## Continue



Geography & Travel Countries of the World Malta, island country located in the central Mediterranean Sea. A small but strategically important group of islands, the archipelago has through its long and turbulent history played a vital role in the struggles of a succession of powers for domination of the Mediterranean and in the inter	mlaw hatwaan
merging Europe and the older cultures of Africa and the Middle East. As a result, Maltese society has been molded by centuries of foreign rule by various powers, including the Phoenicians, Romans, Greeks, Arabs, Normans, Sicilians, Swabians, Aragonese, Hospitallers, French, and British. The island of Malta specifically played a visit of the War II as a base for the Allied Powers. It was heavily bombarded by German and Italian aircraft, and by the end of the war Malta was devastated. In 1942 the island of Malta was presented with the George Cross, a British award for great gallantry, in recognition of the wartime bravery of the Maltese people. After the war, t	rital strategic role
elf-governance became stronger. The country of Malta became independent from Britain and joined the Commonwealth in 1964 and was declared a republic on December 13, 1974. It was admitted to the European Union (EU) in 2004. A European atmosphere predominates in Malta as a result of close association with the Continent	t, particularly with
outhern Europe. The Maltese are renowned for their warmth, hospitality, and generosity to strangers, a trait that was noted in the Acts of the Apostles, with respect to the experience of St. Paul, the Apostles, with respect to the Apost	ficial Religion:
Roman Catholicism Official Name: Repubblika ta' Malta (Maltese); Republic of Malta (English) Total Area (Sq Km): 315 Total Area (Sq Km): 315 Total Area (Sq Mi): 122 Monetary Unit: euro ( $\mathfrak{E}$ ) Population Rank: (2025) 4,892.6 Density: Persons Per Sq Km: (2025) 1,894.9 Urban-Runder (2024) 95% Rural: (2024) 55% Rural: (2024) 55% Life Expectancy At Birth: Male: (2021) 80 years Female: (2021) 83.7 years Literacy: Percentage Of Population Age 15 And Over Literate: Male: (2021) 96% Gni (U.S. $\mathfrak{E}$ ) (2023) 34,750 Roman Catholicism is a major influence on Male: (2021) 96% Gni (U.S. $\mathfrak{E}$ ) (2023) 34,750 Roman Catholicism is a major influence on Male: (2021) 96% Gni (U.S. $\mathfrak{E}$ ) (2023) 34,750 Roman Catholicism is a major influence on Male: (2021) 96% Gni (U.S. $\mathfrak{E}$ ) (2023) 34,750 Roman Catholicism is a major influence on Male: (2021) 96% Gni (U.S. $\mathfrak{E}$ ) (2023) 34,750 Roman Catholicism is a major influence on Male: (2021) 96% Gni (U.S. $\mathfrak{E}$ ) (2023) 34,750 Roman Catholicism is a major influence on Male: (2021) 96% Gni (U.S. $\mathfrak{E}$ ) (2023) 34,750 Roman Catholicism is a major influence on Male: (2021) 96% Gni (U.S. $\mathfrak{E}$ ) (2023) 34,750 Roman Catholicism is a major influence on Male: (2021) 96% Gni (U.S. $\mathfrak{E}$ ) (2023) 34,750 Roman Catholicism is a major influence on Male: (2021) 96% Gni (U.S. $\mathfrak{E}$ ) (2023) 34,750 Roman Catholicism is a major influence on Male: (2021) 96% Gni (U.S. $\mathfrak{E}$ ) (2023) 34,750 Roman Catholicism is a major influence on Male: (2021) 96% Gni (U.S. $\mathfrak{E}$ ) (2023) 34,750 Roman Catholicism is a major influence on Male: (2021) 96% Gni (U.S. $\mathfrak{E}$ ) (2023) 34,750 Roman Catholicism is a major influence on Male: (2021) 96% Gni (U.S. $\mathfrak{E}$ ) (2023) 34,750 Roman Catholicism is a major influence on Male: (2021) 96% Gni (U.S. $\mathfrak{E}$ ) (2023) 34,750 Roman Catholicism is a major influence on Male: (2021) 96% Gni (U.S. $\mathfrak{E}$ ) (2023) 4,750 Roman Catholicism is a major influence on Male: (2021) 96% Gni (U.S. $\mathfrak{E}$ ) (2023) 4,750 Roman Catholicism is a major influence on Male: (2021) 96% Gni (U.S. $\mathfrak{E}$ ) (2023) 4,750 Roman	Maltese culture.
