

PHILIPPINES

1. GOALS FOR EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT

1.1. Overall Energy Efficiency Improvement Goals

In 2014, the Philippine Department of Energy formulated a new comprehensive energy roadmap to guide the economy-wide and sectoral improvement: Philippine Energy Efficiency Roadmap 2014–2030. The overall vision, objectives, and targets of the roadmap include the following:

Vision

“The Energy Efficiency Roadmap shall guide the Philippines in building an energy-efficient nation, and in making energy efficiency and conservation a way of life for all Filipinos. Energy efficiency will advance economic development and help ensure energy security, protection of the environment, optimal energy pricing, and sustainable energy systems.”

Objectives

- Energy efficiency as a resource to bolster the energy security supply of the economy.
- Promote energy-efficient, cutting-edge technologies.
- Increase public awareness on energy efficiency and conservation measures and promote the best practices.
- Cushion the impact of oil price volatility on the economy.
- Curb the generation of greenhouse gases emissions to help mitigate climate change.

Targets

Targets are set in a context of strong economic and energy demand growth during the period. Demand has been forecasted to increase by 78% between 2014 and 2030, a 3.5% average annual rate. In this context, the action plan states a 24% energy saving by 2030, compared to business-as-usual (BAU). This is the result of a targeted 3% per year improvement in energy intensity (units of energy input per unit of GDP output).

Targets are based on an assessment of an achievable potential, grounded in international experience and knowledge of existing levels of efficiency in the economy. The targets are stated in terms of percentage improvements in energy intensity.

1.2. Sectoral Energy Efficiency Improvement Goals

The Philippine Energy Efficiency Roadmap 2014–2030 states the sectoral targets in order to guide specific actions in each sector (see Table 1).

Table 1: Philippine Energy Efficiency Targets to 2030

Sector	Implied annual % savings (total savings by 2030)	Annual energy saved by 2030 (KTOE)
Transport	1.9% (25%)	4,861
Industry	1.3% (15%)	3,088
Residential buildings	1.2% (20%)	1,432
Commercial buildings	1.9% (25%)	1,206
Agriculture*	0.8% (10%)	78
Total	1.6% (24%)	10,665
Economy-wide improvement in energy intensity	3%	

* This level of efficiency improvement is assumed through endogenous technology advancement; no initiatives are proposed for the agricultural sector, given its small share of energy demand.

The National Energy and Conservation Program (NEECP) is a two-pronged program that focuses on power conservation, demand management, fuel efficiency, and fuel conservation. Through the NEECP, the goal is to make energy efficiency and conservation a way of life for every Filipino.

In line with this, the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Division (EECD), under the Department of Energy (DOE), implements a wide range of energy efficiency and conservation projects, programs, and activities involving various stakeholders. The aim is to facilitate an economy-wide approach of ensuring that access to cost-effective and quality energy is provided to Filipinos. The DOE pursues the aggressive implementation of existing energy efficiency and conservation programs by promoting awareness on the efficient energy utilization in the economy and rationalizing energy consumption, particularly of petroleum and electricity.

1.3. Action Plans for Promoting Energy Efficiency

The Philippine Energy Efficiency Action Plan for 2016–2020 per sector is shown in Table 2 below:

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR:

