

Republic of the Philippines  
**ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
San Miguel Avenue, Pasig City



**IN THE MATTER OF THE  
APPLICATION FOR THE  
APPROVAL OF THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
VISAYAS-MINDANAO  
INTERCONNECTION  
PROJECT, WITH PRAYER  
FOR PROVISIONAL  
AUTHORITY,**

**ERC CASE NO. 2017-034 RC**

**NATIONAL GRID  
CORPORATION OF THE  
PHILIPPINES (NGCP),  
Applicant.**

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**D O C K E T E D**  
Date: SEP 04 2017  
By: [Signature]

**ORDER**

For the Commission's consideration is the prayer for the issuance of provisional authority indicated in the Application filed by the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP) on 27 April 2017.

Relative to its prayer for provisional authority, Applicant alleged the following:

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*Allegations in Support of the Prayer for Provisional Approval*

15. The Project is aimed to support the government's undertaking to establish the unified electricity market in the country.
16. Without the link between the Visayas and Mindanao Grids, the potential energy resources optimization will not be realized and there will be no flexibility in sharing of reserve capacity between major grids. With the establishment of the unified electricity market, the implementation of Project would create a more liberalized, robust, and competitive market for the country.

17. Both the installed capacity mix and energy mix of each major grid as shown in the attachments of the Detailed Project Description, respectively, shows that: Luzon is a coal and natural gas dependent grid; Visayas is a coal and renewable energy dependent grid; while Mindanao is a coal and hydro dependent grid. The differences in the installed capacity mix and in the gross generation mix would provide optimization opportunities in the electricity market in supplying the loads.
18. A copy of the Judicial Affidavit of Engr. Fernando S. Javier, Head of the Mindanao System Planning Division, Transmission Planning Department of NGCP, is hereto attached as Annex "B."

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### **THE ISSUE**

The issue for the Commission's resolution is whether NGCP's prayer for provisional authority should be granted.

### **THE COMMISSION'S RULING**

The Commission resolves to provisionally authorize NGCP to implement the Visayas-Mindanao Interconnection Project, pending final resolution by the Commission, through an interim relief.

#### **I. THE PERIOD PROVIDED UNDER THE LAW FOR THE GRANT OF PROVISIONAL AUTHORITY HAS ALREADY LAPSED.**

In the case of *National Association of Electricity Consumers for Reforms vs. Energy Regulatory Commission*<sup>1</sup> (NASECORE Case) the Supreme Court outlined the procedural requisites before the Commission may grant provisional authority under Section 4(e), Rule 3 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 9136, otherwise known as the Electric Power Industry Reform Act of 2001 (EPIRA IRR), to wit:

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- (1) The applicant must file with the ERC a verified application/petition for rate adjustment. It must indicate that a copy thereof was received by the legislative body of the LGU concerned. It must also include a certification of the

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<sup>1</sup> G.R. No. 163935, 02 February 2006.

notice of publication thereof in a newspaper of general circulation in the same locality.

- (2) Within 30 days from receipt of the application/petition or the publication thereof, any consumer affected by the proposed rate adjustment or the LGU concerned may file its comment on the application/petition, as well as on the motion for provisional rate adjustment.
- (3) If such comment is filed, the ERC must consider it in its action on the motion for provisional rate adjustment, together with the documents submitted by the applicant in support of its application/petition. If no such comment is filed within the 30-day period, then and only then may the ERC resolve the provisional rate adjustment on the basis of the documents submitted by the applicant.
- (4) However, the ERC need not conduct a hearing on the motion for provisional rate adjustment. It is sufficient that it consider the written comment, if there is any.
- (5) **The ERC must resolve the motion for provisional rate adjustment within 75 days from the filing of the application/petition.**
- (6) Thereafter, the ERC must conduct a full-blown hearing on the application/petition not later than 30 days from the date of issuance of the provisional order. Effectively, this provision limits the lifetime of the provisional order to only 12 months.

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[Emphasis supplied.]

