

## Energy Efficiency Trends

### Overview

The energy efficiency index for the whole economy (ODEX) has improved by 15% when compared to the year 2000. During the period between 2002 and 2005 the energy efficiency index increased by almost 5%. It concludes that from the year 2005 to present year, Malta has improved the energy efficiency with an average gradient of 2.7%/year.

### Industry

The energy efficiency in the industrial sector shows relatively few improvements when taking a snapshot of 2012 and comparing to the year 2000. However, the energy efficiency index shows an improvement when compared to previous years such as 2004. Such trends indicate that the industrial sector in Malta is now moving towards higher efficiency which will eventually help in reaching the stipulated targets.

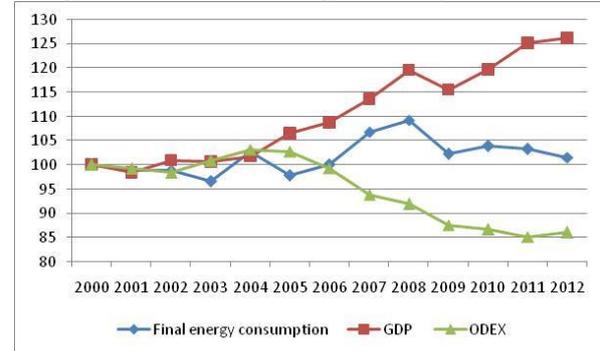
### Households

Throughout the years the energy efficiency in the household sector has increased drastically. In the period between the year 2000 and 2012, the energy efficiency in this sector improved by 11%. This amounts to an average of 0.92%/ year. This improvement is due to the shift in electricity usage trends in household. Awareness on the benefits of energy efficiency together with the importation and purchase of appliances of the latest technology with the best energy consumption have been the key factors in driving this significant improvement.

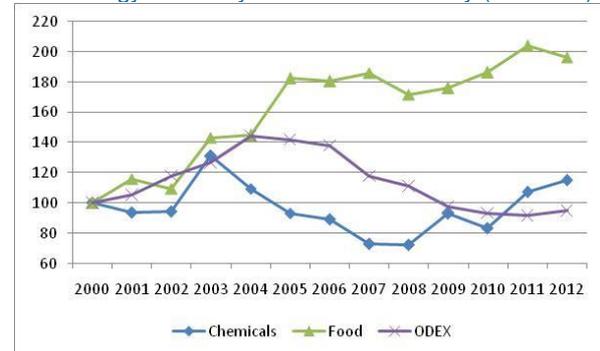
### Transport

The transport sector experienced an improvement in efficiency of 18% over a period of 12 year. A significant improvement has been recorded in the first six years due to the massive improvement in automotive technology with regards to efficiency and emissions. Malta has no domestic air and rail transport and therefore most improvements are expected to be from the automotive sector. More improvements are expected in the coming years following tighter targets imposed on automotive manufacturers. These will help in reaching the 2020 targets.

Energy cons., GDP and energy efficiency index (100=2000)

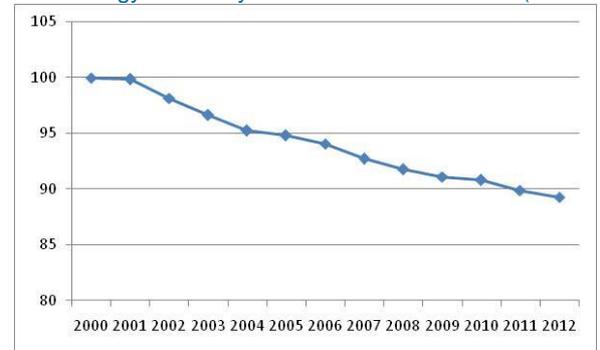


Main energy efficiency indicators in industry (100=2000)

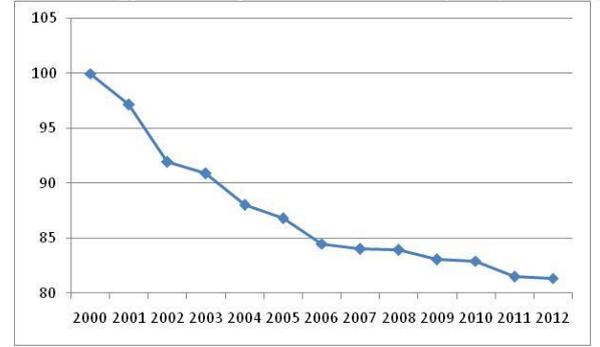


Chemicals, food : toe per unit of production index

Main energy efficiency indicators in households (100=2000)



Main energy efficiency indicators in transport (100=2000)



## Energy Efficiency Policy Measures

The Policy section of the SEWCU unit deals with establishing and promoting policies which relate to energy use in Malta. This is done on two main pillars which are Energy Efficiency and Renewable energy. The policy unit believes that energy efficiency is a primary objective for the Maltese Islands and if achieved will reduce the intrinsic dependence on imported fuel. To this effect the policy unit is tackling this issue through various fronts.

SEWCU is responsible in designing and implementing policies which promote energy efficiency amongst the various entities. SEWCU supports the various schemes which are issued from time to time by competent authorities to this effect, such as the incentive schemes for building envelope improvement which include roof insulation and double glazing. In the long term, policies and initiatives are being studied and projected to substantial decarbonisation of the energy (including transport) sector by 2050.

## Selected Energy Efficiency Measures

Sector	Title
Households	Promotion of solar water heaters and PVs
Households	Energy saving for social households
Households	Subsidiary schemes for building insulation and double glazing
Households	Feed-in tariffs
Tertiary	Smart meter roll out
Industry	Promotion for energy services for SMEs
Industry	Malta Enterprise energy audits
Transport	Grant scheme on electric vehicle purchases
Transport	Electric vehicle charging points
Transport	Car scrappage scheme