Table 2: Industrial Sector Energy Efficiency Initiatives 2016–2020

Program	Proposed Action	By When	Responsibilities
<i>IND-A: Industry Energy Management and Opportunity Identification</i>	Create a mechanism for the DOE to have direct energy efficiency input into the Investment Priority Plan development process for 2017–19. Assist the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) in creating “green” industry roadmaps with energy efficiency measures.	2016	DOE, DTI-Board of Investments (BOI)
	Scale up and broaden the sectors targeted by the Philippines Industrial Energy Efficiency Project (PIEEP) and Health Emergency Management Staff (HEMS) projects to the priority sectors of cement, steel, semiconductor manufacturing, and sugar.	2017	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), European Union (EU), DOE
	Provide technical assistance to the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) on qualifying energy efficiency service providers and technologies.	2017	DOE, PEZA
	Link energy efficiency incentive provision by the DTI to the establishment of a compliant data collection regime.	2018	DOE, DTI
	Update and refresh existing DOE reference materials on industrial energy efficiency opportunities.	2017	DOE, EU-SWITCH
<i>IND-B: ESCO Development Program</i>	Create coordinated platforms for the electric service company (ESCO) sector’s capacity-building activities, and the consideration of guaranteed support.	2016	DOE, ESCOPHIL, UNIDO, HEMS, other capacity providers
	Develop standard ESCO contracts for bidding.	2017	DOE, industry partners
	Develop project measurement and verification (M&V) guidelines in line with the International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol (IPMVP).	2017	DOE, Efficiency Valuation Organization (EVO)
	Overhaul the ESCO accreditation process.	2017	DOE, industry partners
	Create an ESCO pilot site for the industry.	2018	DOE, ESCO, and site counterparties

IND-C: Demand Response and Demand-Side Management Program	Prepare an analytical paper setting out the framework and regulatory steps necessary to implement a comprehensive demand response strategy.	2017	DOE, utility representatives, regulators, market operators
	Establish a Power Sector Energy Efficiency Strategy.	2020	DOE, utility representatives, regulators, market operators

TRANSPORT SECTOR:

Table 3: Transport Sector Energy Efficiency Initiatives 2016–2020

Program	Proposed Action	By When	Responsibilities
TRA-A: Vehicle Efficiency Improvement Program	Complete baseline assessment for efficiency of new light-duty vehicles.	2016	DOE, Clean Air Asia
	Roll out new vehicle labeling for energy use.	2017	DOE, Chamber of Automotive Manufacturers of the Philippines (CAMPI)
	Vehicle inspection regimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include fuel efficiency ratings with emissions compliance testing. • Investigate differentiated vehicle taxes for efficient vehicles. 	2018 2018	Land Transportation Office (LTO), Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board (LTFRB) LTO, LTFRB
	Vehicle conversion programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend the liquefied petroleum gas (LPG program) for the taxi fleet. • Support technical and vocational education and training (TVET) for LPG-vehicle conversion • E-Trikes – focus on current delivery and consider further rollout in a mid-term review. 	2016 2016 2018	DOE DOE, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) DOE, Asian Development Bank (ADB)
	Formulate a transport and urban energy efficiency Inter-Agency Committee.	2017	DOE, Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC), Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA),

			Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), local government units (LGUs)
TRA-B: Vehicle Efficiency and Driver Awareness Program	Re-launch the Fuel Economy Run initiative.	2016	DOE, CAMPI, vehicle manufacturers, fuel suppliers
	Driver training program rollout.	Ongoing	Development Academy of the Philippines, UP National Engineering Center, DOE
TRA-C: Freight Transport Energy Efficiency Partnership	Form a partnership to develop a National Efficient Freight and Logistics Master Plan.	2017	EDC, DOE, DPWH, DTI
	Develop a National Efficient Freight and Logistics Master Plan.	2020	Energy Development Corporation (EDC), DOE, DPWH, DTI

COMMERCIAL BUILDING SECTOR:

Table 4: Commercial Building Sector Energy Efficiency Initiatives 2016–2020

Program	Proposed Action	By When	Responsibility
COM-A: Government Buildings Efficiency Program	Strengthen and extend the Government Energy Management Program (GEMP).	2017	DOE
	New guidelines released for government procurement of energy efficiency services.	2017	DOE, procurement services
	Complete a model ESCO procurement and implementation project at a high-profile government building site.	2018	DOE
COM-B: Building Codes Program	Permanent coordination body established for energy efficiency input to Green Building Code development.	2017	DPWH, DOE, International Finance Corporation (IFC), LGUs
	Establish a building code training program for selected LGUs.	2017	DPWH, DOE, IFC, LGUs
	Inclusion of energy efficiency in the three-year review process of Green Building Codes.	2019	DPWH, DOE
COM-C: Building Information and Ratings Program	Develop an annual performance information tool as a benchmark for government building energy efficiency.	2017	DOE, private sector partners, EU-SWITCH
	Incentive mechanism to link certification to eligibility for energy efficiency incentives.	2018	DOE

