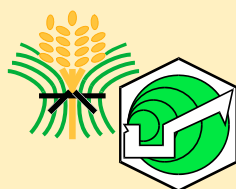




PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE



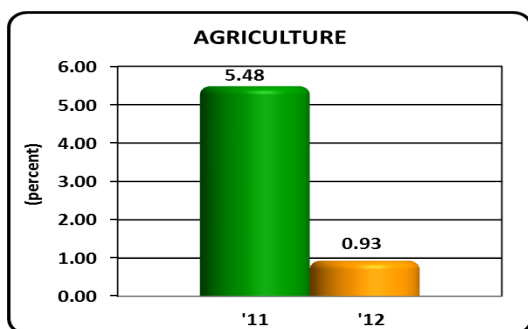
JANUARY-JUNE 2012



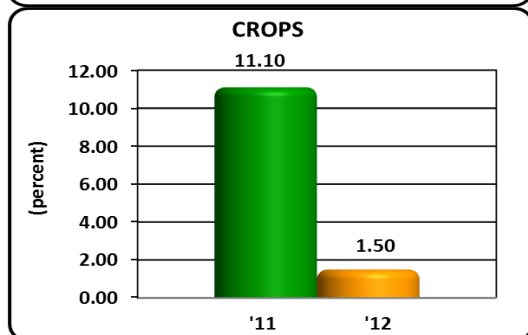
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
**BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS**
PHILIPPINES

PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY – JUNE 2012

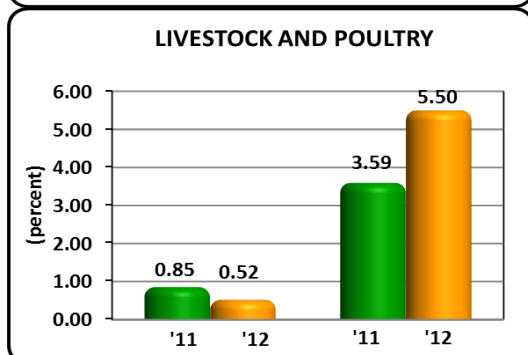
HIGHLIGHTS



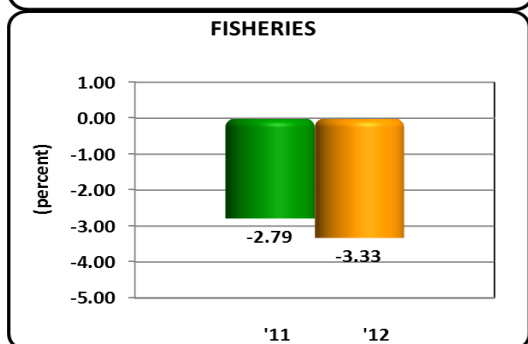
Agriculture grew by 0.93 percent in the first half of 2012. There was minimal growth in crop and livestock production while poultry production accelerated. The fisheries subsector registered further decline in output. These developments resulted in the slowdown in the whole sector's performance during the reference period. At current prices, the value of gross output amounted to P691.4 billion. This was 2.32 percent lower than last year's earnings.



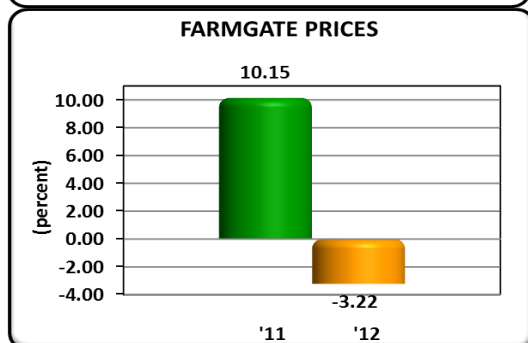
The crops subsector recorded a 1.50 percent output increment. It accounted for 52.04 percent of the total agricultural production. Production of palay and corn increased by 4.15 percent and 4.81 percent, respectively. Higher production levels were also observed among coconut, pineapple, coffee, tobacco, abaca, cabbage and rubber. Crop production was valued at P392.3 billion, at current prices. This represented a decrease of 5.08 percent from last year's record.



The livestock subsector produced 0.52 percent more output this year. It contributed 15.21 percent to the total agricultural production. The increase in hog production sustained the subsector's positive performance in the first half of the year. The subsector grossed P100.3 billion, at current prices, which indicated a 2.71 percent drop from the year ago level.



Production in the poultry subsector grew by 5.50 percent in the first half of 2012. The subsector shared 13.95 percent in the total agricultural output. There were relatively bigger gains recorded in the production of chicken and chicken eggs during the period. The subsector generated gross receipts of P81.3 billion at current prices or 5.04 percent more than the 2011 earnings.



