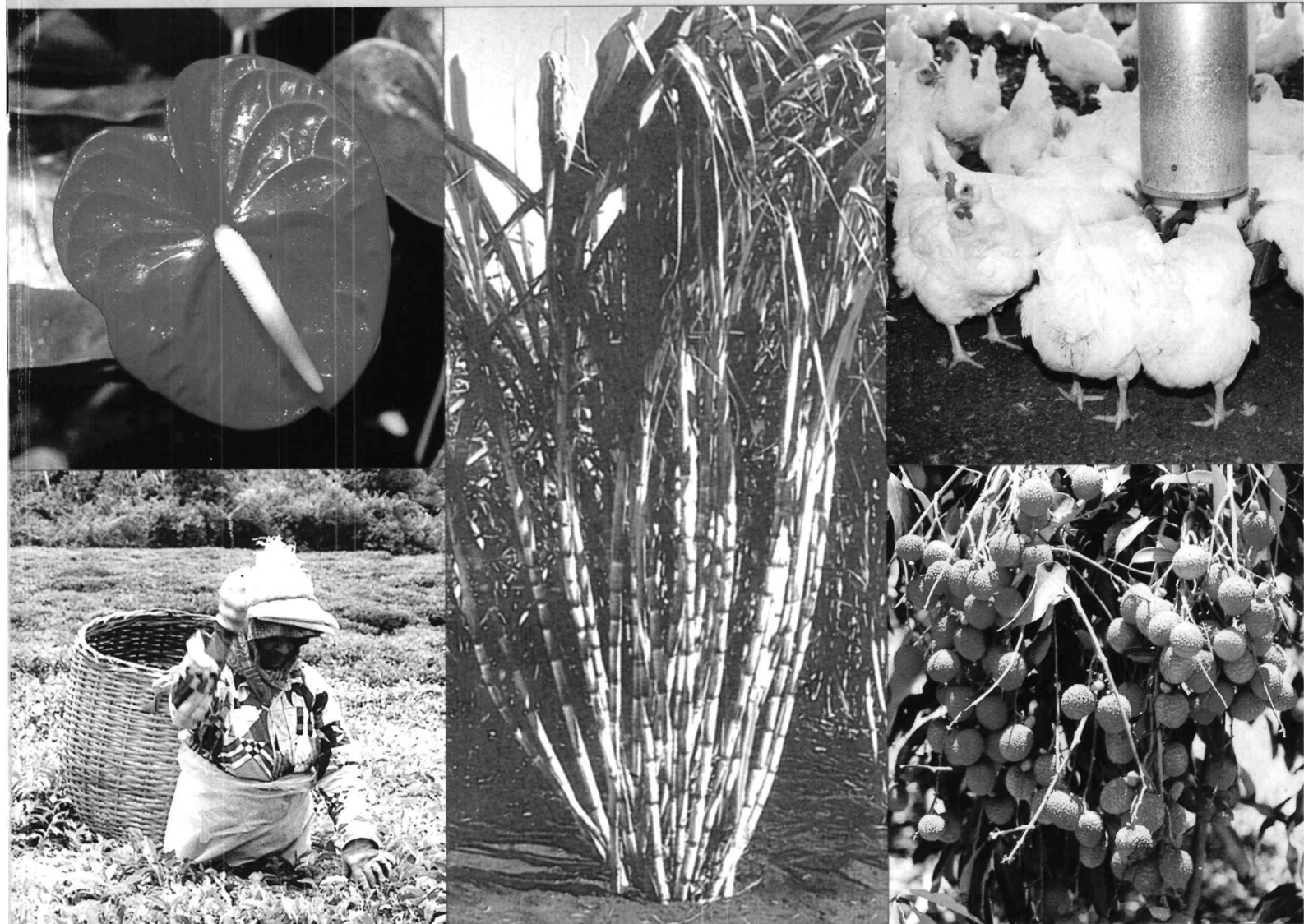




Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE



Digest of Agricultural Statistics 2003



**DIGEST
OF
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
2003**



DIGEST OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS – 2003

FOREWORD

This is the twentieth issue of a regular publication of the Central Statistics Office on Agricultural Statistics for the Republic of Mauritius. It contains for the first time some metadata on agricultural statistics and an overview of the main indicators of the sector.