	Mandatory disclosure of performance ratings on the sale or lease of buildings.	2020	DOE, DPWH, property agencies, LGUs

RESIDENTIAL SECTOR:

Table 5: Residential Sector Energy Efficiency Initiatives 2016–2020

Program	Proposed Action	By When	Responsibilities
<i>RES-A: Appliance Standards and Labeling Program</i>	Reformulate the mechanism for energy efficiency input and cooperation on standards development.	2017	DOE, DTI-Bureau of Product Standards (BPS)
	Increase post-market surveillance programs.	2017	DOE, DTI-BPS
<i>RES-B: Large Employers Bulk Purchase and Staff Incentive Program</i>	Undertake the design of a scheme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligible organizations • Eligible products • Scheme mechanics 	2016	DOE, corporate sector, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector
	Roll out a scheme and establish the DOE support activities.	2017	DOE
<i>RES-C: Behavioral Information Program for Low-Income Groups</i>	Investigate greater utilization of billing information programs and prepaid billing models.	2017	DOE, utilities, private sector providers
	Continue awareness-raising campaigns on energy efficiency, including those for housing design (e.g., insulation and cool roofs).	ongoing	DOE, media partners

CROSS-SECTORAL:

Table 6: Cross-Sectoral Energy Efficiency Initiatives 2016–2020

Program	Proposed Action	By When	Responsibilities
<i>CS-A: A New Vehicle for Public/Private Collaboration on Energy Efficiency</i>	Gain agreements to establish a new entity.	2016	DOE
	Formulate membership, composition, and activity plans.	2016	DOE
	Establish resources for ongoing operation.	2017	DOE, private sector partners, donors
<i>CS-B: Energy Efficiency Revolving Fund and Finance Sector Capacity Building Program</i>	Approach donors for assistance with energy efficiency capacity-building for the finance sector.	2016	DOE, donors
	Establish a dedicated revolving fund for energy efficiency projects, subject to funding availability, including parameters for a new fund for energy efficiency projects, such as sectors, funders, terms, and conditions.	2017	DOE, donors
	Create an Energy Efficiency Finance Program for the commercial bank sector.	2017	DOE, Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP)

	Coordinate an Energy Efficiency Finance Training Program for large energy users on investable projects.	2017	DOE, private sector providers
<i>CS-C: Energy Efficiency Data Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation Program</i>	Establish responsibility for energy efficiency data collection and sectoral frameworks containing agreed monitoring regimes and stronger energy-use data protocols.	2016	DOE, data providers
	Report on action plan implementation according to agreed indicators.	2017	DOE

1.4. Institutional Structure

a) Name of organization

The DOE, as a National Government Agency (NGA), was created by the Department of Energy Act of 1992. The department's mandate is to prepare, integrate, coordinate, supervise, and control all plans, programs, projects, and activities of the government related to energy exploration, development, utilization, distribution, and conservation.

