

# ENERGY IN THE PHILIPPINES

## KEY STATISTICS

To ensure energy access and energy security, the Philippines is determined to transform its energy sector and to expand its energy capacity, including its coal-based power generation capacity.

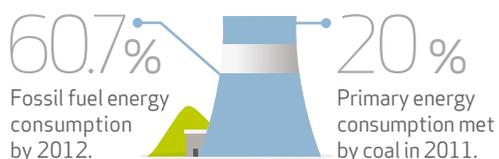


*“The government targets to increase indigenous coal production by 100 per cent.”*

Philippines Energy Plan 2012–2030, Department of Energy

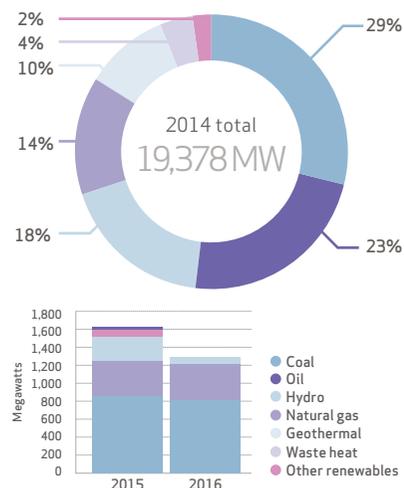
## KEY ENERGY FACTS

The Philippines is aiming to become self-reliant in energy, and for this purpose the Philippines plans to invest and develop more domestic fossil fuel resources.



2.8% The annual average growth rate of total final energy consumption between 2012 and 2030, reaching 39.1 Mtoe by the end of 2030.

Philippines electricity capacity by fuel (2014) and planned additions (2015-16)



## ELECTRICITY

5.4%

Rise in gross electricity generation between 2011 and 2012 (from 69,175.7 GWh in 2011 to 72,299 GWh in 2012). In 2011, 28% of electricity was generated by coal.

3.8%

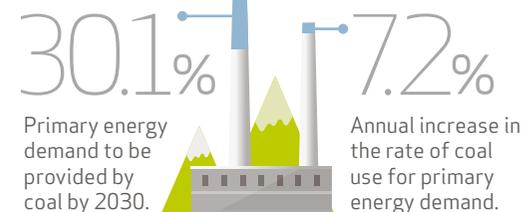
Annual growth in electricity consumption between 2012 and 2030. The annual average rate of peak demand for electricity between 2009 and 2030 will be 4.3%. The country will need about 13,166.7 MW of new capacities to meet domestic power requirements.

## COAL IN THE ENERGY MIX

*“Considering that coal remains a leading contributor to the country’s energy supply, the government continues to optimise the exploration, development, production and utilisation of indigenous coal reserves.”*

Philippines Energy Plan 2009-2030, Department of Energy

194,308 million Metric tonnes of coal consumed in 2012.



11.5% Increase in electricity generation from coal between 2011 and 2012 (from 25,342.2 GWh in 2011 to 28,264.9 GWh in 2012).

7.4 million Metric tonnes of coal consumed in 2012.

## ENERGY POVERTY

87.5%

Population with access to electricity.

More than half of the population (56%) is rural, and more than half (54%) still rely on traditional use of biomass for cooking.

## NDC

*“So what we’re trying to do is ensure that we have the most modern coal plants that are in existence.”*

Benigno Aquino III, President of the Philippines

Technology transfer, innovation, technical support and assistance are critical for energy development, including for high-efficiency technology for conventional power generation.

Full implementation of the Philippines’ INDC requires support in the form of adequate, predictable and sustainable financing.