Republic of the Philippines

House of Representatives

Quezon City, Metro Manila

Twentieth Congress
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 5090

Introduced by **HONORABLE BENJAMIN C. AGARAO, JR.**

AN ACT
MANDATING GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, OFFICES, AGENCIES, LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS AND GOCCs TO SOURCE A MINIMUM PERCENTAGE OF ELECTRICITY FROM RENEWABLE ENERGY, ESTABLISHING PROGRESSIVE TARGETS, INCENTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTING MEASURES OR AN ACT TO BE KNOWN AS THE **"STATE-LED RENEWABLE ENERGY ADVANCEMENT ACT"**, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Despite the Philippines' vast renewable energy potential, our power sector remains overwhelmingly dependent on fossil fuels. As of 2023, coal alone accounts for about **61.9%** of the country's electricity generation – the highest coal share in Southeast Asia – contributing to an overall fossil fuel share of nearly **80%**[1]. Renewables (primarily hydropower and geothermal) make up only around **20%** of the mix, reflecting a significant underutilization of cleaner resources. This heavy reliance on imported coal and gas is not only environmentally unsustainable but also leaves the country **vulnerable o volatile fuel prices and supply disruptions,** as seen during recent global energy price spikes. Consequently, Filipino consumers face some of Asia's highest electricity rates (averaging **PHP 10-17 per kWh** for coal-based power in 2023) – roughly double the cost of solar power which is about **PHP 4 per kWh**[2]. The status quo undermines our energy security and economic resilience.

Fortunately, **clean energy technologies have become increasingly affordable and accessible**. The price of solar and wind power has declined dramatically over the past decade, making renewables the **cheapest source of new electricity in the Philippines**[2]. Investments in renewable energy are growing rapidly: as of April 2025 the Department of Energy (DOE) had awarded **1,392 renewable energy contracts totaling 152 GW of potential capacity**[3], a clear signal of investor confidence and the vast untapped capacity we can harness. Major international partners and financial institutions are supporting large-scale solar, wind, and geothermal projects that promise to **bring down electricity costs** and create green jobs across the archipelago. The Philippines recently ranked **second among emerging markets** in Bloomberg's Climatescope index for renewable energy attractiveness[4][5], affirming our readiness as a destination for clean energy investment.

Switching to renewables is also central to our **national climate commitments and climate resilience strategy**. Under the Paris Agreement, the Philippines pledged to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by **75% by 2030** relative to business-as-usual (with 2.7% unconditional)[6]. Achieving this ambitious Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) will require bold action in the energy sector – the largest source of carbon emissions. Transitioning government operations to clean power will directly cut emissions and demonstrate leadership in climate mitigation. At the same time, the Philippines is among the world's most climate-vulnerable nations, regularly suffering from typhoons and other disasters. **Distributed renewable systems** (like solar rooftops with battery storage) can strengthen **climate resilience** by providing power to critical facilities when the grid is down and by reducing reliance on fuel supply chains that are easily disrupted[7]. Unlike diesel generators, solar or wind with storage can keep the lights on in remote islands and during emergencies without the need for fuel deliveries[7]. In short, scaling up renewables enhances both our **climate change mitigation** and **adaptation** capabilities – a win-win for the Filipino people.

The government recognizes these imperatives. The Department of Energy's Philippine Energy Plan has set clear targets for increasing renewable energy's share in the power mix to **35% by 2030 and 50% by 2040**[8]. This aligns with our goal of a **climate-neutral and secure energy system** in the long term. However, meeting these goals will require resolute leadership and example from the public sector itself. The government must "**walk the talk**" on clean energy. Notably, an Inter-Agency Energy Efficiency and Conservation Committee (IAEECC) resolution in 2023 already **encouraged all government agencies to install solar photovoltaic systems in their buildings** as a cost-saving and emission-reducing measure[9]. Some local governments and agencies have begun to act – for example, **municipal halls, public schools, and offices in various provinces have been solarized**, helping cut electricity bills and reduce strain on the grid. But voluntary efforts need to become the norm rather than the exception.

