

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 9086



Introduced by: Kababaihan Kabalikatan para sa Kapakanan at Kaunlaran ng Bayan (4K) Party-list
Representative Iris Marie D. Montes

AN ACT
PROVIDING FOR THE PROMOTION AND ACCELERATION OF HOUSEHOLD SOLAR
ADOPTION, AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In the unfolding realities of our times, the Philippines stands at the crossroads of two converging pressures: the volatility of global energy markets and the long-term imperatives of climate survival, economic resilience, and intergenerational justice.

Recent geopolitical tensions and armed conflicts in the Middle East have underscored the fragility of an energy system heavily dependent on imported fossil fuels. Each escalation in these regions reverberates across global oil markets, translating into higher transport costs, rising electricity prices, and inflationary pressures that are ultimately borne by Filipino households.

Yet beyond these immediate shocks lies a deeper and more enduring challenge: the responsibility owed to future generations. The choices made today in energy policy will determine not only the cost of electricity in the present, but the livability of the country in decades to come. A continued reliance on carbon-intensive and import-dependent energy sources risks locking the country into cycles of vulnerability, environmental degradation, and economic constraint that will be inherited by generations of future Filipinos.

This bill is therefore conceived not merely as a response to present-day crises, but as a long-term national investment in generational security. It seeks to transform the country's energy architecture from one dependent on external and finite resources into one grounded in locally generated, renewable, and widely distributed energy systems.

At its core, this measure advances a vision of intergenerational equity in energy access and climate resilience. It recognizes the benefits of renewable energy—clean air, stable electricity prices, reduced disaster risk, and energy independence and addresses the long-term economic trajectory of the nation.

By reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels, it gradually insulates the economy from external price shocks and preserves national resources, thus strengthening the country's developmental foundation.

Likewise, this bill contributes to the global climate effort and the Philippines' own survival in the face of intensifying climate impacts. As a highly climate-vulnerable nation, the Philippines cannot afford incremental transitions. It must pursue structural transformation. Distributed solar energy, integrated with storage and smart grid systems, offers a pathway toward deep decarbonization while simultaneously enhancing disaster resilience at the household level.

This measure further envisions a future where Filipino households are no longer passive consumers of energy, but active stewards of production and sustainability. In this future energy system, rooftops become power assets, communities become energy ecosystems, and resilience becomes locally anchored rather than centrally dependent. Such a transformation democratizes energy access while embedding sustainability into the very fabric of daily life.

Ultimately, this piece of legislation is a statement of responsibility to both the present and the future. It acknowledges the immediate pressures brought about by global instability, including conflicts in key energy-producing regions such as the Middle East, while also confronting the far more consequential question of what kind of country the Philippines will become in the decades ahead. It is an affirmation that energy policy is not merely about powering homes today, but about safeguarding the dignity, security, and opportunity of generations yet to come.

The proposed "Solar Power Para sa Bawat Sambahayan Act" is firmly anchored on and builds upon the policy framework established under Republic Act No. 9513. While RA 9513 laid the essential foundation for promoting renewable energy development through fiscal incentives, market mechanisms, and institutional support, the experience of almost two decades of implementation has revealed a critical gap: the limited penetration of renewable energy technologies at the household level, where direct social and economic benefits can be most immediately felt.

This bill therefore represents the next evolutionary step in the country's renewable energy policy architecture. It seeks to translate the broad national commitments under the "Renewable Energy Act of 2008" into a household-centered energy transformation, ensuring that the benefits of clean energy are not confined to large-scale power producers, but are directly experienced by Filipino families in the form of lower electricity costs, improved energy access, and enhanced resilience against external shocks.

In view of the foregoing, the immediate approval of this measure is earnestly sought.


IRIS MARIE D. MONTES
Kababaihan Kabalikatan para sa Kapakanan
at Kaunlaran ng Bayan (4K) Party-list

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

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. *Short Title.* - This Act shall be known as the "Solar Home Act."

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* - It shall be the policy of the State to achieve energy self-reliance through the adoption of sustainable energy development strategies to reduce the country's dependence on fossil fuels and thereby minimize the country's exposure to price fluctuations in the international markets, which spiral down to all sectors of the economy.

Pursuant to this policy, the State shall promote the adoption of renewable energy at the household level, reduce electricity costs and improve energy access, and ensure equitable access to solar technologies for low-income households.