The fisheries subsector continued to register contraction in production. In the first six (6) months of the year, it produced 3.33 percent less output. The subsector accounted for 18.81 percent of total agricultural output. Downtrends in production were observed for marine and inland fisheries as well as aquaculture. Gross receipts for fisheries amounted to P117.4 billion at current prices. This represented an increase of 3.07 percent from last year's level.

On the average, farmgate prices declined by 3.22 percent during the period. The crops subsector posted an average price contraction of 6.48 percent. Prices in the livestock and poultry subsectors registered average decreases of 3.21 percent and 0.43 percent, respectively. Fisheries products, meanwhile, were priced higher by an average of 6.62 percent.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

In the first six (6) months of 2012, gross value of production in the **agriculture sector** amounted to P691.4 billion at current prices. This was 2.32 percent lower than the 2011 level.

Gross value of **crop production** amounting to P392.3 billion at current prices was down by 5.08 percent from last year's gross receipts. Gross earnings from palay went up by 12.07 percent and those from corn grew by 6.39 percent because of increases in both production and prices during the period. For the same reasons, higher gross receipts were noted among tomato by 20.04 percent, pineapple by 16.96 percent, camote by 8.43 percent, abaca by 4.96 percent, tobacco by 4.34 percent and cassava by 2.77 percent. On the other hand, price gains led to increased gross receipts from peanut by 10.04 percent, calamansi by 9.18 percent and mango by 5.60 percent.

Gross earnings from sugarcane declined by 41.32 percent as a result of reduction in both output and prices. In the case of coconut and rubber, prices dropped, thus, the lower gross output values by 25.79 percent and 27.76 percent, respectively. Lower production and prices pulled down gross earnings from onion by 18.42 percent, mongo by 16.01 percent and garlic by 15.50 percent. Downtrends in gross receipts were, likewise, noted for eggplant at 19.70 percent, cabbage at 16.13 percent, banana at 0.19 percent and coffee at 0.04 percent. These were brought about by lower price quotations in the first half of the year. Gross earnings from "other crops" went down by 3.37 percent from last year's record.

The **livestock subsector** grossed P100.3 billion at current prices during the first half of 2012 and indicated a 2.71 percent decrease in gross receipts this year. Lower production translated to reduction in gross earnings from carabao by 1.70 percent and from goat by 4.60 percent. Cattle production and price were reduced, thus, gross earnings dropped by 1.34 percent. Gross value of hog production was down by 2.91 percent due to drop in prices. Meanwhile, production and price of dairy went up. This enabled dairy to recover from last year's negative growth and grossed 16.68 percent more this year.

The **poultry subsector** recorded a 5.04 percent increase in gross earnings which amounted to P81.3 billion at current prices. Chicken recovered from last year's decline in gross receipts and posted a 3.38 percent growth this year owing to higher production. Similarly, there was a 4.70 percent increment in the gross value of duck production because of appreciation in prices. Higher production and prices led to the increases in gross receipts from chicken egg by 10.14 percent and duck egg by 10.92 percent.

Gross value of **fisheries production** amounted to P117.4 billion at current prices, registering a 3.07 percent increment from the year ago record. Commercial fisheries bounced back from last year's negative growth and posted a 6.79 percent increase in gross receipts because of higher prices. Municipal fisheries registered a 2.75 percent contraction in gross earnings which resulted from production cuts. Aquaculture came up with a 5.93 percent increment in gross earnings due to price appreciation.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

Production in the agriculture sector i.e., crops, livestock, poultry and fisheries inched up by 0.93 percent in the first half of 2012.

The **crops subsector** which contributed 52.04 percent to total agriculture output grew by 1.50 percent. Palay production at 7.9 million metric tons was 4.15 percent higher than last year's record. Yield improvements and early harvests were noted in Ilocos Region, Zamboanga Peninsula and SOCCSKSARGEN in the second quarter of 2012. Movement of harvests from the first quarter to the second quarter was reported in Cagayan Valley. Expansion of harvest areas brought about by the early wet planting program was cited in the provinces of Bulacan, Nueva Ecija and Tarlac. The increase in harvest area in MIMAROPA, Northern Mindanao and SOCCSKSARGEN was due to the sufficiency of water supply that encouraged plantings during the period.

Corn production in the first half of 2012 reached 3.5 million metric tons, representing a 4.81 percent gain from the 2011 record. Production increases were sustained in the first two (2) quarters of the year due to improved yield in most regions. Favorable weather conditions that prevailed in the first quarter in Ilocos Region resulted in early harvests of early maturing varieties

in the region. The second quarter production went up owing to the movement of harvest from the first quarter in Cagayan Valley, sufficiency of rainfall that resulted in area expansion in Caraga and early corn cropping schedule of some farmers in ARMM.

