

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution

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Report Name: Revised Biofuel Accreditation Rules Issued

Country: Philippines

Post: Manila

Report Category: Biofuels, Climate Change/Global Warming/Food Security

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Report Highlights:

The Philippine Department of Energy recently revised its biofuel accreditation guidelines through the issuance of Department Circular No. 2021-06-0014 in order to better ensure compliance with the country's Biofuels Act. In particular, it includes new required notices of importation and distribution, modified reporting requirements, and enumerates penalties for non-compliance. With a greater enforcement mechanism, Post believes the revised measure has the potential to reduce gasoline consumption by 80 million liters and positively contribute to Philippine GHG reductions should only the current ethanol blend requirement be achieved.

General Information:

The Philippine Department of Energy (DOE) recently revised its biofuel accreditation guidelines through the issuance of Department Circular (DC) No. 2021-06-0014 in order to better ensure compliance with the country's [Biofuels Act](#). While aiming to bring increased transparency to the trade and use of biofuels, DC 2021-06-0014 repeals [DC 2006-08-011](#) (interim accreditation guidelines) as well as Section 22.4 and 25 of [DC 2007-05-0006](#) (implementing rules of regulations of the Biofuels Act) and Section 5 of [DC 2015-06-007](#) (local monthly allocation of ethanol).

DC 2021-06-14 reinforces the DOE's mandate to strictly monitor the downstream oil industry (DOI), laying down clear criteria for accreditation and enumerating DOI's responsibilities to better enforce mandated blending of coconut methyl ester and ethanol into the fuel supply. In particular, it includes new required notices of importation and distribution (Section 10) and modified reporting requirements (Section 11), consistent with the Oil Industry Management Bureau or [OIMB Citizen Charter](#) and the corresponding required information reflected in the specified annexes. The revised measure also enumerates prohibited acts, fines and penalties in order to enforce compliance (Section 14).

Post believes the revised measure has the potential to increase the Philippines' historical average ethanol blend rate of 8.7 percent closer to its 10 percent mandate, which in turn would reduce gasoline consumption by 80 million liters and positively contribute to Philippine GHG reductions. Meanwhile, Post does not expect an impact on biodiesel demand given its understanding of corresponding blend rates. For more information, see [Biofuels Annual](#).

Attachments:

[DC 2021-06-0014.pdf](#)