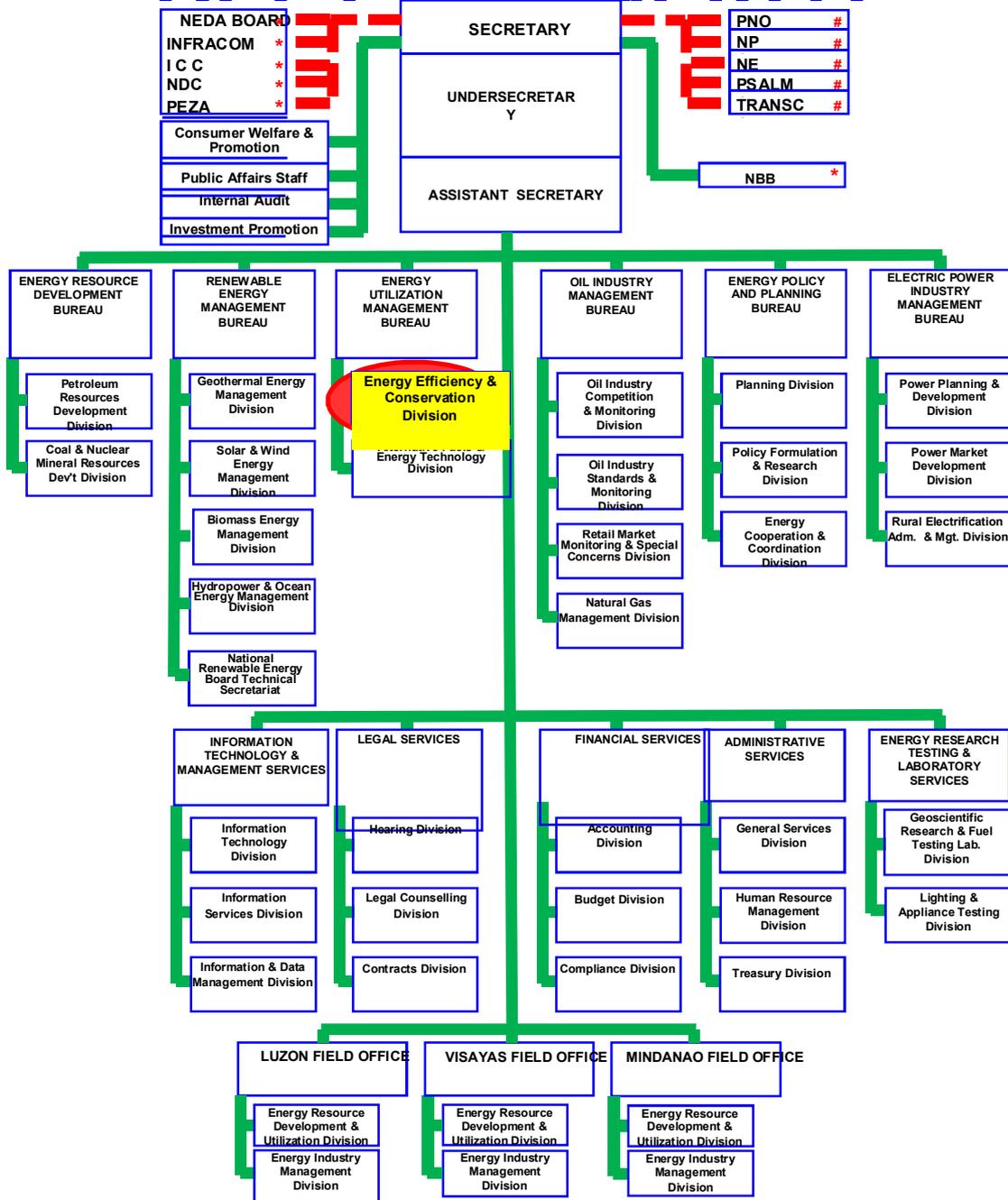
The DOE is one of the 24 NGAs under the Executive Office of the President of the Republic of the Philippines, which is headed by a department secretary.

The Energy Utilization Management Bureau-Energy Efficiency & Conservation Division (EUMB-EECD)

The Energy Efficiency and Conservation Division (EECD) under the Department of Energy-Energy Utilization Management Bureau was created to formulate policies, plans, and programs related to energy efficiency and conservation. The division's services cover all sectors, including government buildings, industrial/manufacturing, commercial, residential, transport, agriculture, and power. Thus, the EECD is the governments' focal coordinator for energy efficiency and conservation that implements the National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Program (NEECP). In addition, the DOE includes three regional offices: the DOE-Luzon Field Office, the DOE-Vizayas Field Office, and the DOE-Mindanao Field Office. These offices also implement energy efficiency and conservation programs in conjunction with the plans and programs of the EUMB-EECD.

