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Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene

**Background brief prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat
for the meeting on 9 June 2015**

New agricultural policy

Purpose

This paper provides background information on the new agricultural policy proposed by the Government and summarizes the main discussion of the Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene ("the Panel") on the subject.

Background

The existing agricultural policy

2. According to the Administration, the Government has been providing support for the agricultural industry and facilitating its development through the provision of basic infrastructure, technical support and low interest loans to both veteran farmers as well as any new entrants. The Government also encourages and supports local farmers to develop organic farming. Facilitation and funding from the Government are also available for improving agricultural products, developing and adopting new farming techniques, brand building, modernizing farm development and operation, as well as promoting leisure farming.

3. According to the surveys conducted by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, there are around 4 523 hectares of agricultural land (excluding fish ponds) in Hong Kong and about 729 hectares of such land are under active farming. The value of local agricultural output in 2012 and 2013 was \$766 million and \$776 million respectively. In 2013, locally-produced vegetables accounted for 2% of the market share, fresh flowers 27%, live pigs

7%, and live poultry 60%. In terms of employment, some 4 400 people were engaged in the agricultural industry, making up about 0.11% of Hong Kong's total work force.

The new agricultural policy

4. In the Chief Executive's 2014 Policy Address, the Government has undertaken to review the agricultural policy with a view to upgrading the local agricultural industry and promoting the sustainable development of agriculture. In recognition of the benefits of sustainable agriculture in Hong Kong, the Administration published a consultation document entitled "The New Agricultural Policy: Sustainable Agricultural Development in Hong Kong" ("the Consultation paper") on 29 December 2014 to consult the public on its new policy to adopt a more proactive approach towards the modernization and sustainable development of local agriculture.

5. The proposed supportive measures set out in the Consultation paper included -

- (a) exploring the feasibility of establishing an Agricultural Park ("Agri-Park") as a base for experimenting with new agricultural practices for commercial production and promoting applications of advances in technology to agricultural use;
- (b) considering the establishment of a Sustainable Agricultural Development Fund ("SADF") to provide financial support for promoting agricultural development;
- (c) strengthening the support that is being provided to existing farmers to help farmers move up the value chain; and
- (d) promoting other auxiliary activities related to agriculture such as leisure farming and educational activities.

The public consultation exercise on the proposed new agricultural policy ended on 31 March 2015.

Members' concerns

6. At the Panel meeting on 13 January 2015, the Administration briefed members on its proposed new agricultural policy and the relevant supportive measures. Issues relating to the new agricultural policy were also discussed at the Panel meeting held on 21 January 2015 to receive briefing by the Secretary

for Food and Health on the Chief Executive's 2015 Policy Address in respect of the portfolio of food safety and environmental hygiene and a special meeting of the Finance Committee to examine the Estimates of Expenditure 2015-2016. Members' major concerns raised at these meetings are summarized in the ensuing paragraphs.

Policy objectives of the new agricultural policy

7. Some members welcomed the content of public consultation on the new proposed agricultural policy on modernization and sustainable development of local agriculture. They considered that the new policy represented a step forward of the current-term Government to promote local agriculture which had been diminishing over time.

8. Members were advised that the new policy had multiple objectives which included: (a) providing support for the local agricultural sector which had been diminishing over time; (b) maintaining a vibrant local agricultural production to help diversify food supply and reduce reliance on imported food, whilst meeting consumer' aspiration and demand for food with high safety standard; and (c) increasing the self-sufficiency ratio for local crop supply; (d) strengthening the support for farmers in identifying suitable farmland for cultivation, developing new farming techniques and improving varieties of agricultural products etc.; (e) promoting a healthy lifestyle amongst citizens who were interested in manual farm work; and (f) promoting the development of a diversified economy in Hong Kong.

9. Members were concerned whether the Administration would set medium and long terms targets for the new agricultural policy and devise corresponding initiatives. An enquiry was raised about whether a self-sufficiency target would be set for local agricultural production. The Administration advised that while it would not set any self-sufficiency target for local agricultural production at the present stage given the relatively modest scale of the Agri-Park, the Administration envisaged that the overall production capacity and production value of local vegetables would be scaled up in time after the operation of the Agri-Park. The Administration would take into account the views collected during the consultation period before deciding on the way forward.