Towards this end, it shall accelerate the mainstream adoption of household-level solar energy systems as a cornerstone of energy sufficiency and climate resilience and build upon the "Renewable Energy Act of 2008" by expanding incentives, financing, and grid integration mechanisms specifically for residential solar thereby ensuring equitable access for low-income households, rural communities, and disaster-vulnerable areas.

SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.* - As used in this Act:

(a) *Distributed energy resources* refer to decentralized energy systems including rooftop solar;

(b) *Energy service company* refers to Entities providing solar installation and financing services;

(c) *Household solar system* refers to small-scale solar photovoltaic systems installed in residential properties;

(d) *Net metering* refers to a system, appropriate for distributed generation, in which a distribution grid user has a two-way connection to the grid and only charged for his/her net electricity consumption and is credited for any overall contribution to the electricity grid;

(e) *Off-grid systems* refer to electrical systems not connected to the wires and related facilities of the on-grid systems of the Philippines;

(f) *On-grid systems* refers to electrical systems composed of interconnected transmission lines, distribution lines, substations, and related facilities for the purpose of conveyance of the bulk power on the grid of the Philippines;

(g) *Renewable energy systems* refer to energy systems which convert renewable energy resources into useful energy forms, like electrical, mechanical, and others;

(h) *Rural electrification* refers to the delivery of basic electricity services, consisting of power generation, sub-transmission, and/or extension of associated power delivery system that would bring about important social and economic benefits to the countryside;

(i) *Solar energy* refers to the energy derived from solar radiation that can be converted into useful thermal or electricity energy;

(j) *Solar energy systems* refers to energy systems which convert solar energy into thermal or electrical energy; and

(k) *Solar home system* refers to a stand-alone photovoltaic system that offers a cost-effective mode of supplying amenity power for lighting and appliances to remote off-grid households. Depending on viability, solar home systems may be grid-tie, off-grid, or hybrid solar photovoltaic.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNANCE

SEC. 4. *Government Regulations.* - All government regulations related to household solar system shall be formulated to facilitate the creation of an enabling environment for competitive, equitable, and non-discriminatory private sector participation, with preference for indigenous technologies, to attain the long-term goal of energy security, energy sufficiency, and stable energy prices.

SEC. 5. *Comprehensive Roadmap for Household Solar System.* - Within one hundred twenty (120) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Department of Energy (DOE) together with the Department of Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (DHSUD), in coordination with the National Housing

Authority (NHA), Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Finance (DOF), Department of Economy, Planning, and Development (DEPDev), Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC), National Electrification Administration (NEA), and other relevant agencies, shall formulate a Comprehensive Roadmap for Household Solar System with an annual work plan to accelerate the development, commercialization, and utilization of household solar system in the country.

The Roadmap shall aim to accelerate adoption of household solar system across households nationwide, reduce electricity costs and improve energy security at the household level, support grid stability through distributed energy resources, promote low-carbon development and climate resilience, and expand access to clean energy in Filipino households, especially those in underserved and off-grid communities.

The Roadmap shall include, but not be limited to, the following components:

(1) National Deployment Targets

- (a) Time-bound targets for installed household solar capacity;
- (b) Integration with national renewable energy targets.

(2) Regulatory and Market Reforms

(a) Streamlining of permitting and interconnection processes through a one-stop-shop digital platform;

(b) Standardized interconnection timelines and automatic approval mechanisms for compliant systems;

(c) Reform and expansion of net metering and/or net billing mechanisms to ensure fair compensation for excess generation; and

(d) Establishment of simplified regulatory frameworks for systems below a defined capacity threshold.

(3) Financing and Incentive Mechanisms

(a) Development of accessible financing models, including zero or low-interest loans, pay-as-you-save or on-bill financing, and ease-to-own or solar subscription models;

(b) Targeted subsidies or grants for low-income households;

(c) Tax incentives for solar equipment, installation, and local manufacturing;

(d) Mobilization of public and private capital, including green bonds and climate finance; and

(e) Integration with carbon credit markets and monetization mechanisms for distributed solar.

(4) Grid Integration and Energy Storage

(a) Standards for safe and efficient integration of distributed solar into distribution networks;

(b) Promotion of household-level battery storage systems and hybrid solutions;

(c) Guidelines for aggregation of distributed energy resources for participation in ancillary services markets; and

(d) Coordination with distribution utilities to upgrade infrastructure where necessary.

