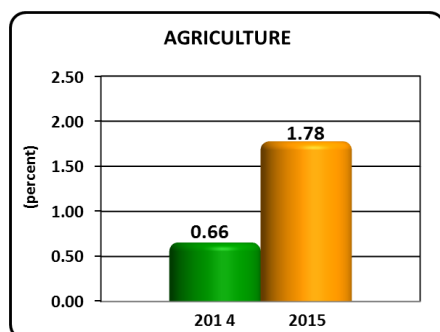
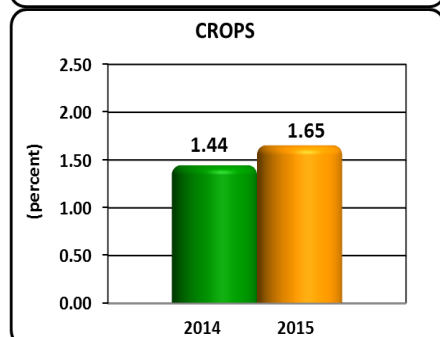


**PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE
JANUARY – MARCH 2015**

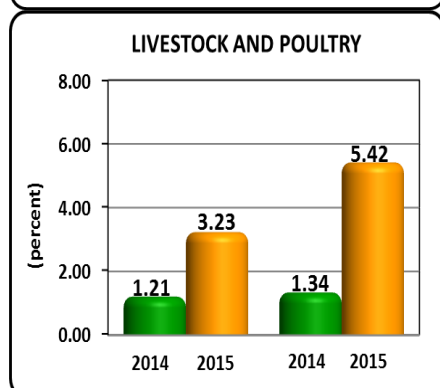
HIGHLIGHTS



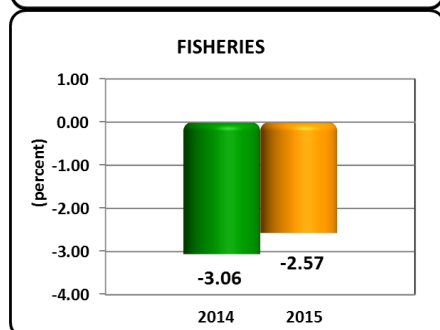
Agriculture grew by 1.78 percent in the first quarter of 2015. Improved performances were noted in the crops, livestock and poultry subsectors, but the fisheries subsector posted a decline during the period. At current prices, agriculture grossed P380.1 billion, lower by 1.65 percent than last year's record.



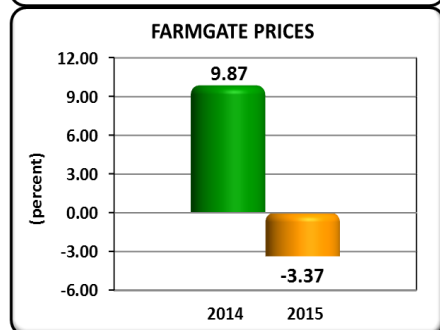
The first quarter of 2015 saw the crops subsector expanding by 1.65 percent. It shared 54.30 percent in total agricultural production. Palay and corn production increased by 1.41 percent and 3.97 percent, respectively. Output gains were registered by banana, cassava, garlic and onion. The total gross value of crop production amounted to P218.5 billion at current prices. This was 3.26 percent lower compared to last year's level.



The livestock subsector which accounted for 15.66 percent of the total agricultural output grew by 3.23 percent during the first quarter of 2015. Except for goat, all components of the subsector registered output increments. At current prices, the subsector grossed P59.2 billion, or 3.10 percent higher than the 2014 gross earnings.



The poultry subsector came up with a 5.42 percent increase in output. It shared 14.98 percent in the total agricultural production. In the first quarter of the year, all components, chicken and duck meat and eggs, contributed to the subsector's positive performance during the period. At current prices, the subsector grossed P47.5 billion, representing a 4.69 percent increment over last year's record.



The fisheries subsector which contributed 15.06 percent to the total agricultural production posted a 2.57 percent decline in output. The major contributors to the negative growth were roundscad and skipjack with production losses of 19.45 percent and 7.03 percent, respectively. However, production gains were recorded by tiger prawn at 1.85 percent and yellowfin tuna at 11.76 percent. The subsector's gross output was valued at P54.9 billion or 5.04 percent lower than last year's earnings.

On the average, farmgate prices were lower by 3.37 percent from the 2014 records. All subsectors registered price decreases; these averaged 4.84 percent for crops, 0.12 percent for livestock, 0.69 percent for poultry and 2.54 percent for fisheries.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

In the first three (3) months of 2015, **agriculture** grossed P380.1 billion at current prices. This was 1.65 percent lower than the gross earnings recorded last year.

Gross output in the **crops subsector** amounted to P218.5 billion at current prices, representing a 3.26 percent contraction from last year's gross receipts. There was an 8.31 percent reduction in the gross value of palay output which was attributed to lower prices during the first three (3) months of 2015. Increased production and prices pushed up gross earnings from corn by 4.30 percent. For the same reasons, gains in gross values of outputs were noted among peanut, by 15.00 percent; mongo, by 13.03 percent; camote, by 6.63 percent; pineapple, by 5.75 percent; and abaca, by 5.40 percent. Higher prices in 2015 led to the 17.07 percent expansion in the gross revenues from sugarcane and 11.77 percent from mango. Increased production during the same period brought up gross receipts from banana by 3.13 percent, tobacco by 0.37 percent and garlic by 15.16 percent.

