A STUDY OF THE AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING INDUSTRIES 2012

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PREFACE

The report presents findings from the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Industries study of 2012. The study was carried out to gather information required for the compilation of macroeconomic aggregates such as Gross Output, Intermediate Consumption, Compensation of Employees, Consumption of Fixed Capital, Operating Surplus and Value Added. The Value Added figure gives us the net output of goods and services produced by the above mentioned industries and which determines their contribution to Fiji's economy.

Knowledge about these macroeconomic aggregates is important because they are indicators or main signposts signaling current trends in these industries.

Those interested in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Industries will find the report useful as it will allow them to study, analyze, and understand the major variables that determine current trends. Findings from the report can also be used to identify areas needing improvement.

Information contained in this report will be used to build up a system of national accounts which allows us to construct a quantitative image of Fiji's economic system.

This study would not have been possible without the assistance of a good number of helpful individuals and organizations. Their effort is much appreciated and I look forward to their continued support in the future.

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All farmers and establishments.

NOTES TO THE REPORT

1. The interpretation of the symbols used in this report is as follows:

0	nil return or a figure less than half the given value
r	revised
p	provisional
N/A	Not Available

2 Total values are subject to rounding errors.

3 Key to Abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Terms
CFC	Consumption of Fixed Capital
COE	Compensation of Employees
EP&S	Economic Planning and Statistics
FBoS	Fiji Bureau of Statistics
FSIC	Fiji Standard Industrial Classification
FSC	Fiji Sugar Corporation
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GO	Gross Output
IC	Intermediate Consumption
MFE	Milk Fat Equivalent
OS	Operating Surplus
SNA	System of National Accounts
VA	Value Added

4 VA in the report refers to Gross Value Added

5 Wages do not include an imputation for family help. This labour compensation appears under operating surplus.

6 A lot of farmers engage in mixed farming together with the main crop e.g. farming of vegetables together with taro, which is the main crop. In such a case the activities of the farmer will be covered under taro which is assigned FSIC 01131.

7 The Macroeconomic aggregates (GO, IC, VA, COE, CFC and OS) of the commodities are expressed in Fiji Dollars.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 History of studies undertaken

This report contains the results of the 2012 study on the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industries taking place in Fiji together with other relevant information on the industry. It was an ad hoc study and now conducted by the Fiji Bureau of Statistics (FBoS) annually because of the need by its National Accountants to re-base the constant price Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Industries.

A brief description of similar studies done in the past is given below in chronological order:

1989

The purpose of conducting a study for 1989 was to determine the benchmark levels for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industries in the rebasing of the constant price GDP from 1977 to 1989. The results of the study are contained in the report titled "*A Study of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector for the compilation of the 1989 Gross Domestic Product."*

1995

The 1995 study was also conducted to determine the benchmark levels for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industries in the rebasing of the constant price GDP, but this time, from 1989 to 1995. The results of the study are contained in the report titled "*1995 Gross Domestic Product Sources and Methods"*.

2002

The 2002 study of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industries was conducted for the rebasing of the constant price GDP from 1995 to 2002. The outcomes of the study are contained in the report titled "*A Study of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector 2002"*.

2008

Another study of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industries was conducted in 2008, for the rebasing of the constant price GDP from 2002 to 2008. The outcomes of the study are contained in the report titled "*A Study of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Industries 2008"*.

2011

Another study of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industries was conducted in 2011, for the rebasing of the constant price GDP from 2008 to 2011. The outcomes of the study are contained in the report titled "*A Study of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Industries 2011"*.

1.2 Need for statistics relating to Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing activities are widely scattered in the country and the economic function they perform in channeling the flow of goods from the producer to the consumer is of great importance. These industries account for a substantial proportion of the total economic

activity, whether in terms of the sector to the GDP or in terms of its share of total employment and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF).
Statistics on Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing are needed for the preparation of national accounts so that a meaningful study of the whole economy can be made. The data can also be used to construct the input-output table that shows the inter-connection of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industries with other industries. Policy makers too require the data for formulating sound economic and social policies that augment capital formation. In addition, the entities engaged in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industries find the data helpful.

1.3 Peculiar features of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry

Despite difficulties faced due to the peculiar features of the sector, great care was taken whilst conducting the study. Nevertheless, it is possible that some omission or double-counting may have occurred, but not that large to be able to affect the overall results in any significant way. The peculiar features of the industries are:

- The industries are highly sensitive to weather. Droughts, floods and hurricanes are natural disasters that have great impact on the industries.

- Period of production is relatively long in some cases, for example, trees take years to mature so therefore the forestry sector can experience high intermediate costs in some years, but suddenly a very high value added in a particular year.

- Activities are carried out by a wide variety of units, e.g.
    - small and large business units. Due to the different size of business units engaged e.g. small and large farms in the growing of coconuts, caution has to be exercised in calculating the input ratios as they have an impact on the macroeconomic aggregates,
    - own account individuals. It has to be ascertained that they are not producing for own consumption only, and
    - other units whose main activities are in other industries. The need to include them in the study, if market activity is involved.

- Sub-leasing of farms is prevalent e.g. in the case of sugarcane – there is a probability that some work may have been double counted (if the co-tenant's work is not deducted from the main tenant, and also picked up for the co-tenant) or sometimes not counted at all (if the co-tenant's work is correctly deducted from the main tenant, but not picked up for the co-tenant).

- Many small establishments go in and out of business with changing economic and seasonal factors.

- Most small business units do not maintain proper records, so careful estimates are calculated.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Legal Basis

The study was conducted under the provisions of the Statistics Act (Cap 71). This Act stipulates the collection of data, as well as protects the confidentiality of the information submitted.

2.2 Reference Period

The study conducted was for the calendar year 2012. If the accounting year differed from the calendar year, information was provided for the accounting year that covered the major part of the calendar year 2012.

2.3 Classification and Standard Used

- The Fiji Standard Industrial Classification (FSIC) 2010 has been used for classifying industries and commodities.
- The Macroeconomic Aggregates obtained are based on the 2011 System of National Accounts (SNA).

The coverage and scope of each activity and the survey procedures used are discussed in detail under **Detailed Discussion by commodities produced in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industries.**

3. RESULTS

All data contained in this report are in Fiji Dollars and in current price.

3.1 Macroeconomic Aggregates

Table A: Macroeconomic Aggregates ($)

FSIC 2010				DESCRIPTION	GO	IC	VA	COE	CFC	OS
DIVIS -ION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS							
				TOTAL AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	**837,127,121**	**406,963,539**	**430,163,582**	**92,295,601**	**31,104,683**	**306,763,298**
01				**CROP AND ANIMAL PRODUCTION, HUNTING AND RELATED SERVICE ACTIVITIES**	**634,680,886**	**306,199,304**	**328,481,582**	**74,045,316**	**22,614,286**	**231,821,980**
	011			**Growing of non-perennial crops**	**327,573,596**	**127,389,624**	**200,183,972**	**47,242,847**	**10,793,722**	**142,147,403**
		0111		**Growing of cereals (except rice)leguminous crops and oil seeds**	**3,073,962**	**1,147,318**	**1,926,644**	**204,794**	**0**	**1,721,850**
			01111	Growing of cereals (except rice)leguminous crops and oil seeds	3,073,962	1,147,318	1,926,644	204,794	0	1,721,850
		0112	01121	**Growing of rice**	**3,465,000**	**1,502,866**	**1,962,134**	**335,191**	**0**	**1,626,943**
			01121	Growing of rice	3,465,000	1,502,866	1,962,134	335,191	0	1,626,943
		0113		**Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers**	**206,764,434**	**74,902,645**	**131,861,789**	**39,518,074**	**349,352**	**91,994,363**
			01131	Growing of taro	82,145,000	32,446,322	49,698,678	20,862,422	0	28,836,256
			01132	Growing of cassava	77,422,400	24,440,797	52,981,603	13,986,096	0	38,995,507
			01133	Growing of yam	6,930,854	1,996,746	4,934,108	495,061	0	4,439,047
			01134	Growing of kumala	10,248,180	3,218,631	7,029,549	1,176,021	0	5,853,528
			01139	Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers not elsewhere specified	30,018,000	12,800,149	17,217,851	2,998,474	349,352	13,870,025
		0114		**Growing of sugar cane**	**108,220,000**	**46,100,727**	**62,119,273**	**6,989,620**	**10,444,370**	**44,685,283**
			01141	Growing of sugar cane	108,220,000	46,100,727	62,119,273	6,989,620	10,444,370	44,685,283
		0115		**Growing and curing of tobacco**	**6,050,200**	**3,736,068**	**2,314,132**	**195,168**	**0**	**2,118,964**
			01151	Growing and curing of tobacco	6,050,200	3,736,068	2,314,132	195,168	0	2,118,964
	012			**Growing of perennial crops**	**129,536,526**	**54,391,651**	**75,144,874**	**10,744,360**	**1,423,696**	**62,976,818**
		0122		**Growing of tropical and subtropical fruits**	**13,246,800**	**3,520,683**	**9,726,116**	**591,394**	**0**	**9,134,722**
			01221	Growing of bananas	3,341,000	505,244	2,835,756	43,864	0	2,791,892
			01222	Growing of pineapples	4,953,000	1,520,989	3,432,011	202,972	0	3,229,039
			01223	Growing of mangoes	160,000	31,957	128,043	12,514	0	115,529
			01224	Growing of papayas	2,851,800	1,066,253	1,785,547	184,098	0	1,601,449
			01225	Growing of noni	460,000	61,603	398,397	19,227	0	379,170
			01226	Growing of Watermelon	1,481,000	334,638	1,146,362	128,719	0	1,017,643
		0123		**Growing of citrus fruits**	**55,250**	**28,335**	**26,915**	**3,600**	**0**	**23,315**
			01231	Growing of citrus fruits	55,250	28,335	26,915	3,600	0	23,315
		0125		**Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts**	**680,000**	**151,898**	**528,102**	**29,518**	**0**	**498,584**
			01251	Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts	680,000	151,898	528,102	29,518	0	498,584
		0126		**Growing of oleaginous fruits**	**11,765,268**	**3,486,156**	**8,279,112**	**1,712,171**	**438,336**	**6,128,605**