The digest is published annually and is designed to bring together in a single report as many series as possible on agricultural statistics. It thus contains information on the sugar, tea, tobacco, foodcrops, livestock and fisheries sectors. Data showing the pattern of food consumption of the population are given in the yearly "Food Balance Sheets". Agricultural price statistics are shown in the section "Producer Price Index - Agriculture (PPI-A)".

The data published cover in general the five-year period from 1999 to 2003 and are the latest available as at mid June 2004. Some of the figures are provisional and subject to revision in later issues. Figures in this issue supersede those appearing in previous ones. Furthermore, historical series of main agricultural statistics can be accessed from the CSO website: <http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>.

It is hoped that the data assembled in this digest will meet the diverse needs of many users, in particular agricultural policy makers, planners and scientists.

The cooperation of the many contributors, private organisations and public agencies, to this publication is gratefully acknowledged.

(H. Bundhoo)

Director of Statistics

Central Statistics Office
Ministry of Finance & Economic Development
Port Louis

June 2004

For further inquiries about the current or past issues of the digest, please contact the following person:

Mr. B.Unmar
Statistician (Agriculture Unit)
Central Statistics Office
5th Floor, L.I.C Centre
Port Louis
Tel: 213-3073
Fax: 211-4150
Email: cso_agriculture@mail.gov.mu

CONTENTS

	Page
PART I – INTRODUCTION	
1. General	9
2. Definitions	9
3. Technical notes	10
PART II – SOURCES AND METHODS	
1. Production Account	11
1.1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	11
1.2 Sugar Industry	14
PART III– STATISTICAL TABLES AND ANALYSIS	
1. Overview of main agricultural statistics - 2003	17
SECTION 1 - SUMMARY TABLES - AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	
Table 1.1 - Share of agriculture in the economy, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 – 2003	23
1.2 - Distribution of gross domestic product by industrial group, Republic of Mauritius, 1999 – 2003	24
1.3 - Production account of agriculture, Republic of Mauritius, 1999 – 2003	25
1.4 - Value added of agriculture at basic prices by main product group, Republic of Mauritius, 1999 – 2003	25
1.5 - Agricultural production, growth rate (% increase over previous year), 2001 – 2003	26
1.6 - Agricultural crops: area harvested and production, 2002 – 2003	27
1.7 - Production of agro-industrial products, 2002 – 2003	27
1.8 - Exports of sugar, agricultural and other products, 1999 – 2003	29

CONTENTS (cont'd)

		Page
Table 1.9	- Employment in agricultural, industrial and services sectors (large establishments), Republic of Mauritius, March 1999 – March 2003	30
1.10	- Employment in the agricultural sector (large establishments), Republic of Mauritius, March 1999 – March 2003	31
1.11	- Employment in the agricultural sector (large and small establishments), Republic of Mauritius, June 2002 – June 2003	32

SECTION 2 - SUGAR INDUSTRY STATISTICS

2.1	- Production account of the sugar industry, 2001	35
2.2	- Production account of the sugar industry, 2002	36
2.3	- Area under sugar cane cultivation, 2002 - 2003 (as at 30th June)	37
2.4	- Area harvested, cane production, cane yield for estates, metayers and owner-planters, 1994 – 2003	39
2.5	- Area harvested, cane production, cane yield of estates, metayers and owner-planters by region, 2002 – 2003	40
2.6	- Sugar crop 2002 (area harvested, cane produced, yield and sugar production by factory area)	41
2.7	- Sugar crop 2003 (area harvested, cane produced, yield and sugar production by factory area)	42
2.8	- Distribution of owner and tenant planters by size of plantation, 2002 – 2003	43
2.9	- Production of sugar, molasses and scum, 1994 – 2003	45
2.10	- Supply and disposal of sugar, 1994 – 2003	46
2.11	- Monthly supply and disposal of sugar, 2003	47