'arious traditions have evolved around religious celebrations, notably those honouring the patron saints of towns and villages. The eight-pointed, or Maltese, cross, adopted by the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem in 1126, is commonly linked with Malta's identity and is printed on the country's euro coin. Valletta is the capital city omprises five islands—Malta (the largest), Gozo, Comino, and the uninhabited islets of Kemmunett (Comminotto) and Filfla—lying some 58 miles (290 km) east of Tunisia, at the eastern end of the constricted portion of the Mediterranean Sea separating	y.The country I Italy from the
frican coast. The islands of Malta are dominated by limestone formations, and much of their coastlines consist of steep or vertical limestone cliffs indented by bays, inlets, and coves. They lie on the submerged Malta-Hyblean Platform, a wide undersea shelf bridge that connects the Ragusa Platform of southern Sicily with the Tripoli outhern Libya. The main physical characteristic of the island of Malta is a well-defined escarpment that bisects it along the Victoria Lines Fault running along the whole breadth of the island from Point ir-Raheb near Fomm ir-Rih Bay to the coast northeast of Gharghur at Madliena Fort. The highest areas are coralline limestone uplants.	
triangular plateau; Ta' Zuta, which rises to 830 feet (253 metres) in the southwest, is the highest point. The uplands are separated from the surrounding areas by blue clay slopes, while an undercliff area is found where the coralline plateau has fallen and forms a subordinate surface between the sea and the original shore. The total fallen is about 136 miles (219 km). In northern Malta the escarpment is occasionally abrupt and broken by deep embayments. To the south, however, the plateau gradually descends from about 600 to 830 feet (180 to 250 metres) into undulating areas of globigerina (derived from marine protozoa) limestone less than 300 feet (90 metres) into undulating areas of globigerina (derived from marine protozoa) limestone less than 300 feet (90 metres) into undulating areas of globigerina (derived from marine protozoa) limestone less than 300 feet (90 metres) into undulating areas of globigerina (derived from marine protozoa) limestone less than 300 feet (90 metres) into undulating areas of globigerina (derived from marine protozoa) limestone less than 300 feet (90 metres) into undulating areas of globigerina (derived from marine protozoa) limestone less than 300 feet (90 metres) into undulating areas of globigerina (derived from marine protozoa) limestone less than 300 feet (90 metres) into undulating areas of globigerina (derived from marine protozoa) limestone less than 300 feet (90 metres) into undulating areas of globigerina (derived from marine protozoa) limestone less than 300 feet (90 metres) into undulating areas of globigerina (derived from marine protozoa) limestone less than 300 feet (90 metres) into undulating areas of globigerina (derived from marine protozoa) limestone less than 300 feet (90 metres)	al shoreline of
The western area is characterized by deeply incised valleys and undercliff areas, while to the east there are several valley systems that descend to the central plains. Malta: harbour and Grand Harbour. Because of tectonic activity, Malta has been tilted in a northerly direction, producing cliffs of up to about 800 feet (250 metres) high on the south and southwestern coasts, while slopes descend to low cliffs and rocky shores on	nown as Mount
astern coasts. The landscape of the island of Gozo is characterized by broken upper coralline mesas, with the highest point being Ta' Dbiegi Hill (636 feet [194 metres]). Gozo has a gentle easterly dip, so the lower coralline limestone, which forms high cliffs on the west coast, declines to below sea level but reappears on the east coa	st at Qala Point.