FSIC 2010				DESCRIPTION	GO	IC	VA	COE	CFC	OS
DIVIS -ION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS							
			01261	Growing of oleaginous fruits	11,765,268	3,486,156	8,279,112	1,712,171	438,336	6,128,605
		0127		**Growing of Beverage crops**	**62,200**	**19,077**	**43,123**	**12,050**	**0**	**31,073**
			01271	Growing of cocoa	62,200	19,077	43,123	12,050	0	31,073
		0128		**Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops**	**103,703,008**	**47,172,749**	**56,530,259**	**8,390,018**	**984,272**	**47,155,969**
			01281	Growing of ginger	4,018,008	2,027,124	1,990,884	564,832	0	1,426,052
			01282	Growing of yaqona	99,235,000	44,924,836	54,310,164	7,742,316	980,215	45,587,633
			01283	Growing of vanilla	30,000	4,264	25,736	3,290	0	22,446
			01289	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops n.e.c	420,000	216,525	203,475	79,580	4,057	119,838
		0130		**Plant propagation**	**24,000**	**12,753**	**11,247**	**5,609**	**1,088**	**4,550**
			01301	Plant propagation	24,000	12,753	11,247	5,609	1,088	4,550
	014			**Animal production**	**177,570,764**	**124,418,029**	**53,152,735**	**16,058,109**	**10,396,868**	**26,697,758**
		0141		**Raising of cattle and buffaloes**	**14,943,236**	**5,681,856**	**9,261,380**	**1,724,075**	**508,859**	**7,028,446**
			01411	Raising and breeding of cattle and buffaloes	7,465,400	2,247,907	5,217,493	530,497	396,529	4,290,467
			01412	Production of raw cow milk from cows or buffalo	7,477,836	3,433,949	4,043,887	1,193,578	112,330	2,737,979
		0144		**Raising of sheep and goats**	**2,883,920**	**993,796**	**1,890,124**	**107,924**	**61,362**	**1,720,838**
			01441	Raising and breeding of sheep	907,500	425,963	481,537	25,413	28,255	427,869
			01442	Raising of goats	1,976,420	567,834	1,408,586	82,511	33,106	1,292,969
		0145		**Raising of swine/pigs**	**7,317,000**	**5,104,431**	**2,212,569**	**470,091**	**184,068**	**1,558,410**
			01451	Raising of swine/pigs	7,317,000	5,104,431	2,212,569	470,091	184,068	1,558,410
		0146		**Raising of poultry**	**150,546,608**	**112,145,215**	**38,401,393**	**13,502,977**	**9,612,425**	**15,285,991**
			01461	Raising and breeding of poultry	126,552,677	93,020,178	33,532,499	11,908,010	7,617,105	14,007,384
			01462	Production of eggs	23,993,931	19,125,037	4,868,894	1,594,967	1,995,320	1,278,607
		0149		**Raising of other animals**	**1,880,000**	**492,730**	**1,387,270**	**253,042**	**30,155**	**1,104,073**
			01491	Bee-keeping	1,880,000	492,730	1,387,270	253,042	30,155	1,104,073
02	**021/ 022/ 023**	**0210/ 0220/ 0230**		**FORESTRY AND LOGGING**	**47,079,445**	**21,783,850**	**25,295,595**	**6,784,662**	**3,486,726**	**15,024,207**
			02101	Native forest						
			02102	Pine						
			02103	Mahogany						
			02201	Logging	46,534,445	21,569,431	24,965,014	6,718,795	3,486,726	14,759,493
			02301	Gathering of non-wood forest products	545,000	214,419	330,581	65,867	0	264,714
03				**FISHING AND AQUACULTURE**	**155,366,790**	**78,980,385**	**76,386,405**	**11,465,623**	**5,003,671**	**59,917,111**
	031	**0311/ 0312**		**Fishing**	**139,417,356**	**70,955,143**	**68,462,213**	**10,432,105**	**4,579,659**	**53,450,449**
			03111	Marine Fishing on a commercial basis						
			03121	Freshwater fishing on a commercial basis	96,508,436	62,443,600	34,064,836	7,165,242	3,497,988	23,401,606

FSIC 210				DESCRIPTION	GO	IC	VA	COE	CFC	OS
DIVIS -ION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS							
			03112	Taking of marine crustaceans and molluscs						
			03122	Taking of freshwater crustaceans and molluscs	10,468,920	4,586,044	5,882,876	1,128,301	228,517	4,526,058
			03114	Beach-de-mer	16,940,000	1,329,772	15,610,228	668,306	395,784	14,546,138
			03115	Gathering of other marine organism and materials						
			03124	Gathering of freshwater materials	15,500,000	2,595,727	12,904,273	1,470,256	457,370	10,976,647
	032			**Aquaculture**	**15,949,434**	**8,025,242**	**7,924,192**	**1,033,518**	**424,012**	**6,466,662**
		0321	03211	Marine aquaculture	14,204,050	7,154,830	7,049,220	933,560	373,644	5,742,016
		0322	03222	Freshwater aquaculture	1,745,384	870,412	874,972	99,958	50,368	724,646

3.2 Value Added, Percentage Change & Per cent Contribution 2011 and 2012

Table B: Value Added 2011 and 2012

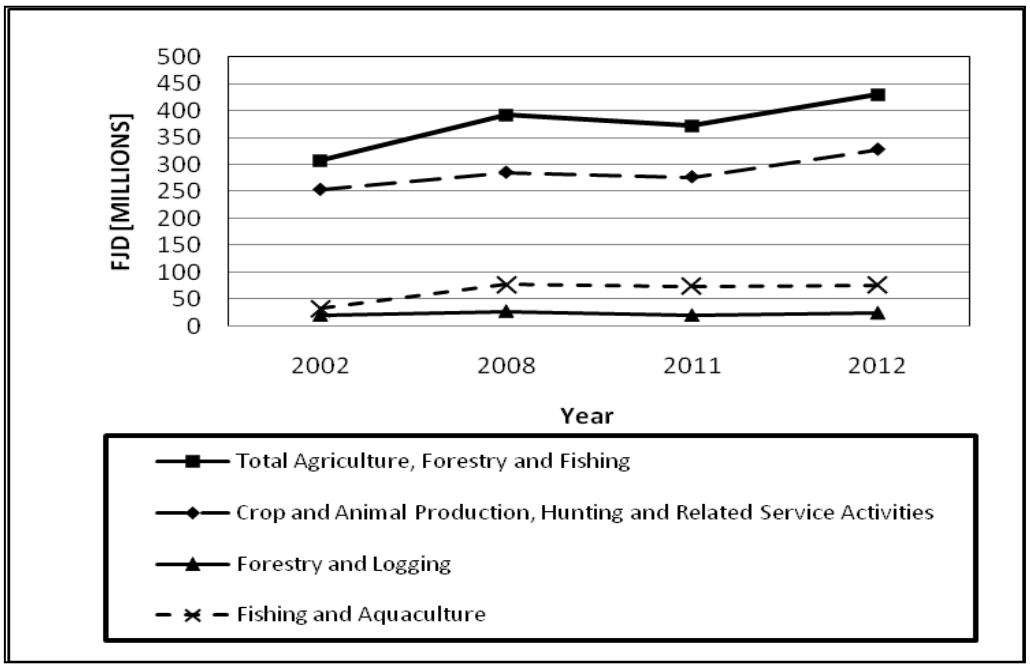
FSIC 2010				DESCRIPTION	2011	2012	Percentage Change	Percent Contribution	
DIVIS -ION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS		VA $	VA $		2011	2012
				TOTAL AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	**372,074,915**	**430,163,582**	**15.61**	**100.00**	**100.00**
01				**CROP AND ANIMAL PRODUCTION, HUNTING AND RELATED SERVICE ACTIVITIES**	**276,517,794**	**328,481,582**	**18.79**	**74.32**	**76.36**
	011			**Growing of non-perennial crops**	**166,130,490**	**200,183,972**	**20.50**	**44.65**	**46.54**
		0111		**Growing of cereals (except rice)leguminous crops and oil seeds**	**2,204,318**	**1,926,644**	**-12.60**	**0.59**	**0.44**
			01111	Growing of cereals (except rice)leguminous crops and oil seeds	2,204,318	1,926,644	-12.60	0.59	0.44
		0112		**Growing of rice**	**3,192,891**	**1,962,134**	**-38.55**	**0.86**	**0.44**
			01121	Growing of rice	3,192,891	1,962,134	-38.55	0.86	0.44
		0113		**Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers**	**89,448,021**	**131,861,789**	**47.42**	**24.04**	**30.65**
			01131	Growing of taro	40,033,486	49,698,678	24.14	10.76	11.58
			01132	Growing of cassava	20,117,721	52,981,603	163.36	5.41	12.34
			01133	Growing of yam	4,095,394	4,934,108	20.48	1.10	1.12
			01134	Growing of kumala	4,421,077	7,029,549	59.00	1.19	1.59
			01139	Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers not elsewhere specified	20,780,343	17,217,851	**-17.14**	**5.58**	4.00
		0114		**Growing of sugar cane**	**69,785,670**	**62,119,273**	**-10.99**	**18.76**	**14.08**
			01141	Growing of sugar cane	69,785,670	62,119,273	-10.99	18.76	14.08
		0115		**Growing and curing of tobacco**	**1,499,590**	**2,314,132**	**54.32**	**0.40**	**0.52**
			01151	Growing and curing of tobacco	1,499,590	2,314,132	54.32	0.40	0.52

FSIC 2010				DESCRIPTION	2011	2012		Percent Contribution	
DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS		VA $	VA $	Percentage Change	2011	2012
	012			**Growing of perennial crops**	**55,849,535**	**75,144,874**	**34.55**	**15.01**	**17.03**
		0122		**Growing of tropical and subtropical fruits**	**8,743,640**	**9,726,116**	**11.24**	**2.35**	**2.20**
			01221	Growing of bananas	3,385,722	2,835,756	-16.24	0.91	0.64
			01222	Growing of pineapples	1,873,298	3,432,011	83.21	0.50	0.78
			01223	Growing of mangoes	119,820	128,043	6.86	0.03	0.03
			01224	Growing of papayas	1,665,146	1,785,547	7.23	0.45	0.40
			01225	Growing of noni	450,228	398,397	-11.51	0.12	0.09
			01226	Growing of watermelon	1,249,426	1,146,362	-8.25	0.34	0.26
		0123		**Growing of citrus fruits**	**29,716**	**26,915**	**-9.43**	**0.01**	**0.01**
			01231	Growing of citrus fruits	29,716	26,915	-9.43	0.01	0.01
		0125		**Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts**	**744,925**	**528,102**	**-29.11**	**0.20**	**0.14**
			01251	Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts	744,925	528,102	-29.11	0.20	0.14
		0126		**Growing of oleaginous fruits**	**4,834,993**	**8,279,112**	**71.23**	**1.30**	**1.88**
			01261	Growing of oleaginous fruits	4,834,993	8,279,112	71.23	1.30	1.88
		0127		**Growing of Beverage crops**	**10,971**	**43,123**	**293.06**	**0.00**	**0.01**
			01271	Growing of cocoa	10,971	43,123	293.06	0.00	0.01
		0128		**Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops**	**41,462,665**	**56,530,259**	**36.34**	**11.14**	**12.90**
			01281	Growing of ginger	1,603,214	1,990,884	24.18	0.43	0.45
			01282	Growing of yaqona	39,427,110	54,310,164	37.75	10.60	12.39
			01283	Growing of vanilla	171,000	25,736	-84.95	0.05	0.01
			01289	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops n.e.c	261,341	203,475	-22.14	0.07	0.05
		0130		**Plant propagation**	**22,625**	**11,247**	**-50.29**	**0.01**	**0.003**
			01301	Plant propagation	22,625	11,247	-50.29	0.01	0.003
	014			**Animal production**	**54,537,769**	**53,152,735**	**-2.54**	**14.66**	**12.36**
		0141		**Raising of cattle and buffaloes**	**14,386,448**	**9,261,380**	**-35.62**	**3.87**	**2.10**
			01411	Raising and breeding of cattle and buffaloes	5,576,078	5,217,493	-6.43	1.50	1.18
			01412	Production of raw cow milk from cows or buffalo	8,810,370	4,043,887	-54.10	2.37	0.92
		0144		**Raising of sheep and goats**	**1,182,754**	**1,890,124**	**59.81**	**0.32**	**0.43**
			01441	Raising and breeding of sheep	403410.00	481,537	19.37	0.09	0.11
			01442	Raising of goats	779,344	1,408,586	80.74	0.21	0.32
		0145		**Raising of swine/pigs**	**2,442,600**	**2,212,569**	**-9.42**	**0.66**	**0.50**
			01451	Raising of swine/pigs	2,442,600	2,212,569	-9.42	0.66	0.50
		0146		**Raising of poultry**	**35,514,562**	**38,401,393**	**8.13**	**9.55**	**8.76**
			01461	Raising and breeding of poultry	32,134,826	33,532,499	**4.35**	**8.64**	7.65
			01462	Production of eggs	3,379,736	4,868,894	44.06	0.91	1.10
		0149		**Raising of other animals**	**1,011,405**	**1,387,270**	**37.16**	**0.27**	**0.31**
			01491	Bee-keeping	1,011,405	1,387,270	37.16	0.27	0.31