Coffee recovered from losses in 2014 and grossed 3.91 percent more this year as a result of appreciation in prices. A similar trend was noted for tomato with its 13.59 percent increment in gross earnings due to increases in both production and price.

On the other hand, lower prices pulled down gross revenues from coconut by 14.69 percent, eggplant by 11.68 percent, cassava by 3.36 percent and onion by 2.58 percent. Because of lower output and prices, gross earnings from calamansi went down by 32.24 percent. Cabbage recorded another drop in gross receipts this year at 10.76 percent due to price cut. Rubber had the biggest decline in gross revenues at 53.57 percent as both production and prices were down this year.

Collectively, the gross value of "other crops" production dropped by 10.76 percent.

The **livestock subsector** grossed P59.2 billion at current prices. All types of animals, including dairy recorded higher gross revenues, thus, the 3.10 percent increase in gross earnings by the subsector. The first quarter of 2015 exhibited improvements in both production and prices which led to higher gross receipts from carabao by 4.97 percent, cattle by 4.08 percent and dairy by 5.95 percent. In the case of hog, gross value of output expanded by 2.87 percent because of increased production. Meanwhile, price gain afforded goat a 3.63 percent increase in gross earnings this year.

The gross value of **poultry production** amounted to P47.5 billion at current prices, up by 4.69 percent from its year ago level. Gross receipts from chicken expanded by 1.67 percent due to higher production. The increases in gross revenues from duck by 3.73 percent and duck egg by 6.83 percent were attributed to higher output and prices. Chicken egg bounced back from last year's negative growth and recorded a 15.38 percent expansion in gross earnings as a result of increments in production and prices during the reference period.

In the **fisheries subsector**, the gross value of production amounted to P54.9 billion at current prices. Except for milkfish and tiger prawn, all indicator species registered losses

in the first three months of 2015 which contributed to the 5.04 percent reduction in gross earnings of the subsector. Due to higher prices, milkfish recovered in 2015 with a 0.48 percent increase in gross revenues. Likewise, gross earnings from tiger prawn went up by 2.99 percent owing to higher production and prices during the period. Tilapia had a 2.04 percent drop in gross receipts because of output reduction. Lower output and prices triggered the cut in gross earnings from roundscad by 22.19 percent and from skipjack by 25.53 percent. Gross earnings from yellowfin tuna decreased by 0.28 percent due to price contraction. Seaweed suffered a 17.60 percent decline in gross earnings because of contraction in production and prices.

Gross revenues from “other species” went down by 1.44 percent in the first quarter of 2015.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

Agricultural production went up by 1.78 percent in the first three (3) months of the year.

The **crops subsector** which shared 54.30 percent in total agricultural output grew by 1.65 percent. Palay production at 4.37 million metric tons was 1.41 percent higher than last year’s record. This was brought about by notable increases in production in MIMAROPA, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon and Ilocos Region. In MIMAROPA, the good production performance was attributed to the availability of seeds distributed by the DA-RFO-4B, the Local Government Units (LGUs) and private seed suppliers which resulted in the expansion in harvest areas. The sustained usage of hybrid and certified seeds enhanced the yield record of the region during the period. In Cagayan Valley, the stable supply of irrigation water and increased usage of hybrid and certified seeds boosted yield performance in the irrigated areas. The higher yield in Central Luzon was traced to sustained usage of hybrid seeds and sufficient water supply in Bulacan, Zambales and Aurora. Meanwhile, the sufficiency of water supply from the restored and rehabilitated irrigation systems in La Union and Pangasinan coupled with high price of palay and availability of subsidized seeds under the Roll-Over, Bottoms-Up Program of the government encouraged more plantings in these provinces. In addition, there was yield improvement as a result of the sustained usage of quality hybrid and inbred seeds and availability of rehabilitation seeds and fertilizers provided by the LGUs and DA-RFO-1.

Corn production expanded to 2.37 million metric tons or by 3.97 percent during the first quarter of the year. Output increments were noted in Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, MIMAROPA and Northern Mindanao. In Cagayan Valley, the production increase was traced to more harvested areas for yellow corn, particularly, in the provinces of Isabela and Quirino. The sustained usage of high quality hybrid seeds was also reported. In Central Luzon, there was an increased planting intensity of white corn because of high demand for green corn in Nueva Ecija, crop shifting from sugarcane to corn in Tarlac and the advance harvesting schedule for corn in Pampanga. The increase in production in MIMAROPA was due to early harvest activities, availability of seeds and shifting from palay to corn farming.

The usage of high yield variety called “sigue-sigue” and sufficiency of rainfall during the planting season contributed to bigger harvest area and higher yield in Northern Mindanao.