semicircular bays have formed on coastal cliffs where sinkholes have been invaded by the sea. The rounded bays at Xlendi and Dwejra on the west coast of Gozo originated as underground caverns with roofs that have collapsed. The island of Malta possesses favourable conditions for the percolation and underground storage of water mean sea-level approach to the public supply of water has for several centuries been the main sea-level aquifer. The principal source for the public supply of water has for several centuries been the main sea-level aquifer. The principal source for the public supply of water has for several centuries been the main sea-level aquifer.	a, however, have
nade water supply a problem, which has been addressed with an intensive reverse-osmosis desalination program. About half of Malta's daily water needs are supplied by desalination plants throughout the islands. Mainly young or immature and thin, Maltese soils generally lack humus, and a high carbonate content gives them alkalination stems. The Fertile Soil (Preservation) Act of 1973 requires that, when soils are removed from construction sites, they be taken to agricultural areas, and level stretches in quarries are often covered with carted soil. Compact, easy to get	t around and with
friendly English-speaking population, Malta is a relaxed and convenient destination filled with pleasures. Taking note of a few pre-departure tips will make a trip to the Mediterranean's smallest island nation even more enjoyable. Here's all you need to know before your trip to Malta. Advertisement Walks around historic cities like I ighlight of any visit to Malta; pack comfortable shoes. Shutterstock 1. Pack a good pair of walking shoesMalta is a great place to explore on two legs, especially around Valletta and in the hilltop walled city of Mdina. Note that both places involve plenty of steps and centuries-old cobblestones, and wearing a comfortable pair of walk	ring shoes is
ecommended, even essential. If there's a bit of rain, lanes and plazas can also become slippery, and are probably not best negotiated in a pair of sandals or flip-flops. Good walking routes like Malta's Dingli Cliffs or the Xlendi Walk on Gozo. An effective sun hat and sunglas sential to combat the heat of a Mediterranean summer. Gozo in particular is becoming a popular walking destination, with marked trails. 2. Book well ahead for Malta's most amazing sight 5000-year-old subterranean necropolis only redis	
Valta's Hal Saffieni Hypogeum is one of the country's essential sights. As such, it's extremely popular – and to protect the fragile, centuries old interior, entry is limited to 80 people per day. Booking ahead online – far ahead, ideally as long as three months before arriving in Malta – is highly recommended. Also, if you miss your time considerable to join the next guided tour. Last-minute entry tickets, which also sell out quickly, are available the day prior for an additional charge of €15. Book a food tour soon after you arrive in Malta to get the most out of the country's fascinating cuisine. Matthew Mirabelli for Lonely Planet 3. Hit the ground running when exploring last the most out of the country's fascinating cuisine.	ed entry, it's not
bood sceneAs an island country in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea, Malta has a cuisine that's been influenced by various cultures throughout the centuries. French, British, Italian – especially Sicilian – and Arabic flavors all overlap in the diverse food traditions here. Before leaving home, book a private walking tour with Offbeat or early in your trip. That way, you'll be up to speed and armed with cultural and historical culinary insights as you explore local restaurants, island vineyards and food markets across Malta and its smaller sister island of Gozo. It's also worth booking well ahead for popular Michelin-starred restaurants like Valletta's Noni, especially	t Malta Food Trails
