

Philippines

EE&C Policy and Support Measures Towards Carbon Neutrality

1. Climate Change Initiatives	
1-1. Name of the initiatives, competent ministries/agencies, and the outline of the initiatives	1) Philippine Energy Plan 2023-2050 - aggressive targets for renewable energy deployment, higher energy efficiency goals, and the promotion of diverse energy technologies and solutions - 35 percent of the power generation mix will be from renewable energy by 2030, 50 percent by 2040, and over 50 percent by 2050 - 5.0 percent biodiesel blending by 2026 - 1.5 percent increase in aggregated natural gas consumption from the transport and industry sectors between 2020 and 2040; - 50.0 percent penetration rate for electric vehicles (EVs) by 2040 under the Clean Energy Scenario (CES) - 10 percent energy savings on oil products and electricity by 2040 up to 2050; and - At least 12.0 percent reduction in the GHG emission for the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2) National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Plan and Roadmap 2023 - 2050 - sets carbon emissions savings and targets for the Government, Commercial, Residential, Industrial, Transport and Utilities & Use sectors and program, across the short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons 3) Comprehensive Roadmap for the Electric Vehicle Industry - provides short-, medium-, and long-term targets to address the barriers to the EV industry and aims to address the fragmentation of public and private efforts by producing synergistic results from all activities to develop the EV industry. 3) IEC Campaign on EEC Policies, Programs and Best Practices - Conduct of You Have The Power Campaign that aims to empower the Filipino people in practicing energy efficiency and conservation measures for sustainable living. - You Have The Power Campaign mission is to raise and promote awareness, share best energy efficiency and conservation practices, and collectively achieve sustainability by minimizing bills, fostering responsible consumption, and ensuring a lasting impact on the development of the community.
1-2. Specific contents of the climate change initiatives	1. The goal is to raise the renewable energy ratio of power generation to 35 percent by 2030, 50 percent by 2040, and over 50 percent by 2050. 2. High targets have been set for the use of renewable energy for power generation. This goal reflects what was proposed at the Climate Vulnerability Debate (CVF). 3. With a geothermal power generation capacity of 1930 MW, it is the third largest in the world after Indonesia (1950 MW). 4. The Philippine government has a track record of covering 23.4% (23,326GWh) of total power generation with renewable energy as of FY2018. The Philippine government is also committed to increasing it to 15.3 GW, which is 50% of the total power generation capacity (GW) by 2030. 5. The main renewable energies in the Philippines are hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind and biomass power generation. 6. Renewable Act 2008 includes various policy mechanism support, including FIT rules, Net Metering programme and Renewable Portfolio Standards. The target for geothermal capacity target is to double from 1972 MW to 3447 MW by 2030, compared to the 2010 baseline. The target for solar PV installed capacity is 93.9 MW by 2030. The target for hydropower capacity is 7,534 MW by 2030. The target for wind power installed capacity is 1,018 MW by 2030.
1-3. Laws/regulations related to climate change measures, by name and year of introduction/revision	- Republic Act No. 11285 or the Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EEC) Act - DC2019-11-0014 "Implementing Rules and Regulation of Republic Act 11285 - DC2023-05-0018 The DOE adopted the National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Plan and Roadmap 2023-2050 to define and outline all EEC Programs to be implemented, their objectives, and the associated emission reduction targets over various time horizons - DC2023-05-0017 DOE issued Vehicle Fuel Economy Labeling Program (VFELP) guidelines to empower consumers by enabling them to validate information provided by vehicle manufacturers, importers, distributors, dealers, and rebuilders which will facilitate the selection of fuel-efficient transport vehicles, realization of fuel savings, elimination of fuel-inefficient vehicles in the market, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. -DC2023-05-0012 To further promote EVs, DOE issued guidelines for EV recognition and adoption of EV Standard Classification. In addition, guidelines were also issued for the accreditation of EVCS Providers and Registration of EVCS - DC2023-05-0011 - Providing for the Guidelines for the Accreditation of Electric Vehicle Charging Stations (EVCS) Service Providers and Registration of EVCS -Updating and integration of the guidelines on energy conserving design of buildings with the Philippine Green Building Code On November 15, 2022, through Departmental Circular (DC) No. 2022-11-0034, foreign investors and companies may engage in the exploration, development, and utilization of renewable energy (RE) resources in the country.