NGCP attached the following documents to its Application filed on 27 April 2017:

- a) Verification and Certification of Non-Forum Shopping dated 24 April 2017 executed by Ma. Cynthia Y. Manrique of NGCP;
- b) Affidavit of Publication dated 26 April 2017 executed by Evelyn S. Arevalo of The Manila Times attesting to the publication of the Application on the 26 April 2017 issue of the newspaper;
- c) Affidavit of Service dated 26 April 2017 executed by Alberto I. Mapa attesting to his service of a copy of the Application to the Office of *Sangguniang Panlungsod* of Quezon City on 26 April 2017;
- d) Affidavit of Service dated 26 April 2017 executed by Jennifer G. Pardiñez attesting to her service of a copy of the Application to the Office of

*Sangguniang Panlungsod* of San Fernando City, La Union and the *Sangguniang Panglalawigan* of La Union on 26 April 2017;

- e) Affidavit of Service dated 26 April 2017 executed by Gliceria E. Empleo attesting to her service of a copy of the Application to the Office of *Sangguniang Panlungsod* of Biñan City on 26 April 2017;
- f) Affidavit of Service dated 26 April 2017 executed by Susan O. Casareno attesting to her service of a copy of the Application to the and Office of the *Sangguniang Panlalawigan* of Laguna on 26 April 2017;
- g) Affidavit of Service dated 26 April 2017 executed by Ma. Relly A. Cabatuan attesting to her service of a copy of the Application to the Office of *Sangguniang Panlungsod* of Cebu City, Cebu, and the *Sangguniang Panglalawigan* of Cebu on 26 April 2017;
- h) Affidavits of Service both dated 26 April 2017 executed by Shela Mae Dine C. Constantino attesting to her service of a copy of the Application to the Office of *Sangguniang Panlungsod* of Iligan City, and the *Sangguniang Panglalawigan* of Lanao del Norte, respectively, on 26 April 2017;
- i) Affidavit of Service dated 26 April 2017 executed by Maria Chona B. Suelos attesting to her service of a copy of the Application to the Office of the *Sangguniang Panlungsod* of Davao, on 26 April 2017;
- j) Certifications acknowledging receipt of the Application and its annexes to the legislative bodies of the following Local Government Units:
  - i. Office of the *Sangguniang Panlungsod* of Quezon City, Metro Manila;
  - ii. Office of the *Sangguniang Panlungsod* of San Fernando City, La Union;
  - iii. Office of the *Sangguniang Panlalawigan* of La Union;

- iv. Office of the *Sangguniang Panlungsod* of Cebu City;
- v. Office of the *Sangguniang Panlalawigan* of Cebu;
- vi. Office of the *Sangguniang Panlungsod* of Iligan City;
- vii. Office of the *Sangguniang Panlalawigan* of Lanao del Norte; and
- viii. Office of the *Sangguniang Panlungsod* of Davao City.

No Comment was received by the Commission within the thirty (30) day period within which the same may be filed, or until 27 May 2017. Thus, the prayer for provisional authority is being resolved on the basis of the documents submitted by Applicants.

According to the NASECORE case, the Commission had 75 days from the time of filing of the application to resolve the prayer for provisional authority. Thus, the Commission had until 10 July 2017 to issue its resolution as regards the said prayer for provisional authority.

On 06 July 2017, however, the Commission resolved to grant interim relief on the instant case instead, subject to the conduct of at least one (1) hearing for the case, in order to better inform the stakeholders, and ventilate any issues or concerns regarding the said gargantuan undertaking.

On 07 July 2017, a public hearing was conducted at the ERC Visayas Field Office, in compliance with the earlier resolution of the Commission. On 11 July 2017, the Commission finally resolved to grant provisional authority to NGCP through interim relief relative to the subject Application.

As previously stated, the Application was filed on 27 April 2017. The seventy-fifth (75<sup>th</sup>) day deadline within which the Commission is allowed to grant provisional authority fell on 10 July 2017. After the required hearing of the case, the same was deliberated again by the Commission on 11 July 2017 or one (1) day after the 75-day deadline established under the NASECORE case. Clearly, the reglementary period provided under the law has already lapsed, thus, the Commission can no longer grant the prayer for provisional authority sought by Applicant.

**II. THE COMMISSION IS  
AUTHORIZED TO  
GRANT INTERIM  
RELIEF IN THE  
INSTANT CASE.**

However, the exceptional circumstances present in the instant Application compel the Commission to grant interim relief to NGCP.

