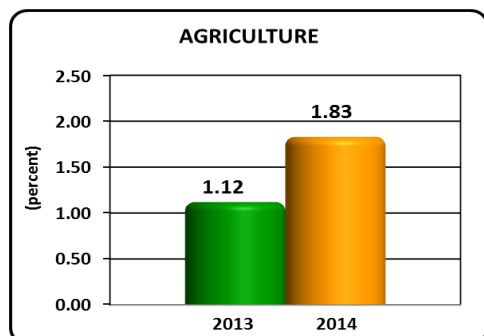
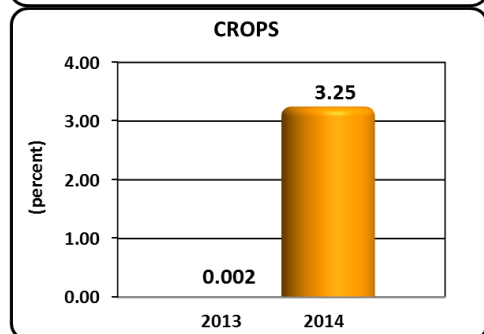


**PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE
JANUARY – DECEMBER 2014**

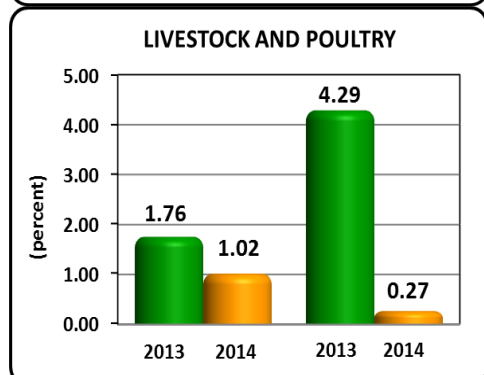
HIGHLIGHTS



Agriculture expanded by 1.83 percent in 2014. The sector's growth was contributed by the production increments in the crops, livestock and poultry subsectors. Gross earnings amounted to P1. 6 trillion at current prices or 9.71 percent higher than last year's earnings.

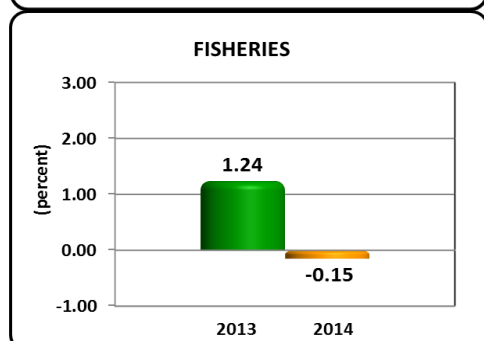


The crops subsector which shared 51.71 percent in total agricultural production grew by 3.25 percent during the year. Production of palay went up by 2.87 percent and that of corn, by 5.33 percent. Notable gains were also recorded for sugarcane, mango, tobacco, cassava and onion. At current prices, the subsector's gross value of output amounted to P933.7 million. This was 14.52 percent more than the 2013 level.

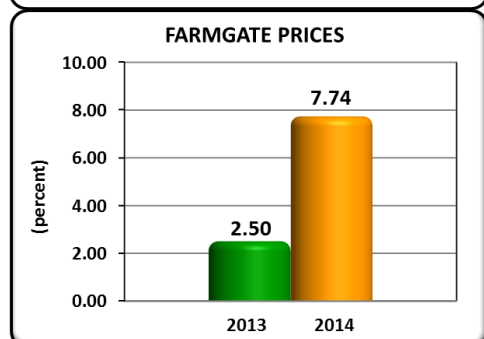


Livestock production increased by 1.02 percent. It contributed 16.10 percent to total agricultural output. All components of the subsector registered output gains in 2014. The subsector's gross value of production amounted to P247.1 billion, at current prices. This indicated a 5.60 percent improvement from last year's earnings.

The poultry subsector inched up by 0.27 percent. It shared 14.54 percent in the total agricultural production. The sources of growth were chicken, duck and duck egg. At current prices, the subsector grossed P189.7 billion which was 7.84 percent higher than previous year's level.



Fisheries production declined by 0.15 percent in 2014. The subsector accounted for 17.65 percent of total agricultural output. Gainers in the subsector were skipjack and yellowfin tuna with 13.84 percent and 8.18 percent output increases, respectively. At current prices, the subsector's gross earnings amounted to P242.0 billion or 1.03 percent lower than last year's record.



On the average, farmgate prices went up by 7.74 percent from last year's quotations. Significant price increases were recorded in the crops subsector at 10.92 percent. The poultry subsector followed with an average price gain of 7.55 percent. In the livestock subsector, prices were quoted 4.54 percent more this year. Meanwhile, the fisheries subsector posted an average price contraction of 0.88 percent.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

In 2014, the **agriculture sector** grossed P1.6 trillion at current prices or 9.71 percent more than last year's gross receipts. This was contributed by the positive performances of most commodities from the crops, livestock and poultry subsectors.