1-4. Climate change action targets (NDC)	The Electric Vehicle Industry Development Act (Evida) or Republic Act 11697 is designed to promote electric vehicles. [Goals toward carbon neutral]. Net zero in 2050 75% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030; 2.71% unconditional, 72.29% conditional. This is BAU-based and referenced against a cumulative economy-wide emissions of 3,340.3 MtCO₂e. Expand hydroelectric capacity to 7,534 MW by 2030 93.9 MW of solar PV installed by 2030 1,018 MW of wind power installed by 2030 Doubling of geothermal capacity from 1972 MW (20210) to 3447 MW by 2030 relative to 2010 baseline
1-5. Budgetary measures for climate change initiatives	
2. Measures toward Carbon-Neutral	
2-1. Carbon tax initiatives	The Philippines is considering implementing a domestic carbon pricing instrument, with the support of the World Bank Partnership for Market Readiness.
2-2. Carbon credit and carbon trading initiatives	N/A
2-3. Trend of new technologies for climate change measures	
2-3-1. Hydrogen	- With the aim to optimally utilize hydrogen resources and improve the country's energy security, the DOE is formulating policy framework and roadmap for the development of hydrogen in the energy sector. Adoption of national policy, general framework, roadmap, and guidelines for utilizing hydrogen in the energy sector
2-3-2. Fuel ammonia	
2-3-3. CCUS	The Philippines Energy Plan 2020-2040 mentioned references to CCUS technologies and states that the Department of Energy will assess the potential for the technology as an emission reduction method. Currently, there is no dedicated CCS legislation. No further policy commitment have been made.
2-3-4. Biofuel	Voluntary 20 percent ethanol blend for gasoline and mandatory increase of bio-diesel blend to 3 percent
2-3-5. Renewable Energy	Utilization of renewable energy systems, such as Solar PV, in the government sector.
2-3-6. Nuclear power	- The Philippines unveiled its Nuclear Energy Roadmap (NEP) at the 68th IAEA General Conference - Nuclear Energy Program – Inter-Agency Committee (NEP-IAC)
2-3-7. Storage battery	
2-3-8. Initiatives for Smart City	The ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN) was established at the 32nd ASEAN Summit in 2018. ASCN is a collaborative platform working toward the common goal of smart and sustainable urban development, with 26 cities from 10 ASEAN member countries participating as pilot cities. In the Philippines, Manila, Cebu, and Davao are participating. The following is an overview of the action plans for Manila and Davao. 1. Manila Vision: Governance in the palm of your hand. Areas of focus: public safety and order, public and social services, environmental and disaster response capacity, technology-enhanced education delivery, and integrated health care management. Strategic Goals: Technology enhancement in each area of focus, enhanced Standard Operating Procedures (S.O.P.) in each area of focus, enhanced educational guidance and instructional tools, reorientation of personnel, reorientation of education, development of integrated databases. City Project 1: Restructuring of the Command Center to a cloud-based system. City Project 2: Development of a joint educational application based on the Ministry of Education. Curriculum development that can be run on cell phones. Construction of internet-enabled classrooms, acquisition of computer and presentation equipment, and distribution of tablets to all public elementary and high school teachers. City Project 3: E-Health. integration of patient management, medical records and medical assistance/monitoring (hospital data / MHS / MDSW) for each hospital. This system will also include international consultant supervision of operating rooms, integration with the i Hospital system to enable training of medical students, and a conferencing system for consultation and collaborative surgeries with specialists from foreign or other hospitals. 2. Davao Vision: To use digital connectivity and technological advances to create a community that provides a high quality of life and a safe environment. Focus areas: intelligent monitoring/collection/analysis, smart mobility (traffic control/vehicle sensors/bus and rail systems) Strategic Goals: Reduce crime rate to 10% by 2022; reduce travel time within city limits by 50% by 2025. City Project 1: Develop technology solutions that enable efficient interagency collaboration to improve public safety and planning using intelligent surveillance and upgraded communications capabilities. City Project 2: Install sensors, equipment, and infrastructure to support intelligent traffic control system operations and public safety initiatives. Solutions developed to improve traffic and transportation management will also integrate with other security management systems .
