



Energy policy – where do we stand?

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Role of the MRA

In the context of this conference:

- Advice to government on policy
- Regulation of energy, mineral and water sectors
- Promotion of RES and energy efficiency



Policy objectives

- Security of supply
- Competitive pricing of high quality energy services
- Sustainability (particularly environmental)

These objectives are generally complementary, sometimes conflicting and so must be pursued in a balanced way.



Sustainable development

- Jagħti sehmu fl-isfidi li qed iġib miegħu t-tibdil fil-klima billi jadotta dawk il-miżuri u incentivi meħtieġa ħalli nużaw b' mod aktar effiċjenti u għaqli l-enerġija minn sorsi tradizzjonali u ninvestu f' sorsi alternattivi ta' enerġija nadifa ...;
- Jappoġġja proġetti ta' riċerka dwar ... sorsi ta' enerġija nadifa, u teknoloġiji li jnaqqsu l-emissjonijiet u li jkunu adattati għaċ-ċokon ta' pajjiżna;
- Jaħdem sabiex sa l-2020 innaqqsu l-emissjonijiet ta' dijossidu karboniku (CO₂) b' 20% u nilħqu l-mira li 10% ta' l-enerġija tkun iġġenerata minn sorsi alternattivi;



Interlinks

- Energy policy focuses on the direction that national efforts to manage energy and energy issues appropriately (according to specific objectives) should take.
 - Energy policy conforms to climate change objectives;
 - There should be synergy and compatibility between energy policy and environmental planning such as National Allocation Plan.
 - Same applies to other policies (Transport, research, etc.)



Policy issues frequently mentioned

- Renewable sources of energy;
- End use energy efficiency;
- Interconnection with European systems;
- Market liberalisation;
- Oil exploration;
- Efficiency in electricity generation and distribution;
- Fiscal policy, education, research and investment promotion;



Renewable sources of energy

- RES-E Directive – 2001/77/EC
- Biofuels Directive -2003/30/EC
- Com(2008)19 - Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources



Com(2008) 19

- National mandatory targets for total RES in final energy consumption
- Covers:
 - Wind / PV;
 - (Waste) biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases;
 - Biofuels;
 - Solar thermal;
 - Heat pumps;
 - Hydropower, (non-waste) biomass, geothermal, wave, tidal, hydropower;



Biofuels

- Specific sectoral biofuels target 10% of fuels used for transport for all member states
- Sustainability criteria
- Contribution of biofuels from waste considered to be twice that made by other biofuels



Total RES in final energy

- Target for Malta set at 10%, based on:
 - Starting point;
 - plus 5.5% flat rate;
 - plus proportion of 5.5% modulated by GDP per capita.
- Malta's potential assessed as 6% (Sec (2008)85 ,Vol II, p85 table 29)
- Mechanisms for a market in green certificates formalised



Com(2008) 19

- Intermediate targets
 - 2012 – 2.5%
 - 2014 – 3.5%
 - 2016 – 4.5%
 - 2018 – 6.5%
- Solar energy systems: minimum conversion efficiency of 35%
- Ground and water to air heat pumps contribute to target. Air to air heat pumps also count if they meet the minimum requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 and the minimum coefficient of performance in Decision 2007/742/EC.



Energy efficiency

- A national energy efficiency drive that will lead to energy end-use savings of 9% in 9 years at a national level (in line with Directive 2006/32/EC)
- This means that by 2016, we should be saving 378GWh per year compared to business as usual.



NEEAP

- **Covers**
 - Domestic sector
 - Industry
 - Commercial
 - Transport
 - Cross-sectoral
- **Intermediate target of 3% by 2010**



Initial list of intervention areas

Domestic sector

- Promote energy efficient domestic appliances
- Promotion of solar water heaters
- Promotion of micro-generation of electricity from RES
- Subsidy schemes for insulation for buildings

Industry

- Targets for energy efficiency in government owned industry
- Support schemes for industry and sme's

Tertiary

- Action in the public sector
- Energy efficiency promotion in the tourism industry
- Improvements in street lighting
- Energy efficiency in the commercial sector



Initial list of intervention areas/2

Transport

- Promotion of modal shifts
- Provision of advisory services on energy efficient driving
- Provision of energy efficiency services at petrol stations
- Promotion of e-work or tele-working
- Green travel plans for the public sector
- Promotion of electric vehicles

Horizontal and Cross-sectoral

- Review of administrative arrangements
- Publicity and information campaigns
- Provision of advisory services
- Creation of an energy fund
- Improvement in buildings efficiency
- Intelligent metering systems
- Promotion of CHP for large industry and tourist complexes
- Participation in research in energy saving measures



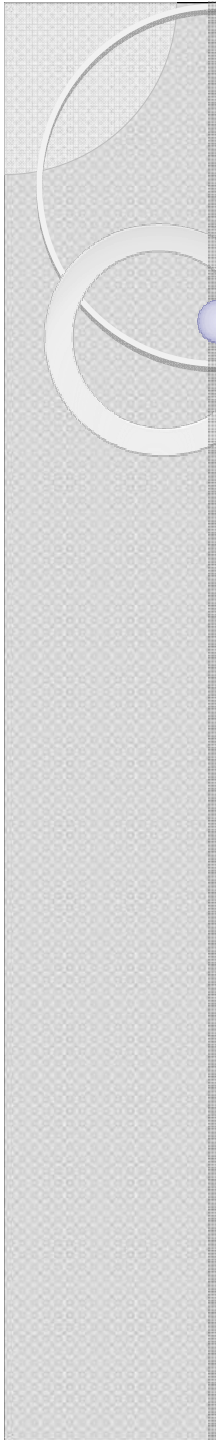
Interconnection

- Study by Lahmeyer International
- Options:
 - Interconnection – HVAC / HVDC
100/200MW
 - Natural gas supply – pipeline / LNG
 - On-island generation – diesel / combined cycle
 - Synergy with wind (large scale)
- Phase 1 and 2 complete; phase 3 to be completed by June



Liberalisation of fuel market

- Legislation published after an extensive period of public consultation – Legal notice 278 of 2007
 - Covers
 - carrying out of the activity of an importer and, or wholesaler of petroleum;
 - operation of a primary storage facility;
 - bottling of LPG:



Thank you

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