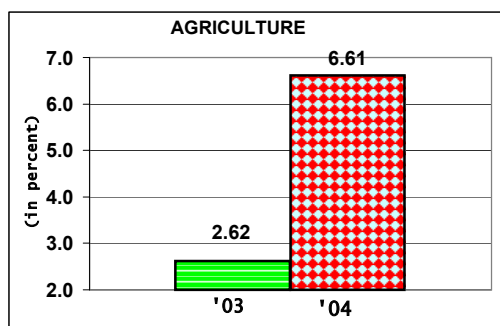


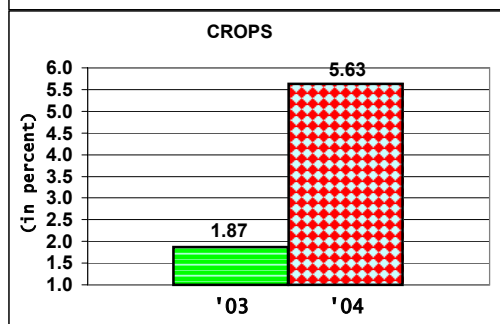
PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE

JANUARY - JUNE 2004

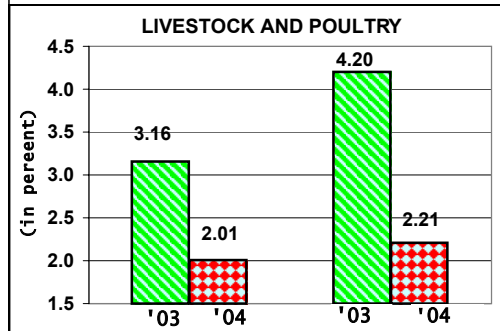
HIGHLIGHTS



Agriculture expanded by 6.61 percent from January to June of 2004. All subsectors recorded output gains with crops and fisheries providing the big push in the overall growth during the reference period. Improved performances were largely attributed to palay, corn, sugarcane and aquaculture farms that posted two-digit increases this semester. At current prices, the gross value of agriculture production grew by 16.80 percent to P376.7 billion in 2004 from P322.5 billion in 2003.

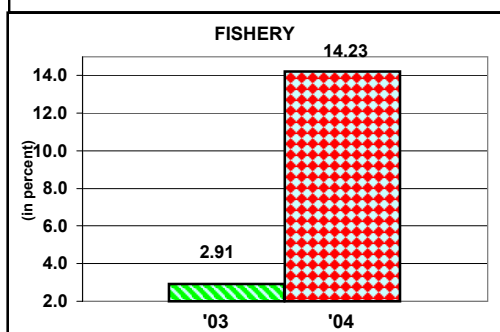


The crops subsector's output was higher by 5.63 percent over last year's level. In particular, palay recovered from last year's negative growth and registered a 12.21 percent increase. The 14.08 percent increment in corn production was more than twice the recorded gain in 2003. Other major contributors were banana, pineapple, peanut, mungo and tomato. The crops subsector which accounted for 48.16 percent of the total agricultural output grossed P187.5 billion at current prices, up by 14.77 percent this year.

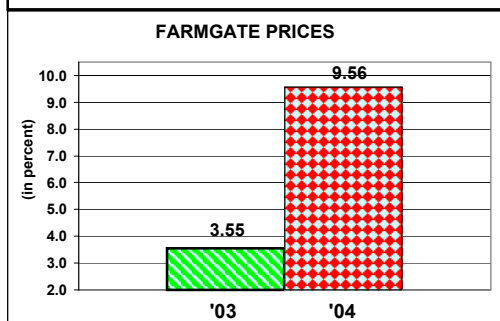


The livestock subsector generated a 2.01 percent increase in output during the first half of 2004. Except for cattle, all components registered output increments this year. The subsector grossed P69.0 billion at current prices, 27.98 percent more than the 2003 record.

The poultry subsector grew by 2.21 percent this year. Chicken eggs came up with 7.43 percent increase during the period. At current prices, the subsector's gross earnings during the semester totalled P50.7 billion or 13.52 percent more than the previous year's level.



The fisheries subsector surged by 14.23 percent in the first half of the year. Among the fisheries components, aquaculture remained its best performer with output swelling by 28.74 percent compared with last year's record. Commercial and municipal fisheries went up by more than two percent. At current prices, the estimated gross value of fishery production at P69.5 billion was 14.76 percent higher this year.



