



2025 NOTABLE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

DA-PhilRice is created to develop and promote high-yielding, cost-reducing, and climate-resilient technologies so farmers can produce enough rice for all Filipinos. The Institute accomplishes this through research for development (R4D) work in our central and branch stations nationwide.

In 2025, 87 rice R4D projects are focused on developing improved rice varieties, innovative farm machinery, and science-based crop and nutrient management strategies suited to local conditions. Research outputs are shared widely through various extension platforms, such as hands-on trainings, field demonstrations, exhibits, and knowledge materials, delivered in collaboration with rice stakeholders through both digital and face-to-face channels to ensure broad adoption and on-the-ground impact.

Highlights of accomplishments are as follows:

Strategy 2: Mechanize and modernize agri-fishery production systems

PAP 1.1: Conduct of regional rice R4D programs for Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao

Germplasm Conservation and Variety Development

1. DA-PhilRice strengthened national and global rice genetic security through active conservation and seed management. Rice collections (1,860) were increased to ensure adequate seeds for conservation and distribution. The DA-PhilRice Genebank processed 57 seed requests (33 internal, 24 external clients), covering 633 distinct rice varieties for research, breeding, education, and development initiatives nationwide. The Genebank also repatriated 570 heirloom rice accessions to DA-RFO CAR, supporting the preservation and local use of culturally significant rice varieties in the Cordillera region. Technical assistance was provided to the region on drying, inventory, foiling, and proper storage of heirloom accessions for long-term conservation.

The Institute marked a major milestone in global crop conservation by vacuum-packing and sending 4,417 seed entries to the Svalbard Global Seed Vault in Norway. Sourced from the DA-PhilRice Genebank, these traditional and improved Philippine rice varieties are now secured for long-term preservation, protecting vital genetic resources against natural disasters, climate change, and other threats to global food production.

2. Out of 527 pre-NCT lines evaluated for grain quality, 86 lines (16%) met standards for key milling and quality traits and were identified as promising. In addition, 505 germplasm entries were analyzed for amylose content and gelatinization temperature.
3. Promising new varieties were identified. Ten inbred lines with 6-7 t/ha yield potential and at least two stress tolerances (drought, salinity, heat, submergence) were prioritized for testing in stress-prone and rainfed areas. Three elite irrigated lowland inbreds yielding 8-10 t/ha were also selected. All materials are now in pre-NCT multi-location trials.
4. Advanced lines with enhanced root systems were developed through the first marker-assisted breeding for root branching in Philippine rice varieties (NSIC Rc 160, Rc 402, Rc 480, and Rc 240). Five potential lines per variety were identified for plant variety protection (PVP) application. In pre-yield trials at DA-PhilRice CES, these lines achieved up to 30% higher yields and up to 20% improved nitrogen-use efficiency. A dCAPs marker specific to the *weg1* root-branching mutation was also developed and is subject of a utility model application.

Better Rice Communities

Email: philrice@philrice.gov.ph **Text Center:** (+63) 917-111-7423

Websites: www.philrice.gov.ph, www.pinoyrice.com

Social Media: web.facebook.com/DAPhilRice

Liaison Office: 3rd Floor, ATI building, Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City

Mobile No.: (+63)928-915-9628



5. Five to 10 advanced lines of Sahod Ulan 2 and 11 with enhanced root elongation and branching (*our1* gene) were identified. Preliminary field trials showed 17% and 31% yield increases over the original varieties. These advanced rainfed lines are being prepared for PVP application. Functional markers for the *our1* mutation were identified.
6. A stable *weg1our1* double mutant was developed as a donor for root trait improvement, inducing near-100% L-type lateral roots for improved water and nutrient uptake. The double mutation gene is being introgressed into NSIC Rc 222, Rc 216 and Rc 160, with several BC1F2 lines already surpassing their elite backgrounds in L-type root numbers, demonstrating strong potential for performance gains.
7. Ten advanced lines of Salinas 21 introgressed with *our1* mutation showed 27% increase in root development at seedling stage compared to the original variety. Performance testing under saline conditions ongoing.
8. In 2025, 131 genotypes (66 released varieties, 65 elite lines) were evaluated for ratooning ability. Nineteen genotypes (nine elite lines, 10 released varieties) were identified with strong potential for ratoon cropping systems.