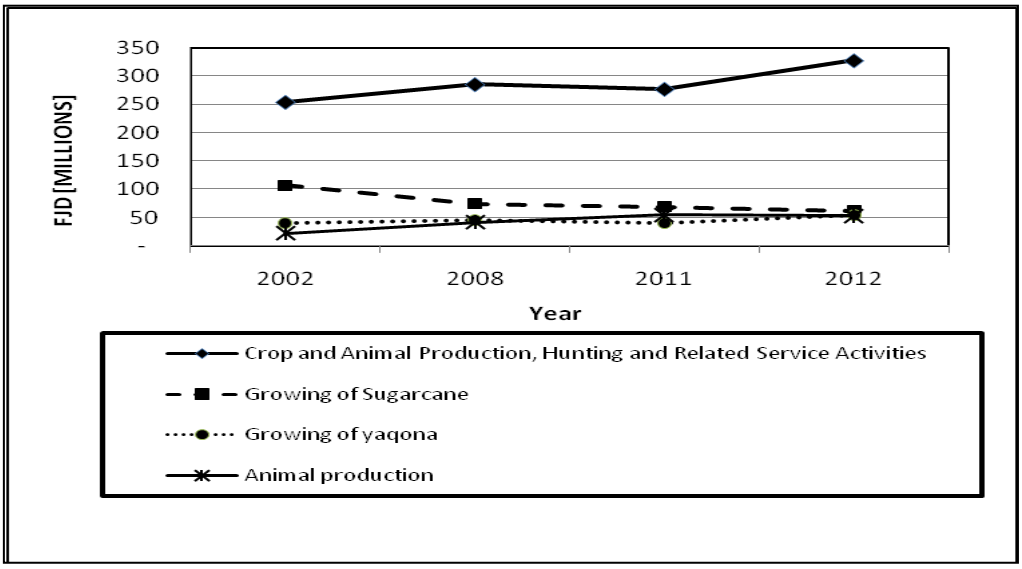
FSIC 2010				DESCRIPTION	2011	2012		Percent Contribution	
DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS		VA $	VA $	Percentage Change	2011	2012
02	**021/ 022/ 023**	**0210/ 0220/ 0230**		**FORESTRY AND LOGGING**	**21,039,015**	**25,295,595**	**20.23**	**5.65**	**5.73**
			02101	Native forest					
			02102	Pine					
			02103	Mahogany					
			02201	Logging	20,812,682	24,965,014	19.95	5.59	6.61
			02301	Gathering of non-wood forest products	226,333	330,581	46.06	0.06	0.09
03				**FISHING AND AQUACULTURE**	**74,518,106**	**76,386,406**	**2.51**	**20.03**	**17.31**
	031	**0311/ 0312**		**Fishing**	**66,480,312**	**68,462,214**	**2.98**	**17.87**	**15.51**
			03111	Marine Fishing on a commercial basis					
			03121	Freshwater fishing on a commercial basis	29,988,361	34,064,836	13.59	8.06	7.72
			03112	Taking of marine crustaceans and molluscs					
			03122	Taking of freshwater crustaceans and molluscs	5,433,351	5,882,876	8.27	1.46	1.33
			03114	Beach-de-mer	18,487,100	15,610,228	-15.56	4.97	3.54
			03115	Gathering of other marine organism and materials					
			03124	Gathering of freshwater materials	12,571,500	12,904,273	2.65	3.38	2.92
	032	**0321/ 0322**		**Aquaculture**	**8,037,794**	**7,924,192**	**-1.41**	**2.16**	**1.80**
			03211	Marine aquaculture	7,104,919	7,049,220	-0.78	1.91	1.60
			03222	Freshwater aquaculture	932,875	874,972	-6.21	0.25	0.20

Graph 1: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Value Added (VA)

VA when graphed for the Agriculture, Forestry and the Fishing industries shows an increase from 2002 to 2008, followed by a decline in 2011 and increase again in 2012. Of the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries, it is the VA of agriculture that is driving the overall increase. The primary sector is dominated by agriculture, the VA of which comprised of 76.4 per cent of the total agriculture, forestry and the fishing industries in 2012, 74.3 per cent in 2011, 72.8 per cent in 2008 and 82.4 per cent in 2002.



Graph 2: The drivers of Value Added in Agriculture Industry



The agriculture industry VA drives the entire primary sector VA.

Graph 2 shows an increase in value added of the agriculture industry for the year 2012, driven by few of the commodities of which is sugarcane and yaqona. The value added of sugarcane and yaqona which comprised of 35.6 per cent of the total agriculture industry in 2012, 39.5 per cent in 2011, 41.8 per cent in 2008 and 5.80 per cent in 2002. The contribution of yaqona increased in 2012, whereas sugarcane declined in 2012 when compared to 2011.

4. Detailed discussion by commodities produced in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industries.

Division 01: Crop and Animal Production, Hunting And Related Service Activities

1. Sub-Class 01111: Growing of cereals (except rice), leguminous crops and oil seeds

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Maize	958		122		
Cowpea	189		185		
Pulses	2,905		2,714		
Price per tonne:					
Maize	750		700		
Cowpea	1,000		1,000		
Pulses	1,033		1,033		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	3,908,365		3,073,962		-21.3
IC	1,704,047	43.6	1,147,318	37.3	-32.7
VA	2,204,318	56.4	1,926,644	62.7	-12.6
COE	363,697	9.3	204,794	6.7	-43.7
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	1,840,621	47.1	1,721,850	56.0	-6.5

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of cereals (except rice), leguminous crops and oil seeds recorded a decline of 21.3 per cent compared to 2011. The decline was driven by decrease in price and the quantity produced for Maize and Pulses, as the result of the natural disaster that contributed to the decline in productivity of these commodities.

A notable decline of 12.6 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

2. Sub-Class 01121: Growing of rice

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Rewa Rice (10% of Production)	791.4		462.0		
MPI Rice (90% of Production)	7,122.6		4,158.0		
Price per tonne:					
Rewa Rice	750		750		
MPI Rice	675		750		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	5,401,305		3,465,000		-35.8
IC	2,208,414	40.9	1,502,866	43.4	-31.9
VA	3,192,891	59.1	1,962,134	56.6	-38.5
COE	464,512	8.6	335,191	9.7	-27.8
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	2,728,379	50.5	1,626,943	47.0	-40.4

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of rice recorded a decline of 35.8 per cent compared to 2011. The decline was driven by decrease in the quantity produced. A decline of 38.5 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

3. Sub-Class 01131: Growing of taro

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Taro	67,179		82,145		
Price per tonne:					
Taro	1,000		1,000		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	67,179,000		82,145,000		22.3
IC	27,145,514	40.4	32,446,322	39.5	19.5
VA	40,033,486	59.6	49,698,678	60.5	24.1
COE	15,652,707	23.3	20,862,422	25.4	33.3
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	24,380,779	36.3	28,836,256	35.1	18.3

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of taro recorded a growth of 22.3 per cent compared to 2011. The growth was driven by increase in the quantity produced. An increase of 24.1 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

4. Sub-Class 01132: Growing of cassava

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Cassava	69,910		96,778		
Price per tonnes					
Cassava	438		800		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	30,620,580		77,422,400		152.8
IC	10,502,859	34.3	24,440,797	31.6	132.7
VA	20,117,721	65.7	52,981,603	68.4	163.4
COE	5,266,740	17.2	13,986,096	18.1	165.6
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	14,850,981	48.5	38,995,507	50.4	162.6

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of cassava recorded an increase of 152.8 per cent compared to 2011. The increase was driven by the increase in the price and quantity produced. An increase of 163.4 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

5. Sub-Class 01133: Growing of yam

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Yam	5,866		5,026		
Price per tonne:					
Yam	1,000		1,379		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	5,866,000		6,930,854		18.2
IC	1,770,606	30.2	1,996,746	28.8	12.8
VA	4,095,394	69.8	4,934,108	71.2	20.5
COE	419,882	7.2	495,061	7.1	17.9
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	3,675,512	62.7	4,439,047	64.0	20.8

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of yam recorded a growth of 18.2 per cent compared to 2011. The growth was driven by increase in the price. An increase of 20.5 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

6. Sub-Class 01134: Growing of kumala

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Kumala	8,635		9,402		
Price per tonne:					
Kumala	725		1,090		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	6,260,375		10,248,180		63.7
IC	1,839,298	29.4	3,218,631	31.4	75.0
VA	4,421,077	70.6	7,029,549	68.6	59.0
COE	847,520	13.5	1,176,021	11.5	38.8
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	3,573,557	57.1	5,853,528	57.1	63.8

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of kumala recorded a growth of 63.7 per cent compared to 2011. The growth was driven by increase in the price and quantity produced. An increase of 59.0 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

7. Sub-Class 01139: Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers n.e.c

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Assorted Vegetables	22,554		9,617		
Tomato	590		130		
Egg plant	1,787		400		
Dalo ni Tana	3,495		4,164		
Kawai	739		486		
Via	220		185		
Breadfruit	769		1,023		
Vudi	2,078		1,759		
Tivoli	1,211		1,162		
Capsicum	136		560		
Price per tonne:					
Assorted Vegetables	1,163		2,000		
Tomato	1,500		1,000		
Egg plant	750		750		
Dalo ni Tana	900		900		
Kawai	800		800		
Via	1,000		400		
Breadfruit	675		1,500		
Vudi	800		500		
Tivoli	1,000		800		
Capsicum	5,000		5,000		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	36,484,727		30,018,000		-17.7
IC	15,704,384	43.0	12,800,149	42.6	-18.5
VA	20,780,343	57.0	17,217,851	57.4	-17.1
COE	3,497,529	9.6	2,998,474	10.0	-14.3
CFC	364,847	1.0	349,352	1.2	-4.2
OS	16,917,967	46.4	13,870,025	46.2	-18.0

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of vegetables, and melons, roots and tubers n.e.c recorded a decline of 17.7 per cent compared to 2011. The decline was driven by decrease in the price and quantity produced of assorted vegetables. A notable decline of 17.1 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

8. Sub-Class 01141: Growing of sugarcane

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Sugarcane	2,096,000		1,546,000		
Price per tonne:					
Sugarcane	66		70		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	137,644,320		108,220,000		-21.4
IC	67,858,650	49.3	46,100,727	42.6	-32.1
VA	69,785,670	50.7	62,119,273	57.4	-11.0
COE	8,148,485	5.9	6,989,620	6.5	-14.2
CFC	11,313,475	8.2	10,444,370	9.7	-7.7
OS	50,323,710	36.6	44,685,283	41.3	-11.2

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Fiji Sugar Corporation (FSC))

Season	Number of Registered Growers	Number of Active Growers	Area Harvested (hectares)
2011	16,206	12,791	46,000
2012	15,948	12,507	42,000
% change	-1.59	-2.22	-8.70

Sugarcane is mostly grown on the Western side of Viti Levu and on Vanua Levu. Production is seasonal and starts around June-July and ends in December every year. Sometimes the season spills over to January of the next year, but the production is not significant.

This study is based on the financial year data i.e. year ended 31 March 2013 which reflects the season 2012. The 2012 season data is slightly different to the calendar year data that is required for the study. The reason for not using the calendar year data is that except production data no other data required for the study were available on a calendar year basis. Use of 2012 season data gives the best estimates for the calendar year 2012.