Coconut recovered from last year's decline as production grew by 5.49 percent during the reference period. This was traced to sufficiency of rainfall in most provinces. There were also reports of fertilization program of LGU-Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) that led to the improvement of yield in Northern Mindanao, Lanao del Norte and Misamis Oriental. High demand for young coconuts encouraged harvesting of the commodity in most provinces.

Sugarcane production dropped by 19.45 percent. There was movement of harvest to the last quarter of 2011 which reduced production this year. In addition, smaller canes were produced from ratooned sugarcane in Iloilo while some farmers shifted to the cultivation of oil palm in Maguindanao. In Bukidnon and Davao del Sur, there were reports of early termination of harvesting and milling activities during the period.

Banana production grew by 1.63 percent. There were reported increases in bearing hills in MIMAROPA, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region and ARMM during the period. Banana farmers in SOCCSKSARGEN, Ilocos Region, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas and Zamboanga Peninsula also cited bigger sizes of fruits harvested during the reference period. Pineapple growers produced 4.43 percent more output in the first half of 2012. This was the result of expansion in production in commercial farms in Northern Mindanao in the first quarter and increases in area harvested in Ilocos Region, Central Luzon and Caraga in the second quarter of the year. Bigger fruit sizes were harvested in Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, MIMAROPA, Eastern Visayas and Davao Region. In Bicol Region, the production growth was due to increased area driven by high demand for pineapple and the absence of weather disturbances.

Coffee was another gainer as production expanded by 4.40 percent. Bigger growth was observed in the first quarter due to pruning and rejuvenation of old and less productive trees in Zamboanga del Norte and Davao Oriental. In CALABARZON, the intermittent rains during sunny period enhanced coffee

production. The special program of Laguna Blend and Barakong Cabuyao by the DA-LGU aroused interest among Robusta growers in Laguna. In addition, there was movement of coffee harvesting from the fourth quarter of 2011 to the second quarter this year in Maguindanao.

Tobacco growers produced 3.79 percent more output in the first half of 2012. There were reports of crop shifting from garlic and mongo in Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte. This was due to good market demand coupled with better prices and availability of financial assistance from Virginia tobacco private financiers. Lesser infestation of cutworms was also cited in the provinces. Because of continuous high demand for abaca fibers in the first two (2) quarters of the year, abaca production went up by 3.10 percent. Favorable weather conditions in Bicol Region and expansion in area in Western Visayas due to provision of planting materials by LGU-Fiber Development Authority (FIDA) contributed to the increase in output.

Cassava production was 1.29 percent higher this year. Expansion in area harvested in response to higher demand was recorded in CAR, Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region and ARMM. In addition, there were reports of higher yield in SOCCSKSARGEN. Increase in area harvested was recorded in Central Luzon due to expansion of contract growers scheme by B-Meg. Camote production recovered from last year's slump and came up with 0.74 percent output increase this year. This was the result of the favorable weather conditions that prevailed throughout the first half of the year, particularly in Quezon, Camarines Sur and Bukidnon. In Eastern Visayas, cropping was backed up by favorable weather conditions and less weevil infestation. Also cited was the distribution of cuttings for planting from the DA-LGU which encouraged more cultivation in Central Visayas. Bigger sizes of harvests were observed in SOCCSKSARGEN and ARMM during the second quarter.

Tomato production grew by 0.02 percent in the first half of 2012. The sustained use of HYVs and control of fruit rots resulted in higher production in Ilocos Norte. Tomato producers enjoyed sufficiency of water that favored tomato growing in Pangasinan. Crop shifting from squash and watermelon in Quezon and from mongo, peanut and ampalaya in Bulacan was reported. Cabbage was another gainer with a 3.03 percent output increment.

Contributing factors were early control of pests and diseases like leafblight in Benguet, cabbage worm in Ilocos Sur and diamond blackmoth in CALABARZON. Increases in area harvested were reported in Western Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN and Caraga. Harvests of bigger heads of cabbage was noted in Central Visayas and Western Visayas.

Eggplant production grew by 1.50 percent. Higher production was experienced in the second quarter due to the use of high yielding varieties in Ilocos Region, Western Visayas and MIMAROPA. Production increases were also the result of provision of seeds by DA-LGUs in Cagayan Valley, MIMAROPA, Bicol Region, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region and ARMM. In Central Luzon, the effective control of fruit borer and sufficient rains beneficial to eggplant growing led to higher production.

Rubber production expanded by 6.68 percent. The sustained growth in the first two (2) quarters of 2012 was the result of increased number of mature trees for tapping due to high demand and satisfactory price of rubber.

