



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The formulation of the Department of Energy (DOE)'s plans and policies is anchored on the government's *Ambisyon Natin 2040*. As such, the DOE is guided by the eight (8) energy sector strategic directions putting emphasis on ensuring energy security; expanding energy access; promoting a low carbon future; strengthening partnership and collaboration between private sector and government agencies on energy-related issues; implementing, monitoring and integrating sectoral and technological roadmaps and action plans; advocating the passage of DOE's legislative agenda; strengthening consumer welfare and protection; and fostering international relations and partnerships.

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY/PROJECT (P/A/P)

The DOE has identified two (2) organizational outcomes namely: (1) required energy supply level attained, and (2) sustainable consumption of energy promoted and achieved.

Under these outcomes are related programs that will be continuously implemented by the DOE to ensure that the expected deliverables and outcome indicators are met in a timely and efficient manner, as follows:

- (1) Required energy supply level attained
 - National and Regional Energy Planning Program
 - Conventional Energy Development
 - Renewable Energy Program
 - Downstream Energy Development Program
 - Electric Power Industry Program

- (2) Sustainable consumption of energy promoted and achieved
 - Energy Efficiency and Conservation Program
 - Alternative Fuels and Technologies Program

2021 PHYSICAL TARGETS

Following are the DOE's 2021 physical targets per program (actual accomplishments vis-à-vis targets attached as Annex 1):

1. **National and Regional Energy Planning Program**
 - 2 energy plans prepared and updated

- 40 statistical research and studies prepared/updated
 - 80% of project evaluation and monitoring conducted on time
 - 20 applications for Certification of Energy Project of National Significance (EPNS) processed/evaluated
- 2. Conventional Energy Development Program**
- 14 information, education, and communication (IEC) campaigns and other promotional activities conducted
 - 5 contracts and/or circulars drafted, prepared and reviewed
 - 117 monitoring/inspection activities conducted
- 3. Renewable Energy Program**
- 40 IECs and other promotional activities conducted
 - 123 inspections conducted
 - 83% of issuances and permits issued on time
- 4. Downstream Energy Development Program**
- 4 IECs and other promotional activities conducted
 - 136 field work activities with corresponding reports submitted and operational monitoring activities conducted
 - 2,803 issuances/permits/ standards drafted and issued
 - 6 plans and policies updated/formulated/monitored and recommended for adoption and implementation
- 5. Electric Power Industry Development Program**
- 28 IECs, promotional events and public consultations conducted
 - 3 plans prepared, updated and disseminated
 - 11 policies prepared, recommended and/or adopted
 - 272 applications for COE for investment in the energy sector processed
- 6. Energy Efficiency and Conservation Program**
- 25 promotional events undertaken on energy efficiency and conservation program
 - 62 energy audit in government agencies conducted on time
- 7. Alternative Fuels and Technologies Program**
- 8 IECs/promotional activities conducted
 - 8 technical assistance/ evaluation completed on time
 - 4 policies formulated or permits issued on time

DESCRIPTION OF AGENCY PERFORMANCE

The DOE remains steadfast with its mission of improving the *quality of life of the Filipinos by formulating and implementing policies and programs to ensure sustainable, stable, secure, sufficient, and accessible energy*. In achieving such mission, the DOE endeavors to balance between the provision of reliable and reasonably priced energy services to support the

country's inclusive growth, and the protection of the environment. Energy resiliency remains at the core of the DOE's initiatives to mitigate the impact of any disaster with its adoption in the planning and programming of energy programs and projects.

Following are the DOE's accomplishments for FY 2021 per program:

❖ **National and Regional Energy Planning Program**

Plans and Policies

The Philippine Energy Plan (PEP) 2020-2040 which was finalized during the last quarter of 2021, is the energy blueprint supporting *Ambisyon Natin 2040* – the government's long-term vision. The PEP reiterates the energy sector's goal to chart a transformative direction towards attaining a clean energy future.

Prior to the finalization of the PEP, a virtual Public Consultation was conducted on 31 August 2021 to present the salient points of the Plan and gather inputs and comments from energy stakeholders.

