































FSIC 2010				DESCRIPTION	GO	IC	VA	COE	CFC	OS
DIVIS-ION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS							
			03112	Taking of marine crustaceans and molluscs	10,735,200	4,337,021	6,398,179	1,009,109	257,645	5,131,425
			03122	Taking of freshwater crustaceans and molluscs						
			03114	Beach-de-mer	5,850,000	1,509,300	4,340,700	427,050	146,250	3,767,400
			03115	Gathering of other marine organism and materials						
			03124	Gathering of freshwater materials	19,300,000	3,667,000	15,633,000	1,833,500	540,400	13,259,100
	<b>032</b>			<b>Aquaculture</b>	<b>6,642,501</b>	<b>2,909,450</b>	<b>3,733,051</b>	<b>490,285</b>	<b>76,488</b>	<b>3,166,278</b>
		<b>0321</b>	03211	Marine aquaculture	6,462,501	2,817,650	3,644,851	478,225	71,088	3,095,538
		<b>0322</b>	03222	Freshwater aquaculture	180,000	91,800	88,200	12,060	5,400	70,740

### 3.2 Value Added, Percentage Change & Per cent Contribution 2013 and 2014

**Table B: Value Added 2013 and 2014**

FSIC 2010				DESCRIPTION	2013	2014	Percentage Change	Percent Contribution	
DIVIS-ION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS		VA \$	VA \$		2013	2014
				<b>TOTAL AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING</b>	<b>515,430,356</b>	<b>541,736,603</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>01</b>				<b>CROP AND ANIMAL PRODUCTION, HUNTING AND RELATED SERVICE ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>411,856,076</b>	<b>435,426,552</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>79.91</b>	<b>80.38</b>
	<b>011</b>			<b>Growing of non-perennial crops</b>	<b>250,639,135</b>	<b>263,497,027</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>48.63</b>	<b>48.64</b>
		<b>0111</b>		<b>Growing of cereals (except rice)leguminous crops and oil seeds</b>	<b>1,656,223</b>	<b>2,840,681</b>	<b>71.52</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.53</b>
			01111	Growing of cereals (except rice)leguminous crops and oil seeds	1,656,223	2,840,681	71.52	0.32	0.53
		<b>0112</b>		<b>Growing of rice</b>	<b>2,619,594</b>	<b>2,828,283</b>	<b>7.97</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.53</b>
			01121	Growing of rice	2,619,594	2,828,283	7.97	0.51	0.53
		<b>0113</b>		<b>Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers</b>	<b>170,291,326</b>	<b>158,735,159</b>	<b>-6.79</b>	<b>33.04</b>	<b>29.85</b>
			01131	Growing of taro	82,385,580	63,438,228	-23.00	15.98	11.93
			01132	Growing of cassava	41,336,275	43,648,114	5.59	8.02	8.21
			01133	Growing of yam	5,232,264	4,072,656	-22.16	1.02	0.77
			01134	Growing of kumala	3,025,284	3,033,383	0.27	0.59	0.57
			01139	Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers not elsewhere specified	38,311,638	44,542,778	16.26	7.43	8.37
		<b>0114</b>		<b>Growing of sugar cane</b>	<b>74,780,475</b>	<b>97,665,752</b>	<b>30.60</b>	<b>14.51</b>	<b>18.03</b>
			01141	Growing of sugar cane	74,780,475	97,665,752	30.60	14.51	18.03
		<b>0115</b>		<b>Growing and curing of tobacco</b>	<b>1,291,802</b>	<b>1,427,152</b>	<b>10.48</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.26</b>
			01151	Growing and curing of tobacco	1,291,802	1,427,152	10.48	0.25	0.26

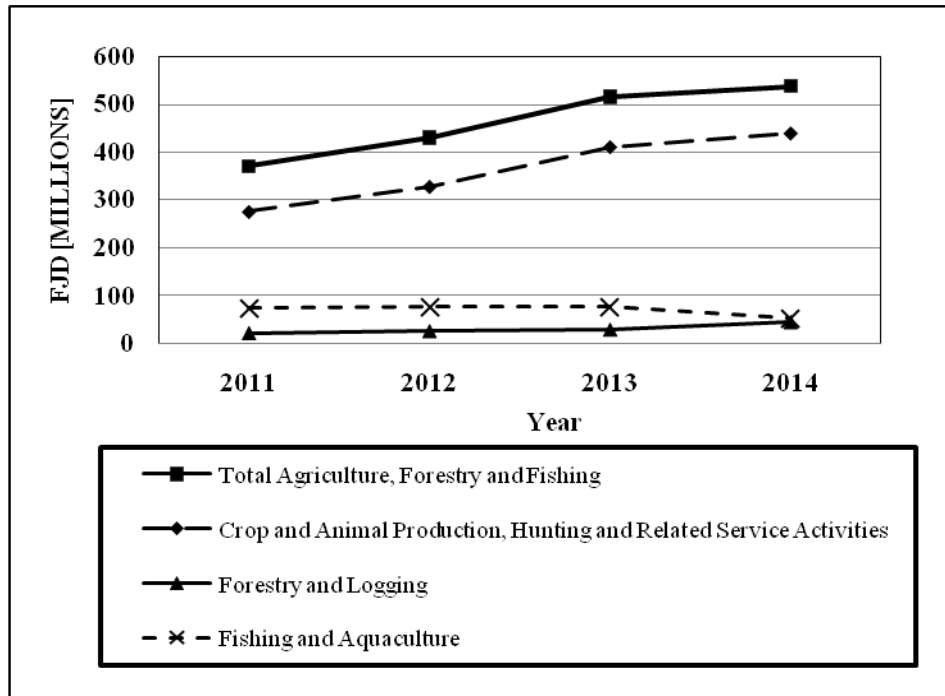
FSIC 2010				DESCRIPTION	2013 VA \$	2014 VA \$	Percentage Change	Percent Contribution	
DIVIS ION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB- CLASS					2013	2014
	<b>012</b>			<b>Growing of perennial crops</b>	<b>99,793,546</b>	<b>104,262,046</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>19.36</b>	<b>19.25</b>
		<b>0122</b>		<b>Growing of tropical and subtropical fruits</b>	<b>16,076,298</b>	<b>19,652,694</b>	<b>22.25</b>	<b>3.12</b>	<b>3.70</b>
			01221	Growing of bananas	4,698,876	6,598,908	40.44	0.91	1.24
			01222	Growing of pineapples	4,062,784	4,393,536	8.14	0.79	0.83
			01223	Growing of mangoes	120,393	47,259	-60.75	0.02	0.01
			01224	Growing of papayas	3,660,086	4,838,815	32.20	0.71	0.91
			01225	Growing of noni	345,582	337,500	-2.34	0.07	0.06
			01226	Growing of watermelon	3,188,577	3,436,676	7.78	0.62	0.65
		<b>0123</b>		<b>Growing of citrus fruits</b>	<b>11,045</b>	<b>100,440</b>	<b>809.37</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.02</b>
			01231	Growing of citrus fruits	11,045	100,440	809.37	0.00	0.02
		<b>0125</b>		<b>Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts</b>	<b>428,652</b>	<b>557,140</b>	<b>29.97</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.10</b>
			01251	Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts	428,652	557,140	29.97	0.08	0.10
		<b>0126</b>		<b>Growing of oleaginous fruits</b>	<b>12,644,482</b>	<b>11,559,242</b>	<b>-8.58</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>2.17</b>
			01261	Growing of oleaginous fruits	12,644,482	11,559,242	-8.58	2.45	2.17
		<b>0127</b>		<b>Growing of Beverage crops</b>	<b>44,266</b>	<b>24,975</b>	<b>-43.58</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>
			01271	Growing of cocoa	44,266	24,975	-43.58	0.01	0.00
		<b>0128</b>		<b>Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops</b>	<b>70,573,820</b>	<b>72,319,518</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>13.69</b>	<b>13.60</b>
			01281	Growing of ginger	2,976,473	3,159,988	6.17	0.58	0.59
			01282	Growing of yaqona	67,263,450	68,833,120	2.33	13.05	12.94
			01283	Growing of vanilla	78,897	181,650	130.24	0.02	0.03
			01289	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops n.e.c	255,000	144,760	-43.23	0.05	0.03
		<b>0130</b>		<b>Plant propagation</b>	<b>14,982</b>	<b>48,037</b>	<b>220.61</b>	<b>0.003</b>	<b>0.01</b>
			01301	Plant propagation	14,982	48,037	220.61	0.003	0.01
	<b>014</b>			<b>Animal production</b>	<b>61,423,396</b>	<b>67,667,479</b>	<b>10.17</b>	<b>11.92</b>	<b>12.72</b>
		<b>0141</b>		<b>Raising of cattle and buffaloes</b>	<b>13,365,876</b>	<b>16,535,047</b>	<b>23.71</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>3.11</b>
			01411	Raising and breeding of cattle and buffaloes	6,984,761	8,251,840	18.14	1.36	1.55
			01412	Production of raw cow milk from cows or buffalo	6,381,115	8,283,207	29.81	1.24	1.56
		<b>0144</b>		<b>Raising of sheep and goats</b>	<b>1,518,270</b>	<b>805,164</b>	<b>-46.97</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.15</b>
			01441	Raising and breeding of sheep	628,320	229,764	-63.43	0.09	0.04
			01442	Raising of goats	889,950	575,400	-35.34	0.17	0.11
		<b>0145</b>		<b>Raising of swine/pigs</b>	<b>4,558,400</b>	<b>3,796,576</b>	<b>-16.71</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.69</b>
			01451	Raising of swine/pigs	4,558,400	3,796,576	-16.71	0.88	0.69
		<b>0146</b>		<b>Raising of poultry</b>	<b>40,085,694</b>	<b>3,796,576</b>	<b>-16.71</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.71</b>
			01461	Raising and breeding of poultry	34,290,224	43,980,692	9.75	7.78	8.27
			01462	Production of eggs	5,784,426	37,167,343	8.39	6.65	6.99
		<b>0149</b>		<b>Raising of other animals</b>	<b>1,906,200</b>	<b>2,550,000</b>	<b>33.77</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.47</b>
			01491	Bee-keeping	1,906,200	2,550,000	33.77	0.37	0.47



