



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 1st 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:	
Forex	US\$ 4.5 B
Electricity	US\$ 2.2 B
Environmental	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	 Concession or outright sale Maximum present value of proceeds Financially & technically qualified investors Sale to distribution utilities, if qualified
Sub-transmission	 Sale within two years (or prior to open access) Balance competition and proceeds
Generation	 Optimum returns to Government 70% of capacity in Luzon and Visayas within 3 years (balance within 8 years) Encouragement of Filipino participation
IPP contracts	 Agus and Pulangui retained for at least 10 years IPP Administrators to manage the energy output 70% of capacity in Luzon and Visavas within 3
16	years (balance within 8 years)







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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