Coconut production made a slight turnaround and grew by 0.05 percent this period. Recoveries from Typhoon “Pablo” in Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley and from Typhoon “Yolanda” in Aklan, Antique, Iloilo, Leyte, Samar and Romblon were observed during the period. Improvement in yield was also brought about by salt fertilization program of the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) in Bukidnon, Lanao del Norte, Misamis Occidental, Sultan Kudarat, Agusan del Sur, Surigao del Norte and Palawan. Likewise, there were reports of additional number of bearing trees in Zamboanga del Norte, Davao del Sur, North Cotabato and Aurora. The increased demand for copra also encouraged higher coconut production in Zamboanga del Sur, Camiguin and Tawi-tawi.

Sugarcane output declined by 2.89 percent. Crop shifting to palay and corn production was noted in Tarlac. Lower yield level because of ratooning in Negros Occidental and Tarlac pulled production down during the period. Insufficient fertilizer usage was recorded in Capiz and Negros Occidental. Harvests of smaller canes resulting from insufficient soil moisture were reported in Cebu and Isabela.

Banana came up with 4.04 percent production growth. Favorable weather conditions and recoveries from series of typhoons in 2013 were cited in Quirino. In addition, there were more bearing trees harvested in Central Visayas as full recovery from the effects of Typhoon “Yolanda” was felt. There were also increases in banana areas and bearing hills in Compostela Valley, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur and Davao City because of favorable weather conditions that prevailed during the period. Pineapple was another gainer with a 1.76 percent output increment. This was brought about by increases in area harvested and crop shifting from coffee to pineapple in Cavite. Increases in area harvested and expansion of corporate farms in Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental were also reported.

Tobacco maintained its upward trend as another 3.02 percent gain in output was posted this year. More harvested areas for Virginia tobacco from the previously in-fallow areas in Ilocos Sur were observed. More cases of contract-growing scheme provided to Virginia Tobacco farmers by Phillip-Morris Tobacco Corporation in Misamis Oriental were noted. In Abra, there were reports of efficient utilization of fertilizer by tobacco farmers. Abaca production went up by 2.35 percent. The good price and higher demand encouraged more harvesting and stripping of abaca fiber in Catanduanes, Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental, Aurora, Negros Oriental and South Cotabato.

A 2.22 percent output increment was posted for peanut in the first quarter of 2015. The introduction of new varieties and provision of technical assistance to peanut farmers by the Cagayan Valley Research Center (CVRC) resulted in notable increase in production in Cagayan. There were also reports of sustained use of improved variety and moderate rainfall favorable to peanut growing in Palawan. The higher demand by peanut-based processors pushed up peanut production in Iloilo. Mongo production was up by 1.98 percent. This was attributed to crop shifting from some rainfed palay areas in Iloilo and favorable weather conditions in ARMM.

Cassava production expanded by 9.20 percent. An increase in the contract-growing areas by San Miguel Corporation (SMC) was reported in Cagayan and Quirino provinces. In Cebu, there were additional newly-opened areas and the use of high-yielding varieties resulted in higher production in the province. Increases in production areas were also reported in Leyte, Misamis Oriental and Caraga provinces. Production of camote went up by 1.66 percent. The intermittent rainfall in Quezon was favorable during the root development of the crop and this translated to higher production during the reference period. The sustained high demand for camote enhanced its production in Iloilo and Negros Oriental. The use of high-yielding varieties in Cebu resulted in bigger roots developed for the crop.

Tomato production grew by 2.73 percent. The prevailing good market price encouraged farmers to increase their production areas in Ilocos Sur and La Union. The seed distribution program of the Agricultural Training Institute (ATI) in Cagayan and the Local Government Units (LGUs) in Nueva Vizcaya contributed to the good performance of tomato during the period. There were also reports of increased production in Nueva Ecija as farmers increased their planting density. Early control of fruit borers was cited in Pampanga, Zambales and Quezon.

Garlic registered a significant 17.05 percent expansion in production in the first quarter of the year. This was attributed to the distribution of good quality seeds by the Vegetable Importers, Exporters and Vendors Association (VIEVA) which led farmers to shift from other cash crops in Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur. In addition, the sunny weather enhanced the production performance of garlic farms in Mindoro Oriental. Onion production went up by a hefty 57.18 percent. Increased production areas because of good market demand and better market prices were reported in Ilocos Norte, La Union and Pangasinan. Some farmers opted to harvest their crops early in anticipation of Typhoon "Chedeng" in Central Luzon. Other contributing factors were the favorable weather conditions in Mindoro Oriental, increased production areas in Ilocos Sur and crop shifting from tomato in Batangas.

Cabbage made a turnaround and posted an increase of 2.45 percent in output. Favorable weather conditions prevailed during the crop's head formation in Benguet. There were also increases in production areas in Davao del Sur and in the regions of Ilocos and Cagayan Valley. In Davao City, fewer incidence of cabbage worms was noted during the period. Eggplant production was higher by 5.53 percent from last year's record. The seed support program by LGUs contributed to the increase in production in Pangasinan and Isabela. Reports of lesser incidence of leaf spot and flea beetles in Ilocos Norte and fruit borers in Quezon also led to higher production of eggplant.