Seed Production

9. Panicles of nucleus seeds produced from the 19 rice varieties under the RCEF Seed Program (44,295) and of the 12 adverse rice varieties under the Local Seed Support (LSS) to Rice Farmers project (24,447) were stored at the DA-PhilRice Genebank.

In 2025 DS, 2,725 kg of certified breeder seeds for RCEF-distributed varieties, and 1,524.7 kg for high-zinc and low-glycemic index varieties were produced, with a 97.1% certification rate.

For adverse-environment varieties, 14,119 kg of foundation seeds were produced, 75% of which were distributed to SeedNet partners for registered seed production.

10. At CES, 43,980 kg of foundation seeds and 91,657 bags (20-kg bag) of registered seeds were produced in 2025.
11. To support climate resilience, 412 kg of heat-tolerant NSIC Rc 600 seeds were distributed to Municipal Agriculturists for 2026 DS adaptability testing and seed production in high-temperature areas.

Integrated Crop Management

12. The 2025 evaluation of the Direct-Seeded Rice package of technology (DSR POT) compared drone seeder, drum seeder, paddy seeder, and seed spreader at a 40 kg/ha seeding rate, with manual broadcast as control. Drone seeding was also tested at 20 to 40 kg/ha to determine the optimal rate, and public hybrids Mestizo 1 (M1) and Mestizo 20 (M20) were seeded at 20 kg/ha. Each treatment covered 2,500 m², with fertilizer applied by drone.

Dry season 2025 results showed drone seeding at 40 kg/ha yielding 7.78 t/ha, comparable to drum seeder (8.24 t/ha), seed spreader (8.14 t/ha), and manual broadcast (7.5 t/ha), and higher than the paddy seeder (7.2 t/ha). Drone seeding was also the most efficient, completing 1 ha in 45 minutes, versus 3-4 hours (paddy / drum), and 1.5-2 hours (spreader/manual). Drone yields increased with seeding rate: 6.6 t/ha (20 kg/ha), 7.13 t/ha (30 kg/ha), and 7.78 t/ha (40 kg/ha). Drone-seeded hybrids yielded 5.8 t/ha (M1) and 6.8 t/ha (M20).

Wet season 2025 yields ranged from 3.8 to 4.7 t/ha, with drone seeding again highest at 4.7 t/ha, followed by drum (4.4 t/ha), paddy (4.2 t/ha), and seed spreader (3.8 t/ha), similar to manual broadcast (3.8 t/ha). Lower drone seeding rates reduced yields: 4.3 t/ha (20kg/ha) and 3.9 t/ha (30 kg/ha) vs 4.7 t/ha (40 kg/ha). Drone-seeded hybrids at 20kg/ha yielded 3.2 t/ha (M1) and 2.0 t/ha (M20).

13. Eight of nine location-specific technologies (LSTs) – one mainstream and seven AOR-based –were refined across 95 sites nationwide during the 2025 DS, with average yields ranging from 5.47 t/ha to 7.32 t/ha.
14. The nine fine-tuned LSTs from 2024 WS (4.76 to 6.95 t/ha) were subsequently deployed through RCEF *PalaySikatan*, other DA-PhilRice programs, and branch stations, with *PalaySikatan* adopting the mainstream, CES-, Agusan-, and Midsayap-based LSTs in key provinces nationwide (La Union, Pampanga, Bulacan, Laguna, Masbate, Leyte, Iloilo, Cotabato, and Davao del Norte).
15. From June to December 2025, technical experts participated in 14 consultations to develop the PalayCheck System for Hybrid Rice Production. Enhancements to the PalayCheck app are underway to enable farmers to select site-appropriate LSTs.
16. At the FutureRice Farm, agricultural drones, a riding-type paddy seeder, mechanical transplanter, and vacuum seeder (2025 WS) were tested to evaluate their performance across seasons.