The gross value of output in the **crops subsector** was estimated at P933.7 billion at current prices. This was 14.52 percent higher than the previous year's level. Higher output and prices pushed up gross earnings from palay by 21.06 percent. Corn recovered from last year's slump and this year recorded a 12.23 percent expansion in gross receipts as a result of improvement in both production and prices. Higher prices led to the turnaround in the gross earnings of coconut and coffee which expanded by 28.12 percent and 19.25 percent, respectively. Sugarcane, likewise, recovered this year and posted 2.90 percent higher gross earnings due to increased production. Similar trend was noted for pineapple which gross value of output went up by 5.81 percent due to higher production and price. Increased production coupled with higher prices pushed up gross earnings from banana by 11.60 percent. Due to higher production, mango and onion bounced back in 2014 and recorded gains in their gross receipts by 0.64 percent and 43.34 percent, respectively. For the same reason, gross revenues from tobacco increased by 13.32 percent during the period.

Among the crops that recovered from negative growth last year, garlic posted the biggest gain in gross receipts at 203.43 percent which was attributed to higher output and price. A similar reason was cited for the increase in the gross output of eggplant which increased by 18.36 percent, and for abaca by 14.66 percent. Because of higher prices in 2014, the respective gross output values of calamansi and mongo went up by 20.29 percent and 9.24 percent. Increases in outputs and prices caused the expansion in gross receipts from peanut by 4.37 percent and cabbage by 4.51 percent. Price hike contributed to the 9.92 percent increase in gross earnings from camote during the reference period.

In the case of cassava and tomato, reduction in prices resulted in the decline in gross earnings by 18.97 percent and 19.25 percent, respectively. Rubber recorded another drop in gross receipts this year at 35.10 percent due to price cut.

The aggregate gross value of "other crops" production expanded by 9.64 percent.

The **livestock subsector** grossed P247.1 billion at current prices, up by 5.60 percent from the 2013 record. All components in the subsector recorded gains in gross receipts during the reference period. Uptrend in production and prices pushed up gross output values of carabao by 4.03 percent, cattle by 3.69 percent, hog by 5.82 percent, goat by 7.91 percent and dairy by 5.93 percent.

Gross value of **poultry production** amounted to P189.7 billion at current prices. The subsector's 7.84 percent increment in gross receipts was attributed to price improvement during the reference period. Gross earnings from chicken went up by 9.12 percent as a result of increased production and prices. For the same reason, duck put up 6.49 percent gain in gross earnings this year. Better prices brought up the gross value of chicken egg production by 3.96 percent. Duck egg grossed 3.91 percent more this year due to increments in both production and prices.

Gross output in the **fisheries subsector** amounted to P242.0 billion at current prices. This represented a 1.05 percent reduction during the period. Price appreciation in 2014 led to the gains in gross output values of milkfish by 1.53 percent, tilapia by 1.92 percent and seaweed by 6.20 percent.

Lower prices pulled down gross receipts from yellowfin tuna by 0.85 percent and skipjack by 5.96 percent. Because of lower output and prices, gross earnings from roundscad went down by 13.84 percent. Output reduction triggered the 2.10 percent decline in gross earnings from tiger prawn in 2014.

The collective gross value of "other species" production contracted by 0.26 percent during the reference period.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

Agriculture posted a 1.83 percent output increment in 2014.

The **crops subsector** recorded a 3.25 percent expansion in production from last year's record. It contributed 51.71 percent to the total agricultural output.

Palay production at 19.0 million metric tons was 2.87 percent more than last year's level. The notable yield increases recorded in Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, MIMAROPA, Bicol Region and Davao Region in the fourth quarter led to higher production during the year. In Central Luzon, there was movement of harvests from the third quarter to the fourth quarter in Bulacan and Nueva Ecija because of the delayed release of irrigation water. In MIMAROPA, the movement of harvests to the fourth quarter was the result of favorable weather conditions and adoption of new farming technology introduced by Local Farmer Technicians (LFTs) and the Farmers Farm School (FFS). Palay farmers in Cagayan Valley enjoyed sufficiency of water supply and favorable weather conditions which were complemented by increased utilization of high yielding varieties resulting in higher yield during the period. In Bicol Region, the increase in yield was the result of sufficiency of water and usage of improved seed varieties coupled with increased application of fertilizer in most provinces of the region. Lower

incidence of pests and diseases as well as the usage of good quality of seeds were cited in Davao Region.

Corn production at 7.8 million metric tons was higher by 5.33 percent this year. In Cagayan Valley, the movement of harvests to the fourth quarter was due to sustained use of hybrid and Open Pollinated Variety (OPV) seeds and recovery of farms from the adverse effects of typhoons “Labuyo”, “Odette” and “Vinta” last year. In Western Visayas, the crops subsector benefitted from sufficient rainfall, increased usage of hybrid seeds and recovery from the damages caused by Typhoon “Yolanda” last year. In Northern Mindanao, corn farmers were encouraged to plant due to the availability of low-cost high yielding “sigue-sigue” seed variety for both yellow and white corn in Bukidnon and Misamis Occidental. In addition, timely arrival of rainfall was noted and there was seed support of modern OPV from the LGUs. In ARMM, reports of improved peace and order situation in Maguindanao encouraged corn farmers to plant.

