

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

**EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS**  
Third Regular Session

House Resolution No. 2453



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

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**A RESOLUTION**

**URGING THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY TO CONDUCT AN INQUIRY, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, TO EXAMINE AND ASSESS THE COUNTRY'S RENEWABLE ENERGY TARGETS WITH EMPHASIS ON THE PHILIPPINES' TRANSITION TO FIFTY PERCENT RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES BY 2030, GIVEN THE URGENT CLIMATE EMERGENCY AND THE CONTINUOUS RISE OF ELECTRICITY PRICES FROM COAL, OIL, AND GAS**

**WHEREAS**, Article II Section 16 of the 1987 Constitution states that it is the policy of the State *"to protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature"*;

**WHEREAS**, Republic Act No. 7638, otherwise known as the *"Department of Energy Act of 1992"* states that it is the policy of the State *"to ensure a continuous, adequate, and economic supply of energy with the end in view of ultimately achieving self-reliance in the country's energy requirements through the integrated and intensive exploration, production, management, and development of the country's indigenous energy resources, and through the judicious conservation, renewal and efficient utilization of energy to keep pace with the country's growth and economic development and taking into consideration the active participation of the private sector in the various areas of energy resource development"*;

**WHEREAS**, Republic Act No. 9136, otherwise known as the *"Electric Power Industry Reform Act of 2001"* states that it is the policy of the State *"to ensure the quality, reliability, security and affordability of the supply of electric power, to assure socially and environmentally compatible energy sources and infrastructure, and to promote the utilization of indigenous and new and renewable energy resources in power generation in order to reduce dependence on imported energy"*;

**WHEREAS**, the official National Security Policy of the country, titled *"National Security Policy for Change and Well-Being of the Filipino People"* for the period of 2017-2022, identified ecological balance as a national security interest, climate change as a national security threat, the use of alternative sources of energy with minimal negative

effects on the environment as a strategic objective, and energy security as part of the 12-point national security agenda;

**WHEREAS**, Republic Act No. 9729, otherwise known as the *“Climate Change Act of 2009”*, as amended by Republic Act No. 10174, otherwise known as the *“People’s Survival Fund Act”* states that it is the policy of the State *“to systematically integrate the concept of climate change in various phases of policy formulation, development plans, poverty reduction strategies and other development tools and techniques by all agencies and instrumentalities of the government”*;

**WHEREAS**, Republic Act No. 9513, otherwise known as the *“Renewable Energy Act of 2008”*, it is the policy of the State *“to accelerate the exploration and development of renewable energy resources 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, the effects of which spiral down to almost all sectors of the economy”*;

**WHEREAS**, the Renewable Energy Act also states that it is the policy of the State *“to encourage the development and utilization of renewable energy resources as tools to effectively prevent or reduce harmful emissions and thereby balance the goals of economic growth and development with the protection of health and the environment”*;

**WHEREAS**, the Department of Energy was created by virtue of Republic Act No. 7638 to lead in the preparation, integration, coordination, supervision, and control of all plans, programs, projects, and activities of the Government relating to energy exploration, development, utilization, distribution, and conservation;

**WHEREAS**, the Climate Change Commission was created by virtue of Republic Act No. 9729, as amended by Republic Act No. 10174, to act as the lead policymaking and coordinating body of the Philippine government for climate change issues;

**WHEREAS**, the Philippines has signed and ratified the Paris Agreement, a global climate accord for international cooperation in mitigating and adapting to climate change;

**WHEREAS**, the Philippines has submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) on 15 April 2021, by virtue of its obligations under the Paris Agreement, wherein the country committed to a 75% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, 2.71% of which is unconditional and 72.29% is conditional;

**WHEREAS**, the International Renewable Energy Agency or IRENA projected in its Remap 2030 report that *“the global renewable energy share can reach and exceed 30% by 2030. The technologies are already available today to achieve this objective. Energy efficiency and improved energy access can advance the share of renewables in the global energy mix to as much as 36%”*;

