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ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1983

Note by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Attached is a Confidential Final Revise copy of the White Paper on the Annual Review of Agriculture 1983 which is circulated for the information of my colleagues. It is proposed to lay this before Parliament on Tuesday 22 February and to announce its publication by means of a Written Parliamentary Question.

P W

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

21 February 1983

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**ANNUAL REVIEW
OF AGRICULTURE 1983**

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1983

INTRODUCTION

1. This White Paper sets out the data considered during the Annual Review of the economic condition and prospects of the United Kingdom agricultural industry. The Government will draw on this information, as appropriate, when considering proposals by the European Commission for agricultural support in 1983/84 and when decisions are taken on support arrangements which remain within our national competence. As usual, these decisions will be announced separately. In most cases the forecasts for 1982 were made in November 1982.

PART I—STATE OF THE INDUSTRY

2. Growing conditions in 1982 were favourable. Crops yielded particularly well and livestock also benefited. Net product at constant prices, which measures in volume terms the contribution from agriculture to the corresponding net national product, rose by 10% largely due to the record cereals harvest. The average prices paid for the industry's inputs and obtained for its outputs increased by around 7%. Pre-interest farming income of farmers and their spouses, which is the sum of farming income and interest, rose by 35%. Pre-interest income of farm households, which also includes the returns to family workers, rose by 29%. Farming income alone is forecast to rise by 45%. When deflated by the Retail Price Index (RPI) these measures show a substantial recovery in real terms in 1982 following a smaller rise in 1981 and a significant decline in 1980, but they still have not returned to levels achieved in the mid 1970s. The volume of new fixed investment in the industry is expected to increase by 17%.

3. Cereals yields and quality were generally better than in 1981 and production reached 21.8 million tonnes, a new record. Production of oilseed rape increased by 68% to a record level of about 570,000 tonnes. Plantings of potatoes were less than in 1981 but yields were close to or above record levels resulting in appreciably higher production. The sugar beet crop was expected to yield a record output of at least 1.3 million tonnes of white sugar. The area devoted to horticultural crops showed a small decline.

4. The dairy herd was nearly 2% larger at June 1982 than a year earlier and milk production is expected to increase by nearly 5%. The beef breeding herd fell by about 1½% and home-fed production of beef is expected to be about 4% lower than in 1981. The sheep breeding flock continued to increase and the production of sheepmeat is expected to be almost 6% higher than in 1981. Pigmeat production is forecast to be nearly 3% higher than in 1981. The rise in chick placings is expected to result in production of poultrymeat increasing by about 10%. Egg production is likely to be only slightly above the 1981 level.

PART II—GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

Farm structure (Table 4)

5. The decline in the number of farms in the United Kingdom continues. In 1982 the total number of holdings was about 242,300 some 2% lower than in 1977. The fall in numbers continued to be greatest among the smaller full-time businesses. Half the total number of holdings had businesses capable of providing work for at least one full-time man (ie those of 250 standard man-days or more) and these accounted for about 90% of total output. Large businesses of 1,000 standard man-days or more, whilst only about 13% of the total number, accounted for some half the total output. In Northern Ireland and Wales the output from small-scale farms is rather more significant than in other parts of the United Kingdom.

6. The average area (including rough grazing) of the full-time business of 250 standard man-days or more has risen by about 4% since 1977 to 118 hectares. With the exception of breeding sheep flocks the number of enterprises continues to fall; the expansion in the size of individual enterprises continues. There has been an increase in the last five years in the average area devoted to cereals from 33 to 40 hectares (21%) and an increase of about 2.3 hectares (16%) in the average area of sugar beet. In the same period, the average dairy herd increased by some 22% to 55 cows, and the average size of the ewe flock by about 9% to 188. The average beef cow herd has stabilised in recent years at about 18 cows. Herd sizes in the pig sector have risen sharply between 1977 and 1982 with herds of breeding pigs having increased on average from 27 to 39 (44%) and herds of fattening pigs from 186 to 259 (39%).

7. In Great Britain 68% of the holdings were wholly or mainly owner-occupied in 1982 compared with 54% in 1960/61. The proportion of agricultural land which is farmed by its owner has increased from 52% in 1960/61 to 59% in 1981. In Northern Ireland virtually all farmers are owner-occupiers.