On the average, prices of agricultural commodities rose by 9.56 percent during the first semester of 2004. The biggest price increase of 25.46 percent was recorded in the livestock subsector. This was followed by the prices in the poultry subsector that posted an average increment of 11.07 percent. Crops prices were up by 8.65 percent this year. The fisheries subsector came up with less than one percent increase as a result of decrease in the prices of aquaculture products.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The value of agricultural production continued to expand as both prices and level of output increased during the first semester of 2004. It grossed P376.7 billion at current prices or an improvement of 16.80 percent compared to last year's level.

The good performance of the **crops subsector** in the first semester generated gross earnings of P187.5 billion at current prices, up by 14.77 percent from the same period in 2003. The increments in the gross values of crops were largely caused by remarkable increases in value of outputs of palay and corn that grew by 20.53 percent and 55.61 percent, respectively. The increments in the gross values of palay and corn were attributed to improved prices and significant increase in production during the period. The same observation was noted for banana with gross earnings going up by 10.98 percent. Coconut maintained the uptrend in gross value of production with 29.15 percent gain this year owing to the increase in price. Despite lower prices this period, sugarcane growers still managed to increase their gross earnings by 0.56 percent due to steady output expansion. Their production slowed down but with better prices, coffee and abaca grossed higher by 6.84 percent and 17.61 percent, respectively. Mango growers made a turnaround as their gross earnings went up by 11.69 percent due to price appreciation. Considering the increases in both production and prices, gross earnings from cabbage, mango, eggplant, peanut and rubber posted an uptrend ranging from 8.32 percent to 62.20 percent this year.

Meanwhile, the drop in prices pulled down the gross output value of pineapple by 22.42 percent. Tobacco farmers continued to record declining gross value of output as another 15.84 percent drop was noted this year. This was attributed to contractions in production and prices during the period.

Production increased but price cuts were considerable, thus tomato and cassava grossed lower by 20.94 percent and 16.12 percent, respectively. The meager increase in prices did not help camote growers to maintain their gross earnings; a decrease of 1.93 percent was recorded as a result of continued decrease in output. Garlic and

onion generated lower gross values of output by 23.16 percent and 11.86 percent, respectively as volume of production and prices continued to go down. Calamansi prices continued to slide pulling the gross receipts to go down by 10.82 percent despite better production during the period. The combined gross earnings of “other crops” recorded a reduction in gross earnings of 4.29 percent as lower prices were quoted in the first semester.

The **livestock subsector** outdid its performance during the first semester as aggregate gross value of output reached P69.0 billion at current prices. This represented a 27.98 percent increment from last year’s record. As both production and prices expanded, value of hog production recorded a 35.0 percent improvement over the 2003 level. For the same reason, goat raisers recovered from last year’s slump and came up with 13.22 percent higher gross earnings this year. Dairy’s gross value of output grew by 7.41 percent this year due to combined improvements in production and prices. As better prices were recorded during the period, gross value in cattle production inched up by 0.63 percent this year. Lower prices brought gross value of carabao production down by 2.57 percent.

The **poultry industry** managed to post gross earnings of P50.7 billion at current prices, up by 13.52 percent from last year’s record. Chicken meat production value was 14.89 percent higher this year due to improvements in both production and prices. This was also true for chicken egg that recorded a 12.13 percent increment in gross earnings compared to the 2003 level. The notable turnaround in duck egg production and prices provided a remarkable recovery in gross value of duck eggs recording a 27.61 percent growth during the period. In contrast, duck meat production grossed lower by 19.61 percent as both production and prices recorded a downward trend.

Gross earnings in the **fisheries subsector** amounted to P69.5 billion at current prices or 14.76 percent more than the level recorded during the same period last year. Aquaculture was the biggest gainer grossing 21.75 percent more compared to its year ago record due mainly to considerable increase in output. Gross value of commercial fisheries was 14.48 percent higher than in 2003 as both levels of production and prices escalated. The same reason also held true for municipal fishery

which gross value of output increased by 8.89 percent from its year ago level.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

From January to June 2004, the total output of the **agriculture sector** expanded by 6.61 percent.

CROPS

During the period, the **crops subsector** contributed 48.16 percent to total agricultural production. Crop production improved this year posting a 5.63 percent growth over last year's level.

