



# PRESS RELEASE

## Compendium of Philippine Environment Statistics Component 2: Environmental Resources and their Use

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The Compendium of Philippine Environment Statistics (CPES) is a compilation of environment and related socioeconomic statistics collected from various government agencies. The CPES has six components, namely: 1) environmental conditions and quality, 2) environmental resources and their use, 3) residuals, 4) extreme events and disasters, 5) human settlements and environmental health, and 6) environmental protection, management, and engagement.

Component 2 of the CPES compiles statistics on environmental resources and the benefits they provide to humanity. It has six subcomponents: mineral resources, energy resources, land, soil resources, biological resources, and water resources.

### Mineral Resources

The total metallic mineral resources and reserves of the country was recorded at 40.36 billion metric tons (MT) in 2022. Copper posted the largest amount of 14.96 billion MT in all metallic mineral resources and reserves in 2022. The largest copper resource was reported in Region XII with 5.10 billion MT, while the largest copper reserve was in MIMAROPA Region with 1.69 billion MT. (Table 2.1.1)

Meanwhile, the total non-metallic mineral resources and reserves in 2022 registered 75.37 billion MT. Among the non-metallic resources and reserves, limestone recorded the highest share of 64.21 billion MT. The largest limestone resource was posted in Region VIII with 34.11 billion MT, while the largest reserve was in Region VII with 2.25 billion MT. (Table 2.1.2)

Metallurgical chromite ore and concentrate production was recorded at 147,492 dry metric tons (DMT) in 2022, which posted the highest increase of 380.1 percent among the metallic mineral products, from



30,721 DMT in 2021. Nickel production decreased to 29.27 million DMT in 2022 from 32.93 million DMT in 2021. For non-metallic mineral products, production of shale was posted at 3.57 million MT in 2021, an increase of 66.3 percent from 2.15 million MT in 2020. On the contrary, the reported production of aggregates at 1.02 million cubic meters in 2021 declined by 21.2 percent from 1.30 million cubic meters. (Table 2.2)

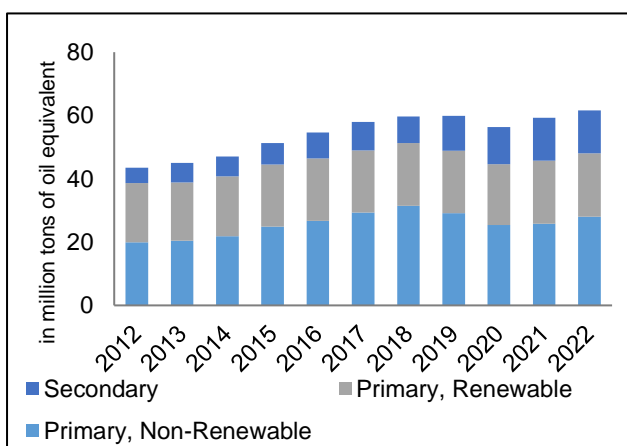
In 2022, a total of 21.88 billion kilograms (kg) of minerals were imported, 59.8 percent of which were salt, sulphur, earths and stone, plastering materials, lime, and cement. Of the total 43.68 billion kg of exported minerals, 94.0 percent were from ores, slag, and ash. The total value of imported minerals amounted to PhP 179.00 billion, while the exported minerals amounted to PhP 122.30 billion in 2022. (Tables 2.4 and 2.5)

### Energy Resources

The total primary energy supply recorded at 61.56 million tons of oil equivalent (Mtoe) in 2022 increased by 3.9 percent compared to 59.24 Mtoe in 2021. The largest share in the total primary energy supply came from non-renewable energy resources, namely, coal, crude oil, natural gas, and condensate, with 45.5 percent. This was followed by renewable energy resources, such as hydro, geothermal, solar, wind, biomass, biodiesel, and bioethanol, with a share of 32.6 percent. Meanwhile, the smallest share of 21.9 percent was from secondary energy products, including kerosene, diesel, and liquefied petroleum gas, among others. (Table 2.7 and Figure 1)

