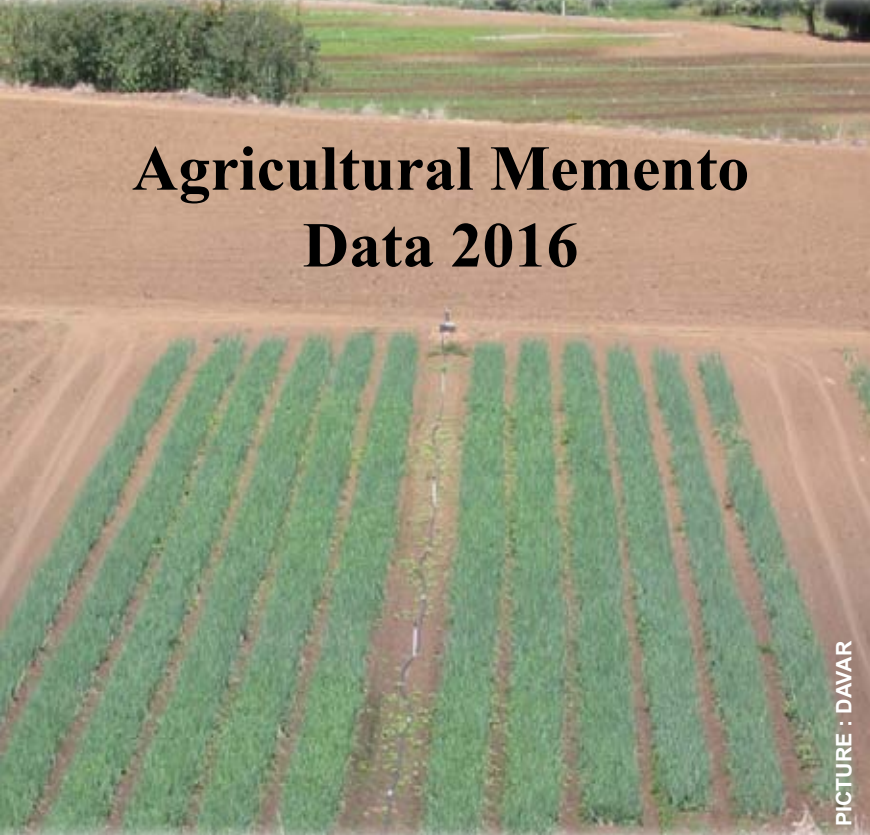




**Department of veterinary, food  
safety and rural affairs**  
*Bureau of rural statistics and Affairs*  
**Statistics Section**

# **Agricultural Memento**

## **Data 2016**



PICTURE : DAVAR

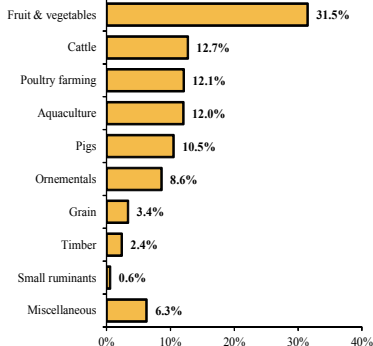
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BP M2 - 98849 NOUMEA Cedex  
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**July 2017**



# FINAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 2016

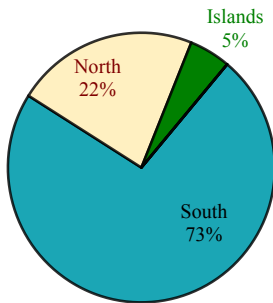
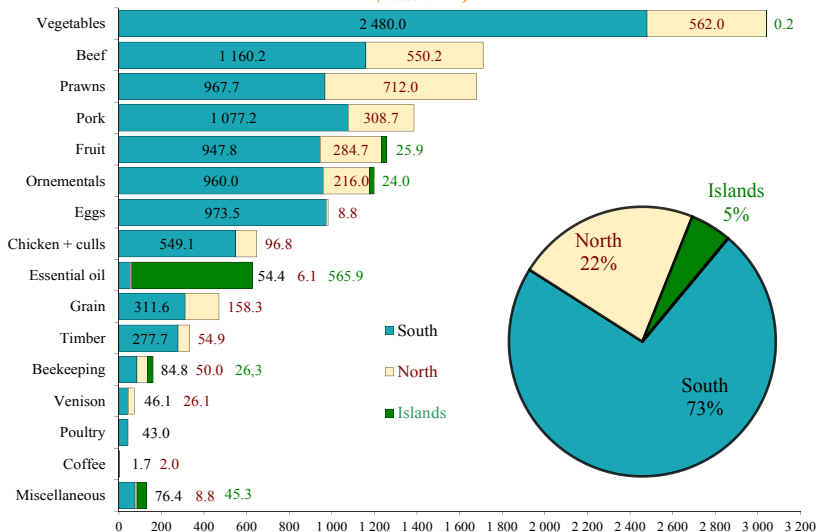
Percentage breakdown by rural sector in value



	Value in million XPF	
	2016	Evol/15
Vegetable production	6 739.4	7.7%
Animal production	5 200.6	-2.7%
<b>Total agriculture</b>	<b>11 940.0</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
Aquaculture	1 679.7	16.0%
Timber	332.5	29.1%
<b>Total Rural sector</b>	<b>13 952.2</b>	<b>4.8%</b>

Sources : ARBOFRUITS, Chamber of agriculture, DAVAR, ERPA, FCTE, GAPCE, GFA, OCEF, provinces, SUD FORET, UPRA bovine, porcine, équine, ovine et caprine.

Marketed agricultural production, breakdown by Province (million XPF)



**Abbreviations** (for all memento tables) :

/// : due to product specificities or non comparable quantities, no realistic figure may be quoted.

**Evol/15** : trends shown in the 2016 memento are calculated in relation to the revised 2015 figures, which are sometimes different from those published in the memento of July 2016.



# ANIMAL PRODUCTION

## Marketed production in 2016

	Value in million XPF		Tons or Units	
	2016	Evol/15	2016	Evol/15
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>1 775.5</b>	<b>-9.6%</b>		
meat	1 727.0	-10.1%	3 035.5	-10.6%
<i>OCEF only</i>	1 409.2	-9.5%	2 441.6	-10.6%
<i>service provision only</i>	7.6	-17.5%	22.8	0.8%
<i>local butchers only</i>	310.3	-12.4%	571.1	-11.1%
milk	48.4	12.4%	393.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	12.2%
<b>Poultry farming</b>	<b>1 686.0</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>		
eggs	985.2	-4.3%	41.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	2.2%
chicken + culling	645.9	3.6%	857.0	2.5%
barnyard <sup>(3)</sup>	53.6	-3.1%	43.0	-4.5%
live animals exports	1.4	102.2%	3 500 u	94.4%
<b>Pigs</b>	<b>1 464.3</b>	<b>4.5%</b>		
meat	1 464.3	4.5%	2 722.2	4.6%
<i>OCEF only</i>	1 036.5	2.9%	1 854.1	2.6%
<i>service provision only</i>	78.3	18.0%	151.7	18.2%
<i>local butchers only</i>	349.5	6.8%	716.4	7.2%
<b>Small ruminants</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>5.8%</b>
venison	72.2	5.4%	150.1	5.5%
mutton and goat meat	5.9	8.2%	9.8	9.3%
<b>Horse breeding <sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>-22.0%</b>		
<b>Beekeeping <sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>165.4</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
<b>Animal production (agriculture)</b>	<b>5 200.6</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>		
<b>Aquaculture (prawns)</b>	<b>1 679.7</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>1 538.2</b>	<b>19.0%</b>

Source : CPA, DAVAR, ERPA, GAPCE, GFA, OCEF, provinces, UPRA bovine, porcine, équine, ovine et caprine

## Exports 2016

	Valeur <sup>a</sup>	Evol/15	Tonnes/U	Evol/15
<b>Livestoks <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-77.0%</b>	<b>3 500 u<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>92.5%</b>
<b>Meat <sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>33.9%</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>34.5%</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-52.1%</b>	<b>///</b>	
<b>Animal production (agriculture)</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>-3.3%</b>	<b>///</b>	
<b>Prawns</b>	<b>1 297.4</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>806.8</b>	<b>21.9%</b>
<b>Total animal exports</b>	<b>1 323.6</b>	<b>23.3%</b>		

(1) unit : thousands of liters of milk.

