

## 2012 Class A Mineral Matrix

	NICKEL	GOLD	COPPER	CHROMIUM
Total Reserves	400KBD	400KBD	400KBD	400KBD
Total Production	1.7B Metric Tons	1.4M Metric Tons	140M Metric Tons	17M Metric Tons
Class A - Reserve Rate is 12.1%	68B Philippine Peso	110B Philippine Peso	29B Philippine Peso	730M Philippine Peso
Class A - Resource Rate is 10.2%	54B Philippine Peso	88B Philippine Peso	23B Philippine Peso	584M Philippine Peso

## Distribution of Gold by Class (%)



## Nice to Know Facts

### Did you know?

Nickel is 100 times more concentrated below Earth's crust than in it. Nickel is believed to be the second most abundant element in the earth's core, with iron most abundant by a large margin.

Source:  
<http://www.chem4kids.com/molecules/nickel.html>



### Microchips

More gold is recoverable from a ton of personal computers than from 17 tons of gold ore.

Source:  
<http://www.factretriever.com/gold.html>

### Blood

Octopuses have copper-based blood instead of iron-based blood, which is why their blood is blue rather than red.

Source:  
<http://www.factretriever.com/octopus.html>



### Mining Rate

At the rate that copper is currently mined and consumed, there is about five million years' worth on Earth.



# Mineral Accounts of the Philippines



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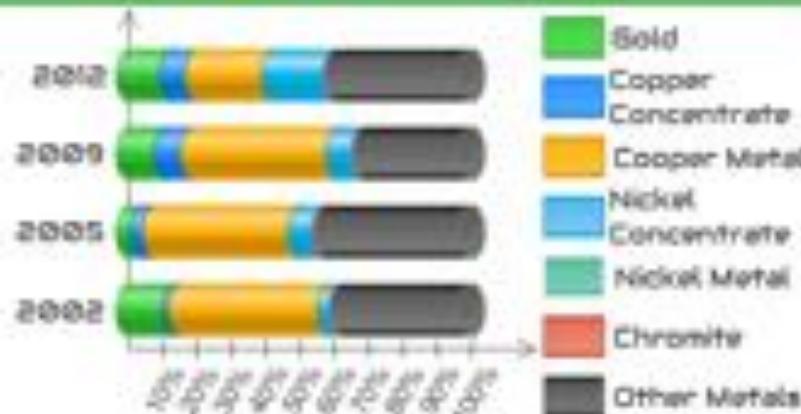
Published by the World Bank, Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services is a global partnership that aims to promote sustainable development by ensuring that the natural resources used by countries and poor for economic growth receive the value of natural resources

## Contribution to GDP: 1.14%

In 2012 ICVVA at Constant 2000 prices



## Contribution to Export Revenue



## The Natural Capital as a Scope of SEEA



## Limitations of GDP

GDP only measures current income and production. It tells us nothing about income for the long-term.

### What is Wealth Accounting?

Wealth Accounting measures three forms of assets and capital goods that a country generates:

1. Manufactured capital such as buildings and public infrastructure.
2. Human, social and institutional capital, such as a country's level of education, rule of law and governance; and
3. Natural capital such as land, forests, fish, minerals and energy.

2000-2015

The average share of Chromite to the total Metals Mining Sector (or Mining and Smelting Sector) is at 0.3 percent (source: Preliminary Account Dataset, PDA).

2015

The Chromite contribution to Metallic Minerals Export Revenue is at 0.7 percent, which is equivalent to 435.208 USD (source: Foreign Trade Statistics, PDA).

As of 2012

The Chromite Reserves is at 17.3% Million Metric Tons which is equivalent to 584.5 Million Pounds using 15 percent discount rate. It was New-up due to the discoveries recorded at 7.8 Million Metric Tons.

2002-2012

The average extraction per year (from 2002 to 2012) was at 201 Thousand Metric Tons.