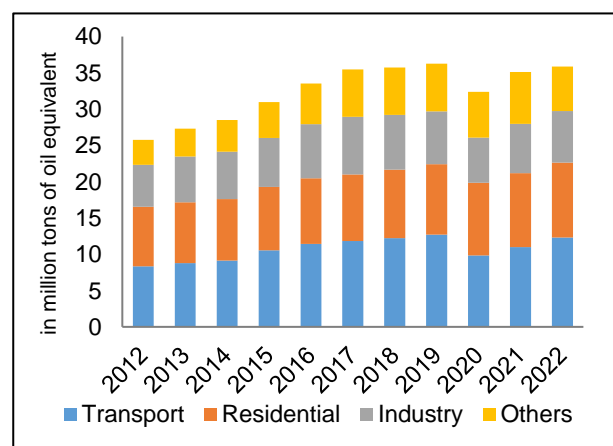
The total final energy consumption increased to 35.86 Mtoe in 2022 from 35.13 Mtoe in 2021. The top three consumers of energy in the country were transport, residential, and industry sectors during the period. (Table 2.7 and Figure 2)

Figure 1. Total Primary Energy Supply, 2012 to 2022



Source: Department of Energy

Figure 2. Total Final Energy Consumption, 2012 to 2022



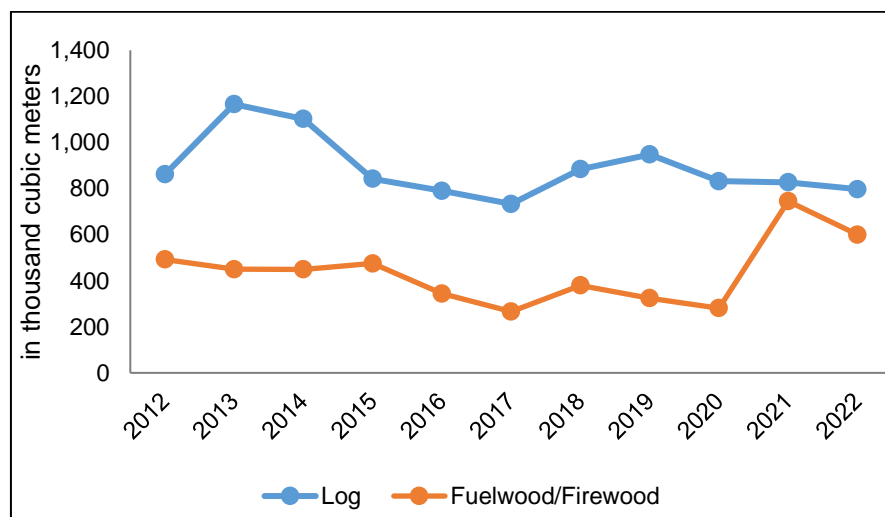
## Land Resources

In 2022, the total reforested area in the Philippines was 45,997 hectares, which was done solely by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. This area was 51.9 percent lower than the reforested area of 95,666 hectares in 2021. (Table 2.9)

## Biological Resources

Log production decreased to 797 thousand cubic meters in 2022, a decline of 3.6 percent from 827 thousand cubic meters in 2021. Fuelwood production also decreased by 19.5 percent in 2022 relative to its level in 2021. In 2017, fuelwood production reached its lowest value of 266 thousand cubic meters. (Table 2.11.1 and Figure 3)

Figure 3. Roundwood Production by Product, 2012 to 2022

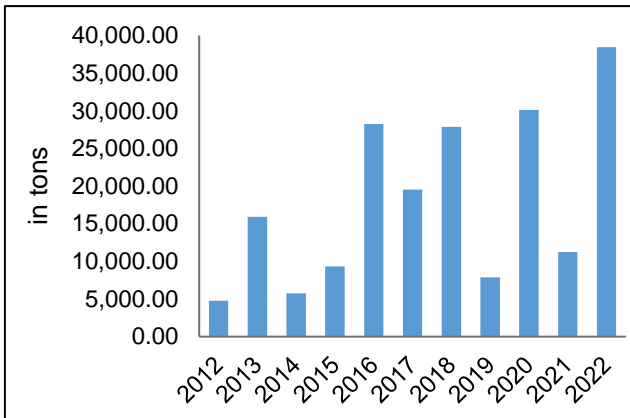


Source: Forest Management Bureau

The total annual production of organic soil amendments reached 38.44 thousand tons in 2022. This shows an increase of 66.0 percent from 23.15 thousand tons production in 2021. (Table 2.22.1 and Figure 4)