CONTENTS (cont'd)

		Page
Table 2.12	- Sugar sales and revenue, crop year, 1993/94 – 2003/04	49
2.13	- Sugar exports by main markets, crop year, 2000/01 – 2003/04	51
2.14	- Earnings of sugar producers-Ex-syndicate, before charging sugar insurance premium, 1999 – 2003	52
2.15	- Monthly average price of sugar at f.o.b value (London daily price), 1994 – 2003	54
2.16	- Employment by sugar estates, large sugar cane planters and by sex, March 2000 – March 2003	55

SECTION 3 - TEA AND TOBACCO

3.1	- Area under tea cultivation, 1999 – 2003	59
3.2	- Distribution of individual tea plantations by size, 2003	59
3.3	- Production of green leaf of tea by type of producer, 1999 – 2003	60
3.4	- Production of black tea by factories, 1999 – 2003	61
3.5	- Exports of green and black tea (at current and constant 1982 prices), 1999 – 2003	62
3.6	- Exports of green and black tea by country of destination, 1999 – 2003	63
3.7	- Tobacco: Area harvested, yield and production of leaf, 1999/2000 – 2003/2004	64
3.8	- Tobacco: Average price paid to planters and value of production, 1999/00 – 2003/04	65

SECTION 4 - FOODCROPS

4.1	- Area harvested and production of foodcrops, 1999 – 2003	69
4.2	- Average yield of selected foodcrops, 1994 – 2003	72
4.3	- Area harvested and production of foodcrops grown in interline plantations, 2001 – 2003	73

CONTENTS (cont'd)

		Page
Table	4.4 - Foodcrops: Monthly area harvested, 2002	74
	4.5 - Foodcrops: Monthly area harvested, 2003	75
	4.6 - Monthly production of foodcrops, 2002	76
	4.7 - Monthly production of foodcrops, 2003	77
	4.8 - Area harvested and production of foodcrops by district, 1999 – 2003	78
	4.9 - Area harvested and production of beans and peas by district, 1999 – 2003	79
	4.10 - Area harvested and production of potato by district, 1999 – 2003	80
	4.11 - Area harvested and production of maize by district, 1999 – 2003	81
	4.12 - Area harvested and production of groundnut by district, 1999 – 2003	82
	4.13 - Area harvested and production of onion by district, 1999 – 2003	83
	4.14 - Area harvested and production of tomato by district, 1999 – 2003	84
	4.15 - Area harvested and production of cabbage and cauliflower by district, 1999 – 2003	85
	4.16 - Area harvested and production of creepers by district, 1999 – 2003	86
	4.17 - Area harvested and production of other vegetables by district, 1999 – 2003	87
	4.18 - Area harvested and production of banana by district, 1999 – 2003	88
	4.19 - Area harvested and production of pineapple by district, 1999 – 2003	89
	4.20 - Average retail prices of foodcrops, 2002	90
	4.21 - Average retail prices of foodcrops, 2003	92

CONTENTS (cont'd)

SECTION 5 - LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

		Page
Table	5.1 - Number of cattle, goats, sheep and pigs by type of breeder, as at March 2003	97
	5.2 - Number of small breeders and number of livestock by district, as at March 2003	97
	5.3 - Livestock slaughtered, 1999 – 2003	98
	5.4 - Production of fish (in wet weight equivalent), 1994 – 2003	99
	5.5 - Catch from artisanal fishing by type, 1999 – 2003	100
	5.6 - Total exports and imports of fish and fish preparations, 1999 – 2003	100

SECTION 6 - FOOD BALANCE SHEETS

	General notes	105
6.1	- Per capita consumption of selected commodities, 1996 – 2003	107
6.2	- Per capita consumption of food commodities, 2000 – 2003	109
6.3	- Food Balance Sheet, 2002	114
6.4	- Food Balance Sheet, 2003	119

SECTION 7 – PRODUCER PRICE INDEX – AGRICULTURE (PPI-A)

