

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

House Bill No. **11016**



Introduced by **Representative ERIC G. YAP**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This bill seeks to provide timely and forward-looking information on vegetable production, supply, demand, and market conditions. It aims to strengthen production planning and enable the government and agricultural stakeholders to identify emerging imbalances and respond before these translate into significant losses for farmers and disruptions in the market.

In April 2026, cabbage farmers in Atok, Benguet reportedly received as little as Four pesos (Php 4.00) to Eight pesos (Php 8.00) per kilogram, while some opted not to harvest as prices fell below production and harvesting costs¹. At the La Trinidad Vegetable Trading Post, adequate supply coincided with weaker demand, fewer buyers, and high transport costs, leaving some produce unsold². Farmers and traders subsequently sought temporary floor prices for selected vegetables after cabbage prices fell to about Five pesos (Php 5.00) per kilogram against production costs of approximately Twenty pesos (Php 20.00) per kilogram³. These show the need for reliable information on what farmers intend to plant, where production will occur, and when harvests are expected, so that potential supply and market imbalances can be identified earlier.

The proposed measure institutionalizes the National Vegetable Planting Intentions Survey under the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), which shall regularly collect information on intended crops, planting areas, locations, production schedules, expected output, and intended markets. The PSA shall

¹ FERRERAS, Vince Angelo. (2026, April 9). *Benguet farmers let crops rot due to oversupply*. GMA News. Accessed from <https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/topstories/regions/983309/benguet-farmers-let-crops-rot-due-to-oversupply/story>. Accessed on August 27, 2026.

² FERNANDEZ, Karena. (2026, April 17). *Market activities slow down at La Trinidad Vegetable Trading Post, DA-CAR connects farmers with buyers*. PIA-CAR. Accessed from <https://pia.gov.ph/news/market-activities-slow-down-at-la-trinidad-vegetable-trading-post-da-car-connects-farmers-with-buyers>. Accessed on August 27, 2026.

³ TAJON, Rennalyn. (2026, April 20). *Floor price ng ilang gulay sa trading areas sa La Trinidad, Benguet, itinakda*. PIA-CAR. Accessed from <https://pia.gov.ph/news/floor-price-ng-ilang-gulay-sa-trading-areas-sa-la-trinidad-benguet-itinakda>. Accessed on August 27, 2026.

determine the appropriate statistical design, coverage, and frequency based on regional production patterns and crop cycles. Planting-intentions data will be integrated with production and administrative records, market and demand indicators, weather and climate information, and geospatial data. Digital reporting platforms, Geographic Information Systems, remote sensing, and statistical and econometric models may be used to generate geographically disaggregated forecasts and assess planting intentions against actual planting, harvested area, production, and market outcomes.

For vegetable farmers, timely information can mean the difference between a profitable harvest and a crop that is left to rot. When vegetables are sold below production cost or abandoned in the fields, farmers lose not only their expected income but also the capital, labor, and months of work invested in every planting season. These losses also affect consumers, traders, transporters, and the broader agricultural economy.

The State should not wait for farmgate prices to collapse, trading posts to be filled with unsold produce, or crops to spoil before responding. Farmers deserve a government that can see emerging risks, act ahead of market disruptions, and use public resources where they can have the greatest impact.

In view of the foregoing, the immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.



HON. ERIC G. YAP

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AN ACT
INSTITUTIONALIZING A NATIONAL CONTINUOUS VEGETABLE
PLANTING INTENTIONS SURVEY AND MODERNIZING AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICAL FORECASTING THROUGH REAL-TIME DATA AND
GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGIES, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

Section 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “*National Vegetable Planting Intentions and Agricultural Forecasting Act*”.

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to promote food security, stable agricultural markets, and sustainable farmer incomes through timely, accurate, and forward-looking agricultural information. Towards this end, the State shall develop and maintain an agricultural statistical system that captures farmers’ planting intentions and other forward-looking indicators, in addition to historical production data, to support evidence-based production planning, market coordination, logistics management, and timely government intervention.

