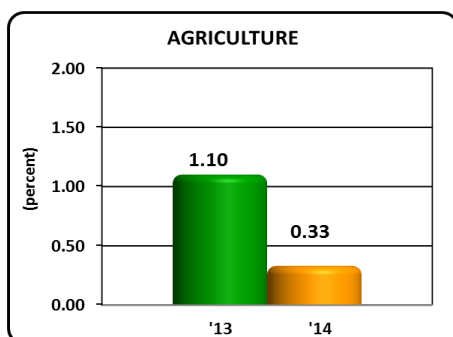
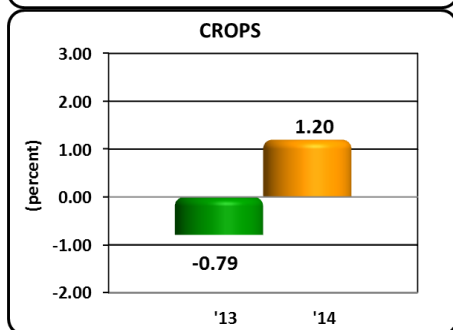


**PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE  
JANUARY – SEPTEMBER 2014**

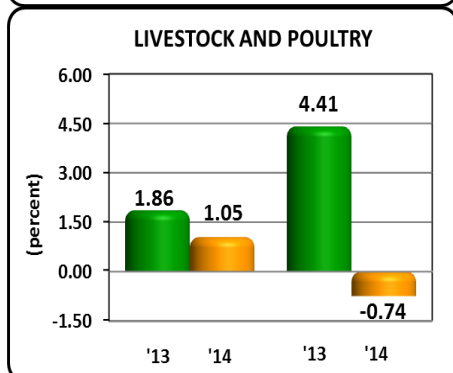
**HIGHLIGHTS**



**Agriculture posted a 0.33 percent growth in the first nine (9) months of the year.** Despite the considerable damages caused by Typhoons “Glenda”, “Luis” and “Mario” during the months of July and September, the crops and livestock subsectors came up with output increments. However, the poultry and fisheries subsectors contracted during the period. Overall, the sector grossed P1.1 trillion at current prices. This was 9.55 percent more than last year’s gross receipts.

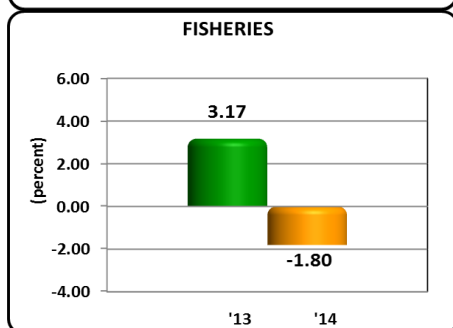


**The crops subsector grew by 1.20 percent.** It contributed 51.03 percent to total agricultural output. Slower production gains were noted for palay and corn at 0.41 percent and 0.07 percent, respectively. Improved growth records were registered by sugarcane, mango, tobacco and onion. At current prices, the subsector’s gross value of output amounted to P633.7 billion or 14.95 percent higher than last year’s record.

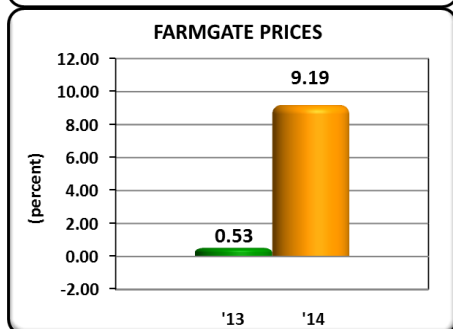


**The livestock subsector which shared 16.11 percent in total agricultural production expanded by 1.05 percent.** Hog was the subsector’s source of growth. Gross earnings amounted to P176.9 billion at current prices. This registered a 6.06 percent increase from last year’s gross receipts.

**Production of the poultry subsector declined by 0.74 percent.** It accounted for 14.85 percent of the total agricultural output. Production increments were noted for chicken and duck while there was contraction in egg production. The subsector grossed P138.0 billion at current prices or 7.60 percent more this year.



**The fisheries subsector which contributed 18.01 percent to total agricultural output went down by 1.80 percent.** Except for skipjack, all species recorded reduced production. At current prices, the subsector’s gross value of output amounted to P176.9 billion. This indicated a 2.30 percent drop from last year’s gross receipts.



**On the average, prices of agricultural commodities increased by 9.19 percent in the first nine (9) months of the year.** Average price increases were higher in the crops and poultry subsectors at 13.59 percent and 8.40 percent, respectively. The livestock subsector posted an average price increment of 4.96 percent. On the other hand, the fisheries subsector recorded an average price decline of 0.50 percent.

## A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

**Agriculture** grossed P1.1 trillion at current prices in the first nine (9) months of 2014. The price gains in the crops, livestock and poultry subsectors contributed to the 9.55 percent growth in gross earnings this year.