usiest travel months, July and August. Held in early August near Valletta, the annual Malta International Food Festival is an essential event for traveling foodies. Around one month earlier in July, Gozo's version of the same festival enlivens the traditional village of Xewkija. 4. Sign up for an International Driving PermitMalta is an exception of the same festival enlivens the traditional village of Xewkija. 4. Sign up for an International Driving PermitMalta is an exception of the same festival enlivens the traditional village of Xewkija. 4. Sign up for an International Driving PermitMalta is an exception of the same festival enlivens the traditional village of Xewkija. 4. Sign up for an International Driving PermitMalta is an exception of the same festival enlivens the traditional village of Xewkija. 4. Sign up for an International Driving PermitMalta is an exception of the same festival enlivens the traditional village of Xewkija. 4. Sign up for an International Driving PermitMalta is an exception of the same festival enlivens the traditional village of Xewkija. 4. Sign up for an International Driving PermitMalta is an exception of the same festival enlivens the traditional village of Xewkija. 4. Sign up for an International Driving PermitMalta is an exception of the same festival enlivens the traditional village of Xewkija. 4. Sign up for an International Driving PermitMalta is an exception of the same festival enlivens the traditional village of Xewkija. 4. Sign up for an International Driving PermitMalta is an exception of the same festival enlivens the traditional village of Xewkija. 4. Sign up for an International Driving PermitMalta is an exception of the same festival enlivens the traditional village of Xewkija. 4. Sign up for an International Driving PermitMalta is an exception of the same festival enlivens the traditional village of Xewkija. 4. Sign up for an International Driving PermitMalta is an exception of the tradition of th	cellent destination
o explore independently in a rental car, especially on the quieter roads of Gozo. Car-rental prices are some of the lowest in Europe, and having your own ride offers more convenience and efficiency than relying on Malta's extensive but sometimes slow bus service. As in the UK and most Commonwealth countries, drivers need to stick the road. Booking ahead for rental cars is recommended for visits in July and August. Advertisement Travelers from the UK and European Union countries can use their home driving licenses - but if you're coming from a non-EU country you'll also need an International Driving Permit (IDP). These are issued for a one-year permit (IDP) and European Union countries can use their home driving licenses - but if you're coming from a non-EU country you'll also need an International Driving Permit (IDP).	riod by local
utomobile associations in travelers' home countries.5. Bring your driving A-gameEspecially when driving around Malta's main urban conurbation (incorporating behind the wheel. The roads are usually very busy, and local drivers can regard indication (incorporating Valletta, Sliema and St Julian's), it's worth channeling a confident approach to getting behind the wheel. The roads are usually very busy, and local drivers can regard indication (incorporating Valletta, Sliema and St Julian's), it's worth channeling a confident approach to getting behind the wheel. The roads are usually very busy, and local drivers can regard indication (incorporating Valletta, Sliema and St Julian's), it's worth channeling a confident approach to getting behind the wheel. The roads are usually very busy, and local drivers can regard indication (incorporating Valletta, Sliema and St Julian's), it's worth channeling a confident approach to getting behind the wheel. The roads are usually very busy, and local drivers can regard indication (incorporating Valletta, Sliema and St Julian's), it's worth channeling a confident approach to getting behind the wheel. The roads are usually very busy, and local drivers can regard indication (incorporating Valletta, Sliema and St Julian's), it's worth channeling a confident approach to getting behind the wheel. The roads are usually very busy, and local drivers can regard indication (incorporating Valletta, Sliema and St Julian's), it's worth channeling a confident approach to getting behind the wheel. The roads are usually very busy, and local drivers can regard indication (incorporating Valletta, Sliema and St Julian's), it's worth channeling a confident approach to getting the properties of the p	
hat local drivers will stop for you at pedestrian crossings. Outside of Malta's most built-up areas, driving is much less stressful, and having a car makes getting around Gozo and to Malta's more remote beaches and destinations much easier. Be sure to bring confidence and awareness when you get behind the wheel in Malta. Lukas bischoff/Shutterstock 6. Practice in-car safetyMalta has a low rate of violent crime, though there are occasional reports of rental cars being broken into at beach car parks, especially if they're adjacent to a more remote stretch of sand. Take care to always lock your car and never leave anything of value inside. Also be aware of your	belongings when