FSIC 2010				DESCRIPTION	2013 VA \$	2014 VA \$	Percentage Change	Percent Contribution	
DIVIS ION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB- CLASS					2013	2014
<b>02</b>	<b>021/ 022/ 023</b>	<b>0210/ 0220/ 0230</b>		<b>FORESTRY AND LOGGING</b>	<b>28,440,207</b>	<b>44,418,829</b>	<b>56.18</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>8.20</b>
			02101	Native forest					
			02102	Pine					
			02103	Mahogany					
			02201	Logging	28,081,550	43,932,945	56.45	5.45	8.18
			02301	Gathering of non-wood forest products	358,657	485,884	35.47	0.07	0.09
<b>03</b>				<b>FISHING AND AQUACULTURE</b>	<b>75,134,073</b>	<b>61,891,222</b>	<b>-17.62</b>	<b>14.58</b>	<b>11.44</b>
	<b>031</b>	<b>0311/ 0312</b>		<b>Fishing</b>	<b>67,991,553</b>	<b>58,158,171</b>	<b>-14.46</b>	<b>13.19</b>	<b>10.75</b>
			03111	Marine Fishing on a commercial basis					
			03121	Freshwater fishing on a commercial basis	28,967,125	31,786,292	9.73	5.62	5.87
			03112	Taking of marine crustaceans and molluscs					
			03122	Taking of freshwater crustaceans and molluscs	6,158,848	6,398,179	3.95	1.19	1.19
			03114	Beach-de-mer	17,755,080	4,340,700	-75.55	3.44	0.81
			03115	Gathering of other marine organism and materials					
			03124	Gathering of freshwater materials	15,110,500	15,633,000	3.46	2.93	2.89
	<b>032</b>	<b>0321/ 0322</b>		<b>Aquaculture</b>	<b>7,142,520</b>	<b>3,733,051</b>	<b>-47.73</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.69</b>
			03211	Marine aquaculture	6,156,510	3,644,851	-40.80	<b>1.19</b>	0.68
			03222	Freshwater aquaculture	986,010	88,200	-91.05	<b>0.19</b>	0.02

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

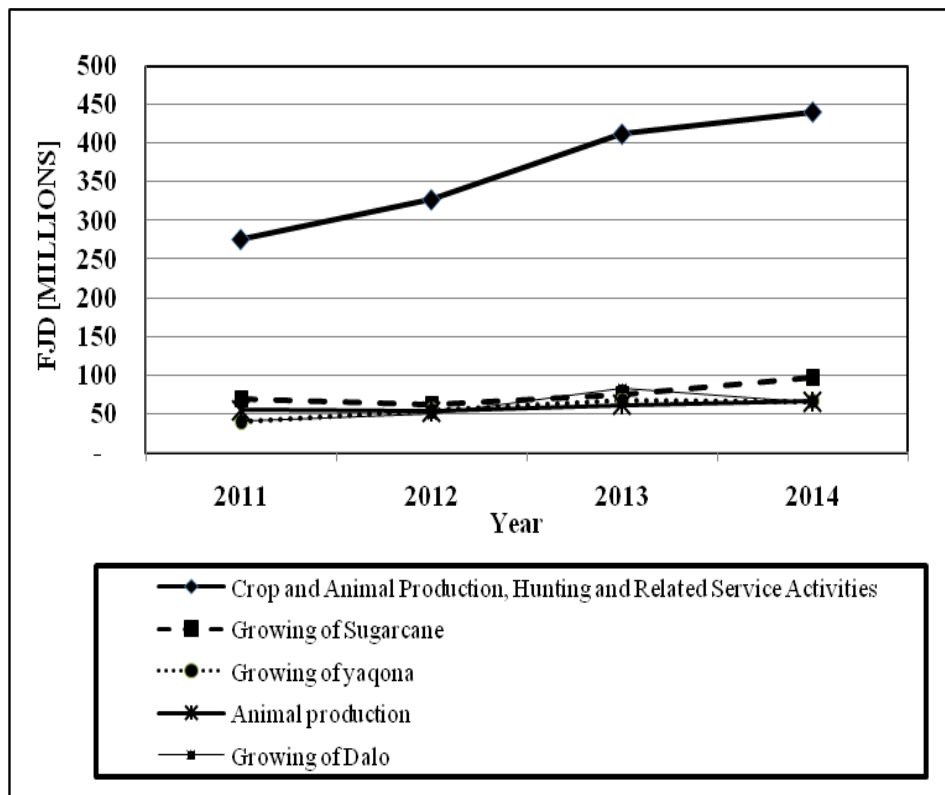
VA when graphed for the Agriculture, Forestry and the Fishing industries shows an increase from 2011 to 2012, followed by an increase from 2012 to 2013 and again an increase for 2014. Of the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries, it is the VA of agriculture that is driving the overall increase.