The **crops subsector** grossed P633.7 billion at current prices. It posted a 14.95 percent increase in gross earnings due to notable gains in farmgate prices of most commodities during the period. In particular, the increase in the price of palay led to the 22.62 percent expansion in its gross value of output. For the same reason, corn recovered from its negative growth in 2013 with a 7.27 percent increment in gross receipts this year. Coconut made a turnaround and grossed 33.49 percent more this year due to price hike. Similar trends were noted for coffee and abaca, for which gross revenues went up by 1.68 percent and 11.50 percent, respectively. Sugarcane and mango recovered from last year's slump due to higher volumes of production this year. Correspondingly, gross earnings grew by 4.31 percent and 0.48 percent. Pineapple posted an 8.10 percent gain in gross receipts because of the reported increase in production and price. Banana sustained its good performance as both output and price appreciated to come up with a 10.61 percent expansion in gross earnings this year. In the case of tobacco, the increase in production this year pushed up its gross output value by 13.48 percent.

Garlic put up a strong recovery this year with the biggest gain in gross earnings at 203.43 percent as a result of higher production and price. Other gainers which recovered from last year's negative growth records were onion, eggplant and calamansi with their respective gross receipts going up by 57.47 percent, 23.69 percent and 33.34 percent. The increases were attributed to expansion in both output and prices. Similarly, mongo gained an 11.62 percent in gross revenues due to higher prices. Uptrend in prices contributed to the increases in gross receipts from peanut at 3.51 percent and camote at 11.31 percent.

Lower prices reduced gross earnings of cassava by 3.48 percent, tomato by 23.78 percent and cabbage by 0.99 percent. Rubber registered another decline in gross revenues this year at 29.01 percent because of continuous decline in price.

Collectively, the aggregate gross value of "other" crops production increased by 8.10 percent.

The **livestock subsector** grossed P176.9 billion at current prices. Increased production and higher prices led to the 6.06 percent increment in gross earnings of the subsector. Carabao registered a 4.05 percent increase in gross receipts mainly because of higher price this year. Cattle sustained its upward trend in gross revenues with a 4.61 percent gain. A 6.35 percent increment in the gross value of output was recorded for hog. This was attributed to increases in production and prices. Better prices pushed up gross earnings from goat

production by 5.85 percent. Higher output and price resulted in the 5.23 percent increment in the gross value of dairy product.

The gross value of **poultry production** amounted to P138.0 billion at current prices. The price gains noted for all commodities contributed to the 7.60 percent growth in gross earnings of the subsector. Chicken came up with a 9.59 percent increase in gross receipts this year as a result of higher production and price. For the same reason, duck recovered from last year's negative growth and posted a 7.66 percent gain in gross earnings this year. The uptrend in prices brought up gross receipts from chicken egg by 1.66 percent and duck egg by 1.61 percent.

The **fisheries subsector** grossed P176.9 billion at current prices. Both production and prices were down during the period, thus, the decline in the subsector's gross revenues by 2.30 percent. Lower production resulted in the 1.72 percent drop in the gross value of milkfish production. Tilapia, on the other hand, grossed 3.29 percent more this year as a result of higher prices.

Production shortfall triggered the continuous contraction in the gross earnings of tiger prawn with a 4.50 percent drop this year. Roundscad and yellowfin tuna came down with corresponding declines of 14.86 percent and 8.17 percent in their gross values of production because of lower production and prices. Gross receipts from skipjack went down by 4.73 percent this year due to price cut. Seaweed recovered from losses in 2013 and posted a significant increase of 14.53 percent in gross earnings this year.

The aggregate gross value of "other" species production contracted by 1.25 percent.

## **B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION**

**Agricultural** production went up by 0.33 percent in the first nine (9) months of 2014.

The **crops subsector** which contributed 51.03 percent to the total agricultural production grew by 1.20 percent. During the period, palay production reached 11.41 million metric tons which was 0.41 percent higher than last year's record. While there were good harvest records of palay in the first half of the year, the third quarter production was adversely affected by Typhoons "Glenda" and "Luis". Likewise, the onset of "habagat" caused damages on standing crop in Central Luzon that resulted in lower yield. In Bicol Region, the cutback in harvest area was triggered by the insufficiency of water supply in most provinces as well as damages from Typhoon "Glenda". A movement of cropping from the third quarter to the fourth quarter resulted in contraction in harvest area in Western Visayas. This was attributed to the late onset of the rainy season. The decline in production and harvest areas in Davao Region and Zamboanga Peninsula was traced to the

delayed plantings because of insufficient supply of water from the irrigation systems and rainfall. Crop shifting of some palay farmers to cacao was also cited in the region.

Corn production at 5.93 million metric tons inched up by 0.07 percent in the first nine (9) months of 2014. The good performance of the crop in the first half of the year was not sustained in the third quarter because of the decreases in area harvested and late plantings due to insufficient water supply during planting time. The movement of harvest from the third quarter to the fourth quarter was also reported in the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela and Quirino. In the same period, area harvested in CALABARZON shrank due to insufficient rainfall. The delayed onset of rains in the third quarter prevented farmers from planting on time, thus, moving harvest time to the fourth quarter of the year. The situation was further aggravated by the damages to corn farms by Typhoon "Glenda". The decrease in area harvested in Northern Mindanao, meanwhile, was the result of crop shifting to cassava and pineapple coupled with damages to corn farms due to landslides caused by continuous rains.

Coconut posted a 5.75 percent production decline during the period. Coconut farms in Eastern Visayas and Western Visayas which were adversely affected by Typhoon "Yolanda" had yet to recover from their losses. In Bicol Region and CALABARZON, coconut trees were damaged by Typhoon "Glenda". In addition, the infestation of Coconut Scale Insects (CSI) in CALABARZON contributed to the cut in coconut production.