	Methodology for the construction of PPI-A	127
7.1	- Monthly indices by commodity group and product, January 2002 – December 2003	129
7.2	- Annual indices, annual changes (%) and net contributions of commodity groups and products, 2001 – 2003	131

SECTION 8 – MISCELLANEOUS AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

	Page
Table 8.1 - Land utilisation, 1995	135
8.2 - Effective area under cultivation, 1999 – 2003	136
8.3 - Land under irrigation as at December, 2000 – 2003	136
8.4 - Imports of agricultural and food products, 1999 – 2003	137
8.5 - Imports of selected items (quantity), 1999 – 2003	140
8.6 - Imports of major agricultural inputs, 1999 – 2003	141
8.7 - Consumption of fertilizers, 1997 – 2003	142
8.8 - Average price of fertilizers, 1999– 2003	143
8.9 - Monthly average rainfall by region, 2003	144
8.10 - Monthly average minimum temperature by region, 2003	146
8.11 - Monthly average maximum temperature by region, 2003	147

ILLUSTRATIONS

		Page
Fig. 1	- Share of agriculture in the economy, 2003	24
2	- Total domestic exports (f.o.b value), 1994 – 2003	28
3	- Employment by sector, Republic of Mauritius, 1999 – 2003	30
4	- Area under sugar cane cultivation as at 30 June 2003	37
5	- Area harvested and production of sugar cane, 1984 - 2003	38
6	- Average yield of sugar cane, 1999 – 2003	38
7	- Average extraction rate of sugar, 1994 – 2003	44
8	- Value of sugar production at current and constant prices, 1994 – 2003	48
9	- Average export price of sugar by main markets, 1996 – 2003	50
10	- Average ex-syndicate price of sugar, 1994 – 2003	52
11	- London Daily Price of sugar (f.o.b value), July 2001 - December 2003 (Monthly average)	53
12	- Exports of green and black tea (at current and constant 1982 prices), 1994 – 2003	62
13	- Foodcrops production, 1994 – 2003	71
14	- Total exports and imports of fish, 1994 – 2003	101
15	- Per capita consumption of selected commodities, 1996 – 2003	108
16	- Land utilisation , 1995	135
17	- Consumption of fertilisers by nutrients content (N, P ₂ O ₅ , K ₂ O),1989 – 2003	142
18	- Price index of fertilisers, 1994 – 2003	143
19	- Monthly average rainfall, 2002 – 2003	145
20	- Monthly average minimum temperature, 2003	148
21	- Monthly average maximum temperature, 2003	148



PART I - INTRODUCTION

1. General

All tables in this issue refer to the Island of Mauritius unless otherwise specified. The 1993 Systems of National Accounts (1993 SNA) has been used for the compilation of production accounts.

2. Definitions

2.1 Basic price

Basic price is the amount receivable by the producer, exclusive of taxes payable on products and inclusive of subsidies receivable on products.

2.2 Producer's price

Producer's price is the amount receivable by the producer inclusive of taxes on products (except deductible value added tax) and exclusive of subsidies on products.

2.3 Purchaser's price

Purchaser's price is the amount payable by the purchaser. This includes trade and transport margins and non-deductible VAT.

3. Technical Notes

3.1 Regions (note to Table 2.5)

<u>Regions</u>	<u>Corresponding districts</u>
North	Port Louis, Pamplemousses and Riviere du Rempart
South	Grand Port and Savanne
East	Flacq
West	Black River
Centre	Plaines Wilhems and Moka

3.2 Symbols and abbreviations

Symbols:

...	:	Negligible
—	:	Nil

Abbreviations:

Rs	:	Mauritian Rupees
'000	:	Thousand
No.	:	Number
N.A	:	Not available
n.e.s	:	Not elsewhere specified
c.i.f	:	Cost, insurance and freight
f.o.b	:	Free on board

3.3 Conversion factors

1 hectare = 2.36922 arpents

1 arpent = 100 perches

1 perche = 11 toises

1 inch = 25.4 millimetres

1 tonne = 1,000 kilograms = 0.9842 long ton

1 hectolitre = 100 litres

To convert degrees Celsius (Centigrade) into degrees Fahrenheit multiply by 9/5
and add 32⁰