This proposed measure seeks to **institutionalize and scale up** the public sector's shift to renewable energy. It mandates that all national government agencies, local government units (LGUs), and government-owned or -controlled corporations (GOCCs) source a **minimum percentage of their electricity from renewable energy**, with this share **increasing over time**. In doing so, the government will lead by example in the clean energy transition – **reducing carbon emissions, lowering long-term power costs, and stimulating the growth of green industries**. By aggregating public sector demand for renewables, the Act will also drive economies of scale and spur private investments in new clean energy capacity. Importantly, the bill couples the renewable procurement mandate with practical support mechanisms (such as grants, financing, technical assistance, and net-metering incentives) to ensure agencies can comply without undue burden, especially in the early years of implementation. It also provides for **transparency and accountability** through annual reporting of each agency's progress, with the DOE publishing a scorecard to track compliance and highlight both exemplary performers and those needing improvement.

This legislation is designed to **complement and harmonize with existing laws and policies**. It builds upon the Renewable Energy Act of 2008 (Republic Act No. 9513) by operationalizing its spirit of promoting renewables, now focusing on government consumption. It aligns with the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act of 2019 (RA 11285) and the Government Energy Management Program, recognizing that **energy conservation and renewable sourcing must go hand-in-hand** for maximum impact. The bill's provisions also dovetail with proposed Green Public Procurement policies –

ensuring that government purchasing power is leveraged to favor clean energy solutions. Several similar bills have been filed in recent Congresses (e.g. requiring solar installations on government buildings[10][11] or mandating minimum solar energy use in offices), underscoring broad support for this policy direction. This Act draws on the strengths of those proposals while avoiding redundancy: it covers **all forms of renewable energy (not just solar)**, includes **all levels of government (national and local, including GOCCs)**, and institutes a **graduated, progressive target system** rather than a one-size-fits-all mandate. By providing flexibility in how agencies procure or generate their renewable energy – whether through on-site installations, power purchase agreements, or renewable energy certificates – the measure is **practical and achievable**. It also establishes an inter-agency coordinating mechanism to oversee implementation, thereby integrating efforts across relevant bodies like DOE, Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Climate Change Commission (CCC), and others.

In summary, the **State-Led Renewable Energy Advancement Act** is a forward-looking, proactive policy that puts the Philippine government at the forefront of the clean energy revolution. It sends a powerful message: we are committed to a future of **energy security, affordability, and sustainability**. By acting now to green our own electricity consumption, the government will save taxpayers money in the long run (every peso saved on power is a peso available for vital public services[12]), create local jobs in the renewables sector, and fulfill our moral obligation to combat climate change. This is a timely and transformative step to ensure that the Philippines meets its renewable energy targets and climate commitments, all while **improving public services and resilience**. The immediate passage of this measure is earnestly sought in order to **jumpstart a government-led clean energy transition** that will benefit current and future generations of Filipinos.

HON. BENJAMIN C. AGARAO, JR.
4th District, Laguna

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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 **"State-Led Renewable Energy Advancement Act."**

SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy

It is hereby declared the policy of the State to lead a rapid, equitable, and just transition to **climate neutrality** and sustainable energy by mandating all government instrumentalities to source an increasing share of their electricity from renewable energy sources. In doing so, the State shall enhance **energy security**, ensure **affordable and reliable energy** for its people, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and promote environmental sustainability. The government shall serve as a role model in the shift to clean energy, demonstrating the feasibility and benefits of renewable energy adoption across all sectors of society. *^{Policy Note:} This provision emphasizes both climate and energy security benefits. It aligns the Act with national climate commitments and underscores the government's exemplar role in pursuing renewable energy and energy efficiency (consistent with RA 11285).*

SECTION 3. Coverage

This Act shall apply to all departments, bureaus, offices, agencies, state universities and colleges, local government units (LGUs), and government-owned or -controlled corporations (GOCCs), including those receiving financial support or subsidies from the national government. All branches of government and constitutional bodies are likewise enjoined to comply in the spirit of this Act. *^{Policy Note:} The coverage is comprehensive,*

ensuring all levels of government participate. This avoids exclusions and promotes broad compliance, including LGUs and GOCCs which play significant roles in energy consumption.

SECTION 4. Minimum Renewable Energy Utilization Requirement

Within **two (2) years** from the effectivity of this Act, all covered entities shall ensure that at least **five percent (5%)** of their total annual electricity consumption is supplied by renewable energy sources. Thereafter, the Department of Energy (DOE), in consultation with the Climate Change Commission (CCC), the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), and the Governance Commission for GOCCs (GCG), shall determine and publish **progressive renewable energy procurement targets** every **three (3) years.** Each successive target shall represent an increase of **no less than two percentage points (2%)** from the previous requirement. *Provided,* that these targets should be aligned, to the extent practicable, with the national goal of achieving at least **35% renewable energy share by 2030 and 50% by 2040**[8], or higher, thereby ensuring the government sector meets or exceeds the country's overall renewable energy ambitions.