Data on total sugarcane production and the prices paid to the growers have been obtained from the Fiji Sugar Corporation (FSC). There was a decline of 8.7 per cent in 2012 compared to 2011. This is due to the decline in the number of growers and the area harvested. Refer table above.

The decline in the number of growers, and as a consequence the area harvested is due to farmers moving out of sugarcane farming.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

Value added declined by 11.0 per cent in 2012.

9. Sub-Class 01151: Growing and curing of tobacco

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in Hectares:					
Land Area Cultivated	224		338		
Price per tonne:					
Average price paid to farmers	17,900		17,900		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	4,009,600		6,050,200		50.9
IC	2,510,010	62.6	3,736,068	61.8	48.8
VA	1,499,590	37.4	2,314,132	38.2	54.3
COE	112,269	2.8	195,168	3.2	73.8
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	1,387,321	34.6	2,118,964	35.0	52.7

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from British American Tobacco)

The gross output of tobacco recorded an increase of 50.9 per cent compared to 2011. The increase was driven by increase in the quantity produced of tobacco. An increase of 54.3 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

10. Sub-Class 01221: Growing of bananas

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Banana	4,820		3,341		
Price per tonne:					
Banana	813		1,000		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	3,918,660		3,341,000		-14.7
IC	532,938	13.6	505,244	15.1	-5.2
VA	3,385,722	86.4	2,835,756	84.9	-16.2
COE	54,580	1.4	43,864	1.3	-19.6
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	3,331,142	85.0	2,791,892	83.6	-16.2

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of banana recorded a decline of 14.7 per cent compared to 2011. The decline was driven by decrease in the quantity produced. A decline of 16.2 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

11. Sub-Class 01222: Growing of pineapples

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes					
Pineapple	4,136		4,953		
Price per tonne:					
Pineapple	675		1,000		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	2,791,800		4,953,000		77.4
IC	918,502	32.9	1,520,989	30.7	65.6
VA	1,873,298	67.1	3,432,011	69.3	83.2
COE	117,256	4.2	202,972	4.1	73.1
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	1,756,042	62.9	3,229,039	65.2	83.9

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of pineapple recorded a growth of 77.4 per cent compared to 2011. The growth was driven by increase in the price and quantity produced. An increase of 83.2 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

12. Sub-Class 01223: Growing of mangoes

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Mangoes	140		160		
Price per tonne:					
Mangoes	1,000		1,000		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	140,000		160,000		14.3
IC	20,180	14.4	31,957	20.0	58.4
VA	119,820	85.6	128,043	80.0	6.9
COE	7,445	5.3	12,514	7.8	68.1
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	112,375	80.3	115,529	72.2	2.8

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of mangoes recorded an increase of 14.3 per cent compared to 2011. The growth was driven by increase in the quantity produced. An increase of 6.9 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

13. Sub-Class 01224: Growing of papayas

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Papaya	3,065		2,037		
Price per tonne:					
Papaya	875		1,400		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	2,681,875		2,851,800		6.3
IC	1,016,729	37.9	1,066,253	37.4	4.9
VA	1,665,146	62.1	1,785,547	62.6	7.2
COE	170,136	6.3	184,098	6.5	8.2
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	1,495,010	55.7	1,601,449	56.2	7.1

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of mangoes recorded a growth of 6.3 per cent compared to 2011. The growth was driven by increase in the price. An increase of 7.2 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

14. Sub-Class 01225: Growing of noni

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Noni	824		920		
Price per tonne:					
Noni	635		500		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	523,240		460,000		-12.1
IC	73,012	14.0	61,603	13.4	-15.6
VA	450,228	86.0	398,397	86.6	-11.5
COE	25,903	5.0	19,227	4.2	-25.8
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	424,325	81.1	379,170	82.4	-10.6

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of noni recorded a decline of 12.1 per cent compared to 2011. The decrease was driven by decline in the price. A decline of 11.5 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

15. Sub-Class 01226: Growing of watermelon

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Watermelon	1,987		1,481		
Price per tonne:					
Watermelon	800		1,000		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	1,589,600		1,481,000		-6.8
IC	340,174	21.4	334,638	22.6	-1.6
VA	1,249,426	78.6	1,146,362	77.4	-8.2
COE	171,015	10.8	128,719	8.7	-24.7
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	1,078,411	67.8	1,017,643	68.7	-5.6

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of watermelon recorded a decline of 6.8 per cent compared to 2011. The decrease was driven by decline in the quantity produced. A decline of 8.2 cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

16. Sub-Class 01231: Growing of citrus fruits

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Citrus	98		85		
Price per tonne:					
Citrus	650		650		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	63,700		55,250		-13.3
IC	33,984	53.4	28,335	51.3	-16.6
VA	29,716	46.6	26,915	48.7	-9.4
COE	4,413	6.9	3,600	6.5	-18.4
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	25,303	39.7	23,315	42.2	-7.9

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of citrus recorded a decline of 13.3 per cent compared to 2011. The decline was driven by decrease in the quantity produced. A decline of 9.4 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

17. Sub-Class 01251: Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Peanut	228		170		
Price per tonne:					
Peanut	4,000		4,000		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	912,000		680,000		-25.4
IC	167,075	18.3	151,898	22.3	-9.1
VA	744,925	81.7	528,102	77.7	-29.1
COE	44,856	4.9	29,518	4.3	-34.2
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	700,069	76.8	498,584	73.3	-28.8

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of other tree and bush fruits and nuts recorded a decline of 25.4 per cent compared to 2011. The decline was driven by decrease in the quantity produced. A notable decline of 29.1 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

18. Sub-Class 01261: Growing of oleaginous fruits

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Coconuts	8,632		13,809		
Price per tonne:					
Millgate buying price	950		852		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	8,200,400		11,765,268		43.5
IC	3,365,407	41.0	3,486,156	29.6	3.6
VA	4,834,993	59.0	8,279,112	70.4	71.2
COE	959,407	11.7	1,712,171	14.6	78.5
CFC	169,561	2.1	438,336	3.7	158.5
OS	3,706,025	45.2	6,128,605	52.1	65.4

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of oleaginous fruits recorded an increase of 43.5 per cent compared to 2011. The improvement was driven by the increase in the quantity produced. A notable increase of 71.2 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

19. Sub-Class 01271: Growing of cocoa

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Cocoa Grade 1 (80% of total Production)	4.80		20.40		
Cocoa Grade 2 (20% of total Production)	1.20		5.10		
Price per tonne:					
Cocoa Grade 1	2,800		2,800		
Cocoa Grade 2	1,000		1,000		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	14,640		62,200		324.9
IC	3,669	25.1	19,077	30.7	420.0
VA	10,971	74.9	43,123	69.3	293.1
COE	2,928	20.0	12,050	19.4	311.5
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	8,043	54.9	31,073	50.0	286.3

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of cocoa recorded an increase of 324.9 per cent compared to 2011. The increase was driven by increase in the quantity produced. An improvement of 293.1 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

20. Sub-Class 01281: Growing of ginger

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Mature Ginger	698		490		
Immature Ginger	1,887		2,841		
Price per tonne:					
Mature Ginger	1,100		1,428		
Immature Ginger	1,200		1,168		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	3,020,200		4,018,008		33.0
IC	1,416,986	46.9	2,027,124	50.5	43.1
VA	1,603,214	53.1	1,990,884	49.5	24.2
COE	536,861	17.8	564,832	14.1	5.2
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	1,066,353	35.3	1,426,052	35.5	33.7

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

Composite Ratio

	Weight	IC	VA	COE	CFC	OS
		[expressed as percentages of GO]				
Mature: Average		55.9	44.1	2.7	0.0	41.4
	26.3	14.7	11.6	0.7	0.0	10.9
Immature: Average		48.5	51.5	18.1	0.0	33.4
	73.7	35.7	37.9	13.4	0.0	24.6
2012 Composite Ratios		50.5	49.5	14.1	0.0	35.5
2011 Composite Ratios		46.9	53.1	17.8	0.0	34.1
Absolute Change		3.6	-3.6	-3.7	0.0	1.4

The gross output of ginger recorded a growth of 33.0 per cent compared to 2011. The growth was driven by increase in the price and quantity produced. A notable improvement of 24.2 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of mature and immature ginger farmers, and then a weighted average was used for this sub-class activity.

21. Sub-Class 01282: Growing of yaqona

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Waka	1,448		2,171		
Lewena	779		930		
Price per tonne:					
Waka	35,000		35,000		
Lewena	25,000		25,000		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	70,155,000		99,235,000		41.5
IC	30,727,890	43.8	44,924,836	45.3	46.2
VA	39,427,110	56.2	54,310,164	54.7	37.7
COE	7,384,613	10.5	7,742,316	7.8	4.8
CFC	765,481	1.1	980,215	1.0	28.1
OS	31,277,016	44.6	45,587,633	45.9	45.8

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of yaqona recorded an increase of 41.5 per cent compared to 2011. The increase was driven by increase in the quantity produced. An increase of 37.7 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

22. Sub-Class 01283: Growing of vanilla

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Vanilla	2		0.30		
Price per tonne:					
Vanilla	100,000		100,000		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	200,000		30,000		-85.0
IC	29,000	14.5	4,264	14.2	-85.3
VA	171,000	85.5	25,736	85.8	-84.9
COE	9,600	4.8	3,290	11.0	-65.7
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	161,400	80.7	22,446	74.8	-86.1

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of vanilla recorded a decline of 85.0 per cent compared to 2011. The growth was driven by decrease in the quantity produced. A notable decline of 84.9 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

23. Sub-Class 01289: Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops n.e.c.

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Chillies	135		140		
Price per tonne:					
Chillies	3,500		3,000		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	472,500		420,000		-11.1
IC	211,159	44.7	216,525	51.6	2.5
VA	261,341	55.3	203,475	48.4	-22.1
COE	91,062	19.3	79,580	18.9	-12.6
CFC	8,978	1.9	4,057	1.0	-54.8
OS	161,301	34.1	119,838	28.5	-25.7

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops n.e.c recorded a decline of 11.1 per cent compared to 2011. The decline was driven by decrease in the price. A decline of 22.1 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

24. Sub-Class 01301: Plant Propagation

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Floriculture	23		8		
Price per tonne:					
Floriculture	2,500		3,000		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	57,500		24,000		-58.3
IC	34,875	60.7	12,753	53.1	-63.4
VA	22,625	39.3	11,247	46.9	-50.3
COE	10,269	17.9	5,609	23.4	-45.4
CFC	1,751	3.0	1,088	4.5	-37.8
OS	10,605	18.4	4,550	19.0	-57.1

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of plant propagation recorded a decline of 58.3 per cent compared to 2011. The decline was driven by decrease in the quantity produced. A notable decline of 50.3 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

25. Sub-Class 01411: Raising and breeding of cattle and buffaloes

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes (Dressed weight):					
Bulls	512		481		
Working bullocks	810		420		
Steers	643		434		
Cows	171		158		
Heifers	53		16		
Calves	8		6		
Price per tonne(Dressed Weight):					
Bulls	4,000		5,000		
Working bullocks	3,800		4,800		
Steers	4,000		5,000		
Cows	3,800		4,800		
Heifers	4,000		5,000		
Calves	4,000		6,000		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	8,591,800		7,465,400		-13.1
IC	3,015,722	35.1	2,247,907	30.1	-25.5
VA	5,576,078	64.9	5,217,493	69.9	-6.4
COE	627,201	7.3	530,497	7.1	-15.4
CFC	274,938	3.2	396,529	5.3	44.2
OS	4,673,939	54.4	4,290,467	57.5	-8.2

