



The **ENERGY ACCOUNTS OF THE PHILIPPINES** aims to provide information on the volume and value of coal, oil, natural gas, and condensate resources in the country.

In 2019, almost half of the country's total primary energy supply came from these non-renewable energy resources.

Source: 2019 Energy Balance Table, Department of Energy

Energy resources are classified according to three criteria affecting their likelihood of extraction: Economic and social viability (E), Field project status and feasibility (F), Geological knowledge (G)

Class A: Commercially recoverable resources

Class B: Potentially commercially recoverable resources

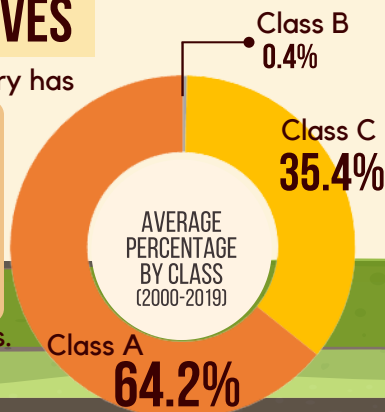
Class C: Non-commercial and other known deposits

COAL RESERVES

In 2019, the country has

572
MILLION
metric tons

total coal reserves.



The value of Class A coal reserves increased by

13.7
times
from 2000 to 2019.

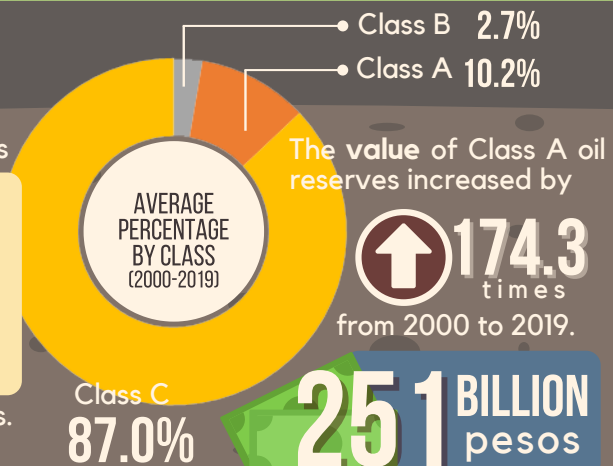
139 BILLION
pesos

OIL RESERVES

In 2019, the country has

97.8
MILLION
barrels

total oil reserves.

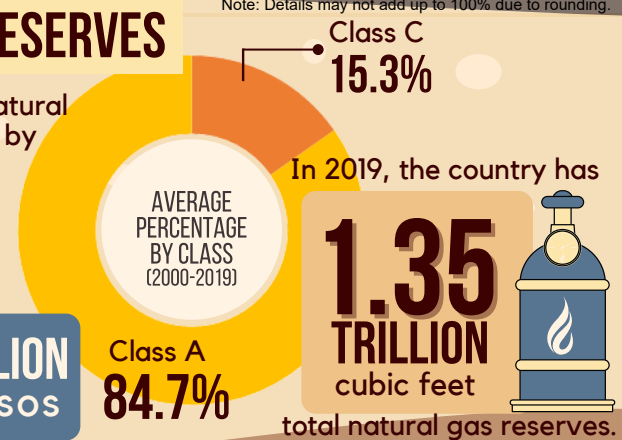


NATURAL GAS RESERVES

The value of Class A natural gas reserves increased by

116.4
times
from 2000 to 2019.

121 BILLION
pesos



NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCE RENT (% OF GDP)

In 2019, Non-renewable Energy Resources contributed

0.46%

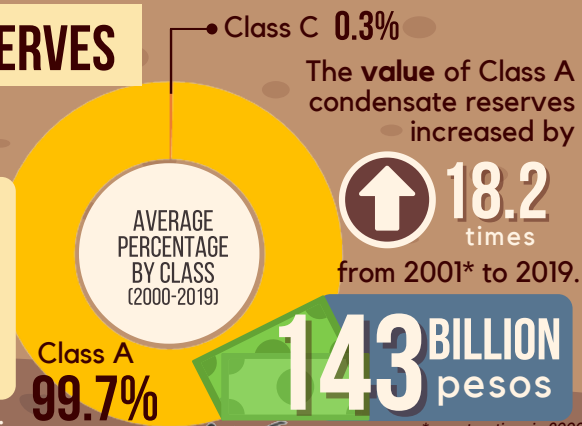
to the overall economic activity of the country.

CONDENSATE RESERVES

In 2019, the country has

33.1
MILLION
barrels

total condensate reserves.



*no extractions in 2000