Palay production reached 6.04 million metric tons representing a 12.21 percent increase this year. Output improvement was mostly reported in Western Visayas, Cagayan Valley, Bicol and Central Luzon. The gains in output were attributed to good weather conditions that prevailed during the first semester of 2004. Another factor was the expansion in harvest areas as a result of rehabilitation and operation of new irrigation systems in CAR, Ilocos Region, Central Luzon and Western Visayas. Sufficient rains also allowed more plantings in rainfed areas and in lands previously held in-fallow. Higher yields were also obtained during the reference period due to availability of high yielding varieties and other inputs.

With increases in both hectarage and productivity, corn harvest was estimated at 2.34 million metric tons, up by 14.08 percent in the first semester of the year. Contributing to the large increase in production were Cagayan Valley, Northern Mindanao, ARMM, SOCCSKSARGEN and Ilocos Region. Among the factors that induced expansion in production were the availability of quality seeds and better market price during the reference period.

Sugarcane continued to post increasing output as another 18.30 percent rise was recorded this year. This was attributed to favorable rainfall particularly in Western Visayas and Mindanao areas. The good weather conditions favored planting and sugar content formation and allowed bigger area to be planted in Bukidnon and some provinces in Luzon. In the case of banana, additional bearing hills and harvest areas in CAR,

Cagayan Valley, Bicol, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN, resulted in a 2.39 percent increase in the production of this crop during the year. There was also a reported expansion in commercial banana farms in Northern Mindanao. On the other hand, the 3.95 percent increase in pineapple production was due to additional harvest area of commercial farms in Northern Mindanao, i.e., Del Monte Philippines, Inc. (DMPI) and Mt. Kitanglad Agriculture Venture, Inc. (MKAVI). Meanwhile, favorable weather conditions and intensive fertilizer application resulted in bigger fruits in Cagayan Valley, Bicol, Eastern Visayas, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN. Rubber producers were better-off this semester with a 3.26 percent hike in output. This was the result of improved price of latex in Mindanao regions and higher yield during the second quarter. In the case of calamansi, additional bearing trees, good weather conditions and proper crop management pushed production up by 2.48 percent.

Among the vegetable crops, tomato registered the highest growth of 6.50 percent. This was attributed to increased area as a result of crop shifting from tobacco in Ilocos Region and seed dispersal by the Caraballo and Southern Cordillera Agricultural Development (CASCADE) in Nueva Vizcaya. In Pangasinan, farmers used “Diamante” hybrid seed variety to boost their production. Likewise, crop shifting from tobacco enabled mongo and peanut farmers to accelerate their outputs by 5.26 percent and 5.11 percent, respectively. The adoption of the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices in Benguet, Mt. Province and Pangasinan helped increase cabbage production and a 3.46 percent gain was recorded this year. In the case of eggplant, the 4.64 percent increase in output was a result of early control of pests like fruit-borer in Pangasinan. On the other hand, the 3.15 percent increase in cassava production could be traced to higher demand for this product for industrial purposes and contract growing practices in Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental. Another contributing factor was the DA-LGU support in Cagayan Valley and Zamboanga Peninsula.

Coconut farmers were not able to sustain their production as the level slid by 1.31 percent from last year’s record. There was a decrease in yield brought about by warm weather. In Mindanao, coconut trees have not recovered yet from stress factor due to bad weather conditions. The lingering effects of dry weather was also reported in Visayas. Cutting of old trees for lumber was also noted. Coffee production decreased by

3.15 percent this year. The major reason for the decline was cutting of old trees in the provinces of Benguet, North Cotabato, Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental and North Cotabato. Other factors cited were bad weather conditions during flowering stage in South Cotabato and low market demand and prices in Batangas and Bukidnon. Mango output decreased by 4.70 percent because of heavy rains during flowering stage in Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, CALABARZON and Northern Mindanao. In Negros Occidental, there were reports of flushing of mango trees during the first quarter while in Iloilo, the number of harvested trees decreased compared to previous year.

Production of tobacco was 9.75 percent lower this year due to lack of market in Ilocos and closure of Burley Company in SOCCSKSARGEN. There were reports of crop shifting from tobacco to other crops in South Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat. During the first quarter, flashfloods and frequent rainfall affected tobacco farms in the Visayas and CARAGA. Abaca production dropped by 1.05 percent due to pest and diseases, poor farm management in Bicol, Eastern Viasayas and CARAGA. Crop shifting to banana was reported in Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN.

