

PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE

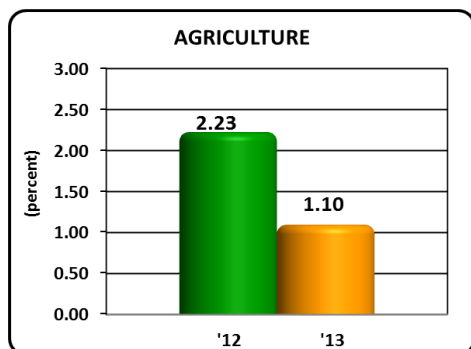
JANUARY – SEPTEMBER 2013

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

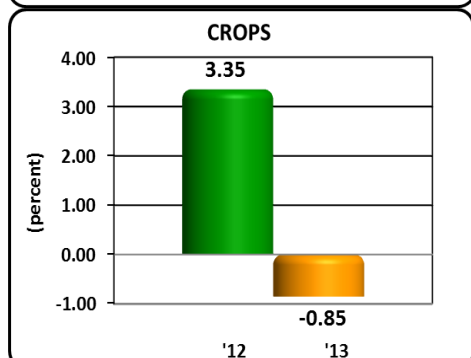


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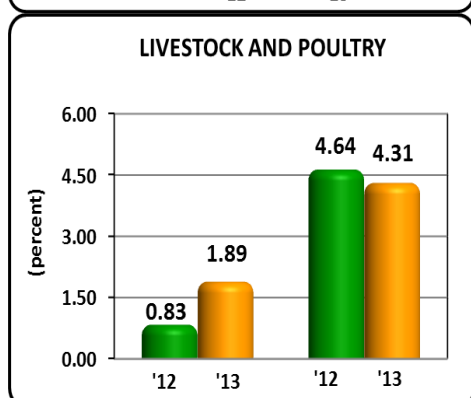
HIGHLIGHTS



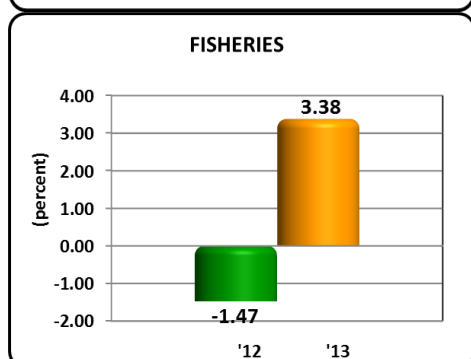
Agriculture produced 1.10 percent more output in the first nine (9) months of 2013. Output gains in the livestock, poultry and fisheries subsectors were noted during the reference period. Production in the crops subsector decreased. Gross earnings in agriculture amounted to P1.0 trillion at current prices. This was 1.64 percent higher than last year's earnings.



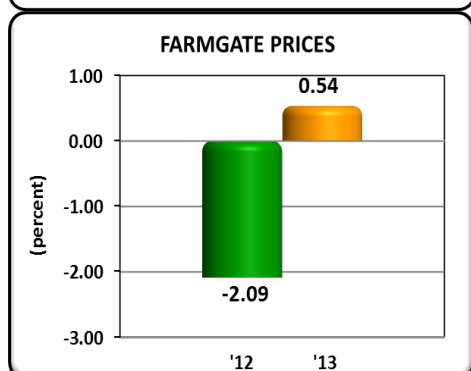
The crops subsector which accounted for 50.57 percent of total agricultural output contracted by 0.85 percent. Bigger output increments were recorded for corn, pineapple, mango, and tobacco. Palay, coconut, sugarcane, and banana suffered production losses. At current prices, the subsector grossed P550.5 billion or 2.72 percent lower than last year's record.



The livestock subsector which shared 16.01 percent in the total agricultural output grew by 1.89 percent in the first nine (9) months of 2013. Hog production went up by 2.16 percent while cattle and dairy output increased by 1.54 percent and 5.16 percent, respectively. The subsector's gross value of output amounted to P166.8 billion at current prices. This represented a 10.67 percent expansion from last year's level.



The poultry subsector which contributed 15.00 percent to total agricultural production expanded by 4.31 percent. All components recorded output increments except for duck. At current prices, the subsector grossed P128.2 billion, higher by 5.35 percent than the 2012 earnings.



The fisheries subsector recovered from last year's slump and came up with a 3.38 percent production increase during the period. It shared 18.42 percent in the total agricultural output. Bigger output gains were noted for roundscad, skipjack and yellowfin tuna. The subsector grossed P181.7 billion at current prices, up by 5.45 percent from last year's record.

On the average, farmgate prices in the first nine (9) months of 2013 inched up by 0.54 percent. Prices in the crops subsector decreased by an average of 1.89 percent. The livestock subsector enjoyed an average price gain of 8.62 percent. The poultry and fisheries subsectors posted average price increases of 1.00 percent and 2.01 percent, respectively.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

In the first three (3) quarters of 2013, the gross value of production in **agriculture** amounted to P1.0 trillion at current prices. The sector surpassed its 2012 performance by recording a 1.64 percent growth owing primarily to output and price gains in the livestock, poultry and fisheries subsectors.