Section 2, Rule 14 of the Commission's 2006 Rules of Practice and Procedure (2006 RPP) empowers the Commission to issue interim relief, to wit:

Section 2. Allegations in Support of the Motion and Supporting Documents.- The motion must be accompanied by supporting affidavits and documents, and must allege such facts and circumstances as would justify the Commission's exercise of discretion by **granting** provisional authority or **interim relief prior to a final decision**.

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[Emphasis supplied.]

The authority of the Commission to grant provisional or interim relief was likewise upheld by the Supreme Court in the landmark case of *Freedom from Debt Coalition (FDC) vs. Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC)*.<sup>2</sup> The Court, speaking through Justice Tinga, traced the origin and development of the Commission's authority to grant provisional rates, to wit:

Historically, therefore, in this jurisdiction, at least beginning with the Public Service Act in 1936, the regulatory bodies concerned have exercised the power to grant provisional rate adjustments only because there was a statutory grant of such power.

The foregoing recital establishes the following salient points: (1) Section 16(c) of the Public Service Act authorizing the approval of provisional rate increases has never been repealed and as such continues to be in full force and effect up to the present; (2) The BOPW had the power to grant provisional rate increases on the basis of the provision of the Integrated Reorganization Plan that the pertinent powers of the PSC were transferred to it; (3) The applicability clause found in Section 44 of the EPIRA is the same as or similar to the applicability clauses contained in Sections 11 and 21 of P.D. No. 1206 and Section 14 of E.O. No. 172; and, (4) The applicability clause or transfer of power provision is sufficient to effect the transfer of powers from a regulatory agency to its successor.

**All told, the provisions of the Public Service Act and E.O. No. 17275 which relate to the power of the regulatory body to approve provisional rates continue to have full force and effect, and the power was transferred to the ERC by virtue of Section 80 in relation to Section 44 of the EPIRA.** Said provisions are not

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<sup>2</sup> G.R. No. 161113, 15 June 2004.

inconsistent with the EPIRA except the directives therein dispensing with the need for prior hearing. They are deemed modified to the extent that the EPIRA imposes a publication requirement and, through the IRR, assures the customers affected the opportunity to oppose or comment on the application for provisional rate adjustment before it is acted upon by the ERC.

**Indeed, both the letter and spirit of the law require that the authority of the ERC to grant provisional power rate adjustments should be upheld. The law is so clear that it cannot be misread.**

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Similarly, Sections 8 and 14 of E.O. No. 172 of the ERB Charter continue to be in full force by virtue of Sections 44 and 80 of the EPIRA. Said provisions of the ERB charter read:

*SEC. 8. Authority to Grant Provisional Relief. -- The Board may, upon the filing of an application, petition or complaint or at any stage thereafter and without prior hearing, on the basis of the supporting papers duly verified or authenticated, **grant provisional relief** [] without prejudice to a final decision after hearing, should the Board find that the pleadings, together with such affidavits, documents and other evidence which may be submitted in support of the motion, substantially support of the provisional order;*

xxx

[Emphasis supplied.]

Moreover, Sections 2 and 43 of the EPIRA mandates the Commission to uphold and protect consumer interest in the performance of its functions. The factual milieu surrounding the instant Application necessitates the exercise of the Commission's power to grant interim relief to NGCP.

**III. THE APPLICANT HAS  
SATISFIED THE  
SUBSTANTIAL  
REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THE GRANT OF  
INTERIM RELIEF.**

The Visayas-Mindanao Interconnection Project (VMIP) is being undertaken to support the government's vision to finally interconnect the major grids into a single national grid which is expected to help improve the overall power supply security in the country as sharing of reserves will already become possible.

This project also aims to support the operation of the electricity market by allowing the optimization of use of the available energy resources and additional generation capacities in Visayas and Mindanao which include the renewable energy resources.

The duration of the project is expected to be completed in four (4) years. It is necessary to start the project implementation in 2017 in order to complete the project just in time to address the expected power supply concern by 2020. Thus, a provisional authority---or in this case, an interim relief--- is necessary.

With the interconnection of the Visayas and Mindanao Grids, the potential energy resources will be optimized and there will be flexibility in sharing of reserve capacity between major grids. Also, with the establishment of the electricity market in Mindanao grid, the implementation of VMIP would create a more liberalized and competitive market for the country.