Part II – SOURCES AND METHODS

1. Production account

1.1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

The activities in this sector are presented in the following sub-groups:

Industrial crops (sugar cane, tea and tobacco)

Foodcrops, fruits and flowers

Livestock, poultry and related products

Forestry and hunting

Fishing

Agricultural services

Government services

Data sources:

Ministry of Agriculture, Food Technology and Natural Resources

Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture

Mauritius Sugar Syndicate

Agricultural Research and Extension Unit (AREU)

Ministry of Fisheries

Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA)

Special enquiries from foodcrop planters, livestock and poultry breeders and providers of agricultural services

Accountant-General's Department and extra budgetary agencies (e.g Irrigation Authority, Farmers Service Centre, etc)

Methodology

Separate production accounts are prepared for each of the above sub-groups. The methodology adopted varies with the source of information. Apart from sugar and tea, agricultural activities are performed mainly by small planters, breeders and fishermen who do not keep proper records of their transactions. Because of the lack of proper accounts, a variety of methods, based essentially on the commodity approach, is used to estimate gross output, intermediate consumption and value added.

(i) Industrial crops

Sugar cane : Details on the sugar industry are given separately in Section 1.2.

Tea and Tobacco : Quantities and prices of tea and tobacco leaves are available from the Tea and Tobacco Board respectively. Intermediate inputs per hectare are computed based on information obtained from a few tea estates and tobacco planters. Total intermediate consumption is then obtained by applying the appropriate rates of inputs to the total area under cultivation.

(ii) Foodcrops, fruits and flowers

Foodcrops : Data on foodcrops production and area harvested are obtained from AREU on a monthly basis. Estimates of backyard production are made on the basis of consumption data collected through the Household Budget Surveys. It is to be noted that production from **greenhouses** is not covered. Retail prices of about forty foodcrops and fruits are collected weekly by the Consumer Price Index unit. This enables the valuation of each product at basic price by deducting transport cost and retail margin from its retail price value.

Adhoc production cost surveys are regularly carried out to provide the necessary information on inputs. Intermediate consumption expenditure is then worked out by applying appropriate rates of inputs to the total acreage under cultivation. Some of the inputs, for example fertilizers, pesticides, seeds are cross-checked with imports and local production figures.

Fruits and flowers : Monthly area harvested and production of banana and pineapple are obtained from AREU. As regards other fruits, the number of trees in bearing age is based on the "1985 Fruit Trees Survey" carried out by the Extension Service Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources. Production is estimated using average yield per tree, taking into account the climatic factor. This production is valued at basic prices.

The main source of data for estimating gross output of flowers is export data. A separate estimate is worked out for locally sold flowers, based on the number of weddings, deaths, religious ceremonies, etc.

(iii) Livestock, poultry and related products

The Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA) forwards a monthly return on the number of heads and carcass weight of local/imported cattle, sheep, goats and pigs slaughtered at the abattoir. To these, are added the weight of off-abattoir slaughters estimated from permits issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Technology and Natural Resources. The total quantity multiplied by a weighted average "retail price less transport cost and retail margin" gives the gross output at basic prices. Estimates of intermediate expenditure on cattle feed, salt and water etc. are made and deducted from the gross output to obtain value added.

Data on poultry and egg production are obtained through the questionnaires sent to all large producers. These data are supplemented with estimates made for small breeders and backyard production, based on the number of broilers and on the quantity of feeds they purchased.

Data on milk production are obtained from the Animal Production Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Technology and Natural Resources.

(iv) Forestry and hunting

Estimates of forestry production, namely wood processed by sawmills and, to a lesser extent, firewood are made on the basis of information obtained from the Forestry Department.

Deer hunting is undertaken during a specific period of the year. The associations of hunters provide data on the production of venison. This is valued at basic prices as for other livestock.

Intermediate costs for both forestry and hunting are negligible so that the gross output is composed essentially of value added.