Establishment of the Agri-Park

10. Some members considered that the proposed scale of the Agri-Park (about 70 to 80 hectares) was too small compared with similar projects in other major overseas cities. There was a concern that the Agri-Park would only serve as a reception farmland cluster for accommodating farmers who might be displaced by Government development projects. The Administration advised that a

modest scale of farming activities in the Agri-Park would be more suitable as an initial step to promote agriculture in a small city like Hong Kong. While the proposed scale of the Agri-Park might not fully meet the growing need for farming activities, it would surely set an example of productive use of farmland and encourage landowners to release their farmland for agricultural use. According to the Administration, the proposal of establishing the Agri-Park received general support from the community during the public consultation exercise.

11. Some members raised concern about the criteria in land resumption and site selection for establishing the Agri-Park, and the difficulties that might be encountered in land acquisition. They cautioned that the Government should be careful in handling land resumption and the possible issue of land developers hoarding land. The Administration advised that the Government did not own much land that was suitable for agricultural use. Although a lot of land in rural New Territories were zoned "Agriculture" or considered suitable for agricultural use, many landowners were unwilling to enter long term tenancy agreements with farmers as they wanted to optimize their land for development and maximize the land value. The Administration would acquire the lots required for establishing the Agri-Park in accordance with statutory procedures. In identifying the site for establishing the Agri-Park, the Administration would try to avoid areas that had been planned for development, reserved for other purposes or had high potential for development due to their location or infrastructural facilities, etc.

Operation of the Agri-Park

12. Some members expressed concern that the proposed five-year terms standard tenancy agreements for prospective tenants in the Agri-Park could not give certainty to tenants (particular new entrants) to make long-term investment in their farms. They asked whether the Administration would consider extending the tenancy (e.g. seven to 10 years) such that the tenants would be able to make longer-term investment in their farm production. They also suggested that the Administration could adopt a flexible approach in handling the tenancy renewal applications in the Agri-Park and keep the relevant procedures simple.

13. The Administration advised that, compared with the difficulties that existing farmers experienced in finding farmland for cultivation and securing stable tenancy agreements with landowners, the proposed five-year term tenancy agreement with prospect of renewal was considered conducive for giving tenants sufficient certainty to make investment in their farms. The tenancy agreements could be renewed if certain terms and conditions could be met, thus ensuring that public money was used prudently and the farmland was put to productive

use.

14. An enquiry was raised about whether the Government would promote a leisure farming style in the Agri-Park and whether provision of catering services, lodging and sale of agricultural products would be allowed in the Agri-Park for visitors to experience farming life. The Administration advised that while the farmland of the Agri-Park would be put to productive use to ensure prudent use of public money, promotion of a leisure farming style or other leisure farming activities in the Agri-Park could also be considered.

Other supportive measures under the new agricultural policy

15. There was a view that the Administration should broaden the scope of the supportive initiatives and consider promoting aquaponics with reference to local and overseas experience. It was also suggested that the Administration should provide funding for universities to conduct scientific research and run courses on agricultural studies so as to improve farming techniques and the variety of high-valued agricultural products. The Administration advised that apart from the Agri-Park, it also proposed to establish the SADF to provide financial support to projects relating to agricultural development, including promotion of technology in agricultural production.

The use of agricultural land

16. Noting that only 729 hectares among 4 523 hectares of agricultural land were under active farming, some members expressed concern about the Administration's measures to encourage the rehabilitation of the 3 794 hectares of fallow farmland. There were enquiries as to whether the Administration would require landowners to put their land to active agricultural use under new lease conditions in future and whether punitive measures (e.g. imposing tax) would be taken to prevent landowners from leaving their farmland idle.

17. The Administration advised that it would adopt a proactive and incentive-based approach to promote local agriculture, with an aim to operating the Agri-Park in a relatively modest scale to set a successful example for consideration in future development. The Administration had no plan to take punitive measures against the misuse of agricultural land for the time being. The proposed SADF could provide incentive for landowners who lacked resources to develop agricultural infrastructure to release their farmland for agricultural use. As the land lease conditions involved might vary, the Administration had no plan to acquire fallow farmland in rural New Territories through land resumption at present.