Output (Table 22)

8. Gross output is forecast to rise by £1,353 million (14%) to £11,145 million in 1982 compared with a rise of £796 million (9%) between 1980 and 1981. The overall volume of output as measured by the index of gross output at constant 1975 prices is expected to rise to 119 in 1982 compared with a level of 112 in 1981. This rise is the result of an increase in production of most commodities, including marked increases in the output of cereals, other farm crops, milk and an increase in end-year stocks on farms. Overall, the price of outputs is expected to rise by about 7% between 1981 and 1982, with increases of around 6% for cereals, 11% for cattle and calves and 8% for milk and milk products. The value of the output of cereals is expected to rise by 16% and that of all farm crops by 17%. The values of output for horticultural products, livestock and livestock products are expected to rise by 6%, 9% and 10% respectively.

Input (Table 22)

9. Gross input for 1982 is expected to rise by £534 million (10%) to £5,725 million compared with an increase of £328 million (7%) between 1980 and 1981. The overall volume of inputs as measured by the index of gross input at constant 1975 prices is expected to show an increase to 104 compared with 101 in 1981. Within gross input the largest item, purchased feedingstuffs, is expected to rise by about 8% in 1982: expenditure on fertilisers is expected to rise by 6% and on fuel and oil by 18%. The price of bought-in goods and services increased by just under 7% between 1981 and 1982, with fuel and oil rising by 15%.

Gross and net product (Tables 22 and 23)

10. Gross product, which is gross output less gross input, is forecast to be £5,420 million in 1982, an increase of 18% over 1981. The allowance made for depreciation of capital items rose by £75 million (6%). Net product, which is a measure of the value added by the agricultural industry to all goods and services purchased from outside agriculture, after allowance has been made for depreciation, rose by £383 million (13%) between 1980 and 1981 and is expected to rise by a further £745 million (22%) to £4,139 million in 1982. The index of net product at constant prices (1975 = 100), which was 128 in 1980 and 129 in 1981 is expected to rise to a new record level of 142 in 1982. Since the depressed level of 1976, net product has increased substantially but in an irregular fashion.

Aggregate income (Tables 22 and 23)

11. Net product represents the sum of various types of income. Out of it the agricultural industry must pay its labour force and pay the interest on its borrowings, as well as provide for expenditure on net rent. In 1982 the labour bill for hired and family workers is expected to rise by £125 million (8%), an increase in wage rates being partly offset by a small reduction in the number of workers employed. Net rent, a relatively small item, is expected to rise by £18 million (23%) and interest payments by £27 million (6%). The net farming income of farmers and their spouses, which is the balance left after making these deductions, is forecast to rise by £574 million (45%) to £1,849 million in 1982 following a rise of £248 million (24%) from 1980 to 1981. There are a number of alternative more broadly defined but less volatile income measures which are useful for making an assessment of developments in farming finances. Thus the pre-interest farming income of farmers and their spouses, which is the sum of farming income and interest, rose by 35% between 1981 and 1982, following an increase of 16% between 1980 and 1981. The pre-interest income of farm households, which includes the returns to family workers, rose by 29% between 1981 and 1982 and by 15% between 1980 and 1981. Deflated by the retail price index, all these measures of income therefore show a substantial recovery in 1982 but they remain below levels achieved in the mid 1970s.

12. Alternative indicators based upon simple cash flow concepts also show an increase between 1981 and 1982. For instance the cash flow index

for farmers and their spouses (ie the revenue accruing to farmers and spouses less cash outlays, including spending on material inputs and services and on capital items) is estimated to have risen by 17% between 1981 and 1982.

Income developments by farm type (Table 25)

13. Further information is provided at the Annual Review from samples of farm accounts which examine the financial position of farming analysed by size and type of farm and by country and region. The coverage and certain of the concepts in this series differ from the aggregate calculation. No direct comparisons between the two series can therefore be made. In particular the farm accounts relate to full-time farms only; they do not cover very large farms (notably in the poultry sector); and the main analyses do not cover horticultural holdings. There are differences in the treatment of stock appreciation and valuations, which can affect the year to which income from individual enterprises is attributed, and interest on farming loans is not deducted. The sample accounts relate to a year ending, on average, in mid-February.

