Energy Resilience and Security in the Philippines

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Nord Stream 1: Russia switches off gas pipeline citing maintenance

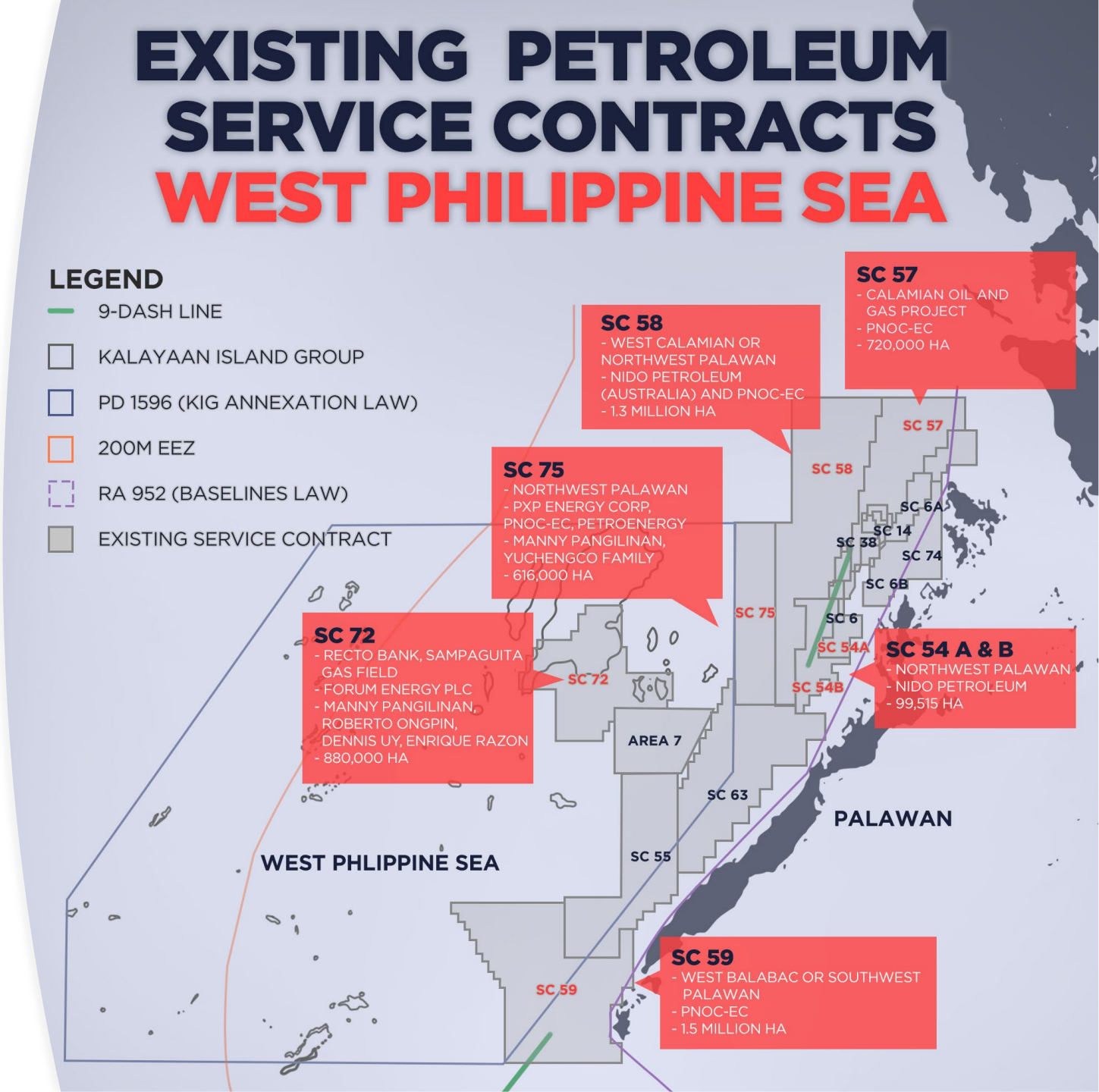
Shutdown at short notice by state-owned Gazprom disrupts European efforts to stockpile for winter

Russia-Ukraine war: latest updates

A Russian worker at the inauguration of Nord Stream 1 near St Petersburg in April 2010. Photograph: Dmitri Lovetsky/AP