Covered entities may comply with the above requirements through **any combination of the following methods**: (a) on-site generation of renewable energy (e.g. installing solar photovoltaic systems on government building rooftops, wind turbines, biomass systems, etc.); (b) direct purchase of renewable electricity through power supply agreements or participation in the Green Energy Option Program under existing laws; (c) purchase of certified Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) from the Philippine Renewable Energy Market as a means of offsetting grid consumption; or (d) other mechanisms that result in verifiable use of renewable energy, as may be allowed by the DOE's implementing regulations. The DOE shall issue guidelines to facilitate and verify compliance through these various options, ensuring flexibility for agencies while maintaining the integrity of the renewable sourcing requirement.

For purposes of this Act, **"renewable energy"** shall be defined as in Republic Act No. 9513 (the Renewable Energy Act of 2008) and its amendments – including but not limited to energy generated from **solar, wind, geothermal, hydropower, ocean, biomass,** and other sustainable sources as may be determined by the DOE. *^{Policy Note:} This section establishes a baseline 5% requirement and a dynamic escalation mechanism. By allowing DOE to set higher increases (minimum 2% every 3 years), the policy can adjust to meet long-term targets (e.g., 50% by 2040). We explicitly allow multiple compliance pathways (on-site generation, power purchase, RE certificates, etc.) to give agencies flexibility. This approach harmonizes with existing programs like Net Metering and the Green Energy Option, and references RA 9513 for the definition of renewable energy to ensure consistency.*

Section 5. Compliance Monitoring and Reporting

Each covered entity shall submit to the DOE an **annual energy report** detailing its total electricity consumption for the year and the exact share (in kilowatt-hours and percentage) that was sourced from renewable energy. This report shall include information on the means by which renewable energy was sourced (e.g. self-generation, supplier contracts, RE certificates) and any challenges or notable achievements in implementation. The first report under this Act shall cover the second full year from the Act's effectivity (the first year in which the 5% minimum must be met), and reports shall be due every year thereafter on a date prescribed by the DOE.

The DOE shall compile and **publish an Annual Government Renewable Energy Compliance Report**, which shall present the performance of all covered entities. The report shall list agencies and offices by **compliance level** (e.g. indicating the percentage of RE use achieved) and shall explicitly identify those institutions that **failed to meet** the required minimum share for the year. This consolidated report shall be made **publicly accessible**, including publication on the DOE and CCC websites and submission to the Congressional committees on energy and climate change.

Any covered entity that is found non-compliant in a given year must submit to the DOE, within **three (3) months** of the release of the compliance report, a **Corrective Action Plan** outlining the steps it will take to meet or exceed the renewable energy requirement in the following year. The DOE, in coordination with the DILG and GCG as appropriate, shall extend technical assistance to non-compliant agencies to aid in course correction. Persistent failure to comply for **two consecutive years** shall trigger a special review by the DOE and notification to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) for potential appropriate action in the agency's budget allotment to ensure resources are directed toward compliance.

To streamline reporting and avoid duplication, the DOE may integrate the monitoring requirements of this Act with existing energy reporting mechanisms under the Government Energy Management Program established by RA 11285, and other relevant programs. The DOE and CCC shall also coordinate to include the government sector's renewable energy uptake in the overall monitoring of the country's NDC implementation. *^{Policy Note:} This section enhances transparency and accountability. By requiring public disclosure of each agency's performance, it leverages public and institutional pressure for compliance ("name-and-shame" and "name-and-fame"). We also introduce a requirement for non-compliant agencies to develop a corrective plan, thus adding an enforcement mechanism without immediately resorting to penalties. Coordination with existing reporting (under RA 11285's GEMP) ensures efficiency and consistency in data collection.*

SECTION 6. Incentives and Support Mechanisms

To assist covered entities in meeting the renewable energy targets, the following support mechanisms and incentives shall be made available and accessible, subject to the availability of funds and applicable laws:

a. **Capital Subsidies or Grants** – The national government, through the DOE and other relevant agencies, shall provide grants or counterpart funding for the initial installation of renewable energy systems in government facilities (such as solar PV panels, small wind turbines, biomass generators, etc.), prioritizing agencies with limited budgets and high impact potential (e.g. public hospitals, schools, and critical infrastructure).