The biggest loser was onion which posted an 11.00 percent drop due to heavy rains in Nueva Ecija. Because of Typhoon "Dindo", camote production in Bicol was down by 3.49 percent this year. The closure of processing plant in the top camote producing province of Camarines Sur during the past quarter also contributed to the downtrend in output. In the case of garlic, there was shifting to other cash crop due to the influx of imported garlic in the local market, thus the 3.48 percent drop in production.

LIVESTOCK

The **livestock subsector** which accounted for 13.15 percent of the total agriculture production grew by 2.01 percent compared to last year's level. During the first semester, carabao production was higher by 7.95 percent. This was largely traced to the increase in number of slaughtered animals in abattoirs. Hog production was up by 2.13 percent as evidenced by the increased inventory of swine and increased number of slaughtered animals in abattoirs during the first quarter of 2004. Production in goat farms went up by 0.36 percent as higher

inventory of animals was recorded. The 2.63 percent increment in dairy farms was attributed to higher volume of cow's milk produced from cooperatives and commercial dairy farms. Meanwhile, cattle output slightly slid by 0.16 percent due to the decline in the number of slaughtering in the first quarter of 2004.

POULTRY

The **poultry subsector** which contributed 14.02 percent to total agricultural production expanded by 2.21 percent during the first semester. The rate of increase in chicken output slowed down to 0.96 percent as evidenced by the moderate increase in the number of chicken broiler produced in commercial farms during the first quarter of 2004. The 7.43 percent rise in the production of chicken eggs was due to increased number of laying flock coupled with improved egg-laying efficiency ratio this year.

Because of decreased number of ducks for meat, a 1.54 percent drop in production was recorded this year. On the other hand, duck egg output improved and posted a 4.95 percent growth. This was a result of higher inventory of duck layers during the reference period.

FISHERIES

The **fisheries subsector** accounted for 24.67 percent of the total agricultural output. The subsector grew by 14.23 percent. The main source of growth was aquaculture which posted a remarkable 28.74 percent increase in output. The improved performance in aquaculture production was largely attributed to higher demand for seaweeds due to the opening of Philippine Carageenan Processing Plant in Lanao del Norte. The financial and technical assistance provided by BFAR-LGU, as well as seaweeds traders, encouraged more operators to venture in and improve seaweeds culture. There were also reported increases in area of seaweed farms in Misamis Oriental, Tawi-Tawi, Maguindanao, Zamboanga del Norte and Zamboanga City. In Romblon, newly developed areas and availability of good planting materials were reported. Intensive culture for milkfish was likewise noted in Camiguin and Misamis Oriental during the second quarter of 2004.

Commercial and municipal fisheries came up with 2.08 percent and 2.45 percent output increases, respectively. The increment in commercial fisheries production was manifested by the abundant catch of yellowfin tuna, indo-pacific mackerel, skipjack tuna, sardines, roundscad and anchovies as a result of favorable weather conditions in the first quarter of 2004. Likewise, higher demand and good prices encouraged more fishermen to increase their fishing trips during the period.

In the case of municipal fisheries, favorable weather conditions provided abundant catch of fimbriated sardines, yellowfin tuna, Indian sardines, big eyed scads, roundscad, flying fish and squid. Continuous dispersal and seeding of tilapia fingerlings by DA-BFAR-LGU in the province of Benguet and in Ilocos Region and Central Luzon were reported. Other contributing factors were the strict implementation of fisheries ordinances and intensified campaign against illegal fishing by “Bantay Dagat” Task Forces and installation of fish sanctuaries in Lanao del Norte and Biliran. The improved peace and order situation in Lanao del Norte and North Cotabato also contributed to the gains in municipal fisheries.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

For the first six months of 2004, farmgate prices in agriculture recorded an average increase of 9.56 percent.

Prices in the **crops subsector** moved up by an average of 8.65 percent. Palay prices improved by 7.41 percent this year while corn prices bounced back from last year’s low quotations with a remarkable growth of 36.40 percent. Prices of coconut continuously increased registering a 30.86 percent increment this year. Price levels were 18.86 percent higher for abaca, 17.20 percent for mango, 10.31 percent for coffee and 8.39 percent for banana. Similarly, growers of camote, mungo, cabbage, eggplant and peanut received higher prices this year with increments ranging from 1.62 percent to 10.51 percent. Rubber prices soared by 57.08 percent during the reference period.