**WHEREAS**, the House of Representatives adopted House Resolution No. 1377, *“Resolution Declaring a climate and Environmental Emergency, and Calling for the Mobilization of Government Agencies and Instrumentalities and Local Government units, Towards the Effective Implementation of Environmental, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, And Disaster Risk Reduction And Management Laws”*, which recognizes the global climate emergency and admits that current measures taken up by the government are insufficient to curb the effects of climate change, and urges the government to devise solutions for global warming;

**WHEREAS**, based on the Department of Energy’s National Renewable Energy Program, the midterm target of 50% renewable energy in the power mix by 2030 was reduced to 35%, and the original 50% midterm target was moved to 2040. This is a target of little ambition - a meager 1% increase in RE’s share of 34% in 2008 - and would allow fossil fuels and other potentially detrimental energy sources occupying 65% of the mix up until the end of this critical decade for climate change mitigation;

**WHEREAS**, coal, oil and gas prices in Asia are at an all-time high, with a 400% increase from September 2020, and are forecasted to continue to rise;

**WHEREAS**, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic continue to amplify the country’s electricity woes, where pandemic-induced constraints on coal imports and drastic decrease in energy demand combined with anomalous power supply agreements and billing practices resulted to exorbitant power rates and the infamous bill shock;

**WHEREAS**, the Philippine Energy Plan of 2018-2040 indicates a clean energy scenario which still forecasts fossil fuel to dominate the country’s total primary energy supply and gross generation in 2030. In the Philippine Energy Plan, no target was reflected specifically for the country’s gross generation for 2030, so it is unclear what the targets are. The Philippine Energy Plan forecasted that by 2040, under the clean energy scenario, fossil fuel would still make up for 67.9% of the country’s total primary energy supply, with 35.5% coming from oil, 20.8% from coal, and 11.6% from natural gas. In the same scenario, fossil fuel would also still make up for 49.8% of the country’s gross generation, with 23.1% coming from coal, 26.6% from gas, and 0.1% from oil-based sources;

**WHEREAS**, the Department of Energy, in its Greening the Grid Report, has affirmed that renewable energy targets of 50% are achievable by 2030, and that the transition would, in effect, reduce costs to electricity consumers and reduce environmental impacts;

**WHEREAS**, the University of the Philippines conducted a study that supports the viability of the transition to 100% renewable energy by 2050. In addition to its viability, the study highlights that investing in renewable energy will provide uninterrupted power to support increasing energy demand, will improve air quality in big cities, will yield lower electricity cost for the consumers, while also lowering greenhouse gas emissions, increasing energy security, and improving water quality;

**WHEREAS**, it is the duty of the State to ensure the country's energy security and provide affordable and accessible electricity by developing indigenous, renewable, and sustainable sources of primary energy supply to various sectors of the economy and ensure the enjoyment of the Earth for future generations by adopting policies that reduce the vulnerability of the Philippines to climate change effects and policies that mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and global warming;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, as it is hereby resolved, to express the sense of the House of Representatives on the need for immediate and urgent action, and increased ambition, in the country's efforts to ensure energy security, accessibility, sustainability and affordability, and in the country's adaptation and mitigation actions against climate change;

**RESOLVED FURTHER**, to urge the House Committee of Energy to conduct an immediate inquiry and/or call an appropriate hearing with the Department of Energy, the Climate Change Commission, and other relevant government agencies, to examine and assess the country's renewable energy targets, with emphasis on the transition to 50% renewable energy sources by the year 2030, and thereafter, introduce suitable amendments to the Renewable Energy Act and other relevant laws, in furtherance of the country's efforts, given the urgent climate emergency and the continuous rise of electricity rates caused by the rising prices of coal, oil, and gas;

**RESOLVED, FINALLY**, that the House of Representatives should ensure that succeeding annual appropriations enacted shall support the country's transition to 50% renewable energy sources by the year 2030 pursuant to its recognition of the country's exorbitant electricity rates and its declaration of a climate emergency.

Adopted,

  
**HON. MANUEL LUIS T. LOPEZ**  
*Representative*  
*1<sup>st</sup> District, City of Manila*