Coffee suffered another 12.15 percent decline in production during the period. The heavy rains brought by Typhoon "Glenda" affected the crop's flowering stage in Cavite. Crop shifting to banana was also cited. Coffee trees were adversely affected by the dry spell in Sultan Kudarat while more coffee farmers in Davao City shifted to banana. Mango posted a 7.51 percent cut in output. Some bearing trees in Bulacan did not bear fruits during the period. Lesser fruits were harvested from induced trees due to wind damages brought by Typhoon "Quennie" in Central Visayas. The notable decrease in mango production in

SOCCKSARGEN was caused by lesser inducing activities in the previous quarter. Calamansi registered a 2.87 percent decline in production. Calamansi trees were adversely affected by Typhoon “Glenda” during the flowering and fruiting stages in CALABARZON. In MIMAROPA, there was continued decrease in the number of bearing trees as cutting of old trees was also cited. Lesser bearing trees and smaller fruits were harvested in Guimaras and Iloilo. Rubber production dropped by 21.62 percent. In North Cotabato, rubber trees were drying-up and there was lesser tapping due to dry spell. Lesser tapping was the result of the prevailing low prices in Agusan del Sur, Maguindanao, Bukidnon and Laguna.

Collectively, production of “other crops” moved up by 0.34 percent. Watermelon production recorded bigger fruits due to sustained use of high yielding varieties and better cultural management in Nueva Ecija. There were reports of increased area planted and harvested in Iloilo, Antique and Guimaras because of favorable weather conditions.

The **livestock subsector** expanded by 3.23 percent during the reference period. It accounted for 15.66 percent of total agricultural production. Output from carabaos inched up by 0.16 percent. Increased numbers of animals disposed for slaughter were cited in Ilocos Region, Western Visayas and Davao Region. Cattle production went up by 0.13 percent. This was attributed to higher disposition in major producing regions in Luzon and Mindanao as a result of higher demand for beef. Hog output expanded by 3.77 percent. There were notable increases in the number of heads slaughtered in slaughterhouses and there was higher volume of disposition in commercial farms to cater to the demand from Hotels, Restaurants and Institutions (HRIs). Dairy production increased by 3.64 percent. The increment in milk production from cattle and carabao was attributed to higher farmgate prices during the first quarter of the year.

Goat production declined by 0.05 percent. There was low supply of marketable stocks, specifically, in the Visayas and Mindanao regions.

The **poultry subsector** with its 14.98 percent share in the total agricultural production grew by 5.42 percent. Chicken as the major catalyst in the subsector’s notable performance recorded a 5.28 percent expansion in output. Both broilers and native chicken production posted gains due to the increases in the number of birds dressed in dressing plants. Duck production was up by 2.48 percent. There was an increase in the number of birds disposed of to meet the demand from HRIs, specifically, in Luzon. More marketable Peking ducks were disposed of in Northern Mindanao and thus, pushed up production during the period. Chicken egg production grew by 6.29 percent. Increases in the number of laying flocks from both native and layer farms were reported in Central Luzon, Central Visayas and Davao Region. Production of duck eggs was 3.56 percent higher this year. There was an increase in the adult female inventory in Ilocos Region, Central Luzon, Central Visayas and Davao Region in the first quarter of 2015.

The **fisheries subsector** posted a 2.57 percent decline in output. It accounted for 15.06 percent of the total agricultural production. Tiger prawn production increased by 1.85 percent. There was high survival rate due to good water salinity in Pampanga. Favorable

weather conditions contributed to better harvest of tiger prawn in Surigao del Sur. Good quality of stocks and presence of buyers were cited in Lanao del Sur.

Yellowfin tuna recorded a 11.76 percent gain in production. There were increases in unloadings of frozen tuna by foreign fishing vessels in Gen. Santos City Fish Port in SOCCSKSARGEN. Also cited was the higher volume of tuna caught by handliners in the province.

Milkfish production was down by 0.07 percent. Fish cages in Pangasinan came down with lower volume of harvests of marketable sizes of milkfish. The stunted growth of milkfish due to stagnant water was observed in La Union. In Samar, most brackishwater fisponds were still under rehabilitation. The low stocking rate and low survival rate due to insufficient water supply brought about by hot weather conditions resulted in lower production of milkfish in Sultan Kudarat. Tilapia production decreased further by another 2.80 percent this year. This could be attributed to low survival rate and slow growth of tilapia due to sudden change of water temperature in Batangas. There were also late stocking of tilapia in fish cages and reportedly, this was due to financial constraints among operators. Meanwhile, the smaller sizes and/or stunted growth of tilapia in Mindoro Oriental were attributed to the intense heat and minimal usage of commercial feeds.

Roundscad production dropped by 19.45 percent in the first quarter of the year. There were decreases of unloadings and reduced fishing days in CALABARZON and MIMAROPA due to strong cold winds and rough seas brought about by prolonged northeast monsoon. Lesser catch of purse seine from payaos was also cited in Iloilo. Skipjack production was down by 7.03 percent. The reduction in the volume of skipjack caught from Indonesian waters was the result of the imposition of Indonesian Government of total closure of its territory. There was also reduction of fishing efforts by commercial fishing vessels in SOCCSKSARGEN as skipjack caught in payaos in the high seas were smaller in sizes.