The **crops subsector** grossed P550.5 billion at current prices. This represented a 2.72 percent contraction which was caused by the continuous downtrend in production and prices. Price appreciation during the reference period boosted gross earnings of palay farmers by 0.46 percent. Lower price, however, brought gross earnings from corn down by 2.93 percent. Price cuts were, likewise, recorded for coconut and sugarcane and thus, gross output values dropped by 16.52 percent and 9.28 percent, respectively.

Improvement in prices pushed gross earnings of banana up by 5.91 percent. Gross value of tobacco production went up by 15.28 percent as a result of higher production and prices. With the increase in the price of peanut in 2013, gross earnings grew by 2.33 percent. Other gainers this year were cassava, camote and tomato with respective increases of 14.98 percent, 4.65 percent and 3.71 percent.

From a negative growth last year, cabbage recorded the biggest gain in gross earnings in 2013 at 27.19 percent due to increases in production and prices. On the other hand, losers in 2013 included pineapple which gross output value went down by 4.48 percent and mango which grossed 2.25 percent less this year due to lower prices. Reduced output caused the 6.95 percent decline in gross value of coffee production during the reference period. Other commodities which recorded contractions in gross receipts due to reduction in production and prices were abaca at 11.74 percent, calamansi at 13.89 percent and rubber at 22.59 percent. Decreases in gross revenues registered by mongo at 0.64 percent, eggplant at 6.98 percent, onion at 18.66 percent and garlic at 61.75 percent and these were because of lower prices this year. For the same reason, the aggregate gross values of “other” crops production contracted by 3.04 percent.

The **livestock subsector** grossed P166.8 billion at current prices. Increased prices of all components contributed to the 10.67 percent

growth in gross earnings of the subsector. Carabao recovered from last year's loss and recorded a 2.55 percent increase in gross value of output as a result of higher prices. Improved production and prices resulted in 4.36 percent gain in gross receipts from cattle. Hog, likewise, recovered from its negative growth in 2012 and posted gross earnings higher by 12.26 percent due to appreciation in output and prices. Goat grossed 3.78 percent more this year because of better prices. Increased dairy production and prices led to higher gross revenues at 5.37 percent.

The **poultry subsector** grossed P128.2 billion at current prices, up by 5.35 percent from the previous year's record. Except for duck meat, all the poultry components contributed to the subsector's growth this year. Gross receipts from chicken increased by 6.02 percent due to improved production and higher prices. Chicken and duck eggs, likewise, recorded higher gross earnings in 2013 at 3.20 percent and 9.71 percent, respectively. In contrast, gross receipts from duck went down by 0.23 percent as a result of production cut this year.

The **fisheries subsector** grossed P181.7 billion at current prices. This corresponded to a 5.45 percent increment from last year's level. Increased production brought gross earnings from milkfish up by 5.07 percent and roundscad by 20.30 percent. Gains in production and prices during the reference period pushed up the gross earnings from tilapia by 2.87 percent, skipjack by 32.02 percent and yellowfin tuna by 12.59 percent. Meanwhile, gross receipts from tiger prawn slid by 3.04 percent due to lower production. Output reduction triggered the 6.53 percent decrease in gross earnings of seaweed. The aggregate gross value of "other" species production went up by 2.31 percent resulting from increases in volume of production and prices.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

Agriculture grew by 1.10 percent in the first nine (9) months of 2013.

The **crops subsector** which contributed 50.57 percent to total agricultural production contracted by 0.85 percent during the period. In the first nine (9) months of the year, palay production which reached 11.36 million metric tons was 1.12 percent lower than last year's level. Notable decreases in production and harvest areas in the third quarter were noted, particularly, in Cagayan Valley, Western Visayas, Bicol Region, ARMM,

Davao Region and Ilocos Region. Palay production in Cagayan Valley was adversely affected by moisture stress. Palay farms suffered damages from Typhoons “Labuyo” in August and “Odette” in September. These pulled down palay yield in the region. In Western Visayas, low production was caused by delayed plantings due to late onset of rainfall. There were reports of harvests sliding to the fourth quarter of the year, areas left in-fallow, late release of irrigation water and damages caused by Typhoons “Maring”, “Nando” and Habagat in August and Typhoon “Odette” in September. These factors translated to decreased production and harvest areas in Bicol Region, ARMM, Ilocos Region and Davao Region.

Corn production at 5.92 million metric tons was 0.40 percent higher than previous year’s output. This was attributed to the significant improvements in production, harvest area and yield in Northern Mindanao, SOCCSKSARGEN and Western Visayas. The seed assistance provided by the LGUs’ Agriculture Production Assistance Program in Northern Mindanao to corn farmers affected by Typhoon “Pablo” in 2011 encouraged farmers to plant. In addition, high demand from piggery and poultry raisers, better market prices and presence of financiers and traders in the area boosted production in the region. Higher production in SOCCSKSARGEN was the result of higher usage of hybrid and GMO seeds, increased fertilizer application and absence of pests and diseases during the period. Better prices, availability of seeds due to LGU intervention and presence of financiers were the reasons cited for the improved production in Western Visayas.

