

TECHNICAL NOTES

Food Balance Sheets (FBS) of the Philippines

I. The Introduction

This report presents a comprehensive picture of the country's food supply during a specified reference period. It gives an indication of the adequacy of food supply relative to the nutritional requirement of the population. It is a useful tool in designing, planning, and assessment of policies and programs related to food security and nutrition. The report contains the (1) Per Capita Supply of Food, Calories, Proteins and Fats, (2) Percentage Distribution of Calories, Proteins and Fats.

II. Data Collection and Registration System

The compilation of the FBS requires basic data on production, stocks, foreign trade, domestic utilization, nutrient values, dietary allowances, and population which were obtained from the results of censuses, household and establishment surveys, administrative reports of government agencies, and special studies conducted by various research institutions.

1. Production

1.1 Crops

The production data of palay and corn were obtained from the quarterly Palay Production Survey (PPS) and Corn Production Survey (CPS) of the PSA. Data for other crops were sourced from the Crops Production Survey (CrPS).

The Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA) provides data on centrifugal sugar and raw sugar.

1.2 Livestock and Poultry

For livestock and poultry animals, production data including the production of milk and eggs were taken from the Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS) and Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS) of the PSA. Data used include the inventory of animals and

production of milk and eggs which were disaggregated for all types of animals such as carabao, cattle, hogs, goat, chicken, and ducks.

1.3 Fisheries

For fisheries, production data were sourced from the quarterly fishery surveys of the PSA such as the Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS), Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS), Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS), and Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS).

1.4 Processed Food Commodities

Data for processed food commodities used the Technical Conversion Factors for Agricultural Commodities sourced from FAO (Annex 1).

2. Stocks

Stock data on rice and corn were obtained from monthly rice and corn stocks inventory which are generated from three sectors namely: household, commercial, and government. The household and commercial stocks are taken from the results of Rice and Corn Stocks Survey Household (RCSS:H) and Rice and Corn Stocks Survey Commercial (RCSS:C) of the PSA. The government stocks are sourced from National Food Authority (NFA).

3. Foreign Trade

Data on the volume of exports and imports of each food commodity were obtained from the Foreign Trade Statistics (FTS) compiled by the PSA.

4. Domestic Utilization

Data on domestic utilization such as feeds, seeds, loss, and processed for food and non-food (industrial use) for selected primary commodities were obtained from the parameters being used in the compilation of Supply Utilization Accounts (SUA) for Selected Agricultural Commodities.

5. Balancing Item

The balancing item for the 78 food commodities covered in the SUA for Selected Agricultural Commodities was adopted. For the other remaining commodities, the R-Shiny tool proportionally distributes the imbalances among the utilization components.

6. Nutrient Values

The nutrient values in terms of energy, proteins, and fats for each food item were obtained from the 1997 Food Composition Table (FCT) published by the Department of Science and Technology-Food and Nutrition Research Institute (DOST-FNRI), and from the FAO and World Standard Nutritional Values

7. Population

The mid-year population estimates of the PSA based on the 2015 Census of Population were used for the estimation of the per capita food supply and the per capita food nutrient.

III. Methodology

1. Total Domestic Supply (TDS)

$$TDS = Production + Imports - Changes in Stocks$$

This represents the quantity of food supplies available before disposal to non-food and food uses. It is obtained by adding the change in stocks (i.e., if the sign is negative) and subtracting it (i.e., if the sign is positive) from production, plus imports.

1.1 Production

1.1.1 Unprocessed Food Commodities

All production data in the PSA data system were accounted for in the compilation of the FBS.

1.1.2 Processed Food Commodities

Production estimates of the processed food commodities were derived by applying appropriate parameters taken from FAO's publication of Technical Conversion Factors for Agricultural Commodities (Annex 1).

1.2 Changes in Stocks

$$Changes in Stocks = Ending Stocks - Beginning Stocks$$

1.3 Imports

Data on imports of commodities in terms of quantity (in net kilogram equivalent) were sourced from the FTS of the PSA. Trade commodities are matched using the Philippine Standard Commodity Classification (PSCC) codes with the Central Product Classification (CPC) and Harmonized System (HS).

