

Republic of the Philippines
House of Representatives
Quezon City, Metro Manila

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS
Third Regular Session

House Bill No. 10687



Introduced by **Representative Manuel Luis T. Lopez**

AN ACT

MANDATING ALL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS, OFFICES, AGENCIES, AND INSTRUMENTALITIES, INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS AND GOVERNMENT-OWNED OR -CONTROLLED CORPORATIONS, TO SOURCE A MINIMUM PERCENTAGE OF THEIR ELECTRICITY FROM RENEWABLE ENERGY AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

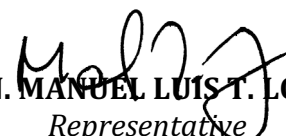
EXPLANATORY NOTE

It has been over a decade since Republic Act No. 9513, otherwise known as the Renewable Energy Act of 2008, was enacted, and yet the share of renewables in the power mix today has decreased, instead of increased. The law was enacted to achieve higher energy self-sufficiency by doubling the capacity of renewables in the country and reduce coal imports by 20% in 10 years' time. However, by 2018, renewables' installed capacity had a paltry 3% annual increase, and its overall share in the power mix even decreased from 33.5% to 32%. Meanwhile, coal importation increased by an annual average of 12.8%, and installed capacity of coal power plants jumped by 87%.¹

Much, much more needs to be done, and at an unprecedented speed and scale to meet climate goals. The State therefore needs to lead by example in this rapid and just transition to a climate-neutral society.

This representation proposes a bill which mandates all government departments, bureaus, offices, agencies, and instrumentalities, including local government units and government-owned or -controlled corporations, to source a minimum percentage of their electricity from renewable energy and for other purposes.

In light of the foregoing, the passage of this bill is earnestly sought.


HON. MANUEL LUIS T. LOPEZ
Representative
1st District, City of Manila

¹ Legarda, L. (2018). Convergence for a 100% Renewable Energy in the Philippines: a Symposium on Challenges Faced by Stakeholders in Advancing Renewable Energy in the Country Powerpoint.

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Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “Government Electricity Consumption Act”.

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to lead the rapid and just transition to a climate-neutral society by increasing the utilization of renewable energy in all government offices, agencies, and instrumentalities.

SEC. 3. *Mandatory consumption of renewable energy resources.* – All government departments, bureaus, offices, agencies, and instrumentalities, including local government units and government-owned or -controlled corporations, shall source at least ten per cent (10%) of their electricity supply from renewable energy resources within three (3) years from the effectivity of this Act; *Provided* that, the minimum percentage of electricity supplied by renewable energy resources shall be further increased every three (3) years, which increase shall be determined by the Department of Energy (DOE); *Provided* further, that each increase shall in no case be less than ten per cent (10%); *Provided* finally, that renewable energy resources shall refer energy resources that do not have an upper limit on the total quantity to be used. Such resources are renewable on a regular basis, and whose renewal rate is relatively rapid to consider availability over an indefinite period of time. These include, among others, biomass, solar, wind, geothermal, ocean energy, and hydropower conforming with internationally accepted norms and standards on dams, and other emerging renewable energy technologies, as defined in Section 4(uu) of Republic Act No. 9513, otherwise known as the “Renewable Energy Act of 2008”.

SEC. 4. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – The DOE shall formulate the implementing rules and regulations of this Act within thirty (30) days from its effectivity.

SEC. 5. Appropriations. – The fund needed for the implementation of this Act shall be taken from any available appropriations in the General Appropriations Act (GAA) for the year; *Provided* that, funds for this purpose shall also be included in the GAA for the following year and every year thereafter; *Provided* finally, that there shall be equitable and proportionate appropriations of funds annually for this purpose for all local government units. In addition, adequate portion of financial grants and concessional loans extended to the Philippines by foreign governments and multilateral agencies shall be allocated to augment the annual appropriations.

SEC. 6. Repealing Clause. – All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations or parts thereof which are inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

SEC. 7. Separability Clause. – If, for any reason, any provision of this Act is declared to be unconstitutional or invalid, the other sections or provisions hereof which are not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force or effect.

SEC. 8. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its complete publication in the Official Gazette or in a national newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,