt/sustainable-development-focal-points/
Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting			11			
Total Score				92		