On the other hand, some major crops suffered from price decline. Sugarcane prices depreciated by 15.00 percent and tobacco by 6.75

percent. Pineapple and tomato farmers suffered price decreases of 25.37 percent and 25.77 percent, respectively. Likewise, price reductions were noted for cassava at 18.69 percent, garlic at 20.38 percent, onion at 0.97 percent and calamansi at 12.98 percent. Average prices of “other crops” went down by 6.09 percent.

The **livestock subsector** recorded a notable price gain of 25.46 percent during the period. This was attributed to the significant increase of 32.19 percent in hog prices. Goat prices were up by 12.82 percent, dairy by 4.66 percent and cattle by 0.79 percent. Meanwhile, the price of carabao was down by 9.75 percent.

In the **poultry subsector**, average farmgate prices grew by 11.07 percent. Chicken prices went up by 13.79 percent while chicken eggs had a 4.38 percent increment. Duck prices dropped by 18.35 percent while duck eggs recorded a positive growth rate of 21.59 percent.

The **fisheries subsector** realized a slight price increment of 0.47 percent. Commercial fisheries recorded a price gain of 12.15 percent and municipal fisheries, 6.29 percent. For aquaculture, prices were lower by 5.43 percent.

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CONSTANT PRICES, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY-JUNE, 2002 - 2004

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2002	2003	2004	02-03	03-04
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	64697.24	65904.49	69615.47	1.87	5.63
PALAY	18662.10	17704.41	19866.93	-5.13	12.21
CORN	6287.91	6653.76	7590.73	5.82	14.08
COCONUT	11865.83	12143.59	11984.99	2.34	-1.31
SUGARCANE	4176.22	4964.67	5873.44	18.88	18.30
BANANA	4753.93	4832.86	4948.20	1.66	2.39
PINEAPPLE	1584.71	1605.03	1668.48	1.28	3.95
COFFEE	1140.07	1122.63	1087.29	-1.53	-3.15
MANGO	6365.40	6711.93	6396.57	5.44	-4.70
TOBACCO	742.20	784.21	707.75	5.66	-9.75
ABACA	219.78	239.78	237.26	9.10	-1.05
PEANUT	157.68	154.70	162.61	-1.89	5.11
MONGO	249.85	238.71	251.26	-4.46	5.26
CASSAVA	1025.93	983.05	1014.03	-4.18	3.15
CAMOTE	499.32	494.52	477.28	-0.96	-3.49
TOMATO	395.26	399.42	425.39	1.05	6.50
GARLIC	751.01	718.58	693.56	-4.32	-3.48
ONION	543.59	525.97	468.10	-3.24	-11.00
CABBAGE	172.13	171.84	177.79	-0.17	3.46
EGGPLANT	609.89	600.98	628.86	-1.46	4.64
CALAMANSI	228.28	231.45	237.19	1.39	2.48
RUBBER	521.01	518.20	535.08	-0.54	3.26
OTHERS	3745.16	4104.22	4182.66	9.59	1.91
LIVESTOCK	18062.62	18633.08	19007.46	3.16	2.01
CARABAO	727.61	729.75	787.74	0.29	7.95
CATTLE	2494.49	2488.49	2484.48	-0.24	-0.16
HOG	14330.32	14918.66	15236.64	4.11	2.13
GOAT	482.70	467.64	469.30	-3.12	0.36
DAIRY	27.50	28.55	29.30	3.82	2.63
POULTRY	19024.03	19822.20	20259.67	4.20	2.21
CHICKEN	13916.30	14521.80	14661.32	4.35	0.96
DUCK	895.70	898.13	884.27	0.27	-1.54
CHICKEN EGGS	3593.18	3784.10	4065.29	5.31	7.43
DUCK EGGS	618.85	618.17	648.80	-0.11	4.95
FISHERY	30330.68	31213.56	35654.41	2.91	14.23
COMMERCIAL	8795.92	9013.26	9200.80	2.47	2.08
MUNICIPAL	7665.58	8087.73	8285.48	5.51	2.45
AQUACULTURE	13869.18	14112.58	18168.13	1.75	28.74
TOTAL	132114.57	135573.33	144537.01	2.62	6.61

TABLE 2. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CURRENT PRICES, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY-JUNE, 2002 - 2004