(2) unit : million eggs.

(3) including rabbits and game birds.

(4) estimated value. Note : 206 births declared in 2016, of which 137 in the South Province, 46 in the North Province and 23 by artificial insemination.

(5) estimated value (honey and other bee products).

**Pork sector :**  
**30 404 pigs slaughtered**  
**(30 356 in 2015)**

**Average producer sale price :**

554 XPF/kg

(-0.1% compared to 2015)

**Artificial insemination :**

Inseminated sows : **291**

(429 in 2015)

Gestation rate (28 days) : **65%**

Source : DAVAR, OCEF, ERPA, UPRA porcine

(1) Poultry (chicks).

(2) venison.

\*Value : FOB cost in million XPF

Source : Customs

**Bovine sector : 15 526 head slaughtered**  
**(17 085 in 2015)**

**Artificial inseminations (A.I.) and embryo transplants (E.T.) :**

Number of A.I. : **668** (721 in 2015) Gestation rate (45 days) : **52%**

Number of E.T. : **71** (128 in 2015) Gestation rate (45 days) : **56%**

Source : DAVAR, ERPA, OCEF, UPRA bovine

Category	Carcass tonnage		Average producer price (XPF/kg)	
	2016	Evol/15	2016	Evol/15
Beef	1 914	-11.7%	594	0.8%
Calves	1 122	-8.7%	573	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 036</b>	<b>-10.6%</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>0.6%</b>



# PLANT PRODUCTION

(1) melon, watermelon, strawberry, raspberry.

(2) including pineapple, mango, lychee, pawpaw, avocado...

(3) main end products are 110 tons of oil and the equivalent of 102 tons of copra meal.

(4) equivalent dried vanilla

(5) Niaouli, sandalwood (exports data for sandalwood essential oils) and others.

(6) tonnage equivalent to 1 948 m<sup>3</sup> of lumber.

(7) produced units : posts, poles, stakes.

Marketed production in 2016	Value in million XPF		Tons or Units	
	2016	Evol/15	2016	Evol/15
<b>Supervised crops</b>	<b>757.8</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>12 306.1</b>	<b>11.3%</b>
squash	155.7	-31.9%	2 384.4	-36.4%
potatoes	132.2	152.4%	1 378.6	144.2%
grain	469.9	26.8%	8 543.0	26.8%
<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>2 810.5</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>9 038.2</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
fresh vegetable	2 279.8	9.6%	7 554.3	0.9%
dried onions	202.8	51.9%	801.5	20.3%
tropical tuber	327.9	13.3%	682.4	22.0%
<b>Fruits</b>	<b>1 295.1</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>	<b>4 124.7</b>	<b>-8.3%</b>
citrus fruit	275.9	-20.6%	979.4	-29.2%
openfield fruit <sup>(1)</sup>	342.1	-9.3%	1 028.0	-7.5%
bananas	328.7	22.4%	1 169.3	15.1%
others <sup>(2)</sup>	348.4	-6.5%	948.0	-3.9%
<b>Ornamentals (estimation)</b>	<b>1 200.0</b>	<b>2.4%</b>		
<b>Coffee</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-39.2%</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-44.5%</b>
<b>Copra <sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>-31.4%</b>	<b>228.7</b>	<b>-23.7%</b>
<b>Vanilla <sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>-45.8%</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-8.4%</b>
<b>Essential oils <sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>626.4</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>17.8%</b>
<b>Plant production</b>	<b>6 739.4</b>	<b>7.7%</b>		
<b>Timber</b>	<b>332.5</b>	<b>29.1%</b>		
lumber	127.2	24.8%	1 460.9 <sup>(6)</sup>	-7.6%
industrial timber	205.3	32.0%	114 546 <sup>(7)</sup>	5.1%

Source : ARBOFRUITS, Chamber of agriculture, DAVAR, ERPA, GAPCE, OCEF, provinces, SUD FORET

(1) sandalwood and niaouli.