Production of coconut continued its downtrend with a 3.95 percent reduction this year. Coconut farms in Eastern Visayas and Western Visayas were still reeling from the ill effects of Typhoon “Yolanda” last year. CALABARZON reported lower production this year because of Coconut Scale Insect (CSI) infestation. In Bicol Region, coconut farms were severely damaged by Typhoon “Glenda” in the third quarter of the year. In addition, fewer nuts were developed in Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga del Norte due to extreme heat during the crop’s fruit development.

Sugarcane production went up by 4.18 percent this year. Efficient usage of fertilizer was cited in Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental. There were reports of expansion in harvested areas in the provinces of Kalinga, Isabela, Capiz, Cebu, Leyte and Bukidnon during the year. Banana recovered from last year’s setback with a 2.73 percent expansion in output. This was traced to the recovery from the damages caused by the series of typhoons in Cagayan Valley last year. In Northern Mindanao, the higher banana production this year was the result of increases in area and bearing hills harvested. This was in response to higher demand from local and export markets. Banana farms in Davao Region have recovered as manifested by increased number of bearing hills and area harvested from all provinces of the region. The additional banana areas in SOCCSKSARGEN was due to the improved practices and favorable weather conditions during the crop’s fruiting. Better market demand was also noted during the year. Pineapple sustained its positive performance and recorded another 2.08 percent output gain. There were reports of bigger fruits harvested in addition to area expansion in Cagayan province. The increase in area harvested in Northern Mindanao was the result of expansion in corporate farms during the year. Additional harvested areas in commercial plantations were noted in North Cotabato and South Cotabato.

Another gainer was mango as production grew by 8.43 percent in 2014. In the Ilocos Region, there was significant increase in fruiting capacity as more voluntary flowering has induced bigger fruits harvested due to good soil moisture. Favorable weather conditions during the crop's flowering stage was cited in Cagayan Valley and Central Visayas. Good fruiting by most trees because of favorable weather conditions was reported in Zamboanga Peninsula and SOCCSKSARGEN. Tobacco production grew by 14.27 percent this year. The notable increase in harvest areas specifically for Burley tobacco was attributed to the financial and marketing assistance extended to farmers by the Isabela Leaf Tobacco Co. Incorporated in Isabela and by Philip Morris-Fortune Tobacco Corporation in Mindoro Occidental. There were also increases in harvest areas in Ilocos Norte due to crop shifting from mango and corn. In addition, the previously in-fallow areas were planted to tobacco this year.

Peanut made a turnaround from its negative performance last year with a production increase of 0.31 percent this year. This was the result of early control of leaf spot and thrips in Ilocos Norte and better yield in Cebu owing to favorable weather conditions. Also, the occasional rainfall in Capiz and Negros Occidental encouraged better pod formation for peanut during the period. Cassava production grew by 7.43 percent in 2014. This was attributed to the availability of markets in Cagayan Valley. The usage of high yielding varieties was reported in Bicol Region. The provision of better planting materials by San Miguel Corporation (SMC) was reported in Zamboanga Peninsula. In SOCCSKSARGEN, expansion in area harvested was the result of sufficiency of rains and good buying price during the period. Tomato continued to post positive performance as another 3.33 percent increase in production was noted this year. There were reports of increase in area harvested due to sustained higher demand and good price of tomato as prevailing weather conditions enhanced growth of tomato in Ilocos Region. Increased levels of fertilizer usage and planting density were recorded in Central Luzon. In CALABARZON, there was lesser occurrence of fruit borer as dry weather conditions resulted in enhanced flowering and fruit development of the crop.

Onion registered a 51.71 percent growth in production in 2014. This significant performance was contributed by the notable gain in onion production in Central Luzon where planting density increased due to usage of new high-yielding variety. In Mindoro Occidental, financial support by DA-RFO encouraged onion farmers to plant during the period. Garlic production increased by 0.89 percent. There were reports of availability of good planting materials and favorable weather conditions which resulted in better germination and bigger bulb formation in Ilocos Region. Additional garlic areas were also cited in Batanes and Central Luzon because of high demand and DA-LGU vegetable support program, respectively. Cabbage production inched up by 0.41 percent. The early control of cabbage worm and diamond black moth caterpillar, in addition to bigger heads produced and increases in area harvested from in-fallow areas were cited in

Ilocos Region. In Central Visayas, bigger heads were harvested because of sufficient soil moisture. Meanwhile, the increase in area harvested in Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon was attributed to the higher prices and increased demand from other regions and in Metro Manila. Eggplant production grew by 2.57 percent in 2014. The sustained high demand and good price for eggplant encouraged increased plantings in Ilocos Region. Crop shifting from bitter melon or “ampalaya” and lesser occurrence of fruit borer was observed in CALABARZON. Bigger fruits and better farm management were reported in Negros Occidental. Production of abaca inched up by 0.05 percent. This was traced to the increased harvesting and stripping due to good price and higher demand for abaca fiber in Catanduanes, Negros Oriental, Northern Samar, Agusan Provinces, Misamis Oriental, Mindoro Oriental and Palawan. It was also reported that abaca farms in Davao Region exhibited recovery from Typhoon “Pablo”. Rubber production improved by 1.85 percent. Continued increases in the number of tapped trees were noted in ARMM, SOCCSKSARGEN, Caraga, Zamboanga Peninsula and Northern Mindanao.