International Cooperation

In terms of international cooperation and partnerships, the DOE continues to be a responsible and active partner in regional energy cooperation such as: a) Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), b) Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), c) East Asia Summit (EAS), and d) Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA).

Energy and Climate Change

The DOE likewise participated in the 26th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP26) of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom from 31 October – 13 November 2021. The Philippine delegation, headed by Finance Secretary Carlos Dominguez III, provided insights, and led the negotiations during the meetings focusing on the following Workstreams: (1) Technology Development and Transfer; (2) Common Time Frames of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs); (3) 1.5°C Paris Goal; and (4) Adaptation, Loss and Damage. The Philippine delegation also emphasized the following: a) the country's main positions and interests citing the country's very low level of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while bearing the brunt of the consequences of climate change, b) its submission of an ambitious NDC which aims to reduce GHG emissions by 75 percent by 2030 from the Business-As-Usual (BAU) level, and c) the need for concrete actions and framework on climate justice thereby reaffirming the Conventions principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

❖ **Conventional Energy Development Program**

Indigenous oil, gas, and coal resources continue to play an important role in the country's energy security, as they contribute to ensuring steady delivery of energy services to fuel economic growth and development. The development of these conventional energy sources helps to reduce dependence on imported energy, and thus improves the country's energy supply.

Since the launching of the Philippine Conventional Energy Contracting Program (PCECP) in November 2018, the DOE has received 15 applications and endorsed the awarding of five (5) new Service Contracts (SCs) to the Office of the President. The awarding of these SCs will result in potential revenues amounting to PhP 64.5 million that may possibly reach up to PhP 87.7 million (with minimum total investment of PhP 8.4 billion) once these SCs reach the end of their respective seven-year exploration period.

Apart from supervising and monitoring 19 active petroleum Service Contracts (SCs), the DOE also oversees the existing 32 coal operating contracts (COCs) – 22 COCs are in development and production (D/P) stage, four (4) in exploration phase, and six (6) are for conversion from exploration to D/P stage. Semirara Mining and Power Corporation (SMPC) remains as the largest coal producer accounting for 90 percent of domestic production.

In terms of production, 322.48 thousand barrels of oil, 67.35 million standard cubic feet of gas and 1.63 million barrels of associated condensate were accounted in 2021 while 12.74 million metric tons of coal has been produced from January to 30 November 2021.

❖ **Renewable Energy Program**

Renewable Energy (RE) is recognized as one of the main drivers of the global energy transformation towards clean energy. The decline in costs and the penetration of “smart” technologies through continuing technological innovations induced the energy transition goal of realizing a clean, secure, and sustainable energy future for the country.

RE also brings a full range of economic benefits as it promotes investments, creates new employment opportunities, empowers the consumers to use their energy of choice, and improves the health and well-being of Filipinos.

From 2016 to September 2021, 473 RE projects were awarded which is equivalent to 1,489.9 MW installed capacity and 22,799 MW aggregate potential capacity. Overall, the RE projects have provided 160,000 jobs for the Filipinos and generated total investments of Php 155.8 billion for the country.

As of October 2021, 26 biofuels producers (13 each for biodiesel and bioethanol) have been accredited and are operational with an aggregate production capacity of 1,133.4 million liters per year (MLPY). These facilities have produced a total of 1,261 million liters (ML) of biodiesel and 1,684 ML of bioethanol from 2016 to 2021. Sales, on the other hand, recorded a total 1,163 ML for biodiesel and 1,681 ML for bioethanol for the same period. It was observed that production and sales of biodiesel and bioethanol went down abruptly in 2020 and 2021 due

to lower demand of diesel and gasoline caused by limited mobility of people affected by strict restrictions during the rapid increase of COVID-19 cases in the country.

To further revitalize the state of geothermal energy development and utilization in the Philippines, Secretary Alfonso G. Cusi and Ambassador Peter Kell of New Zealand signed on 5 November 2021 the Second Amendment to the Arrangement between the Governments of the Philippines and New Zealand on Geothermal Energy Cooperation. The Agreement would facilitate the continuing exchange of best practices and technical expertise in the geothermal energy sector. Previously, the New Zealand Government had assisted the Philippines in developing the Tongonan and Southern Negros geothermal fields which remain operational until today.