Relevant question and motion raised/moved at Council meetings

18. At the Council meeting of 21 January 2015, Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai raised a written question on the sustainable development of local agriculture, including the details of the plan to establish the Agri-Park. The question raised by Dr LAM and the Administration's reply are in **Appendix I**. At the Council meeting of 28 January 2015, Hon Steven HO moved a motion on "promoting the sustainable development of the agriculture and fisheries industry". The motion was negatived.

Latest development

19. The Panel will receive public views on the new agricultural policy at the Panel meeting on 9 June 2015.

Relevant papers

20. A list of the relevant papers on the Legislative Council website is in **Appendix II**.

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
5 June 2015

**Relevant papers on
Agricultural development in Hong Kong**

Committee	Date of meeting	Paper
Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene	21.1.2013 (Item I)	Agenda Minutes
Legislative Council	6.2.2013	Official Record of Proceedings Pages 6597 to 6606 (written question raised by Hon Fernando CHEUNG on "Agricultural development in Hong Kong)
	26.6.2013	Official Record of Proceedings Pages 13885 to 13892 (written question raised by Hon Steven HO on "Promotion on agricultural development in Hong Kong")
Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene	17.1.2014 (Item I)	Agenda Minutes
	29.1.2014 (Item I)	Agenda Minutes
Legislative Council	29.10.2014	Official Record of Proceedings Pages 940 to 946 (written question raised by Hon CHAN Yuen-han on "Development of agricultural industry")
Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene	13.1.2015 (Item V)	Agenda Minutes
	21.1.2015 (Item I)	Agenda Minutes
Finance Committee	2.4.2015	Agenda

Appendix I

Press Releases

LCQ16: Sustainable development of local agriculture

Following is a question by the Dr Hon Lam Tai-fai and a written reply by the Secretary for Food and Health, Dr Ko Wing-man, in the Legislative Council today (January 21):

Question:

In a consultation paper on the new agricultural policy published in December last year, the Government proposed that an area of about 70 to 80 hectares of private agricultural land in the New Territories be acquired with public money through land resumption pursuant to the Lands Resumption Ordinance (Cap. 124) for setting up a government-run Agri-Park. The farmland in the Agri-Park will be leased at market rates to farmers affected by government development projects for agricultural rehabilitation and to other interested farmers as well. The Government also proposed to establish a Sustainable Agricultural Development Fund (SADF) to subsidise scientific researches on agriculture. However, some members of the industrial sector have relayed to me that while the Government proactively implements policies in support of agricultural development, it has turned a blind eye to the gradual decline of local industries. They consider that such a practice is favouritism, with the needs of industries for sustainable development being ignored. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (1) as the authorities have pointed out that the agricultural sector would decline further without active government intervention, and local industries are declining as well, of the reasons why the Government has not implemented measures to actively support the development of industries, e.g. purchasing factory buildings and leasing them to manufacturers;
- (2) of the current numbers and areas of farmland in the territory and, among them, the respective numbers and areas of fallow farmland and active farmland, with a breakdown by District Council (DC) districts;
- (3) of the respective current numbers and areas of farmland in the territory owned by indigenous residents and non-indigenous residents as well as those owned in the name of a company and, among them, the respective numbers and areas of fallow farmland and active farmland, with a breakdown by DC districts;
- (4) of the number of people engaged in farming in the territory in each of the past 10 years, and its percentage in the labour force;
- (5) of the value of local agricultural output in each of the past 10 years, and its percentage share in the gross domestic product (GDP);
- (6) whether it has made a forecast, with the implementation of the recommendations made in the aforesaid consultation document, of the number of people to be attracted to engage in farming as well as the added value to be contributed to GDP and its percentage in GDP; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;

(7) of the rationale and criteria for setting the area of the Agri-Park at about 70 to 80 hectares;

(8) how the authorities will select the site for the Agri-Park among the many suitable agricultural lots available; whether they have assessed the locations of the lands which are currently most suitable for development as the Agri-Park; if they have, of the details, together with a list of such lands by DC districts; if not, the reasons for that;

(9) of the conditions, criteria and procedures for land resumption involved in setting up the Agri-Park as well as the amount of compensation per square foot;

