STATISTICAL PROFILE

Philippines

Sustainable Development Goal 7.2: Energy Indicators (2016)

Renewable energy (% of TFEC)	24.0	Access to electricity (% of population)	92.3
Energy efficiency (MJ per $1 of GDP)	3.1	Access to clean cooking (% of population)	44

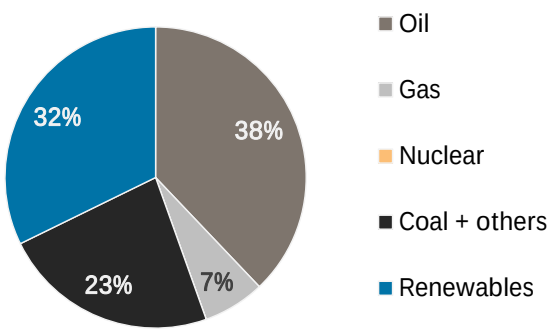
TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY (TPES)

TPES	2011	2016
Non-renewable (TJ)	1 020 730	1 425 142
Renewable (TJ)	642 525	678 055
Total (TJ)	1 663 255	2 103 197
Renewable share (%)	39	32

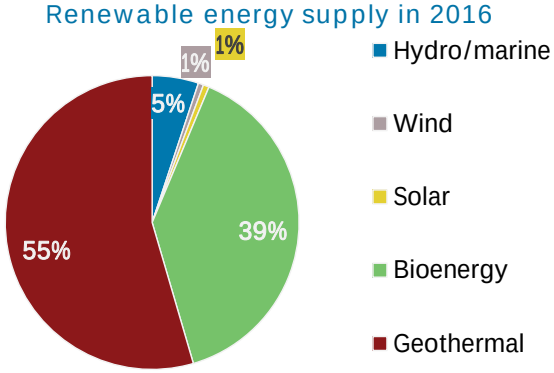
Growth in TPES	2011-16	2015-16
Non-renewable (%)	+39.6	+5.2
Renewable (%)	+5.5	-2.9
Total (%)	+26.5	+2.4

Primary energy trade	2011	2016
Imports (TJ)	909 816	1 377 128
Exports (TJ)	143 538	234 102
Net trade (TJ)	- 766 278	-1 143 026
Imports (% of supply)	55	65
Exports (% of production)	15	22
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	58	52
Net trade (USD million)	- 11 466	- 7 627
Net trade (% of GDP)	-5.1	-2.5

Total primary energy supply in 2016



Renewable energy supply in 2016



RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION

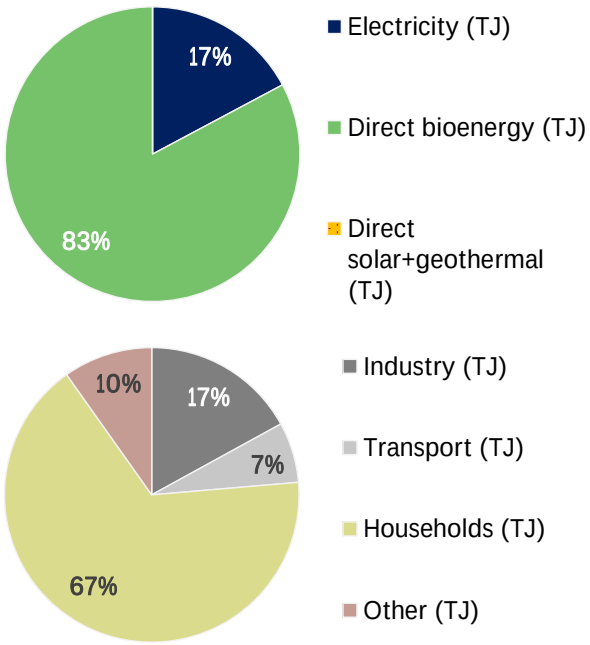
Consumption by source	2011	2016
Electricity (TJ)	57 189	65 180
Direct bioenergy (TJ)	281 892	313 701
Direct solar+geothermal (TJ)	0	0
Total (TJ)	**339 081**	**378 881**
Electricity share (%)	17	17

Consumption growth	2011-16	2015-16
Renewable electricity (%)	+14.0	+4.6
Other renewables (%)	+11.3	-0.1
Total (%)	**+11.7**	**+0.7**

Consumption by sector	2011	2016
Industry (TJ)	58 447	64 449
Transport (TJ)	10 914	25 128
Households (TJ)	237 017	252 151
Other (TJ)	32 702	37 153