(2) squash and zucchinis.

(3) lime.

(4) unit in equivalent tons of green coffee.

Exports 2016	Value *	Evol/15	Tons	Evol/15
<b>Essential oils <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>616.7</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>18.2%</b>
<b>Vegetables<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>-13.8%</b>	<b>2 387.1</b>	<b>-36.4%</b>
<b>Fruit <sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>-18.7%</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
<b>Coffee <sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-71.8%</b>	<b>1.0 <sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>10.9%</b>
<b>Plant production</b>	<b>766.3</b>	<b>17.9%</b>		

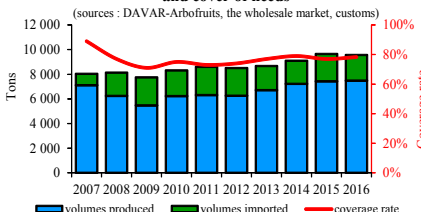
\*Value : FOB cost in million XPF

Source : Customs, ERPA

## Evolution of fruits and fresh vegetables marked over a 10-year period

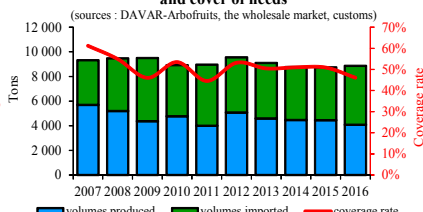
Fresh vegetable: production, imports and cover of needs

(sources : DAVAR-Arbofruits, the wholesale market, customs)



Fresh fruit: production, imports and cover of needs

(sources : DAVAR-Arbofruits, the wholesale market, customs)



# IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

(1) one unit equivalent to one thousand liters of milk.

(2) including rabbit meat.

(3) equivalent million eggs corresponding to 551.4 tons.

(4) 5 058 chicks (cocks, hens and guinea fowl).

(5) mutton and deer.

(6) including dried fruits and vegetables.

(7) unit in equivalent tons of green coffee (according to the 2001 International Coffee Agreement), that is 819 tons (gross tonnage) including green coffee, roasted coffee, instant coffee and other coffee extracts and essences.

(8) 10 365 tons of uncut timber and sawn or prepared timber (excluding charcoal and plywood), equivalent to approx. 12 956 m<sup>3</sup>.

(9) 3,1 tons of oyster spats and 124 tons of oysters.