Sugarcane production expanded by 7.09 percent. The high growth record manifested in the third quarter was the result of increases in yield due to efficient use of fertilizer and favorable weather conditions during the reproductive stage of the crop in Negros Occidental. Sugarcane farms for ethanol production recorded expansion in harvest areas under leasehold agreement in Isabela. New areas were tapped for the same purpose in Kalinga. Moreover, extended milling operations were reported in Leyte and Cebu this year.

Because of improvement in performance in the third quarter, banana production grew by 2.54 percent in the first nine (9) months of 2014. This was explained by the favorable weather conditions that led to bigger sizes of fruits harvested in Quirino and Isabela. In MIMAROPA, recovery from Typhoon "Yolanda" resulted in more productive hills. Lesser infestation of mosaic disease and increased bearing hills were reported in Zamboanga City and Zamboanga del Norte, respectively. In addition, bigger bunches of fruits were harvested due to sufficient water supply in Lanao del Sur.

Pineapple was another gainer as output went up by 2.11 percent. This was caused by the expansion in corporate farms in Northern Mindanao and increases in area harvested in SOCCSKSARGEN. Favorable weather conditions in the first half of the year resulted in better bearing performance of pineapple in the Bicol Region.

Mango production grew by 9.09 percent. This was traced to the good performance in the second quarter of the year as more voluntary flowering, lesser fruitfall and increased bearing trees were cited in Ilocos Region. In the same period, hot weather condition enhanced the good flowering and fruiting of mango trees in Central Visayas. Fruiting season was observed in all provinces of Zamboanga Peninsula in the first nine (9) months of the year.

Tobacco production significantly went up by 14.28 percent. Harvest areas for Burley tobacco increased in Isabela. This was brought about by the financial and marketing support provided to farmers by the Isabela Leaf Tobacco Co., Inc. as well as the small tobacco traders in the province. Similarly, financial and marketing assistance was extended by the Philip Morris-Fortune Tobacco Corporation to tobacco farmers in Mindoro Occidental. In Ilocos Sur, higher price encouraged tobacco farmers to plant. In addition, there were reports of crop shifting from mango and corn and cultivation of previously in-fallow areas in Ilocos Norte.

Cassava continued its production uptrend with an 8.92 percent growth this year. The prevailing high market demand from industrial users boosted technical and financial assistance to growers from San Miguel Corporation in Zamboanga City. Harvested areas in Bukidnon, Lanao del Norte, Misamis Oriental and ARMM reportedly increased due to continuous high demand. Tomato production went up by 3.91 percent. There was a sustained use of high yielding varieties and increases in area planted in Ilocos Sur and Zamboanga City. Good quality seeds distributed by DA-LGUs and sufficient water supply led to higher yield in Pangasinan in the first quarter of the year. Increased application of organic fertilizer was cited in Nueva Ecija. An increase in the area harvested in Iloilo and Antique in the second quarter resulted in the increase in production in the first nine (9) months of the year.

Onion and garlic production posted increases of 56.20 percent and 0.89 percent, respectively. For onion, production expanded in the three (3) quarters as favorable weather conditions enhanced seed germination in Nueva Ecija while financial assistance in Nueva Vizcaya encouraged farmers to increase their areas of cultivation. In South Cotabato, high demand encouraged planting of onion. In the case of garlic, growth came from the second quarter of the year because of the good response from the production program of “Balik Binhi” in Mindoro Occidental. Cabbage recorded a 1.64 percent growth in output. Area harvested increased due to shifting to cabbage from celery and lettuce in Benguet and from radish and white potato in Mt. Province. The prevailing high demand and better market prices of cabbage in Metro Manila motivated farmers in Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon to increase their area of cultivation.

Eggplant production went up by 2.22 percent. This was the result of sustained use of good quality hybrid seeds distributed by the DA-LGUs and early control of blights and aphids in Ilocos provinces. The sufficiency of rainfall during the crop’s

flowering stage enhanced production of eggplant in Cagayan and Nueva Vizcaya. There were also reports of increase in harvested areas and yield in Bulacan. Meanwhile, the sufficient soil moisture during the crop's growing stage effected bigger fruits produced in Cebu.

Calamansi production inched up by 0.67 percent in the first nine (9) months of 2014. The favorable weather conditions in MIMAROPA and sufficiency of soil moisture and proper management and care of farms in Zamboanga Sibugay and Zamboanga del Sur led to improved production of calamansi in the third quarter of the year. Rubber posted a 4.14 percent output increment during the period. Continuous increases in the number of tapped trees were reported in ARMM, SOCCSKSARGEN, Caraga, Zamboanga Peninsula and Northern Mindanao. In Davao Region, rubber trees have reportedly recovered from the damages caused by Typhoon "Pablo".

Coffee suffered another production shortfall of 4.81 percent in the first nine (9) months of the year. Crop shifting to banana was reported in Compostela Valley and Davao City. Decreases in yield from old unproductive trees and lesser fertilization were cited in Cavite. Coffee farms in Capiz and Iloilo have not yet recovered from the adverse effects of Typhoon "Yolanda". Abaca suffered another 4.15 percent drop in output. Abaca farms in Leyte, Samar, Eastern Samar and Aklan were still reeling from the adverse effects of Typhoon "Yolanda". Further, abaca farms in Leyte were affected by the bunchy top disease. Mongo production was down by 1.05 percent. This was attributed to the drop in harvested areas in Isabela, Bicol Region, Eastern Visayas and Northern Mindanao owing to dry spells during the second quarter of the year. Camote production went down by 2.34 percent. The production areas of camote in Bicol Region were damaged by Typhoon "Glenda" in the third quarter. The frequent heavy rainfall adversely affected the root development of camote in Negros Occidental, Sarangani and Sultan Kudarat.