14. Information from the farm accounts for 1981/82 (the year ending on average in February 1982) indicates that average net income per farm rose on almost all farm types in that year and forecasts of 1982/83 results suggest further increases on most types. Higher milk yields and returns are expected to be reflected in a second year of much improved incomes on *dairy farms* throughout the United Kingdom. Substantial increases in income on *hill and upland farms* in 1981/82 are expected to be maintained generally in 1982/83, but incomes on sheep farms in Scotland may fall slightly. Incomes on *lowland livestock farms* increased in 1981/82 in all countries except England, the improvement being substantial in Northern Ireland, though from a very low level, and in Scotland: increases in income, generally modest, are forecast for 1982/83. Incomes on *pigs and poultry farms* rose in 1981/82, but are forecast to fall back somewhat in 1982/83.

15. *Specialist cereals farms* in England showed little change in income in 1981/82 but a substantial increase is forecast for 1982/83 reflecting the record cereals harvest. On *general cropping farms*, where incomes are heavily influenced by the price of potatoes, incomes showed substantial gains in 1981/82 (average net income in Scotland in the previous year was negative) but little change is expected in 1982/83.

16. The overall picture emerging from the farm accounts is that on many of the main farm types incomes in 1982/83 are forecast to show continued recovery in real terms from their levels in recent years but without returning to levels prevailing in the mid 1970s.

Labour productivity (Tables 5 and 23)

17. The index of labour productivity measures changes in gross agricultural product at constant prices, per person engaged. It reflects improvement in, for example, plant and animal breeding and in the organisation of

farming, the reduction in the number of persons engaged and short-term movements in output caused by factors such as the weather. During the 10 years to 1981 the index increased on average by about 3% annually. An increase of over 9% is forecast for 1982. This reflects an increase of nearly 9% in gross agricultural product at constant prices and a reduction in the number of persons engaged of somewhat less than 1%. The number of regular whole-time workers fell by 2% between 1981 and 1982 compared with an annual average reduction of about 4% in the 10 years to 1981.

Gross capital formation (Table 20)

18. It is estimated that the value of new investment will rise sharply in 1982, with the industry's gross capital formation in fixed assets of £1,150 million some 20% higher than in 1981. Investment in buildings and works is expected to be £585 million, a rise of 14% compared with the 1981 level, while investment in plant, machinery and vehicles is expected to rise by 26% to £565 million. In volume terms, new investment in buildings and works is forecast to increase by some 16% and that in plant, machinery and vehicles by about 19%. The expected increase in the volume of total gross fixed capital formation is 17%. After allowing for depreciation the net stock of these assets remains unchanged at broadly the level of recent years.

19. The value of the physical increase in stocks and work-in-progress showed a significant rise in 1982 due largely to the increase in stocks of farm crops, particularly of cereals. The volume of breeding livestock capital formation showed a small increase in 1981 but is expected to show a significant rise in 1982 following forecast increases in the number of breeding animals.

Bank borrowings

20. Bank advances outstanding to agriculture in 1982 are forecast to average about £4,000 million, some 18% higher than the average for 1981. The rate of increase in bank borrowings has again declined probably reflecting the easier cash flow position and it is probable that the decline in the rate of growth would have been more marked but for the recovery in 1982 in new investment. Information from the balance sheets of a sample of full-time farm businesses in the Farm Management Survey suggests that external liabilities represent about one-fifth of the total business assets of tenanted farms in England and Wales and about one-tenth of the assets of owner-occupied and mixed tenure farms.

Agricultural land prices (Table 24)

21. Following the general rise in all agricultural land prices between 1973 and 1979, prices of vacant possession and tenanted land have held fairly steady in England but have fallen in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Information from the comprehensive Inland Revenue series indicates that the average price per hectare of agricultural land sold with vacant possession in 1981 was £3,418 in England, £2,118 in Wales, £1,677 in Scotland and £2,897 in Northern Ireland. The more up-to-date but less comprehensive

Current Agricultural Land Prices series, which covers England and Wales only, indicates that vacant possession prices during 1982 were generally slightly higher in England but lower in Wales than in 1981.