(v) Fishing

The Ministry of Fisheries provides data on the quantity of fish caught. Separate figures are given in respect of lagoon and bank fishing. These are then valued at basic prices by deducting transport cost and retail margin from its retail price value. Intermediate inputs for lagoon fishing are very low as the fishermen who are engaged in fishing in coastal waters, use artisanal methods and the catch is usually sold fresh. Bank fishing involves higher costs as the fish are caught in high seas in larger vessels. Establishments engaged in bank fishing are surveyed by a mail questionnaire and a production account is worked out from information thus received.

(vi) Agricultural services**(a) Government**

The government accounts are prepared by the Accountant-General's Department. The Government agricultural services cover all agricultural services falling under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Technology and Natural Resources, excluding the central administration of the Ministry.

Gross output, valued as the sum of production costs, is estimated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gross output} &= \text{Intermediate consumption} \\ &+ \text{compensation of employees} \\ &+ \text{consumption of fixed capital} \end{aligned}$$

(b) Non-government

Establishments engaged in non-government agricultural services provide services like land preparation, derocking, etc. Their respective production accounts are worked out from statistics obtained from direct surveys.

1.2 Sugar industry

Value added generated by the sugar industry is attributed, for national accounting purposes, to the following industrial activity groups:

Agriculture: the final product is sugar cane. Both millers and planters are engaged in its production.

Manufacturing: the final product is sugar and its by-products - molasses, scum and electricity which excludes Independent Power Producers (IPPs). Only millers are engaged in this activity.

Transport: includes only the millers' own account transport of sugar cane, sugar and other inputs.

Distribution: includes activities of brokers, shippers and the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate.

(a) Methodology

The period from the growing stage up to the marketing of all sugar produced covers eighteen months. Production is valued on an accrual basis, so that output relating to crop year, say, 2002/2003 is treated as production for calendar year 2002. The sugar cane crop of a given year normally extends from July to June of the following year.

Sugar is marketed solely through the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. This agency provides data on value and price of sugar, both local sales and exports' proceeds. All the expenses incurred in respect of marketing are also given.

Production accounts of all sugar estates with factories are worked out from the aggregated data on expenditure presented in the statements: "Analysis of expenditure of Sugar Estate with Factories" and "Analysis of production costs", compiled by the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture.

The items of expenditure therein are scrutinised and then allocated to the intermediate expenses of the respective industrial activity groups mentioned in Section 1.2.

(b) Production accounts

Separate accounts are prepared in respect of millers and planters.

The gross proceeds from the sales of sugar and its by-products are obtained from the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. The gross output of agriculture comprises 76% of the gross proceeds as the remaining 24% accrues to millers to cover the milling cost.

Intermediate expenses in respect of sugarcane cultivation owned by millers are extracted from the statements provided by the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture. As regards owner planters, the country is divided into four main regions and detailed production cost per arpent is prepared regionwise based on information collected from personal interviews of planters. Intermediate consumption also takes into consideration expenditure incurred on new plantations – a 'ratooning' cycle of 10 years is assumed.

Manufacturing: The gross output is worked out from the gross proceeds of sugar. The main item under goods consumed is sugarcane; other inputs include milling cost and marketing expenses which are obtained from the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture and the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate.

Transport: The sugar estates and millers provide their own means of transport. Most of their canes, sugar and other inputs are transported by their own lorries. The 'Transport' activity is valued at cost. The expenditure incurred in respect of purchases of materials and services, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital are obtained from the statement, "Analysis of expenditure of Sugar Estates with Factories" published by the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture. The total of these aggregates gives the gross output. Transport cost is then imputed, on a pro-rata basis, to the intermediate consumption expenditure of the agriculture and manufacturing sectors.

Distribution: The gross output is computed from the related expenditure items as given in the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate report. The cost component consists mainly of elements of value added.