(5) Solar-Ready Building and Housing Standards

(a) Adoption of mandatory solar-ready provisions in national and local building codes for new residential developments;

(b) Technical guidelines for rooftop structural integrity, orientation, and wiring; and

(c) Incentives for retrofitting existing structures.

(6) Workforce Development and Industry Support

(a) National certification and training programs for solar installers and technicians;

(b) Support for local manufacturing and assembly of solar components;

(c) Accreditation systems for service providers to ensure quality and consumer protection.

(7) Consumer Protection and Public Awareness

(a) Establishment of standards for system quality, warranties, and after-sales service;

(b) Transparent pricing guidelines and model contracts;

(c) Nationwide public information campaigns on the benefits and risks of household solar systems;

(d) Mechanisms for dispute resolution and consumer complaints.

(8) Digitalization and Data Systems

(a) Creation of a National Rooftop Solar Registry to track installations and performance;

(b) Integration with smart metering systems and utility data platforms; and

(c) Real-time monitoring tools to support planning and grid management.

(9) Local Government Integration

(a) Alignment of local permits, zoning, and incentives with the national roadmap;

(b) Capacity-building programs for Local Government Units (LGUs) to support implementation;

(c) Performance-based incentives for LGUs achieving deployment targets.

(10) Monitoring, Evaluation, and Adaptive Policy Mechanism

(a) Establishment of key performance indicators, including installed capacity, household adoption rates, cost savings, and emissions reductions; and

(b) Automatic policy adjustment mechanisms based on performance data.

The DOE shall serve as the lead implementing agency and shall establish an Inter-Agency Household Solar Task Force to oversee execution of the Roadmap.

SEC. 6. *Roles and Responsibilities of Key Agencies in Household Solar Adoption.* - To ensure the effective and coordinated implementation of this Act, the following agencies shall perform their respective roles:

(a) **Lead Agency.** - The DOE shall serve as the lead implementing agency and shall formulate and periodically update the Roadmap; set national targets for household solar adoption and distributed energy capacity; establish technical standards and ensure alignment with national energy policies; oversee inter-agency coordination and implementation; and monitor and evaluate program performance and submit annual reports to Congress.

(b) **Housing Sector Integration.** - The DHSUD, in coordination with the NHA and the SHFC, shall integrate solar-ready and solar-installed requirements into national housing policies, programs, and standards; require the inclusion of rooftop solar systems in government-funded and socialized housing projects, where feasible; develop financing and subsidy mechanisms for low-income and informal settler households; and promote retrofitting of existing housing units with solar systems.

(c) **Local Government Mobilization.** - The DILG shall ensure alignment of LGUs with national household solar policies; issue guidelines for streamlined permitting and licensing at the local level; support capacity-building programs

for LGUs; and encourage the adoption of local incentives and ordinances promoting household solar systems.

(d) Environmental Compliance and Sustainability. - The DENR shall establish environmental guidelines for solar installations and disposal of solar equipment; ensure compliance with environmental laws and regulations; develop standards for recycling and end-of-life management of solar panels and batteries; and support carbon accounting and climate reporting mechanisms related to household solar deployment.

(e) Industry Development and Consumer Protection. - The DTI shall promote the development of local solar industries, including manufacturing, assembly, and services; establish product standards and certification systems for solar equipment; enforce consumer protection measures, including pricing transparency and warranty standards; and support micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) engaged in solar value chains.

(f) Financing and Fiscal Policy. - The DOF shall develop fiscal incentives, including tax credits, duty exemptions, and other financial measures to support solar adoption; mobilize climate finance, green bonds, and concessional funding; coordinate with government financial institutions to establish accessible financing programs; and support the development of carbon credit monetization mechanisms for distributed solar.

(g) Planning and Policy Integration. - The DEPDev shall integrate household solar adoption targets into national and regional development plans; conduct economic impact assessments and policy analysis; and ensure alignment with long-term energy transition and climate strategies.

(h) Regulatory Oversight. - The ERC shall establish and update rules on net metering, net billing, and distributed energy resource participation; set fair and transparent tariffs and compensation mechanisms; ensure timely and non-discriminatory interconnection standards; and protect consumers and ensure compliance of distribution utilities.

(i) Electrification and Cooperative Support. - The NEA shall support electric cooperatives in integrating household solar systems into their distribution networks; provide technical assistance and capacity-building to cooperatives; facilitate solar adoption in off-grid and missionary electrification areas; and ensure grid readiness and reliability in areas with high solar penetration.