Renewable share of TFEC	29.4	24.0

Renewable energy consumption in 2016



ELECTRICITY CAPACITY AND GENERATION

Capacity in 2018	MW	%
Non-renewable	**17 276**	**72**
Renewable	**6 577**	**28**
Hydro/marine	2 983	13
Solar	897	4
Wind	427	2
Bioenergy	341	1
Geothermal	1 928	8
Total	**23 852**	**100**

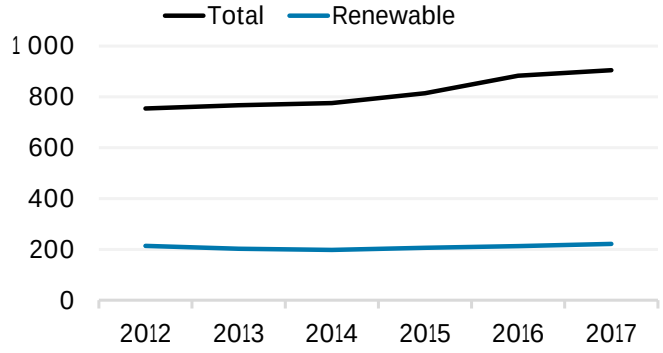
Capacity change (%)	2013-18	2017-18
Non-renewable	**+ 33**	**+ 5.0**
Renewable	**+ 35**	**+ 2.6**
Hydro/marine	+ 5	+ 3.0
Solar	+ 89 636	+ 0.0
Wind	+ 1 194	0.0
Bioenergy	+ 161	+ 23.6
Geothermal	+ 4	+ 0.6
Total	**+ 33**	**+ 4.3**

Net capacity change in 2018 (MW)

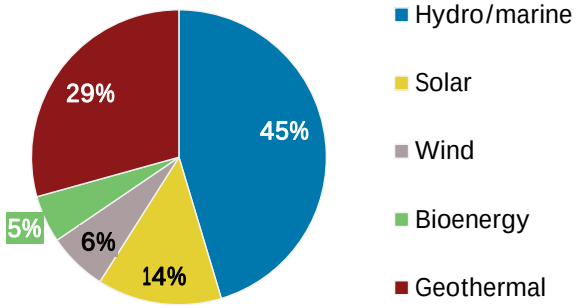
Non-renewable: + 826	Hydro and marine: + 87
Solar: + 0	Wind: 0
Bioenergy: + 65	Geothermal: + 12

Generation in 2017	GWh	%
Non-renewable	**71 904**	**76**
Renewable	**23 294**	**24**
Hydro and marine	9 611	10
Solar	1 202	1
Wind	1 094	1
Bioenergy	1 118	1
Geothermal	10 270	11
Total	**95 198**	**100**

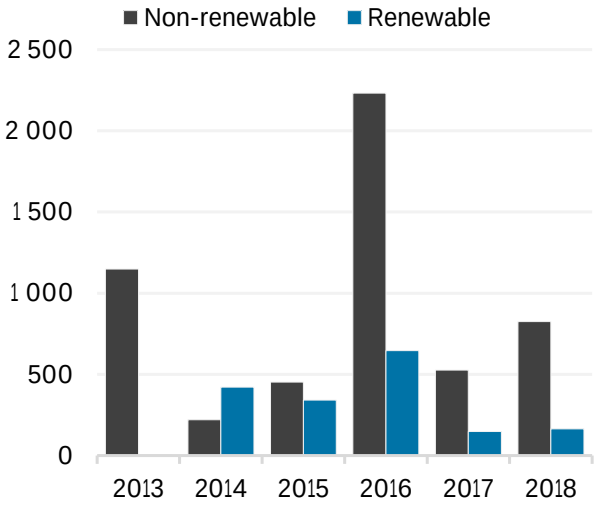
Per capita electricity generation (kWh)



