



# **Policies and Measures in the Transport and Building sectors in Malta**

Claire Qoul  
Malta Resources Authority

ESD workshop  
Sofia, 9 April 2014

# Transport emissions relevance



- ▶ Transport is second largest overall sector and contributes 19% of total emissions.
- ▶ Total transport emissions amount to 530Gg.
- ▶ Transport is the largest ESD sector contributing around 51% of ESD emissions.
- ▶ Road transport accounts for 90% of transport emissions. Marine transport accounts for 7% of emissions.
- ▶ The market for road transport fuel is almost equally shared between petrol and diesel.

# Biofuel substitution obligation



- ▶ A substitution obligation is placed on all importers and/or wholesalers of petroleum fuel used for transport.
- ▶ In 2011 the substitution obligation was of 1.5% of the energy content of petroleum placed on the market.
- ▶ The obligation increments annually in intervals of 1% to reach 9.5% by 2019 and 10% by 2020.
- ▶ The obligation is fulfilled by blending biodiesel with EN590.
- ▶ The blending of bioethanol with petrol requires consideration due to the climatic conditions which could result in other environmentally harmful emissions.
- ▶ NREAP projected the use of bio-ETBE in petrol.
- ▶ Projected mitigation effect: 53Gg in 2020

# Biofuel substitution obligation issues



- ▶ Blends of up to 22% bio-ETBE will have to replace conventional fuel use if the uptake of electric vehicles is not significant. This could prove problematic since there is currently still no confidence in its use on the market.
- ▶ The substitution with biofuels is faced with the problem of availability in the Mediterranean market and the small requirements of Malta. The transport costs of small volumes makes the cost of biofuels more expensive per unit.
- ▶ Biodiesel can be substituted up to 7% to remain within EN590 specs. Thereafter, it may be necessary to supplement with the use of HVO, or additional use of bio-ETBE in petrol. Both present uncertainty of use in the market.
- ▶ Efforts are underway to establish the viability of using B20 in niche markets such as buses.

# Introduction of Autogas

- ▶ Autogas (Installation and Certification) Regulations were published with a view to introduce autogas for vehicles.
- ▶ The regulations lay down the regulation of retrofitting of motor vehicle engines.
- ▶ Approved service stations can now dispense autogas, and technicians can be certified as competent installers.
- ▶ The challenge remains to promote the use of autogas.
- ▶ For the use to be cost-effective, a certain amount of mileage is required. This makes the recovery of expense only possible over long periods of time.
- ▶ Projected mitigation effect: 0.77Gg in 2020



# Promotion of alternative technologies



- ▶ The use and purchase of electric vehicles is encouraged through:
  - Decrease in registration tax.
  - Grant of 25% or €4000 of the purchase price.
- ▶ It is proposed that 5000 electric cars are introduced by 2020. Current uptake is 88 vehicles.
- ▶ A pilot project is in effect to test and evaluate the achievement of electromobility. The project will primarily study the effectiveness of PV energy installed in buildings in recharging electric vehicles.
- ▶ Calculations are made on the basis that electricity used in these cars will be sourced from conventional local electricity generation.
- ▶ Projected mitigation effect: -1.58 Gg in 2020

# Promotion of alternative technologies

## - challenges

- ▶ Deployment of a national car charging network – government has taken the initiative and started the deployment of public infrastructure.
- ▶ Change in driving habits such a journey habits.
- ▶ Public acceptance of new technology.
- ▶ Higher cost of electric vehicles.



# Improving Energy efficiency



- ▶ Vehicle Registration Tax System Reform
  - In 2009, registration and licensing of vehicles was reformed and calculation is now done on emissions, length of vehicle and value. Also incentivises hybrid cars and electric vehicles.
  
- ▶ Passenger Vehicles Scrappage schemes
  - The first call was issued in 2010, repeated in 2012 and 2013.
  - Schemes fully subscribed.
  
- ▶ Traffic congestion reduction in Valletta
  - Controlled vehicular access, and park and ride schemes.
  - 22% drop in individual cars visiting Valletta has been recorded.

# Improving Energy efficiency



## ▶ Green Travel Plans

- KSU Transport Fund of €5,000 aimed at encouraging the use of alternative methods of transport to and from campus.
- 50% reduction on a 90-day student bus ticket.

## ▶ Provision of advisory services on energy efficient driving

- Directed to change attitudes and influence behaviour.
- Combined with the general energy efficiency campaign.

## ▶ Integrated Traffic Management System

- Use of telematics on the arterial and distributor road network to manage traffic flows.
- Introduction of bus priority measures.

# Modal transport Shift

- ▶ Mainly driven by the Public Transport Reform.
- ▶ A modal shift of 8% from the use of public cars to the use of public transport by 2020 is being targetted.
- ▶ Increase in km covered by public transport.
- ▶ Regional hubs are added to the central hub.
- ▶ Passenger information services.
- ▶ Hybrid and Euro V buses replace older buses.
- ▶ Projected mitigation effect: 39Gg in 2020



# Energy Efficiency schemes in the building sector



- ▶ Government grants for the purchase of roof insulation and double glazing.
- ▶ Grants on energy efficient appliances eg. dishwashers, air conditioners, tumble dryers, refrigerators.
- ▶ A Technical Guidance Document on Minimum Requirements on the Energy Performance of Buildings Regulations was published.
- ▶ This is followed by the software for Energy Performance Rating for Dwellings in Malta.
- ▶ Energy Performance in Buildings Regulations published.
- ▶ Projected mitigation effect: 50Gg in 2020