2-3-9. Initiatives for Smart Grid	

	1. electrification rate: 88% 2. Smart Meter Deployment Goal: Deploy smart meters with In-Home Displays (IHDs) 3. Key Smart Grid Plan: The first phase of A utility's long-term smart grid vision is to integrate "smart intelligence" into the distribution network to enable consumers to better manage their electricity consumption. 4. Current smart grid activities: (1) Advanced SCADA project (2) Comprehensive Command Center project (3) Feasibility Study (FS) for the first smart grid substation in the Philippines (4) Integration with renewable energy - The first solar net metering community in the Philippines was launched in Via Verde, Barangay Cabuco. This allows solar panel owners to channel their excess electricity to the grid in exchange for electricity credits. - President Duterte signed Executive Order (EO) 156. It is expected that this will lead to the development of integrated systems that can control and operate the production, supply, and consumption of electricity, including microgrids, distributed energy resources, and other alternative service providers, at a reduced scale in underdeveloped areas.
	2-3-10. Initiatives for demand response
	The Philippines has an Interruptible Load Programme implemented by the Department of Energy since 2014. It is a voluntary program targeting large commercial and industrial consumers like malls, offices and factories. Participants are required to "de-load" by using their own standby generators or backup power during peak demand hours from 9am-5pm when power supply is insufficient. Customers may fully or partially de-load by either disconnecting from the grid or reducing their load. To participate, consumers must have peak demand of at least 1 MW and own standby generators. They must commit to a minimum interruptible load representing the amount of power they will deactivate when requested.
	2-3-11. Others
	Formulation of framework, roadmap, and guidelines for Net Zero Energy Buildings Transition Strategy
	2-4. Key Points to Promote and Support Climate Change Measures
	The National Determine Contribution (NDC) commitments projected GHG reduction and avoidance under the Philippine Energy Plan 2023-2050 ranges from 55.0 percent to 66.0 percent vis-à-vis the baseline scenario (PEP 2018-2040).
	3. Energy Conservation initiatives
	3-1. Name and outline of energy policies, and ministries/agencies in charge of the policies.
	To ensure a continuous, and economic supply of energy with the end in view of ultimately achieving self-reliance in the country's energy requirements through the integrated and intensive exploration, production, management, and development of the country's indigenous energy resources, and through the judicious conservation, renewal and efficient utilization of energy to keep pace with the country's growth and economic development; and to rationalize, integrate, and coordinate the various programs of the Government towards self-sufficiency and enhanced productivity in power energy without sacrificing ecological concerns.
	3-2. Name and outline of energy efficiency and conservation(EC) policies, and ministries/agencies in charge of the policies.
	Our flagship program focused on National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Program (NEECP) aligned with the Department's mandate of ensuring access to cost effective and quality energy. The overall goal of the NEECP is to make energy efficiency and conservation a way of life to every Filipino. The central approach to this objective is an aggressive information and education campaign that promotes public awareness to concrete benefits that arise from judicious energy consumption; among them, mitigation of the impact of oil price volatility to the economy, reduction of emissions that are harmful to health and the environment, and personal savings.
	3-3. Specific contents of EC policies
	1. Energy Efficiency Rating and Labeling Requirements 2. Government Energy Management Program (GEMP) 3. Inter-Agency Energy Efficiency and Conservation Committee 4. Government Energy Efficiency Projects 5. Designated Establishments (DE) 6. Professional Competency and Services 7. Minimum Energy Performance (MEP) 8. Demand Side Management (DSM) 9. Incentives 10. Waste Management Collection, Recycling and Disposal
	3-4. Name and year of introduction/revision of laws/regulations related to EC measures
