



CONCERTED ACTION
ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS

EPBD Key Implementation Decisions in **Malta**

Status in December 2016

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NATIONAL WEBSITES

<http://bro.gov.mt/>

1. Key Implementation Decisions, KIDs

no	Key Implementation Decisions - General Background	Description / value / response	Comments	Description
1.1	Definition of public buildings (according to article 9 b)	Buildings that are both owned by the government of Malta and occupied by authorities forming part of central or local government.		
1.2	Definition of public buildings used by the public (according to article 13)	A definition backed by legislation is not in place. Public buildings used by the public are defined by the public authorities (responsible for the implementation of the EPBD) as those buildings which are occupied by authorities forming part of the central or regional governments, which are intended to receive members of the public (not government workers) and which are visited by such persons on a daily basis.		
1.3	Number of residential buildings	Circa 152,000		This number relates to the number of houses used on a permanent basis. An additional number of dwellings are used on a temporary basis mainly as summer residences. This together with the number of vacant properties has been estimated at 72,000
1.4	Number of public buildings	147		
1.5	Number of commercial buildings	Exact number is not known. The total floor area is estimated at 518,500 m ²		
1.6	Number of buildings constructed per year	3,947 dwellings, 499 manufacturing, warehouse, retail, hotels, offices buildings development permits issued for construction or renovation		

2. KIDs for New Buildings

no	Key Implementation Decision - New Buildings	Description / value / response	Comments	Description
2.1	Energy performance of residential buildings in current building code	Mean Primary energy balance of 85 kWh/m ² year.		The requirement varies according to building typology with mean having been set at the cost-optimal level
2.2	Energy performance of non-residential buildings in current building code	Primary energy balance ranging from 290-350 kWh/m ² year according to building typology.		This has been set according to cost-optimal levels
2.3	Is the performance level of nearby zero energy for new buildings set in national legislation?	The performance level is within a regulation supported by legislation, but legislation does not specify primary energy balance directly.		
2.4	Nearly zero energy level for residential buildings	Mean requirement for primary energy balance is 75 kWh/m ² year.		The requirement varies according to building typology.
2.5	Nearly zero energy level for non-residential buildings	Requirement for Primary energy balance of 220 kWh/m ² year		Only exception is dwellings
2.6	Are nearly zero energy buildings defined using a carbon or environment indicator	No, the primary energy use is the main indicator. However, a carbon emission indicator is calculated in the methodology used to verify if the building is nZEB.		Given that practically all energy used in buildings in Malta has the same carbon generation (intensity) this value is not particularly relevant
2.7	Year for NZEB to be implemented	2018 public buildings 2020 all other buildings		No difference between commercial and residential but differentiation only by public or private as in directive.
2.8	Is renewable energy a part of the overall or an additional requirement	Renewable energy contributes to reducing the primary energy balance. However, all buildings are required to have a portion of the demand satisfied by renewable energy sources.		Buildings will benefit by having a larger contribution from RES since they can satisfy the requirements more easily. Designers are given flexibility to invest in the most cost-effective measures

2.9	Additional comfort criteria for new buildings, provide specific parameters for instance for airtightness, minimum ventilation rates	Overheating requirements with maximum glazing areas according to orientation and ability to factor in the effect of shading. Water conservation requirements for all buildings. Thermal transmittance requirements for all elements forming part of the building envelope.		
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3. KIDs for Existing Buildings

no	Key Implementation Decision - Existing Buildings	Description / value / response	Comments	Description
3.1	Is the level of nearly zero energy for existing buildings set in national legislation?	No. This level is set within documents forming part of regulations which are supported by legislation.		The levels are set in documents which have been issues and the issue of which has been made public by means of a government notice.
3.2	Is the level of nearly zero energy for existing buildings similar to the levels for new buildings?	Existing buildings need to abide by minimum energy performance requirements, but not requirement for abiding to NZEB level is present.		The level set in minimum energy performance requirements are different from that for NZEB except for 2 building typologies.
3.3	Definition of nearly zero energy for existing buildings (if different from new buildings)	NZEB levels have not been defined for existing buildings.		
3.4	Level of nZEB for existing buildings	NZEB level has not been set for existing levels		When buildings undergo renovation that are of a degree that the renovated building is considered a new building, NZEB requirements apply
3.5	Minimum requirements for individual buildings parts by renovation	Buildings which have elements being replaced need to adhere to minimum energy performance requirements even if the renovation is not considered a major renovation.		e.g. all elements have maximum U-value; glazing is limited according to orientation to limit overheating.
3.6	Overall minimum requirements by major-renovation	For Offices and mixed-use buildings where use includes Offices this is 350 kWh/m ² year. All dwellings 140 kWh/m ² year		Renovations which affects a building by 25% or more of its volume before such an intervention; or where renovation of 25% or more of windows or roofs or external walls is made; or where renovation of 25% or more of any energy consuming installations for artificial lighting, or heating or cooling of air or water or space ventilation is made; or where a change-of-use development permission application concerning buildings, is submitted to the Malta Environment and Planning Authority,

4. KIDs for Energy Performance Certificates, EPCs

no	Key Implementation Decision - Energy Performance Certificates	Description / value / response	Comments	Description
4.1	National database for EPCs	One central national database		
4.2	Number of energy performance certificates per year (for instance average of 3 years)	9,700 for 2016 11,000 in 2017		Around 93% relate to dwellings & 7% relate to non-dwellings.
4.3	Number of EPCs since start of scheme Number of buildings/units with a valid EPC	33,000 Same number of buildings since EPC is issued for building unit not whole building.		Approximately 31,000 for dwellings, rest are non-dwellings.
4.4	Number of assessors	345 dwellings 172 other buildings		Some assessors are both for dwellings and non-dwellings.
4.5	Education requirements for assessors	Degree in Architecture & civil engineering, mechanical or electrical engineering.		
4.5	Training demands for assessors	Training course for assessors with exams. Course has a total duration of 3 weeks including the exam.		
4.6	Quality assurance system	Quality assurance entrusted to Malta Competition and Consumer Affairs Authority, that carries out audits on statistically significant sample on three levels.		Quality assurance is carried out by taking a statistically significant sample from all EPCs issued on an annual basis. Three levels of quality control are carried out with the third level involving site visits while the other levels involve data analysis to two different levels.

5. KIDs for Inspection Systems

no	Key Implementation Decision - Inspection Systems	Description / value / response	Comments	Description
5.1	National database for heat inspections	One central national database		The database is maintained by the central government.
5.2	National database for cooling inspections / AC	One central national database		The database is maintained by the central government.
5.3	Inspection databases combined with EPC database	No, separate databases but controlled by same central government authority		The database is different but controlled by the same government entity.
5.4	Chosen option A or B for heating systems (inspection or other measures)	A, inspections		A inspections only.
5.5	Number of heating inspections / reports per year	2016: 4 covering 4 systems.		
5.6	Number of air-condition / cooling system inspections / reports per year	2016: 67 covering 247 systems.		



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