PART III – STATISTICAL TABLES AND ANALYSIS

1. Overview of main agricultural statistics – 2003

1.1 Value added of agriculture

Value added at current basic price for the agricultural sector reached Rs 8,546 million in 2003 from Rs 7,928 million in 2002, representing an increase of 7.8 %. In real terms, it grew up by 2.5% and this is the combined effect of increases of 3.1% and 1.8% in sugar cane and “other agriculture” respectively. (Table 1.1)

1.2 Share of agriculture in GDP

The contribution of agriculture in GDP has slightly decreased from 6.3% in 2002 to 6.2% in 2003. (Table 1.1)

The share of the sugar industry in GDP was around 3.3%.

1.3 Employment in agriculture

Employment in agriculture declined by 1.2% from 46,966 in 2002 to reach 46,420 in 2003, mainly due to the combined effect of a drop of 8.0% in “sugar cane” and a rise of 6.0% in “other agricultural activities”. The share of agriculture in total employment was 9.4% in 2003 as compared to 9.6% in 2002. (Table 1.11)

It is to be noted that the “Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)” in the sugar industry started in 2001 and by December 2002, around 7,900 workers of the sugar industry had already opted for VRS. This exercise will continue till centralisation of the sugar industry is completed.

1.4 Sugar cane

Figures refer to the crop year, that is starting in July of the reference year up to June of the following year. Sugar cane fields are classified according to agro-climatic conditions in the following five regions: North, South, East, West and Centre.

The area under sugar cane in 2003 was 74,117 hectares, which is 1.8% lower than the 75,501 hectares in 2002. (Table 2.3)

An area of 70,998 hectares under sugar cane was harvested in 2003 as compared to 72,267 hectares in 2002, showing a reduction of 1.8%. (Table 2.4)

The cane yield per hectare for the whole island went up by 8.6% from 67.4 tonnes in 2002 to 73.2 tonnes in 2003. In fact, all five regions showed increases in cane yield as follows: North (22.9%), West (10.6%), East (6.3%), South (3.6%) and Centre (1.6%). The low yield in

2002 was mainly due to the passage of cyclone Dina in January of the same year. (Tables 2.4 and 2.5)

In 2003 production of cane increased by 6.7%, from 4,873,897 tonnes in 2002 to 5,199,384 tonnes. However, the average extraction rate fell by 3.4% to 10.34% as compared to 10.70% in 2002 as a result of unfavourable climatic conditions prevailing during the maturation stage of the cane. (Tables 2.5 and 2.9)

The production of sugar amounted to 537,155 tonnes, that is 3.1% higher than the figure of 520,887 tonnes in 2002. Out of this volume, 536.5 thousand tonnes were exported for a total value of Rs 9,150.0 million, representing a rise of 11.0% over the proceeds of 2002. (Tables 2.9 and 2.12)

The amount of molasses produced in 2003 was 160,041 tonnes as compared to 140,814 tonnes in 2002, representing an increase of 13.7%. On the other hand, scum production dropped by 2.2% from 277,367 tonnes to 271,239 tonnes. (Table 2.9)

The average ex-syndicate price of sugar for 2003 was Rs 15,200 as compared to Rs 14,047, representing a rise of 8.2% as a result of the appreciation of the Euro currency. (Table 2.14)

1.5 Tea

The area under tea plantation in 2003 was 681 hectares, almost the same as the previous year. (Table 3.1)

Production of green tea leaves increased by 1.5% from 6,870 tonnes in 2002 to 6,973 tonnes in 2003 while that of black tea went up by 4.0% from 1,381 tonnes to 1,436 tonnes. (Tables 3.3 and 3.4)

The quantity of green and black tea exported rose by 29.7% from 40.4 tonnes in 2002 to 52.4 tonnes in 2003, while the earnings from the export of tea registered a significant rise of 44.4% from Rs 7.2 million to Rs 10.4 million. (Tables 3.5 and 3.6)

1.6 Tobacco

An area of 379 hectares under tobacco cultivation was harvested in 2003, which is 11.5% higher than the 340 hectares in 2002. (Table 3.7)

Production of tobacco leaves declined by 11.1% from 477 tonnes to 424 tonnes, consequent to the leaf necrosis disease. Virginia (flue-cured) leaves production declined by 19.4% while that of Amarello (air-cured) rose considerably by 97.1%. (Table 3.7)

