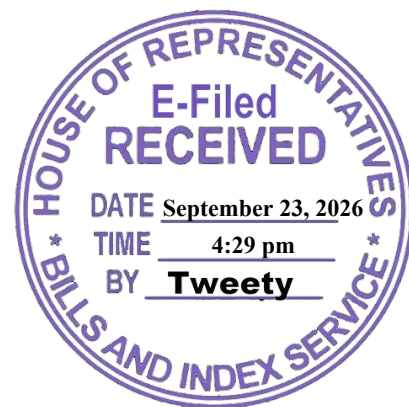


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 11459



Introduced by **HON. BRIAN RAYMUND S. YAMSUAN**

AN ACT
PROMOTING THE INSTALLATION OF BEHIND-THE-METER ELECTRICITY
GENERATION AND ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS, AMENDING FOR THE
PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9136, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE “ELECTRIC
POWER INDUSTRY REFORM ACT OF 2001”

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Philippines now has the highest residential electricity rates in Southeast Asia, surpassing Singapore.¹ As of June 2026, the average residential electricity rate was at an average of P12.43 per kilowatt hour.² With volatile global conditions affecting fuel prices and supply, Filipino households may have to pay even more for electricity.³

Faced with these issues, Filipinos are turning to alternative sources of energy, particularly solar power. A Pulse Asia survey showed that 93% of Filipinos believe that affordable rooftop solar panels are necessary due to the rising demand and prices of electricity.⁴ There is also strong public support for policies that make renewable energy more accessible, thereby lowering consumers’ electricity expenses.⁵ In fact, rooftop installations of solar panels have nearly doubled in the country since early 2025.⁶

However, our current laws and regulatory framework has yet to fully adapt to the increasing ability of ordinary consumers to generate and store electricity for their own use. Republic Act No. 9136, or the “Electric Power Industry Reform Act of 2001,” was enacted at a time when electricity generation was largely undertaken by power generation companies operating large-scale facilities and selling electricity to the grid. Since then, advances in technology have made small-scale electricity generation more accessible to households and end-users.

¹ Lelis, Brix. (2026). DOE: Philippines power rates now highest in SEA. Philstar. Available at <https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2026/07/21/2543545/doe-philippines-power-rates-now-highest-sea>.

² *Id.*

³ *Id.*

⁴ Arayata, Ma. Cristina. (2026). Survey: Most Filipinos want affordable solar power. Philippine News Agency. Available at <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1278589>.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ High bills, cheap panels drive a Philippine solar surge. (2026). Inquirer.net. Available at <https://globalnation.inquirer.net/333757/high-bills-cheap-panels-drive-a-philippine-solar-surge>.

This measure therefore seeks to promote the installation of behind-the-meter electricity generation and storage, to help Filipinos reduce their electricity expenses and improve the country's overall energy security. Behind-the-meter refers to energy systems installed on the consumer's side of the utility meter, including solar panels, home batteries, heat pumps, and EV chargers.⁷ This is distinguished from front-of-meter systems which are located on the utility side for large-scale generation and storage and supply to the power grid.⁸

This proposed bill aims to reflect this distinction in regulation. As such, end-users who generate and store electricity for their own use should not be subjected to the same regulatory requirements imposed upon generation companies and commercial power producers. Further, systems using equipment certified under standards recognized by the Energy Regulatory Commission to prevent electricity from flowing into the distribution grid would no longer need a certificate of compliance or prior ERC authorization. Finally, the Department of Energy is tasked to promote the widespread adoption of behind-the-meter electricity generation and energy storage systems and to coordinate the removal of national and local administrative barriers to their installation. With this measure, we hope to ease the burden on ordinary Filipinos.

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



BRIAN RAYMUND S. YAMSUAN
Representative
2nd District, Parañaque City

⁷ Siotis, Pashalia. (2026). Behind-the-meter: What you need to know. Available at <https://www.energysage.com/electricity/behind-the-meter-overview/>.

⁸ Behind the Meter vs. Front of the Meter – What's the difference? Available at <https://www.power-sonic.com/behind-the-meter-vs-front-of-the-meter/>.

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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 “Sariling Kuryente Act.”

SEC. 2. Generation Sector. — Section 6 of Republic Act No. 9136 is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 6. Generation Sector. — Generation of electric power, a business affected with public interest, shall be competitive and open.