The primary sector is dominated by agriculture, the VA of which comprised of 80.4 per cent of the total agriculture, forestry and the fishing industries in 2014, 79.9 per cent in 2013, 76.4 per cent in 2012 and

74.3 per cent in 2011.

**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 2014, driven by few of the commodities of which are sugarcane and animal products.

The value added of sugarcane and yaqona products which comprised of 38.2 per cent of the total agriculture industry in 2014, 34.6 per cent in 2013, 35.6 per cent in 2012 and 39.5 per cent in 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**

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Maize	813		976		
Cowpea	131		39		
Pulses	2,523		3,574		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Maize	500		500		
Cowpea	1,000		800		
Pulses	800		1,000		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	2,555,890		4,093,200		60.1
IC	899,673	35.2	1,252,519	30.6	39.2
VA	1,656,217	64.8	2,840,681	69.4	71.5
COE	138,018	5.4	176,008	4.3	27.5
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	1,518,199	59.4	2,664,673	65.1	75.5

*(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 growth of 60.1 percent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase in price and the quantity produced.

An increase of 71.5 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Rewa Rice (10% of Production)	628.0		684.0		
MPI Rice (90% of Production)	5,654.0		6,160.0		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Rewa Rice	750		750		
MPI Rice	750		750		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	4,711,500		5,133,000		9.0
IC	2,091,906	44.4	2,304,717	44.9	10.2
VA	2,619,594	55.6	2,828,283	55.1	8.0
COE	452,304	9.6	477,369	9.3	5.5
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	2,167,290	46.0	2,350,914	45.8	8.5

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

The gross output of rice recorded a growth of 9.0 percent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase in the quantity produced. An increase of 8.0 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Taro	133,310		62,748		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Taro	1,000		1,500		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	133,310,000		94,122,000		-29.4
IC	50,924,420	38.2	30,683,772	32.6	-39.7
VA	82,385,580	61.8	63,438,228	67.4	-23.0
COE	30,128,060	22.6	20,047,986	21.3	-33.5
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	52,257,520	39.2	43,390,242	46.1	-17.0

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

The gross output of taro recorded a decline of 29.4 percent compared to 2013. The decline was driven by decrease in the quantity produced. A decrease of 23.0 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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











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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in Hectares:</b>					
Land Area Cultivated	240		267		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Average price paid to farmers	13,490		13,430		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	3,237,600		3,585,810		10.8
IC	1,945,798	60.1	2,158,658	60.2	10.9
VA	1,291,802	39.9	1,427,152	39.8	10.5
COE	80,940	2.5	89,645	2.5	10.8
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	1,210,862	37.4	1,337,507	37.3	10.5

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

The gross output of tobacco recorded a growth 10.8 percent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase in the quantity produced of tobacco. A growth of 10.5 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Banana	4,634		5,022		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Banana	1,200		1,500		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	5,560,800		7,533,000		35.5
IC	861,924	15.5	934,092	12.4	8.4
VA	4,698,876	84.5	6,598,908	87.6	40.4
COE	66,730	1.2	75,330	1.0	12.9
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	4,632,146	83.3	6,523,578	86.6	40.8

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

The gross output of banana recorded a growth of 35.5 percent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase in price and quantity produced. A growth of 40.4 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes</b>					
Pineapple	5,771		6,538		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Pineapple	1,000		1,000		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	5,771,000		6,538,000		13.3
IC	1,708,216	29.6	2,144,464	32.8	25.5
VA	4,062,784	70.4	4,393,536	67.2	8.1
COE	248,153	4.3	254,982	3.9	2.8
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	3,814,631	66.1	4,138,554	63.3	8.5

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

The gross output of pineapple recorded a growth of 13.3 percent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase in the quantity produced. An increase of 8.1 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Mangoes	147		59		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Mangoes	1,000		1,000		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	147,000		59,000		-59.9
IC	26,607	18.1	11,741	19.9	-55.9
VA	120,393	81.9	47,259	80.1	-60.7
COE	11,025	7.5	7,080	12.0	-35.8
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	109,368	74.4	40,179	68.1	-63.3

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

The gross output of mangoes recorded a decline of 59.9 percent compared to 2013. The decrease was driven by decline in the quantity produced. A decline of 60.7 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Papaya	2,777		5,777		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Papaya	2,000		1,200		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	5,554,000		6,932,400		24.8
IC	1,893,914	34.1	2,093,585	30.2	10.5
VA	3,660,086	65.9	4,838,815	69.8	32.2
COE	283,254	5.1	325,823	4.7	15.0
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	3,376,832	60.8	4,512,992	65.1	33.6

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

The gross output of papayas recorded a growth of 24.8 per cent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase in quantity produced. An increase of 32.2 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Noni	789		750		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Noni	500		500		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	394,500		375,000		-5.0
IC	48,918	12.4	37,500	10.0	-23.4
VA	345,582	87.6	337,500	90.0	-2.3
COE	16,175	4.1	12,750	3.4	-21.2
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	329,407	83.5	324,750	86.6	-1.4

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

The gross output of noni recorded a decline of 5.0 percent compared to 2013. The decrease was driven by decline in the quantity produced. A decline of 2.3 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Watermelon	4,179		4,516		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Watermelon	1,000		1,000		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	4,179,000		4,516,000		8.1
IC	990,423	23.7	1,079,324	23.9	9.0
VA	3,188,577	76.3	3,436,676	76.1	7.8
COE	296,709	7.1	320,636	7.1	8.1
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	2,891,868	69.2	3,116,040	69.0	7.8

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

The gross output of watermelon recorded a growth of 8.1 percent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase in the quantity produced. A growth of 7.8 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Citrus	31		1,240		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Citrus	700		150		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	21,700		186,000		757.1
IC	10,655	49.1	85,560	46.0	703.0
VA	11,045	50.9	100,440	54.0	809.4
COE	1,237	5.7	7,626	4.1	516.5
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	9,808	45.2	92,814	49.9	846.3

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

The gross output of citrus recorded a growth of 757.1 percent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase in the quantity produced. A notable improvement of 809.4 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Peanut	126		161		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Peanut	4,500		4,500		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	567,000		724,500		27.8
IC	138,348	24.4	167,360	23.1	21.0
VA	428,652	75.6	557,140	76.9	30.0
COE	26,649	4.7	34,051	4.7	27.8
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	402,003	70.9	523,089	72.2	30.1