Seaweed production went down by 0.20 percent. Lack of planting materials was reported in Quezon and Camarines Sur. Infestation of ice-ice disease in seaweed farms in Zamboanga Sibugay, Zamboanga City and Zamboanga del Norte were, likewise, reported.

Production of “other species” contracted by 1.66 percent. There was reduced number of fishing operations since it was lean season during the period. This also encouraged some fishermen in Cagayan Valley to engage in farming and construction activities.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

Farmgate prices declined by an average of 3.37 percent in the first quarter of 2015. All **agricultural subsectors** registered price cuts during the period.

Prices in the **crops subsector** went down by an average of 4.84 percent. Palay price decreased by 9.59 percent due to higher production and less trading activity. The sustained

demand for yellow corn from feed millers and processors resulted in a slight growth in the price of corn by 0.32 percent.

Sugarcane price expanded by 20.55 percent because of the decline in production. Price of coffee was 18.28 percent higher than last year's level and this was attributed to the sustained demand from processors. The increasing world market price pushed price of abaca up by 2.97 percent. Mango was quoted 20.85 percent higher because of downtrend in production. Pineapple registered a 3.93 percent price gain with the sustained demand from restaurant and hotel industry as well as for home consumption. The price increments of 12.50 percent for peanut, 10.83 percent for mango, 10.57 percent for tomato and 4.89 percent for camote were the result of high demand from food processors.

Coconut price decreased by 14.74 percent and this was traced to decreasing world price of all coconut by-products. Similarly, rubber was priced 40.77 percent lower this year because of decreasing world prices. Tobacco posted a price decline of 2.56 percent which was attributed to the lower price set by traders due to quality limitations. Price of banana went down by 0.87 percent because of increase in production. Calamansi price was quoted 30.24 percent lower this year and this was caused by poor quality and smaller size of fruit. Price cuts were noted for onion at 38.02 percent, cabbage at 12.89 percent, eggplant at 16.31 percent, cassava at 11.51 percent and garlic at 1.61 percent. All these were due to higher production during the reference period.

An average of 0.12 percent price contraction was recorded in the **livestock subsector**. There was a 0.87 percent reduction in the price of hog because of increased production. On the other hand, sustained demand from processors of home-based meat products and from commercial processors led the expansion in prices of carabao at 4.80 percent and cattle at 3.95 percent. Goat had a 3.69 percent price increment due to lower production. Dairy price was quoted 2.22 percent more than last year's record.

In the **poultry subsector**, prices decreased by an average of 0.69 percent. The decline in the subsector's price was attributed to the drop in the price of chicken by 3.43 percent due to increase in production and higher volume of disposition during the period. Duck meat was priced 1.22 percent more than last year's record because of sustained demand. Improvement in the price of chicken eggs by 8.55 percent was brought about by the increased demand for eggs. Higher demand for salted eggs and "balut" resulted in the 3.16 percent increase in the price of duck eggs.

Prices in the **fisheries subsector** went down by an average of 2.54 percent. There were increases in prices of milkfish at 0.54 percent and tilapia at 0.78 percent due to lower production and good quality of harvests. Higher demand coupled with bigger size of harvests led to the 1.12 percent expansion in the price of tiger prawn. The declines in prices of roundscad by 3.40 percent, skipjack by 19.90 percent and yellowfin tuna by 10.77 percent were contributed by the smaller sizes of these fish species. The price of seaweed was 17.39 percent lower than last year's record and this was seen as the effects of the ice-disease in Zamboanga Peninsula.

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CONSTANT PRICES, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - MARCH, 2013 - 2015