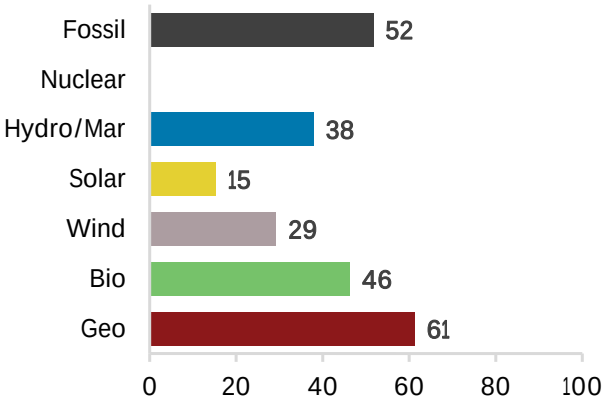
Renewable capacity in 2018



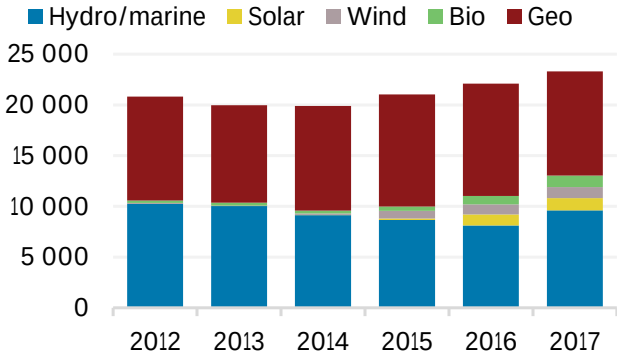
Net capacity change (MW)



Capacity utilisation in 2017 (%)



Renewable generation (GWh)



TARGETS, POLICIES AND MEASURES

Most immediate clean energy targets & NDCs

	year	target	unit
Renewable energy:	2050	100	%
Renewable electricity:	2030	15 304	MW
Renewable capacity:			
Renewable transport:			
Liquid Biofuel blending mandate:			
Other transport targets:			
Renewable heating/cooling:			
Renewable Hydropower			
Off-grid renewable technologies:			
Energy efficiency (Energy):	2030	40	%
Energy efficiency (Electricity):			

Latest policies, programmes and legislation

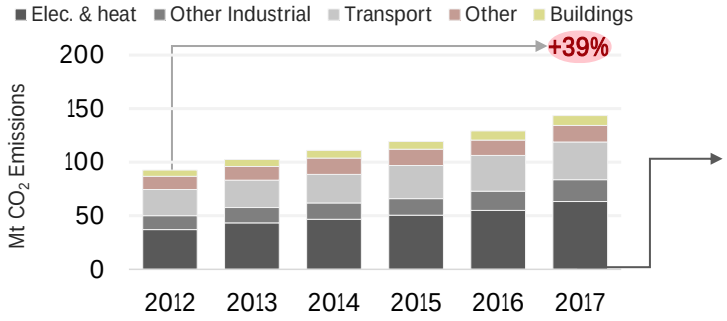
1	Accelerating Household Electrification through Regulated Solar Home Systems	2014
2	Implementation of the Household Electrification Programme	2014
3	Rules Enabling Net Metering Program for Renewable Energy	2013
4	Feed-In Tariff for Electricity Generated from Biomass, Ocean, Run-of-River Hydropower, Solar and Wind Energy Resources	2012
5	Ensuring the adequacy and readiness of the National Transmission System to accommodate new generating capacities from Renewable Energy (RE) Technologies	2011

References to sustainable energy in Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

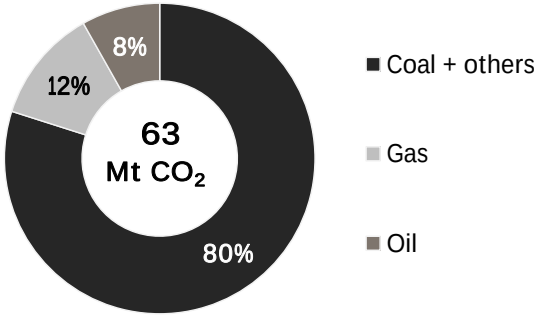
	Conditional	Unconditional	unit
- **Renewable energy**			
- electricity			
- transport			
- heating/cooling			
- Energy efficiency			

ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

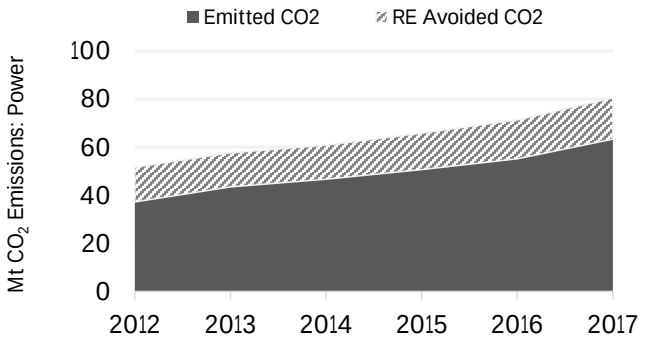
Energy-related CO_2 emissions by sector



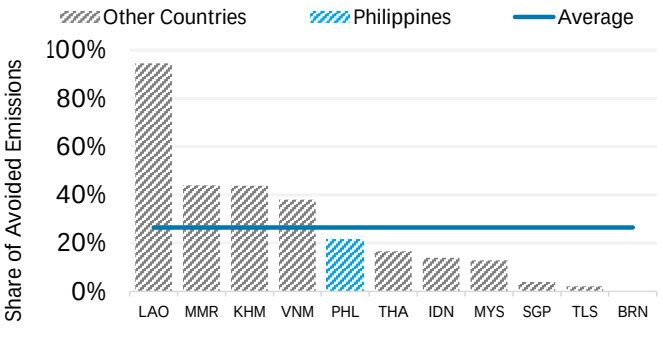
Elec. & heat generation CO_2 emissions in 2017