SEC. 3. *National Vegetable Planting Intentions Survey.* – The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) shall institutionalize and regularly conduct a National Vegetable Planting Intentions Survey (NVPIS) as part of the Philippine Statistical System. The NVPIS shall generate timely estimates on farmers’ planting intentions and related production indicators for vegetables, including, as appropriate:

- a. Type and variety of vegetable to be planted;
- b. Area intended for planting;
- c. Location of the farm or production area;
- d. Expected planting and harvesting periods;

- e. Expected volume of production;
- f. Intended use or destination of production, including local markets, institutional buyers, processors, and other channels; and
- g. Such other indicators or variables necessary for agricultural supply and market forecasting.

The PSA shall determine the appropriate statistical methodology, including the statistical design, sample size, sampling technique, sampling frame, frequency of the survey, geographic coverage, data gathering procedure, survey instruments, and statistical treatment, taking into account regional production patterns and the production cycles of different vegetables.

SEC. 4. *Agricultural Data Integration and Forecasting System.* – The PSA shall, in coordination with the Department of Agriculture (DA), establish and maintain an integrated agricultural data and forecasting system that consolidates, processes, and analyzes available survey, administrative, market, weather, production, and other relevant agricultural datasets.

The System shall make use, where appropriate, of digital data collection and reporting platforms, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and other geospatial technologies, remote sensing and earth observation data, weather and climate information, historical production and price records, market and demand information, and statistical, econometric, and other predictive modeling techniques.

These technologies and datasets shall be integrated to generate timely and geographically disaggregated estimates and forecasts of agricultural production, supply, demand, and market conditions, which shall serve as statistical inputs for production planning, market coordination, logistics management, and the formulation of appropriate agricultural interventions by national government agencies, local government units, farmers' organizations, cooperatives, and other stakeholders.

The System shall also provide for the periodic assessment of planting intentions against actual planting, harvested area, production, and relevant market outcomes to improve the accuracy of agricultural forecasts and statistical estimates.

SEC. 5. *Inter-Agency and Multi-Stakeholder Coordination.* – The PSA shall lead the implementation of this Act, in coordination with the DA and other concerned government agencies. The PSA and DA shall establish mechanisms for collaboration with local government units, state universities and colleges, research institutions, farmers' organizations, cooperatives, industry groups, market intermediaries, and civil society organizations, private sector, and other institutions with relevant agricultural, statistical, research, or development expertise.

Local government units and participating organizations shall, when

requested by the PSA and consistent with their respective mandates, assist in the collection, validation, and timely submission of agricultural information in accordance with the statistical standards, methodologies, and protocols prescribed by the PSA.

SEC. 6. *Data Dissemination and Early Warning.* – The PSA shall, in coordination with the DA, periodically disseminate aggregated planting intentions, supply forecasts, and other relevant agricultural indicators through accessible digital platforms. Where the data indicate a significant projected imbalance between agricultural supply and market demand, the PSA shall promptly transmit the relevant statistical information and forecasts to the DA and other concerned agencies to support appropriate interventions, including but not limited to production advisories, market linkage, logistics coordination, processing, storage, and other lawful measures.

No planting-intention estimate or agricultural forecast generated under this Act shall be construed as a directive requiring farmers to plant or refrain from planting any particular crop.

SEC. 7. *Data Governance and Protection.* – All personal information and confidential farm-level or commercially sensitive information collected or processed under this Act shall be protected and handled in accordance with Republic Act (RA) No. 10173, otherwise known as the “*Data Privacy Act of 2012*”, RA No. 10625, otherwise known as the “*Philippine Statistical Act of 2013*”, and other applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

Public dissemination shall primarily use aggregated, anonymized, or otherwise appropriately protected data that cannot identify individual farmers, farms, or respondents, except when disclosure is authorized by law.

SEC. 8. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – Within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, the PSA, in coordination with the DA and other concerned government agencies and stakeholders, shall promulgate the rules and regulations necessary for its effective implementation.

The implementing rules shall provide for the survey methodology, data standards, reporting protocols, GIS and technology standards, inter-agency data sharing, validation procedures, dissemination mechanisms, and other matters necessary to implement this Act.

SEC. 9. *Appropriations.* – The amount necessary for the initial implementation of this Act shall be charged against the current appropriations of the PSA and DA, subject to existing budgeting, accounting, and auditing laws, rules, and regulations. Thereafter, such sums as may be necessary for the continued implementation of this Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

SEC. 10. *Repealing Clause.* – All laws, presidential decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations or parts thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of

this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 11. *Separability Clause.* - If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, other provisions hereof which are not affected hereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

SEC. 12. *Effectivity.* - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,