2016	Value*	Evol/15	Tons or Units (u)	Evol/15
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>1 636.5</b>	<b>-8.5%</b>		
beef	1 633.4	-8.6%	1 867.8	-11.4%
semen	3.1	20.8%	///	///
<b>Milk and dairy products</b>	<b>4 487.4</b>	<b>-6.9%</b>	<b>87 248.3 <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Aviculture</b>	<b>2 533.2</b>	<b>-5.7%</b>		
chicken meat	2 105.2	-5.7%	9 465.1	1.1%
poultry meat <sup>(2)</sup>	233.6	-10.6%	247.0	-5.6%
fresh eggs	143.2	-3.7%	8.8 <sup>(3)</sup>	-5.8%
hatching eggs	46.9	16.5%	41.2	15.8%
livestock	4.4	-17.9%	5 058 (u) <sup>(4)</sup>	-24.8%
<b>Pork</b>	<b>221.5</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>644.6</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
<b>Small ruminants <sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>343.7</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>465.9</b>	<b>11.3%</b>
<b>Horses</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>-57.9%</b>	<b>16 (u)</b>	<b>-54.3%</b>
<b>Bee products</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>47.6%</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>20.1%</b>
<b>Fruit and vegetables <sup>(6)</sup></b>	<b>1 976.9</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>10 398.9</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
fruit	1 229.0	10.7%	5 103.3	11.1%
vegetables	535.0	-13.2%	2 475.1	-7.1%
onions	76.0	6.5%	1 039.8	-14.4%
potatoes	137.0	24.4%	1 780.8	22.0%
<b>Ornamentals</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>-11.6%</b>		
<b>Coffee <sup>(6)</sup></b>	<b>904.7</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>1 370.7 <sup>(7)</sup></b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>Vanilla</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>-52.7%</b>
<b>Grains</b>	<b>1 957.0</b>	<b>-13.0%</b>	<b>40 250.2</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>
<b>Tea tree, sandalwood</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>98.2%</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>87.4%</b>
<b>Total agriculture</b>	<b>14 183.9</b>	<b>-5.3%</b>		
<b>Timber <sup>(8)</sup></b>	<b>896.9</b>	<b>-11.7%</b>		
<b>Aquaculture <sup>(9)</sup></b>	<b>144.7</b>	<b>8.2%</b>		
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>15 225.5</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>		

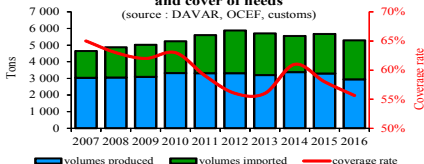
\*Value : CIF cost in million XPF

Source : Customs

## Evolution of some sectors products marketed over a 10-year period

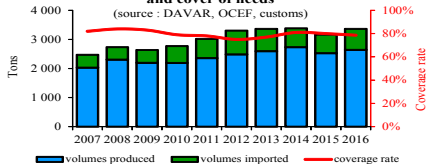
**Cattle meat: production, imports and cover of needs**

(source : DAVAR, OCEF, customs)



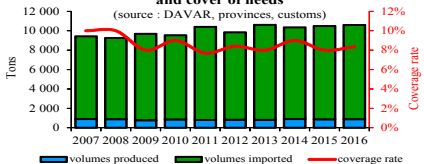
**Pig meat: production, imports and cover of needs**

(source : DAVAR, OCEF, customs)



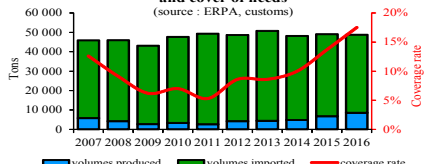
**Poultry meat: production, imports and cover of needs**

(source : DAVAR, provinces, customs)



**Grain: production, imports and cover of needs**

(source : ERPA, customs)



# CLIMATOLOGY

## Rainfall (mm)

	Normal	2016	2016/ Normal
<b>Koumac</b>	984.8	729.8	74.1%
<b>Koné</b>	1 096.8	845.7	77.1%
<b>Poindimié</b>	2 630.4	1 842.1	70.0%
<b>Bourail</b>	1 240.6	927.7	74.8%
<b>Tontouta</b>	897.3	818.4	91.2%
<b>Ouanaham (Lifou)</b>	1 674.8	1 124.9	67.2%

### • 2016: The hottest year in New Caledonia since 1970 with +1°C compared to the average!

In 2016, the zone "New Caledonia" was touched by three tropical cyclones (Ula: January 10th, Winston: February 9-25th, Zena: April 3-7th) and a strong tropical depression (Tatiana: February 9-13th). Two exceptional heat waves occurred in February, making of the latter the hottest month since 1970. The lack of precipitation observed at the beginning of the year is a consequence of the phenomenon El-Nino which carried on until the second quarter. Rains were not as plentiful as usual (-20 % over the year) except for Nouméa and around (+15 %). And the rainy episode of November 22nd, one of the most intense never measured in New Caledonia (in particular in Houaïlou with more than 300 mm in 6 hours), completely breaks the usual precipitation rate for the month of November.