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2002	2003	2004	02-03	03-04
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	153500.77	163392.32	187524.64	6.44	14.77
PALAY	50540.82	48646.77	58634.61	-3.75	20.53
CORN	13098.19	13553.19	21090.56	3.47	55.61
COCONUT	15755.19	18147.92	23437.32	15.19	29.15
SUGARCANE	15399.83	15514.59	15601.33	0.75	0.56
BANANA	12914.83	15035.55	16686.43	16.42	10.98
PINEAPPLE	3799.98	5697.44	4420.16	49.93	-22.42
COFFEE	1280.40	1770.20	1891.23	38.25	6.84
MANGO	13646.30	12549.58	14016.91	-8.04	11.69
TOBACCO	2355.30	2314.74	1948.08	-1.72	-15.84
ABACA	541.16	689.63	811.06	27.44	17.61
PEANUT	340.95	341.25	396.37	0.09	16.15
MONGO	433.88	421.04	457.32	-2.96	8.62
CASSAVA	2454.91	2780.63	2332.28	13.27	-16.12
CAMOTE	1519.09	1619.61	1588.41	6.62	-1.93
TOMATO	613.57	1243.54	983.10	102.67	-20.94
GARLIC	953.80	783.72	602.24	-17.83	-23.16
ONION	943.59	1285.16	1132.70	36.20	-11.86
CABBAGE	298.17	294.81	319.35	-1.13	8.32
EGGPLANT	1112.67	1266.53	1435.73	13.83	13.36
CALAMANSI	879.96	730.55	651.51	-16.98	-10.82
RUBBER	1012.18	1781.73	2889.93	76.03	62.20
OTHERS	13606.00	16924.13	16198.02	24.39	-4.29
LIVESTOCK	52468.69	53878.01	68953.63	2.69	27.98
CARABAO	2523.33	2639.02	2571.12	4.59	-2.57
CATTLE	6388.24	6599.09	6640.59	3.30	0.63
HOG	41121.78	42268.17	57064.01	2.79	35.00
GOAT	2313.80	2245.54	2542.37	-2.95	13.22
DAIRY	121.55	126.19	135.54	3.82	7.41
POULTRY	40419.17	44695.09	50737.38	10.58	13.52
CHICKEN	29885.58	33418.79	38393.82	11.82	14.89
DUCK	1416.06	1552.35	1247.93	9.62	-19.61
CHICKEN EGGS	7815.53	8484.04	9513.39	8.55	12.13
DUCK EGGS	1302.00	1239.92	1582.25	-4.77	27.61
FISHERY	57135.35	60576.15	69516.58	6.02	14.76
COMMERCIAL	19841.58	21541.82	24660.85	8.57	14.48
MUNICIPAL	19296.56	20743.54	22587.41	7.50	8.89
AQUACULTURE	17997.21	18290.79	22268.32	1.63	21.75
TOTAL	303523.98	322541.57	376732.23	6.27	16.80

TABLE 4. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY-JUNE, 2002 - 2004

SUB-SECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2002	2003	2004	02-03	03-04
AGRICULTURAL CROPS					
PALAY	5672.37	5381.28	6038.58	-5.13	12.21
CORN	1934.74	2047.31	2335.61	5.82	14.08
COCONUT	6592.13	6746.44	6658.33	2.34	-1.31
SUGARCANE	13050.70	15514.59	18354.50	18.88	18.30
BANANA	2641.07	2684.92	2749.00	1.66	2.39
PINEAPPLE	829.69	840.33	873.55	1.28	3.95
COFFEE	48.39	47.65	46.15	-1.53	-3.15
MANGO	863.69	910.71	867.92	5.44	-4.70
TOBACCO	49.12	51.90	46.84	5.66	-9.75
ABACA	33.20	36.22	35.84	9.10	-1.05
PEANUT	18.55	18.20	19.13	-1.89	5.11
MONGO	21.30	20.35	21.42	-4.46	5.26
CASSAVA	732.81	702.18	724.31	-4.18	3.15
CAMOTE	264.19	261.65	252.53	-0.96	-3.49
TOMATO	114.90	116.11	123.66	1.05	6.50
GARLIC	16.21	15.51	14.97	-4.32	-3.48
ONION	85.47	82.70	73.60	-3.24	-11.00
CABBAGE	40.79	40.72	42.13	-0.17	3.46
EGGPLANT	126.01	124.17	129.93	-1.46	4.64
CALAMANSI	42.51	43.10	44.17	1.39	2.48
RUBBER	114.76	114.14	117.86	-0.54	3.26
OTHERS	1402.68	1537.16	1566.54	9.59	1.91
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	61.35	61.53	66.42	0.29	7.95
CATTLE	124.60	124.30	124.10	-0.24	-0.16
HOG	788.68	821.06	838.56	4.11	2.13
GOAT	40.70	39.43	39.57	-3.12	0.36
DAIRY	5.50	5.71	5.86	3.82	2.63
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	510.69	532.91	538.03	4.35	0.96
DUCK	25.85	25.92	25.52	0.27	-1.54
CHICKEN EGGS	124.59	131.21	140.96	5.31	7.43
DUCK EGGS	27.48	27.45	28.81	-0.11	4.95
FISHERY					
COMMERCIAL	540.29	553.64	565.16	2.47	2.08
MUNICIPAL	515.16	543.53	556.82	5.51	2.45
AQUACULTURE	643.88	655.18	843.46	1.75	28.74

