

- ii. There is emerging consensus on a price to be paid to all planters for kWh generated from bagasse;
- iii. Explore avenues of payment for green energy, including, but not limited to, a carbon levy;

f) In the context of the Food Processing Development Certificate, adequate policy space will be provided for Sugar Based Agro-industry Framework;

g) Explore marketing strategy:

- i. Develop new market: Government is negotiating sugar quotas on new markets such as and not limited to, China, India, Turkey, Japan or Indonesia;
- ii. Consolidate existing markets: new arrangements should be made for the deficit COMESA markets (i.e. deficit of 600,000t of sugar per year on the Kenyan market) or review SADC Sugar Agreement to allow quota-free duty-free access to member states into SACU market and ensure tariff protection for the whole SADC region from other origins;

h) A standard for importation of sugar not destined for refining had been adopted. Propose improved procedure for compliance of standards prior to release of imported consignments to ensure improved quality of sugar sold on the local market;

i) There is need to harmonise and facilitate the trading / transfer of the land conversion rights between holders of LCR and potential land promoters / developers;

j) There is need to evaluate the Carbon sequestration value of sugar cane plantation as means to achieve targets proposed in the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) for Mauritius with regard to greenhouse gas emission (abate its greenhouse gas emissions by 30%, by the year 2030, relative to the business as usual scenario of 7M tonnes CO₂ equivalent);

k) Land abandonment or removal of sugar cane also affects the carbon balance of a country. Additionally, it fragilises the mill operations so much so that may come a day when mills are no longer viable and that would mean the end of the sugar industry. To this end, there is need for **national targets** to be set for cane production that ensures the viability of mills. For instance, in Reunion, production cannot come below 2 million tonnes cane. This has been the case for the last 37 years and entails no removal of cane and no cane abandonment;

l) The corporate sector requires funds to replant 10,000 ha of their sugarcane fields, which otherwise would enter the low yielding old ratoon stage as is the case for the small / medium planters;

m) Equally funds have to be made available for the full mechanisation of as much land as possible; and