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of cattle and buffaloes recorded a decline of 13.1 per cent compared to 2011. The decline was driven by decrease in the quantity produced. A decline of 6.4 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

26. Sub-Class 01412: Production of raw cow milk from cows or buffaloes

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production :					
RCDC Milk Supply to Factory (Litres)	9,680,600		9,745,337		
Non-RCDCMilk Supply to Town (Litres)	9,837,984		437,400		
Cream (Kg)	-		-		
Price :					
Milk Supply to Factory (Litres)	0.90		0.70		
Milk Supply to Town (Litres)	1.25		1.50		
Cream (Kg)	-		-		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	21,010,020		7,477,836		-64.4
IC	12,199,650	58.1	3,433,949	45.9	-71.9
VA	8,810,370	41.9	4,043,887	54.1	-54.1
COE	2,156,496	10.3	1,193,578	16.0	-44.7
CFC	552,740	2.6	112,330	1.5	-79.7
OS	6,101,134	29.0	2,737,979	36.6	-55.1

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of raw cow milk recorded a decline of 64.4 per cent compared to 2011. The decline was driven by decrease in the price and quantity produced. A notable decline of 54.1 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

27. Sub-Class 01441: Raising and breeding of sheep

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Sheep	113		121		
Price per tonne (Dressed Weight):					
Sheep	6,000		7,500		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	678,000		907,500		33.8
IC	274,590	40.5	425,963	46.9	55.1
VA	403,410	59.5	481,537	53.1	19.4
COE	21,696	3.2	25,413	2.8	17.1
CFC	24,408	3.6	28,255	3.1	15.8
OS	357,306	52.7	427,869	47.1	19.7

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of sheep recorded a growth of 33.8 per cent compared to 2011. The growth was driven by increase in the price and quantity produced. An increase of 19.4 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

28. Sub-Class 01442: Raising of goats

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Goat	134		170		
Price per tonne (Dressed Weight):					
Goat	8,000		11,626		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	1,072,000		1,976,420		84.4
IC	292,656	27.3	567,834	28.7	94.0
VA	779,344	72.7	1,408,586	71.3	80.7
COE	63,248	5.9	82,511	4.2	30.5
CFC	27,872	2.6	33,106	1.7	18.8
OS	688,224	64.2	1,292,969	65.4	87.9

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of goats recorded an increase of 84.4 per cent compared to 2011. The increase was driven by increase in the price and quantity produced. A notable improvement of 80.7 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

29. Sub-Class 01451: Raising of swine/pigs

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Pig	1,180		813		
Price per tonne (Dressed Weight):					
Pig	6,000		9,000		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	7,080,000		7,317,000		3.3
IC	4,637,400	65.5	5,104,431	69.8	10.1
VA	2,442,600	34.5	2,212,569	30.2	-9.4
COE	771,720	10.9	470,091	6.4	-39.1
CFC	290,280	4.1	184,068	2.5	-36.6
OS	1,380,600	19.5	1,558,410	21.3	12.9

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of swine/pigs recorded a growth of 3.3 per cent compared to 2011. The growth was driven by increase in the price. A decline of 9.4 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

30. Sub-Class 01461: Raising and breeding of poultry

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Poultry	17,989		18,385		
Price per tonne :					
Poultry	7,000		7,000		
Less Cull Hens ($ value)	61,740		2,142,323		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	125,861,260		126,552,677		0.5
IC	93,726,434	74.5	93,020,178	73.5	-0.8
VA	32,134,826	25.5	33,532,499	26.5	4.3
COE	11,075,791	8.8	11,908,010	9.4	7.5
CFC	7,550,926	6.0	7,617,105	6.0	0.9
OS	13,508,109	10.7	14,007,384	11.1	3.7

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of poultry recorded a growth of 0.5 per cent compared to 2011. The growth was driven by increase in the quantity produced. An improvement of 4.3 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

Note: Cull hen – Egg-laying hen; the primary activity of these hens is to lay eggs. After they finish laying eggs they are sold off. Whatever amount is received from their sales is taken as income from sale of cull hens under egg. A counter adjustment is made under poultry.

31. Sub-Class 01462: Production of eggs

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in Dozen:					
Egg	5,473,000		5,462,902		
Price per Dozen:					
Egg	3.6		4.0		
Add Cull Hens ($ value)	61,740		2,142,323		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	19,764,540		23,993,931		21.4
IC	16,384,804	82.9	19,125,037	79.7	16.7
VA	3,379,736	17.1	4,868,894	20.3	44.1
COE	1,243,206	6.3	1,594,967	6.6	28.3
CFC	1,114,378	5.6	1,995,320	8.3	79.1
OS	1,022,152	5.2	1,278,607	5.3	25.1

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of poultry recorded a growth of 21.4 per cent compared to 2011. The growth was driven by increase in the quantity produced of Cull hens. A notable improvement of 44.1 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

32. Sub-Class 01491: Bee-keeping

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Honey	142		188		
Price per tonne:					
Honey	10,000		10,000		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	1,420,000		1,880,000		32.4
IC	408,595	28.8	492,730	26.2	20.6
VA	1,011,405	71.2	1,387,270	73.8	37.2
COE	218,680	15.4	253,042	13.5	15.7
CFC	21,733	1.5	30,155	1.6	38.8
OS	770,992	54.3	1,104,073	58.7	43.2

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of bee-keeping recorded a growth of 32.4 per cent compared to 2011. The growth was driven by increase in the quantity produced. An increase of 37.2 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

Division 02: Forestry and Logging

33. Sub-Class 02101: Native Forest
02102: Pine
02103: Mahogany
02201: Logging

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in cu.m:					
Native	34,349		30,516		
Softwood	336,020		392,187		
Hardwood	95,856		59,422		
Price per cu.m:					
Native	230		230		
Softwood	69		75		
Hardwood	149		170		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	45,368,194		46,534,445		2.6
IC	24,555,512	54.1	21,569,431	46.4	-12.2
VA	20,812,682	45.9	24,965,014	53.6	20.0
COE	5,897,865	13.0	6,718,795	14.4	13.9
CFC	3,311,878	7.3	3,486,726	7.5	5.3
OS	11,602,939	25.6	14,759,493	31.7	27.2

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Forestry)

Composite Ratio

	WEIGHT	IC	VA	COE	CFC	OS
		[expressed as percentages of GO]				
Indigenous		56.1	43.9	9.2	9.8	24.9
	27.06	15.2	11.9	2.5	2.7	6.7
Exotic		42.7	57.3	16.4	6.6	34.2
	72.94	31.2	41.8	12.0	4.8	24.9
2012 Composite ratios		46.4	53.7	14.4	7.5	31.7
2011 Composite ratios		54.1	45.9	13.0	7.3	25.6
Absolute Change		-7.8	7.8	1.4	0.2	6.1

The gross output of forestry and logging recorded a growth of 2.6 per cent compared to 2011. The growth was driven by increase in price and the quantity produced. An increase of 20.0 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of indigenous and exotic farmers, and then a weighted average was used for this sub-class activity.

34. Sub-Class 02301: Gathering of non-wood forest products

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in tonnes:					
Voivoi	377		54		
Masi	45		491		
Price per tonne:					
Voivoi	1,000		1,000		
Masi	1,000		1,000		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	422,000		545,000		29.1
IC	195,667	46.4	214,419	39.3	9.6
VA	226,333	53.6	330,581	60.7	46.1
COE	49,233	11.7	65,867	12.1	33.8
CFC	-	-	-	-	0.0
OS	177,100	42.0	264,714	48.6	49.5

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Agriculture)

The gross output of non-wood forest products recorded an increase of 29.1 per cent compared to 2011. The growth was driven by increase in the quantity produced. An increase of 46.1 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

Division 03: Fishing and Aquaculture

35. Sub-Class 03111: Marine fishing on a commercial basis
03121: Freshwater fishing on a commercial basis

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in MT:					
Albacore	7,085		7,958		
Big Eye	551		1,019		
Yellowfin	1,672		2,081		
By-Catch	864		1,388		
Inshore Fin Fish	4,886		4,087		
Price per MT:					
Albacore	5,310		5,310		
Big Eye	5,310		5,860		
Yellowfin	5,860		5,536		
By-Catch	4,400		4,400		
Inshore Fin Fish	7,500		7,500		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	88,964,966		96,508,436		8.5
IC	58,976,605	66.3	62,443,600	64.7	5.9
VA	29,988,361	33.7	34,064,836	35.3	13.6
COE	6,409,072	7.2	7,165,242	7.4	11.8
CFC	2,668,949	3.0	3,497,988	3.6	31.1
OS	20,910,340	23.5	23,401,606	24.2	11.9

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Fisheries)

Composite Ratio

	WEIGHT	IC	VA	COE	CFC	OS
		[expressed as percentages of GO]				
Large scale: Average ratio		61.8	38.2	7.2	4.1	26.5
	73.51	45.4	28.1	5.3	3.0	19.5
Small scale: Average ratio		72.9	27.1	7.9	2.3	16.9
	26.49	19.3	7.2	2.1	0.6	4.5
2012 Composite ratio		64.7	35.3	7.4	3.6	24.0
2011Composite ratio	100.0	66.3	33.7	0.1	3.0	23.5
Absolute Change		-1.6	1.6	7.4	0.6	0.5

The gross output of marine and freshwater fishing recorded a growth of 8.5 per cent compared to 2011. The growth was driven by increase in the quantity produced. An improvement of 13.6 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of farmers by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of large scale and small scale fishing companies, and then a weighted average was used for this sub-class activity.

36. Sub-Classes 03112: Taking of marine crustaceans and molluscs
03122: Taking freshwater crustaceans and molluscs

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in MT:					
Inshore Non-Fin	2,580		2,541		
Price per MT :					
Inshore Non-Fin	3,850		4,120		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	9,933,000		10,468,920		5.4
IC	4,499,649	45.3	4,586,044	43.8	1.9
VA	5,433,351	54.7	5,882,876	56.2	8.3
COE	992,570	10.0	1,128,301	10.8	13.7
CFC	191,216	1.9	228,517	2.2	19.5
OS	4,249,565	42.8	4,526,058	43.2	6.5

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Fisheries)

The gross output of marine and freshwater crustaceans and mollusks recorded a growth of 5.4 per cent compared to 2011. The growth was driven by the increase in price. An increase of 8.3 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of fishing companies by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

37. Sub-Class: 03114: Beach-de-mer diving

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production in MT:					
Beach-de-mer	398		308		
Price per MT :					
Beach-de-mer	50,000		55,000		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	19,900,000		16,940,000		-14.9
IC	1,412,900	7.1	1,329,772	7.8	-5.9
VA	18,487,100	92.9	15,610,228	92.2	-15.6
COE	729,809	3.7	668,306	3.9	-8.4
CFC	607,812	3.1	395,784	2.3	-34.9
OS	17,149,479	86.2	14,546,138	85.9	-15.2

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Fisheries)

The gross output of beach-de-mer recorded a decline of 14.9 per cent compared to 2011. The decline was driven by decrease in the quantity produced. A decline of 15.6 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of fishing companies by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

38. Sub-Class 03115: Gathering of other marine organisms and materials

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production:					
Coral (Pieces)	118,242		101,902		
Ornamental Fish (Pieces)	208,239		286,277		
Ornamental Invertebrates (Pieces)	49,938		61,500		
Live Rock (MT)	778		839		
Coral Base Rock (MT)	-		127		
Price in $ Value:	14,500,000		15,500,000		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	14,500,000		15,500,000		6.9
IC	1,928,500	15.0	2,595,727	16.7	34.6
VA	12,571,500	85.0	12,904,273	83.3	2.6
COE	1,466,600	12.5	1,470,256	9.5	0.2
CFC	419,938	5.2	457,370	3.0	8.9
OS	10,684,962	67.3	10,976,647	70.8	2.7

