Philippines

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1. General Information

Population *1	82,841,518 (July 2001 est.)	
Population density *1 [/km ²]	276	
Languages *1	two official languages - Filipino (based on Tagalog) and	
	English, eight major dialects - Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocan,	
	Hiligaynon or Ilonggo, Bicol, Waray, Pampango, and	
	Pangasinense	
Ethnic Groups*1	Christian Malay 91.5%, Muslim Malay 4%, Chinese 1.5%,	
	other 3%	
Climate*1	Tropical marine; northeast monsoon (November to April);	
	southwest monsoon (May to October)	
Land Area *1 [km ²]	300,000	

Comments for General information *1

The Philippines were ceded by Spain to the US in 1898 following the Spanish-American War. They attained their independence in 1946 after being occupied by the Japanese in World War II. The 21-year rule of Ferdinand MARCOS ended in 1986 when a widespread popular rebellion forced him into exile. In 1992, the US closed down its last military bases on the islands. The Philippines has had two electoral presidential transitions since Marcos' removal by "people power." In January 2001, the Supreme Court declared Joseph ESTRADA unable to rule in view of mass resignations from his government and administered the oath of office to Vice President Gloria MACAPAGAL-ARROYO as his constitutional successor. The government continues to struggle with ongoing Muslim insurgencies in the south.

2. Economy

GDP *1 [US\$]	310 billion (2000 est.)

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GDP-per capita *1 [US\$]	3,800 (2000 est.)		
Imports *1 [US\$]	35 billion (f.o.b., 2000 est.)		
	raw materials and intermediate goods, capital goods,		
	consumer goods, fuels		
Exports *1 [US\$]	38 billion (f.o.b., 2000 est.) Electronic equipment, machinery and transport equipment, garments, coconut products		
Composition of Industry ^{*1}	Agriculture & Fishery [%]	20 (1997)	
(Ratio to GDP)	Industry [%] 32 (1997) Service [%] 48 (1997)		

Comments for Economy *1

In 1998 the Philippine economy - a mixture of agriculture, light industry, and supporting services - deteriorated as a result of spillover from the Asian financial crisis and poor weather conditions. Growth fell to about -0.5% in 1998 from 5% in 1997, but recovered to about 3% in 1999 and 3.6% in 2000. The government has promised to continue its economic reforms to help the Philippines match the pace of development in the newly industrialized countries of East Asia. The strategy includes improving infrastructure, overhauling the tax system to bolster government revenues, moving toward further deregulation and privatization of the economy, and increasing trade integration with the region.

3. Energy

*>	Electricity production [kWh]		40.745 billion
Electricity* 1	Electricity consumption [kWh]		37.893 billion
ctr	Electricity- production by source		Fossil fuel: 61.03%; hydro: 18.68%;
Ele 1			nuclear: 0%; other: 20.29% (1999)
	Production	Oil	1.1 million (ton)
		Coal	9.5 million (ton)
es*2		Gas	0 (ton)
ပ	Consumption	Oil	17 million (ton)
erg sou		Coal	8 million (ton)
Energy Resour		Gas	0 (ton)

Comments for Energy

4. Water

Precipitation*3	2347.8mm
Frecipitation	2347.811111
Internal renewable Water Resources*3	479m ³

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Population with Access to In Supply*3	nproved Water	87%	
Total Water Withdraw*3	NA	Industry [%]	4
		Domestic [%]	8
		Agriculture [%]	88

Comments for Water

5. Environment and Population

CO ₂ Emission	Total metric tons	60,157 (thousand tons of carbon)
	Metric tons per capita	0.001 (thousand tons of carbon)

Comments for Environment *1

The comments for environment are the following:

- > Uncontrolled deforestation in watershed areas
- > Soil erosion
- Air and water pollution in Manila
- > Increasing pollution of coastal mangrove swamps which are important fish breeding grounds

References

- *1 http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook
- *2 http://www.eia.doe.gov
- *3 http://www.geodata.grid.unep.ch
- *4 http://www.unescap.org/stat/statdata/

Information