TABLE 5. AVERAGE FARMGATE PRICES IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY-JUNE, 2002 - 2004

SUB-SECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	1985	2002	2003	2004	85-04	02-03	03-04
AGRICULTURAL CROPS						4.49	8.65
PALAY	3.29	8.91	9.04	9.71	195.14	1.46	7.41
CORN	3.25	6.77	6.62	9.03	177.85	-2.22	36.40
COCONUT	1.80	2.39	2.69	3.52	95.56	12.55	30.86
SUGARCANE	0.32	1.18	1.00	0.85	165.63	-15.25	-15.00
BANANA	1.80	4.89	5.60	6.07	237.22	14.52	8.39
PINEAPPLE	1.91	4.58	6.78	5.06	164.92	48.03	-25.37
COFFEE	23.56	26.46	37.15	40.98	73.94	40.40	10.31
MANGO	7.37	15.80	13.78	16.15	119.13	-12.78	17.20
TOBACCO	15.11	47.95	44.60	41.59	175.25	-6.99	-6.75
ABACA	6.62	16.30	19.04	22.63	241.84	16.81	18.86
PEANUT	8.50	18.38	18.75	20.72	143.76	2.01	10.51
MONGO	11.73	20.37	20.69	21.35	82.01	1.57	3.19
CASSAVA	1.40	3.35	3.96	3.22	130.00	18.21	-18.69
CAMOTE	1.89	5.75	6.19	6.29	232.80	7.65	1.62
TOMATO	3.44	5.34	10.71	7.95	131.10	100.56	-25.77
GARLIC	46.33	58.84	50.53	40.23	-13.17	-14.12	-20.38
ONION	6.36	11.04	15.54	15.39	141.98	40.76	-0.97
CABBAGE	4.22	7.31	7.24	7.58	79.62	-0.96	4.70
EGGPLANT	4.84	8.83	10.20	11.05	128.31	15.52	8.33
CALAMANSI	5.37	20.70	16.95	14.75	174.67	-18.12	-12.98
RUBBER	4.54	8.82	15.61	24.52	440.09	76.98	57.08
OTHERS	2.67	9.70	11.01	10.34	287.27	13.51	-6.09
LIVESTOCK						-0.46	25.46
CARABAO	11.86	41.13	42.89	38.71	226.39	4.28	-9.75
CATTLE	20.02	51.27	53.09	53.51	167.28	3.55	0.79
HOG	18.17	52.14	51.48	68.05	274.52	-1.27	32.19
GOAT	11.86	56.85	56.95	64.25	441.74	0.18	12.82
DAIRY	5.00	22.10	22.10	23.13	362.60	0.00	4.66
POULTRY						6.13	11.07
CHICKEN	27.25	58.52	62.71	71.36	161.87	7.16	13.79
DUCK	34.65	54.78	59.89	48.90	41.13	9.33	-18.35
CHICKEN EGGS	28.84	62.73	64.66	67.49	134.02	3.08	4.38
DUCK EGGS	22.52	47.38	45.17	54.92	143.87	-4.66	21.59
FISHERY						3.02	0.47
COMMERCIAL	16.28	36.72	38.91	43.64	168.03	5.95	12.15
MUNICIPAL	14.88	37.46	38.16	40.57	172.61	1.89	6.29
AQUACULTURE	21.54	27.95	27.92	26.40	22.57	-0.12	-5.43
TOTAL						3.55	9.56