Farm rents (Table 24)

22. On the basis of the provisional results of the ADAS Annual Rent Enquiry in England and Wales and of continuing field surveys in Scotland average farm rents in Great Britain are forecast to have increased by 12.7% in 1982. This compares with an increase of 15.6% in 1981.

Farm workers' earnings (Table 21)

23. Weekly earnings of whole-time hired men in the United Kingdom averaged £96.29 for 46.3 hours in the calendar year 1981 compared with £85.95 for 45.7 hours in the calendar year 1980, an increase of 10.6% in average hourly earnings. Average weekly earnings in 1982 are forecast to be about £105.75 for 46.2 hours, a further increase of 10.1%. The statutory minimum weekly wage rates were increased by just over 7% for adult regular whole-time hired workers in England and Wales from 20 January 1983, by 7.8% for general workers in Scotland from 7 February 1983 and by 7.1% for agricultural workers in Northern Ireland from 7 February 1983.

Public expenditure (Table 26)

24. Expenditure in the United Kingdom on market regulation under the Common Agricultural Policy is estimated to be about £1,006 million in 1982/83 compared with some £678 million in 1981/82. This expenditure includes the butter and school milk subsidies, the beef and sheepmeat variable premium schemes, the premium schemes for the non-marketing of milk and for the conversion of dairy herds, the suckler cow premium scheme, the annual premium on ewes, export refunds, certain production subsidies, aids to animal feeds, aids to private storage and the cost of purchasing commodities into intervention less proceeds from sales. Receipts from the milk co-responsibility levy, sheepmeat clawback and levies on intra-community trade are netted off against this expenditure some of which benefits consumers and trade interests rather than producers. The additional expenditure in 1982/83 is mainly due to increased purchases into intervention of cereals, beef, skimmed milk powder and butter and to increased payments of the oilseeds subsidy. These increases are partly offset by reduced expenditure on exports to third countries and by increased receipts from levies on intra-community trade.

25. Expenditure in the United Kingdom on price guarantees, production grants and subsidies, capital grants and support for agriculture in special areas (excluding brucellosis incentives and horticultural protected crops adaptation aid) is estimated to be £327 million in 1982/83 compared with £294 million in 1981/82. This increase reflects the introduction of the Northern Ireland Agricultural Development Programme which came into operation on 1 April 1982.

26. A breakdown of expenditure by scheme and commodity is set out in Table 26.

PART III—COMMODITY TRENDS

Cereals (Tables 3, 6, 8 and 27)

27. In 1982 cereals were grown on 4.03 million hectares, a net increase of almost 50,000 hectares over 1981. A fall of 120,000 hectares in the area sown to barley and oats was more than offset by an increase of about 170,000 hectares in the wheat area. Yields and quality were generally better than in 1981. Production of all cereals reached about 21.8 million tonnes, over 2.0 million tonnes more than in 1981 and a record for the third year running. Prices were generally close to support levels in the first half of 1982. Since the start of the new crop year, barley prices have settled below the support level and bread wheat prices have been slow to pick up. These developments, combined with a lack of export opportunities for barley in the early part of the season, have led to record sales into intervention. By end-December offers of barley had reached 1.1 million tonnes and were continuing at a reduced rate. Offers of bread wheat in the August-October intervention period reached nearly 730,000 tonnes and a higher proportion passed the prescribed tests than in 1980 or 1981. The sowing of winter cereals started well but was delayed by wet conditions in October.

Oilseed rape (Tables 3, 6, 9 and 27)

28. The area of oilseed rape in 1982 increased by 39% to 174,000 hectares. Following below average yields in 1981, record yields of 3.3 tonnes/hectare are estimated for the 1982 crop. This together with the substantial increase in area sown is expected to result in a record production of about 570,000 tonnes in 1982. The area under the 1983 crop is expected to be higher than in 1982 and a further large increase in production is likely. Market prices in 1982 were firm and only a token quantity was sold into intervention.

Potatoes (Tables 3, 6, 10 and 27)

29. Plantings in 1982 were some 3,000 hectares less than the United Kingdom target area of 194,000 hectares. Planting and growing conditions were generally very favourable with the result that yields were close to or above the record levels of 1980. Production was, therefore, appreciably higher than last year while prices were significantly lower. The Potato Marketing Board was again authorised to offer contracts to producers in Great Britain for a proportion of their crop with the aim of ensuring stability in the market throughout the season. Over 517,000 tonnes of potatoes were placed under contract in this way.