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2013	2014	2015	13-14	14-15
CROPS	106,519.22	108,057.99	109,845.25	1.44	1.65
PALAY	35,235.99	36,393.22	36,907.23	3.28	1.41
CORN	16,749.91	16,972.52	17,645.55	1.33	3.97
COCONUT	10,669.71	9,946.64	9,952.04	-6.78	0.05
SUGARCANE	8,760.44	9,225.78	8,959.60	5.31	-2.89
BANANA	8,562.94	8,727.04	9,079.70	1.92	4.04
PINEAPPLE	4,101.96	4,338.22	4,414.37	5.76	1.76
COFFEE	1,236.89	1,182.14	1,038.52	-4.43	-12.15
MANGO	3,369.71	3,363.65	3,110.97	-0.18	-7.51
TOBACCO	500.18	522.49	538.25	4.46	3.02
ABACA	299.26	292.38	299.26	-2.30	2.35
PEANUT	203.47	204.16	208.69	0.34	2.22
MONGO	148.35	152.22	155.23	2.61	1.98
CASSAVA	1,618.56	1,804.57	1,970.66	11.49	9.20
CAMOTE	511.31	495.70	503.92	-3.05	1.66
TOMATO	697.70	722.21	741.92	3.51	2.73
GARLIC	623.08	616.42	721.50	-1.07	17.05
ONION	487.51	935.06	1,469.76	91.80	57.18
CABBAGE	257.44	254.56	260.79	-1.12	2.45
EGGPLANT	1,127.23	1,135.57	1,198.40	0.74	5.53
CALAMANSI	241.93	220.92	214.59	-8.69	-2.87
RUBBER	609.41	610.24	478.34	0.14	-21.62
OTHERS	10,506.23	9,942.30	9,975.96	-5.37	0.34
LIVESTOCK	30,321.18	30,686.96	31,678.02	1.21	3.23
CARABAO	1,024.80	1,035.55	1,037.23	1.05	0.16
CATTLE	2,608.05	2,625.46	2,628.95	0.67	0.13
HOG	25,747.59	26,070.15	27,054.05	1.25	3.77
GOAT	877.04	888.12	887.66	1.26	-0.05
DAIRY	63.71	67.68	70.14	6.24	3.64
POULTRY	28,376.99	28,755.95	30,313.60	1.34	5.42
CHICKEN	21,093.09	21,625.75	22,767.47	2.53	5.28
DUCK	530.43	531.53	544.71	0.21	2.48
CHICKEN EGGS	6,289.86	6,141.58	6,528.05	-2.36	6.29
DUCK EGGS	463.61	457.10	473.37	-1.40	3.56
FISHERIES	32,253.12	31,266.29	30,463.13	-3.06	-2.57
MILKFISH	4,500.21	4,405.20	4,402.27	-2.11	-0.07
TILAPIA	4,752.56	4,745.72	4,613.00	-0.14	-2.80
TIGER PRAWN	2,761.96	2,750.01	2,800.77	-0.43	1.85
ROUNDSCAD	2,936.08	2,739.55	2,206.66	-6.69	-19.45
SKIPJACK	1,823.26	1,941.28	1,804.75	6.47	-7.03
YELLOWFIN TUNA	1,321.48	1,298.06	1,450.73	-1.77	11.76
SEAWEED	1,511.70	1,453.42	1,450.51	-3.86	-0.20
OTHERS	12,645.87	11,933.04	11,734.45	-5.64	-1.66
TOTAL	197,470.50	198,767.19	202,300.01	0.66	1.78

TABLE 2. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CURRENT PRICES, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY -MARCH, 2013 - 2015

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2013	2014	2015	13-14	14-15
CROPS	192,017.02	225,859.39	218,488.64	17.62	-3.26
PALAY	66,051.85	83,122.98	76,216.71	25.85	-8.31
CORN	27,856.56	28,477.38	29,701.37	2.23	4.30
COCONUT	17,221.92	25,133.63	21,440.30	45.94	-14.69
SUGARCANE	17,754.50	17,959.52	21,025.19	1.15	17.07
BANANA	26,555.20	30,554.89	31,511.90	15.06	3.13
PINEAPPLE	3,397.52	4,378.33	4,630.13	28.87	5.75
COFFEE	2,081.88	2,070.06	2,151.09	-0.57	3.91
MANGO	3,893.70	4,068.56	4,547.37	4.49	11.77
TOBACCO	797.36	810.25	813.28	1.62	0.37
ABACA	579.26	648.41	683.40	11.94	5.40
PEANUT	396.30	414.42	476.56	4.57	15.00
MONGO	343.76	367.24	415.08	6.83	13.03
CASSAVA	2,841.38	2,929.94	2,831.47	3.12	-3.36
CAMOTE	1,346.06	1,413.33	1,507.06	5.00	6.63
TOMATO	889.68	811.50	921.78	-8.79	13.59
GARLIC	275.42	857.32	987.29	211.28	15.16
ONION	973.00	2,532.49	2,467.06	160.28	-2.58
CABBAGE	495.87	385.51	344.03	-22.26	-10.76
EGGPLANT	1,254.51	1,424.59	1,258.21	13.56	-11.68
CALAMANSI	458.64	485.28	328.83	5.81	-32.24
RUBBER	3,129.57	2,225.77	1,033.43	-28.88	-53.57
OTHERS	13,423.10	14,787.98	13,197.10	10.17	-10.76
LIVESTOCK	54,346.72	57,415.78	59,196.46	5.65	3.10
CARABAO	2,181.36	2,241.23	2,352.60	2.74	4.97
CATTLE	5,159.79	5,362.48	5,581.53	3.93	4.08
HOG	44,872.74	47,525.51	48,889.24	5.91	2.87
GOAT	1,993.10	2,135.45	2,212.99	7.14	3.63
DAIRY	139.73	151.11	160.10	8.15	5.95
POULTRY	43,745.17	45,371.26	47,497.78	3.72	4.69
CHICKEN	32,520.27	34,159.79	34,728.99	5.04	1.67
DUCK	707.21	801.60	831.49	13.35	3.73
CHICKEN EGGS	9,670.74	9,543.74	11,012.03	-1.31	15.38
DUCK EGGS	846.95	866.12	925.26	2.26	6.83
FISHERIES	59,351.29	57,837.27	54,921.41	-2.55	-5.04
MILKFISH	7,022.74	6,788.82	6,821.48	-3.33	0.48
TILAPIA	7,233.66	7,473.93	7,321.79	3.32	-2.04
TIGER PRAWN	3,724.04	3,840.71	3,955.44	3.13	2.99
ROUNDSCAD	4,630.65	4,141.10	3,222.31	-10.57	-22.19
SKIPJACK	4,897.08	4,500.85	3,351.71	-8.09	-25.53
YELLOWFIN TUNA	3,684.28	3,323.40	3,314.06	-9.80	-0.28
SEAWEED	2,018.71	2,679.36	2,207.86	32.73	-17.60
OTHERS	26,140.13	25,089.10	24,726.76	-4.02	-1.44
TOTAL	349,460.21	386,483.70	380,104.29	10.59	-1.65