❖ **Downstream Energy Development Program**

Oil Industry

As of 27 December 2021, the country maintained 38.5 days inventory level of crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 2,611 million liters, comprised of 25.8 days in-country stocks (on-shore) and 12.6 days of crude oil and petroleum products still in-transit.

To formalize the continued partnership to fight illegal oil smuggling in the country, officials from DOE, Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), and Bureau of Customs (BOC) virtually signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) on 27 May 2021. The MOA is also expected to boost the government's Fuel Marking Program and curb smuggling and misdeclaration of imported petroleum products.

The DOE's involvement in the implementation of RA 10963 or the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) Act protected consumers from retailers imposing the new excise tax from their old stocks. The effort to ensure the imposition of new excise tax rates generated savings for consumers of about PhP8.0 billion (liquid petroleum fuels) and PhP 592.0 million (liquefied petroleum gas/LPG) after the three (3) tranches of implementation.

Also in 2021, three (3) Department Circulars on downstream oil industry were issued, namely:

- Department Circular No. 2021-06-0014 signed on 03 June 2021: Revised Circular on Accreditation and Submission of Notices and Reports by Refiners, Importers and Own Users of Gasoline and Diesel pursuant to Biofuels Act
- Department Circular No. 2021-08-0029 signed on 16 September 2021: Guidelines on Notices and Reportorial Requirements Pursuant to the Downstream Oil Industry Deregulation Act
- Department Circular No. 2021-09-0028 signed on 16 September 2021: Establishing the Philippine Strategic Petroleum Reserve Program

Natural Gas

With the Philippine Downstream Natural Gas Regulation providing the regulatory framework, the DOE has approved six (6) proposed LNG terminal projects targeting to commence operation by 2022-2023 with total estimated investment of PhP 51.2 billion and combined capacity of 21.7 million ton per annum (MTPA). Among the approved projects, three (3) are expected to be operational by 2022 – the FGEN LNG Corporation, and Linseed Field Corporation and will provide the natural gas requirements of the anchor markets of the Malampaya Gas Field.

Proponent	Project	Target Operation	Location	Capacity (MTPA)	Total Construction Cost (in PhP)
FGEN LNG Corporation	Interim Floating Storage & Regasification Unit (FSRU) LNG Terminal	3Q 2022	Barangays Sta. Clara, Sta. Rita Aplaya, and Bolbok in Batangas City	5.26	13.3 B
Excelerate Energy L.P.	FSRU LNG Terminal	3Q 2023	About 9.5 km offshore in Bay of Batangas	4.4	6.4 B
Energy World Gas Operations Philippines, Inc.	LNG Storage and Regasification Terminal	4Q 2022	Barangay Ibabang Polo, Pagbilao Grande Island, Quezon Province	3	7.4 B
Linseed Field Corporation	FSRU and Onshore Regasification and 60,000cbm buffer LNG storage tank	2Q-3Q 2022	Barangay Ilijan and Dela Paz, Batangas City	3	15.3 B
Shell Energy Philippines Inc. (SEP)	FSRU Terminal	3Q 2023	Tabangao, Batangas City	3	2.5 B
Vires Energy Corporation	FSRU	1Q 2023	Barangay Simlong, Batangas City	3	6.3 B

❖ Electric Power Industry Program

In 2021, the country's existing installed generating capacity was recorded at 26,774 MW with 23,788 MW dependable capacity, broken down as follows:

Plant Type	2020		2021	
	MW	% Share	MW	% Share
Coal	10,944	41.6	10,944	40.9
Oil Based	4,237	16.1	4,417	16.5
Natural Gas	3,453	13.1	3,453	12.9
RE	7,653	29.1	7,961	29.7
TOTAL	26,286	100.0	26,774	100.0

Coal-fired power plants and natural gas plants maintained their capacity at 10,944 MW and 3,453 MW, respectively. Oil-based increased capacity to 4,417 MW coming from the operation of 179 MW Ingrid Modular Diesel Power Plant in Pililia, Rizal. This brings the total installed capacity from fossil-based sources to 18,813 MW, comprising 70.3 percent of the country's installed capacity mix.