Collectively, production of "other" crops decreased by 1.52 percent. Farms planted to other vegetables like ampalaya were damaged by Typhoon "Glenda" in Quezon and Bicol Region. Meanwhile, production of stringbeans was affected by lack of rainfall during planting time in Iloilo while the frequent rains during the crop's flowering stage resulted in smaller area harvested in Aklan. Oil palm production was low because smaller bunches were harvested from the new bearing trees in Maguindanao.

The **livestock subsector** with its 16.11 percent contribution to total agricultural production posted a 1.05 percent output increment. Carabao production grew by 0.15 percent. The number of animals slaughtered in slaughterhouses increased as more local stocks were disposed in Ilocos Region in the first quarter. In Visayas, disposals went up as financial assistance was extended to carabao raisers who were affected by Typhoon "Yolanda". Higher demand for carabeef boosted production growth in Mindanao regions. Cattle production increased by 0.46

percent. More animal disposals were noted in Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Bicol Region, Western Visayas, Northern Mindanao and Davao Region because of sustained higher demand for beef by hotels and restaurants and meat processors in Metro Manila.

Hog production was up by 1.20 percent. Higher prices encouraged raisers from both commercial and backyard farms in Luzon and Mindanao regions to increase disposal of animals for slaughter throughout the three (3) quarters of 2014. Dairy production improved by 2.01 percent. This was due to the continuous increases in the local production of milk and other dairy products as well as improved efficiency of milk production of dairy animals like cattle and carabao during the period. Goat production dropped by 0.40 percent. Disposal of marketable stocks declined and a lower goat inventory was recorded during the period.

The **poultry subsector** produced 0.74 percent less output this year. The subsector shared 14.85 percent in the total agricultural production. The 0.54 percent growth in chicken production was not enough to bring up production of the subsector. The improvement in chicken output in the first half of the year was the result of increases in the volume of broiler production to meet the demand from the hotel and restaurant industry in Luzon and Mindanao. Duck outdid its last year's performance and production grew by 0.30 percent this year. There were increases in duck disposal in Central Luzon, Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Eastern Visayas and Caraga during the reference period.

Chicken egg production went down by 5.31 percent. The layer farms in Eastern Visayas were still in the process of building-up their layer inventories after Typhoon "Yolanda" last year. There were reports of low supply of day-old pullets from large commercial farms that resulted in low inventory of laying flocks which were expected to lay eggs this year. Duck egg production declined by 0.91 percent. This was caused by the lower egg-laying efficiency ratio attributed to scarcity of water and lack of feeds from the rice fields in Western Visayas in the first quarter. A lower number of laying flocks and adult females was recorded. Also, a low egg-laying efficiency ratio caused by hot weather conditions was noted in the second quarter of 2014.

The **fisheries subsector** which shared 18.01 percent in the total agricultural production suffered a 1.80 percent slump in output in the first nine (9) months of the year. Skipjack recorded an output gain of 11.44 percent compared with last year's record. The three (3) quarters of the year posted increased appearances of skipjack in the fishing grounds which resulted in higher volume of fish caught in Zamboanga del Norte, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN and Caraga.

Milkfish production declined by 2.59 percent. Typhoon "Glenda" caused heavy damages to brackishwater fishponds in Quezon and fish cages in Batangas. There were also reports of poor growth of natural food or "lablab" and non-repair of

some brackishwater fishponds damaged by Typhoon “Yolanda” in the Visayas. Reduction in areas stocked and harvested was cited in Negros Occidental. Tilapia came down with 0.17 percent less production this year. The fish cages in Batangas, Laguna and Rizal were totally washed-out by Typhoon “Glenda”. In addition, tilapia harvests from fishponds in SOCCSKSARGEN decreased because of the presence of water lilies in the lakes. Damaged nets caused by floodings and strong water current in the region were likewise reported. Tiger prawn production continued to decline and posted another 4.87 percent contraction this year. This was explained by high mortality rate caused by extreme heat in Bulacan and the high water salinity and poor quality post larvae in Pampanga. In Aklan and Capiz, the brackishwater fishponds were heavily damaged by Typhoon “Glenda” and scarcity of good quality post larvae from brackishwater fishponds was observed.

Roundscad production this year went down by 4.90 percent. The prevailing bad weather conditions limited the number of fishing trips in MIMAROPA. Lesser fishing trips were traced to rough seas and frequent strong winds in SOCCSKSARGEN during the period. Yellowfin tuna went down by 2.25 percent. Reduced fishing trips were reported in Northern Mindanao because of the repairs made on fishing nets and gears. Lower volume of catch because of rough seas was cited in Eastern Visayas and Bicol Region. There were lesser volume of unloadings in Davao City and Davao Oriental during the reference period. Seaweed production contracted by 4.37 percent. Typhoon “Glenda” caused heavy damages to seaweed farms in Quezon. In Palawan, seaweed farms were affected by changes in water salinity due to floodings. Financial constraints were reported by some operators who opted to shift to other sources of livelihood. In Zamboanga Sibugay, unavailability of planting materials, damages caused by “ice-ice” disease and decrease in area planted were reported.