### Wind :

➤ In spite of 4 tropical phenomena in the zone, the wind sensors did not highlight exceptionally strong winds. In 2016, the trade wind blew during 171 days, 19 days less than the usual average.

Source : Météo France / New-Caledonia

### Rainfall :

First half-year: it is in January that the country was the most affected by drought, in particular the northwest coast of the Grande Terre. In February and March, the ill-assorted showers limited the drought, excepted on the northwest extremity of the Grande Terre. From April till June, the country found itself shielded from the depressions most of the time, thanks to the closeness of the anticyclone of the Tasman Sea. As a consequence, the rainfall deficit dominates, with once again a very affected west coast. Only Nouméa and around experienced a rather rainy weather during the first half of the year

Second half-year: a rainfall balance close to normal in spite of a very dry July. This drought affects the whole country, in particular the east coast, little used to the lack of water (in Houaïlou the monthly accumulation for July 2016 is only 3.9 mm, a record for the month of July since 1951). From September till December, with the exception of November, the rainfall deficit concerns the whole New Caledonia. The drought of September is the strongest of the year, with about 90 % of deficit. In an unusual way, it was the heavy rains of November that put an end to almost every meteorological drought episodes. A rainy-stormy episode of a rare violence affected the municipalities of the center of the Grande Terre on November 21st and 22nd.

### Temperatures :

➤ In 2016 the average minimum temperature, generally measured during the night, is 19.4°C, which is above normal by +0.9°C. It is the 5th highest temperature value of these past 47 years, denoting particularly hot nights. The average maximum temperature, usually measured in the afternoon, warmer period of the day, is 28.4°C, which is above normal by +1.1°C.

## FERTILIZERS AND PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS

### Marketed fertilizers for professionals of Agriculture in 2016 :

5 013 tons (-3,6% compared to 2015)

Fertilizer type	Tons
lithothamne	659.0
urea	547.8
17.17.17	505.8
10.12.24	381.5
calcium nitrate	189.2
0.32.16	123.9
potassium sulfate	112.3
0.10.25	59.8
others	2 433.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 012.8</b>

	Tons
South Province	4 208.0
North Province	802.3
Islands Province	2.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 012.8</b>

Source : Chamber of agriculture

\* breakdown includes fertilizers stockpiled in Ducos (Noumea) and a part sold to professionals and servicing centers.

Use*	Tons
Vegetables, onions	1 240.1
Grain	1 171.8
Pasture	582.5
Fruit	541.5
Squash	474.2
Aquaculture	311.7
Potatoes	187.8
Reforestation, nursery	169.9
Others	333.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 012.8</b>

### Phytosanitary products imported for professionals of Agriculture in 2016 :

Category	Herbicides	Insecticides	Fungicides	Misc.	TOTAL**
<b>Tons (evol/2015)</b>	29.7 (+149%)	14.4 (+4%)	3.7 (-7%)	3.1 (-42%)	<b>50.8 (+45%)</b>

\*\* about 11% of all herbicides, insecticides and fungicides imported in 2016 (except aerosols) were sold to professionals of Agriculture.