Coconut production declined by 2.16 percent in the first nine (9) months of the year. Farmers in Davao Region and in Aurora province were still reeling from the effects of Typhoon “Pablo” in 2011. Then, there was Typhoon “Labuyo” in the third quarter of 2013. The other reasons that caused the drop in coconut production were the cutting of less productive trees in Mindoro Oriental, infestation of “insect scale” in Batangas, “brontispa longissima” in Southern Leyte, shifting to rubber in Basilan and depressed copra prices in Surigao del Norte.

Sugarcane production decreased by 6.37 percent. While the 2013 third quarter production was higher, this was not enough to effect an overall gain in the first nine (9) months of the year. There was no reported production in Tarlac in the second quarter of the year. The practice of “ratooning” in Sultan Kudarat resulted in lower yield during the second quarter of 2013. There were also reports of crop shifting to oil palm in

Maguindanao in the same period. Banana recorded a 7.98 percent production cutback. Banana trees in Davao Region had yet to fully recover from the adverse effects of Typhoon “Pablo” in 2011. Further, Typhoon “Ofel” in 2012 brought damages to banana farms in Mindoro Oriental and Typhoon “Labuyo” in 2013 to Central Luzon farms. In Caraga, unproductive banana hills were cut and replaced during the period.

Pineapple production grew by 2.22 percent. Continuous expansion in corporate pineapple farms was reported in Northern Mindanao. Increases in planting density and harvest areas were cited in Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN. In addition, the reported balanced agro-climatic conditions favored pineapple production in Bicol Region while bigger fruits were harvested in Cagayan Valley. Mango managed to make a turnaround and posted a 6.42 percent increase in production. More bearing trees and fully developed fruits from flowering to harvesting were cited in Cagayan Valley. The long sunny days during flowering and fruit development stages encouraged induction of bearing trees in Western Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula and Northern Mindanao. More bearing trees were reportedly harvested in Ilocos Region, SOCCSKSARGEN and Caraga during the period. Tobacco growers enjoyed an 11.87 percent output expansion. Farmers were encouraged to plant because of availability of good planting materials and financial assistance extended by Universal Leaf, Philippines, Incorporated (ULPI) in La Union and Philip Morris, Incorporated in Ilocos Sur. Native tobacco growers in Misamis Oriental, meanwhile, were encouraged to plant because of high prices during the period.

Cassava output was up by 5.53 percent. There was continuous expansion in contract growing scheme by San Miguel Corporation (SMC) and Phil-Agro Industry in Bukidnon while financial assistance was extended to cassava farmers in Isabela. The high demand for commercial and industrial uses for cassava encouraged more production in Leyte, Bicol and ARMM. Camote, likewise, recorded a 0.95 percent production increase during the period. This was due to the sustained use of good quality planting materials through tissue culture that resulted in higher yield in Tarlac. In Camarines provinces, yield improved because of usage of high yielding varieties.

Mongo production inched up by 0.51 percent. The favorable weather conditions that prevailed during the plants’ development stage were reported in Isabela. Warmer weather conditions in Cebu also favored development of more pods while mongo growers in Negros Oriental

benefited from lesser attacks of aphids. Tomato production increased by 1.94 percent. The seed distribution program of the Department of Agriculture (DA) and Local Government Units (LGUs) boosted production in Pangasinan in the first half of the year. There were also reports of sustained use of better quality seeds and lesser incidence of pests and diseases in Nueva Ecija and Ilocos Region during the reference period. Garlic production went up by 1.88 percent. This was due to the availability of planting materials from the DA-LGU that encouraged production in Ilocos Sur, Laguna and Iloilo. Onion growers enjoyed an 8.53 percent output growth in the first nine (9) months of the year. There was area expansion, particularly, in Nueva Vizcaya as a result of seed distribution of the DA-Region II. This was also true in South Cotabato.

Cabbage production was 2.02 percent higher than last year's record. The favorable weather conditions that prevailed in the first half of 2013 during the plant's head formation stage led to higher production in Benguet. In Ilocos provinces, there were reports of bigger heads harvested. This was on account of initiatives of the Highland Project of the LGU's early control of cabbage worm and bugs. Eggplant production increased by 4.10 percent due to sustained use of high quality seeds from DA-LGUs and lesser infestation of leafhoppers in Ilocos Region. Also cited were the effective pest control practices which resulted in good quality of eggplants harvested in Nueva Ecija. Furthermore, there were reports of continuous dispersal of high yielding seed varieties by DA-LGUs in Bicol and Western Visayas.

Coffee production went down by 11.25 percent. In Davao Region, coffee growers were still recovering from the effects of Typhoon "Pablo" while the early onset of rains affected development of coffee berries in Maguindanao. Agusan del Sur coffee growers reported lower production due to pruning activity. Abaca suffered a 5.01 percent cut in output. Abaca plants were still affected by mosaic and bunchy top diseases in Leyte and Southern Leyte. The same was experienced in Bohol. Frequent rains hampered abaca production in the provinces of Aklan and Negros Oriental. The low market demand for abaca discouraged production in Cebu, Iloilo and Aklan.

Peanut production slid by 1.35 percent. There were reports of unavailability of planting materials in La Union and the adverse effects of monsoon rains and damages from Typhoons "Labuyo" and "Maring" in Pangasinan. The downtrend in calamansi production continued as it recorded another 2.63 percent decline this year. Mindoro Oriental, one of

the major producing provinces, reported more cuttings of old and senile calamansi trees and shifting to rambutan, lanzones, mangosteen and banana during the period. In Davao Region, area harvested was reduced. Rubber production went down by 0.98 percent. Rubber trees in Davao Region have not fully recovered from the adverse effects of Typhoon “Pablo”.