Upon the effectivity of this Act, any new generation company shall, before it operates, secure from the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) a certificate of compliance pursuant to the standards set forth in this Act, as well as health, safety and environmental clearances from the appropriate government agencies under existing laws.

AN END-USER THAT INSTALLS AND OPERATES A BEHIND-THE-METER ELECTRICITY GENERATION OR ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM FOR ITS OWN USE SHALL NOT, BY REASON THEREOF, BE CONSIDERED A GENERATION COMPANY. A SYSTEM USING EQUIPMENT CERTIFIED UNDER STANDARDS RECOGNIZED BY THE ERC TO PREVENT THE EXPORT OF ELECTRICITY TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SHALL NOT REQUIRE A CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE OR OTHER PRIOR AUTHORIZATION FROM THE ERC.

xxx

SEC. 3. Functions of Distribution Utilities. — Section 23 of Republic Act No. 9136 is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 23. Functions of Distribution Utilities. — A distribution utility shall have the obligation to provide distribution services and connections to its system for any end-user within its franchise area consistent with the Distribution Code.

Any entity engaged therein shall provide open and non-discriminatory access to its distribution system to all users. Any distribution utility shall be entitled to impose and collect distribution wheeling charges and connection fees from such end-users as approved by the ERC. A distribution utility shall have the obligation to supply electricity in the least-cost manner to its captive market, subject to the collection of retail rate duly approved by the ERC.

A BEHIND-THE-METER ELECTRICITY GENERATION OR ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM USING EQUIPMENT CERTIFIED UNDER STANDARDS RECOGNIZED BY THE ERC TO PREVENT THE EXPORT OF ELECTRICITY TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SHALL NOT REQUIRE THE PRIOR APPROVAL OF, OR ANY AGREEMENT, STUDY, METER REPLACEMENT, OR CHARGE IMPOSED BY, THE DISTRIBUTION UTILITY. THE END-USER MAY BE REQUIRED ONLY TO GIVE NOTICE OF THE INSTALLATION.

AN APPLICATION FOR THE INTERCONNECTION OF A SYSTEM CAPABLE OF EXPORTING ELECTRICITY TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SHALL BE ACTED UPON WITHIN TEN (10) WORKING DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF THE COMPLETE REQUIREMENTS PRESCRIBED BY THE ERC. UPON THE LAPSE OF SUCH PERIOD WITHOUT ACTION, THE APPLICATION SHALL BE DEEMED APPROVED.

NO DISTRIBUTION UTILITY MAY IMPOSE ANY REQUIREMENT, PROCEDURE, STUDY, EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATION, OR CHARGE NOT AUTHORIZED UNDER UNIFORM RULES PROMULGATED BY THE ERC.

xxx

SEC. 4. Powers and Functions of the Department of Energy. — Section 37 of Republic Act No. 9136 is hereby amended by adding a new paragraph (r), to read as follows:

SEC. 37. Powers and Functions of the DOE. — x x x

(p) Formulate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to implement the objectives of this Act;

(q) Exercise such other powers as may be necessary or incidental to attain the objectives of this Act; **AND**

(R) PROMOTE THE WIDESPREAD ADOPTION OF BEHIND-THE-METER ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS; COORDINATE THE REMOVAL OF NATIONAL AND LOCAL

ADMINISTRATIVE BARRIERS TO THEIR INSTALLATION; FACILITATE ACCESS TO FINANCING, QUALIFIED INSTALLERS, AND RELIABLE EQUIPMENT; AND DEVELOP AND DISSEMINATE INFORMATION AND TECHNICAL GUIDANCE NECESSARY FOR THEIR DEVELOPMENT.

SEC. 5. Protection Against Unreasonable Restrictions. — No homeowners' association, subdivision developer, property manager, or similar entity shall prohibit the installation of a behind-the-meter electricity generation or energy storage system on property owned or exclusively controlled by an end-user. Reasonable requirements may be imposed only for structural safety, public safety, or the protection of common property. For this purpose, the Department of Energy shall develop and publish model rules that such entities may adopt.

SEC. 6. Implementing Rules and Regulations. — Within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Department of Energy, in consultation with the Energy Regulatory Commission and other relevant government agencies and stakeholders, shall promulgate the implementing rules and regulations of this Act.

SEC. 7. Separability Clause. — If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the other provisions not affected thereby shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 8. Repealing Clause. — All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 9. Effectivity. — This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,