Source : DAVAR-SIVAP



# AGRICULTURAL FINANCING

## Public intervention (in million XPF)

	State (1)	NC (2)	South (3)	North (3)	Islands (3)	TOTAL	Evol/15
<b>1 - agriculture and rural territories (4)</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>3 306.3</b>	<b>914.1</b>	<b>625.9</b>	<b>182.2</b>	<b>5 163.5</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>11 - markets and agricultural incomes</b>		<b>2 915.0</b>	<b>495.0</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>3 723.0</b>	<b>2%</b>
Price support – cost reduction		1 406.7	333.3	122.5	2.2	1 864.7	
Products assistance		276.0	5.3			281.3	
Marketing assistance		81.4	22.3	15.8		119.6	
Sector organization and modernization		225.9	59.4		144.5	429.9	
Promotion and quality management systems		92.8	74.4	11.9	16.0	195.2	
Risk management (including emergencies)		826.6				826.6	
Other actions		5.6			0.2	5.8	
<b>12 - rural development</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>238.4</b>	<b>419.1</b>	<b>475.7</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>1 287.5</b>	<b>12%</b>
Setting up, modernization, pollution control	19.0	16.3	306.6	221.8	9.4	573.2	
Cessation of agricultural activities		5.5				5.5	
Agricultural environment intervention							
Development and protection of the countryside	1.3	3.1	42.1		8.7	55.2	
Processing and marketing of agricultural products	38.6			37.2		75.8	
Horse-related activities	19.1	63.7	70.4	2.0	0.4	155.6	
Others	57.0	149.7		214.7	0.8	422.1	
<b>13 - sanitary safety of plants and animals</b>		<b>153.0</b>				<b>153.0</b>	<b>-45%</b>
<b>2 - aquaculture (4)</b>		<b>224.0</b>	<b>178.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>		<b>411.0</b>	<b>-23%</b>
<b>3 - forestry (4)</b>		<b>240.9</b>	<b>189.7</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>574.1</b>	<b>-45%</b>
<b>TOTAL 1 + 2 + 3</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>3 771.3</b>	<b>1 282.1</b>	<b>765.6</b>	<b>194.6</b>	<b>6 148.6</b>	<b>-8%</b>
<i>Share per level of government</i>	<b>2%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>4 - education and research (4)</b>	<b>1 118.7</b>	<b>711.8</b>	<b>251.2</b>	<b>238.4</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>2 394.2</b>	<b>22%</b>

(1) ADRAF, DAFE, French state.

(2) New Caledonia (Customs , DAVAR) and public corporations (APICAN, Chamber of agriculture, ERPA).

(3) South, North and Islands provinces.

(4) The labour and operating costs related to the general and/or technical services of the different institutions were not taken into account. Only the category education and research includes these costs.

Note : this table presents an inventory of the financial grants made in 2016 to agriculture, aquaculture, forestry and agricultural education. The figures are not exhaustive and are likely to be amended in future publications.

# AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

## Information about agricultural training courses (CAP to BTS) and validation of previous experience (VAE) :

Department of agriculture, forestry and environment (DAFE)

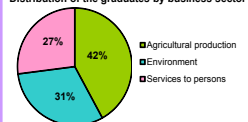
Tel : 23.24.30

sfd.nouvelle-caledonie@educagri.fr

New Caledonian Agricultural Education Internet portal : <http://www.formagri.nc>

	Number of enrolled students and trainees	Number of graduates from the ministry of Agriculture and Food							Total
		CAPA	BEPA	BPA	BP	BAC Vocational	BAC Technical	BTSA	
2014	492	33	37	10	-	53	13	11	157
2015	495	14	45	8	-	46	20	7	140
2016	521	11	54	8	1	52	11	10	147

Distribution of the graduates by business sector



CAPA : Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle agricole BEPA : Brevet d'études professionnelles agricoles / BPA : Brevet professionnel agricole / BP : Brevet professionnel / BTSA : Brevet de technicien supérieur agricole

Source : DAFE

# THE FARMING LEASE

## A NEW TOOL FOR THE VALUATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL LAND

The farming lease is a contract by which an agricultural owner (or lessor) gives to a tenant (or taker) lands and/or farm buildings for a minimal duration of 9 years, in order to ply an agricultural activity there and / or a breeding activity in return of a rent.

### TO WHOM DOES IT APPLY ?

To any rental agreement of a land registered under private common law with agricultural destination belonging to one physical or moral person or a public corporation.

### UNDER WHICH FORMAT ?

In the form of standard-contract, approved by the government of New-Caledonia. The contract defines the rights and duties of parts; it specifies the rented properties and their uses and must be recorded with the Direction of Tax authorities (DSF).