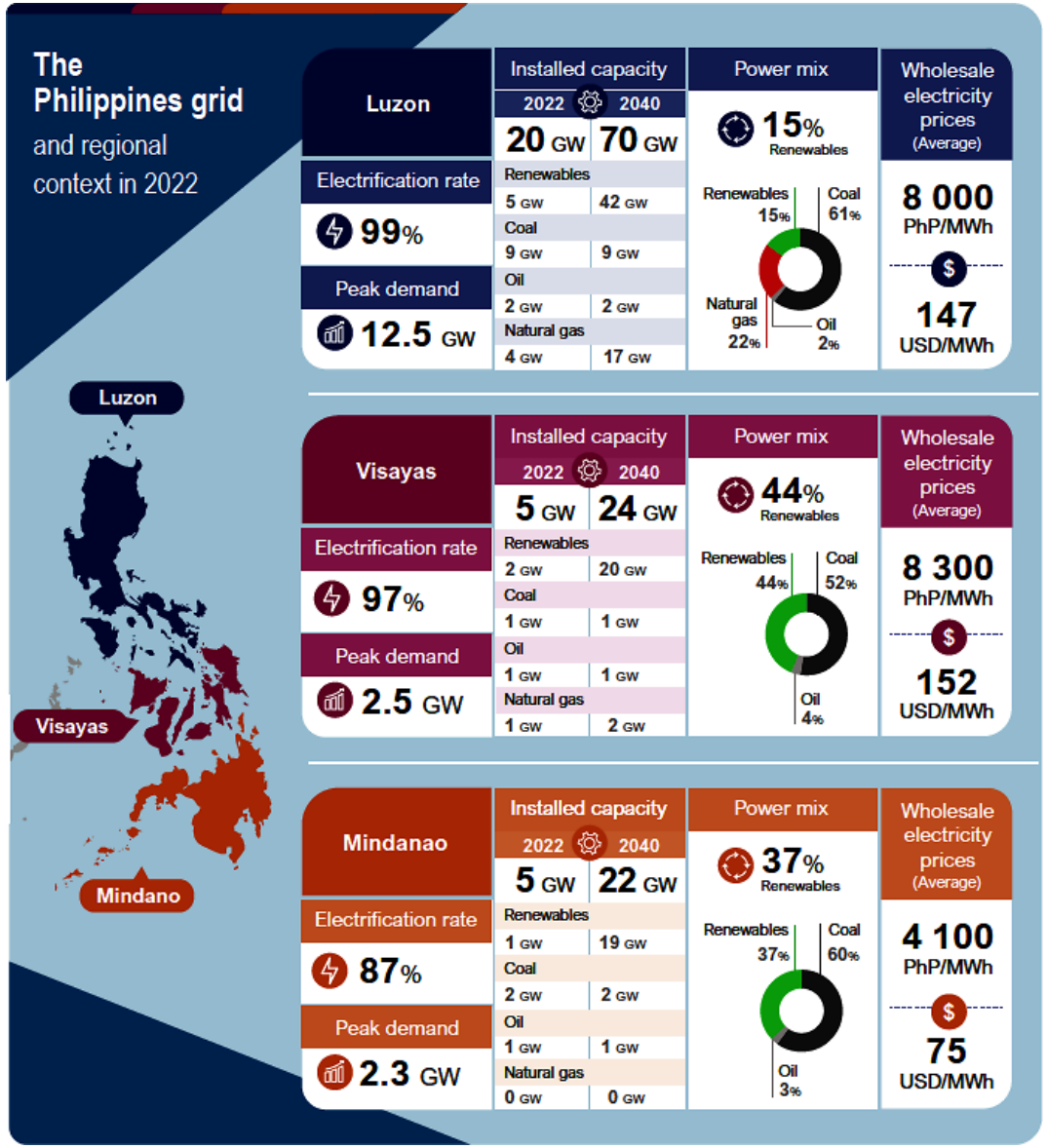
Source: The Guar

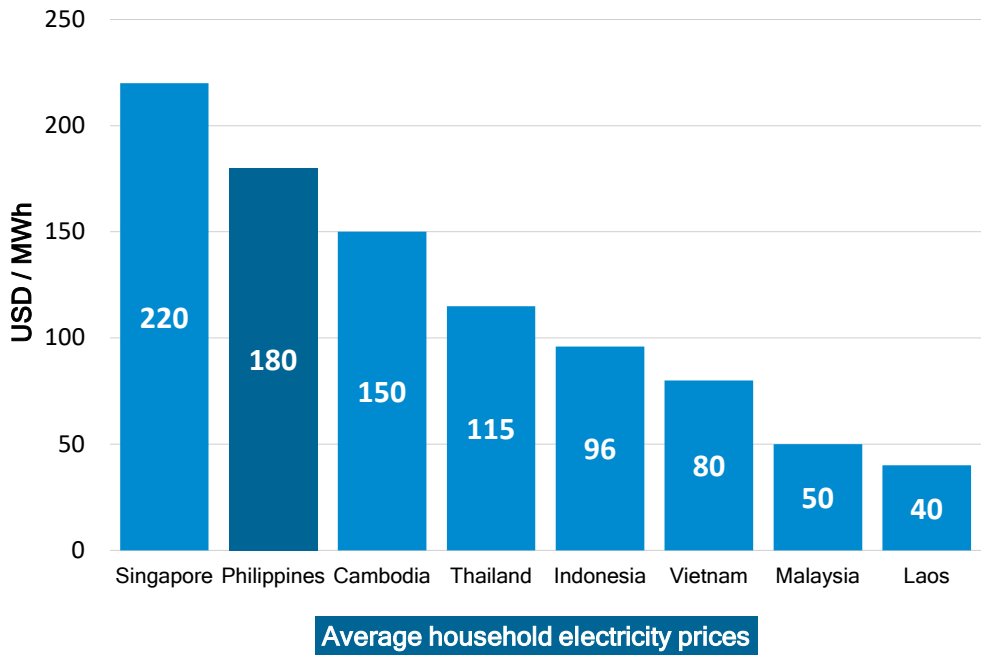
Philippine Sea is under-explored and has significant potential to support the energy requirement of the Philippines.