(j) Frontline Implementation. - All provinces, cities, municipalities, and barangays shall serve as primary frontline implementers and shall enact local ordinances supporting household solar adoption, including incentives such as tax discounts, expedited permitting, and fee waivers; establish one-stop-shop permitting systems for solar household system installations with clearly defined timelines; integrate solar adoption targets into Local Development Plans, Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs), and Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs); designate or strengthen Local Energy Offices or focal persons responsible for solar programs; maintain registries of household solar installations within their jurisdiction and submit data to the DOE; conduct community-level information campaigns and technical assistance programs;

partner with electric cooperatives, distribution utilities, and private providers to facilitate deployment; and prioritize low-income and climate-vulnerable households in local solar programs.

Provided, That LGUs shall be entitled to performance-based incentives from the national government based on achievement of solar adoption targets.

(k) *Inter-Agency Coordination Mechanism.* - The DOE shall establish and chair an Inter-Agency Household Solar Council, composed of the above agencies, which shall ensure policy coherence and avoid regulatory overlap; resolve inter-agency issues and bottlenecks; track implementation progress through a shared monitoring system; and submit a consolidated annual report to Congress.

SEC. 7. Establishment of a Household Solar Registry. - The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), in coordination with the DOE, shall establish and maintain a Household Solar Registry to serve as the central database of all residential distributed renewable energy systems in the country: Provided, That the Registry shall be linked to the Philippine Identification System (PhilSys) and utilize the PhilSys Number (PSN) as the primary unique identifier, subject to applicable laws and regulations: Provided, further, That the Registry shall capture, at a minimum, data on installed system capacity, geographic location, system specifications, grid interconnection status, and relevant household beneficiary information: Provided, furthermore, That the data collected shall be used exclusively for policy planning, program design, subsidy targeting, grid management, and disaster response, and shall not be used for unauthorized purposes: Provided, finally, That the PSA and DOE shall ensure compliance with Republic Act No. 10173, including the implementation of appropriate safeguards on data privacy, security, and confidentiality, and shall issue the necessary rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this section.

CHAPTER III

FINANCING MECHANISMS

SEC. 8. Solar Household System Financing Mechanisms. - All current and future social housing financing programs shall require the integration of the solar housing system financing program to defray up-front investment of poor families and communities on solar photovoltaic systems installations to provide secure, clean, and environmental friendly power services in both in-city and off-city resettlement sites. The annual target for solar housing units shall be based on the combined annual social housing targets of the LGUs, NHA and SHFC. Per housing unit, a corresponding budget will be allocated for solar household systems financing based on the prevailing cost of solar home systems in the market on top of the cost for the production of the housing units. The terms of the financing program, which may be in the form of loans, grants and equity contributions from the shelter agencies shall be designed so that electricity-related expenditures of households over the medium-term will not be greater than expenditures they would incur if they were connected to the electricity grid.

The annual target for solar housing units shall be based on the combined annual social housing targets of the NHA and SHFC. Per housing unit, a corresponding budget will be allocated for solar housing systems financing based

on the prevailing cost of solar home systems in the market on top of the cost for the production of the housing units.

SEC. 9. *Green Financing Window for Household Solar Installations.* - Government financial institutions, in coordination with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), shall establish low-interest loan programs for household solar adoption and promote pay-as-you-save and lease-to-own schemes. They shall encourage banks and fintech companies to develop solar financing products and provide credit guarantees for low-income households.

For this purpose, the Land Bank of the Philippines and the Development Bank of the Philippines are hereby mandated to establish and maintain a Green Financing Window to support the adoption of household solar energy systems: Provided, That eligible residential end-users shall have access to zero-interest loans for the purchase and installation of rooftop solar systems in an amount not exceeding Three Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (P350,000) per household: Provided, further, That such loans shall be payable under flexible terms not exceeding ten (10) years, with simplified application procedures and minimal collateral requirements: Provided, furthermore, That priority shall be given to low-income and vulnerable households, as identified through government social registries: Provided, finally, That the implementing guidelines, eligibility criteria, and risk-sharing mechanisms shall be jointly issued by the DOF, the BSP, and the concerned government financial institutions.