Coffee production declined by 4.06 percent. This was attributed to the cutting and pruning of old and less productive trees and the effects of heavy rains and strong winds during fruit development in Sultan Kudarat. There was crop shifting to banana in Davao City and to pineapple in Cavite. Lower production in Batangas was explained by the long dry season during the flowering stage as some coffee trees were also affected by scale insects. Camote production decreased by 1.59 percent. This was caused by damages to camote plants by Typhoon “Glenda” in Bicol Region and significant decrease in area harvested in Eastern Visayas. Mango production declined by 0.89 percent. This was the result of occurrence of warm weather and dry spell in the second quarter of 2014 in Isabela province, Bicol Region, Eastern Visayas and Northern Mindanao. Calamansi production continued its downward trend with another 2.04 percent decrease in 2014. The cutting of old and unproductive trees was reported in Cagayan Valley and MIMAROPA while calamansi trees in CALABARZON were damaged by Typhoon “Glenda”.

Collectively, production of “other” crops went up by 4.06 percent in 2014. Vegetable crops posted improved production because of favorable weather conditions and high market demand for Chinese pechay and carrots. Sustained use of good high-yielding variety seeds and early control of aphid infestation were cited for higher production of squash fruit. Meanwhile, the better yield for white potato was due to bigger tubers harvested in Benguet and sufficient rainfall favorable for the crop’s growth development was noted in Davao del Sur. The production increase in non-food and commercial crops came from rice hays, coconut sap and cacao in the last quarter of the year.

Production in the **livestock subsector** was up by 1.02 percent in 2014. It shared 16.10 percent in total agricultural output. Carabao production increased by 1.10 percent. There was sustained demand for carabeef during the year. In addition, higher price offered by traders motivated carabao raisers to dispose of their animals for slaughter in Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Western Visayas and Davao Region. Cattle production went up by 1.11 percent. Better prices offered by traders encouraged higher disposal of cattle for slaughter in Bicol Region, Western Visayas, Cagayan Valley and Davao Region. Hog production expanded by 1.00 percent. The good price which started at the onset of the year resulted in relatively higher disposals, particularly, in Central Luzon, Bicol Region, Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao. Goat production inched up by 0.91 percent. Because of continued high demand for chevon meat, goat raisers in Central Luzon and CALABARZON were encouraged to dispose of their animals for slaughter. There was high demand from eateries in Northern Mindanao, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN. Dairy production increased by 2.46 percent. There were more dairy cattle on the milkline during the year.

The **poultry subsector** which accounted for 14.54 percent of total agricultural output grew by 0.27 percent. Chicken as the main source of growth in the subsector increased by 1.07 percent. There was a continued upward growth in broiler production in Central Luzon. Duck meat production increased by 0.49 percent. There were increases in the number of duck inventory which resulted in higher stocks for dressing in Central Luzon, Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Eastern Visayas and Caraga. Duck egg production went up by 1.07 percent. More acquisitions of laying flocks and higher egg-laying efficiency ratio (ELER) were reported in the last quarter of the year. A 2.82 percent decrease in chicken egg production was noted during the year. There were damages to layer farms in the Visayas regions caused by typhoons in the third quarter.

The **fisheries subsector** contracted by 0.15 percent during the year. It contributed 17.65 percent to the total agricultural production. Skipjack production increased by 13.84 percent. There were more unloadings from foreign fishing vessels in South Cotabato. Skipjack was abundantly caught in the fishing grounds in Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental and South Cotabato. Also, the opening of Pocket 1 High Seas and the use of Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) in the fourth quarter largely contributed to its positive performance in 2014. Yellowfin tuna production went up by 8.18 percent. This was mainly attributed to the opening of Pocket 1 High Seas which resulted in abundant catch. Increases in the number of fishing vessels in operation was reported in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Milkfish production declined by 0.94 percent. Insufficiency of capital of some operators in Samar and lesser availability of material inputs in Iloilo were reported during the second quarter of 2014. In addition, fishponds in the third quarter overflowed due to typhoons. Production of tilapia was 1.38 percent lower in 2014. There were reports of damaged fish pens and cages caused by

Typhoon “Glenda” in CALABARZON which prompted some operators to stop operations during the year. Tiger prawn production went down by 3.25 percent. The high mortality rates in Central Luzon and Zamboanga Peninsula were brought about by the increased water temperature during the second quarter and the damages caused by weather disturbances in the third quarter. Roundscad production decreased by 3.59 percent. The effects of southwest monsoon, rough seas and strong winds due to typhoons “Luis” and “Mario” pulled down production during the year.

Seaweeds came down with another 0.56 percent production setback in 2014. There were reports of unavailability of planting materials and infestation of “ice-ice” disease in Zamboanga Peninsula. The seaweed farms in Eastern Visayas which were heavily damaged by Typhoon “Yolanda” were still in recovery stage. In Palawan, flood waters resulted in higher salinity level which forced operators to shift to other livelihood activities.

Production of “other” species went down by 0.98 percent. Smaller sizes and lesser appearances were recorded for frigate tuna while lower unloadings of big-eyed scad and indian mackerel were due to banning of Danish seine gears in the Visayas sea.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

Farmgate prices of **agricultural** commodities expanded by an average of 7.74 percent in 2014.