The chart below is the organizational structure of the Department of Energy:

DEPT OF ENERGY



b) Status of organization

As stated earlier, the DOE is one of the NGAs under the Executive Department of the Office of the President of the Republic of the Philippines, which is mandated to formulate, regulate, and implement plans and programs pertaining to energy matters of the economy.

In terms of staff involved in the implementation of energy efficiency and conservation in the economy, there were approximately 50 personnel in the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Division, with the

remainder from the three regional field offices. However, for the entire organization, there were approximately 800 staff members who were distributed across various bureaus and services of the department.

Regarding energy efficiency and conservation programs nationwide, the roles and functions of the three field offices (Luzon Field Office, Vizayas Field Office and Mindanao Field Office) are crucial in attaining the DOE's goals. Reaching appropriate target sectors in key cities around the country have been achieved through intensified awareness information, education, and communication (IEC) campaigns.

Moreover, in order to widen the reach of IEC campaigns nationwide, the DOE tapped the services of other government offices, such as the Philippine Information Agency (PIA), the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP), and the University of the Philippines-National Engineering Center (UP-NEC), to handle IEC matters targeting the household, industrial/manufacturing, commercial, transport, and power sectors.

Furthermore, the DOE's umbrella organization, commonly called the "Energy Family," was composed of the National Electrification Administration, the National Power Corporation, the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines, Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management, the Philippine National Oil Company, and the Energy Regulatory Commission.

c) Roles and responsibilities of the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Division (EECD)

The following are the roles and responsibilities of the EECD:

- 1) Promote energy efficiency and conservation awareness campaign programs in all energy demanding sectors.
- 2) Formulate appropriate policies that would promote energy-efficient technology for adoption and application in the economy as well as energy-service providers on energy efficiency, and recommend incentives.
- 3) Develop and implement energy efficiency and conservation programs for implementation by the government, industrial/manufacturing, commercial, residential, and transport sectors as well as the electric power industry.
- 4) Maintain and enhance a computerized energy database for the government, industrial/manufacturing, commercial, power, and transport sectors.
- 5) Conduct sectoral performance monitoring and evaluation of energy consumers on the basis of adopted/established parameters.
- 6) Develop and prepare energy utilization indices for the government, industrial/manufacturing, commercial, residential, power, and transport sectors.
- 7) Conduct a recognition award program on the best energy efficiency and conservation practices.
- 8) Promote Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) for equipment and devices and enhance Energy Management Standards (EMS) in industrial, commercial, and government buildings.

d) Covered sectors

Households, commercial buildings, and government buildings as well as the industrial, transport, and power sectors.

e) Established date

The EUMB-EECD was established after the enactment of Republic Act 7638 of 1992—an act that created the DOE.

f) Number of staff members

The EECD had a staff of 18 personnel. The EECDs' organizational structure included two sections: the Energy Management and Consultancy Section (EMAS) and the Technology Promotion and Assessment Section (TPAS), with eight personnel per section, including two supervisors, one clerk, and one division chief.

1.5. Information Dissemination, Awareness Raising, and Capacity Building

a) Information collection and dissemination

General information about the NEECP is readily available to consumers. For example, the Standards and Labeling Program of the DOE is available on its official website (www.doe.gov.ph). For labels of selected appliances, such as refrigerators and freezers, a yellow label tag and specification of the unit inscribed on the box designate that it passed the government's minimum energy labeling requirements.

b) Awareness raising

The EUMB-EECD, as the implementing bureau of the DOE, had only 20 personnel on its roster. However, execution of energy efficiency and conservation activities have been augmented with the participation of additional personnel from the three field offices. The locations of these field offices have been crucial for the effective implementation of various energy efficiency and conservation programs and activities within their individual jurisdictions.