	1. RA No. 7638 Department of Energy Act of 1992; 2. MC 93-03-05 Monitoring of Energy Consumption; 3. Executive Order 123, February 1993 Intitulizes the Committee on Power Conservation and Demand Management; 4. Executive Order 472 March 25, 1998, Intitulizes the Committee on Fuel Conservation and Efficiency in Road Transport; 5.RA 9136 Section 2(k) Electric Power Industry Reform Act of 2001 (EPIRA); RA 7638 Section 5(g) mandates DOE to formulate programs, including a system of providing incentives and penalties, for the judicious and efficient use of energy in all energy consuming sectors; Implemented mandatory energy labeling requiremnets and minimum energy performance standards in 1992 initially covering room air conditioners, in compliance with the Implementing Guidelines for the Standard for Energy Efficiency Ratio and Labelling of Room Air Conditioners PNS396 Part 1:1995; 6. Administrative Order 110, October 2004 intitunalization of the Government Energy Management Program (GEMP); 7. Administrative Order No 126 October 2005, dierecting the enhanced implementation of GEMP; 8. Administrative Order No 183, July 9, 2007 Directing the Use of Efficient Lighting/Lighting System in Government Facilities; 9. Department Circular No. DC2014-08-0014 "Enjoining all Electricity-Consuming Sectors to Implement Demand-Side Management Program and Other Energy Conservation Measures; 10. Department Circular No. DC2016-04-0005, April 28, 2016 Declaring the Compliance of Importers, Manufacturers, Distributors and Dealers of Electrical Appliances and Other Energy Consuming Products with the Philippine Energy Standards and Labelling Program (PESLP) as a Policy of the Government; 11. DC2021-07-0023 Providing for a Policy Framework on the Guidelines for the Development, Establishment, and Operation of Electric Vehicle Charging Stations (EVCS) in the Philippines; 12. Government Energy Management Program- IAECC Resolution No.1/S 2020: All Government Agencies to save at least 10% in electricity and petroleum (fuel) products, comply with guidelines on the use of said savings, and development of criteria for Government EE Projects. Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act (Republic Act No. 11285) was established on 12 April 2019, which is Nationwide Mandatory Implementation, number of policy issuances under the EEC Act as of September 2023 - 49 (20 Department Circulars, 8 Department Orders, 1 Memorandum Circular, 9 IAECC Resolutions, 11 Implementing Guidelines)
	3-5. EC goals
	Energy consumption has been reduced by 50% compared to the 2005 baseline. In 2005-2015, the average annual reduction was 5%, which is equivalent to 14,290 kToe. In 2016-2040, energy consumption will be reduced by 1% annually, or by 2040, a cumulative reduction of approximately 25,644 kToe will be achieved. Energy Intensity (EI) target is based on international commitment, ASEAN Target: 30% by 2025 based on 2005 level and APEC Target 45% by 2035 based on 2005 level.
	3-6. Green (EC) building Code
	The Philippines Green Building Code was introduced in 2015 Guidelines for Energy Efficient Design of Buildings (DC2020-12-0026) were adopted: Buildings with 112.5kVA or floor area of 10,000m2 or more were subjected. Building Energy Code will be revised, For development in 2020 under EU-ASEP Technical Assistance Program
	3-7. Display system for EC performance of the building
	Government buildings are given "Star Rating" with 5 stars and numerical rating with 100% being the highest rating and score, respectively.
	3-8. Items based on EC Law
	3-8-1. Designation criteria of designated business operator
	According to DC2023-12-0036, DC2023-12-0037, DC2023-12-0038, the designation criteria have been changed to the following: For Commercial and Transport Sector: Other designated establishments: Annual energy consumption is 50,000 kWhE or less Type 1 designated establishments: Annual energy consumption is 50,001 to 500,000 kWhE Type 2 designated establishments: Annual energy consumption is 500,001 to 4,000,000 kWhE Type 3 designated establishments: Annual energy consumption of 4,000,001 kWhE or more For Industrial Sector: Other designated establishments: Annual energy consumption is 50,000 kWhE or less Type 1 designated establishments: Annual energy consumption is 50,001 to 1,000,000 kWhE Type 2 designated establishments: Annual energy consumption is 1,000,001 to 8,000,000 kWhE Type 3 designated establishments: Annual energy consumption of 8,000,001 kWhE or more
	3-8-2. Number of designated business operators
	5,345 Designated Establishments submitted their annual energy consumption reports through the DOE DE Online Submission Portal for 2024 compliance (Covering CY2023)
	3-8-3. Obligations which designated business operator shall comply with
	- Integrate an energy management system policy into the business operation based on ISO 50001 or any similar framework - Set up programs to develop and design measures that promote energy efficiency, conservation, and sufficiency that may include installation of renewable energy technologies; - Set up annual targets, plans, and methods of measurements and verification for the implementation of energy efficiency and conservation projects; - Keep records on monthly energy consumption data and other energy-related data; - Improve average specific energy consumption in accordance with the annual reduction targets to be established by the DOE in the National EE&C Plan; - Submit an annual energy consumption report and annual energy conservation report online for each facility or establishment to the DOE; - Conduct an energy audit once every three (3) years; - Employ CEM as required EE practitioner for Type 1, 2 and 3 DEs and CECO as recommended support staff - Duly notify the DOE in writing on the appointment or separation from the service of their respective CECOs or CEMs with ten (10) working days from the effectivity of these personnel action.
