

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

20th Congress
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 8726



Introduced by Rep. Maria Vanessa C. Aumentado

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The increasing demand for energy, coupled with the rising cost of electricity and the adverse impacts of climate change, necessitates an urgent shift toward renewable and sustainable energy sources. The Philippines, being highly vulnerable to the effects of global warming, must take decisive steps to reduce its carbon footprint and promote environmental sustainability.

The government, as the primary institution responsible for leading national development, must set the example in implementing energy-efficient and environmentally responsible measures. One of the most practical and sustainable solutions is the utilization of solar energy, a clean, renewable, and abundant resource available throughout the country.

This proposed measure seeks to mandate the installation and utilization of solar energy systems in all government buildings and offices national, regional, and local. By doing so, government agencies will not only reduce electricity costs but also contribute significantly to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The transition to solar power will likewise promote energy independence, enhance resilience against power disruptions, and encourage the private sector and the general public to adopt renewable energy practices.

According to the Department of Energy (DOE), the Philippines receives an average of 5.1 kilowatt-hours per square meter per day of solar irradiance, making it one of the most solar-rich nations in the world. This natural advantage, if harnessed properly, can generate significant savings for government

operations while helping achieve national energy security and climate goals.

Moreover, the installation of solar systems in government buildings will create new opportunities for green jobs, stimulate the local renewable energy industry, and accelerate technological innovation. Over time, the government's reduced reliance on fossil fuels will also lessen the strain on the national grid and lower public expenditures on electricity.

In line with the State's policies under Republic Act No. 9513, otherwise known as the "Renewable Energy Act of 2008," and the Climate Change Act of 2009 (R.A. 9729), this bill ensures that the government fulfills its commitment to sustainable development and climate action.

Through the Solar-Powered Government Act of 2025, public offices will serve as beacons of sustainability demonstrating leadership in environmental stewardship and fiscal responsibility.

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

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MARIA VANESSA C. AUMENTADO

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AN ACT
MANDATING THE INSTALLATION AND UTILIZATION OF SOLAR ENERGY
SYSTEMS IN ALL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND OFFICES, PROVIDING
FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

SECTION 1. *Short Title.* This Act shall be known as the “Solar-Powered Government Act of 2025.”

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* It is hereby declared the policy of the State to promote sustainable energy development and environmental protection. The government recognizes the urgent need to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and to mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change through the adoption of renewable energy technologies. Towards this end, the State shall lead by example in the utilization of clean and sustainable energy sources such as solar power.

SEC. 3. *Scope and Coverage.* This Act shall apply to all government buildings, offices, facilities, and structures owned, leased, or operated by national government agencies, government-owned or -controlled corporations (GOCCs), state universities and colleges (SUCs), and local government units (LGUs).

SEC. 4. *Mandatory Installation of Solar Energy Systems.*

- a. ***All Government Buildings and Offices*** - shall be required to install solar photovoltaic (PV) systems to supply at least fifty percent (50%) of their average monthly electricity consumption within five (5) years from the effectivity of this Act.
- b. ***Existing Buildings*** - shall retrofit their facilities to integrate solar energy systems, while newly constructed government buildings shall include solar power systems in their design and construction plans.
- c. ***Newly Constructed Building*** – all plans for new government buildings, facilities, or major structural renovations initiated after the effectivity of this Act shall integrate a Solar Energy System into the building design as a mandatory requirement for construction permits.

SEC. 5. *Implementing Agency.*

1. ***Department of Energy (DOE)*** – shall serve as the lead agency responsible for developing the technical standards and specifications for the Solar Energy Systems, it shall monitor the compliance and reporting the overall progress of government agencies to Congress. Shall also promulgate the necessary Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) in coordination with other agencies.
2. ***Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)***, shall be responsible for conducting mandatory structural integrity assessment of all existing government buildings identified for Solar retrofitting. it shall provide technical guidance on the installation and integration of solar systems into building designs
3. ***Department of Budget and Management (DBM)***, shall ensure that annual appropriations include funding necessary for the compliance of all government offices with this Act.

SEC. 6. *Appropriation.* The amount necessary to implement this Act shall be included in the annual appropriations of concerned government agencies. Local government units shall allocate a portion of their annual budgets for the installation and maintenance of solar energy systems in their respective offices and facilities. The DOE may also establish a Solar Energy Grant and Incentive Program to assist small municipalities and agencies with limited budgets.

SEC. 7. *Monitoring and Compliance.* All government offices shall submit an annual compliance report to the DOE, which shall monitor implementation and publish an annual "Solar Energy Utilization Report" detailing progress, savings, and emissions reduction.

SEC. 8. *Penalty for Non-Compliance.* Heads of agencies or offices who fail to comply with the provisions of this Act within the prescribed period, without justifiable cause, shall be subject to administrative sanctions as provided under existing civil service laws.

SEC. 9. *Incentives.* Government offices that exceed the required percentage of solar energy utilization may be recognized under a "Green Government Office Award" program, and may be given priority in the allocation of energy efficiency grants and additional infrastructure support.

SEC. 10. *Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR).* Within six (6) months from the effectivity of this Act, the DOE, in coordination with relevant agencies, shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulations to effectively implement the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 11. *Separability Clause.* If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the remaining provisions shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 12. *Repealing Clause.* All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules, and regulations inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 13. *Effectivity.* This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,