Safe and nutritious rice and rice-based food products

17. Seventy-five pigmented rice samples were analyzed for phytochemicals and antioxidant activity. From earlier high-antioxidant accessions, four were further characterized for agro-morphological traits, with one subjected to *in vitro* mutagenesis. Four additional pigmented accessions were tested for anti-obesity and neuroprotective potential, showing strong inhibition of adipogenesis and protection against oxidative stress in cell models. Gene expression analysis confirmed suppression of key regulators of pre-adipocyte differentiation, indicating potential for obesity prevention and health benefits.
18. Two NutriRice Milk variants -- instant and sterilized ready-to-drink -- were developed and assessed for nutritional and sensory quality, with shelf-life testing of the instant variant underway.
19. Rice wine production was upscaled using laboratory-prepared mold and yeast starter cultures. Produced rice wine were assessed for both sensory quality and physico-chemical properties. Engagements with a potential adopter of the DA-PhilRice Tapuy technology are progressing, with necessary documents being prepared.
20. Two rice-based products enriched with high-value crops -- veggie *brandesal* and instant brown rice congee -- were formulated following concept tests, focus group discussions, and market surveys. A buffalo milk-based yogurt drink co-fermented with SRB was finalized and analyzed for its nutritional, phytochemical, and antioxidant properties.
21. Mapping and profiling of traditional rice-based food products (RBFPs) in Biliran Province were completed, providing a baseline on product diversity, livelihoods, and enterprise conditions. Key challenges in knowledge transfer, food safety, product continuity, and income growth were identified and summarized in an [RS4DM policy brief](#), with findings disseminated via mass media and scientific symposia.

Value chain mapping of RBFPs in Davao de Oro is underway, collecting data from consumers, producers, and traders to assess production practices, market dynamics, and enterprise linkages.

An online RBFP database was initiated to consolidate primary and secondary data, supporting future product improvement, market and sensory studies, and enterprise upscaling.

Extension Support, Education, and Training Services (ESETS)

22. To ensure year-round engagement in R4DE communities, DA-PhilRice deployed a mix of ICT and on-the-ground learning platforms.

- The 360° virtual tour (<https://360tour.philrice.gov.ph>) logged 1,549 users and 11,874 visits, while 221 on-site tours engaged 7,812 participants (4,170 males; 3,642 females), mostly farmers and LGU partners (46%) and students (26%).
- The 2025 DS *Lakbay Palay*, themed *Binhi ang susi!*, held on 27 March 2025 at CES, drew over 700 in-person participants and reached over 44,000 online viewers via the DA-PhilRice Facebook page.
- Farmers' Field Walks involved 1,945 stakeholders across 11 TDLF sites in Zambales, Bataan, Tarlac, Aurora, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, and Bulacan.
- The DA-PhilRice Text Center delivered 37 advisories to 470,120 farmers on pest and water management, seed quality, and other timely topics.
- RCEF Seed Program Communication delivered 14 live coverages of Farmers' Field Days under *PalaySikatan* and Variety Field Trials, reaching over 61,000 viewers and 380+ engagements.
- RCEF Extension Communication produced 35 short technology videos, provided 211 communication services, conducted 22 program briefings during RCEF-Seed kick-offs, partnered with the National Nutrition Council to expand radio reach, aired rice-related 344 times across 44 radio stations, and posted 313 contents on the RCEF-Extension Facebook page, achieving a 35% increase in followers and 36.2% increase in engagement.
- Knowledge dissemination was further expanded through 101 website articles, 12 radio segments, and 205 social media posts.

23. In total, 2,224 farmers, AEWs, and researchers completed 74 training courses, recording an average gain-in-knowledge (GIK) of 54%.

Socioeconomics and Policy Research and Advocacy

24. Two issues of the Rice Science for Decision-makers (RS4DM) policy brief were published on the DA-PhilRice website: one on ratooning (March 2025) and another on sustaining the rice-based food industry across generations (September 2025).
25. Research on the socio-technical dimensions of weedy rice found a mismatch between scientific and regulatory perspectives – crop protection experts consider it a pest, while regulatory bodies classify it as rice. This gap underscores the need to review current policies and pursue transdisciplinary research to harmonize management approaches.
26. A national rice value chain analysis, implemented with DA-PRDP and DA-NRP, is underway to inform investment priorities and targeted interventions. Surveys of traders, millers, wholesalers, retailers, and importers have been completed in Nueva Ecija, Isabela, Bulacan, Pangasinan, and Metro Manila.
27. Policy brokering activities supporting participatory policymaking were conducted in Ilocos Norte, Pangasinan, Laguna, Camarines Sur, and Negros Occidental. Discussions focused on direct seeding, balanced fertilization, drought adaptation, digital agriculture, community action, and pest management.
28. Themed “Be RICEponsible,” DA-PhilRice implemented National Rice Awareness Month (NRAM) activities across its stations to promote healthier rice choices and responsible rice consumption, reaching 468,200 participants (both online and in-person) across 39 municipalities.