In the same period, renewable-based generating facilities accounted for 29.7 percent (7,961 MW) of total installed capacity. RE-based capacity grew by 14.4 percent from 6,958 MW in 2016 to 7,961 MW in 2021, indicating the power sector's gradual transition towards the utilization of cleaner energy fuels.

In 2021, there are six (6) new power projects that were added to the total capacity of the country. One from oil-based (179 MW), one (1) from hydro (3.5 MW) and four (4) solar projects (280 MW) went on commercial operation.

Policy Issuances

On 21 June 2021, the DOE issued an Advisory on the Implementation of Department Circular No. 2019-12-0018, wherein it directed the System Operator (SO) to expedite the procurement of the required Ancillary Services (AS) to ensure secured and reliable operations of the Grid in accordance with the required levels of AS.

To further improve the 2018 Policy on Competitive Selection Process (CSP), the DOE promulgated the amendatory and supplementary provisions through Department Circular No. 2021-09-0030 on 24 September 2021, which became effective on 29 October 2021, to guarantee its efficiency and effectiveness. This new policy introduces the unsolicited proposal as an alternative mode of power supply procurement, subject to the conditions provided in the Circular.

Moreover, the five-minute WESM has been adopted with DOE's issuance of Department Circular No. 2021-06-0015 on 25 June 2021. The policy declared the commercial operation date of the Enhanced WESM Design and Operation (EWDO) effective 26 June 2021. For Luzon and Visayas, the compliance to the Dispatch Conformance Standards is relaxed for the first three (3) months from commercial operation date. In Mindanao, the WESM Central Scheduling is set to continue until 25 July 2021 based on the WESM Central Scheduling guidelines.

Another development in the off-grid sector is the promulgation by the DOE on 09 November 2021 of Department Circular No. 2021-11-0039 mandating the National Transmission Corporation (TransCo) as Small Grid System Operator in specific Off-Grid Areas.

❖ **Energy Efficiency and Conservation Program**

Following the enactment of Republic Act No. 11285 or the Act Institutionalizing Energy Efficiency and Conservation, Enhancing the Efficient Use of Energy, and Granting Incentives to Energy Efficiency and Conservation Projects on 12 April 2019, several corresponding policy issuances were issued in 2021.

The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) prioritized the training regulations for the certification of energy conservation officers in compliance with DC 2021-01-0001 on the Guidelines for the Qualifications, Assessment, Registration and Certification of Energy Conservation officer (CECO), Certified Energy Managers (CEM) and Certified

Energy Auditor (CEA). Said training regulations and modules are aligned with the Philippine Qualifications Framework.

To promote and acknowledge best practices on energy efficiency, the DOE issued Department Order (DO) 2021-09-0014 or the **Guidelines for the Energy Efficiency Excellence (EEE) Award**. Among others, this award will promote energy management systems/best practices on EEC in all DEs and government facilities, as well as promote the use of renewable energy and EEC. The recognition ceremony for the EEE Award was done during the opening of the NECM on 01 December at the DOE Compound. This will cover four (4) categories, namely: EEE Award on Energy Management for Industries and Buildings, EEE Award for Outstanding Individuals/Groups, EEE Award for Government, and Special Award for EEE.

Other policy issuances include the following:

- Department Circular No. 2021-05-0011 signed on 11 May 2021: Guidelines for the Endorsement of Energy Efficiency Projects to the Board of Investments for Fiscal Incentives;
- IAEECC Resolution No. 2: Directing All Government Agencies, including the LGUs and Foreign Service Posts, to use Energy Efficient Light Emitting Diode (LED) Lamps in Government Buildings and Facilities as a Requirement for Compliance to the Government Energy Management Program (GEMP); and
- Implementing Guidelines for the Philippine Energy Labeling Program for:
 - Air Conditioners
 - Refrigerating Appliances
 - Television Sets
 - Lighting Products
 - Registration, Enforcement, Monitoring, Verification, and Compliance Mechanism

In adherence to DOE's Department Circular No. 2020-12-0026¹, The country now has 162 Green Building Projects which is expected to generate energy savings of 19,830,300 kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity and potential reduction of 14,000 metric tons of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The Philippine Green Building Council has seven (7) projects registered as Advancing Net Zero Energy Projects (uses RE solutions and passive design such as use of natural light and ventilation).