As mentioned earlier, to widen the reach of IEC campaigns nationwide, the EUMB-EECD utilized the services of other government offices, such as the PIA, the DAP, and the UP-NEC, to handle critical information, education, and communication campaigns targeting the household, industrial/manufacturing, commercial, transport, LGUs, and the power industry sectors.

Approaches in the conduct of nationwide information campaigns include the use of tri-media (print, radio and television), social media, infomercials, audio video presentations (AVP), seminars and workshops, training, jingles that include themes about energy conservation, forums/conferences, reproduction of energy efficiency and conservation campaign brochures, and other promotional materials.

c) Capacity building

A wide range of training courses, workshops, and published technical documents on energy efficiency have been developed and disseminated during seminars and training activities. These include: training courses on energy auditing, capacity-building on energy management standards, proper driving habits, etc. The recipients of these capacity-building activities were individuals from various industries, lawmakers, household owners, students, etc.

The personnel of the EUMB-EECD are also provided with local and overseas training programs. The areas of capacity development include energy auditing techniques, energy management, energy conservation opportunities, cogeneration, etc.

1.6. Research and Development in Energy Efficiency and Conservation

Research on various facets of energy efficiency and conservation projects have been conducted. These include the following:

- Energy Consumption Benchmarking in Government Buildings and Commercial Buildings, wherein project proposals are under review and consideration by EU-Switch Asia (under its Policy Support Program).
- Ongoing discussions in the establishment of project cooperation and formulation of Action Plan for the Development of Labeling Program on vehicle fuel efficiency for brand new light-duty vehicles.

- Ongoing technical assistance implementation on the Industrial Energy Efficiency Project for energy-intensive industries promoting the Energy Management System and Systems Optimization (steam systems, compressed air systems, pumping systems).
 - Ongoing Survey of AC Units and Lighting Loads targeting 300 government buildings nationwide. The development of a Feasibility Study for the Retrofitting of AC and Lighting Loads in the government sector shall be the main output of this research.
 - Joint cooperation with professional organizations in the updating of the “DOE Roadway Lighting Guidelines Manual.
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2. MEASURES FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS

2.1. Government Laws, Decrees, Acts, and Circulars

The following are some of the related directives and issuances on energy efficiency and conservation being implemented as a matter of government policies:

- DOE Memorandum Circular No. 93-03-05 Series of 1993 (Energy Consumption Monitoring).
- Executive Order No. 123, Series of 1993 (Power Conservation and Demand Management).
- Executive Order No. 472, Series of 1998 (Fuel Conservation in Road Transport).
- Administrative Order No. 103, Series of 2004 (Adoption of Austerity measures - Fuel and Electricity).
- Administrative Order No. 110, Series of 2004 (Institutionalization of Government Energy Management Program).
- Administrative Order No. 126, Series of 2005 (Directing the Enhanced Implementation of the Government Energy Conservation Program).
- Administrative Order No. 183, Series of 2007 (Directing the Use of Energy Efficient Lighting/Lighting Systems in Government Facilities).
- Department Circular DC 2015-06-0003 Providing The Interim Manner of Declaring Bilateral Contract Quantities in the Wholesale Electricity Spot Market and Directing the Philippine Electricity Market Corporation to Establish Necessary Protocols to Complement the Interruptible Load Program.
- Department Circular No. DC 2014-08-0014 Enjoining All Electricity Consuming sectors to Implement Demand –Side Management Program and Other energy Conservation Measures.
- Green Building Code as Referral Code of the National Building Code (2015, Dept. Of Public Works and Highway).

a) Applicable sectors

All of above-mentioned legal documents issued by the government apply to the government, commercial buildings, households, industrial facilities, and transport sectors.

b) Financial resources and budget allocation

For fiscal year 2015, the budget allocated for the EECD, which include Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE), was approximately PHP 150 Million of which PHP 25 million was applied to locally funded projects.

c) Expected results

All of the policies indicated above are meant for massive IEC awareness campaigns, including project support implementation and program monitoring. Accomplishment reports and reporting compliance are submitted on a regular basis.