(10) whether it has assessed the amount of public money needed for resumption of 70 to 80 hectares of land; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; whether it will set a ceiling on the expenditure and reduce the area of the Agri-Park when the estimated total amount of compensation exceeds the ceiling;

(11) whether it has assessed the number of years required for recovering the land resumption cost; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;

(12) of the estimated number of lessees in the first year of commissioning of the Agri-Park;

(13) whether it has assessed if the setting up of the Agri-Park will dampen the development of similar private agricultural projects and result in competition with the private sector for profits;

(14) as the authorities have indicated that farmers interested in operating in the Agri-Park will be subject to evaluation of their capability and capacity to meet the tenancy conditions in terms of production targets and technological requirements, of the details of the evaluation concerned as well as the conditions for meeting such targets and requirements;

(15) whether it has assessed if Hong Kong's current level of agrotechnology is adequate to support the implementation of applying advanced technology in farming in the Agri-Park;

(16) whether it will request local universities to run courses on agricultural studies so as to nurture agriculture-related talents for promoting and implementing the application of advanced technology in farming; and

(17) whether it will lease the farmland in the Agri-Park to holiday farmers or amateur farmers; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

Reply:

President,

The local agricultural industry has been diminishing in the course of time as Hong Kong moves towards a predominantly urbanised and service-oriented economy. In recognition of the benefits of sustainable agriculture to society and the growing public aspirations for balanced development of Hong Kong, the Government sees a strong case for adopting a more proactive

policy towards the modernisation and sustainable development of local agriculture. This will allow Hong Kong to provide its own good quality agricultural produce on the one hand and promote the development of related industries on the other, bringing greater benefits to the community as a whole.

On December 29, 2014, the Government published a consultation document entitled "The New Agricultural Policy: Sustainable Agricultural Development in Hong Kong" to seek public views on the new policy. The consultation document put forward, among other things, a number of supportive measures which include (i) exploring the feasibility of establishing an Agricultural Park (Agri-Park); (ii) considering the establishment of a Sustainable Agricultural Development Fund (SADF); (iii) strengthening the existing support to help farmers move up the value chain, such as marketing of their agricultural produce and brand building; and (iv) promoting other auxiliary activities related to agriculture such as leisure farming and educational activities for students and the public.

The consultation period will end on March 31, 2015. The Government will take into account the feedback received, and formulate specific proposals and devise the implementation plan subject to the resources available and approval of the relevant authorities.

My reply to the various parts of the question is as follows:

(1) The benefits that sustainable development of agriculture may bring to the community are multi-fold. In recent years, public perceptions about the future development of local agriculture have changed, and people generally agree that agricultural development could bring positive impacts to the sustainable development of Hong Kong. The new agricultural policy has been formulated in response to public calls as well as people's aspirations favouring the balanced development of Hong Kong in future.

On other industries, the Government has put in place many supportive measures, such as the SME Loan Guarantee Scheme, SME Export Marketing Fund, SME Development Fund, Dedicated Fund on Branding, Upgrading and Domestic Sales as well as the Support and Consultation Centre for SMEs of the Trade and Industry Department. These measures have been providing support to various sectors (including the traditional industries) in the areas of financing, communication and enhancement of competitiveness.

Given the limitations on land supply and manpower resources in Hong Kong, we consider that our traditional industries should progress towards high value-added or high technology, such as deploying resources to product development and design, brand promotion and management, and research and development. The Government is committed to rendering support in these areas, including the provision of hardware and software support to promote local innovation and technological development (such as the Hong Kong Science Park and the Innovation and Technology Fund); organisation of various activities and provision of information for enhancing the trade's knowledge about brand development; and the promotion of "Hong Kong brands" and the provision of platforms for Hong Kong enterprises to showcase their products through the Hong Kong Trade Development Council.

(2) The size of active and fallow farmland over the territory by District Council districts in 2013 is listed in Annex 1.

(3) The Government does not keep the information requested.

(4) The number of workers engaged in farming in Hong Kong and its ratio to the total labour force for the period from 2005 to 2014 are listed in Annex 2.

(5) The gross production value of local agriculture and its contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period from 2005 to 2014 are listed in Annex 3.