Production of “other” species was down by 2.13 percent. Lower production of sardines in the first quarter was the result of “sardines” ban in Zamboanga Peninsula. Allegedly, the continuous presence of illegal fishing activities resulted in the destruction of coral reef in Palawan. Other reasons for the decline were the lesser volume of fish caught in Zamboanga Peninsula due to cold waters while lesser appearances of most species were cited in Caraga.

### **C. FARMGATE PRICES**

Farmgate prices of agricultural commodities increased by an average of 9.19 percent in the first nine (9) months of 2014.

Prices in the **crops subsector** were quoted higher by 13.59 percent compared with last year’s records. Price of palay went up by 22.11 percent as higher prices were offered by traders. Sustained demand from feed millers of yellow corn pushed the price of corn up by 7.19 percent.



Coconut was priced 41.63 percent higher than last year because of reduced production brought by damages from Typhoon “Yolanda” last year and by Typhoon “Glenda” during the third quarter of this year. In Cavite, Laguna, Batangas and Quezon, coconut trees were infected by Coconut Scale Insects (CSI). Increasing demand for coconut-based consumer products also contributed to the price increase. A 6.82 percent improvement in the price of coffee was caused by lower production and increasing requirements by the export markets. Abaca price went up by 16.33 percent with the continued decline in production and the increasing prices in the world market.

Prices of banana and pineapple increased by 7.87 percent and 5.87 percent, respectively, because of sustained demand from both local and foreign markets. The increase in calamansi price by 32.45 percent was attributed to the good quality of fruits harvested. The remarkable 200.75 percent increase in the price of garlic was due to the decrease in supply of imported garlic and bigger sizes and better quality of cloves produced. There was a 0.81 percent gain in the price of onion because of the high demand from traders. Higher price gains were recorded for mongo at 12.81 percent and peanut at 3.51 percent due to sustained demand from processors. Good quality of harvests and sustained demand resulted in the 21.01 percent increment in price of eggplant. Lower production pushed up the price of camote by 13.98 percent.

The price of sugarcane contracted by 2.60 percent with higher level of supply during the reference period. Tobacco price dropped by 0.70 percent due to higher production which allowed traders to set lower buying prices. The inferior quality of rubber tapped and decreasing price in the world market pulled down the price of rubber by 31.83 percent. Price of mango continued its downtrend with a 7.89 percent reduction this year when higher production was noted. Low buying price from traders due to higher volume of production resulted in the 11.38 percent decrease in the price of cassava. Tomato price went down by 26.65 percent because of the inferior quality of fruits harvested caused by the frequent rainfall in the third quarter of 2014. Higher production led to the 2.59 percent cut in the price of cabbage.

Prices in the **livestock subsector** went up by an average of 4.96 percent. All livestock products posted higher prices. Sustained demand from hotels and restaurants pushed up the prices of hog by 5.08 percent, cattle by 4.13 percent and carabao by 3.89 percent. Price of goat increased by 6.28 percent because of lower production and high demand from “kambingan” eateries. Dairy price was quoted 3.16 percent higher than last year’s level.

In the **poultry subsector**, average price increased by 8.40 percent. Chicken recorded a price gain of 9.00 percent due to high demand. Price of duck meat was up by 7.34 percent because of sustained demand from eateries. The production decline of chicken eggs resulted in the 7.36 percent price gain. Bigger sizes of duck

eggs were produced during the reference period and this resulted in the 2.55 percent price increment.

In the **fisheries subsector**, prices declined by an average of 0.50 percent. Tilapia was priced 3.46 percent higher this year due to bigger sizes and better quality of harvests. Price of seaweeds was up by 19.82 percent as lower supply was observed. Farmers from Palawan, Bohol and Cebu had not yet recovered from the damages caused by Typhoon "Yolanda". Slight increases in prices were noted for milkfish at 0.89 percent and tiger prawn at 0.40 percent which could be traced to lower production levels. Smaller sizes of fish caught resulted in the price cut of roundscad by 10.47 percent and yellowfin tuna by 6.05 percent. There was a 14.51 percent decrease in the price of skipjack due to increase in production.