30. Discussions on future support and marketing arrangements are continuing.

Sugar beet (Tables 3, 6, 11 and 27)

31. In 1982 British Sugar plc contracted to purchase sugar beet from 204,000 hectares compared with 212,000 hectares in 1981. Weather during the growing season was very favourable: sowing and establishment of the

crop took place in very good conditions. This produced a crop of exceptionally high root weight and fairly high sugar content. Heavy rainfall during the early part of the harvest delayed lifting, but given favourable conditions the crop should yield a record quantity of at least 1.3 million tonnes of white sugar. This exceeds the maximum quota for the United Kingdom set under the Community sugar regime. As sugar produced beyond the maximum quota does not qualify for price support this will reduce the average price paid for sugar beet. The contract price for 1983, based on Commission proposals for a 4% increase in support prices in the sugar sector, has been set at £26.11 per tonne. This price is to apply to all sugar beet used to produce the United Kingdom maximum sugar quota plus 104,000 tonnes of non quota or "C" sugar.

Horticulture (Tables 3, 6, 12 and 27)

32. It is not practicable to deal individually with the whole range of horticultural crops grown commercially in the United Kingdom. These paragraphs concentrate on certain crops in significant production here including those subject to Community internal market arrangements (apples, pears, cauliflowers and tomatoes).

33. The area devoted to horticulture in 1982 was about 253,000 hectares compared with 255,000 hectares in 1981. This represents a smaller decrease than in recent years.

34. Production of apples in the 1982 growing season was substantially higher than in 1981 but production of pears was lower. To encourage apple and pear growers to replace old orchards with varieties in demand on the market the Government intend, subject to Parliamentary approval, to provide grants for a 5-year period from 1 April 1983. Weather conditions affected soft fruit production, particularly of strawberries, resulting in over-supply in a shorter marketing season.

35. The severe winter caused damage to the over-wintered cauliflower crop amongst others and the marketing season was shorter than usual. Frost and drought reduced supplies of the early summer crop, although there were periods of over-supply in the late summer.

36. Growers of protected crops continued to face strong competition from imports from the Netherlands. The 1982 unheated tomato crop developed early and supplies were concentrated more than usual in the period when imports were at their greatest.

37. Low apple and pear production in 1981 kept prices high in early 1982, but plentiful supplies from the new season's apple crop took prices from August onwards well below 1981 levels. Competition from imports of dessert apples remained strong. Withdrawals of 1982 season apples are expected to be high and preventive withdrawals have been authorised. Despite lower production, prices of pears at the beginning of the season were lower than in 1981. Wholesale prices of cauliflowers were high in early 1982 but prices for summer cauliflowers were generally lower than in 1981 and some withdrawals took place. Tomato prices for most of 1982 were generally lower than those of the previous year due to over-supplied

markets. Cut flowers suffered a general lack of demand and this together with increased competition from imports tended to keep prices down throughout the year. Government aid totalling £9.5 million was made available in 1981 and 1982 to help growers of protected crops to meet the increased costs of heating oil. Similar aid, worth about £1 million, will be available on oil used during the period 1 January to 31 March 1983.

Hops (Tables 3, 6, 13 and 27)

38. The area under hops was little changed from 1981. Production increased and the crop was of good average quality. Average prices in 1982 were above the levels of 1981.

Seeds (Table 14)

39. The area approved in 1982 for production of certified herbage and legume seed (excluding field bean and pea seed) was substantially down on 1981. Yields were average, so production was also well down. The area for 1983 is expected to be about the same as in 1982. Stocks were again reduced but were adequate. Prices were generally higher than in 1981 with a considerable increase for some species.

40. The area approved for production of certified field pea seed continued to increase but the field bean seed area was slightly down. New Community legislation affecting seed production aid is expected to result in a decreased area of both in 1983.