In the **crops subsector**, prices recorded an average increase of 10.92 percent. Palay had a 17.69 percent gain in price because of higher buying prices quoted by traders. Price of corn went up by 6.55 percent resulting from the sustained higher demand for yellow corn from feed millers.

Continued decline in production and sustained demand for coconut-based consumer products pushed up the price of coconut by 33.40 percent. The increases in the prices of coffee at 24.30 percent and abaca at 14.61 percent were influenced by the higher prices in the world market.

Price gains were noted for banana at 8.63 percent and pineapple at 3.66 percent due to sustained demand from local and foreign markets. Calamansi was priced 22.80 percent higher than last year’s level and this was traced to lower production. Sustained demand, bigger bulb and better quality of cloves produced during the year resulted in a notable price gain of 200.75 percent for garlic. Prices of peanut and mungo went up by 4.05 percent and 10.23 percent, respectively. There was bigger demand for these commodities from processors. With lower production this year, camote was priced 11.70 percent higher than in

2013. A bigger price increment was recorded for eggplant at 15.39 percent which was attributed to sustained demand and good quality of fruit produced. The 4.08 percent increase in the price of cabbage was due to higher demand for the commodity.

Sugarcane price went down by 1.23 percent because of high supply. The same reason was noted for the drop in tobacco price by 0.83 percent. Price of rubber was continuously decreasing and this year another 36.28 percent price cut was recorded. This could be explained by the lower buying price set by traders because of the declining world market price and the inferior quality of rubber produced. Higher production resulted in the 7.19 percent price contraction for mango. There was a 24.58 percent reduction in the price of cassava due to increase in production and low buying price set by traders. Higher production but inferior quality of produce pulled down the price of tomato by 21.85 percent. Price of onion continued its downtrend with a 5.52 percent drop this year due to increased production.

The **livestock subsector** registered an average price increase of 4.54 percent. Prices went up for hog by 4.77 percent and for cattle by 2.56 percent as demand from hotels and restaurants was sustained during the year. Higher demand for carabeef resulted in the 2.90 percent gain in the price of carabao. High demand from traders and “kambingan” eateries pushed the price of goat up by 6.93 percent. Dairy price increased by 3.39 percent.

Prices in the **poultry subsector** continued to increase and this year an average of 7.55 percent price hike was recorded. Chicken recovered from last year’s price setback and registered a 7.96 percent gain this period. This was attributed to the sustained demand from hotels and restaurants and newly established chicken outlets. Price of duck meat went up by 5.96 percent because of sustained demand from eateries. The decline in production resulted in the 6.98 percent price gain for chicken eggs. Sustained demand from processors coupled with bigger sizes of duck eggs resulted in the 2.81 percent increase in their prices.

Overall prices in the **fisheries subsector** decreased by an average of 0.88 percent despite increases in the prices, milkfish, tilapia and tiger prawn, and seaweed. Bigger sizes and good quality of harvests pushed up the price of milkfish by 2.50 percent. Prices were up for tilapia by 3.35 percent and tiger prawn by 1.18 percent. These were brought about by high demand and bigger sizes of harvests. Lower production led to the 6.93 percent increase in the price of seaweed. The decreases in prices of roundscad at 10.63 percent and skipjack at 17.40 percent were due to smaller sizes of fish caught. With increased production, yellowfin tuna was priced 8.35 percent lower this year.

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CONSTANT PRICES, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - DECEMBER, 2012 - 2014