Post-activity surveys showed strong positive feedback:

- 81% of participants were satisfied or very satisfied;
- 33% reported significant learning; 47.9% intend to apply what they learned;
- 85% found activities relevant to campaign behavior-change goals;
- 84% recognized the importance of not wasting rice;

Participants also expressed strong agreement with the ABKD messages. Among the four campaign messages, participants rated:

- K – “Kanin ay huwag sayangin” and D – “Dapat bigas ng Pilipinas ang bilhin,”: 4.4/5;
- B – brown rice and other healthier rice choices: 4.2/5; and
- A – mixing alternative staples with rice: 4.0/5

To reinforce messaging online, DA-PhilRice launched the “Be RICEponsible sa Kalusugan” campaign in November, highlighting healthier rice varieties for possible integration into local government nutrition and feeding programs. A mother-focused stream, “RICEponsible Mommies Know Best,” encouraged healthier household diets.

The campaign engaged content creators and community leaders to expand reach, including ambassadors Iris Oresca (Miss Bicolandia 2025), Audrey Alexandra Villa (content creator), Jo Sebastian (registered nutritionist-dietitian and influencer), and Hernan Alintana (municipal councilor, Murcia, Negros Occidental).

Strategy 7: Promote science and information-driven decision-making through digitalization

PAP 1.1: Conduct of regional rice R4D programs for Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao

Smarter Crop Management including Digital Agriculture

29. Updated rice statistics, policy briefs, memos, position papers, notes, and infographics on emerging issues were regularly provided to the DA and partner institutions to support policy development and technical decision-making.
30. The RSIS team trained over 2,100 seed growers, seed inspectors, and Seed Network production staff through ATI- and BPI-led courses nationwide. They promoted RSIS modules and apps, including GrowApp, a mobile app for use in digital application for seed certification. RSIS, which enables near real-time monitoring of seed production areas and certified seed output, was officially launched on 19 June 2025 during the 3rd National Agriculture and Fisheries Technology Exhibition in Mandaue City.
31. The Rice Crop Manager Advisory Services (RCMAS) continued scaling digital extension support, onboarding 21,077 new farmers and 333.76 ha of verified farmland in 2025. Powered by an upgraded Google Analytics-enabled dashboard, RCMAS generated 194,343 crop management recommendations, sent 793,533 SMS advisories, and addressed 492 online queries. An assessment of user experience and acceptability of RCMAS 5.0 is underway to sustain high adoption.
32. PRiSM delivered timely, satellite-based data on rice areas, planting dates, yields, production, and weather-related damage, responding to 247 data requests: rice areas (109), yield estimates (60), damage assessments (30), and planting dates (48).

PRiSM estimated 2.03 M ha planted in the first semester of 2025 (Sept 16, 2024 to Mar 15, 2025), slightly lower than 2023 (1.5%) and 2024 (1.2%) and 2-5% below PSA harvested area estimates. For the second semester (Mar 16 to Sep 15, 2025), planted area increased to 2.25 M ha but remained 3.2-6.4% lower than 2023-2024 levels and 14-17% below PSA estimates, indicating a continued contraction in rice-planted areas.

In 2025 Sem 1, rice planting at the national level peaked in December 2024 and January 2025, with harvests peaking in March and April 2025. Luzon followed the same planting pattern while Visayas and Mindanao peaked in November 2024 to January 2025. In 2025 Sem 2, national rice planting peaked in July 2025, with harvests projected for October and November 2025. Luzon peaked in July and August 2025, and Visayas and Mindanao in June to August 2025.

Central Luzon, Cagayan Valley, and Western Visayas remained the top rice-producing regions in 2025 for both semesters.

In 2025 Sem 1, average yield improved slightly from 4.17 t/ha to 4.23 t/ha, while in Sem 2, average yield continued a slight decline from 4.33 t/ha in 2023 to 4.17 t/ha in 2025, influenced by reduced area, lower yields, and damages from Typhoon Tino (Kalmaegi) and Super Typhoon Uwan (Fung-Wong) in November 2025.

Nueva Ecija remained the top rice-producing province in both semesters (1.30 MMT in Sem1; 1.07 MMT in Sem2). Other major contributors included Isabela, Cagayan, Pangasinan, Iloilo, Tarlac, North Cotabato, Camarines Sur, Palawan, and Sultan Kudarat, underscoring the continued dominance of Central Luzon and Cagayan Valley.