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Fisheries)

The gross output of marine organisms and materials recorded an increase of 6.9 per cent compared to 2011. The increase was driven by increase value of quantity produced. An improvement of 2.6 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of fishing companies by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

39. Sub-Class 03211: Marine aquaculture

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production:					
Brackish Water Shrimp (MT)	-		-		
Seaweed (MT)	46		43		
Black Pearl (Pieces)	35,914		40,583		
Price:					
Brackish Water Shrimp (MT)	35,001		35,001		
Seaweed (MT)	1,000		1,500		
Black Pearl (Pieces)	400		350		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	14,411,600		14,204,050		-1.4
IC	7,306,681	50.7	7,154,830	50.4	-2.1
VA	7,104,919	49.3	7,049,220	49.6	-0.8
COE	938,750	6.5	933,560	6.6	-0.6
CFC	413,978	2.9	373,644	2.6	-9.7
OS	5,752,191	39.9	5,742,016	40.4	-0.2

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Fisheries)

The gross output of marine aquaculture recorded a decline of 1.4 per cent compared to 2011. The decline was driven by decrease in price and the quantity produced. A decline of 0.8 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of fishing companies by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

40. Sub-Class 03222: Freshwater aquaculture

	2011	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2012	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
Production:					
Tilapia/deep sea snapper (MT)	180		175		
Grass & Silver Carps (Pieces)	76,650		36,552		
Prawns (MT)	19		10		
Fancy & Goldfish (Pieces)	950		968		
Price:					
Tilapia/deep sea snapper (MT)	5,000		7,000		
Grass & Silver Carps (Pieces)	5		7		
Prawns (MT)	28,000		25,000		
Fancy & Goldfish (Pieces)	10		15		
Macroeconomic Aggregates					
GO	1,824,750		1,745,384		-4.3
IC	891,875	48.9	870,412	49.9	-2.4
VA	932,875	51.1	874,972	50.1	-6.2
COE	110,845	6.1	99,958	5.7	-9.8
CFC	51,304	2.8	50,368	2.9	-1.8
OS	770,726	42.2	724,646	41.5	-6.0

(Production and producer price of the commodity were sourced from Department of Fisheries)

The gross output of freshwater aquaculture recorded a decline of 4.3 per cent compared to 2011. The decline was driven by decrease in the quantity produced. A decline of 6.2 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2011.

Data obtained through personal interviews of fishing companies by FBoS have been used to calculate the input ratios of this sub-class activity.

APPENDIX I

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

All concepts and definitions used in this report are based upon the recommendations of the United Nations. The major concepts and definitions and their treatment are briefly explained below.

Compensation of Employees Includes payments, whether in cash or in kind, made by the employer during the inquiry period for the work done to all persons included in the count of employees. It includes all cash payments, commissions, bonuses, cost of living allowances and wages paid during periods of vacation and sick leave, contributions in respect of their social security and pension and payments in kind.

Consumption of Fixed Capital In theory this is the value of the current replacement cost of fixed assets used up during the accounting period as a result of normal wear and tear. The consumption of fixed capital shown in this report is derived from the information supplied by the firm. This is expected to conform largely to the requirements of Income Tax Act.

Employees This includes all persons who work in the establishment and receive regular pay and persons working away from the establishment when paid by and under the control of the establishment, including persons on sick leave, holiday or vacation. Also included are salaried managers, and directors of incorporated businesses except when paid solely for their attendance at board of directors meetings. This category excludes working proprietors and unpaid family workers.

Establishment An establishment can be referred to as an enterprise that engages in one or predominantly one kind of economic activity, at or from one location, for which data are available or can be meaningfully compiled, that allow the calculation of the operating surplus.

Fixed Assets Fixed assets include the value of all physical assets expected to have a productive life of more than one year and intended for use by the establishment. Included are major additions, alterations and improvements to existing fixed assets that extend their normal economic life or raise their productivity.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation This is the outlay on new and second-hand durable goods less their sales plus their own account capital construction work done.

Gross Output This is the gross value of all goods and services produced during the accounting period, the value of own account capital construction and other income.

Intermediate Consumption Intermediate consumption consists of non-durable goods and services which have a lifetime of use of less than one year. Compensation of employees do not form part of intermediate consumption, but expenditure such as travelling expenses of management personnel are included. Intermediate consumption differs from total purchases of raw materials, fuels etc. by the amount of stock changes of such goods. Valuation of intermediate consumption is at

purchasers' value i.e. it is inclusive of all costs incurred by producers in the acquisition of the required goods and services.

Operating Surplus This is the excess of value added by producers over compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital and net indirect taxes.

Payments in kind This is defined as the net cost to the employer of those goods and services furnished to employees free of charge or at markedly reduced cost that are clearly and primarily of benefit to the employees as consumers. The item includes food, beverages, clothing (except uniforms for civilians as these are not worn off-duty) and lodging etc.

Persons Engaged This is defined as the total number of persons who worked in or for the establishment during the reference period, including working proprietors, active business partners, unpaid family workers and regular paid workers.

Statistical Unit Statistical unit is the Unit for which information is collected.

Unpaid Family Workers Unpaid family workers are persons living in the household of any of the proprietors of the owning establishment and working in the establishment without regular pay for at least one third of the working time normal to the establishment.

Value Added Value added is the difference between the gross output and the intermediate consumption. It provides a useful way of measuring without duplication the economic importance of an industry or industrial sector.

Working Proprietors Working proprietors are owners of establishments who are actively engaged in the work of the establishment. Excluded are silent or inactive partners.

APPENDIX II

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION USED

SECTION A: AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING from the Fiji Standard Industrial Classification 2010, commonly known as FSIC 2010 has been used. FSIC 2010 is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification Rev. 4.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING includes the exploitation of vegetal and animal natural resources, comprising the activities of growing of crops, raising and breeding of animals, harvesting of timber and other plants, animals or animal products from a farm or their natural habitats.

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
01				**CROP AND ANIMAL PRODUCTION, HUNTING AND RELATED SERVICE ACTIVITIES** This division includes two basic activities, namely the production of crop products and production of animal products, covering also the forms of organic agriculture, the growing of genetically modified crops and the raising of genetically modified animals. It also includes service activities incidental to agriculture, as well as hunting, trapping and related activities. Group 015 (Mixed farming) breaks with the usual principles for identifying main activity. It accepts that many agricultural holdings have reasonably balanced crop and animal production and that it would be arbitrary to classify them in one category or the other. Agricultural activities exclude any subsequent processing of the agricultural products (classified under division 10 for manufacture of food products; 11 for manufacture of beverages and 12 for manufacture of tobacco products), beyond that needed to prepare them for the primary markets. However, the preparation of products for the primary markets e.g. drying of tobacco leaves is included here. The division excludes field construction (e.g. agricultural land terracing, drainage, preparing rice paddies etc.) classified in section F (Construction) and buyers and cooperative associations engaged in the marketing of farm products classified in section G.
	011			**Growing of non-perennial crops** This group includes the growing of non-perennial crops, i.e. plants that do not last for more than two growing seasons. Included is the growing of these plants for the purpose of seed production.

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
		0111	**01111**	**Growing of cereals (except rice) leguminous crops and oil seeds** This sub-class includes all forms of growing of cereals e.g. maize grains, leguminous crops e.g. beans and lentils and oil seeds e.g. groundnuts in open fields, including those considered organic farming and the growing of genetically modified crops. The growing of these crops is often combined within agricultural units. This sub-class excludes: -growing of maize for fodder, see 01191 -growing of edible nuts, see 01251
		0112	**01121**	**Growing of rice** This sub-class includes growing of rice (including organic farming and the growing of genetically modified rice)
		0113		**Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers**
			01131	**Growing of taro** This sub-class includes growing of taro.
			01132	**Growing of cassava** This sub-class includes growing of cassava
			01133	**Growing of yam** This sub-class includes growing of yam
			01134	**Growing of kumala** This sub-class includes growing of kumala
			01139	**Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers n.e.c.** This sub-class includes: -growing of leafy or stem vegetables such as cabbages, cauliflower, lettuce, spinach and other leafy or stem vegetables -growing of fruit bearing vegetables such as cucumbers, eggplants (aubergines), tomatoes and other melons and fruit-bearing vegetables -growing of root, bulb or tuberous vegetables such as carrots, turnips, garlic, onions (incl. shallots), other alliaceous vegetables and other root, bulb or tuberous vegetables -growing of mushrooms -growing of vegetable seeds -growing of other vegetables -growing of roots and tubers This sub-class excludes:

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
				-growing of watermelons, see 01226 -growing of mushroom spawn, see 01301 -growing of chilies and peppers (capsicum) and other spices and aromatic crops, see 01289
		0114	**01141**	**Growing of sugar cane** This sub-class includes growing of sugar cane.
		0115	**01151**	**Growing and curing of tobacco** This sub-class includes growing of unmanufactured tobacco. Preliminary processing e.g. drying of tobacco leaves is included.
		0116	**01161**	**Growing of fibre crops** This sub-class includes growing of cotton or other vegetable textile fibres.
		0119	**01191**	**Growing of other non-perennial crops** This sub-class includes the growing of non-perennial crops n.e.c. such as -growing of fodder roots, clover, alfalfa, maize and other grasses, forage kale and similar forage products -growing of seeds of forage plants -growing of flowers, including production of cut flowers and flower buds -growing of flower seeds This sub-class excludes: -growing of sunflower seeds, see 01111 -growing of non-perennial spice, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops, see 01289
	012			**Growing of perennial crops** This sub-group includes the growing of perennial crops, i.e. plants that lasts for more than two growing seasons, either dying back after each season or growing continuously. Included is the growing of these plants for the purpose of seed production.
		0112	**01121**	**Growing of grapes** This sub-class includes: -growing of wine grapes and table grapes in vineyards
		0122		**Growing of tropical and subtropical fruits**
			01221	**Growing of bananas** This sub-class includes growing of bananas

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
			01222	**Growing of pineapples** This sub-class includes growing of pineapples
			01223	**Growing of mangoes** This sub-class includes growing of mangoes
			01224	**Growing of papayas** This sub-class includes growing of papayas
			01225	Growing of noni This sub-class includes growing of noni.
			01226	Growing of watermelon This sub-class includes growing of watermelon.
			01229	**Growing of tropical and subtropical fruits n.e.c.** This sub-class includes growing of tropical and subtropical fruits e.g. avocados and other tropical and subtropical fruits
		0123	**01231**	**Growing of citrus fruits** This sub-class includes growing of oranges and other citrus fruit.
		0125	**01251**	**Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts** This sub-class includes: -growing of berries: -growing of fruit seeds -growing of edible nuts e.g. peanuts -growing of other tree and bush fruits: This sub-class excludes: -growing of coconuts, see 01261
		0126	**01261**	**Growing of oleaginous fruits** This sub-class includes growing of oleaginous fruits e.g. coconuts and other oleaginous fruits This sub-class excludes: -growing of soya beans, groundnuts and other oil seeds, see 01111
		0127		**Growing of beverage crops**
			01271	**Growing of cocoa** This sub-class includes growing of cocoa