Dried peas and beans

41. The area sown with peas in 1982 was 28,000 hectares, the same as in 1981 but about 20% below that of the late 1970s. The yield was 3.1 tonnes per hectare, similar to that of 1981. The area sown to beans was 39,000 hectares, a fall of 14% compared with 1981 but this was more than offset by an increase in yields from 2.71 tonnes per hectare to 3.4 tonnes per hectare.

42. Prices for both peas and beans have generally been at the minimum level necessary to enable processors to qualify for aid under the Community regime and there have been some disposal problems. This reflects the fact that in this sector no adjustment is made to the rate of aid to offset the difference between the representative rate for the pound and the market rate.

Beef and milk (Tables 3, 6, 15, 16, 17 and 27)

43. The June 1982 census showed a slight increase in the total United Kingdom cattle breeding herd compared with the previous year. The size of the United Kingdom beef breeding herd fell by about 1½%, while the dairy herd, which accounts for almost 70% of all breeding cows, increased by nearly 2%. Within this there was a somewhat larger increase in Wales and Northern Ireland; in Scotland the increase of 1½% was the first of any significance for nine years. The size of the national dairy herd in 1983 is expected to increase marginally.

44. Home-fed production of beef in 1982 is expected to be about 4% lower than in 1981 with exports falling by about 30% and imports by about 8%. Total new supplies are expected to be only slightly below 1981 levels. Average market prices for certified cattle were close to or above 100p/live kg in the first half of the year, but declined seasonally to about 95p/live kg at the end of September. Variable premiums were paid from the beginning of the 1982/83 marketing year and continued at modest levels for most weeks until the end of September when market prices strengthened and moved above the target level. During November, market prices increased more slowly than the target price and small amounts of variable premium again became payable at the end of that month. Total intervention purchases between 1 January 1982 and 30 September 1982 were 7,400 tonnes, representing less than 1% of total supplies. Most intervention purchases took place in Northern Ireland.

45. The average yield of milk per cow in 1982 is expected to be some 3½% higher than in 1981 when yields were low as a result of poor weather. The improved yield and the increase in size of the national dairy herd are expected to lead to an increase of nearly 5% in milk production for the year as a whole. The amount of milk sold for liquid consumption in 1982 is expected to fall by 1¼%. This, together with the rise in total production, is expected to result in an increase of over 10% in the volume of milk available for manufacturing. Milk used for cheese production in 1982 is expected to fall slightly, but milk used for butter production is expected to increase by over 20%.

46. Producer returns for milk are determined by the Milk Marketing Boards on the basis of their returns from the liquid and manufacturing milk markets. The five Boards' average net returns from all milk for the 1982/83 year are expected to be between 16.0 ppl and 16.5 ppl with net returns to the England and Wales Board being between 16.0 ppl to 16.3 ppl and those to the Northern Ireland Board about 0.9 ppl lower than this. These figures take into account the increase in the retail price of liquid milk of 1p per pint from 14 November 1982. In Scotland, the Board's first-hand selling prices for liquid milk were left to be determined from 1 April 1982 by the respective Joint Committees within a statutory ceiling set by the Government. Net returns from all milk vary slightly between areas in Scotland, but are expected to be between 16.2 ppl and 16.5 ppl.

Sheep and wool (Tables 3, 15, 19 and 27)

47. The breeding flock increased by over 3% between June 1981 and June 1982, a similar increase to the previous year. A further small increase is expected in 1983.

48. Home-fed production of sheepmeat is expected to be almost 6% higher in 1982 than in 1981 following another above average lambing rate. Total supplies to the market are expected to rise by about 18%, with an increase in imports of around 32% and a decline in exports of 2%. The average level of prices was about 2% above that of 1981. The overall level of returns to producers rose by 15.2%. Sheep variable premium was paid on a regular basis from May onwards in Great Britain, but not in Northern

Ireland where since 20 May 1982 support has been entirely through the annual ewe premium. The first payments of annual ewe premium for the 1982/83 marketing year were made in November following a recovery for over-payment during the previous marketing year. Average prices for store lambs and draft ewes in Great Britain continued to rise although there was a fall in store prices in Northern Ireland.

49. Wool production fell by about 2½% in 1982. The guaranteed price remained at the level of the previous two years. Final payments to producers are expected to be slightly lower than in 1981 because of a small increase in the deduction for marketing costs by the British Wool Marketing Board. Average market prices for the 1982 clip are expected to remain below the guaranteed price. Exchequer advances to the Board have continued.