*(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 growth of 27.8 percent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase in the quantity produced. A notable growth of 30.0 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Coconuts	24,258		18,108		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Millgate buying price	750		850		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	18,193,500		15,391,800		-15.4
IC	5,549,018	30.5	3,832,558	24.9	-30.9
VA	12,644,482	69.5	11,559,242	75.1	-8.6
COE	2,474,316	13.6	2,077,893	13.5	-16.0
CFC	636,773	3.5	523,321	3.4	-17.8
OS	9,533,393	52.4	8,958,028	58.2	-6.0

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

The gross output of oleaginous fruits recorded a decline of 15.4 percent compared to 2013. The decline was driven by the decrease in the quantity produced. A notable decline of 8.6 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Cocoa Grade 1 (80% of total Production)	20.00		7.00		
Cocoa Grade 2 (20% of total Production)	3.00		3.00		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Cocoa Grade 1	3,000		4,500		
Cocoa Grade 2	1,200		2,000		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	63,600		37,500		-41.0
IC	19,334	30.4	12,525	33.4	-35.2
VA	44,266	69.6	24,975	66.6	-43.6
COE	11,702	18.4	8,025	21.4	-31.4
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	32,564	51.2	16,950	45.2	-47.9

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

The gross output of cocoa recorded a decline of 41.0 percent compared to 2013. The decrease was driven by the decline in the quantity produce of cocoa. A decline of 43.6 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Mature Ginger	4,639		3,610		
Immature Ginger	1,269		1,943		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Mature Ginger	900		1,000		
Immature Ginger	1,300		1,300		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	5,824,800		6,135,900		5.3
IC	2,848,327	48.9	2,975,912	48.5	4.5
VA	2,976,473	51.1	3,159,988	51.5	6.2
COE	862,070	14.8	914,249	14.9	6.1
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	2,114,403	36.3	2,245,739	36.6	6.2

*(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		50.1	49.9	8.4	0.0	41.5
	21.5	10.8	10.7	1.8	0.0	8.9
Immature: Average		48.1	51.9	16.7	0.0	35.2
	78.5	37.8	40.8	13.1	0.0	27.6
2014 Composite Ratios		48.5	51.5	14.9	0.0	36.5
2013 Composite Ratios		48.9	51.1	14.8	0.0	36.3
Absolute Change		-0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2

The gross output of ginger recorded a growth of 5.3 percent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase in the price and quantity produced. A notable increase of 6.2 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Waka	2,613		2,458		
Lewena	1,119		1,413		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Waka	35,000		35,000		
Lewena	30,000		30,000		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	125,025,000		128,420,000		2.7
IC	57,761,550	46.2	59,586,880	46.4	3.2
VA	67,263,450	53.8	68,833,120	53.6	2.3
COE	9,376,875	7.5	9,503,080	7.4	1.3
CFC	1,125,225	0.9	1,155,780	0.9	2.7
OS	56,761,350	45.4	58,174,260	45.3	2.5

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

The gross output of yaqona recorded a growth of 2.7 percent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase in the quantity produced. An increase of 2.3 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Vanilla	1.3		3.00		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Vanilla	70,000		70,000		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	91,000		210,000		130.8
IC	12,103	13.3	28,350	13.5	134.2
VA	78,897	86.7	181,650	86.5	130.2
COE	8,372	9.2	10,500	5.0	25.4
CFC	-	-	-	-	-
OS	70,525	77.5	171,150	81.5	142.7

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

The gross output of vanilla recorded a growth of 130.8 percent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase in quantity produced. A notable increase of 130.2 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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.

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Chillies	200		77		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Chillies	2,500		4,000		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	500,000		308,000		-38.4
IC	245,000	49.0	163,240	53.0	-33.4
VA	255,000	51.0	144,760	47.0	-43.2
COE	101,000	20.2	69,608	22.6	-31.1
CFC	5,500	1.1	3,696	1.2	-32.8
OS	148,500	29.7	71,456	23.2	-51.9

*(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 38.4 per cent compared to 2013. The decline was driven by decrease in the quantity produced. A decline of 43.2 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Floriculture	13		61		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Floriculture	2,500		1,500		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	32,500		91,500		181.5
IC	17,518	53.9	43,463	47.5	148.1
VA	14,982	46.1	48,037	52.5	220.6
COE	7,995	24.6	23,058	25.2	188.4
CFC	1,365	4.2	3,935	4.3	188.3
OS	5,622	17.3	21,044	23.0	274.3

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

The gross output of plant propagation recorded a growth of 181.5 percent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase in the quantity produced. A notable increase of 220.6 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes (Dressed weight):</b>					
Bulls	666		780		
Working bullocks	458		550		
Steers	690		420		
Cows	338		689		
Heifers	92		280		
Calves	28		81		
<b>Price per tonne(Dressed Weight):</b>					
Bulls	5,000		4,800		
Working bullocks	4,000		4,000		
Steers	4,500		4,500		
Cows	4,800		5,000		
Heifers	5,000		4,800		
Calves	5,500		5,000		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	10,503,400		12,893,500		22.8
IC	3,518,639	33.5	4,641,660	36.0	31.9
VA	6,984,761	66.5	8,251,840	64.0	18.1
COE	588,190	5.6	683,356	5.3	16.2
CFC	472,653	4.5	502,847	3.9	6.4
OS	5,923,918	56.4	7,065,637	54.8	19.3

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

The gross output of cattle and buffaloes recorded a growth of 22.8 percent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase in the quantity produced. An increase of 18.1 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production :</b>					
RCDC Milk Supply to Factory (Litres)	9,434,100		11,156,737		
Non-RCDC Milk Supply to Town (Litres)	2,601,326		3,718,912		
Cream (Kg)	-		-		
<b>Price :</b>					
Milk Supply to Factory (Litres)	0.78		0.78		
Milk Supply to Town (Litres)	2.00		1.80		
Cream (Kg)	-		-		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	12,561,250		15,396,296		22.6
IC	6,180,135	49.2	7,113,089	46.2	15.1
VA	6,381,115	50.8	8,283,207	53.8	29.8
COE	1,997,239	15.9	2,333,518	15.2	16.8
CFC	213,541	1.7	273,393	1.8	28.0
OS	4,170,335	33.2	5,676,297	36.9	36.1

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

The gross output of raw cow milk recorded a growth of 22.6 percent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase quantity produced. A growth of 29.8 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Sheep	154		41		
<b>Price per tonne (Dressed Weight):</b>					
Sheep	8,000		12,000		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	1,232,000		492,000		-60.1
IC	603,680	46.9	262,236	53.3	-56.6
VA	628,320	53.1	229,764	46.7	-63.4
COE	33,264	2.8	14,268	2.9	-57.1
CFC	25,872	3.1	10,824	2.2	-58.2
OS	569,184	47.1	204,672	41.6	-64.0

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

The gross output of sheep recorded a decline of 60.1 percent compared to 2013. The decline was driven by decrease in the quantity produced. A decline of 63.4 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Goat	150		105		
<b>Price per tonne (Dressed Weight):</b>					
Goat	8,500		8,000		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	1,275,000		840,000		-34.1
IC	385,050	30.2	264,600	31.5	-31.3
VA	889,950	69.8	575,400	68.5	-35.3
COE	48,450	3.8	33,600	4.0	-30.7
CFC	30,600	2.4	21,000	2.5	-31.4
OS	810,900	63.6	520,800	62.0	-35.8