	3-8-4. Contents of energy management system

- DC2023-12-0036, DC2023-12-0037, DC2023-12-0038, Reclassifying Designated Establishments in the Commercial, Industrial and Transport Sectors, Adjusting their Threshold, and Providing Compliance Guidelines Therefor pursuant to the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act. - Memorandum Circular 2020-05-0001, Directing all Designated Establishments under Commercial, Industrial, and Transport Sectors to Submit their Annual Energy Consumption Reports
3-8-5. Contents of energy manager system
- Department Circular No. DC2022-03-0008 or the Adoption of Training Regulations and Prescribing Certification Process for Training Institutions and Energy Managers (EMs) - CEM certification is valid for three years - Responsibilities of Energy Managers > Manage energy consumption of facilities, equipment, and devices > Implement and improve energy efficiency and conservation measures > Conduct periodic energy audits > Energy monitoring and control > Prepare and periodically review energy consumption with respect to energy conservation program reports > Such other responsibilities under the EEC Act, EEC-IRR, and departmental regulations. - Number of DOE Certified Energy Managers (CEM): 963 (as of October 2024) - Recognized Training Institutions for CEM > Meralco Power Academy (MPA) > PAMAV Training Institute & Technology Center, Inc. (PAMAV) > Philippine Institute of Energy Management Professionals, Inc. (PIEMPI) > ENPAP 4.0 INC (ENPAP) > Advance I&P Solutions, Inc. (AIP) > Meralco Power Academy (MPA) > PAMAV Training Institute & Technology Center, Inc. (PAMAV) > Philippine Institute of Energy Management Professionals, Inc. (PIEMPI) > ENPAP 4.0 INC (ENPAP) > Advance I&P Solutions, Inc. (AIP) > Vega Energy Services Corporation - Certifying Body : DOE -Administrative Order 110 requires Government Offices to designate an Energy Conservation Officer
3-8-6. Contents of the periodic report system
In compliance under Department Circulars DC2023-12-0036, DC2023-12-0037, DC2023-12-0038, DEs in the Commercial, Industrial and Transport sectors are required to submit an Annual Energy Efficiency and Conservation Report (AEECR) and an Annual Energy Utilization Report (AEUR) to DOE every 15th day of April of every year. DEs were required to submit themselves to an Energy Audit every three (3) years and have to submit copy of the Energy Audit Report to the DOE. Total energy savings of 696 GWh from the energy efficiency projects initiated by DEs based on their 2024 compliance (Covering CY2023)
3-8-7. Energy saving regulation for equipment “MEPS”: “Name of applicable equipment” and classification of “mandatory/voluntary”
Department Circular No. 2016-04-0005 Declaring the Compliance of Importers, Manufacturers, Distributors, and Dealers of Electrical Appliances and Other Energy-Consuming Products with the Philippine Energy Standards and Labelling Program (PESLP) as a Policy of the Government - MEPP, PELP: ① Registered companies: 181 ② Registered products: 8,742 ③ Issuance of exemption certificates: 3,081 ④ Number of issued labels: 10,462 - Public Consultations of the Proposed Draft Department Circular on the Minimum Energy Performance (MEP) in Buildings, Industry and Transport (On-going) Department Circular No. DC2020-06-0016 Prescribing the Minimum Energy Performance for Products (MEPP) covered by the Philippine Energy Labeling Program (PELP) for Compliance of Importers, Manufacturers, Distributors, Dealers and Retailers of Energy-Consuming Products Department Circular No. DC2020-06-0015 Prescribing Guidelines of the Philippine Energy Labeling Program (PELP) for Compliance of Importers, Manufacturers, Distributors and Dealers of Electrical Appliances and other Energy-Consuming Products (ECP) It also stipulates air-conditioners, refrigerating appliances, television sets, electric fans, clothes washing machines and lighting products
3-8-8. Energy-saving “labeling” system: “Name of applicable equipment” and classification of “mandatory/voluntary”
Implementing Standards and Mandatory Labelling Scheme for window type air-conditioners, refrigerating appliances, television sets, electric fans, clothes washing machines and lighting products
3-8-9. MEPS, labeling: Name of “certification body”
Product Standard (PS) Mark and International Commodity Clearance (ICC) c/o Department of Trade and Industry Bureau of Product Standards
3-8-10. MEPS, labeling: Is there “performance evaluation agency” and if so, its name?
Lighting and Appliance Testing Division (LATD), Department of Energy
3-8-11. Status to create restrictions by "benchmarks".