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2012	2013	2014	12-13	13-14
CROPS	396,767.50	396,775.79	409,661.15	0.002	3.25
PALAY	150,571.63	153,969.16	158,381.38	2.26	2.87
CORN	49,182.94	48,985.34	51,596.85	-0.40	5.33
COCONUT	32,520.77	31,476.40	30,232.21	-3.21	-3.95
SUGARCANE	20,588.81	19,176.18	19,977.52	-6.86	4.18
BANANA	39,121.50	36,660.78	37,660.02	-6.29	2.73
PINEAPPLE	16,256.75	16,668.83	17,014.82	2.53	2.08
COFFEE	3,240.97	2,865.64	2,749.40	-11.58	-4.06
MANGO	13,946.64	14,817.30	16,066.74	6.24	8.43
TOBACCO	2,026.09	2,265.03	2,588.24	11.79	14.27
ABACA	1,279.08	1,212.62	1,213.18	-5.20	0.05
PEANUT	516.07	515.36	516.95	-0.14	0.31
MONGO	734.80	736.16	729.58	0.19	-0.89
CASSAVA	7,958.95	8,454.38	9,082.50	6.22	7.43
CAMOTE	2,408.75	2,461.65	2,422.45	2.20	-1.59
TOMATO	1,518.86	1,549.22	1,600.77	2.00	3.33
GARLIC	638.35	652.13	657.94	2.16	0.89
ONION	1,791.07	1,925.00	2,920.48	7.48	51.71
CABBAGE	1,143.65	1,153.51	1,158.22	0.86	0.41
EGGPLANT	2,551.16	2,647.84	2,715.98	3.79	2.57
CALAMANSI	1,726.68	1,586.75	1,554.36	-8.10	-2.04
RUBBER	3,783.13	3,798.68	3,869.13	0.41	1.85
OTHERS	43,260.86	43,197.84	44,952.43	-0.15	4.06
LIVESTOCK	124,039.45	126,216.39	127,498.54	1.76	1.02
CARABAO	5,346.67	5,299.84	5,357.90	-0.88	1.10
CATTLE	12,069.13	12,282.02	12,417.93	1.76	1.11
HOG	102,805.87	104,813.94	105,863.03	1.95	1.00
GOAT	3,564.34	3,553.04	3,585.54	-0.32	0.91
DAIRY	253.45	267.56	274.14	5.57	2.46
POULTRY	110,136.49	114,858.99	115,168.72	4.29	0.27
CHICKEN	83,499.03	87,768.72	88,709.85	5.11	1.07
DUCK	1,826.55	1,858.92	1,868.10	1.77	0.49
CHICKEN EGGS	23,074.64	23,437.41	22,777.62	1.57	-2.82
DUCK EGGS	1,736.28	1,793.94	1,813.16	3.32	1.07
FISHERIES	138,329.67	140,042.83	139,832.87	1.24	-0.15
MILKFISH	22,015.66	22,829.75	22,614.83	3.70	-0.94
TILAPIA	13,039.45	13,453.54	13,268.51	3.18	-1.38
TIGER PRAWN	14,095.93	14,460.50	13,990.93	2.59	-3.25
ROUNDSCAD	10,135.37	11,755.86	11,333.92	15.99	-3.59
SKIPJACK	8,070.13	8,295.68	9,444.14	2.79	13.84
YELLOWFIN TUNA	6,187.84	6,429.41	6,955.03	3.90	8.18
SEAWEED	5,831.03	5,189.41	5,160.10	-11.00	-0.56
OTHERS	58,954.26	57,628.69	57,065.41	-2.25	-0.98
TOTAL	769,273.12	777,894.01	792,161.29	1.12	1.83

TABLE 2. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CURRENT PRICES, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - DECEMBER, 2012 - 2014

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2012	2013	2014	12-13	13-14
CROPS	797,967.97	815,336.85	933,705.99	2.18	14.52
PALAY	292,126.99	314,760.90	381,063.70	7.75	21.06
CORN	94,069.79	90,150.73	101,173.34	-4.17	12.23
COCONUT	88,837.22	82,299.26	105,444.05	-7.36	28.12
SUGARCANE	42,497.42	40,073.31	41,235.66	-5.70	2.90
BANANA	108,137.74	117,158.86	130,744.22	8.34	11.60
PINEAPPLE	17,743.35	17,480.15	18,495.46	-1.48	5.81
COFFEE	6,108.40	5,612.54	6,693.17	-8.12	19.25
MANGO	19,525.30	19,201.26	19,324.35	-1.66	0.64
TOBACCO	3,427.62	3,827.54	4,337.48	11.67	13.32
ABACA	2,710.26	2,445.37	2,803.89	-9.77	14.66
PEANUT	994.26	1,028.10	1,073.02	3.40	4.37
MONGO	1,481.25	1,455.13	1,589.64	-1.76	9.24
CASSAVA	15,628.89	18,065.93	14,638.55	15.59	-18.97
CAMOTE	6,151.11	6,455.22	7,095.82	4.94	9.92
TOMATO	2,823.93	2,984.22	2,409.73	5.68	-19.25
GARLIC	801.50	311.59	945.46	-61.12	203.43
ONION	3,886.89	3,428.49	4,914.32	-11.79	43.34
CABBAGE	1,651.66	1,841.80	1,924.82	11.51	4.51
EGGPLANT	3,602.13	3,428.55	4,058.18	-4.82	18.36
CALAMANSI	2,931.96	2,440.02	2,935.11	-16.78	20.29
RUBBER	21,622.34	17,605.58	11,426.17	-18.58	-35.10
OTHERS	61,207.98	63,282.32	69,379.84	3.39	9.64
LIVESTOCK	214,319.70	234,002.99	247,117.58	9.18	5.60
CARABAO	10,013.94	10,335.11	10,751.57	3.21	4.03
CATTLE	21,547.66	22,535.13	23,367.23	4.58	3.69
HOG	174,507.48	192,484.18	203,678.11	10.30	5.82
GOAT	7,689.33	8,054.86	8,691.76	4.75	7.91
DAIRY	561.29	593.71	628.91	5.78	5.93
POULTRY	168,010.13	175,907.42	189,701.26	4.70	7.84
CHICKEN	124,671.57	131,093.24	143,045.42	5.15	9.12
DUCK	2,587.83	2,662.64	2,835.38	2.89	6.49
CHICKEN EGGS	37,555.23	38,628.96	40,160.10	2.86	3.96
DUCK EGGS	3,195.50	3,522.57	3,660.35	10.24	3.91
FISHERIES	237,711.45	244,551.70	242,037.33	2.88	-1.03
MILKFISH	35,168.29	35,698.77	36,243.87	1.51	1.53
TILAPIA	21,135.42	22,019.93	22,443.74	4.18	1.92
TIGER PRAWN	19,010.73	19,763.08	19,347.25	3.96	-2.10
ROUNDSCAD	14,186.77	16,475.25	14,195.65	16.13	-13.84
SKIPJACK	14,596.56	16,658.73	15,666.34	14.13	-5.96
YELLOWFIN TUNA	14,117.79	14,688.02	14,562.46	4.04	-0.85
SEAWEED	9,774.29	9,903.24	10,517.71	1.32	6.20
OTHERS	109,721.60	109,344.68	109,060.31	-0.34	-0.26
TOTAL	1,418,009.25	1,469,798.96	1,612,562.16	3.65	9.71