On the other hand, in compliance with DC 2020-09-0018 or the **Guidelines in the Administration and Classification of ESCOs**, service companies are required to be DOE-registered/certified. As a result, the country now has 43 DOE-registered ESCOs providing PhP 689 million worth of investments and generating energy savings amounting to PhP 209.8 million (as of April 2021).

¹ Guidelines on the Energy Conserving Design of Buildings which promotes the adoption of EEC technologies for buildings to reduce energy consumption with due regard to cost effectiveness, building function, comfort, safety, and productivity of building occupants.

In terms of energy projects, there are now 475 EEC projects implemented by designated establishments with investment cost of PhP 15.3 billion and equivalent energy savings of 120,462,478 kWh of electricity.

❖ **Alternative Fuels and Technologies Program**

To provide consumers with options on advanced energy technologies and environment-friendly fuel, the DOE continues to embark on mainstreaming the alternative fuels and energy technologies (AFETs). New policies related to electric vehicles and charging stations were institutionalized as well as research studies on alternative fuel applications and demonstration of advanced energy technologies were conducted.

On 09 July 2021, the Department Circular No. 2021-07-0023 entitled “Providing for a Policy Framework on the Guidelines for the Development, Establishment, and Operation of Electric Vehicle Charging Stations (EVCS) in the Philippines” was signed by the DOE Secretary.

A Special Order was issued in 2020 “Directing the Creation of a Hydrogen and Fusion Energy Committee (HFEC) to Make a Study on Hydrogen and Fusion Energy including Infrastructure Development Methods and Strategies, Prepare a Framework on their Inclusion in the Energy Mix and for Other Purposes.” In line with this, a study was conducted focusing on the impact of hydrogen to the country’s energy mix, as well as its possibility as an option for power and transport fuel supply.

CORRECTIVE MEASURES

For 2021, the DOE’s utilization rates for Fund 101 reached 87.9% obligation and 81.1% disbursement² while utilization rates for Fund 151 was at 74.7% obligation and 9.1% disbursement during the same period.

The DOE continues to closely monitor the implementation of the Department’s locally-funded projects and ensure that the budget allocated for FY 2022 will correspond to the accomplishment based on targets.

² Disbursement to Obligation

ANNEX 1

FY 2021 PHYSICAL REPORT OF OPERATION

Particulars	Targets	Accomplishments	Remarks
NATIONAL AND REGIONAL ENERGY PLANNING PROGRAM			
Outcome Indicators			
1. Percentage of stakeholders rating the energy plans and programs as acceptable	85%	95%	Result of feedback survey from the Virtual PubCon on the PEP 2020-2040 held on August 2021 (188 respondents)
2. Percentage of policy recommendations adopted in the short, medium and long-term national energy plans/programs/targets	75%	100%	Includes the PEP plus the 77 position papers and 25 policy issuances issued in 2021
Output Indicators			
1. Number of energy plans prepared and updated	2	3	The PEP 2020-2040 was submitted to Congress and Senate. Likewise, two (2) provincial energy plans (Marinduque and Romblon energy plans) have been approved by Usec. Fuentebella (for publication before end of the year).
2. Number of statistical research and studies prepared/ updated	40	112	Composed of 10 policy studies, 77 position papers and 25 policy issuances
3. Percentage of project evaluation and monitoring conducted on time	80%	80%	9 out of 11 locally-funded and foreign-assisted projects evaluated on time
4. Number of applications for Certification of Energy Project of National Significance processed/evaluated	20	29	Processing of EPNS applications on hold since December 2020; 29 of the 33 pending CEPNS applications have been migrated to EVOSS (RE projects)
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM			
Outcome Indicators			
1. Percentage of awareness of the target audience of the promoted message or technical advice	80%	95%	Based on online surveys/feedback on the conducted Pre-Submission Conferences
2. Percentage of conventional energy projects with satisfactory safety performance	80%	85%	Based on the submitted Monthly Accomplishment Reports and reported safety performance
3. Percentage increase in investments in conventional energy development conducted on conventional energy projects	10%	100%	Considering 2016 as a baseline, for years 2017-2019, no new COC was awarded. For 2020, the DOE awarded a new COC with PHP 57 million investment commitment for exploration activities
Output Indicators			
1. Number of contracts and/or circulars drafted, prepared and reviewed	5	10	
2. Number of information, education, communication, and other promotional activities conducted on conventional energy development	14	19	
Particulars			
3. Number of monitoring activities/inspections	117	326	