Collectively, production of “other” crops went up by 1.93 percent. There were increases in production of other vegetables like ampalaya, stringbeans, pechay and squash during the period. This was attributed to the efforts of DA-LGUs to conduct seed distribution to vegetable growers in different regions of the country. Favorable weather conditions prevailed during these vegetables’ growing period that led to higher production in Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Bicol Region, Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao.

The **livestock subsector** which contributed 16.01 percent to total agricultural output grew by 1.89 percent during the period. Cattle posted a 1.54 percent production improvement. Higher demand was noted by beef raisers and increase in prices were noted in the first half of the year. These encouraged raisers to dispose and ship-out live cattle as reported in Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Northern Mindanao and SOCCSKSARGEN. On the other hand, there were also reports of more stocks available for disposition in CALABARZON, Western Visayas and Ilocos Region. Hog output expanded by 2.16 percent. Notable increases in hog production were reported in Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao and Davao Region. The higher prices that prevailed in the third quarter encouraged hog producers to increase animal disposal for slaughtering.

Carabao production went down by 1.13 percent. This was the result of decreases in the number of animals disposed in slaughterhouses in most regions while stocks in Ilocos Region and Caraga were not yet of marketable age during the period. In Cagayan Valley, a significant decrease in inventory was reported. Goat raisers suffered a 0.61 percent contraction in production. Decreased number of slaughtering in abattoirs was cited in Ilocos Region, Western Visayas, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN.

Dairy production was up by 5.16 percent in the first nine (9) months of the year. The reported continued efficiency and increases in the number of dairy animals on the milkline, particularly, carabao and cattle resulted in higher dairy production in the country.

The **poultry subsector** which shared 15.00 percent in the total agricultural output sustained its production uptrend by registering a 4.31 percent gain this year. Chicken recorded a 4.97 percent expansion in output in the first nine (9) months of the year. Significant increases in production were reported in Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley and Bicol Region as manifested by higher volume of culled layers and broilers produced through the tunnel vent operations in these regions. Another contributing factor was the reported growth in contract growing farms and higher demand for broiler meat in fastfood chains and other institutional-commercial establishments. Duck production slid by 1.10 percent. There was lower disposition and culling rate which resulted in lower supply available for dressing. In addition, stocks were spared for egg production in preparation for the holiday season.

Chicken egg production went up by 2.50 percent. There were sustained increases in the number of laying flocks and higher egg laying-efficiency ratio and additional replacement of laying flocks in Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN. Duck egg production posted a 3.22 percent gain. This was on account of higher egg-laying efficiency ratio of laying flocks in Luzon and Visayas regions during the period.

The **fisheries subsector** which accounted for 18.42 percent of the total agricultural production outdid its 2012 performance by coming up with 3.38 percent gain in production in the first nine (9) months of the year. Milkfish production grew by 5.49 percent. There was continuous dispersal of good quality fingerlings by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR). Further, there were reports of higher stocking rates and expansion of mariculture areas in Pangasinan. The availability of good quality fingerlings resulted in increased stocking rate in Davao del Sur. Also cited were the proper feeding methods and balanced oxygen levels in the fresh water cages in Taal Lake in CALABARZON. Tilapia production went up by 2.39 percent. This was explained by the good quality of fingerlings and proper feeding method in Taal Lake and the abundant natural food and salt water intrusion that enhanced growth in Rizal province. Roundscad production expanded by 21.07 percent. There were

more appearances and bigger volume of unloadings of roundscad in NCR, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Bicol Region, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula and ARMM. There were increased fishing activities due to favorable weather conditions and lesser incidence of strong winds during the period. Skipjack production was 15.04 percent higher than last year's level. This was reportedly contributed by the increased volume of unloadings of frozen tuna by foreign-flagged vessels in General Santos City, more appearances of skipjack coupled with more harvests from "payaos" and increased number of fishing trips brought about by favorable weather conditions. Yellowfin tuna production grew by 11.91 percent during the period. Increases in the number of unloadings from foreign vessels intended for canneries in General Santos City were noted. There were, likewise, reports of increased appearances of yellowfin tuna in Eastern Visayas, more unloadings from foreign-flagged vessels in Davao City and higher volume of catch in LGU-managed fish landing centers in Davao del Sur.

Tiger prawn production dropped by 4.59 percent. This was traced to insufficient supply of post larvae in Zamboanga del Sur and water pollution in Zamboanga City. In addition, low survival rate and decrease of area harvested were cited in Quezon. Seaweed production went down by another 7.08 percent during the period. Seaweed farms in Palawan and Zamboanga Peninsula were affected by "ice-ice" disease. Moreover, water siltation due to flooding in Palawan and unstable water condition in Zamboanga Peninsula negatively affected seaweed production.

Collectively, production of other species inched up by 0.13 percent. This was contributed by the bigger volume of unloadings of frigate tuna in SOCCSKSARGEN. In addition, increased fishing efforts in catching squid and bigger volume of threadfin bream unloadings in CALABARZON and Navotas fishport were noted.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

During the first nine (9) months of 2013, farmgate prices increased by an average of 0.54 percent.