wimming and sunbathing on all beaches, as occasional opportunistic thefts do occur.7. A few words of Maltese will get you farEveryone speaks English in Malta, but it's still worth learning a few key phrases in the country's national language (also known as Malti). Most closely related to the Arabic dialects of western North Africa, a few loan words of Maltese will get you farEveryone speaks English in Malta, but it's still worth learning a few key phrases in the country's national language (also known as Malti). Most closely related to the Arabic dialects of western North Africa, a few loan words easily traced to their country of provenance. Here are a few key Malti words to assist you during a trip:merhba (hello)bonju (good morning)bonswa (good evening) grazzi (thank you) 8. Remember	Maltese is
argely conservative country With a strong Roman Catholic heritage, Maltese society remains largely conservative. Dress respectfully when entering a church - having a shawl to cover shoulders is a good idea - and hats and sunglasses should be removed. Away from the beach, cover up with a sarong and t-shirt, and note that topless unbathing is illegal. When meeting someone for the first time, a handshake is appropriate. Expect a high level of health care with a sarong and t-shirt, and note that topless unbathing is illegal. When meeting someone for the first time, a handshake is appropriate. Expect a high level of health care with a sarong and t-shirt, and note that topless unbathing is illegal. When meeting someone for the first time, a handshake is appropriate. Expect a high level of health care with a sarong and t-shirt, and note that topless unbathing is illegal. When meeting someone for the first time, a handshake is appropriate. It is not a sarong and t-shirt world be a sarong and to sarong a sarong and t-shirt world be a sarong and t-shirt world be a sarong	s and nude
itizens of the EU and Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland - receive free or reduced-cost health care while in Malta, and the countries should definitely have travel insurance. Take your cues from locals about where and when to Malta's countless swimming spots. Jaroslav Moravcik/Shutterstock 10. Look to the locals for safe swimming undercurred to Malta's countless swimming spots. Jaroslav Moravcik/Shutterstock 10. Look to the locals for safe swimming undercurred to Malta's countless swimming spots. Jaroslav Moravcik/Shutterstock 10. Look to the locals for safe swimming undercurred to Malta's countless swimming to the local safe in calm weather, storms, windy weather and strong undercurred to the local safe in calm weather, storms, windy weather and strong undercurred to the local safe in calm weather, storms, windy weather and strong undercurred to the local safe in calm weather and strong undercurred to the local safe in calm weather and strong undercurred to the local safe in calm weather and strong undercurred to the local safe in calm weather and strong undercurred to the local safe in calm weather and strong undercurred to the local safe in calm weather and strong undercurred to the local safe in calm weather and strong undercurred to the local safe in calm weather and strong undercurred to the local safe in the local safe in calm weather and strong undercurred to the local safe in the local safe	o enter the water
anger, and locals advise never to swim in rough seas. Major beaches operate a flag system and have lifeguards on patrol from June to September. If there's no flag system operating, or if you're in doubt, ask a local about whether and where it's safe to swim. When diving into popular swimming locations such as St Peter's Pool and I	Il-Kalanka in
outhern Malta, take extra care.11. Be vigilant in nightlife areasFueled by alcohol, fights and drunken violence have been known to occur in nightlife zones, especially around the late-night clubs of the Paceville area of Valletta. Keep your wits about you, even (or especially) after a cocktail or two.Malta and COVID-19No documentati vaccination certificate or a negative PCR test is required to enter Malta. As of mid-August 2024, the country was experiencing its highest number of COVID-19 cases in the prior 18 months. As public buses can be very crowded, especially around rush hour, wearing a mask is a sensible and prudent way to minimize spread and poter	ntial infection.