For the Building Sector, the Guidelines on Energy Conserving Design for Building provide Energy Benchmark particularly in the Building Envelop, Mechanical System and Electrical System.
3-8-12. Status to create "EC guideline" and "EC manual".
Inter-Agency Energy Efficiency and Conservation Committee Resolution 2: Adopting of the Government Energy Management Program Guidelines
3-9. EC propelling measures
3-9-1. Financial support(Subsidies, Tax incentives,Low-interest loan, Funds)
1)Subsidies : as proposed in the EC Bill 2)Tax incentives : as proposed in the EC Bill 3)Low-interest loan : 4)Funds : Locally Funded Project - National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Program (NEECP) The Philippine Industrial Energy Efficiency Project (PIEEP) Green Choice Philippines Scheme 5) Fiscal Incentives: 【Outline】 Energy Efficiency Projects Simple and Complex, and New and Expansion Energy Efficiency Projects may qualify for registration and be entitled to incentives provided under Republic Act No. 11534 or CREATE Act. EE Projects must be endorsed by the DOE stating that the project will meet energy savings threshold of at least 15% and a minimum Project Investment Cost of Php 10Million Electric Vehicle EVIDA provides fiscal incentives for the manufacturing, importation, and utilization of EVs 【Objects】 Facility, equipment, buildings, etc. 【Target】 Public & Private Sector 【Percentage】 Key incentives in the CREATE Act include: -Qualified export enterprises shall be entitled to 4 to 7 years Income Tax Holiday (ITH) to be followed by 10 years 5% Special Corporate Income Tax (SCIT) OR Enhanced Deductions -Qualified domestic market enterprises shall be entitled to 4 to 7 years ITH to be followed by 5 years Enhanced Deductions -Registered enterprises are exempt from customs duty on importation of capital equipment, raw materials, spare parts, or accessories directly and exclusively used in the registered project or activity -VAT exemption on importation and VAT zero-rating on local purchases shall only apply to goods and services directly and exclusively used in the registered project or activity by a Registered Business Enterprise (RBE) Enhanced Deductions: -Depreciation allowance (10% for buildings, 20% for machinery) -Labor expense (150%) -Research and development (200%) -Training expense (200%) -Domestic input expense (150%) -Power expense (150%) -Reinvestment allowance to the manufacturing industry (Up to 50%) -Enhanced NOLCO – losses during the first 3 years may be carried over within the next 5 consecutive years EVIDA provides the following fiscal incentives: -The manufacture and assembly of EVs, charging stations, batteries and parts and components thereof shall undergo an evaluation process to determine its (i) inclusion in the strategic investment priority plan and (ii) possible entitlement to the incentives for the length of time as provided under the amendments introduced by the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act or CREATE (R.A. No. 11534) to the Omnibus Investments Code of 1987 (Executive Order No. 226) and National Internal Revenue Code of 1997 (R.A. No. 8424). -The importation of completely built EVs shall generally be entitled to incentives under the TRAIN Act (R.A. No. 10963). -The importation of completely built charging stations shall be exempt from the payment of duties for eight years from the effectivity of EVIDA. -The utilization of battery EVs and hybrid-EVs shall be entitled to a discount of 30% and 15%, respectively, from the payment of the motor vehicle user's charge, vehicle registration and inspection fee for eight years from the effectivity of EVIDA.
3-9-2. Supports for energy audit
Capacity building and technical assistance on energy efficiency and conservation Conducted energy conservation audits of government buildings: 1,263 cases (1133 spot checks). It is implemented by IAEECC under the Government Energy Management Program (GEMP).