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

The gross output of goats recorded a decline of 34.1 percent compared to 2013. The decline was driven by decrease in the price and quantity produced. A decline of 35.3 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Pig	1,540		997		
<b>Price per tonne (Dressed Weight):</b>					
Pig	10,000		8,500		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	15,400,000		8,474,500		-45.0
IC	10,841,600	70.4	4,677,924	55.2	-56.9
VA	4,558,400	29.6	3,796,576	44.8	-16.7
COE	985,600	6.4	694,909	8.2	-29.5
CFC	277,200	1.8	203,388	2.4	-26.6
OS	3,295,600	21.4	2,898,279	34.2	-12.1

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

The gross output of swine/pigs recorded a decline of 45.0 percent compared to 2013. The decline was driven by decrease in the price and quantity produced. A decline of 16.7 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Poultry	17,076		18,231		
<b>Price per tonne :</b>					
Poultry	7,000		6,800		
Less Cull Hens (\$ value)	880,706		900,126		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	118,651,294		123,070,674		3.7
IC	84,361,070	71.1	85,903,331	69.8	1.8
VA	34,290,224	28.9	37,167,343	30.2	8.4
COE	10,678,617	9.0	11,445,573	9.3	7.2
CFC	7,000,426	5.9	7,507,311	6.1	7.2
OS	16,611,181	14.0	18,214,459	14.8	9.7

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

The gross output of poultry recorded a growth of 3.7 percent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase in the quantity produced. An improvement of 8.4 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in Dozen:</b>					
Egg	6,719,000		9,994,132		
<b>Price per Dozen:</b>					
Egg	3.8		2.9		
Add Cull Hens (\$ value)	880,706		900,126		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	26,412,906		29,883,109		13.1
IC	20,628,480	78.1	23,069,760	77.2	11.8
VA	5,784,426	21.9	6,813,349	22.8	17.8
COE	1,848,903	7.0	2,121,701	7.1	14.8
CFC	2,377,162	9.0	2,689,480	9.0	13.1
OS	1,558,361	5.9	2,002,168	6.7	28.5

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

The gross output of poultry recorded an increase of 13.1 percent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase in the price and quantity produced and the value of cull hens. An increase of 17.8 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Honey	180		340		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Honey	15,000		10,000		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	2,700,000		3,400,000		25.9
IC	793,800	29.4	850,000	25.0	7.1
VA	1,906,200	70.6	2,550,000	75.0	33.8
COE	342,900	12.7	442,000	13.0	28.9
CFC	48,600	1.8	51,000	1.5	4.9
OS	1,514,700	56.1	2,057,000	60.5	35.8

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

The gross output of bee-keeping recorded a growth of 25.9 percent compared to 2014. The growth was driven by increase in quantity. An increase of 33.8 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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**

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in cu.m:</b>					
Native	38,052		46,774		
Softwood	391,480		692,464		
Hardwood	62,245		58,437		
Sandalwood	-		8,971		
<b>Price per cu.m:</b>					
Native	270		250		
Softwood	75		78		
Hardwood	185		170		
Sandalwood	160		160		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	51,150,365		77,075,342		50.7
IC	23,068,815	45.1	33,142,397	43.0	43.7
VA	28,081,550	54.9	43,932,945	57.0	56.4
COE	7,621,404	14.9	11,792,527	15.3	54.7
CFC	3,989,728	7.8	6,397,253	8.3	60.3
OS	16,470,418	32.2	25,743,165	33.4	56.3

*(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		34.9	65.1	21.3	12.5	31.3
Exotic	29.0	10.1	18.8	6.2	3.6	9.1
		46.3	53.7	12.8	6.6	34.3
2014 Composite ratios	71.0	32.9	38.2	9.1	4.7	24.4
2013 Composite ratios		43.0	57.0	15.3	8.3	33.4
Absolute Change		45.1	54.9	14.9	7.8	32.2

The gross output of forestry and logging recorded a growth of 50.7 percent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase in price and the quantity produced. An increase of 56.4 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in tonnes:</b>					
Voivoi	533		626		
Masi	54		15		
<b>Price per tonne:</b>					
Voivoi	1,000		1,200		
Masi	1,000		1,500		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	587,000		773,700		31.8
IC	228,343	38.9	287,816	37.2	26.0
VA	358,657	61.1	485,884	62.8	35.5
COE	72,201	12.3	79,691	10.3	10.4
CFC	-	-	-	-	0.0
OS	286,456	48.8	406,193	52.5	41.8

*(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 31.8 percent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase in the price and quantity produced. An increase of 35.5 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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**

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in MT:</b>					
Albacore	5,702		6,702		
Big Eye	662		1,560		
Yellowfin	1,289		3,558		
By-Catch	1,149		1,667		
Inshore Fin Fish	4,504		1,597		
<b>Price per MT:</b>					
Albacore	5,500		5,700		
Big Eye	5,310		5,860		
Yellowfin	5,860		5,900		
By-Catch	5,000		5,500		
Inshore Fin Fish	8,000		8,500		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	84,206,760		91,078,200		8.2
IC	55,239,635	65.6	59,291,908	65.1	7.3
VA	28,967,125	34.4	31,786,292	34.9	9.7
COE	6,568,127	7.8	7,195,178	7.9	9.5
CFC	3,199,857	3.8	3,643,128	4.0	13.9
OS	19,199,141	22.8	20,947,986	23.0	9.1

*(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		60.5	39.5	8.7	4.7	26.1
	75.7	45.9	29.9	6.6	3.5	19.7
Small scale: Average ratio		79.5	20.5	5.2	2.1	13.3
	24.3	19.3	5.0	1.3	0.5	3.2
2013 Composite ratio		65.1	34.9	7.9	4.0	23.0
2012 Composite ratio	100.0	65.6	34.4	7.8	3.8	22.8
Absolute Change		-0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2

The gross output of marine and freshwater fishing recorded a growth of 8.2 percent compared to 2013. The growth was driven by increase in the price and quantity produced. An increase of 9.7 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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**

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in MT:</b>					
Inshore Non-Fin	2,580		2,485		
<b>Price per MT :</b>					
Inshore Non-Fin	4,200		4,320		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	10,836,000		10,735,200		-0.9
IC	4,681,152	43.2	4,337,021	40.4	-7.4
VA	6,154,848	56.8	6,398,179	59.6	4.0
COE	1,213,632	11.2	1,009,109	9.4	-16.9
CFC	249,228	2.3	257,645	2.4	3.4
OS	4,691,988	43.3	5,131,425	47.8	9.4

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

The gross output of marine and freshwater crustaceans and molluscs recorded a decline of 0.9 percent compared to 2013. The decline was driven by the decrease in quantity produced. A decline of 4.0 per cent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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**

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production in MT:</b>					
Beach-de-mer	322		90		
<b>Price per MT :</b>					
Beach-de-mer	60,000		65,000		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	19,320,000		5,850,000		-69.7
IC	1,564,920	8.1	1,509,300	25.8	-3.6
VA	17,755,080	91.9	4,340,700	74.2	-75.6
COE	772,800	4.0	427,050	7.3	-44.7
CFC	463,680	2.4	146,250	2.5	-68.5
OS	16,518,600	85.5	3,767,400	64.4	-77.2