Malta, one of the world's smallest nations, occupies an area of 316 sq. km in the Mediterranean Sea. As observed on the physical map of Malta, the country is a cluster of small islands. These islands are composed of coralline limestone. The three largest islands in the archipelago are Malta, Comino, and Gozo. Only these three are in hese islands is mostly low, rocky islands with rugged, steep coastal cliffs. The highest point is located within the triangular plateau Ta'Zuta, and rises to 830 feet (253 m). A yellow triangle marks the position of this point on the map above. The famous Blue Lagoon of Malta is located in the Comino island. Malta does not have any per	rmanent natural
akes or rivers, though during periods of intense rainfall small rivers are known to form. Malta (officially, the Republic of Malta is subdivided into 68 localities. In alphabetical order, the 68 localities (Il-lokalita) are: Attard, Balzan, Birgu, Birkirk ormla, Dingli, Fgura, Floriana, Fontana, Ghajnsielem, Gharb, Ghard, Ghard, Ghard, Gormi, Grand,	
Safi, San Giljan/Saint Julian, San Gwann/Saint John, San Lawrenz/Saint Lawrence, Sannat, San Pawl il-Bahar/Saint Paul's Bay, Santa Lucija/Saint Lucia, Santa Lucija/Saint Lucia, Santa Venera, Siggiewi, Sliema, Swieqi, Tarxien, Ta' Xbiex, Valletta, Xaghra, Xewkija, Xghajra, Zabbar, Zebbug, Zebbug (Ghawdex), Zejtun and Zurrieq. With an area of 0.61 sq. km, it is the south-eastern part of the island nation, is Valletta - the capital city of Malta. With an area of 0.61 sq. km, it is the south-eastern part of the island nation, is Valletta - the capital city of Malta.	of 316 sq. km,
f Europe and the smallest capital city of EU. Valletta is Malta's chief cultural center and also the country's administrative and commercial hub. Valletta has the island's largest harbour - Grand Harbour. The small island Nation of Malta is an archipelago located in the southern-central region of the Mediterranean Sea, in Southern Exostioned both in the Northern and Eastern hemispheres of the Earth. Malta is situated about 80km South of Sicily (Italy), 284km East of Tunisia and 333 km North of Libya. Regional Maps: Map of Europe This page was last updated on February 24, 2021 Steeped in over 7000 years of history, and having played host to the Romans	Europe. It is
Inights of St John and even Napoleon, all of whom have left their mark, there's no end of historical attractions awaiting you. Malta's vast array of temples, fortifications and palaces offer a magical connection between past and present that will dazzle even the most skeptical of tourists. Of course no trip to Malta is complete without of local culture, and what better way to do this than by immersing yourself in the magic of one of the many village festas? With mind-blowing religious processions, a vast array of mouthwatering food and drink, and firework displays which are second to none, these unmissable celebrations are the very essence of Maltese culture.	experiencing a bit
hoc-full of cultural events spanning throughout the year, there's never a bad time to visit Malta. Whether enjoying the magic of Birgu by Candlelights of the Notte Bianca, Malta's varied cultural diary offers experiences like no other. If it's music that you're	re into, the variety
f internationally renowned musical events such as the BBC Orchestra, SummerDaze and Abode on The Rock will certainly not disappoint. We all need a bit of down time, especially with such a hectic schedule, and what better way to chillax than on one of Malta's stunning beaches. With several blue flag beaches boasting exceptional activity and amenities, it's hardly surprising that Malta is a Mecca for sun seekers from all corners of the globe. With its fantastically favourable climate boasting a mind-blowing 300 days of sunshine, there's never a bad time to visit Malta. It's remarkably mild winters and piercing blue skies make it ideal for long rambles in the	e lush and verdant
ountryside, numerous other athletic activities, and mesmerising dives. Though there's more than enough to keep you busy in Malta, no holiday would be complete without a visit to its sister isles, Gozo and Comino. Whilst offering a greener, more tranquil glimpse into Maltese life, there's still no shortage of historical venues, outdoo astronomic experiences to be enjoyed. Whatever you're looking for in a holiday, with so much to see and do, a trip to the Maltese Islands is an unmissable experience for any type of traveler. Are you planning a trip or a tourist expedition to Malta? Before packing your bags, get familiar with the essentials of this island nation. Discovered	ver the practical
nd sometimes unexpected information about this Mediterranean archipelago, one of Europe's most popular tourist destinations. Malta has two official languages: Malta has two official languages: Maltese (Malti) is the national language, spoken by nearly 83% of the inhabitants. English, on the other hand, is the language of business, coordinates, and is spoken by more than 90% of the inhabitants. Malta was part of the British Empire for 164 years; thus, the English language has remained one of the country's two official languages. Malta is therefore one of the popular destinations for students wishing to learn English. Every year, nearly 56,000 students come to tak	