Both the installed capacity mix and energy mix of each major grid as shown in Annexes A and B of the Detailed Project Description shows that Luzon is a coal and natural gas dependent grid, Visayas is a coal and geothermal dependent grid while Mindanao is a coal and hydro dependent grid. The differences in the installed capacity mix and in the gross generation mix would provide optimization opportunities in the electricity market in supplying the loads. Annex C of the Detailed Project Description shows the list committed and indicative power plant projects in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao (based on DOE's List of Private Sector Initiated Power Projects as of December 2016).

While there are aggressive generation developments already, the implementation of VMIP would benefit the major grids during periods of shortfall or surplus in power supply as can be brought about by seasonality affecting hydropower generation and also by scheduled and unscheduled power plant outage events.

Also, the differences in the installed capacity mix and in the gross generation mix would provide optimization opportunities in the electricity market in supplying the loads.

NGCP developed its own supply-demand outlook charts, with the following results:

- a. The Luzon Grid will have generation surplus even beyond 2030 provided that the grid connection of all the listed indicative generating plants will materialize. If considering the committed power plants only, Luzon Grid will be generation sufficient until 2023 during dry season. It



should be noted, however, that no power plant outage events are considered at the time of system peak load.

- b. Visayas will be having a generation deficiency during times where VRE and diesel plants are not generating. This shortfall could be supplied by importing power from Luzon and Mindanao, both of which have excess supply. Hence, it is vital that grid interconnection facilities are in place to ensure that the supply situation remain stable.
- c. During dry season, Mindanao will still enjoy a generation surplus until 2030, provided that indicative generation will push thru. Without indicative generation projects, Mindanao is still generation self-sufficient until 2026 during dry season. If the hydro plants are operational during system peak load condition, Mindanao will have sufficient generation until 2030.

It is worth noting that the committed plants are only proposed until 2021 while indicative plants are only until 2025. As generating plants are vital to a stable supply demand outlook, it is imperative that proposed generation capacity be developed further in the future in conjunction with grid interconnection and transmission projects to ensure supply reliability and stability.

Mindanao, however, will have excess generation even during dry season and without indicative plants. This is due to the large coal plants that are connecting to the Mindanao Grid. Moreover, if the indicative plants push through, Mindanao will have an excess generation of over a thousand megawatt.

The deficiency of supply in Visayas may be supplied by importing power from Luzon or Mindanao. Simulations were conducted to ascertain if the shortfall of Visayas can be supplied by Luzon and/or Mindanao. All planned projects in Visayas were assumed to be completed during the scenario year of the study and plants were dispatched with a Maximum Leyte Scenario. The scenarios were simulated until 2025, consistent with the planning horizon of the Transmission Development Plan. The results are shown below:

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Visayas Deficiency (considering that only committed plants will connect to the grid)	(206)	(278)	(352)	(430)	(510)	(615)
Luzon Maximum Export to Visayas (at maximum generation already of Leyte plants)	100	105	115	140	160	180
<b>Supply Shortfall / Potential Import from Mindanao</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>435</b>

Note: in MW units

Based on the simulation results, a maximum of 435 MW may be drawn from Mindanao to supply the deficiency in Visayas. Hence, a 450 MW Visayas-Mindanao Interconnection will help address the insufficient supply in Visayas. This will also help optimize the available power supply in the Philippine Grid.

Thus, the Commission finds merit in Applicant's allegations. The factual milieu surrounding the Application satisfies the substantial requirements for the grant of interim relief in the form of interim authority.

**IV. THE INTERIM RELIEF FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF APPLICANT'S VMIP, PENDING FINAL EVALUATION OF THE APPLICATION, WILL REDOUND TO THE BENEFIT OF CONSUMERS.**

NGCP is the concessionaire which assumed the power transmission functions of the National Transmission Corporation (TRANSCO) pursuant to Republic Act (R.A.) No. 9136, otherwise known as the Electric Power Industry Reform Act of 2001 (EPIRA). NGCP was also granted by Congress the franchise under R.A. No. 9511 to operate, manage, and maintain the nationwide transmission system of the Republic of the Philippines.

Under Republic Act No. 9136, otherwise known as the *Electric Power Industry Reform Act of 2001* (2001 EPIRA), Applicant NGCP, as TRANSCO's winning concessionaire, is mandated to ensure and maintain the reliability, adequacy, security, stability, and integrity of the nationwide electrical grid.