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

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2012	2013	2014	12-13	13-14
CROPS	287,406.84	285,136.66	288,551.15	-0.79	1.20
PALAY	99,492.49	98,380.11	98,784.27	-1.12	0.41
CORN	39,414.81	39,573.26	39,601.58	0.40	0.07
COCONUT	26,212.86	25,634.23	24,160.46	-2.21	-5.75
SUGARCANE	12,570.09	11,908.96	12,753.41	-5.26	7.09
BANANA	29,413.93	27,072.64	27,760.80	-7.96	2.54
PINEAPPLE	12,570.48	12,849.37	13,120.45	2.22	2.11
COFFEE	2,065.59	1,833.27	1,745.07	-11.25	-4.81
MANGO	13,257.98	14,109.48	15,392.06	6.42	9.09
TOBACCO	1,976.69	2,211.24	2,527.01	11.87	14.28
ABACA	1,058.39	1,005.37	963.62	-5.01	-4.15
PEANUT	430.60	424.97	424.97	-1.31	0.00
MONGO	622.23	625.63	619.04	0.55	-1.05
CASSAVA	5,662.16	5,988.48	6,522.83	5.76	8.92
CAMOTE	1,813.79	1,831.10	1,788.25	0.95	-2.34
TOMATO	1,311.37	1,336.67	1,388.97	1.93	3.91
GARLIC	638.35	652.13	657.94	2.16	0.89
ONION	1,560.43	1,693.44	2,645.15	8.52	56.20
CABBAGE	510.36	520.76	529.29	2.04	1.64
EGGPLANT	2,227.78	2,319.24	2,370.66	4.11	2.22
CALAMANSI	1,333.60	1,298.54	1,307.21	-2.63	0.67
RUBBER	2,410.56	2,387.05	2,485.88	-0.98	4.14
OTHERS	30,852.30	31,480.74	31,002.24	2.04	-1.52
LIVESTOCK	88,497.03	90,144.44	91,088.07	1.86	1.05
CARABAO	3,675.71	3,622.28	3,627.73	-1.45	0.15
CATTLE	8,400.12	8,538.94	8,577.94	1.65	0.46
HOG	73,640.92	75,230.41	76,135.84	2.16	1.20
GOAT	2,591.91	2,554.71	2,544.48	-1.44	-0.40
DAIRY	188.38	198.10	202.08	5.16	2.01
POULTRY	81,015.02	84,586.91	83,961.03	4.41	-0.74
CHICKEN	60,755.59	63,864.39	64,209.66	5.12	0.54
DUCK	1,273.68	1,252.70	1,256.46	-1.65	0.30
CHICKEN EGGS	17,684.53	18,126.22	17,163.54	2.50	-5.31
DUCK EGGS	1,301.23	1,343.60	1,331.37	3.26	-0.91
FISHERIES	100,486.29	103,676.26	101,806.16	3.17	-1.80
MILKFISH	15,215.72	16,050.77	15,635.48	5.49	-2.59
TILAPIA	10,378.93	10,627.39	10,608.85	2.39	-0.17
TIGER PRAWN	10,225.56	9,756.01	9,280.68	-4.59	-4.87
ROUNDSCAD	7,994.04	9,771.74	9,292.76	22.24	-4.90
SKIPJACK	5,454.00	6,108.38	6,807.00	12.00	11.44
YELLOWFIN TUNA	4,212.58	4,702.62	4,596.63	11.63	-2.25
SEAWEED	3,924.52	3,646.58	3,487.17	-7.08	-4.37
OTHERS	43,080.93	43,012.78	42,097.60	-0.16	-2.13
TOTAL	557,405.18	563,544.27	565,406.40	1.10	0.33

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

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2012	2013	2014	12-13	13-14
CROPS	566,211.43	551,269.83	633,672.59	-2.64	14.95
PALAY	187,151.57	188,012.80	230,534.66	0.46	22.62
CORN	74,699.32	72,511.47	77,780.35	-2.93	7.27
COCONUT	67,967.85	56,939.75	76,009.24	-16.23	33.49
SUGARCANE	26,983.79	24,453.06	25,506.81	-9.38	4.31
BANANA	81,362.15	86,193.08	95,340.80	5.94	10.61
PINEAPPLE	13,243.27	12,650.29	13,674.83	-4.48	8.10
COFFEE	3,574.18	3,326.19	3,382.02	-6.94	1.68
MANGO	18,608.08	18,188.67	18,276.47	-2.25	0.48
TOBACCO	3,251.23	3,748.01	4,253.36	15.28	13.48
ABACA	2,169.65	1,914.97	2,135.15	-11.74	11.50
PEANUT	827.18	846.81	876.52	2.37	3.51
MONGO	1,323.99	1,294.48	1,444.90	-2.23	11.62
CASSAVA	10,059.04	11,608.95	11,205.42	15.41	-3.48
CAMOTE	4,711.03	4,926.14	5,483.43	4.57	11.31
TOMATO	2,541.67	2,635.61	2,008.78	3.70	-23.78
GARLIC	801.50	311.59	945.46	-61.12	203.43
ONION	3,552.35	2,890.12	4,551.12	-18.64	57.47
CABBAGE	859.85	1,093.81	1,082.94	27.21	-0.99
EGGPLANT	3,193.66	2,971.15	3,675.13	-6.97	23.69
CALAMANSI	2,166.07	1,865.15	2,486.91	-13.89	33.34
RUBBER	14,463.38	11,195.59	7,947.81	-22.59	-29.01
OTHERS	42,700.62	41,692.13	45,070.48	-2.36	8.10
LIVESTOCK	150,745.61	166,800.87	176,909.95	10.65	6.06
CARABAO	7,005.59	7,190.74	7,482.01	2.64	4.05
CATTLE	15,247.94	15,939.48	16,673.69	4.54	4.61
HOG	122,436.08	137,412.11	146,132.16	12.23	6.35
GOAT	5,640.33	5,819.24	6,159.83	3.17	5.85
DAIRY	415.66	439.29	462.27	5.69	5.23
POULTRY	121,645.44	128,241.02	137,990.86	5.42	7.60
CHICKEN	89,328.06	94,816.59	103,906.42	6.14	9.59
DUCK	1,808.86	1,776.03	1,912.13	-1.81	7.66
CHICKEN EGGS	28,132.46	29,016.89	29,498.30	3.14	1.66
DUCK EGGS	2,376.05	2,631.52	2,674.01	10.75	1.61
FISHERIES	172,270.93	181,082.79	176,921.11	5.12	-2.30
MILKFISH	24,247.79	25,478.27	25,040.63	5.07	-1.72
TILAPIA	16,030.89	16,491.10	17,033.27	2.87	3.29
TIGER PRAWN	13,731.92	13,314.01	12,715.47	-3.04	-4.50
ROUNDSCAD	11,114.25	13,525.32	11,515.35	21.69	-14.86
SKIPJACK	9,914.57	12,730.70	12,128.98	28.40	-4.73
YELLOWFIN TUNA	9,907.04	11,151.41	10,240.84	12.56	-8.17
SEAWEED	6,503.62	6,078.61	6,961.58	-6.53	14.53
OTHERS	80,820.85	82,313.37	81,284.99	1.85	-1.25
TOTAL	1,010,873.40	1,027,394.52	1,125,494.52	1.63	9.55