CHAPTER III

REGULATION

SEC. 10. *Mandatory Inclusion of Battery Storage for Government-Supported Solar Systems.* - All solar photovoltaic systems installed under government-funded, government-subsidized, or government-facilitated programs shall include a battery energy storage component for emergency use, designed to provide minimum essential electricity services during power interruptions caused by calamities, disasters, or grid failures: Provided, That such battery storage systems shall be sized and specified in accordance with technical standards to be issued by the DOE, taking into account household energy needs, resiliency requirements, and system safety: Provided, further, That priority shall be given to ensuring backup power for critical household needs such as lighting, communication devices, and basic appliances necessary for safety and emergency response: Provided, furthermore, That the inclusion of battery storage shall be subject to efficiency, safety, and interoperability standards set in coordination with the ERC and relevant agencies: Provided, finally, That implementing agencies may adopt differentiated requirements for off-grid, island, and disaster-prone areas to ensure cost-effectiveness and maximum resiliency impact.

SEC. 11. *Integration of Household Solar Adoption in Local Climate Change Action Plans.* - All LGUs are hereby mandated to integrate household solar energy adoption strategies into their respective LCCAPs and related local development and investment programs: Provided, That such integration shall include targets for renewable energy adoption, identification of suitable

barangays and households for solar deployment, and alignment with local disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation priorities: Provided, further, That LGUs shall coordinate with the DOE, the DILG, and other relevant national agencies in the formulation, updating, and implementation of such plans: Provided, furthermore, That LGUs shall ensure that solar energy initiatives are incorporated into their local investment programs and budgetary allocations, consistent with national climate and energy policies: Provided, finally, That compliance with this section shall be included as part of the assessment criteria for relevant local governance performance evaluation systems and climate-related reporting requirements.

SEC. 12. *Enhanced Net-Metering Program.* – The ERC and the DOE shall institute mechanisms to simplify net-metering application processes and require distribution utilities to process applications within a prescribed period.

SEC. 13. *Smart Inverters Requirement for Household Solar Systems.* – All distributed renewable energy systems installed for residential use, including rooftop solar photovoltaic systems, shall be required to utilize grid-compliant smart inverters capable of supporting voltage and frequency regulation, anti-islanding protection, and remote monitoring functions: Provided, That such inverters shall comply with technical standards and interoperability requirements prescribed by the DOE and approved by the ERC: Provided, further, That distribution utilities and electric cooperatives shall ensure that interconnection approvals are granted only to systems equipped with certified smart inverter technology: Provided, furthermore, That the DOE, in coordination with relevant agencies, shall establish certification, testing, and labeling mechanisms to ensure compliance: Provided, finally, That a reasonable transition period, as may be determined in the implementing rules and regulations, shall be allowed for existing systems to upgrade to compliant smart inverters.

SEC. 14. *Grid Modernization and Capacity Upgrades by Distribution Utilities.* – All distribution utilities (DUs) and electric cooperatives are hereby required to upgrade, modernize, and reinforce their distribution networks to accommodate the safe, reliable, and efficient integration of distributed renewable energy systems, including household solar installations: Provided, That such upgrades shall include, but not be limited to, investments in advanced metering infrastructure, smart grid technologies, voltage regulation equipment, feeder upgrades, and energy management systems: Provided, further, That all DUs shall prepare and submit to the ERC and the DOE a Distribution Development Plan indicating timelines, technical measures, and investment requirements for accommodating increasing levels of distributed generation: Provided, furthermore, That the ERC shall ensure that such investments are prudently incurred and may be recovered through regulated tariffs, subject to performance standards and consumer protection safeguards: Provided, finally, That failure to comply with the requirements of this section shall subject the concerned distribution utility to administrative penalties, including fines, disallowance of cost recovery, or other sanctions as may be imposed by the ERC.

SEC. 15. *Timely Interconnection and Penalties for Delay.* – All DUs and electric cooperatives shall process and complete applications for the interconnection of qualified household renewable energy systems, including

rooftop solar photovoltaic systems, within a period not exceeding thirty (30) calendar days from receipt of complete requirements: Provided, That any delay beyond the prescribed period without justifiable cause shall constitute a violation subject to penalties to be imposed by the ERC: Provided, further, That such penalties may include administrative fines, compensation to affected applicants, and other sanctions as may be determined by the ERC: Provided, furthermore, That repeated or systemic delays shall be considered grounds for stricter regulatory action, including increased fines, disallowance of cost recovery, or suspension of authority to process new interconnection applications: Provided, finally, That the ERC shall establish a monitoring and reporting mechanism to track compliance with interconnection timelines and ensure transparency and accountability among distribution utilities.