In the **crops subsector**, prices continued to decrease and this year, an average of 1.89 percent decline was recorded. Palay price grew by 1.60

percent. Meanwhile, there was a 3.32 percent reduction in the price of corn which could be linked to the increase in production.

Price of banana went up by 15.10 percent due to the decline in production caused by Typhoon "Pablo". The 4.84 percent gain in coffee price was the result of high buying price from traders because of increased demand from processors. The higher price that traders offered to good quality tobacco leaves led to the 3.05 percent price increment of tobacco. Sustained demand for industrial use continued to push up the price of cassava. This year, an 8.96 percent increase was recorded. The same trend was registered in the price of camote which posted a 3.66 percent increase. There was sustained demand from traders. Reduction in marketed quantities because of flooding in the supply areas resulted in the 24.67 percent increment in the price of cabbage. Price of tomato went up by 1.73 percent with sustained demand from traders. Peanut had a 3.73 percent gain in price which could be attributed to the decline in production.

The downtrend in the price of coconut continued as another 14.68 percent cut was recorded this year. Low buying price for copra was reported. Abaca and rubber suffered price cuts of 7.08 percent and 21.83 percent, respectively. These were the effects of the decreasing prices in the world market which resulted in low buying prices from traders. Price of sugarcane went down by 3.11 percent. Reduced preference due to the presence of other tropical fruits pulled down the prices of pineapple by 6.55 percent and mango by 8.15 percent. Calamansi price dropped by 11.57 percent because of lower demand for processing. Bigger supply of imported onion and garlic resulted in the price cuts of 25.06 percent and 62.46 percent, respectively. The same was true for mongo with its 1.15 percent price decrease this year. Bigger volume of domestic supply of eggplant resulted in the 10.64 percent price contraction.

The **livestock subsector** bounced back from last year's price cut and an average of 8.62 percent gain was posted this year. All livestock commodities recorded price increases. Hog recovered from last year's price slump and registered a 9.88 percent increase. This was on account of the sustained demand. Price increases were noted for cattle at 2.78 percent and carabao at 3.72 percent because of high consumer demand. Sustained demand from "kambingan" stalls resulted in the 4.42 percent increase in the price of goat. Dairy price inched up by 0.20 percent.

Prices in the **poultry subsector** grew by an average of 1.00 percent. Price of chicken increased by 1.00 percent due to high demand. Duck meat price was 0.88 percent higher than last year's level. An increment of 0.69 percent was quoted for chicken eggs as the industry noted the demand from establishments such as bakeries. Price of duck eggs was 6.28 percent higher this year. This was attributed to the sustained demand for making salted eggs and "balut".

On the average, prices in the **fisheries subsector** went up by 2.01 percent. Milkfish price declined by 0.39 percent because of the increase in supply. Smaller sizes of harvests were also reported. On the other hand, tilapia had a price increase of 0.47 percent. There was higher demand and bigger sizes of fish were produced. The same reasons were cited for the 1.62 percent increase in the price of tiger prawn. Price of skipjack went up by 14.76 percent because of high demand from canneries. More local demand resulted in the 0.60 percent price increment of yellowfin tuna. Seaweed recovered from last year's price setback and recorded a 0.53 percent increase due to the good quality of seaweed harvested and higher price offered by traders. Price of roundscad declined by 0.63 percent and this was contributed by abundant supply during the reference period.

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CONSTANT PRICES, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - SEPTEMBER, 2011 - 2013