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

The gross output of beach-de-mer recorded a decline of 69.7 percent compared to 2013. The decrease was driven by decline in the quantity produced. A decrease of 75.6 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production:</b>					
Coral (Pieces)	134,107		1,102,671		
Ornamental Fish (Pieces)	295,828		140,654		
Ornamental Invertebrates (Pieces)	109,825		29,644		
Live Rock (MT)	589		576,020		
Coral Base Rock (MT)	-		72,643		
<b>Price in \$ Value:</b>	18,500,000		19,300,000		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	18,500,000		19,300,000		4.3
IC	3,387,090	18.3	3,667,000	19.0	8.3
VA	15,110,910	81.7	15,633,000	81.0	3.5
COE	1,718,733	9.3	1,833,500	9.5	6.7
CFC	518,000	2.8	540,400	2.8	4.3
OS	12,876,177	69.6	13,259,100	68.7	3.0

*(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 4.3 percent compared to 2013. The increase was driven by increase value of quantity produced. An improvement of 3.5 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production:</b>					
Brackish Water Shrimp (MT)	-		1		
Seaweed (MT)	17		105		
Black Pearl (Pieces)	31,390		13,700		
<b>Price:</b>					
Brackish Water Shrimp (MT)	35,001		35,001		
Seaweed (MT)	2,000		2,500		
Black Pearl (Pieces)	400		450		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	12,590,000		6,462,501		-48.7
IC	6,433,490	51.1	2,817,650	43.6	-56.2
VA	6,156,510	48.9	3,644,851	56.4	-40.8
COE	717,630	5.7	478,225	7.4	-33.4
CFC	289,570	2.3	71,088	1.1	-75.5
OS	5,149,310	40.9	3,095,538	47.9	-39.9

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

The gross output of marine aquaculture recorded a decline of 48.7 percent compared to 2013. The decline was driven by decrease in the quantity produced. A decline of 40.8 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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

	2013	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	2014	Aggregates Expressed as % of GO	Percentage Change
<b>Production:</b>					
Tilapia/deep sea snapper (MT)	182		20		
Grass & Silver Carps (Pieces)	37,222		-		
Prawns (MT)	18		1		
Fancy & Goldfish (Pieces)	973		-		
<b>Price:</b>					
Tilapia/deep sea snapper (MT)	7,000		7,500		
Grass & Silver Carps (Pieces)	5		5		
Prawns (MT)	25,000		30,000		
Fancy & Goldfish (Pieces)	20		20		
<b>Macroeconomic Aggregates</b>					
GO	1,929,570		180,000		-90.7
IC	943,560	48.9	91,800	51.0	-90.3
VA	986,010	51.1	88,200	49.0	-91.1
COE	125,422	6.5	12,060	6.7	-90.4
CFC	55,958	2.9	5,400	3.0	-90.3
OS	804,630	41.7	70,740	39.3	-91.2

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

The gross output of freshwater aquaculture recorded a decline of 90.7 percent compared to 2013. The decline was driven by decrease in the quantity produced. A decline of 91.1 percent was noted in the value added of the commodity when compared to 2013.

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.

<b><i>Compensation of Employees</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Consumption of Fixed Capital</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Employees</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Establishment</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Fixed Assets</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i></b>	This is the outlay on new and second-hand durable goods less their sales plus their own account capital construction work done.
<b><i>Gross Output</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Intermediate Consumption</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Operating</i></b>	This is the excess of value added by producers over compensation of employees,

<b><i>Surplus</i></b>	consumption of fixed capital and net indirect taxes.
<b><i>Payments in kind</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Persons Engaged</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Statistical Unit</i></b>	Statistical unit is the Unit for which information is collected.
<b><i>Unpaid Family Workers</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Value Added</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Working Proprietors</i></b>	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.

<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>GROUP</b>	<b>CLASS</b>	<b>SUB-CLASS</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>01</b>				<p><b>CROP AND ANIMAL PRODUCTION, HUNTING AND RELATED SERVICE ACTIVITIES</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<b>011</b>			<p><b>Growing of non-perennial crops</b></p> <p>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.</p>
		<b>0111</b>	<b>01111</b>	<p><b>Growing of cereals (except rice) leguminous crops and oil seeds</b></p> <p>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.</p>

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
				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
		<b>0112</b>	<b>01121</b>	<b>Growing of rice</b>  This sub-class includes growing of rice (including organic farming and the growing of genetically modified rice)
		<b>0113</b>		<b>Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers</b>
			<b>01131</b>	<b>Growing of taro</b>  This sub-class includes growing of taro.
			<b>01132</b>	<b>Growing of cassava</b>  This sub-class includes growing of cassava
			<b>01133</b>	<b>Growing of yam</b>  This sub-class includes growing of yam
			<b>01134</b>	<b>Growing of kumala</b>  This sub-class includes growing of kumala
			<b>01139</b>	<b>Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers n.e.c.</b>  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 alliaceus 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: -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
		<b>0114</b>	<b>01141</b>	<b>Growing of sugar cane</b>



DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
				This sub-class includes growing of sugar cane.
		<b>0115</b>	<b>01151</b>	<b>Growing and curing of tobacco</b>  This sub-class includes growing of unmanufactured tobacco. Preliminary processing e.g. drying of tobacco leaves is included.
		<b>0116</b>	<b>01161</b>	<b>Growing of fibre crops</b>  This sub-class includes growing of cotton or other vegetable textile fibres.
		<b>0119</b>	<b>01191</b>	<b>Growing of other non-perennial crops</b>  This sub-class includes the growing of non-perennial crops n.e.c. such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-growing of fodder roots, clover, alfalfa, maize and other grasses, forage kale and similar forage products</li> <li>-growing of seeds of forage plants</li> <li>-growing of flowers, including production of cut flowers and flower buds</li> <li>-growing of flower seeds</li> </ul> This sub-class excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-growing of sunflower seeds, see 01111</li> <li>-growing of non-perennial spice, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops, see 01289</li> </ul>
	<b>012</b>			<b>Growing of perennial crops</b>  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.
		<b>0112</b>	<b>01121</b>	<b>Growing of grapes</b>  This sub-class includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-growing of wine grapes and table grapes in vineyards</li> </ul>
		<b>0122</b>		<b>Growing of tropical and subtropical fruits</b>
			<b>01221</b>	<b>Growing of bananas</b>  This sub-class includes growing of bananas
			<b>01222</b>	<b>Growing of pineapples</b>  This sub-class includes growing of pineapples
			<b>01223</b>	<b>Growing of mangoes</b>