b. **Low-Interest Financing** – Government financial institutions (GFIs) and programs (such as the Development Bank of the Philippines, Land Bank, and any green financing facilities) shall offer **concessional loans** or financing windows for government agencies and LGUs to invest in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. These loans should have preferential interest rates and repayment terms to ease budgetary impact on agencies. The DBM may issue guidelines allowing agencies to enter into multi-year contracts for renewable energy projects to facilitate such financing.

c. **Technical Assistance and Training** – The DOE, in partnership with the CCC, DILG, and technical agencies, shall provide **capacity-building** for energy officers of government agencies and LGUs. This includes training on renewable energy procurement, project development, operation and maintenance of systems, and measurement of energy savings/carbon reductions. The DOE shall also issue standard guidelines and templates for project proposals, procurement terms of reference, and evaluation of renewable energy projects in government settings.

d. **Access to Net-Metering / Net-Billing** – All government agencies and LGUs installing renewable energy systems shall be ensured **expeditious access to net-metering or net-billing arrangements**, as provided under RA 9513 and its implementing rules. Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) regulations and distribution utilities should accommodate government renewable installations, such that any excess electricity fed to the grid is credited to the agency's future consumption or purchased at applicable rates, as per law and regulation. The DOE and ERC shall simplify and fast-track permitting requirements for government RE installations under these programs.

e. **Recognition and Rewards** – A **Recognition Program** shall be established to acknowledge and reward exemplary implementers of this Act. Each year, the DOE and CCC shall confer awards or citations to agencies, LGUs, and GOCCs that exceed the mandated renewable energy percentages, achieve innovative implementations, or show significant initiative in green energy procurement. Such recognition may be used in agencies' annual performance reports and could be considered in evaluating the performance of their executives. The program will foster healthy competition and a culture of sustainability in the public sector.

f. **Integration of Energy Efficiency Savings** – Consistent with RA 11285, agencies that achieve savings from energy efficiency and conservation measures may reallocate a portion of those savings, subject to DBM and COA rules, to fund renewable energy projects. At least **fifty percent (50%)** of any cost savings realized through reduced electricity consumption (e.g. via retrofits or behavioral conservation measures) should be retained or made available in the subsequent budget for the agency's renewable energy and efficiency initiatives, providing a self-reinforcing incentive to save energy and switch to clean sources.

The above incentives shall be regularly reviewed and, if necessary, enhanced by the DOE in collaboration with the Department of Finance, DBM, and other relevant agencies to ensure they remain effective and responsive to the needs on the ground. The DOE shall widely disseminate information about these support programs to all covered entities.

Policy Note: This section expands on support mechanisms to ensure agencies can comply. We maintain the incentives from the original draft (capital grants, financing, technical aid, net-metering, recognition) and add provisions for leveraging energy savings and ensuring government-friendly financing. By explicitly allowing agencies to reinvest cost savings into further RE projects, we create a virtuous cycle of improvement. These measures align with existing frameworks (like allowing retention of savings under AO 110 s.2004 for GEMP) and reinforce that compliance will be aided, not unfunded.

SECTION 7. Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR)

Within **six (6) months** from the effectivity of this Act, the DOE, in coordination with the DILG, GCG, CCC, **Department of Budget and Management (DBM)**, and other concerned agencies, shall promulgate the necessary Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) for the effective implementation of this Act. The IRR shall include detailed guidelines on target-setting, compliance verification (including acceptable proof of renewable sourcing and use of RE certificates), inter-agency coordination mechanisms, and the operationalization of incentives and penalties under this Act. The IRR shall also take into consideration existing policies and programs to avoid overlap, and may provide specific phasing or differentiated targets for certain classes of agencies if justified (for example, higher initial targets for energy-intensive agencies or gradual phase-in for fourth-class municipalities), provided that the overall objectives of this Act are met.

The IRR shall be formulated through a consultative process that includes representatives of national government agencies, LGU leagues, GOCCs, the private renewable energy sector, and civil society experts in energy and climate. This participatory approach will ensure the regulations are practical and supported by stakeholders. Should the DOE and relevant agencies deem it useful, the IRR may integrate the oversight of this Act's implementation into existing inter-agency bodies such as the IAEECC (for synergy with energy efficiency efforts) or create a dedicated oversight committee as described in Section 9.