3-9-3. EC award system	[Outline] Energy Efficiency Excellence Awards or the EEE Awards aims to promote the implementation of energy management systems and best practices on energy efficiency in all designated establishment, including local and government facilities. [Objects] EEC Practitioners/Professionals, Facilities, Buildings, Etc. [Target] Public & Private Sector - Don Emilio Abello Energy Efficiency Awards for Industrial and Commercial Establishments (must be deleted); - Energy Manager's Award (must be deleted) Program (GEMP) Savings Certificate - Government Buildings Energy Management Program - Award of Recognition (must be deleted) - ASEAN Energy Awards - Don Emilio Abello Energy Efficiency Awards (must be deleted) - Government Energy Management
3-9-4. EC training center. And the name and activities if any.	Meralco Power Academy (MPA) PAMAV Training Institute & Technology Center, Inc. (PAMAV) Philippine Institute of Energy Management Professionals, Inc. (PIEMPI) ENPAP 4.0 INC (ENPAP) Advance I&P Solutions, Inc. (AIP) Meralco Power Academy (MPA) PAMAV Training Institute & Technology Center, Inc. (PAMAV) Philippine Institute of Energy Management Professionals, Inc. (PIEMPI) ENPAP 4.0 INC (ENPAP) Advance I&P Solutions, Inc. (AIP) Vega Energy Services Corporation
3-9-5. ESCO Business Support	Department Circular No. DC2020-09-0018 Guidelines, Rules, and Procedures in the Administration, Classification, and Certification of Energy Service Companies (ESCO). 63 companies registered with DOE as of October 2024 ESCO provide financing for any EE projects under an Energy Saving Performance Guarantee Contract.
3-9-6. Supports for R&D	NEECP, Environmental Technology Verification (ETV)
3-10. ESCO business deployment	with business development
3-11. Subsidy for fuel	[Outline] Fuel Subsidy or Pantawid Pasada Program aims to: - Provide fuel cash subsidy to operators affected by increasing fuel prices - Ensure that affected operators are still able to provide public transport services to the commuting public - Prevent any fare increase that may be caused by increasing fuel prices [Objects] Fuel (Gasoline / Diesel) [Target] Transport Sector [Percentage] One-time fuel subsidy, with varying rates depending on the applicable mode of transportation. Cost adjustments since the beginning of the year were 19.30 pesos per liter for gasoline, 34.80 pesos per liter for diesel, and 29.35 pesos per liter for kerosene. (1 peso = 2.46 yen)
3-12. Subsidy for electricity bills	The government signed the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) to provide subsidies to marginal electricity consumers. This provided subsidies to approximately 6 million people at an average of 541 million pesos per month.
3-13. Name of the government organization which controls energy conservation matters	Department of Energy
3-14. Name of the EC promotion organization (private organization such as ECCJ)	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Division (must be deleted), Energy Utilization Management Bureau, Department of Energy
3-15. Cooperation related to energy conservation by Japan	METI/ECCJ: Dispatch Experts, Acceptance of Trainees 1. Bilateral cooperation: Support for constructing energy management system and promoting energy conservation Support for making out Industry cross-EC manual (TEM handbook) etc. And applying to factories (2003-2010) 2. Multilateral cooperation : Japan- AMS (ASEAN Member States) cooperation - PROMEEC (for commercial buildings 2001-2011 - ASEAN-Japan Energy Efficiency Market Transformation with Information Provision Scheme (AJ-EMTIPS) - AJEEP Scheme 2,3 2012~ - AJEPP Scheme 4, 5 (2022~) 3. JICA : Dispatch of Experts Acceptance of Trainees 4. Support of the Capacity Development on Low Carbon Development Policies at Sub-National Level through NAMAs in the Philippines – Funded by: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) 5. JETRO-JEXSA/SME Supports
3-16. Cooperation related to energy conservation by foreign countries except Japan	AMS (ASEAN Member States), EU-SWITCH, APEC, Asian Development Bank Project (Philippine Energy Efficiency Project), UNIDO (Philippine Industrial Energy Efficiency Project), KEA (ASEAN+3 Mitigation Cooperation Programme), EU (EU-ASEP and EU-LCEP) , USAID (USAID-ESP)
3-17. Achievements of Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)	Implementation of JCM project in 2023 1. Introduction of 6MW waste heat recovery power generation system to cement factory 2. 27MW solar power project in Dagohoy area, Bohol Island 3. Introduction of 1.2MW rooftop solar power generation system to electronic equipment assembly factory 4. 11.3MW small hydropower project in Tsumawini district 5. 10MW solar power project in San Jose region, Luzon 6. 7MW solar power generation project in collaboration with power distribution company 2022 JCM Equipment Subsidy Projects 1. 28MW Binary Power Project at Mahanagdong Geothermal Power Plant 2. 14.5MW Small Hydro Power Project in Sigil River, Mindanao 3. 9 MW photovoltaic power generation system project to supply electricity to a ceramic and cement factory 4. installation of 0.8MW photovoltaic power generation system at aluminum products, packaging materials, and vehicle parts factories (JCM Eco Lease Project) 5. 5.6MW geothermal binary power generation project in northern Negros Occidental