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
				This sub-class includes growing of mangoes
			<b>01224</b>	<b>Growing of papayas</b> This sub-class includes growing of papayas
			<b>01225</b>	<b>Growing of noni</b> This sub-class includes growing of noni.
			<b>01226</b>	<b>Growing of watermelon</b> This sub-class includes growing of watermelon.
			<b>01229</b>	<b>Growing of tropical and subtropical fruits n.e.c.</b> This sub-class includes growing of tropical and subtropical fruits e.g. avocados and other tropical and subtropical fruits
		<b>0123</b>	<b>01231</b>	<b>Growing of citrus fruits</b> This sub-class includes growing of oranges and other citrus fruit.
		<b>0125</b>	<b>01251</b>	<b>Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts</b>  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
		<b>0126</b>	<b>01261</b>	<b>Growing of oleaginous fruits</b>  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
		<b>0127</b>		<b>Growing of beverage crops</b>
			<b>01271</b>	<b>Growing of cocoa</b> This sub-class includes growing of cocoa
			<b>01272</b>	<b>Growing of coffee</b>  This sub-class includes growing of coffee
		<b>0128</b>		<b>Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops</b>
			<b>01281</b>	<b>Growing of ginger</b>

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
				This sub-class includes growing of ginger.
			<b>01282</b>	<b>Growing of yaqona</b> This sub-class includes growing of yaqona.
			<b>01283</b>	<b>Growing of vanilla</b> This sub-class includes growing of vanilla
			<b>01289</b>	<b>Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops n.e.c.</b> 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
		<b>0129</b>	<b>01299</b>	<b>Growing of other perennial crops</b> This sub-class includes growing of vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting
		<b>0130</b>	<b>01301</b>	<b>Plant propagation</b> 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
	<b>014</b>			<b>Animal production</b> 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

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
				-production of hides and skins from slaughterhouses, see 10102
		<b>0141</b>		<b>Raising of cattle and buffaloes</b>
			<b>01411</b>	<b>Raising and breeding of cattle and buffaloes</b>  This sub-class includes raising and breeding of cattle and buffaloes  This sub-class excludes: -production of raw milk, see 01412
			<b>01412</b>	<b>Production of raw cow milk from cows or buffaloes</b>  This sub-class includes production of raw cow milk from cows or buffaloes  This sub-class excludes: -processing of milk, see 10501
		<b>0142</b>	<b>01421</b>	<b>Raising of horses and other equines</b>  This sub-class includes raising and breeding of horses (including racing horses)  This sub-class excludes: -operation of racing and riding stables, see 93199
		<b>0144</b>		<b>Raising of sheep and goats</b>
			<b>01441</b>	<b>Raising and breeding of sheep</b>  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
			<b>01442</b>	<b>Raising of goats</b>  This sub-class includes raising and breeding of goats
		<b>0145</b>	<b>01451</b>	<b>Raising of swine/pigs</b>  This sub-class includes raising and breeding of swine (pigs)
		<b>0146</b>		<b>Raising of poultry</b>
			<b>01461</b>	<b>Raising and breeding of poultry</b>

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
				<p>This sub-class includes fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> (chickens and capons), ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls</p> <p>This sub-class excludes: -production of feathers or down, see 10101</p>
			<b>01462</b>	<p><b>Production of eggs</b></p> <p>This sub-class includes -poultry farming for production of eggs -operation of poultry hatcheries</p>
		<b>0149</b>		<b>Raising of other animals</b>
			<b>01491</b>	<p><b>Bee-keeping</b></p> <p>This sub-class includes the production of honey.</p>
			<b>01492</b>	<p><b>Other animal farming; production of animal products n.e.c</b></p> <p>This sub-class includes raising of live animals and production of animal products n.e.c.</p>
		<b>0150</b>	<b>01501</b>	<p><b>Mixed farming</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>This sub-class excludes: -mixed crop farming, see groups 011 and 012 -mixed animal farming, see group 014</p>
	<b>016</b>	<b>0161</b>	<b>01619</b>	<p><b>Support activities to agriculture and post-harvest crop activities</b></p> <p>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 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,</p>

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
				<p>cleaning etc., activities related to artificial insemination, stud services, sheep shearing, farm animal boarding and care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-activities of farriers</li> <li>-post-harvest crop activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-preparation of crops for primary markets, i.e. cleaning, trimming, grading, disinfecting</li> <li>-cotton ginning</li> <li>-preparation of tobacco leaves</li> <li>-preparation of cocoa beans</li> <li>-waxing of fruit</li> <li>-sun-drying of fruit and vegetables</li> </ul> </li> <li>-seed processing for propagation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>This sub-class excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-activities of agronomists and agricultural economists, see 74909</li> <li>-landscape gardening, planting, see 81301</li> <li>-maintenance of land to keep it in good ecological condition, see 81301</li> <li>-organization of agricultural shows and fairs, see 82301</li> <li>-activities of farriers</li> <li>-veterinary activities, see 75001</li> <li>-vaccination of animals, see 75001</li> <li>-renting of animals (e.g. herds), see 77301</li> <li>-pet boarding, see 96099</li> <li>-preserving of fruit and vegetables, including dehydration by artificial means, see 10301</li> <li>-stemming and redrying of tobacco, see 12001</li> </ul>
	<b>017</b>	<b>0170</b>	<b>01701</b>	<p><b>Hunting, trapping and related service activities</b></p> <p>This sub-class includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-hunting and trapping on a commercial basis</li> <li>-taking of animals (dead or alive) for food, fur, skin, or for use in research, in zoos or as pets</li> <li>-production of fur skins, reptile or bird skins from hunting or trapping activities</li> </ul> <p>This sub-class excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-hunting for sport or recreation and related service activities, see 93199</li> </ul>

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
02				<p><b><u>FORESTRY AND LOGGING</u></b></p> <p>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.</p>
	021	0210		<p><b>Silviculture and other forestry activities</b></p> <p>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</p>
			02101	<p><b>Native Forest</b></p> <p>This sub-class includes growing of standing timber and operation of native forest tree nurseries.</p> <p>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</p>
			02102	<p><b>Pine</b></p> <p>This sub-class includes growing of standing timber operation of pine tree nurseries.</p> <p>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</p>
			02103	<p><b>Mahogany</b></p> <p>This sub-class includes growing of standing timber and operation of mahogany tree nurseries.</p> <p>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</p>
	022	0220	02201	<p><b>Logging</b></p>

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
				<p>This sub-class includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-production of round wood for forest-based manufacturing industries</li> <li>-production of round wood used in an unprocessed form such as pit-props, fence posts and utility poles</li> <li>-gathering and production of fire wood</li> <li>-production of charcoal in the forest (using traditional methods)</li> </ul> <p>The output of this activity can take the form of logs, chips or fire wood.</p> <p>This sub-class excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-growing of standing timber: planting, replanting, transplanting, thinning and conserving of forests and timber tracts, see class 0210</li> <li>-gathering of wild growing non-wood forest products, see 02301</li> <li>-production of wood chips and particles, not associated with logging, see 16101</li> </ul>
	<b>023</b>	<b>0230</b>	<b>02301</b>	<p><b>Gathering of non-wood forest products</b></p> <p>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</p> <p>This sub-class excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-growing of mushrooms or truffles, see 01139</li> <li>-growing of berries or nuts, see 01251</li> <li>-gathering of fire wood, see 02201</li> </ul>
	<b>024</b>	<b>0240</b>	<b>02401</b>	<p><b>Support services to forestry</b></p> <p>This sub-class includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-forestry service activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-forestry inventories</li> <li>-forest management consulting services</li> <li>-timber evaluation</li> <li>-forest fire fighting and protection</li> <li>-forest pest control</li> </ul> </li> <li>-logging service activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-transport of logs within the forest</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>This sub-class excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-operation of forest tree nurseries, see class 0210</li> </ul>
<b>03</b>				<p><b>FISHING AND AQUACULTURE</b></p> <p>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).</p>