The downtrend in mango production continued with a 2.85 percent cut in the first six (6) months of the year. This could be attributed to less flower induction activities reported in Ilocos Region, Northern Mindanao and Caraga. In addition, mango trees were affected by fruitfly in Ilocos Region and mango hopper and fruit borer in Central Luzon in the first quarter. In the second quarter, mango trees in Ilocos Region were affected by cicid fly and capcid bugs brought about by rainshowers during the flowering stage. The continuous rainfall in Cagayan Valley and Central Luzon hindered the flowering and fruit development of mango. The reduced number of bearing trees in the second quarter was cited in MIMAROPA and Caraga.

Peanut production went down by 2.03 percent in the first six (6) months of 2012. This was traced to the crop shifting to camote in Northern Mindanao and to gabi, eggplant and squash in Davao Region. The unavailability of seeds in Cagayan Valley and early onset of rains in Bicol Region and Eastern Visayas contributed to the output decline during the period. The 1.78 percent drop in mango production was the result of smaller area planted due to continuous release of irrigation water in Cagayan Valley, Eastern Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN in the second quarter of the year. There was also crop

shifting to palay in Western Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN, to cassava in Central Visayas and to peanut in Davao Region.

Garlic production continued to decline as another 6.29 percent reduction was recorded this year. Among the factors that led to the decrease were crop shifting to onion in Cagayan Valley and Mindoro Occidental, aphid infestation in MIMAROPA and decrease in area harvested in Central Luzon. Onion was another loser with production down by 2.96 percent. There were reports of fungal disease in Mindoro Occidental in the first two (2) quarters. Bulb rot and onion thrips affected onion plants in Ilocos Region in the second quarter. In Central Luzon, poor bulb development was observed.

Calamansi production went further down by 4.05 percent in the first half of this year. There were rains during the flowering and fruiting stages of the crop, which resulted in lower yield in MIMAROPA and Ilocos Region. In addition, smaller fruit sizes were harvested in Cagayan Valley and Davao Region.

Altogether, “other” crops production expanded by 2.52 percent. There were reports of seed support from DA-LGUs and early control of pests and diseases in ampalaya farms in Ilocos Region and Davao Region. For stringbeans, better farm management practices were cited in Eastern Visayas. Meanwhile, there were new areas harvested for oil palm in Palawan, increased number of bearing trees in North Cotabato, South Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat. Bigger fruit sizes of watermelon were harvested in MIMAROPA while more productive trees and new bearing trees pushed up papaya production in Northern Mindanao. There were also additional bearing trees for durian that bore fruit in Northern Mindanao and SOCCSKSARGEN.

Production in the **livestock subsector** which accounted for 15.21 percent of total agricultural output inched up by 0.52 percent in the first half of the year. Hog production grew by 1.06 percent. The first quarter noted the high demand by home-based processors in Central Luzon and Central Visayas and more stocks available for slaughter were reported in MIMAROPA and Caraga. Carabao production slid by 3.72 percent with the decrease in the number of animal slaughtered in the country except in Central Luzon and Eastern Visayas. Cattle production was 0.41 percent down this year; slaughtering was

reduced in the second quarter of 2012 in some regions, particularly, Cagayan Valley, CALABARZON and Bicol Region. The drop in goat production by 6.58 percent was caused by the lesser number of goats disposed for slaughter and stock build-up for breeding in Central Visayas. The increase in the number of cattle animals in the milkline and higher volume of milk production from commercial cattle dairy farms pushed dairy production up by 15.82 percent in the first six (6) months of 2012.

The **poultry subsector** grew by 5.50 percent during the period. It shared 13.95 percent in the total agricultural output. The sustained high demand for chicken in the first two (2) quarters resulted in the 5.34 percent gain in output. More dressed broilers were reported in Central Luzon, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao and Davao Region. Meanwhile, duck production went down by 0.19 percent. The major reason cited was the low culling rate across regions. Stock build-up was observed in Northern Mindanao. Chicken egg production was up by 6.38 percent. This was due to the increases in the number of laying flocks in the first two (2) quarters in Central Luzon, Cagayan Valley, CALABARZON, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao and Davao Region. There were reports of higher egg-laying efficiency ratio in Central Visayas, Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN and Caraga. Duck egg production went up by 6.70 percent. This was traced to higher inventory of laying flocks and higher egg-laying efficiency ratio in almost all duck egg producing regions which was brought about by availability of pasture areas and favorable weather conditions.