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2011	2012	2013	11-12	12-13
CROPS	278,005.42	287,318.83	284,874.99	3.35	-0.85
PALAY	93,057.68	99,491.88	98,379.94	6.91	-1.12
CORN	36,501.12	39,236.33	39,394.13	7.49	0.40
COCONUT	24,953.11	26,210.60	25,644.92	5.04	-2.16
SUGARCANE	15,179.40	12,551.17	11,751.86	-17.31	-6.37
BANANA	28,872.03	29,411.33	27,064.26	1.87	-7.98
PINEAPPLE	11,929.99	12,552.07	12,830.56	5.21	2.22
COFFEE	1,996.67	2,063.57	1,831.47	3.35	-11.25
MANGO	13,650.23	13,269.56	14,121.82	-2.79	6.42
TOBACCO	1,868.79	1,992.43	2,228.85	6.62	11.87
ABACA	1,042.03	1,058.94	1,005.89	1.62	-5.01
PEANUT	439.05	430.60	424.80	-1.92	-1.35
MONGO	634.14	622.23	625.42	-1.88	0.51
CASSAVA	5,607.25	5,662.13	5,975.02	0.98	5.53
CAMOTE	1,812.57	1,811.80	1,829.02	-0.04	0.95
TOMATO	1,310.83	1,312.91	1,338.39	0.16	1.94
GARLIC	662.38	620.70	632.40	-6.29	1.88
ONION	1,630.56	1,582.29	1,717.24	-2.96	8.53
CABBAGE	505.74	511.71	522.07	1.18	2.02
EGGPLANT	2,203.70	2,233.24	2,324.69	1.34	4.10
CALAMANSI	1,375.17	1,342.79	1,307.48	-2.35	-2.63
RUBBER	2,269.64	2,410.56	2,387.05	6.21	-0.98
OTHERS	30,503.36	30,940.00	31,537.72	1.43	1.93
LIVESTOCK	87,769.84	88,501.63	90,172.63	0.83	1.89
CARABAO	3,816.95	3,679.76	3,638.27	-3.59	-1.13
CATTLE	8,399.19	8,400.12	8,529.19	0.01	1.54
HOG	72,668.19	73,640.92	75,230.41	1.34	2.16
GOAT	2,718.51	2,592.47	2,576.65	-4.64	-0.61
DAIRY	167.00	188.38	198.10	12.80	5.16
POULTRY	77,406.83	80,996.08	84,485.00	4.64	4.31
CHICKEN	58,245.43	60,755.59	63,775.33	4.31	4.97
DUCK	1,260.53	1,273.45	1,259.46	1.02	-1.10
CHICKEN EGGS	16,667.06	17,665.53	18,106.75	5.99	2.50
DUCK EGGS	1,233.81	1,301.53	1,343.47	5.49	3.22
FISHERIES	101,863.91	100,362.71	103,754.60	-1.47	3.38
MILKFISH	14,687.15	15,210.26	16,045.01	3.56	5.49
TILAPIA	10,284.97	10,355.42	10,603.30	0.68	2.39
TIGER PRAWN	10,354.31	10,215.32	9,746.25	-1.34	-4.59
ROUNDSCAD	8,254.94	7,977.38	9,658.28	-3.36	21.07
SKIPJACK	5,477.64	5,438.00	6,255.72	-0.72	15.04
YELLOWFIN TUNA	4,281.83	4,215.24	4,717.48	-1.56	11.91
SEAWEED	4,067.37	3,924.52	3,646.58	-3.51	-7.08
OTHERS	44,455.71	43,026.57	43,081.98	-3.21	0.13
TOTAL	545,046.00	557,179.26	563,287.21	2.23	1.10

TABLE 2. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CURRENT PRICES, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - SEPTEMBER, 2011 - 2013

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2011	2012	2013	11-12	12-13
CROPS	575,308.57	565,910.40	550,493.10	-1.63	-2.72
PALAY	161,400.26	187,150.43	188,012.47	15.95	0.46
CORN	67,238.90	74,696.53	72,508.90	11.09	-2.93
COCONUT	91,752.37	67,961.99	56,736.55	-25.93	-16.52
SUGARCANE	44,121.46	26,943.17	24,443.86	-38.93	-9.28
BANANA	78,485.07	81,354.96	86,166.40	3.66	5.91
PINEAPPLE	10,634.35	13,242.52	12,649.59	24.53	-4.48
COFFEE	3,561.11	3,574.18	3,325.74	0.37	-6.95
MANGO	17,697.82	18,603.76	18,184.47	5.12	-2.25
TOBACCO	2,964.03	3,251.23	3,748.01	9.69	15.28
ABACA	2,106.05	2,169.65	1,914.97	3.02	-11.74
PEANUT	758.28	827.18	846.46	9.09	2.33
MONGO	1,586.85	1,323.99	1,315.50	-16.57	-0.64
CASSAVA	9,428.95	10,058.98	11,566.17	6.68	14.98
CAMOTE	4,447.20	4,705.86	4,924.59	5.82	4.65
TOMATO	2,253.92	2,541.24	2,635.47	12.75	3.71
GARLIC	916.42	774.37	296.18	-15.50	-61.75
ONION	4,352.07	3,551.31	2,888.49	-18.40	-18.66
CABBAGE	882.77	859.73	1,093.51	-2.61	27.19
EGGPLANT	3,735.24	3,193.32	2,970.55	-14.51	-6.98
CALAMANSI	3,480.67	2,165.44	1,864.59	-37.79	-13.89
RUBBER	21,556.28	14,463.38	11,195.59	-32.90	-22.59
OTHERS	41,948.50	42,497.16	41,205.06	1.31	-3.04
LIVESTOCK	152,889.38	150,745.47	166,828.80	-1.40	10.67
CARABAO	7,133.57	7,005.59	7,184.56	-1.79	2.55
CATTLE	15,164.85	15,247.94	15,912.09	0.55	4.36
HOG	124,467.42	122,436.08	137,440.73	-1.63	12.26
GOAT	5,756.74	5,640.33	5,853.56	-2.02	3.78
DAIRY	366.80	415.53	437.85	13.28	5.37
POULTRY	116,095.24	121,645.44	128,151.46	4.78	5.35
CHICKEN	86,546.70	89,328.06	94,706.98	3.21	6.02
DUCK	1,722.34	1,808.86	1,804.68	5.02	-0.23
CHICKEN EGGS	25,637.04	28,132.46	29,033.12	9.73	3.20
DUCK EGGS	2,189.16	2,376.05	2,606.68	8.54	9.71
FISHERIES	165,342.51	172,270.93	181,664.20	4.19	5.45
MILKFISH	20,996.17	24,247.79	25,478.27	15.49	5.07
TILAPIA	14,332.70	16,030.89	16,491.10	11.85	2.87
TIGER PRAWN	13,816.75	13,731.92	13,314.01	-0.61	-3.04
ROUNDSCAD	10,589.08	11,114.25	13,370.72	4.96	20.30
SKIPJACK	8,693.22	9,914.57	13,089.37	14.05	32.02
YELLOWFIN TUNA	8,140.62	9,907.04	11,153.85	21.70	12.59
SEAWEED	7,740.14	6,503.62	6,078.61	-15.98	-6.53
OTHERS	81,033.83	80,820.85	82,688.27	-0.26	2.31
TOTAL	1,009,635.69	1,010,572.23	1,027,137.55	0.09	1.64