In the event that the IRR is not issued within the prescribed period, the provisions of this Act shall nonetheless be self-executory, and covered entities shall proceed to comply with the minimum requirements set forth herein, pending the issuance of such IRR.

Policy Note: By involving the DBM and others in crafting the IRR, we ensure budgetary and procurement considerations are built-in from the start. The IRR will clarify technical details and allow adjustments (e.g., differentiated approaches for various agency types) while staying true to the law's intent. We also mandate a consultative IRR formulation to gain buy-in and expertise from stakeholders. The self-executory clause ensures that a delay in IRR will not stall progress.

SECTION 8. Funding Provisions

The funds needed by national government agencies to comply with this Act – including expenses for installing renewable energy systems or procuring renewable power – shall be incorporated in their annual budgets. Such funding shall be drawn from the agencies' respective allocations under the General Appropriations Act (GAA) and/or other available budgetary allotments. The DBM is hereby instructed to consider the requirements of this Act when reviewing agency budget proposals, and to allow reasonable capital outlay or maintenance expenditures for renewable energy procurement and projects. Agencies are encouraged to include in their budget submissions any **Renewable Energy Investment Plans** to justify the needed appropriations.

Local government units may utilize their development funds (such as the 20% Development Fund from their Internal Revenue Allotment), Local Climate Change Action Fund, or other appropriate funding sources to finance renewable energy installations and

purchases. LGUs and GOCCs are further authorized to **access international and domestic climate finance mechanisms**, grants, or concessional loans – such as the Green Climate Fund, the People's Survival Fund (for adaptation co-benefits), and other donor programs – to support projects under this Act. All such external financing must be in accordance with law and with oversight from the appropriate national agencies (e.g., CCC for climate funds).

Government-owned or -controlled corporations shall fund compliance initiatives from their corporate budgets, or if applicable, through their corporate social responsibility (CSR) funds or other internally generated revenues, ensuring that renewable energy sourcing is integrated into their operational plans. They may also negotiate performance contracts or partnerships with private ESCOs (Energy Service Companies) under guidelines of the DOE to implement renewable projects with shared savings arrangements.

To supplement these sources, the DOE, CCC, and DBM shall explore the establishment of a **special financing facility or fund** (potentially a revolving fund) dedicated to public sector renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. Such facility could be capitalized by government seed money and contributions or loans from international climate finance, and provide grants or zero-interest loans to jumpstart projects especially in fourth to sixth class municipalities and other financially constrained agencies.

In all cases, the **cost savings** resulting from lower electricity bills due to renewable energy use or energy efficiency shall accrue to the benefit of the respective agency or LGU. Subject to existing budgeting laws and regulations, agencies should be able to **retain a portion of these savings** for reinvestment in further energy projects, as an incentive for continuous improvement (per Section 6(f) above).

LGUs and agencies are encouraged to adopt **innovative financing modalities** such as **public-private partnerships (PPP)** specifically for renewable energy (e.g., solar power purchase agreements for government rooftops), provided these are consistent with procurement laws and result in net savings for the government over time.

Policy Note: This section ensures that funding is mainstreamed into government budgets. It emphasizes using the GAA for national agencies, local funds for LGUs, and tapping climate finance and special funds where available. By explicitly allowing use of development funds and climate funds, and encouraging PPPs and ESCO models, we broaden the financial options. Importantly, letting agencies retain savings gives them a direct financial stake in success. This approach prevents the mandate from becoming an "unfunded mandate" and signals to DBM to prioritize these investments.

SECTION 9. Green Procurement and Inter-Agency Coordination

To ensure effective implementation of this Act across the government, the following coordination mechanisms are hereby established:

> **(a) Green Energy Procurement Guidelines:** The Government Procurement Policy Board (GPPB), in coordination with the DOE and DBM, shall within one (1) year from effectivity of this Act issue guidelines or amend existing procurement rules to **facilitate and prioritize the procurement of renewable energy and related technologies** by government entities. These guidelines shall, to the extent allowed by the procurement law, permit government agencies to **specify**

renewable energy content in their electricity supply contracts, engage in **aggregate or joint procurement** of renewable energy (to achieve economies of scale), and utilize **non-traditional procurement modalities** such as negotiated contracts or competitive bidding specifically for long-term renewable energy purchases. The GPPB shall also incorporate sustainability criteria consistent with the Green Public Procurement Program of the government[13], so that procuring goods like equipment or vehicles may favor those that run on or support renewable energy. All procurement related to compliance with this Act shall still observe principles of transparency, competitiveness, and accountability, but the **environmental benefits** of proposals can be considered in determining the most advantageous bid, in accordance with the amended guidelines.