The **fisheries subsector** contracted further and recorded a 3.33 percent decline in production in the first two (2) quarters of 2012. It accounted for 18.81 percent of the total agriculture output. Commercial fisheries posted a 4.04 percent output reduction. Unstable fuel prices and strong water currents resulted in lesser frequency of fishing trips in Quezon, Bicol Region, Western Visayas and Eastern Visayas. The reduction in fishing trips during the period was also brought about by the depletion of fish supply in Northern Mindanao. The unstable fuel prices also affected fishing activities in Zamboanga Peninsula in the first quarter. The number of foreign and local fishing vessels unloading frozen tuna in General Santos City was reduced. Then, there was a stoppage of operations of Private Landing Centers in Sultan Kudarat.

Municipal fisheries came down with another 5.44 percent drop in production. This was caused by reduced fishing operations due to occurrence of several typhoons in the second quarter and smaller sizes of fish caught in Ilocos Region. There were also reduced unloadings due to mine tailings and presence of illegal fishing activities coupled with intrusion of commercial fishing boats which limited the activities of small fishing boats in Palawan. The production decrease in municipal fisheries in Zamboanga Peninsula and ARMM was caused by strong winds and the scarcity of some species in the fishing ground.

Aquaculture was not able to sustain last year's positive growth and in the first half of this year, production declined by 1.71 percent. In the first quarter, Pangasinan reported decrease in marine cage production due to forced harvest in the fourth quarter of 2011 and lack of fingerlings. In Pampanga, some operators shifted to palay farming. Tilapia fingerlings were of poor quality, thus, the less stocking. Low survival rate due to intense heat was also noted in the province. In Antique, stoppage of operations of some tilapia and catfish farms due to high costs of feeds and unavailability of stocking materials were reported. In Iloilo, there were also reports of less stocking and poor development of available natural food.

Seaweed production in Palawan was down due to the occurrence of ice-ice disease in most cottonii producing municipalities. The sudden change of temperature negatively affected seaweed production. Some caulerpa farm operators stopped operations due to insufficient funds. In Antique, the decline in seaweed production was traced to bad weather condition and infestation of ice-ice and kabong-kabong on alvarezii plants. In Bohol, seaweed operators cited the presence of epiphytes which lengthened culture period of seaweed plants. In Sulu and Tawi-tawi, operations stopped mainly because of the occurrence of ice-ice disease.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

On the average, farmgate prices dropped by 3.22 percent compared to last year's record.

In the **crops subsector**, prices decreased by an average of 6.48 percent. However, there were also price gains. Price of palay bounced back from last year's slump and registered a 7.60 percent increase. Accordingly, this was triggered by competition among buyers in anticipation of the coming lean months. Sustained demand for yellow corn by feed millers pushed corn prices up by 1.50 percent. Upward movements in prices were noted for mango, pineapple and calamansi which prices went up by 8.70 percent, 11.99 percent, and 13.79 percent, respectively. Tomato continued to record increasing prices and came up with a 20.02 percent increment during the reference period. Cassava and camote prices went up by 1.47 percent and 7.63 percent, respectively. Peanut was priced higher by 12.32 percent. Increases in prices were also noted for tobacco at 0.53 percent and abaca at 1.81 percent.

Due to the decline in the world prices of coconut products, coconut was priced 29.65 percent below last year's quotation. Prices were down by 4.25 percent for coffee and 27.15 percent for sugarcane. Bigger cut in prices was registered for rubber at 32.29 percent. Price of banana dropped by 1.79 percent. Reductions in prices were observed among garlic, onion, cabbage and eggplant, these ranged from 15.93 percent to 20.89 percent. Mongo price plunged by 14.49 percent.

The **livestock subsector** registered an average price decrease of 3.21 percent. Hog price went down by 3.92 percent. Carabao and goat prices grew by 2.10 percent and 2.12 percent, respectively. Price of dairy inched up by 0.74 percent. Price of cattle dropped by 0.94 percent.

Prices in the **poultry subsector** continued to depreciate and this year, there was 0.43 percent decline. Chicken price experienced a 1.86 percent cut this year. Meanwhile, price of duck meat increased by 4.89 percent. Price increases were noted for chicken eggs at 3.54 percent and duck eggs at 3.96 percent.

In the **fisheries subsector**, prices increased by an average of 6.62 percent. Prices in commercial fisheries were up by an average of 11.28 percent. Municipal fisheries recorded an average price gain of 2.84 percent. Aquaculture recovered from last year's price cut and posted a 7.77 percent increase this year.