(6) The proposals put forward in the consultation document will help stabilise the supply of farmland, promote the use of advanced farming techniques and improve financial assistance, allowing farmers to adopt more modernised and diversified production methods with a view to strengthening the development of local agriculture. With the new policy and relevant measures in place, we believe that those who aspire to become farmers will join the industry and the overall productivity of local agriculture will be scaled up gradually.

Based on the proposed scale of the Agri-Park, it is estimated that the value of local agricultural produce will increase by about \$200 million. Taking vegetables as the basis for estimation, the overall production capacity is expected to increase by about 25% (approximately 4 000 tonnes).

(7) The main objective of establishing an Agri-Park is to facilitate knowledge transfer in agricultural science and agribusiness management for enhancing productivity, thereby increasing local agricultural production. The Agri-Park will serve as a base for experimenting with new agricultural practices for commercial production and promoting the application of advanced technology to agricultural uses, thereby encouraging other farms to develop and adopt modernised and diversified production methods. Moreover, eligible farmers displaced by development projects on Government land may re-establish their farms in the Agri-Park. According to our preliminary idea, the area of the Agri-Park will be in the range of 70 to 80 hectares (about one-tenth of the size of the farmland currently under active farming), which enables us to achieve economy of scale and ensure that the Agri-Park will be viable in meeting its objectives.

(8) The Government has set out in the consultation document the conceptual plan of setting up an Agri-Park. The Government will take into account the views of the relevant stakeholders, the public and the Legislative Council and further suggestions collected during the consultation period before deciding whether to proceed with its implementation and formulate an implementation plan. There is no concrete proposal for the potential site at present.

As mentioned in the consultation document (paragraph 4.9), in identifying the potential site for the proposed Agri-Park, the Government is looking to farmland which is zoned "Agriculture" in existing statutory plans but largely remains fallow, and which would be basically ready for starting agricultural activities. The area should be relatively unspoiled, with soil and water quality favourable for agricultural purpose, and provided with the essential and operational agricultural infrastructure, such as access footpaths and irrigation channels. The site may consist of fallow farmland and some active farmland. To achieve economy of scale and the objectives of the Agri-Park, the site should be

of sufficient size.

(9) to (11) Much of the farmland in the territory is privately held and ownership is usually fragmented. As proposed by the Government in the consultation document (paragraph 4.14), if the initiative of setting up an Agri-Park in Hong Kong is to proceed, the lots concerned will be acquired through land resumption pursuant to the Lands Resumption Ordinance (Cap. 124).

If the Agri-Park is to be set up through the resumption of private land, the Government will offer ex-gratia or statutory compensation to the land owners in accordance with the existing policies and relevant legislation as applicable. The amount of compensation will be calculated by the relevant department on the basis of the applicable rate at the time of making the compensation and the relevant compensation zones. The compensation rate is regularly updated under an established mechanism. Land owners who do not agree with the amount of compensation may make their claims to the authorities concerned under the existing mechanism, including referring their cases to the Lands Tribunal for determination of statutory compensation.

The Government has outlined the conceptual plan for setting up the Agri-Park. Whether this will proceed as suggested, the size of it and whether the lots concerned will be acquired through the resumption of private land are issues that will be further considered after the consultation period. We will take into account the views received when finalising the proposal. If this is implemented, the Government will seek funding approval by the Legislative Council in accordance with the established procedure.

(12) At present, the average size of a farm in Hong Kong is 0.2 hectare only. Based on this, the Agri-Park (of a size of 70 to 80 hectares) can accommodate several hundred farmers. As currently active farmers will be allowed to carry on farming in the Agri-Park and there will be a need to accommodate farmers affected by development projects, we estimate that around 100 tenants may operate in the Agri-Park in its first year.

(13) The Agri-Park is intended mainly for farmers engaged in crop farming and commercial production. It will serve as a base for experimenting with new agricultural practices for commercial production and promoting the application of advanced technology to agricultural uses, and for demonstration of feasible modes of modernised and diversified production. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) will assist other farmers through experience sharing and knowledge transfer. AFCD will help improve agricultural infrastructure and strengthen marketing and brand building for local agricultural produce, thereby bringing benefits to the farming community as a whole.