In 2003 the quantity of tobacco used in cigarette manufacture registered a fall of 4.4% from 679.6 tonnes to 711.2 tonnes in 2002, with imported leaf dropping by 27.7% while domestic leaf rising by 2.4%. (Table 3.8)

1.7 Foodcrops

The area under foodcrops harvested in 2003 was almost the same as in the previous year, that is 7,228 hectares against 7,262 hectares. (Table 4.1)

The production of foodcrops decreased slightly by 0.4% from 103,876 tonnes to 103,455 tonnes. During this period, the following changes were registered for the main foodcrops: beans (-10.3%), brinjal (-11.1%), cabbage (-23.9%), calabash (+20.3%), carrot (-41.6%), chouchou (-25.2%), cucumber (+18.3%), onion (-41.2%), potato (-7.3%), pumpkin (+23.1%), tomato (+12.9%), banana (+67.9%) and pineapple (+138.0%). (Table 4.1)

1.8 Livestock

The number of livestock by type as at March 2003 was as follows: cattle (9,156), goat (20,330), sheep (409) and pigs (13,176). (Table 5.1)

The production of beef from live cattle increased by 3.2% in 2003 to reach 2,505 tonnes against 2,428 tonnes in 2002. Beef production from the slaughter of imported cattle went up by 3.7%, from 2,221 tonnes to 2,303 tonnes whilst local beef production (including live cattle from Rodrigues) fell by 2.9%, from 208 tonnes to 202 tonnes. Local production accounts for only 8.1% of total beef production. (Table 5.3)

On the other hand, goat meat and mutton production dropped by 6.1% from 114 tonnes to 107 tonnes. The share of local production, inclusive of imports from Rodrigues, was 32.6%. (Table 5.3)

Production of pork went up by 3.8% from 756 tonnes in 2002 to 785 tonnes in 2003. (Table 5.3)

1.9 Fish

In 2003 total fish production amounted to 9,449 tonnes, that is an increase of 1.4% over the previous year. Fresh coastal fish catch registered a fall of 6.0% and on the other hand, other catch (tuna, bank, etc) increased by 3.8%. (Table 5.4)

1.10 Producer Price Index-Agriculture (PPI-A)

The Producer Price Index – Agriculture measures the average change in the selling prices which producers receive for agricultural products. In 2003 the index stood at 121.6, representing an increase of 3.5% over 2002. During the year, the producer prices of sugar cane went up by 4.5%. Increases were also registered in prices of fresh vegetables (+1.3%), poultry (+2.5%) and eggs (+0.7%). (Table 7.2)



SUMMARY TABLES
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR



Table 1.1 - Share of agriculture in the economy - Republic of Mauritius, 2000 - 2003

	Unit	2000	2001	2002 ¹	2003 ²
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at market prices	Rs million	119,494	132,092	141,903	156,906
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at basic prices	Rs million	104,517	117,594	124,952	137,206
Value added - agriculture, at basic prices	Rs million	7,277	8,469	7,928	8,546
<i>of which sugar cane</i>	Rs million	3,741	4,646	4,102	4,517
<i>government services</i>	Rs million	855	872	913	954
Share of agriculture in GDP at basic prices	%	7.0	7.2	6.3	6.2
Share of sugar cane in agriculture	%	51.4	54.9	51.7	52.9
Employment in agriculture	'000	55.8	54.2	47.0	46.4
Share of agriculture in total employment	%	11.5	11.0	9.6	9.4
Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF)	Rs million	28,069	29,798	31,369	35,550
GDFCF in agriculture	Rs million	692	648	827	862
Share of investment in agriculture in total GDFCF	%	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.4
Annual growth rate of GDP at basic prices	%	+9.3	+5.6	+2.0	+4.4
Annual growth rate of agriculture	%	+33.3	+7.2	-13.8	+2.5
Annual growth rate of sugar cane	%	+64.5	+9.9	-19.3	+3.1

¹ revised estimates

² provisional estimates