TABLE 3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY -MARCH, 2013 - 2015

SUBSECTOR	AT CONSTANT PRICES			AT CURRENT PRICES		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
CROPS	53.94	54.36	54.30	54.95	58.44	57.48
PALAY	17.84	18.31	18.24	18.90	21.51	20.05
CORN	8.48	8.54	8.72	7.97	7.37	7.81
COCONUT	5.40	5.00	4.92	4.93	6.50	5.64
SUGARCANE	4.44	4.64	4.43	5.08	4.65	5.53
BANANA	4.34	4.39	4.49	7.60	7.91	8.29
PINEAPPLE	2.08	2.18	2.18	0.97	1.13	1.22
COFFEE	0.63	0.59	0.51	0.60	0.54	0.57
MANGO	1.71	1.69	1.54	1.11	1.05	1.20
TOBACCO	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.23	0.21	0.21
ABACA	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.18
PEANUT	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.13
MONGO	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.11
CASSAVA	0.82	0.91	0.97	0.81	0.76	0.74
CAMOTE	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.39	0.37	0.40
TOMATO	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.25	0.21	0.24
GARLIC	0.32	0.31	0.36	0.08	0.22	0.26
ONION	0.25	0.47	0.73	0.28	0.66	0.65
CABBAGE	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.09
EGGPLANT	0.57	0.57	0.59	0.36	0.37	0.33
CALAMANSI	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.09
RUBBER	0.31	0.31	0.24	0.90	0.58	0.27
OTHERS	5.32	5.00	4.93	3.84	3.83	3.47
LIVESTOCK	15.35	15.44	15.66	15.55	14.86	15.57
CARABAO	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.62	0.58	0.62
CATTLE	1.32	1.32	1.30	1.48	1.39	1.47
HOG	13.04	13.12	13.37	12.84	12.30	12.86
GOAT	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.57	0.55	0.58
DAIRY	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
POULTRY	14.37	14.47	14.98	12.52	11.74	12.50
CHICKEN	10.68	10.88	11.25	9.31	8.84	9.14
DUCK	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.20	0.21	0.22
CHICKEN EGGS	3.19	3.09	3.23	2.77	2.47	2.90
DUCK EGGS	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.24
FISHERIES	16.33	15.73	15.06	16.98	14.96	14.45
MILKFISH	2.28	2.22	2.18	2.01	1.76	1.79
TILAPIA	2.41	2.39	2.28	2.07	1.93	1.93
TIGER PRAWN	1.40	1.38	1.38	1.07	0.99	1.04
ROUNDSCAD	1.49	1.38	1.09	1.33	1.07	0.85
SKIPJACK	0.92	0.98	0.89	1.40	1.16	0.88
YELLOWFIN TUNA	0.67	0.65	0.72	1.05	0.86	0.87
SEAWEED	0.77	0.73	0.72	0.58	0.69	0.58
OTHERS	6.40	6.00	5.80	7.48	6.49	6.51
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 4. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - MARCH, 2013 - 2015

SUBSECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2013	2014	2015	13-14	14-15
CROPS					
PALAY	4,169.94	4,306.89	4,367.72	3.28	1.41
CORN	2,248.31	2,278.19	2,368.53	1.33	3.97
COCONUT	3,580.44	3,337.80	3,339.61	-6.78	0.05
SUGARCANE	11,680.59	12,301.04	11,946.13	5.31	-2.89
BANANA	2,014.81	2,053.42	2,136.40	1.92	4.04
PINEAPPLE	541.87	573.08	583.14	5.76	1.76
COFFEE	27.56	26.34	23.14	-4.43	-12.15
MANGO	161.23	160.94	148.85	-0.18	-7.51
TOBACCO	11.43	11.94	12.30	4.46	3.02
ABACA	15.66	15.30	15.66	-2.30	2.35
PEANUT	11.68	11.72	11.98	0.34	2.22
MONGO	6.90	7.08	7.22	2.61	1.98
CASSAVA	444.66	495.76	541.39	11.49	9.20
CAMOTE	118.91	115.28	117.19	-3.05	1.66
TOMATO	84.57	87.54	89.93	3.51	2.73
GARLIC	8.42	8.33	9.75	-1.07	17.05
ONION	40.39	77.47	121.77	91.80	57.18
CABBAGE	32.22	31.86	32.64	-1.12	2.45
EGGPLANT	70.32	70.84	74.76	0.74	5.53
CALAMANSI	19.11	17.45	16.95	-8.69	-2.87
RUBBER	66.53	66.62	52.22	0.14	-21.62
OTHERS	914.38	865.30	868.23	-5.37	0.34
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	30.50	30.82	30.87	1.05	0.16
CATTLE	59.90	60.30	60.38	0.67	0.13
HOG	475.75	481.71	499.89	1.25	3.77
GOAT	19.00	19.24	19.23	1.26	-0.05
DAIRY	4.65	4.94	5.12	6.24	3.64
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	383.72	393.41	414.18	2.53	5.28
DUCK	9.66	9.68	9.92	0.21	2.48
CHICKEN EGGS	107.74	105.20	111.82	-2.36	6.29
DUCK EGGS	9.97	9.83	10.18	-1.40	3.56
FISHERIES					
MILKFISH	76.73	75.11	75.06	-2.11	-0.07
TILAPIA	104.20	104.05	101.14	-0.14	-2.80
TIGER PRAWN	9.25	9.21	9.38	-0.43	1.85
ROUNDSCAD	76.64	71.51	57.60	-6.69	-19.45
SKIPJACK	55.15	58.72	54.59	6.47	-7.03
YELLOWFIN TUNA	30.47	29.93	33.45	-1.77	11.76
SEAWEED	390.62	375.56	374.81	-3.86	-0.20
OTHERS	417.08	393.57	387.02	-5.64	-1.66