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
			01272	**Growing of coffee** This sub-class includes growing of coffee
		0128		**Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops**
			01281	**Growing of ginger** This sub-class includes growing of ginger.
			01282	**Growing of yaqona** This sub-class includes growing of yaqona.
			01283	**Growing of vanilla** This sub-class includes growing of vanilla
			01289	**Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops n.e.c.** This sub-class includes: -growing of perennial and non-perennial spices and aromatic crops not elsewhere specified e.g. pepper (piper), chilies and peppers (capsicum) and other spices and aromatic crops -growing of drug and narcotic crops -growing of plants used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes
		0129	**01299**	**Growing of other perennial crops** This sub-class includes growing of vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting
		0130	**01301**	**Plant propagation** This sub-class includes the production of all vegetative planting materials including cuttings, suckers and seedlings for direct plant propagation or to create plant grafting stock into which selected scion is grafted for eventual planting to produce crops e.g. growing of plants for planting; growing of plants for ornamental purposes, including turf for transplanting; growing of live plants for bulbs, tubers and roots; cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn; operation of tree nurseries, except forest tree nurseries This sub-class excludes: -growing of plants for the purpose of seed production, see groups 011 and 012 -operation of forest tree nurseries, see class 0210

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
	014			**Animal production** This group includes raising (farming) and breeding of all animals, except aquatic animals. This group excludes: -breeding support services, such as stud services, see 01619 -farm animal boarding and care, see 01619 -production of hides and skins from slaughterhouses, see 10102
		0141		**Raising of cattle and buffaloes**
			01411	**Raising and breeding of cattle and buffaloes** This sub-class includes raising and breeding of cattle and buffaloes This sub-class excludes: -production of raw milk, see 01412
			01412	**Production of raw cow milk from cows or buffaloes** This sub-class includes production of raw cow milk from cows or buffaloes This sub-class excludes: -processing of milk, see 10501
		0142	**01421**	**Raising of horses and other equines** This sub-class includes raising and breeding of horses (including racing horses) This sub-class excludes: -operation of racing and riding stables, see 93199
		0144		**Raising of sheep and goats**
			01441	**Raising and breeding of sheep** This sub-class includes raising and breeding of sheep This sub-class excludes: -sheep shearing on a fee or contract basis, see 01619 -production of pulled wool, see 10102
			01442	**Raising of goats** This sub-class includes raising and breeding of goats

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
		0145	**01451**	**Raising of swine/pigs** This sub-class includes raising and breeding of swine (pigs)
		0146		**Raising of poultry**
			01461	**Raising and breeding of poultry** This sub-class includes fowls of the species Gallus domesticus (chickens and capons), ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls This sub-class excludes: -production of feathers or down, see 10101
			01462	**Production of eggs** This sub-class includes -poultry farming for production of eggs -operation of poultry hatcheries
		0149		**Raising of other animals**
			01491	**Bee-keeping** This sub-class includes the production of honey.
			01492	**Other animal farming; production of animal products n.e.c.** This sub-class includes raising of live animals and production of animal products n.e.c.
		0150	01501	**Mixed farming** This sub-class includes the combined production of crops and animals without a specialized production of crops or animals. The size of the overall farming operation is not a determining factor. If either production of crops or animals in a given unit exceeds 66 per cent or more of standard gross margins, the combined activity should not be included here, but allocated to crop or animal farming. This sub-class excludes: -mixed crop farming, see groups 011 and 012 -mixed animal farming, see group 014
	016	**0161**	01619	**Support activities to agriculture and post-harvest crop activities** This sub-class includes: -support activities for crop production -agricultural activities on a fee or contract basis e.g. preparation of fields, establishing a crop, treatment of crops, crop spraying, including by air, trimming of fruit

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
				trees and vines, transplanting of rice, thinning of beets, harvesting and pest control (including rabbits) in connection with agriculture -operation of agricultural irrigation equipment -provision of agricultural machinery with operators and crew -maintenance of land to keep it in good condition for agricultural use -support activities for animal production -agricultural activities on a fee or contract basis e.g. activities to promote propagation, growth and output of animals, herd testing services, droving services, poultry caponizing, coop, cleaning etc., activities related to artificial insemination, stud services, sheep shearing, farm animal boarding and care -activities of farriers -post-harvest crop activities -preparation of crops for primary markets, i.e. cleaning, trimming, grading, disinfecting -cotton ginning -preparation of tobacco leaves -preparation of cocoa beans -waxing of fruit -sun-drying of fruit and vegetables -seed processing for propagation -all post-harvest activities aimed at improving the propagation quality of seed through the removal of non-seed materials, undersized, mechanically or insect damaged and immature seeds as well as removing the seed moisture to a safe level for seed storage. This activity includes the drying, cleaning, grading and treating of seeds until they are marketed. The treatment of genetically modified seeds is included here. This sub-class excludes: -activities of agronomists and agricultural economists, see 74909 -landscape gardening, planting, see 81301 -maintenance of land to keep it in good ecological condition, see 81301 -organization of agricultural shows and fairs, see 82301 -activities of farriers -veterinary activities, see 75001 -vaccination of animals, see 75001 -renting of animals (e.g. herds), see 77301 -pet boarding, see 96099 -preserving of fruit and vegetables, including dehydration by artificial means, see 10301 -stemming and redrying of tobacco, see 12001

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
	017	**0170**	01701	**Hunting, trapping and related service activities** This sub-class includes: -hunting and trapping on a commercial basis -taking of animals (dead or alive) for food, fur, skin, or for use in research, in zoos or as pets -production of fur skins, reptile or bird skins from hunting or trapping activities This sub-class excludes: -hunting for sport or recreation and related service activities, see 93199
02				**FORESTRY AND LOGGING** This division includes the production of round wood for the forest-based manufacturing industries as well as the extraction and gathering of wild growing non-wood forest products. Besides the production of timber, forestry activities result in products that undergo little processing, such as fire wood, charcoal, wood chips and round wood used in an unprocessed form (e.g. pit-props, pulpwood etc.). These activities can be carried out in natural or planted forests.
	021	**0210**		**Silviculture and other forestry activities** This group includes the growing of standing timber: planting, replanting, transplanting, thinning and conserving of forests and timber tracts; growing of coppice, pulpwood and fire wood and operation of forest tree nurseries
			02101	**Native Forest** This sub-class includes growing of standing timber and operation of native forest tree nurseries. This sub-class excludes: -operation of tree nurseries, see 01301 -gathering of wild growing non-wood forest products, see 02301 -production of wood chips and particles, see 16101
			02102	**Pine** This sub-class includes growing of standing timber operation of pine tree nurseries. This sub-class excludes: -operation of tree nurseries, see 01301 -gathering of wild growing non-wood forest products, see 02301 -production of wood chips and particles, see 16101

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
			02103	**Mahogany** This sub-class includes growing of standing timber and operation of mahogany tree nurseries. This sub-class excludes: -operation of tree nurseries, see 01301 -gathering of wild growing non-wood forest products, see 02301 -production of wood chips and particles, see 16101
	022	**0220**	**02201**	**Logging** This sub-class includes: -production of round wood for forest-based manufacturing industries -production of round wood used in an unprocessed form such as pit-props, fence posts and utility poles -gathering and production of fire wood -production of charcoal in the forest (using traditional methods) The output of this activity can take the form of logs, chips or fire wood. This sub-class excludes: -growing of standing timber: planting, replanting, transplanting, thinning and conserving of forests and timber tracts, see class 0210 -gathering of wild growing non-wood forest products, see 02301 -production of wood chips and particles, not associated with logging, see 16101
	023	**0230**	**02301**	**Gathering of non-wood forest products** This sub-class includes the gathering of non-wood forest products and other plants growing in the wild e.g. nuts, lac and resins, mushrooms, truffles, berries, balata and other rubber-like gums, cork, balsams, vegetable hair, eelgrass, acorns, horse chestnuts, mosses and lichens This sub-class excludes: -growing of mushrooms or truffles, see 01139 -growing of berries or nuts, see 01251 -gathering of fire wood, see 02201
	024	**0240**	**02401**	**Support services to forestry** This sub-class includes -forestry service activities: -forestry inventories -forest management consulting services -timber evaluation -forest fire fighting and protection -forest pest control

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
				-logging service activities: -transport of logs within the forest This sub-class excludes: -operation of forest tree nurseries, see class 0210
03				**FISHING AND AQUACULTURE** This division includes capture fishery and aquaculture, covering the use of fishery resources from marine, brackish or freshwater environments, with the goal of capturing or gathering fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other marine organisms and products (e.g. aquatic plants, pearls, sponges etc). Also included are activities that are normally integrated in the process of production for own account (e.g. seeding oysters for pearl production).
	031			**Fishing** This group includes capture fishery, i.e. the hunting, collecting and gathering activities directed at removing or collecting live wild aquatic organisms (predominantly fish, molluscs and crustaceans) including plants from the oceanic, coastal or inland waters for human consumption and other purposes by hand or more usually by various types of fishing gear such as nets, lines and stationary traps. Such activities can be conducted on the intertidal shoreline (e.g. collection of molluscs such as mussels and oysters) or shore based netting, or from home-made dugouts or more commonly using commercially made boats in inshore, coastal waters or offshore waters. Unlike in aquaculture (group 032), the aquatic resource being captured is usually common property resource irrespective of whether the harvest from this resource is undertaken with or without exploitation rights. Such activities also include fishing restocked water bodies.
		0311		**Marine fishing** This class includes activities of vessels engaged in fishing in ocean and coastal waters. This class excludes: -capturing of marine mammals see 01701 -processing of fish, crustaceans and molluscs on factory ships or in factories ashore, see10201 -fishing inspection, protection and patrol services, see 84231 -fishing practiced for sport or recreation and related services, see 93299 -operation of sport fishing preserves, see 93299

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
			03111	**Marine fishing on a commercial basis** This sub-class includes fishing on a commercial basis in ocean and coastal waters.
			03112	**Taking of marine crustaceans and molluscs** This sub-class includes taking of marine crabs, prawns, etc in ocean and coastal waters.
			03113	**Taking of marine aquatic animals: turtles, sea squirts, tunicates, sea urchins etc** This sub-class includes turtle hunting, fishing for octopus etc in ocean and coastal waters.
			03114	**Beach-de-mer diving** This sub-class includes bech-de-mer diving in ocean and coastal waters.
			03115	**Gathering of other marine organisms and materials** This sub-class includes gathering of other marine organisms and materials: natural pearls, sponges, coral and algae in ocean and coastal waters.
		0312		**Freshwater fishing** This class includes fishing in inland waters. This class excludes: -fishing inspection, protection and patrol services, see 84231 -fishing practiced for sport or recreation and related services, see 93299 -operation of sport fishing preserves, see 93299
			03121	**Freshwater fishing on a commercial basis** This sub-class includes fishing on a commercial basis in inland waters.
			03122	**Taking of freshwater crustaceans and molluscs** This sub-class includes taking of freshwater crabs, prawns, kai etc in inland waters
			03123	**Taking of freshwater aquatic animals** This sub-class includes taking of freshwater aquatic animals in inland waters

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
			03124	**Gathering of freshwater materials** This sub-class includes gathering of freshwater organisms and materials: pearls, etc in inland waters
	032			**Aquaculture** This group includes aquaculture (or aqua farming), i.e. the production process involving the culturing or farming (including harvesting) of aquatic organisms (fish, molluscs, Crustaceans, plants, etc) using techniques designed to increase the production of the organisms in question beyond the natural capacity of the environment (for example regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators). Culturing/farming refers to the rearing up to their juvenile and/or adult phase under captive conditions of the above organisms. In addition, aquaculture also encompasses individual, corporate or state ownership of the individual organisms throughout the rearing or culture stage, up to and including harvesting.
		0321	**03211**	**Marine aquaculture** This sub-class includes: -fish farming in sea water including farming of marine ornamental fish -production of bivalve spat (oyster mussel etc.), lobster lings, shrimp post-larvae, fish fry and fingerlings -growing of laver and other edible seaweeds -culture of crustaceans, bivalves, other molluscs and other aquatic animals in sea water -aquaculture activities in brackish waters -aquaculture activities in salt water filled tanks or reservoirs -operation of fish hatcheries (marine) -operation of marine worm farms This sub-class excludes: -operation of sport fishing preserves, see 93299
		0322	**03222**	**Freshwater aquaculture** This sub-class includes: -fish farming in freshwater including farming of freshwater ornamental fish -culture of freshwater crustaceans, bivalves, other molluscs and other aquatic animals -operation of fish hatcheries (freshwater)

APPENDIX III

SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE

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FIJI

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CONFIDENTIAL

2012 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING CASE STUDY

Please specify the name and address.