TABLE 3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY -SEPTEMBER, 2011 - 2013

SUBSECTOR	AT CONSTANT PRICES			AT CURRENT PRICES		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
CROPS	51.01	51.57	50.57	56.98	56.00	53.59
PALAY	17.07	17.86	17.47	15.99	18.52	18.30
CORN	6.70	7.04	6.99	6.66	7.39	7.06
COCONUT	4.58	4.70	4.55	9.09	6.73	5.52
SUGARCANE	2.78	2.25	2.09	4.37	2.67	2.38
BANANA	5.30	5.28	4.80	7.77	8.05	8.39
PINEAPPLE	2.19	2.25	2.28	1.05	1.31	1.23
COFFEE	0.37	0.37	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.32
MANGO	2.50	2.38	2.51	1.75	1.84	1.77
TOBACCO	0.34	0.36	0.40	0.29	0.32	0.36
ABACA	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.19
PEANUT	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
MONGO	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.16	0.13	0.13
CASSAVA	1.03	1.02	1.06	0.93	1.00	1.13
CAMOTE	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.44	0.47	0.48
TOMATO	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.25	0.26
GARLIC	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.03
ONION	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.43	0.35	0.28
CABBAGE	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.11
EGGPLANT	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.37	0.32	0.29
CALAMANSI	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.34	0.21	0.18
RUBBER	0.42	0.43	0.42	2.14	1.43	1.09
OTHERS	5.60	5.55	5.60	4.15	4.21	4.01
LIVESTOCK	16.10	15.88	16.01	15.14	14.92	16.24
CARABAO	0.70	0.66	0.65	0.71	0.69	0.70
CATTLE	1.54	1.51	1.51	1.50	1.51	1.55
HOG	13.33	13.22	13.36	12.33	12.12	13.38
GOAT	0.50	0.47	0.46	0.57	0.56	0.57
DAIRY	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
POULTRY	14.20	14.54	15.00	11.50	12.04	12.48
CHICKEN	10.69	10.90	11.32	8.57	8.84	9.22
DUCK	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.17	0.18	0.18
CHICKEN EGGS	3.06	3.17	3.21	2.54	2.78	2.83
DUCK EGGS	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.24	0.25
FISHERIES	18.69	18.01	18.42	16.38	17.05	17.69
MILKFISH	2.69	2.73	2.85	2.08	2.40	2.48
TILAPIA	1.89	1.86	1.88	1.42	1.59	1.61
TIGER PRAWN	1.90	1.83	1.73	1.37	1.36	1.30
ROUNDSCAD	1.51	1.43	1.71	1.05	1.10	1.30
SKIPJACK	1.00	0.98	1.11	0.86	0.98	1.27
YELLOWFIN TUNA	0.79	0.76	0.84	0.81	0.98	1.09
SEAWEED	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.77	0.64	0.59
OTHERS	8.16	7.72	7.65	8.03	8.00	8.05
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 4. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - SEPTEMBER, 2011 - 2013

SUBSECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2011	2012	2013	11-12	12-13
CROPS					
PALAY	10,745.69	11,488.67	11,360.27	6.91	-1.12
CORN	5,488.89	5,900.20	5,923.93	7.49	0.40
COCONUT	11,041.20	11,597.61	11,347.31	5.04	-2.16
SUGARCANE	20,239.20	16,734.89	15,669.14	-17.31	-6.37
BANANA	6,890.70	7,019.41	6,459.25	1.87	-7.98
PINEAPPLE	1,682.65	1,770.39	1,809.67	5.21	2.22
COFFEE	48.95	50.59	44.90	3.35	-11.25
MANGO	753.74	732.72	779.78	-2.79	6.42
TOBACCO	44.74	47.70	53.36	6.62	11.87
ABACA	53.63	54.50	51.77	1.62	-5.01
PEANUT	24.96	24.48	24.15	-1.92	-1.35
MONGO	29.80	29.24	29.39	-1.88	0.51
CASSAVA	1,566.27	1,581.60	1,669.00	0.98	5.53
CAMOTE	401.01	400.84	404.65	-0.04	0.95
TOMATO	175.95	176.23	179.65	0.16	1.94
GARLIC	9.06	8.49	8.65	-6.29	1.88
ONION	117.56	114.08	123.81	-2.96	8.53
CABBAGE	70.34	71.17	72.61	1.18	2.02
EGGPLANT	187.23	189.74	197.51	1.34	4.10
CALAMANSI	140.18	136.88	133.28	-2.35	-2.63
RUBBER	266.39	282.93	280.17	6.21	-0.98
OTHERS	2,554.72	2,591.29	2,641.35	1.43	1.93
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	104.89	101.12	99.98	-3.59	-1.13
CATTLE	180.90	180.92	183.70	0.01	1.54
HOG	1,382.05	1,400.55	1,430.78	1.34	2.16
GOAT	58.45	55.74	55.40	-4.64	-0.61
DAIRY	12.19	13.75	14.46	12.80	5.16
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	1,033.27	1,077.80	1,131.37	4.31	4.97
DUCK	23.43	23.67	23.41	1.02	-1.10
CHICKEN EGGS	298.80	316.70	324.61	5.99	2.50
DUCK EGGS	28.24	29.79	30.75	5.49	3.22
FISHERIES					
MILKFISH	263.92	273.32	288.32	3.56	5.49
TILAPIA	233.59	235.19	240.82	0.68	2.39
TIGER PRAWN	35.76	35.28	33.66	-1.34	-4.59
ROUNDSCAD	191.53	185.09	224.09	-3.36	21.07
SKIPJACK	146.50	145.44	167.31	-0.72	15.04
YELLOWFIN TUNA	90.03	88.63	99.19	-1.56	11.91
SEAWEED	1,189.29	1,147.52	1,066.25	-3.51	-7.08
OTHERS	1,404.16	1,359.02	1,360.77	-3.21	0.13