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CONSTANT PRICES, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - JUNE 2010 - 2012

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2010	2011	2012	10-11	11-12
CROPS	181974.59	202177.50	205202.45	11.10	1.50
PALAY	57336.04	65618.64	68344.11	14.45	4.15
CORN	17340.85	23761.78	24905.77	37.03	4.81
COCONUT	19736.93	18800.06	19832.57	-4.75	5.49
SUGARCANE	8614.64	15126.35	12184.88	75.59	-19.45
BANANA	19885.42	20105.61	20433.39	1.11	1.63
PINEAPPLE	8382.51	8647.91	9031.27	3.17	4.43
COFFEE	1852.21	1693.46	1767.94	-8.57	4.40
MANGO	13424.34	12844.37	12478.62	-4.32	-2.85
TOBACCO	1614.38	1800.63	1868.90	11.54	3.79
ABACA	679.94	688.32	709.63	1.23	3.10
PEANUT	361.99	368.26	360.77	1.73	-2.03
MONGO	480.33	609.04	598.17	26.80	-1.78
CASSAVA	3862.83	4057.60	4109.86	5.04	1.29
CAMOTE	1124.08	1089.87	1097.90	-3.04	0.74
TOMATO	1087.29	1091.72	1091.95	0.41	0.02
GARLIC	699.22	662.65	620.96	-5.23	-6.29
ONION	1719.75	1628.83	1580.59	-5.29	-2.96
CABBAGE	358.49	377.72	389.17	5.36	3.03
EGGPLANT	1800.50	1818.90	1846.14	1.02	1.50
CALAMANSI	593.31	588.39	564.59	-0.83	-4.05
RUBBER	1463.94	1554.30	1658.16	6.17	6.68
OTHERS	19555.60	19243.11	19727.11	-1.60	2.52
LIVESTOCK	59148.01	59652.54	59962.71	0.85	0.52
CARABAO	2565.71	2523.63	2429.82	-1.64	-3.72
CATTLE	5548.68	5571.27	5548.68	0.41	-0.41
HOG	49156.50	49668.01	50194.03	1.04	1.06
GOAT	1766.15	1778.79	1661.80	0.72	-6.58
DAIRY	110.97	110.83	128.37	-0.12	15.82
POULTRY	50335.25	52144.60	55012.67	3.59	5.50
CHICKEN	37392.79	38812.50	40884.59	3.80	5.34
DUCK	890.79	869.63	868.00	-2.38	-0.19
CHICKEN EGGS	11222.79	11613.45	12354.17	3.48	6.38
DUCK EGGS	828.88	849.03	905.90	2.43	6.70
FISHERIES	78931.16	76727.71	74171.26	-2.79	-3.33
COMMERCIAL	22274.73	18883.48	18120.52	-15.22	-4.04
MUNICIPAL	22174.05	21587.19	20413.14	-2.65	-5.44
AQUACULTURE	34482.38	36257.05	35637.60	5.15	-1.71
TOTAL	370389.01	390702.36	394349.08	5.48	0.93

TABLE 2. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CURRENT PRICES, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - JUNE, 2010 - 2012

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2010	2011	2012	10-11	11-12
CROPS	314296.21	413353.03	392345.54	31.52	-5.08
PALAY	101165.67	115704.00	129664.41	14.37	12.07
CORN	27870.95	41897.51	44573.69	50.33	6.39
COCONUT	33064.82	62227.49	46178.41	88.20	-25.79
SUGARCANE	22040.06	43414.59	25477.48	96.98	-41.32
BANANA	52936.35	54123.39	54019.30	2.24	-0.19
PINEAPPLE	5425.23	7045.63	8240.46	29.87	16.96
COFFEE	2648.63	2995.39	2994.20	13.09	-0.04
MANGO	15303.75	16281.10	17193.51	6.39	5.60
TOBACCO	2477.12	2938.50	3066.11	18.63	4.34
ABACA	1219.46	1417.86	1488.24	16.27	4.96
PEANUT	611.56	632.93	696.48	3.50	10.04
MONGO	1159.91	1513.31	1271.01	30.47	-16.01
CASSAVA	5534.96	6069.72	6237.98	9.66	2.77
CAMOTE	2525.88	2720.83	2950.13	7.72	8.43
TOMATO	1263.85	1882.08	2259.25	48.92	20.04
GARLIC	716.81	916.42	774.37	27.85	-15.50
ONION	2027.47	4351.77	3550.07	114.64	-18.42
CABBAGE	369.72	534.15	448.02	44.48	-16.13
EGGPLANT	1784.36	3080.43	2473.56	72.64	-19.70
CALAMANSI	825.73	998.05	1089.69	20.87	9.18
RUBBER	9369.22	14233.93	10282.43	51.92	-27.76
OTHERS	23954.72	28373.95	27416.73	18.45	-3.37
LIVESTOCK	104866.13	103138.87	100346.31	-1.65	-2.71
CARABAO	5144.07	4924.34	4840.62	-4.27	-1.70
CATTLE	10063.05	10414.83	10275.57	3.50	-1.34
HOG	85806.60	83658.20	81227.82	-2.50	-2.91
GOAT	3611.28	3900.98	3721.68	8.02	-4.60
DAIRY	241.14	240.52	280.63	-0.26	16.68
POULTRY	77666.55	77420.86	81326.00	-0.32	5.04
CHICKEN	58396.93	57619.06	59568.92	-1.33	3.38
DUCK	1269.43	1172.92	1228.00	-7.60	4.70
CHICKEN EGGS	16574.73	17173.71	18914.93	3.61	10.14
DUCK EGGS	1425.46	1455.18	1614.15	2.09	10.92
FISHERIES	112355.50	113885.76	117380.22	1.36	3.07
COMMERCIAL	30940.53	30504.68	32574.50	-1.41	6.79
MUNICIPAL	39468.63	40546.26	39430.96	2.73	-2.75
AQUACULTURE	41946.34	42834.82	45374.76	2.12	5.93
TOTAL	609184.38	707798.52	691398.08	16.19	-2.32