ourse in Malta. The must-see activities in Malta The total area of the Maltese islands is only 316 km². The small Mediterranean archipelago located just a short distance from Sicily is therefore the smallest state in the European Union. The largest island, the main island, is also called Malta. It is only 27 km long and 15 km wide. Another in the second country in Europe in terms of the number of motor vehicles per capita, after Luxembourg. The island is congested with nearly 445,711 vehicles on the ro	ther feature ad. Traffic in Malta
s very dense and drivers tend to speed. It is therefore necessary to be cautious when driving, as well as when walking across the road. First, Malta's capital, Valletta is an essential stop when traveling to Malta. Valletta is an open-air museum 20 monuments, including exceptional buildings such as St. John's Co-Cathedral. Malta also has two other historical sites listed on the World Heritage List: the Hal Saflieni Hypogeum and the Seven Megalithic Temples of Malta. These are two archaeological sites dating from the Neolithic period and thousands of years old. With its 1	with more than
habitants, Malta is the least populous country in the European Union. It is outnumbered by Luxembourg with 666 430 inhabitants and Cyprus with 1.3 million inhabitants. However, the Maltese population has experienced a very strong increase over the past ten years, growing by nearly 30%. Population counts in Malta should be to Malta is both a highly touristic destination and popular with expatriates. Tourists on extended stays, students enrolled in a language school, and many expatriates are not countries with the highest number of inhabitants of foreign on	taken with caution.
nore than 25.3% of Malta's inhabitants are of foreign origin. Among the nationalities of foreign nationals most present in Malta are those of Italian origin (around 7,800 residents), and Philippine origin (around 7,500 residents). Malta joined the Europ	ean Union on May
, 2004 and subsequently chose to join the Eurozone on January 1, 2008. The former Maltese lira was thus replaced by the Euro. The island's natural water reserves are very limited. The country has no lakes, springs, or rivers on its territor roundwater beneath the island is partly contaminated by seawater. The only solution for the country to meet the growing needs of its inhabitants and travelers is to desalinate seawater. Tap water is therefore produced through this desalination process. Tap water in Malta is potable, but heavily chlorinated, which can make it hard	to digest and give
a pronounced taste. When traveling in Malta, it is often recommended to drink bottled water. Since Malta is an archipelago, the majority of travelers arrive by plane. However, contrary to popular belief, the Malta International Airport is not located in Valletta. It would be impossible to land a plane in the middle of the fortified city alta International Airport is located in the town of Luqa, in the center of the island and 8 km from the capital. Therefore, when planning a trip to Malta, there is one of the reasons for Malta's popularity as a travel destination. The weather in Malta is mild in wint	ter and reaches
igh temperatures in summer. Malta experiences less than 60 rainy days per year, compared to Paris, which has about 170 rainy days per year. Summers in Malta are very hot and marked by the arrival of the Sirocco. The very dry Saharan wind quickly raises the island's temperatures from June onward. Rain is often absent through he archipelago. Winters, on the other hand, are relatively mild with a few rainy episodes. It is also possible to swim year-round in the archipelago was long a strategic point; the islands represented the maritime lock of the Mediterranean, a region that he	
onquered before any expansion. Napoleon Bonaparte conquered Malta during a swift incursion on his way to his Egyptian campaign. The island was occupied by French troops from 1798 to 1800, before being handed over to the British Empire. The arrival of Napoleonic troops marked the exile and the end of the Knights of the Order of the island and remains very present. The two most emblematic masters who marked the Order of Malta and the country, Philippe de Villiers de L'Isle-Adam and Jean de Valette, were French. Malta's capital, Valletta, inherited its name	
ean de La Valette, Grand Master of the Order of Malta from 1557 to 1568 and hero of the Great Siege of Malta. Jean de La Valette initiated the construction of monumental fortifications to protect the harbor from a new Ottoman invasion. Malta is Catholic countries in the world, a legacy of the influence of the Knights of the Order. Malta's constitution guarantees freedom of religion. Currently, 82.6% of the Maltese population is Catholic. Islam, Orthodoxy, and other religions are practiced by nearly 12.3% of Malta	one of the most