Under the Performance Based Evaluation System in the government, an agency and/or its bureaus are evaluated according to the Percentage Utilization of Funds and the number of implemented programs, projects, and activities conducted by the end of the year.

2.2. Regulatory Measures

a) Name

- 1) Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labeling is only applied to home appliances and devices and equipment, such as refrigerators and freezers, window-type air conditioners, compact fluorescent lamps, linear fluorescent lamps, etc.
- 2) Guidelines on the Energy Conserving Design in Buildings (2007, DOE).
- 3) Roadway Lighting Guidelines (2015, DOE).
- 4) Green Building Code (2015, Department of Public Works and Highways).
- 5) Government Energy Management Program – 10% reduction on electricity and fuel consumption, based on 2004 average energy consumption (AO 103, 110, 110-A, 126).

b) Applicable sectors

For the MEPS, it only applies to selected home appliances such as window-type air conditioners, refrigerators, and compact fluorescent lamps. Most of these are used in the household sector.

For the Guidelines on the Energy Conserving Design in Buildings, it only applies to the building sector. Other sectors that use this guideline include architectural firms and urban planners.

For the Roadway Lighting Guidelines, this shall be the main guidebook used by roadway lighting electrical plan designers. It contains information on the specifications and requirements when choosing an energy- efficient lighting system for use in particular locations. Users of these guidelines include: the Road Board, under the Department of Public Works and Highways; LGU Engineering Departments, urban planners and developers, and private engineering companies.

c) Outline

The purpose is to establish compliance with mandatory labeling of selected home appliances; to adopt minimum design requirements in the design of buildings; and to specify minimum standard requirements for the design and construction of lighting on roadways.

d) Financial resources and budget allocation

For fiscal year 2015, the Regular Budget Fund allocated for MOOEs was approximately PHP 150 Million, whereas PHP 25 million was allocated for locally funded projects.

Expected results

- Massive IEC campaigns promoting energy conservation measures and the best practices to all energy consuming sectors. All industries and individuals will be reached through tri-media, social media, seminars-workshops, trainings, forums/conferences, outdoor advertisements, brochures/flyers, infomercials, etc.
- Compliance by home appliance manufacturers and importers of air conditioners, refrigerators and freezers, compact fluorescent lamps, linear fluorescent lighting, etc.
- Compliance by building designers, architects, and users (consumers) of energy-using equipment and devices.

- Compliance by LGUs in rehabilitating inefficient roadway lighting, especially in parks and streets; passage of local ordinance regulating issuances of building permits that comply with the provisions set forth on energy efficiency guidelines in buildings.

2.3. Voluntary Measures

In early 2015, the DOE issued a Department Circular DC 2014 -08-0014 to enjoin commercial buildings to set air-conditioning thermostat settings at 25o C from 11:00 AM to 2:00 PM every day of the week.

Similarly, the Interruptible Load Program (ILP) was also implemented to address the looming power shortage from February to May 2015. This was a voluntary agreement between mall owners and the electric power company covering the entire Luzon region, wherein they were requested to operate their own generators, instead of having the electricity supply cut off from the grid. The operating costs (fuel costs and associated maintenance costs) were reimbursed by the power company to the mall owners, while the kWh produced will have a price agreed on by the power company and the mall owners under a buy-back scheme.

2.4. Financial Measures Taken by the Government

2.4.1. Tax Scheme

According to the Department of Finance, tax incentives that cover 100% of the import duty by the Bureau of Customs are given for energy-efficient technology, especially for capital equipment.

Government banks, including other private banks with loan windows for energy efficiency projects do not provide a special loan scheme.