TABLE 3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY -JUNE, 2010 - 2012

SUBSECTOR	AT CONSTANT PRICES			AT CURRENT PRICES		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
CROPS	49.13	51.75	52.04	51.59	58.40	56.75
PALAY	15.48	16.80	17.33	16.61	16.35	18.75
CORN	4.68	6.08	6.32	4.58	5.92	6.45
COCONUT	5.33	4.81	5.03	5.43	8.79	6.68
SUGARCANE	2.33	3.87	3.09	3.62	6.13	3.68
BANANA	5.37	5.15	5.18	8.69	7.65	7.81
PINEAPPLE	2.26	2.21	2.29	0.89	1.00	1.19
COFFEE	0.50	0.43	0.45	0.43	0.42	0.43
MANGO	3.62	3.29	3.16	2.51	2.30	2.49
TOBACCO	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.41	0.42	0.44
ABACA	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.22
PEANUT	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10
MONGO	0.13	0.16	0.15	0.19	0.21	0.18
CASSAVA	1.04	1.04	1.04	0.91	0.86	0.90
CAMOTE	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.41	0.38	0.43
TOMATO	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.21	0.27	0.33
GARLIC	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.11
ONION	0.46	0.42	0.40	0.33	0.61	0.51
CABBAGE	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.06
EGGPLANT	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.29	0.44	0.36
CALAMANSI	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16
RUBBER	0.40	0.40	0.42	1.54	2.01	1.49
OTHERS	5.28	4.93	5.00	3.93	4.01	3.97
LIVESTOCK	15.97	15.27	15.21	17.21	14.57	14.51
CARABAO	0.69	0.65	0.62	0.84	0.70	0.70
CATTLE	1.50	1.43	1.41	1.65	1.47	1.49
HOG	13.27	12.71	12.73	14.09	11.82	11.75
GOAT	0.48	0.46	0.42	0.59	0.55	0.54
DAIRY	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04
POULTRY	13.59	13.35	13.95	12.75	10.94	11.76
CHICKEN	10.10	9.93	10.37	9.59	8.14	8.62
DUCK	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.17	0.18
CHICKEN EGGS	3.03	2.97	3.13	2.72	2.43	2.74
DUCK EGGS	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.23
FISHERIES	21.31	19.64	18.81	18.44	16.09	16.98
COMMERCIAL	6.01	4.83	4.60	5.08	4.31	4.71
MUNICIPAL	5.99	5.53	5.18	6.48	5.73	5.70
AQUACULTURE	9.31	9.28	9.04	6.89	6.05	6.56
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 4. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - JUNE, 2010 - 2012

SUBSECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2010	2011	2012	10-11	11-12
CROPS					
PALAY	6620.79	7577.21	7891.93	14.45	4.15
CORN	2415.16	3309.44	3468.77	37.03	4.81
COCONUT	7283.00	6937.29	7318.29	-4.75	5.49
SUGARCANE	11187.85	19644.61	15824.52	75.59	-19.45
BANANA	4571.36	4621.98	4697.33	1.11	1.63
PINEAPPLE	1063.77	1097.45	1146.10	3.17	4.43
COFFEE	43.52	39.79	41.54	-8.57	4.40
MANGO	725.64	694.29	674.52	-4.32	-2.85
TOBACCO	39.96	44.57	46.26	11.54	3.79
ABACA	35.73	36.17	37.29	1.23	3.10
PEANUT	20.78	21.14	20.71	1.73	-2.03
MONGO	22.54	28.58	28.07	26.80	-1.78
CASSAVA	1058.31	1111.67	1125.99	5.04	1.29
CAMOTE	264.49	256.44	258.33	-3.04	0.74
TOMATO	147.13	147.73	147.76	0.41	0.02
GARLIC	9.56	9.06	8.49	-5.23	-6.29
ONION	124.08	117.52	114.04	-5.29	-2.96
CABBAGE	48.84	51.46	53.02	5.36	3.03
EGGPLANT	146.74	148.24	150.46	1.02	1.50
CALAMANSI	44.61	44.24	42.45	-0.83	-4.05
RUBBER	162.66	172.70	184.24	6.17	6.68
OTHERS	1781.02	1752.56	1796.64	-1.60	2.52
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	74.39	73.17	70.45	-1.64	-3.72
CATTLE	122.84	123.34	122.84	0.41	-0.41
HOG	914.88	924.40	934.19	1.04	1.06
GOAT	39.10	39.38	36.79	0.72	-6.58
DAIRY	8.10	8.09	9.37	-0.12	15.82
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	660.30	685.37	721.96	3.80	5.34
DUCK	16.42	16.03	16.00	-2.38	-0.19
CHICKEN EGGS	193.63	200.37	213.15	3.48	6.38
DUCK EGGS	18.51	18.96	20.23	2.43	6.70
FISHERIES					
COMMERCIAL	662.15	561.34	538.66	-15.22	-4.04
MUNICIPAL	706.18	687.49	650.10	-2.65	-5.44
AQUACULTURE	1190.69	1251.97	1230.58	5.15	-1.71

TABLE 5. WEIGHTED AVERAGE FARMGATE PRICES IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY -JUNE, 2000, 2010 - 2012

SUBSECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	2000	2010	2011	2012	00-12	10-11	11-12
CROPS						18.37	-6.48
PALAY	8.66	15.28	15.27	16.43	89.72	-0.07	7.60
CORN	7.18	11.54	12.66	12.85	78.97	9.71	1.50
COCONUT	2.71	4.54	8.97	6.31	132.84	97.58	-29.65
SUGARCANE	0.77	1.97	2.21	1.61	109.09	12.18	-27.15
BANANA	4.35	11.58	11.71	11.50	164.37	1.12	-1.79
PINEAPPLE	7.88	5.10	6.42	7.19	-8.76	25.88	11.99
COFFEE	42.56	60.86	75.28	72.08	69.36	23.69	-4.25
MANGO	18.50	21.09	23.45	25.49	37.78	11.19	8.70
TOBACCO	40.40	61.99	65.93	66.28	64.06	6.36	0.53
ABACA	19.03	34.13	39.20	39.91	109.72	14.85	1.81
PEANUT	17.42	29.43	29.94	33.63	93.05	1.73	12.32
MONGO	21.31	51.46	52.95	45.28	112.48	2.90	-14.49
CASSAVA	3.65	5.23	5.46	5.54	51.78	4.40	1.47
CAMOTE	4.25	9.55	10.61	11.42	168.71	11.10	7.63
TOMATO	7.39	8.59	12.74	15.29	106.90	48.31	20.02
GARLIC	73.14	74.98	101.15	91.21	24.71	34.90	-9.83
ONION	13.86	16.34	37.03	31.13	124.60	126.62	-15.93
CABBAGE	7.34	7.57	10.38	8.45	15.12	37.12	-18.59
EGGPLANT	12.27	12.16	20.78	16.44	33.99	70.89	-20.89
CALAMANSI	13.30	18.51	22.56	25.67	93.01	21.88	13.79
RUBBER	9.00	57.60	82.42	55.81	520.11	43.09	-32.29
OTHERS	10.98	13.45	16.19	15.26	38.98	20.37	-5.74
LIVESTOCK						-2.48	-3.21
CARABAO	34.49	69.15	67.30	68.71	99.22	-2.68	2.10
CATTLE	45.17	81.92	84.44	83.65	85.19	3.08	-0.94
HOG	53.73	93.79	90.50	86.95	61.83	-3.51	-3.92
GOAT	45.17	92.36	99.06	101.16	123.95	7.25	2.12
DAIRY	13.70	29.77	29.73	29.95	118.61	-0.13	0.74
POULTRY						-3.78	-0.43
CHICKEN	56.63	88.44	84.07	82.51	45.70	-4.94	-1.86
DUCK	54.25	77.31	73.17	76.75	41.47	-5.36	4.89
CHICKEN EGGS	57.96	85.60	85.71	88.74	53.11	0.13	3.54
DUCK EGGS	44.78	77.01	76.75	79.79	78.18	-0.34	3.96
FISHERIES						4.27	6.62
COMMERCIAL	33.64	46.73	54.34	60.47	79.77	16.30	11.28
MUNICIPAL	31.40	55.89	58.98	60.65	93.16	5.52	2.84
AQUACULTURE	28.96	35.23	34.21	36.87	27.32	-2.88	7.77
TOTAL						10.15	-3.22