A MOA between NFA and DA-PhilRice formalized NFA's use of the *Bantay Palay* App, which PRiSM rolled out nationwide for real-time palay price monitoring, now used by NFA and DA-NRP.

33. The Climate-Smart Maps (CS Map) Project generated spatial climate-risk and agroecological data to support adaptation and sustainability planning. Forty-five provincial participatory mapping activities produced corresponding adaptation plans. PAGASA-based forecasts and adjusted planting calendars were provided to 39 provinces. Policy-writing workshops and brokering sessions in 20 provinces facilitated the integration of climate-risk maps into local plans, resulting in formal commitments in Quezon, Kalinga, Sultan Kudarat, La Union, and Surigao Del Sur.
34. The PalayCheck App (v1.1.15, updated November 2025) surpassed 10,000 downloads. RiceLytics 2.0, released in web (March 2025) and mobile view (October 2025), recorded 12,000 active users – mostly from the Philippines (87%) – who accessed key pages on rice industry performance (72,000 views), production (33,000), area harvested (17,000), average yield (13,000), and prices (11,000).
35. The Data Analytics Center (DAC) enhanced evidence-based rice sector planning by curating 164 new and updated datasets in the Data Catalog, supporting rice policy formulation, investment targeting, and program design. These efforts were complemented by the implementation of user interface improvements that enhanced data accessibility, usability, and overall analytical efficiency for internal and external stakeholders.

Key analytical outputs included (a) Advanced dashboard and models: RBFHS Yield Model, Cost and Return, SUA, NIS Map Explorer, Unified Descriptive Rice Maps, Ensemble Forecasting (production, area, and yield), Rice Price Monitoring and Market Insights, Rice MSRP Model, and four rice price anomaly detection models; and (b) Predictive modeling: 891 models estimating rice production, area, and yield from national to provincial levels, improving forecasting accuracy, policy support, and market monitoring.

Policy support and analytics initiatives included (a) Composite Rice Price and Stocks Index and Maximum SRP computation; (b) Yield increment estimation for RCEF and Hybrid Rice Programs (2025 to 2031); (c) Rice surplus / deficit analysis for the Malusog Rice program; (d) Provision of rice price, import, PAY, and SUA data for high-level briefings; (e) National and provincial SUA projections (2024 to 2028) and regional self-sufficiency ratios; (f) Cost and return analyses using 2024 RBFHS and market data; (g) Supply-demand simulations for NRP interventions and seed target recalibration; and (h) Presentation of insights via Ricelytics Executive and the Command Center, to DA teams, SMARTFarm group, and Senator Win Gatchalian.

These outputs strengthened data-driven decision-making, market monitoring, and policy formulation across the rice sector.

36. The Rice Grain Dimension Measuring App was officially launched, providing laboratory teams with a high-precision, optimized tool for measuring milled rice size and shape. The Grain Quality-Rice

Information System (GQ-RIS) was deployed as a centralized online repository, currently managing 406 rice varieties, 2,141 pre-NCT lines, and 269 datasets from the rice grain dimension measuring app.

Furthermore, development continues on the Alkali-Spreading Value (ASV) Evaluation App. In training phase, this AI-driven tool automates gelatinization temperature classification and ASV evaluation with high accuracy (0.88 to 0.99 across various ASV ratings), enhancing efficiency and precision in rice quality assessment.

Strategy 8: Establish strong partnerships with the farmers, fisherfolk, private sector, and other stakeholders

PAP 1.1: Conduct of regional rice R4D programs for Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao

Rice Business Innovations System (RiceBIS) Community Program

37. DA-PhilRice currently supports 40 FCAs (12 associations, 26 cooperatives, 2 federations) across 34 municipalities in 24 provinces. Based on organizational and business metrics, 4 are low-capacity, 30 medium-capacity, and 6 high-capacity. Thirteen FCAs opted not to continue with the program due to weak enterprise activities, management issues, and low organizational capacity. They will, however, remain engaged as ‘small brothers’ for *palay* supply and may receive assistance should SWG partners extend support. Progress is tracked through income generation, market participation, and farmer empowerment. Common enterprises include milled rice, custom services, microfinancing, brown rice processing, and *palay* trading.
38. Local policy support strengthened the RiceBIS model, with ordinances institutionalizing PhilGAP and GAPproved Rice in San Mateo (Isabela) and San Carlos (Negros Occidental), and a resolution Castillejos (Zambales) designating the Mayor as Program Lead Implementer.
39. Nine new FCAs (one per DA-PhilRice station) were added as expansion sites, assessed through OBCA (5 medium-capacity, 4 high-capacity). Across eight stations, 28 site working group meetings supported implementation.
40. Strategic partnerships expanded market and livelihood opportunities, enabling FCA participation in DSWD’s Enhanced Partnership Against Hunger and Poverty and *Walang Gutom* programs, and DA’s Rice-for-All. Additional support included a ₱300,000 livelihood grant (Pangasinan), a ₱5M warehouse under the DA-RFO CAR AMIA Program (Isabela), and ₱5.52M grant from BPI Foundation for a Bicol cooperative. FCAs from Region 3 and Negros contributed over 100 MT of rice for World Central Kitchen relief efforts through AGREIA Agricultural System International.
41. RiceBIS communities built 61 market linkages and 29 formal partnerships, generating ₱52.5 M in sales from rice and rice-based products. Fifty-three communities sold 636.0 MT of GAPproved rice, promoting safe, high-quality rice, and premium farmer returns while raising consumer awareness of good agricultural practices.
42. A retooling session on Philippine National Standards for paddy, milled, and brown rice trained 20 focal persons (4 men, 16 women) from eight DA-PhilRice stations, improving support on quality assurance and branding (average GIK of 53%).
43. A total of 1,163 RiceBIS farmers (598 men, 565 women) were trained on PhilGAP standards, and 826 rice farms covering 1,273.8515 ha were certified in partnership with BPI-PPSSD, DA-Regulatory Division, ATI, FPA, LGUs, and FCAs.
44. Two RiceBIS-related posters – on a CES-based FCA case study and FCA capacity readiness – were presented at the 37th *Ugnay Palay*, and one policy brief was drafted highlighting RiceBIS’s progressive impact on farmer clusters.

Partnerships

45. DA-PhilRice further strengthened its R4DE partnerships, forging 288 active collaborations since January 2025. A key milestone was the tripartite partnership among PRiSM, Agrilever and sarmap, which integrates remote sensing, meteorological, and field data to enhance rice production.
46. The 37th *Ugnay Palay* National Rice R4DE Conference, held on November 25 to 27, brought together over 600 rice R4DE professionals nationwide at the DA-CBC Plenary Hall. Livestreaming reached 89,227 viewers with 2,031 engagements. Participants gave an overall rating of 4.6, citing strong content, excellent speakers, and efficient organization. The Rice R4DE Appreciation Night celebrated DA-PhilRice's diverse and dynamic network of partners and reaffirmed shared commitments to advancing rice R4DE.

PAP 2.1: General Administration and Support Services / Support to Operations

Human Resources

47. DA-PhilRice strengthened its talent base with 44 staff appointments (including 28 promotions), while 257 employees completed capacity-building activities. The Institute currently supports 17 scholars (4 MS, 13 PhD). Twelve R4D personnel (4 women) were conferred DOST/CSC career scientist ranks (seven Scientist I, three Scientist II, one Scientist III, one Scientist IV). A total of 163 staff received Magna Carta benefits.

Financial Resources (Subsidy Utilization)

48. For 2025, DA-PhilRice posted an 86.95% obligation and 57.13% disbursement rate. Government subsidy rose by 28%, from ₱746.325 M (2024) to ₱954.392 M (2025), supporting modernization and facility upgrades. External grants continued to fund nationwide R4DE activities.

Physical Resources

49. Institutional capability was boosted through ₱4.93 M worth of infrastructure and repair projects completed across stations, with 13 more in progress. Three seed warehouses with cold storage (Batac, Isabela, CES), and a new seed processing facility (CES), totaling about ₱165.0M, were inaugurated. DA-PhilRice also received ₱20.0M worth of ICT equipment from the Korean government.

Integrated Management Systems and Good Governance

50. DA-PhilRice CES and seven branch stations passed their ISO 9001:2015 (QMS) second surveillance audits. CES also maintained ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018 certifications, reflecting the Institute's sustained commitment to quality service, environmental stewardship, occupational health and safety, and continuous improvement.