(14) According to our current proposal, the Agri-Park will be put under the management of AFCD. The land will be leased to farmers who are interested in crop farming and commercial production. AFCD will lay down terms and conditions, as well as the management and appropriate control measures in the tenancy agreements entered into with the tenants. For example, AFCD may state in the tenancy agreements the agricultural activities that tenants should pursue. Tenants are required to present an annual production plan indicating the production method to be adopted and the crops to be grown. AFCD will evaluate the tenant's capability and capacity to meet the tenancy conditions in terms of production targets and technological requirements, and on this

basis, the tenants will have to participate in a competitive bid with other farmers intending to operate in the Agri-Park.

On the other hand, AFCD will also impose conditions in the tenancy agreements for the farmland, requiring farmers to achieve a reasonable production output. AFCD will conduct regular inspections, provide technical support for those who are unable to achieve the target and record in detail the production condition for follow-up actions. For farmland left idle, the tenancy agreements concerned may be terminated or will not be renewed, or the size of the farmland will be reduced. The imposition of the relevant terms and condition and production targets is to ensure that the farmland of the Agri-Park is put to productive use, achieving the objective of setting up the Agri-Park in the first place, namely promoting and upgrading local agricultural production.

(15) There exists room for improvement in scientific research on agriculture in Hong Kong. Therefore, under the new policy, we have proposed establishing a Sustainable Agricultural Development Fund (SADF) to support research on agriculture and manpower training, with an aim of implementing modern technological farming in the territory.

(16) The proposed SADF to be established under the new policy would provide financial support for tertiary and research institutions to conduct applied studies in the local context on such areas as farming systems, production management skills and primary pests in crops. Subsidies may also be provided from SADF for relevant farming skill training courses, obtaining assistance from specialist researchers to solve technical problems and train young professionals in farming as well as promoting the application of modern technology to agriculture in the territory.

(17) The main objective of establishing the Agri-Park is to facilitate knowledge transfer in agricultural science and agro-business management with a view to enhancing productivity, and to increase local agricultural production. The Agri-Park will also serve as a base for experimenting with new agricultural practices for commercial production, promoting and demonstrating applications of advanced technology to agricultural uses, thereby encouraging other farms to develop and adopt modern and diversified production methods. Therefore, the Government has no plan to lease the farmland in the Agri-Park to holiday farmers or amateur farmers.

Ends/Wednesday, January 21, 2015
Issued at HKT 17:07

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The size of active and fallow farmland over the territory by District Council districts in 2013

District	Active farmland (hectare)	Fallow farmland (hectare)	Total area of farmland (hectare)
Central & Western	0	0	0
Wan Chai	0	0	0
Eastern	0	0	0
Southern	4	15	19
Yau Tsim Mong	0	0	0
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0
Kowloon City	0	8	8
Wong Tai Sin	0	8	8
Kwun Tong	0	0	0
Tsuen Wan	20	94	114
Tuen Mun	69	91	160
Yuen Long	220	739	959
Kwai Tsing	2	17	19
Islands	35	427	462
North	286	1,260	1,546
Tai Po	61	541	602
Sai Kung	20	407	427
Sha Tin	12	187	199
Total	729	3,794	4,523

(Source of information: Survey data by Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department)

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Annex 2

The number of workers engaged in farming in Hong Kong and its ratio to the total labour force for the period from 2005 to 2014

Year	Number of workers * engaged in farming	Ratio to total labour force ^
2005	3 200	0.1%
2006	4 300	0.1%
2007	4 700	0.1%
2008	4 300	0.1%
2009	4 300	0.1%
2010	4 300	0.1%
2011	4 200	0.1%
2012	4 100	0.1%
2013	4 000	0.1%
2014	3 900	0.1%

* Source of information : Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

^ Source of information : Census and Statistics Department

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Annex 3

The gross production value of local agriculture and its contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period from 2005 to 2014

Year	Production value of local * agriculture (\$ million)	Contribution to GDP
2005	1,181	0.03%
2006	1,184	0.03%
2007	1,093	0.03%
2008	687	0.02%
2009	558	0.01%
2010	615	0.01%
2011	743	0.01%
2012	766	0.02%
2013	776	- ^
2014	830	- ^

(Source of information: Census and Statistics Department (C & SD))

* Including production value of crop and livestock

^ Information is not yet available from C & SD.