One of NGCP's functions and responsibilities enumerated in Section 9 of the EPIRA is to *improve and expand its transmission facilities, consistent with the Philippine Grid Code and the Transmission Development Plan (TDP), to adequately serve generation companies, distribution utilities and suppliers requiring transmission service and/or ancillary services through the transmission system: Provided, That NGCP shall submit any plan for expansion or improvement of its facilities for approval by the ERC.*

Also, pursuant to its franchise, NGCP is authorized to construct, install, finance, manage, improve, expand, operate, maintain, rehabilitate, repair and refurbish the present nationwide transmission system.

Pursuant to the aforementioned mandate, on 13 November 2015, NGCP filed an Application before the Honorable Commission, docketed as ERC Case No. 2015-201RC, seeking authority to conduct a desktop study and hydrographic survey for the Visayas-Mindanao Interconnection Project via the western route. With the provisional authority issued by the Honorable Commission through its Order dated 21 January 2016, NGCP conducted the survey that confirmed a feasible interconnection route.

NGCP now therefore seeks the immediate approval of the instant application to implement the Visayas-Mindanao Interconnection Project (VMIP) in order to finally complete the interconnection of Visayas and Mindanao Grids that: *(i) will allow excess generation in one grid to be exported to another; (ii) promote competition in the electricity market nationwide through the electricity market; and (iii) aid the Visayas Grid during peak intervals when the solar plants are not delivering power.*

The interconnection of the Visayas and Mindanao Grids was first conceptualized in the early 1980s through the study conducted by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Its primary purpose is to ensure reliable power supply among the Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao Grids through exporting excess power to that with deficiency; and maximize the potential generating production capacity of the three grids.

In March 2011, the Department of Energy directed NGCP to lead the conduct of the assessment of the interconnection of the Visayas and Mindanao Grids. In 2015, NGCP considered an interconnection through the western route via *Zamboanga del Norte to Cebu Island or to Negros Island.*

The result of the survey shows a favorable route along the *Zamboanga del Norte to Cebu Island* route because it has low to moderate gradients and mild seawater current.

With this favorable outcome of the desktop study and hydrographic survey, NGCP evaluated several channels for the interconnection wherein the **Cebu (Magdugos/S) and Zamboanga (Aurora S/S) with converter stations located in Sibonga (Visayas side) and Aurora (Mindanao side) option** has emerged as the most technically feasible option. Also, the VMIP includes a provision for expansion of up to 900 MW to ensure that its

ultimate capacity can be accommodated and integrated with the long term vision for the unification of the Philippine Grid.

### **Project Description**

The Project involves the interconnection of Visayas and Mindanao via Cebu and Zamboanga. The converter stations in Visayas and Mindanao will be located in Sibonga, Cebu and Aurora, Zamboanga del Sur, respectively. The High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) system will be linked to the existing Alternating Current (AC) system via Magdugo Substation (SS) in Visayas and direct connection to the New Aurora SS in Mindanao.

### **Project Duration**

March 2017 – December 2020 (46 months)

### **Estimated Project Cost (Found in the Annex A of NGCP's application)**

<b>Proposed TOTAL CAPEX Cost (PhPMn, Nominal)</b>							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	2021
CAPEX			8,813.08	33,592.76	1,135.63	43,541.47	4,711.07
Land - related			417.35	735.92	447.07	1,600.34	-
VAT			402.55	791.17	129.98	1,323.70	135.29
Permit Fee*			72.25	263.40	12.85	348.49	36.35
<b>TOTAL CAPEX**</b>			<b>9,705.22</b>	<b>35,383.25</b>	<b>1,725.52</b>	<b>46,814.00</b>	<b>4,882.71</b>

Note: \* [CAPEX + Land-related + VAT] \* 0.0075  
 \*\* CAPEX + Land-related + VAT + Permit Fee  
 Figures may not tally due to rounding-off

The estimated cost of the project is Fifty One Thousand Six Hundred Ninety Six and 70/100 Million Pesos (PhP51,696.70Mn) and is estimated to be completed in forty six (46) months.