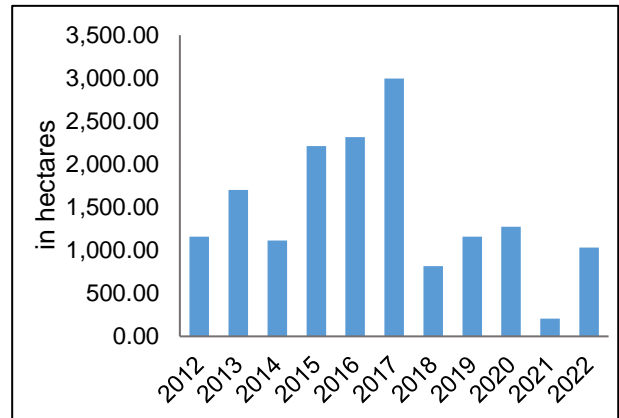
Meanwhile, the total area of land under organic farming increased to 1,033.33 hectares in 2022 from 206.37 hectares in 2021. (Table 2.22.2 and Figure 5)

Figure 4. Annual Production of Organic Soil Amendments, 2012 to 2022



Source: Department of Agriculture

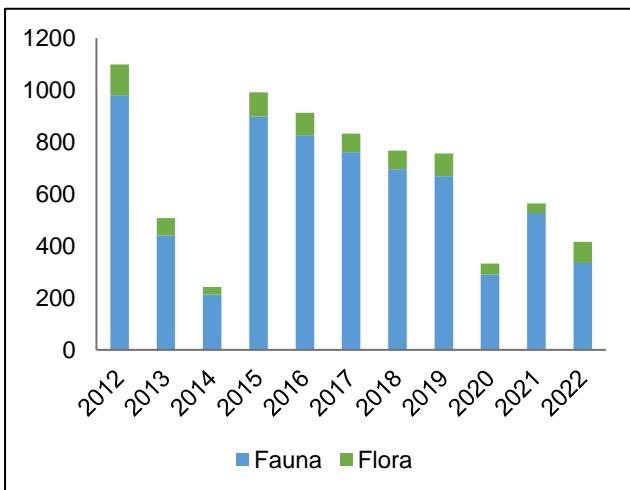
Figure 5. Area of Land under Organic Farming, 2012 to 2022



The number of export permits for species listed in the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) declined to 416 permits in 2022 from the 564 permits in 2021. (Table 2.30.1 and Figure 6)

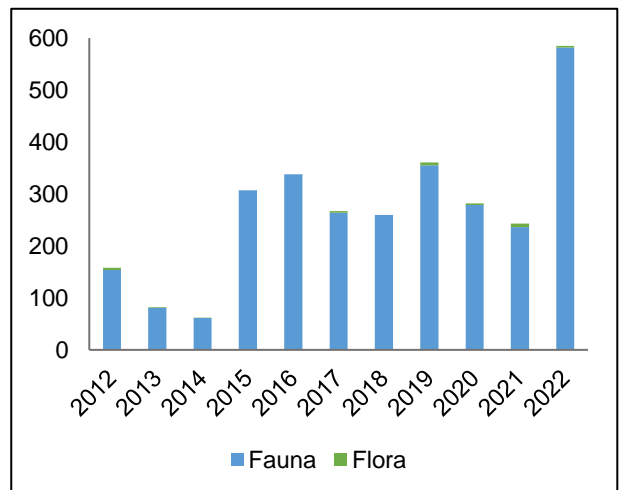
On the other hand, the number of CITES import permits issued increased to 585 permits in 2022 from the 243 permits issued in 2021. (Table 2.30.2 and Figure 7)

Figure 6. Number of CITES Export Permits, 2012 to 2022



Source: Biodiversity Management Bureau

Figure 7. Number of CITES Import Permits, 2012 to 2022



## **Water Resources**

In 2022, the volume of water allocated reached 225.92 billion cubic meters, a 2.1 percent increase from 221.22 billion cubic meters in 2021. The volume of water allocated was for the purpose of power generation, irrigation, and industrial use, among others. The total number of permits issued was 23,946 in 2022 from 23,441 in 2021. (Table 2.32)



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