SEC. 16. *Grid Integration and Standards.* - All systems shall comply with technical standards set by the DOE and ERC to ensure safety, reliability, and grid stability.

CHAPTER IV

GENERAL INCENTIVES

SEC. 17. *Fiscal Incentives.* - Households installing solar systems shall be entitled to the following incentives:

- (a) Zero Value-Added Tax (VAT) on solar equipment;
- (b) Duty-free importation of solar components not locally available; and
- (c) Property tax incentives for solar-equipped homes, subject to local ordinances.

SEC. 18. *Tax Credits for Household Solar Installations.* - All individual taxpayers who install qualified residential renewable energy systems, including rooftop solar photovoltaic systems, in their principal residence shall be entitled to a tax credit equivalent to up to twenty percent (20%) of the total system cost, which may be deducted from their annual income tax liability: Provided, That the total system cost shall include equipment, installation, and necessary interconnection expenses, as certified by the DOE: Provided, further, That the tax credit may be claimed in the taxable year in which the system is installed and commissioned, or carried over for up to three (3) succeeding taxable years if the full amount cannot be utilized: Provided, furthermore, That only systems procured from duly accredited suppliers and compliant with national technical standards shall qualify: Provided, finally, That the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), in coordination with the DOE, shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this provision.

SEC. 19. *Streamlined Permitting and Interconnection.* - A one-stop-shop permitting system shall be established for household solar installations. LGUs and distribution utilities shall adopt standardized requirements where processing time shall not exceed thirty (30) days. Small systems below a defined capacity shall qualify for permit-free or simplified registration.

SEC. 20. *Sale of Excess Electricity by Residential Renewable Energy Systems.* - All residential end-users with distributed renewable energy systems, including rooftop solar, with a capacity of up to fifty kilowatts (50 kW) shall be allowed to export or sell excess electricity generated to the distribution grid under a net billing framework: Provided, That such excess electricity shall be compensated at fair market rates, as determined and periodically reviewed by the ERC, taking into account prevailing generation costs and market prices: Provided, further, That distribution utilities and electric cooperatives shall ensure non-discriminatory interconnection, appropriate metering, and timely settlement of payments in accordance with standards set by the DOE.

SEC. 21. *Barangay Solar Grants and Solar for All Fund.* - The DOE is hereby directed to establish and administer a "Solar for All Fund" in the amount of Ten Billion Pesos (₱10,000,000,000.00) annually, to finance the installation of household solar energy systems for indigent households and communities located in disaster-prone and climate-vulnerable barangays: Provided, That grants under this program shall cover, in whole or in part, the cost of solar photovoltaic systems, including installation, basic battery storage where appropriate, and necessary equipment: Provided, further, That beneficiary households shall be identified in coordination with local government units and national social registries to ensure accurate targeting and prioritization: Provided, furthermore, That the DOE shall ensure equitable geographic distribution of funds, with priority given to off-grid, underserved, and high-risk areas: Provided, finally, That the DOE shall issue implementing guidelines, including eligibility criteria, grant ceilings, procurement standards, and monitoring mechanisms, in coordination with relevant agencies and stakeholders.

CHAPTER V

FINAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 22. *Capacity Building and Public Awareness.* - The DOE shall conduct nationwide awareness campaigns, develop technical training programs for solar installation; and promote standards and certification systems.

SEC. 23. *Monitoring and Reporting.* - The DOE, in coordination with the PSA, shall track household solar adoption rates and publish an annual report to Congress on household solar adoption, including the number of households connected, subsidy disbursement, and grid integration progress. It shall maintain a public dashboard on solar deployment to ensure public accountability.

SEC. 24. *Appropriations.* - The amount necessary for the Implementation of this Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

SEC. 25. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* - The DOE, in coordination with the government agencies concerned and relevant stakeholders, shall promulgate the necessary implementing rules and regulations within ninety (90) days upon the effectivity of this Act.

SEC. 26. *Separability Clause.* - If any provision, section, or part of this Act shall be declared unconstitutional or invalid, such judgment shall not affect, invalidate, or impair any other provisions, sections, or parts thereof.

SEC. 27. *Repealing Clause.* - All laws, acts, decrees, executive orders, issuances, and rules and regulations or parts thereof which are contrary to and inconsistent with this Act is hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

SEC. 28. *Effectivity.* - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days following its publication in a newspaper of general circulation or in the Official Gazette.

Approved,