**Rate Impact Simulation on Power Delivery Service  
(PDS)/ Transmission Charge**

In PhP Millions

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Beginning Balance	-	9,705.22	44,891.95	45,684.15	100,281.32
CAPEX	9,705.22	35,383.25	1,725.52	4,882.71	51,696.70
Depreciation	-	196.52	933.33	1,063.72	2,193.57
Ending Balance	9,705.22	44,891.95	45,684.15	49,503.14	149,784.46
Average	4,852.61	27,298.59	45,288.05	47,593.64	125,032.89
Return on Capital	729.83	4,105.71	6,811.32	7,158.08	18,804.95
Return of Capital	-	196.52	933.33	1,063.72	2,193.57
ARR	729.83	4,302.23	7,744.65	8,221.80	20,998.51
LBD, MW-mo	163,341.54	170,604.16	177,378.98	184,500.70	
BDE, GWh	82,521.36	86,054.53	89,474.81	93,063.28	
					<b>4<sup>th</sup> RP Ave.</b>
PhP/kW-month	<b>4.47</b>	<b>25.22</b>	<b>43.66</b>	<b>44.56</b>	<b>14.67</b>
PhP/kWh	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.03</b>
Note: LBD and BDE are based on forecast which considers SEC and Minergy as grid connected customers					
<b>WACC</b>	<b>15.04%</b>				

**Prescribed Fees**

Permit fees for the construction of NGCP's CAPEX are prescribed under Commonwealth Act No. 146, as amended, and computed based on the existing ERC Schedule of Fees and Charges, as follows:

$$\text{Permit Fee} = \frac{\text{Total Estimated Project Cost} \times 0.75}{100}$$

$$= \frac{\text{PhP } 51,311,863,305.11 \times 0.75}{100}$$

(project cost without permit fee)

$$\text{Permit Fee} = \text{PhP } 384,838,974.78$$

**WHEREFORE**, the foregoing premises considered, Applicant National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP) is hereby **GRANTED INTERIM RELIEF** to implement its Visayas-Mindanao Interconnection Project (VMIP), subject to the following conditions:

- 1) The proposed project shall be subject to optimization based on its actual use and/or implementation during the reset process for the next regulatory period following the procedures stated in the Rules for Setting Transmission Wheeling Rates (RTWR) and other relevant issuances of the Commission;
- 2) NGCP is required to conduct competitive bidding for the purchase of major materials in the implementation of the proposed projects; and
- 3) NGCP is required to pay the permit fee amounting to PhP384,838,974.78 computed based on Section 40(g) of Commonwealth Act (C.A.) No. 146 and the Revised Schedule of ERC Fees and Charges.

**SO ORDERED.**

Pasig City, 11 July 2017.

**JOSE VICENTE B. SALAZAR\***  
*Chairman and CEO*

  
**ALFREDO J. NON\*\***  
*Commissioner*

  
**GLORIA VICTORIA C. YAP-TARUC**  
*Commissioner*

  
**JOSEFINA PATRICIA A. MAGPALE-ASIRIT**  
*Commissioner*

  
**GERONIMO D. STA. ANA**  
*Commissioner*

LS: ACA/ARC/ELS/APV      ROS: ECCA/LLG/FBI

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\* On preventive suspension as per Order of the Office of the President (OP-DC Case No. 17-D-094) dated 2 May 2017 and received 4 May 2017.

\*\* Designated as Officer-in-Charge of ERC as per Memorandum from the Executive Secretary dated 4 May 2017 and received 4 May 2017.

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**COPY FURNISHED:**

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17. House Committee on Energy  
Batasan Hills, Quezon City
18. Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI)  
Campus Avenue corner Park Avenue,  
McKinley Town Center, Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City
19. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Energy Center, Rizal Drive, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City
20. National Transmission Corporation (TransCo)  
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21. ERC Visayas Field Office  
St. Mary's Drive, Banilad, Cebu City
22. ERC Mindanao Field Office  
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23. National Transmission Corporation (TRANSCO)  
*Intervenor*  
Quezon Avenue corner BIR Road, Quezon City
24. Davao Light and Power Corp. (DLPC) and Visayan Electric Co. (VECO)  
*Intervenor*  
c/o Attys. Paul Sorio and Atty. Ma. Margarita Lim  
16<sup>th</sup> floor, NAC Tower, 32<sup>nd</sup> Street, Bonifacio Global, Taguig City

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