(b) Inter-Agency Oversight Committee: An oversight and coordinating committee is hereby created to monitor and drive the implementation of this Act. This committee shall be chaired by the DOE and co-chaired by the CCC, with members from the DBM, DILG, GCG, the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) (for technical innovation support), and the Department of Finance (DOF) (for funding and incentive alignment). The committee may invite representatives from the legislative oversight committees, the academe, or reputable private sector and civil society organizations as observers or advisors. The committee's functions are to:

(1) **periodically review** the progress of all agencies in meeting targets;

(2) recommend adjustments to targets or strategies as needed (subject to law and IRR);

(3) facilitate resolution of any inter-agency issues or bottlenecks (for example, helping an LGU get permits or an agency get budget clearance for a project); and

(4) produce an annual **State of Government Energy Transition Report** summarizing achievements, challenges, and recommendations for the coming year.

This report shall complement the DOE's compliance report in Section 5 and be submitted to the Office of the President and Congress. The inter-agency committee shall build upon existing structures such as the IAEECC (created under RA 11285) and may in fact serve as an expanded version of that body with a widened mandate to cover renewable energy use, to avoid redundancy.

(c) Capacity-Building and Knowledge-Sharing: The DILG, in coordination with DOE and Local Government Leagues (like the League of Cities, League of Municipalities, and League of Provinces), shall establish a mechanism for **peer-to-peer learning** and best practice sharing among LGUs and government agencies implementing renewable energy projects. Annual or semi-annual conferences or workshops may be held where success stories (such as a municipality that achieved 20% solar power in its facilities or a government office that implemented a novel renewable energy contracting model) can be showcased and replicated. The inter-agency committee shall support these efforts and help create toolkits or model templates that any agency or LGU can adapt.

Through the above measures, the State ensures that implementing this Act is not left to individual entities alone, but rather approached as a **whole-of-government effort**, with appropriate policy support and coordination at the center. *Policy Note: This new section is introduced to address harmonization and coordination. Clause*

(a) enlists the procurement system to favor renewables, thereby aligning with the proposed Green Public Procurement Act and ensuring purchasing rules don't hinder compliance. Clause

(b) establishes an Inter-Agency Committee (building on the IAEECC under RA 11285) to oversee the rollout – this prevents fragmentation and provides a platform to solve problems and maintain momentum at a high level. Clause

(c) emphasizes capacity-building and sharing of best practices, recognizing that not all agencies have the same capabilities and that learning from each other accelerates progress. Overall, Section 9 avoids redundancy with other efforts by integrating them, and ensures long-term governance of the transition mandated by this law.

SECTION 10. Separability Clause

If any provision or part of this Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the other parts or provisions hereof not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect. The provisions of this Act are hereby declared separable. *^{Policy Note:} Standard separability clause to ensure that if one part is struck down, the remainder of the law survives. This is included for legal soundness and is consistent with drafting conventions.*

SECTION 11. Repealing Clause

All laws, executive orders, issuances, rules and regulations, or parts thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby **repealed, amended or modified** accordingly. Specifically, the mandates under this Act shall complement but, unless explicitly stated, not override the Renewable Energy Act of 2008 and the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act of 2019; however, in case of any irreconcilable conflict, the provisions of this Act shall prevail as the later enactment. *^{Policy Note:} This clause ensures that any earlier legal provisions that might hinder the implementation of this Act are superseded. By naming the key existing laws (RA 9513 and RA 11285) we clarify that this Act works in harmony with them (since our provisions are complementary), and only supersedes any conflicting clauses to the extent of the conflict. This avoids legal ambiguity and redundancy.*

SECTION 12. Effectivity

This Act shall take effect **fifteen (15) days** after its publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) national newspapers of general circulation, and upon filing of the required copies thereof in the Office of the National Administrative Register, U.P. Law Center.

Approved,