TABLE 3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - DECEMBER, 2012 - 2014

SUBSECTOR	AT CONSTANT PRICES			AT CURRENT PRICES		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
CROPS	51.58	51.01	51.71	56.27	55.47	57.90
PALAY	19.57	19.79	19.99	20.60	21.42	23.63
CORN	6.39	6.30	6.51	6.63	6.13	6.27
COCONUT	4.23	4.05	3.82	6.26	5.60	6.54
SUGARCANE	2.68	2.47	2.52	3.00	2.73	2.56
BANANA	5.09	4.71	4.75	7.63	7.97	8.11
PINEAPPLE	2.11	2.14	2.15	1.25	1.19	1.15
COFFEE	0.42	0.37	0.35	0.43	0.38	0.42
MANGO	1.81	1.90	2.03	1.38	1.31	1.20
TOBACCO	0.26	0.29	0.33	0.24	0.26	0.27
ABACA	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.17
PEANUT	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
MONGO	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10
CASSAVA	1.03	1.09	1.15	1.10	1.23	0.91
CAMOTE	0.31	0.32	0.31	0.43	0.44	0.44
TOMATO	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.15
GARLIC	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.06
ONION	0.23	0.25	0.37	0.27	0.23	0.30
CABBAGE	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.12
EGGPLANT	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.25	0.23	0.25
CALAMANSI	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.17	0.18
RUBBER	0.49	0.49	0.49	1.52	1.20	0.71
OTHERS	5.62	5.55	5.67	4.32	4.31	4.30
LIVESTOCK	16.12	16.23	16.10	15.11	15.92	15.32
CARABAO	0.70	0.68	0.68	0.71	0.70	0.67
CATTLE	1.57	1.58	1.57	1.52	1.53	1.45
HOG	13.36	13.47	13.36	12.31	13.10	12.63
GOAT	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.54	0.55	0.54
DAIRY	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
POULTRY	14.32	14.77	14.54	11.85	11.97	11.76
CHICKEN	10.85	11.28	11.20	8.79	8.92	8.87
DUCK	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.18	0.18
CHICKEN EGGS	3.00	3.01	2.88	2.65	2.63	2.49
DUCK EGGS	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.23
FISHERIES	17.98	18.00	17.65	16.76	16.64	15.01
MILKFISH	2.86	2.93	2.85	2.48	2.43	2.25
TILAPIA	1.70	1.73	1.67	1.49	1.50	1.39
TIGER PRAWN	1.83	1.86	1.77	1.34	1.34	1.20
ROUNDSCAD	1.32	1.51	1.43	1.00	1.12	0.88
SKIPJACK	1.05	1.07	1.19	1.03	1.13	0.97
YELLOWFIN TUNA	0.80	0.83	0.88	1.00	1.00	0.90
SEAWEED	0.76	0.67	0.65	0.69	0.67	0.65
OTHERS	7.66	7.41	7.20	7.74	7.44	6.76
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 4. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - DECEMBER, 2012 - 2014

SUBSECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2012	2013	2014	12-13	13-14
CROPS					
PALAY	18,032.53	18,439.42	18,967.83	2.26	2.87
CORN	7,407.07	7,377.31	7,770.61	-0.40	5.33
COCONUT	15,863.79	15,354.34	14,747.42	-3.21	-3.95
SUGARCANE	26,395.91	24,584.85	25,612.21	-6.86	4.18
BANANA	9,226.77	8,646.41	8,882.08	-6.29	2.73
PINEAPPLE	2,397.75	2,458.53	2,509.56	2.53	2.08
COFFEE	88.94	78.64	75.45	-11.58	-4.06
MANGO	768.41	816.38	885.22	6.24	8.43
TOBACCO	48.08	53.75	61.42	11.79	14.27
ABACA	68.51	64.95	64.98	-5.20	0.05
PEANUT	29.14	29.10	29.19	-0.14	0.31
MONGO	32.37	32.43	32.14	0.19	-0.89
CASSAVA	2,223.17	2,361.56	2,537.01	6.22	7.43
CAMOTE	516.90	528.25	519.84	2.20	-1.59
TOMATO	203.60	207.67	214.58	2.00	3.33
GARLIC	8.80	8.99	9.07	2.16	0.89
ONION	124.90	134.24	203.66	7.48	51.71
CABBAGE	126.37	127.46	127.98	0.86	0.41
EGGPLANT	211.89	219.92	225.58	3.79	2.57
CALAMANSI	178.56	164.09	160.74	-8.10	-2.04
RUBBER	442.99	444.81	453.06	0.41	1.85
OTHERS	3,611.09	3,605.83	3,752.29	-0.15	4.06
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	142.73	141.48	143.03	-0.88	1.10
CATTLE	253.98	258.46	261.32	1.76	1.11
HOG	1,973.62	2,012.17	2,032.31	1.95	1.00
GOAT	75.66	75.42	76.11	-0.32	0.91
DAIRY	18.50	19.53	20.01	5.57	2.46
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	1,479.43	1,555.08	1,571.76	5.11	1.07
DUCK	33.85	34.45	34.62	1.77	0.49
CHICKEN EGGS	421.07	427.69	415.65	1.57	-2.82
DUCK EGGS	39.75	41.07	41.51	3.32	1.07
FISHERIES					
MILKFISH	391.32	405.79	401.97	3.70	-0.94
TILAPIA	307.97	317.75	313.38	3.18	-1.38
TIGER PRAWN	48.33	49.58	47.97	2.59	-3.25
ROUNDSCAD	233.48	270.81	261.09	15.99	-3.59
SKIPJACK	206.45	212.22	241.60	2.79	13.84
YELLOWFIN TUNA	125.26	130.15	140.79	3.90	8.18
SEAWEED	1,751.06	1,558.38	1,549.58	-11.00	-0.56
OTHERS	1,801.23	1,760.73	1,743.52	-2.25	-0.98