Avoided emissions from renewable power



Reduction in power emissions due to RE in 2017

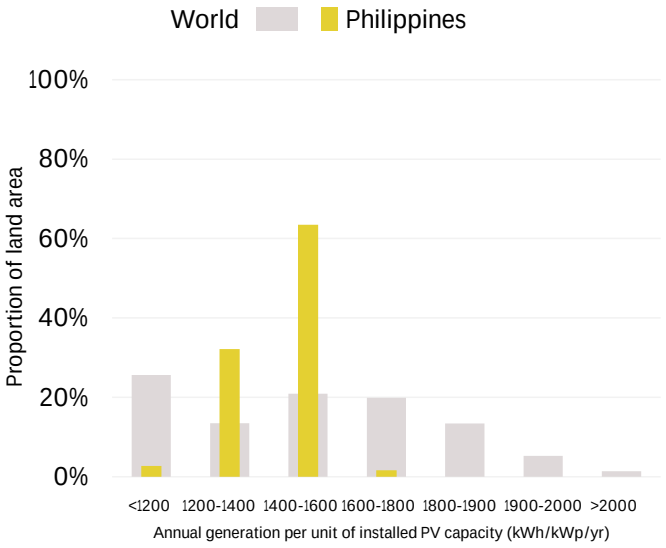


Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power

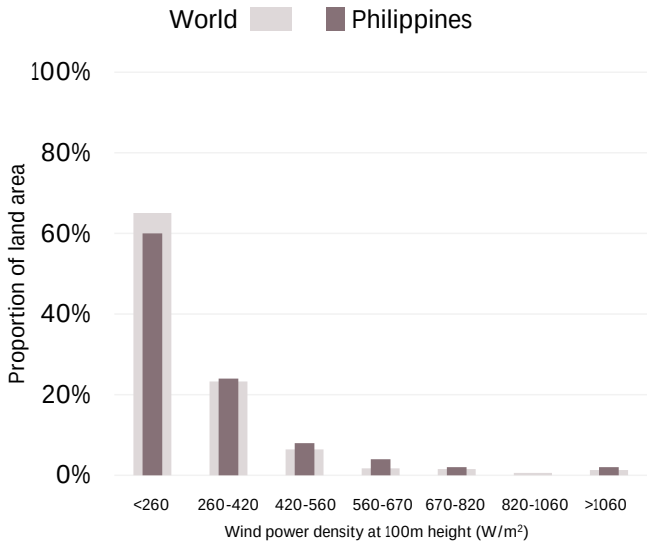
Reduction is RE Avoided divided by sum of avoided and emitted

RENEWABLE RESOURCE POTENTIAL

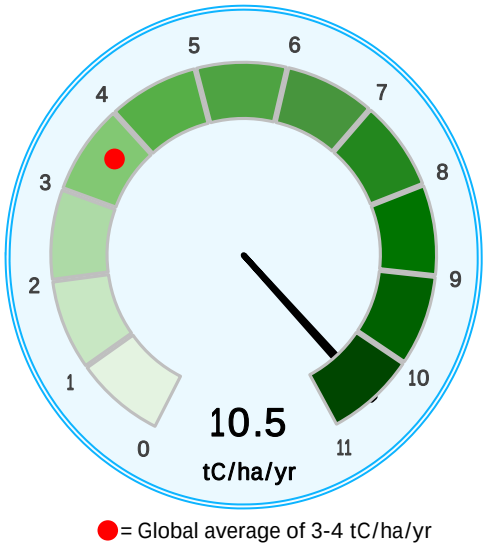
Distribution of solar potential



Distribution of wind potential



Biomass potential: net primary production



Indicators of renewable resource potential

Solar PV: Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

Onshore wind: Potential wind power density (W/m^2) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

Biomass: Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon per year.

Sources: IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Indicators Database (original sources: WHO; World Bank; IEA; IRENA; and UNSD); UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21 Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

Additional notes: Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. The value of energy trade has been defined as including all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation has been calculated as annual generation divided by capacity x 8,760. Avoided emissions from renewable power have been calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power secrtor. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

This note has been produced to provide policy makers with a brief overview of developments in renewable energy in a country. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to statistics@irena.org.

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