TABLE 5. WEIGHTED AVERAGE FARMGATE PRICES IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY -SEPTEMBER, 2000, 2011 - 2013

SUBSECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	2000	2011	2012	2013	00-13	11-12	12-13
CROPS						-4.82	-1.89
PALAY	8.66	15.02	16.29	16.55	91.11	8.46	1.60
CORN	6.65	12.25	12.66	12.24	84.06	3.35	-3.32
COCONUT	2.26	8.31	5.86	5.00	121.24	-29.48	-14.68
SUGARCANE	0.75	2.18	1.61	1.56	108.00	-26.15	-3.11
BANANA	4.19	11.39	11.59	13.34	218.38	1.76	15.10
PINEAPPLE	7.09	6.32	7.48	6.99	-1.41	18.35	-6.55
COFFEE	40.79	72.75	70.65	74.07	81.59	-2.89	4.84
MANGO	18.11	23.48	25.39	23.32	28.77	8.13	-8.15
TOBACCO	41.77	66.25	68.16	70.24	68.16	2.88	3.05
ABACA	19.43	39.27	39.81	36.99	90.38	1.38	-7.08
PEANUT	17.59	30.38	33.79	35.05	99.26	11.22	3.73
MONGO	21.28	53.25	45.28	44.76	110.34	-14.97	-1.15
CASSAVA	3.58	6.02	6.36	6.93	93.58	5.65	8.96
CAMOTE	4.52	11.09	11.74	12.17	169.25	5.86	3.66
TOMATO	7.45	12.81	14.42	14.67	96.91	12.57	1.73
GARLIC	73.11	101.15	91.21	34.24	-53.17	-9.83	-62.46
ONION	13.87	37.02	31.13	23.33	68.20	-15.91	-25.06
CABBAGE	7.19	12.55	12.08	15.06	109.46	-3.75	24.67
EGGPLANT	11.77	19.95	16.83	15.04	27.78	-15.64	-10.64
CALAMANSI	9.81	24.83	15.82	13.99	42.61	-36.29	-11.57
RUBBER	8.52	80.92	51.12	39.96	369.01	-36.83	-21.83
OTHERS	11.94	16.42	16.40	15.60	30.65	-0.12	-4.88
LIVESTOCK						-2.22	8.62
CARABAO	36.39	68.01	69.28	71.86	97.47	1.87	3.72
CATTLE	46.43	83.83	84.28	86.62	86.56	0.54	2.78
HOG	52.58	90.06	87.42	96.06	82.69	-2.93	9.88
GOAT	46.51	98.49	101.19	105.66	127.18	2.74	4.42
DAIRY	13.70	30.09	30.22	30.28	121.02	0.43	0.20
POULTRY						0.14	1.00
CHICKEN	56.37	83.76	82.88	83.71	48.50	-1.05	1.00
DUCK	53.80	73.51	76.42	77.09	43.29	3.96	0.88
CHICKEN EGGS	55.78	85.80	88.83	89.44	60.34	3.53	0.69
DUCK EGGS	43.69	77.52	79.76	84.77	94.03	2.89	6.28
FISHERIES						5.75	2.01
MILKFISH	55.65	79.56	88.72	88.37	58.80	11.51	-0.39
TILAPIA	44.03	61.36	68.16	68.48	55.53	11.08	0.47
TIGER PRAWN	289.55	386.37	389.23	395.54	36.61	0.74	1.62
ROUNDSCAD	43.10	55.29	60.05	59.67	38.45	8.61	-0.63
SKIPJACK	37.39	59.34	68.17	78.23	109.23	14.88	14.76
YELLOWFIN TUNA	47.56	90.42	111.78	112.45	136.44	23.62	0.60
SEAWEED	3.42	6.51	5.67	5.70	66.67	-12.90	0.53
OTHERS	31.66	57.71	59.47	60.77	91.95	3.05	2.19
TOTAL						-2.09	0.54