



## Secretary Vincent S. Pérez, Jr.

**Department of Energy** 

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# 1. Overview of the Philippine Energy Sector





## **Industry Background**

#### **Overview of Philippine Energy Sector**

#### Primary Energy Mix Y2000

#### Primary Energy Mix Y2002







## **Industry Background**

**Electricity Demand and Gross Domestic Product** 







# 2. Energy Sector Development





## **Energy Sector Developments**

#### Malampaya Developments

- Malampaya Deep Water-Gas-to-Power Project now operational supplying fuel to:
  - Ilijan (1,200 MW)
  - Sta. Rita (1,000 MW)
  - San Lorenzo (500 MW to commence 1<sup>st</sup> Q2002)
- Malampaya Oil Rim Find
  - Initially yield estimated at 8,000 barrels/day
  - After further testing yield estimate increased to 23,000 barrels/day







## **Energy Sector Developments**

Financial Impact of Malampaya Gas Project

Government Revenues (20 yrs):

	US\$ 8.1 B
Savings:	
<ul> <li>Forex</li> </ul>	US\$ 4.5 B
<ul> <li>Electricity</li> </ul>	US\$ 2.2 B
<ul> <li>Environmental</li> </ul>	US\$ 1.1 B







## **Energy Sector Developments**

#### Wind Energy Potentials

- Potential development in wind, solar and ocean energy
- Philippine wind energy potential could be as much as 70,000 MW

#### Significant progress in wind farms:

- 40MW wind farm project in Burgos, Ilocos Norte
  - Project cost of US\$ 54 Million
- 20 MW wind power project in Bangui Bay, Ilocos funded by Danish Government Program







## **Energy Sector Developments**

#### **Geothermal Power**

- Installed capacity of 1,931 MW
- 2nd largest user of geothermal energy resources for power generation
- Potential of 730 MW from 11 explored prospect areas



Malitbog Facility in Leyte:Largest Geothermal Field in the World







## **Other Energy Sector Developments**

#### **Hydropower Development**

- Development of additional 1,299 MW for the period 2002-2011
- Installed capacity anticipated to increase to 3,820 MW by 2011



#### **Projected Hydro Power Plants**







## **Energy Sector Developments**

#### Vast Potential in Hydrocarbons

Recent studies show hydrocarbon resource potentials larger than previously projected

**16 sedimentary basins representing** an area of over 700,000 sq.km.



#### **Sedimentary Basins**







## 3. Electricity Sector Reform









## **Electricity Sector Reform**

#### **Evolution of the Electricity Industry**

- Power Reform Act Effective June 26, 2001
- Provides for:
  - Privatization of the National Power Corporation ("NPC")
  - Creation of Transmission Company ("TRANSCO")
  - Creation of Power Sector Asset and Liabilities Management Corporation ("PSALM")
  - Creation of Wholesale Electricity Spot Market ("WESM")
- Implementing Rules and Regulations ("IRR") approved by the Joint Congressional Power Commission ("JCPC")



Regulated transmission

Competitive retail

electricity providers

End-users

and distribution



## **Electricity Sector Reform**

The New Electricity Industry Structure Competitive generation

**Creation of** several Genco clusters

**Unbundling of electricity** tariffs for transparency

Opening up of high voltage transmission lines for easy access of distributors and large consumers

Opening up of distribution lines for competitive consumers







## **Electricity Sector Reform**

#### **Privatization Parameters**

Transmission	<ul> <li>Concession or outright sale</li> <li>Maximum present value of proceeds</li> <li>Financially &amp; technically qualified investors</li> <li>Sale to distribution utilities, if qualified</li> </ul>
Sub-transmission	<ul> <li>Sale within two years (or prior to open access)</li> <li>Balance competition and proceeds</li> </ul>
Generation	<ul> <li>Optimum returns to Government</li> <li>70% of capacity in Luzon and Visayas within 3 years (balance within 8 years)</li> <li>Encouragement of Filipino participation</li> <li>Agus and Pulangui retained for at least 10 years</li> </ul>
IPP contracts	<ul> <li>IPP Administrators to manage the energy output</li> <li>70% of capacity in Luzon and Visayas within 3 years (balance within 8 years)</li> </ul>







## **Electricity Sector Reform**

#### **EIRA** Deadline

6 months

1 vear

2 vears

3 years



- Transfer NPC transmission facilities and functions to TRANSCO
- PSALM submits privatization plans to JCPC
- JCPC approves IRR of EIRA
  - JCPC endorsed privatization plan of TRANSCO
- Wholesale electricity spot market (WESM) to be established by DOE in consultation with industry participants
  - Draft WESM rules, consultation with industry participants
  - Funding and consultants being arranged
- Sale of sub-transmission assets to qualified distribution utilities
  - Work in hand to determine qualifications, commence negotiations
- 70% of capacity (NPC plants and IPPs) in Luzon and Visayas to be privatized

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# 4. Privatization Process







## **NPC** Privatization

**Privatization Process** 









## **TRANSCO** Privatization

**Pre-conditions for TRANSCO Privatization** 

- Promulgation of IRR
- Endorsement of Privatization Plan
- Approval of WESM Rules as they relate to ancillary services
- Approval of the TRANSCO tariff (and tariff regulation principles)
- Preparation of draft Transmission Development
   Plan (CAPEX program)
- Segregation of sub-transmission assets
- Resolution of franchise issues

Approved Endorsed Industry consultation on-going Application to ERC Dec 01 2001 PDP under review Almost complete Almost complete





3.5%

29.9%







## **GENCO** Privatization

**Pre-conditions for GENCO Privatization** 

- Promulgation of IRR
- Approval of Privatization Plan
- Approval of unbundled tariff and allocation of Transition Supply Contracts
- Implementation and testing of WESM
- Appointment of initial IPP Administrators

## **PREPARATORY WORK IN HAND**

- Development of WESM Rules (DOE with industry participants)
- Dispatch simulation modeling and sensitivity analysis

Approved Submitted Application to ERC Dec 01 Process underway Post WESM





## **Lessons from Liberalization**







## Lessons from Energy Sector Liberalization

- 1. Market reform benefits take time to be felt.
- 2. Costs are front-loaded while benefits are back-ended.
- 3. Market mechanisms difficult to explain and often misunderstood.
- 4. Successful implementation requires an enlightened consuming public.
- 5. Managing consumer expectation requires distinction between controllable and uncontrollable factors.
- 6. Development of competitive markets requires deregulated environment.



# THANK YOU!

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