TABLE 5. WEIGHTED AVERAGE FARMGATE PRICES IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY -DECEMBER 2000, 2012 - 2014

SUBSECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	2000	2012	2013	2014	00-14	12-13	13-14
CROPS						2.17	10.92
PALAY	8.35	16.20	17.07	20.09	140.60	5.37	17.69
CORN	6.64	12.70	12.22	13.02	96.08	-3.78	6.55
COCONUT	2.05	5.60	5.36	7.15	248.78	-4.29	33.40
SUGARCANE	0.78	1.61	1.63	1.61	106.41	1.24	-1.23
BANANA	4.24	11.72	13.55	14.72	247.17	15.61	8.63
PINEAPPLE	6.78	7.40	7.11	7.37	8.70	-3.92	3.66
COFFEE	36.44	68.68	71.37	88.71	143.44	3.92	24.30
MANGO	18.15	25.41	23.52	21.83	20.28	-7.44	-7.19
TOBACCO	42.14	71.29	71.21	70.62	67.58	-0.11	-0.83
ABACA	18.67	39.56	37.65	43.15	131.12	-4.83	14.61
PEANUT	17.71	34.12	35.33	36.76	107.57	3.55	4.05
MONGO	22.70	45.76	44.87	49.46	117.89	-1.94	10.23
CASSAVA	3.58	7.03	7.65	5.77	61.17	8.82	-24.58
CAMOTE	4.66	11.90	12.22	13.65	192.92	2.69	11.70
TOMATO	7.46	13.87	14.37	11.23	50.54	3.60	-21.85
GARLIC	72.54	91.08	34.66	104.24	43.70	-61.95	200.75
ONION	14.34	31.12	25.54	24.13	68.27	-17.93	-5.52
CABBAGE	9.05	13.07	14.45	15.04	66.19	10.56	4.08
EGGPLANT	12.04	17.00	15.59	17.99	49.42	-8.29	15.39
CALAMANSI	9.67	16.42	14.87	18.26	88.83	-9.44	22.80
RUBBER	8.54	48.81	39.58	25.22	195.32	-18.91	-36.28
OTHERS	11.98	16.95	17.55	18.49	54.34	3.54	5.36
LIVESTOCK						7.30	4.54
CARABAO	37.46	70.16	73.05	75.17	100.67	4.12	2.90
CATTLE	47.52	84.84	87.19	89.42	88.17	2.77	2.56
HOG	52.09	88.42	95.66	100.22	92.40	8.19	4.77
GOAT	47.11	101.63	106.80	114.20	142.41	5.09	6.93
DAIRY	13.70	30.34	30.40	31.43	129.42	0.20	3.39
POULTRY						0.40	7.55
CHICKEN	56.44	84.27	84.30	91.01	61.25	0.04	7.96
DUCK	53.96	76.45	77.29	81.90	51.78	1.10	5.96
CHICKEN EGGS	54.80	89.19	90.32	96.62	76.31	1.27	6.98
DUCK EGGS	43.68	80.39	85.77	88.18	101.88	6.69	2.81
FISHERIES						1.62	-0.88
MILKFISH	56.26	89.87	87.97	90.17	60.27	-2.11	2.50
TILAPIA	42.34	68.63	69.30	71.62	69.15	0.98	3.35
TIGER PRAWN	291.66	393.35	398.61	403.32	38.28	1.34	1.18
ROUNDSCAD	43.41	60.76	60.84	54.37	25.25	0.13	-10.63
SKIPJACK	39.09	70.70	78.50	64.84	65.87	11.03	-17.40
YELLOWFIN TUNA	49.40	112.71	112.85	103.43	109.37	0.12	-8.35
SEAWEED	3.33	5.58	6.35	6.79	103.90	13.80	6.93
OTHERS	32.73	60.91	62.10	62.55	91.11	1.95	0.72
TOTAL						2.50	7.74