Dear Sir\Madam,

PURPOSE: The study provides an important means of assessing the contribution this sector makes to the economy of Fiji, and indicates the changing composition and structure of the industry. The results of the Study are used by the Fiji Bureau of Statistics in the estimation of the Gross Domestic Product / National Income of Fiji and in the provision of other key indicators.

REFERENCE PERIOD: Reference period is the calendar year 2012. If your accounting year is different provide information approximating closest to the calendar year 2012.

COMPULSORY REQUIREMENT: The Study is conducted under the provisions of the Statistics Act 1961(Cap 71). In accordance with Section 8 subsection 2 of this Act you are required to provide the correct data during the interview. Failure to provide data could result in legal action without further notice.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION: Information supplied will be used by the department solely for the preparation of national statistics. Any release of information will be in accordance with the Statistics Act, which prohibits the release of data in a manner that identifies individual establishments or enterprises.

HELP AVAILABLE: Please contact Mr. Antonio Sokomuri on Extension 132 or email: asokomuri@statsfiji.gov.fj

Epeli Waqavonovono
Government Statistician

QUESTIONNAIRE

All relevant questions – QUESTIONS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO YOUR OPERATIONS – must be answered with clear and correct figures. Estimates will be accepted where actual data are not available. Values are to be expressed in **Fiji dollars**. **Note**: Farm gate price is to be included.

A PARTICULARS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

NAME OF ORGANISATION:

LOCATION ADDRESS:

1. **NATURE OF WORK** : Please give a brief description of the main activity and any other substantial activity of the establishment covered by this return :

Main activity :

Other activity :

2. EMPLOYMENT	**NUMBER EMPLOYED**
a) Operatives (wage earners)	
b) Other (salary earners)	
c) Working proprieties	
d) Unpaid family workers	
Total	

B OUTPUT

3. VALUE OF PRODUCTION DURING THE ACCOUNTING YEAR

a)	DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT	QUANTITY PRODUCED (TONNES)	PRICE PAID TO GROWERS ($/TONNE)	TOTAL VALUE ($)
		A	B	A*B
	TOTAL			
b)	Value of goods used for own consumption ($)			

4.	**OTHER INCOME EARNED DURING THE YEAR**	**VALUE ($)**
a)	Minor repairs & maintenance to plant, machinery, transport, buildings etc.	
b)	Value of own account capital construction work done	
c)	Rental income received for the hire of building; plant machinery transport etc.	
d)	Insurance claim received	
e)	Interest received	
f)	Gain on sale of fixed assets	
g)	Others (specify)	
	Total	

5.	**TOTAL INCOME DERIVED DURING THE YEAR** (QUESTIONS 3 AND 4)	$

C INPUT

6. PURCHASE OF MATERIALS DURING THE YEAR		**VALUE ($)**
	E.g. For crops:	
	a) Seeds	
	b) Fertilizer	
	c) Chemicals	
	d) Weedicides	
	For livestock and poultry :	
	a) Feeds	
	TOTAL	

7. OPERATING EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR		**VALUE ($)**
a)	Cost of fuel e.g. petrol, automotive and industrial diesel oil, LPG, Kerosene etc	
b)	Cost of electricity and water	
c)	Cost of minor repairs & maintenance paid for on vehicles, buildings, machinery etc.	
d)	Cost of transport expenses paid for on carriage and haulage and business travel	
e)	Value of contract and commission work done	
f)	Rental income paid for the hire of building; plant, machinery; transport etc.	
g)	Bad & doubtful debts written off, business licenses & interest paid; loss on sale of assets	
h)	Insurance paid	
i)	Depreciation	
j)	Others (specify)	
	TOTAL	

8. COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES		GROSS WAGES AND SALARIES (2)	EMPLOYERS CONTRIBUTION TO FNPF (3)	PAYMENT IN KIND (4)
		VALUE ($)		
a)	Operatives			
b)	Others			
	Total			

9.GRAND TOTAL OF ALL EXPENDITURE INCURRED [QUESTIONS 6+7+8 (2), (3) AND (4)]	$

D STOCKS

10. MATERIALS, FUELSUPPLIES & COMPONENTS	OPENING (1)	CLOSING (2)	CHANGE (2) - (1) = (3)
	VALUE ($)		
TOTAL			

E NET EARNINGS

11.	**Net profit \ loss of your establishment \ enterprise** (Question (5+10 (3) – 9)	$

F FIXED CAPITAL ASSETS

12.		VALUE ($)						
			Purchase of new and second hand goods at cost					
	TYPE OF FIXED ASSETS	Opening book value (1)	Locally (2)	From abroad (3)	Own account Constr. (4)	Sale of capital Assets (5)	Depreciation (6)	Closing book value (7)
a)	Land							
b)	Land development & improvement							
c)	Buildings							
d)	Plant and Machinery							
e)	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment							
f)	Transport vehicle and related equipment							
g)	Others (specify) :							
	Eg. Planting of new trees to produce fruits							
	Purchase of cows and hens to produce milk & eggs respectively							
	Major constructions, reconstructions and extensions to existing fixed assets							
	TOTAL							

Signature of person completing the questionnaire: …… Date: …….

Name: ……..

Position: ……..

Telephone No: ……. Fax No: ……..……

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX IV

PRIMARY PRODUCTION : SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Period	Sugar Cane [000 tonnes] [1]	Copra [tonnes	Paddy Rice [tonnes]	Virginia Tobacco [tonnes] [2]	Cocoa [tonnes] [7]	Beef [tonnes] [3]	Pork [tonnes] [3]	Goat [tonnes] [8]	Chicken [tonnes] [4]	Eggs [tonnes] [9]	Fish [tonnes] [5]	Ginger [tonnes [6]	Yaqona [tonnes]
1996	3,729	20,964	17,370	214	126	2,401	791	806	9,602	2,844	13,847	2,404	2,685
1997	3,384	11,551	17,385	215	72	3,279	737	833	9,156	2,629	13,230	2,683	3,310
1998	2,263	17,041	5,092	167	146	3,177	778	875	7,775	4,103	13,920	3,500	3,204
1999	3,747	16,511	17,301	233	148	2,984	750	905	8,261	3,137	20,515	2,608	3,216
2000	3,598	13,422	13,170	313	15	2,688	891	934	8,100	3,201	21,078	3,622	3,082
2001	3,077	16,553	14,612	390	5	2,874	673	971	8,237	2,668	18,598	1,437	4,575
2002	3,216	14,349	12,852	238	16	2,452	677	762	10,623	2,771	20,687	3,710	4,039
2003	2,817	9,506	15,504	385	15	2,452	780	810	12,165	2,839	15,654	3,290	2,691
2004	2,971	14,805	14,358	224	12	2,233	981	1,158	12,900	2,908	22,973	3,680	2,149
2005	2,826	11,291	15,189	333	15	2,252	1,117	930	12,090	3,791	29,609	3,652	2,259
2006	3,192	11,139	12,732	318	12	2,252	928	946	13,579	3,522	24,661	3,210	1,700
2007	2,513	10,079	14,870	266	14	1,958	973	969	14,413	3,438	9,841	3,111	3,350
2008	2,322	12,583	11,595	257	13	1,866	920	983	14,429	3,401	13,456	2,488	3,286
2009	2,089	10,096	11,637	439	5	1,719	1,128	238	11,866	3,471	13,252	2,787	2,603
2010	1,751	6,496	7,684	452	6	1,761	1,169	227	14,383	5,707	23,046	2,338	2,792
2011	2,115	7,255	7,914	480	1	2,197	1,180	134	20,428	5,473	18,847	2,575	2,227
2012	1,546	13,809	4,620	464	20	1,515	813	170	18,385	5,463	13,465	3,331	3,101

Notes:
[1] From 1996 figures relate to calendar year and not seasons, therefore may not necessarily tie in with sugarcane production data given elsewhere in this report.
[2] Does not include Virginia tobacco used for twist tobacco.
[3] For animals killed in slaughter houses only.
[4] Refers to the output of registered chicken abattoirs only and includes dressed chicken as well as sales of live chickens.
[5] Estimates of fish caught inside Fiji waters excluding 'subsistence'.
[6] Includes rejects, planting ginger rhizomes and diseased ones.
[7] Sales to NATCO
[8] Includes animals killed in slaughter houses.
[9] Data on eggs have been revised due to the new weight conversion from 636 grams per dozen to 694 grams per dozen.

Source: Fiji Sugar Corporation, Agriculture Department and Fisheries Department

APPENDIX V

SUGAR INDUSTRY PRODUCTION AND PRODUCER PRICES

		Sugar Cane [c]							Exports of Sugar [a] [b]		
Year/ Season	Number of Contracts / Growers	Area Harvested [000 hectares]	Production [000 tonnes]	Average Production per Hectare [tonnes/ hectares]	Prices Paid to Growers [F$/ tonnes]	Input of Cane per Tonne of Sugar [tonnes]	Sugar Production [000 tonnes]	Molasses Production [000 tonnes]	Quantity [000 tonnes]	Value [fob] [F$000]	Unit Value [F$/ tonne]
1996	22,304	74	4,380	59.2	44.82	9.6	454	186	500	301,731	603
1997	22,100	73	3,280	44.9	50.07	9.5	347	139	308	213,449	693
1998	22,146	57	2,098	36.8	81.79	8.2	256	96	237	244,246	1,031
1999	22,178	65	3,958	60.9	50.76	10.5	377	159	355	263,200	741
2000	22,179	66	3,786	57.0	44.01	11.1	341	164	302	237,059	785
2001	21,882	66	2,805	42.5	60.80	9.6	293	106	247	225,179	912
2002	21,253	82	3,423	42.0	53.80	10.4	330	149	284	234,384	825
2003	20,693	61	2,610	42.8	60.12	8.9	294	107	270	225,743	836
2004	20,492	61	3,001	49.0	55.48	9.6	314	113	262	209,214	799
2005	20,290	58	2,789	47.6	58.13	9.7	289	118	303	223,682	738
2006	18,636	58	3,226	55.6	42.83	10.4	310	157	250	215,085	860
2007	18,691	54	2,478	45.9	56.00	10.5	237	115	220	185,014	841
2008	18,683	51	2,321	45.6	54.00	11.2	208	120	260	248,184	955
2009	17,762	49	2,247	45.9	56.59	13.4	168	131	153	146,804	960
2010	16,827	45	1,778	39.6	45.67	13.5	132	113	111	77,687	701
2011	16,259	46	2,096	45.7	54.87	12.6	167	107	119	122,347	1,024
2012	15,948	42	1,546	36.9	70.00	10.0	155	67	147	156,407	1,066

Notes:
[a] In 1998 bulk of the sugar was exported to the European Union markets which paid higher prices.
[b] Relates to calendar year.
[c] Relates to seasons.

Source: Fiji Sugar Corporation except for Sugar Exports data.
Trade Section of Fiji Bureau of Statistics for Sugar Exports Data