TABLE 5. WEIGHTED AVERAGE FARMGATE PRICES IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY -MARCH 2000, 2013 - 2015

SUBSECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	2000	2013	2014	2015	00-15	13-14	14-15
CROPS						15.95	-4.84
PALAY	8.45	15.84	19.30	17.45	106.51	21.84	-9.59
CORN	7.45	12.39	12.50	12.54	68.32	0.89	0.32
COCONUT	2.98	4.81	7.53	6.42	115.44	56.55	-14.74
SUGARCANE	0.75	1.52	1.46	1.76	134.67	-3.95	20.55
BANANA	4.25	13.18	14.88	14.75	247.06	12.90	-0.87
PINEAPPLE	7.57	6.27	7.64	7.94	4.89	21.85	3.93
COFFEE	44.88	75.54	78.59	92.96	107.13	4.04	18.28
MANGO	20.90	24.15	25.28	30.55	46.17	4.68	20.85
TOBACCO	43.76	69.76	67.86	66.12	51.10	-2.72	-2.56
ABACA	19.11	36.99	42.38	43.64	128.36	14.57	2.97
PEANUT	17.42	33.93	35.36	39.78	128.36	4.21	12.50
MONGO	21.50	49.82	51.87	57.49	167.40	4.11	10.83
CASSAVA	3.64	6.39	5.91	5.23	43.68	-7.51	-11.51
CAMOTE	4.30	11.32	12.26	12.86	199.07	8.30	4.89
TOMATO	8.25	10.52	9.27	10.25	24.24	-11.88	10.57
GARLIC	74.00	32.71	102.92	101.26	36.84	214.64	-1.61
ONION	12.07	24.09	32.69	20.26	67.85	35.70	-38.02
CABBAGE	7.99	15.39	12.10	10.54	31.91	-21.38	-12.89
EGGPLANT	16.03	17.84	20.11	16.83	4.99	12.72	-16.31
CALAMANSI	12.66	24.00	27.81	19.40	53.24	15.88	-30.24
RUBBER	9.16	47.04	33.41	19.79	116.05	-28.98	-40.77
OTHERS	11.49	14.68	17.09	15.20	32.29	16.42	-11.06
LIVESTOCK						4.39	-0.12
CARABAO	33.60	71.52	72.72	76.21	126.82	1.68	4.80
CATTLE	43.54	86.14	88.93	92.44	112.31	3.24	3.95
HOG	54.12	94.32	98.66	97.80	80.71	4.60	-0.87
GOAT	46.16	104.90	110.99	115.08	149.31	5.81	3.69
DAIRY	13.70	30.05	30.59	31.27	128.25	1.80	2.22
POULTRY						2.35	-0.69
CHICKEN	54.97	84.75	86.83	83.85	52.54	2.45	-3.43
DUCK	54.91	73.21	82.81	83.82	52.65	13.11	1.22
CHICKEN EGGS	58.38	89.76	90.72	98.48	68.69	1.07	8.55
DUCK EGGS	46.50	84.95	88.11	90.89	95.46	3.72	3.16
FISHERIES						0.52	-2.54
MILKFISH	58.65	91.53	90.39	90.88	54.95	-1.25	0.54
TILAPIA	45.61	69.42	71.83	72.39	58.72	3.47	0.78
TIGER PRAWN	298.59	402.60	417.02	421.69	41.23	3.58	1.12
ROUNDSCAD	38.31	60.42	57.91	55.94	46.02	-4.15	-3.40
SKIPJACK	33.06	88.80	76.65	61.40	85.72	-13.68	-19.90
YELLOWFIN TUNA	43.37	120.91	111.04	99.08	128.45	-8.16	-10.77
SEAWEED	3.87	5.17	7.13	5.89	52.20	37.91	-17.39
OTHERS	30.32	62.67	63.75	63.89	110.72	1.72	0.22
TOTAL						9.87	-3.37