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

SUBSECTOR	AT CONSTANT PRICES			AT CURRENT PRICES		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
CROPS	51.56	50.60	51.03	56.01	53.66	56.30
PALAY	17.85	17.46	17.47	18.51	18.30	20.48
CORN	7.07	7.02	7.00	7.39	7.06	6.91
COCONUT	4.70	4.55	4.27	6.72	5.54	6.75
SUGARCANE	2.26	2.11	2.26	2.67	2.38	2.27
BANANA	5.28	4.80	4.91	8.05	8.39	8.47
PINEAPPLE	2.26	2.28	2.32	1.31	1.23	1.22
COFFEE	0.37	0.33	0.31	0.35	0.32	0.30
MANGO	2.38	2.50	2.72	1.84	1.77	1.62
TOBACCO	0.35	0.39	0.45	0.32	0.36	0.38
ABACA	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.21	0.19	0.19
PEANUT	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
MONGO	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.13
CASSAVA	1.02	1.06	1.15	1.00	1.13	1.00
CAMOTE	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.47	0.48	0.49
TOMATO	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.18
GARLIC	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.03	0.08
ONION	0.28	0.30	0.47	0.35	0.28	0.40
CABBAGE	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.10
EGGPLANT	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.32	0.29	0.33
CALAMANSI	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.18	0.22
RUBBER	0.43	0.42	0.44	1.43	1.09	0.71
OTHERS	5.53	5.59	5.48	4.22	4.06	4.00
LIVESTOCK	15.88	16.00	16.11	14.91	16.24	15.72
CARABAO	0.66	0.64	0.64	0.69	0.70	0.66
CATTLE	1.51	1.52	1.52	1.51	1.55	1.48
HOG	13.21	13.35	13.47	12.11	13.37	12.98
GOAT	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.56	0.57	0.55
DAIRY	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
POULTRY	14.53	15.01	14.85	12.03	12.48	12.26
CHICKEN	10.90	11.33	11.36	8.84	9.23	9.23
DUCK	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.18	0.17	0.17
CHICKEN EGGS	3.17	3.22	3.04	2.78	2.82	2.62
DUCK EGGS	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.24
FISHERIES	18.03	18.40	18.01	17.04	17.63	15.72
MILKFISH	2.73	2.85	2.77	2.40	2.48	2.22
TILAPIA	1.86	1.89	1.88	1.59	1.61	1.51
TIGER PRAWN	1.83	1.73	1.64	1.36	1.30	1.13
ROUNDSCAD	1.43	1.73	1.64	1.10	1.32	1.02
SKIPJACK	0.98	1.08	1.20	0.98	1.24	1.08
YELLOWFIN TUNA	0.76	0.83	0.81	0.98	1.09	0.91
SEAWEED	0.70	0.65	0.62	0.64	0.59	0.62
OTHERS	7.73	7.63	7.45	8.00	8.01	7.22
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

SUBSECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2012	2013	2014	12-13	13-14
<b>CROPS</b>					
PALAY	11,488.74	11,360.29	11,406.96	-1.12	0.41
CORN	5,900.42	5,924.14	5,928.38	0.40	0.07
COCONUT	11,598.61	11,342.58	10,690.47	-2.21	-5.75
SUGARCANE	16,760.12	15,878.61	17,004.54	-5.26	7.09
BANANA	7,020.03	6,461.25	6,625.49	-7.96	2.54
PINEAPPLE	1,770.49	1,809.77	1,847.95	2.22	2.11
COFFEE	50.59	44.90	42.74	-11.25	-4.81
MANGO	732.89	779.96	850.86	6.42	9.09
TOBACCO	47.70	53.36	60.98	11.87	14.28
ABACA	54.50	51.77	49.62	-5.01	-4.15
PEANUT	24.48	24.16	24.16	-1.31	0.00
MONGO	29.24	29.40	29.09	0.55	-1.05
CASSAVA	1,581.61	1,672.76	1,822.02	5.76	8.92
CAMOTE	401.28	405.11	395.63	0.95	-2.34
TOMATO	176.26	179.66	186.69	1.93	3.91
GARLIC	8.80	8.99	9.07	2.16	0.89
ONION	114.15	123.88	193.50	8.52	56.20
CABBAGE	71.18	72.63	73.82	2.04	1.64
EGGPLANT	189.76	197.55	201.93	4.11	2.22
CALAMANSI	136.92	133.32	134.21	-2.63	0.67
RUBBER	282.93	280.17	291.77	-0.98	4.14
OTHERS	2,592.63	2,645.44	2,605.23	2.04	-1.52
<b>LIVESTOCK</b>					
CARABAO	101.12	99.65	99.80	-1.45	0.15
CATTLE	180.92	183.91	184.75	1.65	0.46
HOG	1,400.55	1,430.78	1,448.00	2.16	1.20
GOAT	55.74	54.94	54.72	-1.44	-0.40
DAIRY	13.75	14.46	14.75	5.16	2.01
<b>POULTRY</b>					
CHICKEN	1,077.80	1,132.95	1,139.08	5.12	0.54
DUCK	23.67	23.28	23.35	-1.65	0.30
CHICKEN EGGS	316.70	324.61	307.37	2.50	-5.31
DUCK EGGS	29.79	30.76	30.48	3.26	-0.91
<b>FISHERIES</b>					
MILKFISH	273.32	288.32	280.86	5.49	-2.59
TILAPIA	235.19	240.82	240.40	2.39	-0.17
TIGER PRAWN	35.28	33.66	32.02	-4.59	-4.87
ROUNDSCAD	185.09	226.25	215.16	22.24	-4.90
SKIPJACK	145.44	162.89	181.52	12.00	11.44
YELLOWFIN TUNA	88.63	98.94	96.71	11.63	-2.25
SEAWEED	1,147.52	1,066.25	1,019.64	-7.08	-4.37
OTHERS	1,359.02	1,356.87	1,328.00	-0.16	-2.13

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

SUBSECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	2000	2012	2013	2014	00-14	12-13	13-14
CROPS						-1.86	13.59
PALAY	8.66	16.29	16.55	20.21	133.37	1.60	22.11
CORN	6.68	12.66	12.24	13.12	96.41	-3.32	7.19
COCONUT	2.26	5.86	5.02	7.11	214.60	-14.33	41.63
SUGARCANE	0.75	1.61	1.54	1.50	100.00	-4.35	-2.60
BANANA	4.19	11.59	13.34	14.39	243.44	15.10	7.87
PINEAPPLE	7.10	7.48	6.99	7.40	4.23	-6.55	5.87
COFFEE	40.83	70.65	74.08	79.13	93.80	4.85	6.82
MANGO	18.09	25.39	23.32	21.48	18.74	-8.15	-7.89
TOBACCO	41.44	68.16	70.24	69.75	68.32	3.05	-0.70
ABACA	19.42	39.81	36.99	43.03	121.58	-7.08	16.33
PEANUT	17.59	33.79	35.05	36.28	106.25	3.73	3.51
MONGO	21.28	45.28	44.03	49.67	133.41	-2.76	12.81
CASSAVA	3.58	6.36	6.94	6.15	71.79	9.12	-11.38
CAMOTE	4.52	11.74	12.16	13.86	206.64	3.58	13.98
TOMATO	7.44	14.42	14.67	10.76	44.62	1.73	-26.65
GARLIC	72.54	91.08	34.66	104.24	43.70	-61.95	200.75
ONION	13.67	31.12	23.33	23.52	72.06	-25.03	0.81
CABBAGE	7.17	12.08	15.06	14.67	104.60	24.67	-2.59
EGGPLANT	11.74	16.83	15.04	18.20	55.03	-10.64	21.01
CALAMANSI	9.74	15.82	13.99	18.53	90.25	-11.57	32.45
RUBBER	8.52	51.12	39.96	27.24	219.72	-21.83	-31.83
OTHERS	11.90	16.47	15.76	17.30	45.38	-4.31	9.77
LIVESTOCK						8.63	4.96
CARABAO	36.35	69.28	72.16	74.97	106.24	4.16	3.89
CATTLE	46.43	84.28	86.67	90.25	94.38	2.84	4.13
HOG	52.58	87.42	96.04	100.92	91.94	9.86	5.08
GOAT	46.50	101.19	105.92	112.57	142.09	4.67	6.28
DAIRY	13.70	30.23	30.38	31.34	128.76	0.50	3.16
POULTRY						0.97	8.40
CHICKEN	56.37	82.88	83.69	91.22	61.82	0.98	9.00
DUCK	53.81	76.42	76.29	81.89	52.18	-0.17	7.34
CHICKEN EGGS	55.84	88.83	89.39	95.97	71.87	0.63	7.36
DUCK EGGS	43.68	79.76	85.55	87.73	100.85	7.26	2.55
FISHERIES						1.88	-0.50
MILKFISH	55.67	88.72	88.37	89.16	60.16	-0.39	0.89
TILAPIA	44.13	68.16	68.48	70.85	60.55	0.47	3.46
TIGER PRAWN	289.84	389.23	395.54	397.11	37.01	1.62	0.40
ROUNDSCAD	43.19	60.05	59.78	53.52	23.92	-0.45	-10.47
SKIPJACK	37.50	68.17	78.16	66.82	78.19	14.65	-14.51
YELLOWFIN TUNA	47.53	111.78	112.71	105.89	122.79	0.83	-6.05
SEAWEED	3.42	5.67	5.70	6.83	99.71	0.53	19.82
OTHERS	31.70	59.47	60.66	61.21	93.09	2.00	0.91
TOTAL						0.53	9.19