Source: DOE, Rappler

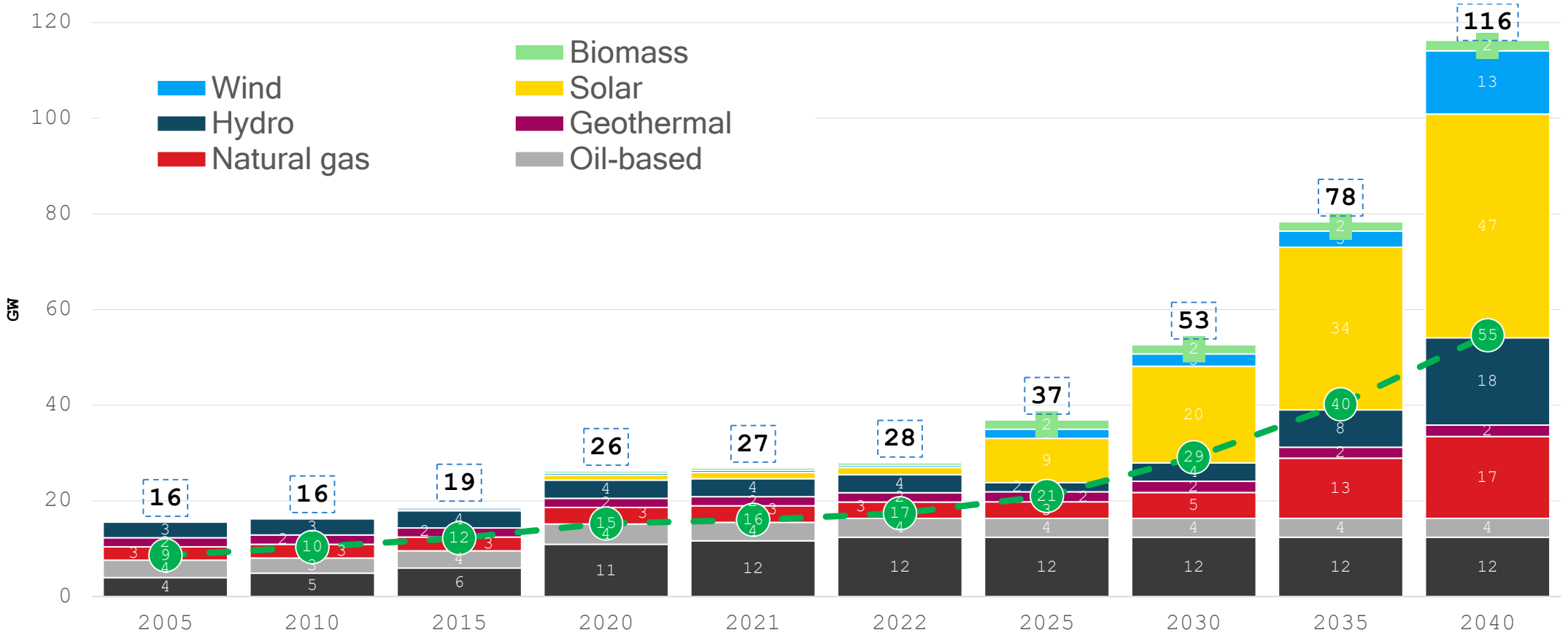
Philippines continue to be dependent on imported fuel and is the 2nd most expensive in the region.





Source: DOE, 2023; IEA, Real Time Electricity Tracker, 2023, IEOMP 2023, Global Petrol Prices 2023, OECD

The Philippine government aspires to have 50% renewable energy in its generation mix by 2040. Existing Coal and new LNG Power Plants are required for baseload and mid merit.



Source: DOE 2023, OECD

There needs to be a more wholistic and strategic approach to ensure energy security, sustainability and affordability

Multi-sectoral and market based approach that integrates technical, economic, commercial, capability and political issues to develop long term vision and policies on energy.

Develop alternative supply chain (and strategic relationship) and internal capability to support existing power generation capacity.

Set the foundations now for alternative baseload capacity using clean(er) technology (e.g. small modular reactors).