conducted on conventional energy projects			Monitoring/inspection activities conducted were a combination of physical and virtual/ desktop monitoring (307 coal and 19 petroleum)
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RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Outcome Indicators			
1. Percentage of renewable energy resources over total energy resource supply	7%		To follow; FY 2021 data not yet available
2. Percentage increase in investments in renewable energy development	1.85%	28.50%	176 operating RE plants in 2021 versus baseline of 137
Output Indicators			
1. Percentage of issuances and permits on renewable energy development issued on time	83%	97.02%	
2. Number of information, education, communication, and other promotional activities conducted on renewable energy	40	40	Intensified IEC activities were conducted virtually to on RE policies and programs
3. Number of inspection conducted on renewable energy development projects	123	123	Intensified virtual inspection of RE plants, particularly hydropower plants were conducted
4. Number of SEC drafted/processed/issued on RE development	100	0	For endorsement to SEC. SEC no longer requires endorsement from the DOE

DOWNSTREAM ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Outcome Indicators			
1. Percentage increase in investment in the downstream oil and gas industry, providing quality fuels and safe technology for environment and consumer protection	0.80%	12.79%	Preliminary data; 4Q 2021 data for validation
2. Percentage increase in the number of participants informed on matters in the downstream oil and gas industry	0.80%	0.85%	Total of 2,000 participants attended the IECs (including DOE officials and staff) in 2021 versus the baseline data of 1,983 participants
Output Indicators			
1. Number of issuances/permits/standards drafted and issued	2,803	5,510	
3. Number of information, education, communication and other promotional activities conducted on the downstream oil and gas sector	4	13	
4. Number of downstream oil and gas field work and operational monitoring activities conducted	136	314	
5. Number of plans and policies updated/formulated, monitored and recommended for adoption and implementation	6	19	

Particulars	Targets	Accomplishments	Remarks
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ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM			
Outcome Indicators			
1. Issued and adopted plans and policies to attain energy supply security and reliability, energy access and electricity market competitiveness and power sector reforms	14	39	
Output Indicators			
1. Number of plans/policies prepared, recommended and/or adopted	11 policies; 3 plans	39 policies; 4 plan	
2. Number of information, education, and communication activities, promotional events, and public consultations conducted	28	61	
3. Number of application for COE for investment in the energy sector processed	272	408	
ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION PROGRAM			
Outcome Indicators			
1. Percentage increase in public awareness on EE & C on fuels and electricity	10%	91%	Total of 7,622 participants attended the IECs on EE&C in 2021 versus the baseline of 4,000 participants
2. Percentage increase in the number of government agencies with energy conservation and efficiency technologies	10%	173%	123 government agencies audited in 2021 in compliance with EEC technologies versus the baseline of 45 agencies
Output Indicators			
1. Number of information, education, communication, and other promotional activities conducted on energy efficiency and conservation	25	118	Intensified IEC activities were conducted virtually to promote energy efficiency and conservation
2. Number of energy audit in government agencies conducted on time	62	256	Energy audits were conducted in 123 government agencies and 133 private companies nationwide; Most energy audits in 2021 were conducted virtually
ALTERNATIVE FUELS AND TECHNOLOGIES PROGRAM			
Outcome Indicator			
1. Number of alternative fuels and energy technologies promoted	3	4	
Output Indicators			
1. Number of technical assistance/evaluation completed on time	8	71	
2. Number of information, education, communication, and other promotional activities conducted on alternative fuels and technology	8	12	
3. Number of policies formulated/permits issued related to alternative fuels & technologies issued on time	4	17	