2. Total Domestic Utilization (TDU)

$$TDU = \text{Net food disposable} + \text{non - food utilization} + \text{processed for food}$$

The net food disposable represents the total amount of food available for consumption while non-food refers to a part of total domestic utilization which is used for export, seed, feed, processed for non-food (industrial use) including the amount lost.

2.1 Net Food Disposable

The net food disposable was obtained by deducting the total amount of allowances for non-food utilization and processed for food from the total domestic supply of food commodities. The amount derived represents the actual quantity of food in the retail stage or "as purchased basis".

2.2 Non-Food Utilization

Estimates of non-food utilization such as feeds, seeds, loss, and processed for non-food (industrial use) made use of the parameters from SUA for Selected Agricultural Commodities and FAO's Technical Conversion Factors for Agricultural Commodities.

2.2.1 Export, which refers to the data on exports of commodities in terms of quantity (in net kilogram equivalent) were sourced from the FTS of the PSA. Trade commodities are matched using the PSCC with the CPC and HS;

2.2.2 Feed, which refers to the amount of food for animals, was estimated by applying appropriate parameters to the reported total production of certain food crops;

2.2.3 Seed, which refers to the quantity of food crops used as seeds or planting materials, was estimated by applying the recommended seeding allowance per hectare by type of crop;

2.2.4 Processed for non-food (industrial use), which refers to the quantity of food crops converted into non-food commodities for industrial and manufacturing purposes, was estimated using the available parameters; and

2.2.5 Loss, which refers to the amount of losses that occur during harvesting, infestations, spoilage, storage, distribution, etc., was estimated by applying the required loss parameters to the total production or total domestic supply.

2.3 Processed for Food Utilization

Processed for Food refers to the quantity of food crops which are further processed into other form of food commodities.

3. Per Capita Food Supply

3.1 Annual Per Capita Food Supply (in kilograms)

The annual per capita food supply in kilograms was estimated by dividing the net available food supply in metric tons by the estimated mid-year population multiplied by 1,000.

3.2 Daily Per Capita Food Supply (in grams)

The daily per capita food supply in grams was estimated by dividing the annual per capita food supply by 365 days multiplied by 1,000.

4. Nutrient Supply

The nutrient equivalent of the food supply in terms of energy, proteins, and fats are computed by multiplying the daily per capita food supply in grams by the corresponding nutrient values per 100 grams and then dividing it by 100.

IV. Concepts and Definition of Terms

Total Domestic Supply - represents the quantity of food supplies available before disposal to non-food and food uses.

Net Food Disposable - the net food disposable was obtained by deducting the total amount of allowances for non-food utilization and processed for food from the total domestic supply of food commodities. The amount derived represents the actual quantity of food in the retail stage or "as purchased basis".

Feed - refers to the amount of food for animals, was estimated by applying appropriate parameters to the reported total production of certain food crops;

Seed - refers to the quantity of food crops used as seeds or planting materials, was estimated by applying the recommended seeding allowance per hectare by type of crop;

Processed for non-food (industrial use) - refers to the quantity of food crops converted into non-food commodities for industrial and manufacturing purposes, was estimated using the available parameters.

Loss - refers to the amount of losses that occur during harvesting, infestations, spoilage, storage, distribution, etc., was estimated by applying the required loss parameters to the total production or total domestic supply.

V. Dissemination of Results

Title	Schedule of Release
Food Balance Sheets (FBS) of the Philippines	June of the Current Year

Press release, statistical tables, infographics, and modular report are included in the web release.

VI. Citation

Philippine Statistics Authority. (2022). *Technical Notes on Food Balance Sheets of the Philippines*. [https://psa.gov.ph/technical-notes/_____](https://psa.gov.ph/technical-notes/)

VII. Contact Information

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