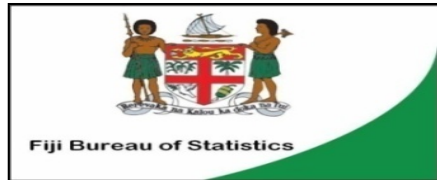
DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
				Also included are activities that are normally integrated in the process of production for own account (e.g. seeding oysters for pearl production).
	<b>031</b>			<p><b>Fishing</b></p> <p>This group includes capture fishery, i.e. the hunting, collecting and 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.</p>
		<b>0311</b>		<p><b>Marine fishing</b></p> <p>This class includes activities of vessels engaged in fishing in ocean and coastal waters.</p> <p>This class excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-capturing of marine mammals see 01701</li> <li>-processing of fish, crustaceans and molluscs on factory ships or in factories ashore, see 10201</li> <li>-fishing inspection, protection and patrol services, see 84231</li> <li>-fishing practiced for sport or recreation and related services, see 93299</li> <li>-operation of sport fishing preserves, see 93299</li> </ul>
			<b>03111</b>	<p><b>Marine fishing on a commercial basis</b></p> <p>This sub-class includes fishing on a commercial basis in ocean and coastal waters.</p>
			<b>03112</b>	<p><b>Taking of marine crustaceans and molluscs</b></p> <p>This sub-class includes taking of marine crabs, prawns, etc in ocean and coastal waters.</p>
			<b>03113</b>	<p><b>Taking of marine aquatic animals: turtles, sea squirts, tunicates, sea urchins etc</b></p> <p>This sub-class includes turtle hunting, fishing for octopus etc in ocean and coastal waters.</p>
			<b>03114</b>	<p><b>Beach-de-mer diving</b></p>

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
				This sub-class includes bech-de-mer diving in ocean and coastal waters.
			<b>03115</b>	<b>Gathering of other marine organisms and materials</b>  This sub-class includes gathering of other marine organisms and materials: natural pearls, sponges, coral and algae in ocean and coastal waters.
		<b>0312</b>		<b>Freshwater fishing</b>  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
			<b>03121</b>	<b>Freshwater fishing on a commercial basis</b>  This sub-class includes fishing on a commercial basis in inland waters.
			<b>03122</b>	<b>Taking of freshwater crustaceans and molluscs</b>  This sub-class includes taking of freshwater crabs, prawns, kai etc in inland waters
			<b>03123</b>	<b>Taking of freshwater aquatic animals</b>  This sub-class includes taking of freshwater aquatic animals in inland waters
			<b>03124</b>	<b>Gathering of freshwater materials</b>  This sub-class includes gathering of freshwater organisms and materials: pearls, etc in inland waters
	<b>032</b>			<b>Aquaculture</b>  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,

DIVISION	GROUP	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	DESCRIPTION
				aquaculture also encompasses individual, corporate or state ownership of the individual organisms throughout the rearing or culture stage, up to and including harvesting.
		<b>0321</b>	<b>03211</b>	<p><b>Marine aquaculture</b></p> <p>This sub-class includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-fish farming in sea water including farming of marine ornamental fish</li> <li>-production of bivalve spat (oyster mussel etc.), lobster lings, shrimp post-larvae, fish fry and fingerlings</li> <li>-growing of laver and other edible seaweeds</li> <li>-culture of crustaceans, bivalves, other molluscs and other aquatic animals in sea water</li> <li>-aquaculture activities in brackish waters</li> <li>-aquaculture activities in salt water filled tanks or reservoirs</li> <li>-operation of fish hatcheries (marine)</li> <li>-operation of marine worm farms</li> </ul> <p>This sub-class excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-operation of sport fishing preserves, see 93299</li> </ul>
		<b>0322</b>	<b>03222</b>	<p><b>Freshwater aquaculture</b></p> <p>This sub-class includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-fish farming in freshwater including farming of freshwater ornamental fish</li> <li>-culture of freshwater crustaceans, bivalves, other molluscs and other aquatic animals</li> <li>-operation of fish hatcheries (freshwater)</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX III

### SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE



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CONFIDENTIAL

### 2014 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING CASE STUDY

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Please specify the name and address.

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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 2014. If your accounting year is different provide information approximating closest to the calendar year 2014.

**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 proprietors	
d) Unpaid family workers	
<b>Total</b>	

### 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
	<b>TOTAL</b>			
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)	
	<b>Total</b>	

5.	<b>TOTAL INCOME DERIVED DURING THE YEAR (QUESTIONS 3 AND 4)</b>	\$
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### 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	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	

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)	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	

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

<b>9. GRAND TOTAL OF ALL EXPENDITURE INCURRED [QUESTIONS 6+7+8 (2), (3) AND (4)]</b>	\$
--	----

**D STOCKS**

<b>10. MATERIALS, FUELSUPPLIES &amp; COMPONENTS</b>	<b>OPENING (1)</b>	<b>CLOSING (2)</b>	<b>CHANGE (2) - (1) = (3)</b>
	VALUE (\$)		
<b>TOTAL</b>			

**E NET EARNINGS**

<b>11.</b>	<b>Net profit \ loss of your establishment \ enterprise (Question (5+10 (3) – 9)</b>	\$
------------	--	----

**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							
	<b>TOTAL</b>							

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**

	Sugar Cane	Copra	Paddy Rice	Virginia Tobacco	Cocoa	Beef	Pork	Goat	Chicken	Eggs	Fish	Ginger	Yaqona
Period	[000 tonnes]	[tonnes]	[tonnes]	[tonnes]	[tonnes]	[tonnes]	[tonnes]	[tonnes]	[tonnes]	[tonnes]	[tonnes]	[tonnes]	[tonnes]
	[1]			[2]	[7]	[3]	[3]	[8]	[4]	[9]	[5]	[6]	
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	13,808	4,701	464	24	2,171	813	170	18,385	5,463	13,465	3,331	3,101
2013	1,610	14,259	6,282	239	23	2,272	1,540	150	17,076	6,719	13,303	5,908	3,732
2014	1,832	18,107	6,843	467	10	2,800	997	105	18,231	9,994	15,084	5,553	3,871

**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**

Year/ Season	Number of Contracts / Growers	Sugar Cane [c]				Prices Paid to Growers	Input of Cane per Tonne of Sugar	Sugar Production	Molasses Production	Exports of Sugar [a] [b]		
		Area Harvested	Production	Average Production per Hectare	Quantity					Value [fob]	Unit Value	
		[000 hectares]	[000 tonnes]	[tonnes/ hectares]	[000 tonnes]					[F\$000]	[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	
2013	14,804	38	1,610	42.1	82.50	9.0	180	59	162	237,284	1,110	
2014	16,237	38	1,832	48.0	81.00	8.1	226	77	201	145,275	724	

**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.