2.4.2. Low-Interest Loans

Financial loans for energy efficiency improvement programs are being provided by local commercial banks, in cooperation with other foreign financial and lending institutions such as the World Bank-IFC, the Asian Development Bank, and local banks. However, interest loans remain at the prevailing commercial rate.

2.4.3. Subsidies and Budgetary Measures

The DOE does not provide financial subsidies to any private or government entities for efficiency improvements or projects, except when the intention is to promote and show viability of an efficient technology, which can only be used for replication and commercialization at a very specific time period. Regarding the case of the Philippine Energy Efficiency Project, which was funded under a loan agreement with the Asian Development Bank amounting to USD 31 million, the objective was to promote LED traffic lights, CFLs, T5 linear fluorescent lights, and high-pressure sodium lights in government buildings, public parks, major city roadways, and households, where applicable.

2.4.4. Other Incentives

Fiscal Incentives. Under the new guidelines of the Board of Investment (BOI) regarding its 2014–2015 Investment Priority Plan (IPP), companies that apply for tax incentives on pioneering energy projects will be given appropriate incentives. However, certain requirements must be accomplished such as an endorsement from the DOE attesting to the technology adopted. As stated earlier, tax incentives that cover 100% of the import duty are given for energy-efficient technology, especially for capital equipment.

Non-Fiscal Incentives. Companies that reduce their energy consumption through the application of appropriate energy efficiency and conservation measures, programs, and projects, were recognized under the Don Emilio Abello Energy Efficiency Award. Introduced in 1980, this prestigious award is still offered today. Award categories include: the Secretary Award; the Hall of Fame Award; the Outstanding

Award; the Special Award; and the Indigenous Award. There is also recognition for individuals under the category of the Energy Manager Award. In some cases, government offices were given a Special Award under the Government Energy Management Program (GEMP) in order to promote energy efficiency in the government sector.

2.5. Energy Pricing

Generally, energy pricing is market-based, while oil pricing is deregulated under the Philippine Oil Industry Deregulation Law. However, the pricing mechanism for electricity tariffs in the Philippines is regulated by the Energy Regulatory Commission.

2.6. Other Efforts for Energy Efficiency Improvements

2.6.1. Cooperation with Non-Government Organizations

The DOE cooperates with various local non-government organizations, including the Energy Practitioners Association of the Philippines (ENPAP); the Energy Development and Utilization Foundation, Inc.; the ESCOPhil Association; the Institute of Integrated Electrical Engineers of the Philippines (IIEE); and the Philippine Green Building Council (PhilGBC).

2.6.2. Cooperation through Bilateral, Regional, and Multilateral Schemes

Project cooperation was established with the following international organizations.

Organization	Project Cooperation Initiated
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Project cooperation on the Development Study of Energy Efficiency and Conservation in the Philippines.
European Coalition for Corporate Justice (ECCJ)	Cooperation sanctions under the ASEAN Japan Energy Efficiency Program (AJEEP).
Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)	Short-term cooperation on setting up business meetings with Japanese investors on EE/RE products and services.
UNIDO-(Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Project cooperation on technical assistance provided under the Philippine Industrial Energy Project.
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	New project cooperation on the Integrated Low-Carbon Project (ongoing 2012–2016)
EU-SWITCH	Project cooperation on the “Development of the Philippine Energy Efficiency Roadmap 2014–2030, and Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2016–2020
International Copper Association Southeast Asia (ICASEA)	Short-term project cooperation in the Establishment of Baseline Data of Air-Conditioning Units in the Government Building Sector in Metro Manila.
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Cooperation on capacity-building for personnel on greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption forecasting.

2.6.3. Other Cooperation/Efforts for Energy Efficiency Improvements

There has been ongoing cooperation with the Clean Air Asia Initiative (CAI-Asia) regarding the establishment of an action plan for the Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Labeling Program for Passenger Cars and Light-Duty Vehicles. In addition, there has been non-binding cooperation with certification bodies or companies that provide services for the establishment of ISO standards in a particular company (e.g., the ISO 50001 standard).