### RIGHTS RELATED FOR THE CONTRACT :

- for the owner (lessor): ability to cancel the lease, the right of resumption and compensations in case of degradation of the fund (under conditions).

- for the tenant (taker): protected for a 9 years minimum duration of exploitation, ability to cancel the lease, continuity of the lease for members of the family in the event of death, priority of purchase in case of sale and compensations allowance for the investments realized in case of lease's resumption or lease's end.

### FISCAL PLAN :

Exemptions in respect of the leased portion (under conditions).

- for the owner (lessor): exemption from rental incomes (100% for the first 9 years, then 50% for the next 9 years), the land tax and free transfer taxes.

- for the tenant (taker): exemption from farm income (100% for the first 9 or 18 years, then 50% for the next 9 years), leasehold, mortgage tax and contribution of Property security for leases over 18 years and registration of the lease at the fixed rate of 7000 XPF.

### ACCORDING TO WHICH MODALITIES ?

The rents are supervised by minima and maxima fixed by order of the government:

#### SCALE FOR FARMLANDS (in FCFP / ha / year)

DESTINATION TYPE	Minimum	Maximum
	F CFP/ha/year	
<b>ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS (PA)</b>		
<b>Naked ground</b> (absence of fixed installations and improved pastures)	<b>1 000</b>	<b>5 000</b>
<b>Fitted out ground</b> (presence of fixed installations and/or improved pastures)	<b>3 000</b>	<b>15 000</b>
<b>ANNUAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS (PVA)</b>		
<i>Surface until 15 ha (include)</i>		
<b>Naked ground</b> (absence of fixed installations)	<b>6 000</b>	<b>80 000</b>
<b>Fitted out ground</b> (presence of fixed installations)	<b>18 000</b>	<b>160 000</b>
<i>Surface of more than 15 ha</i>		
<b>Naked ground</b> (absence of fixed installations)	<b>6 000</b>	<b>50 000</b>
<b>Fitted out ground</b> (presence of fixed installations)	<b>18 000</b>	<b>100 000</b>
<b>LONG-LASTING VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS (PVP)</b>		
<b>Naked ground</b> (absence of fixed installations and plantations)	<b>6 000</b>	<b>80 000</b>
<b>Fitted out ground</b> (presence of fixed installations and/or plantations)	<b>18 000</b>	<b>400 000</b>
<b>OTHER DESTINATIONS ( AD)</b>		
<b>Naked ground</b> (absence of fixed installations and plantations)	<b>6 000</b>	<b>80 000</b>
<b>Fitted out ground</b> (presence of fixed installations and/or plantations)	<b>18 000</b>	<b>160 000</b>
<b>SCALE FOR THE BUILDINGS OF EXPLOITATION (FCFP/m<sup>2</sup>/year)</b>		
Description of the buildings of exploitation (BE)	Minimum	Maximum
	F CFP/m <sup>2</sup> /year	
Building of light structure with no or little masonry	<b>800</b>	<b>2 000</b>
Building with concreted grounds, closed at least on 3 sides	<b>2 000</b>	<b>5 000</b>
Specific building (specialized and fitted out)	<b>5 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>

### MORE INFORMATIONS :

#### CONTACTS :

The provincial technical departments: (+687) 20.38.00 (DDR-PS)  
The legal department of the farmers' association: (+687) 24.31.60 (CANC)  
The department of the statistics and the rural affairs of The DAVAR: (+687) 25.51.41.  
The direction of Tax authorities (DSF): (+687) 25.75.00

#### INTERNET PAGES:

www.service-public.nc  
www.juridoc.nc  
www.dsf.gouv.nc  
www.davar.gouv.nc

Figures for 2016 shown in this memento are provisional (data available on the 1st of July 2017) and may be modified in future publications.

Statistics section publications are available for consultation on : <http://www.davar.gouv.nc>

Editor : Gérard FALLON - Editing and composition : SAR/Rural statistics and surveys