while 5.1% are atheists. The percentage of Catholics has dropped significantly in recent years, previously being 95%, a decline largely explained by the massive immigration in recent years to the archipelago. Churches have been erected in every corner of the archipelago. The popular saying goes that there are more churches in Malays in the year. Indeed, Malta has over 365 churches and chapels as well as four cathedrals (St. John's Co-Cathedral, St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, the Cathedral of Our Lady of the Assumption in Gozo). This unique concentration of religious buildings was constructed during the year.	alta than there are
Valta's rule. Saint Paul's Bay, with its 32,042 inhabitants, is the most populous city in Malta. It now surpasses the cities of Birkirkara, Mosta, Sliema, and St. Julian's. Valletta, with fewer than 6,000 inhabitants, lags far behind; the capital is becoming increasingly deserted year after year. The island of Malta, with a population exceeds	ding half a million
nhabitants over an area of only 316 km², is one of the countries with the highest population densities in the world. With a density of 1,783 inhabitants per km², Malta is among the 10 most densely populated countries in the world. The Maltese archipelago officially consists of eight islands. The four inhabited islands of Malta are: Masland, Gozo, Comino, and Manoel Island. Comino and Manoel do not really have residents but rather guardians. The two St. Islands. The two St. Islands of Malta are: Cominotto (Kemmunett), Filfla, and the two St. Paul's Islands. The two St. Islands of Malta are: Cominotto (Kemmunett), Filfla, and the two St. Paul's Islands.	Paul's Islands are
eparated by a narrow stretch of sea only a few meters wide. The influence of the former affiliation with the British Empire is still very visible on the island; however, Malta adopted the standardized metric system as early as 1972. Distances are therefore expressed in meters (and not in yards) and in kilometers (and not in miles). Sp xpressed in kilometers per hour. Weight is expressed in grams or kilograms, and liquids in liters. The Maltese archipelago is a European reference for its prehistoric sites, an aspect often overlooked by tourists traveling to Malta. The island has several exceptional megalithic sites. Seventeen sites are listed, comprising thirty-three is	megalithic temples
wilt during the Neolithic period between 5200 and 2500 BC. The temples of Hagar Qim, Ggantija, and Tarxien are among the most visited archaeological sites. Malta has become a popular tourist destination in Europe. In just 10 years, tourism on the island has doubled. Every year, nearly 3.5 million visitors arrive in Malta, attracted at large and the main structural challenge for local authorities. The arrival of mass tourism has radically changed life on the island and now raises many questions about resource management, as well as the	
nvironmental preservation of the island. A sad record, Malta is the European country with the highest obesity rate. Obesity in Malta is the earn according to PwC. Malta is the most contributed to cost the state between 36 and 56 million euros each year, according to PwC. Malta is the most contributed to cost the state between 36 and 56 million euros each year, according to PwC. Malta is the most contributed to cost the state between 36 and 56 million euros each year, according to PwC. Malta is the most contributed to cost the state between 36 and 56 million euros each year, according to PwC. Malta is the most contributed to cost the state between 36 and 56 million euros each year, according to PwC. Malta is the most contributed to cost the state between 36 and 56 million euros each year, according to PwC. Malta is the most contributed to cost the state between 36 and 56 million euros each year, according to PwC. Malta is the most contributed to cost the state between 36 and 56 million euros each year, according to PwC. Malta is the most contributed to cost the state between 36 and 56 million euros each year, according to PwC. Malta is the most contributed to cost the state between 36 and 56 million euros each year, according to PwC. Malta is the most contributed to cost the state between 36 and 56 million euros each year, according to PwC. Malta is the most contributed to cost the state between 36 and 56 million euros each year.	nservative country
riminal penalties. Malta's law on abortion or voluntary termination of pregnancy (IVG) is the strictest in Europe. Abortion in Malta, still very attached to conservative Christian values, consider abortion a taboo subject. Malta's national motto is "Virtute e ranslated as "Courage and Constancy". The Maltese flag also bears the inscription "For Gallantry", which means "for bravery".	