Pigs (Tables 3, 15 and 27)

50. Pigmeat production in 1982 is expected to be nearly 3% above the 1981 level. Very high prices at the beginning of the year were not sustained but prices were on average about 4% above 1981 levels. A further increase in production is expected in 1983 reflecting the expansion in the breeding herd during 1982.

Poultrymeat (Tables 3, 15 and 27)

51. The upward trend in placings of both broiler chicks and turkey poults has continued. Production of poultrymeat in 1982 is expected to be about 10% higher than in 1981 and to remain at this level in 1983. There was little change in the overall level of imports of poultrymeat in 1982 because substantially increased sendings of chicken from Denmark offset reduced supplies from other sources. Prices for turkeymeat during 1982 are expected to be considerably above the 1981 level but there is expected to be only a small increase in prices for chicken.

Eggs (Tables 3, 6, 18 and 27)

52. Despite a small recovery in chick placings in 1981 the laying flock in 1982 should be at the same level as the previous year. The declining trend in placings over recent years is expected to resume and lead to a slight fall in the laying flock during 1983. Output in 1982 is likely to be only marginally above the 1981 level and there may be a small reduction in 1983. There was a decline in imports of eggs in 1982 but, following the easing of animal health restrictions, there is likely to be some increase in 1983. Average prices for 1982 are expected to be more than 3% lower than for 1981.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

- The tables cover largely the same ground as those in last year's White Paper except that:
- (a) a new Table (No. 2) presents in a more comprehensive fashion the indices formerly included in Table 1;
 - (b) Table 11 (sugar supplies) has been expanded so as to show more clearly the relationship between beet yields and sugar production;
 - (c) Table 25 (farm accounts) has been re-ordered so as to bring together the data for similar types of farm.

Even where there has been no change in the basis of the tables, some of the figures in this appendix differ from those in previous Annual Review White Papers because of later information, changes in the scope and nature of available data and improvements in statistical methods. The forecasts for 1982 generally reflect the position up to the end of the year, as seen at November 1982. In some instances trade data for 1981 have been estimated because final Overseas Trade Statistics for that year were not available at the time the tables were compiled.

All figures relate to the United Kingdom, unless otherwise stated.

Figures for imports from and exports to the Nine relate throughout to the other countries of the European Community (Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, the Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

Significant items of Channel Islands trade are shown separately in the tables. Figures for exports include re-exports.

In some cases figures may not add up to the totals shown because of roundings.

Symbols:

- means "nil"
- ... means "negligible" (less than half the last digit shown)
- .. means "not available" or "not applicable".

TABLE 1

Agriculture in the national economy

Calendar years

| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (provisional) |
|--|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|
| Agriculture's contribution to gross domestic product (a) | | | | | | |
| £ million .. | 1 550 | 3 417 | 3 744 | 4 134 | 4 601 | 5 420 |
| percentages .. | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | .. |
| Agriculture's share of gross fixed capital formation (b) | | | | | | |
| £ million .. | 342 | 894 | 1 002 | 1 050 | 962 | 1 150 |
| percentages .. | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Manpower engaged in agri- culture (c) ('000) | 723 | 677 | 661 | 651 | 637 | 633 |
| Percentage of total civilian manpower engaged in all occupations (c) | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Imports of food, feed and alcoholic beverages (d) | | | | | | (Jan.-Sept.) |
| £ million .. | 2 417 | 6 289 | 6 816 | 6 519 | 6 913 | 5 699 |
| Import volume index (1975= 100) | 103.7 | 99.2 | 103.2 | 98.6 | 99.2 | 104.5 |
| Import price index (1975= 100) | 55.3 | 141.1 | 145.5 | 150.4 | 158.5 | 169.8 |
| Exports of food, feed and alcoholic beverages (d) | | | | | | (Jan.-Sept.) |
| £ million .. | 658 | 2 725 | 2 697 | 3 055 | 3 391 | 2 539 |
| Export volume index (1975= 100) | 77.6 | 130.6 | 120.7 | 131.5 | 138.1 | 136.8 |
| Export price index (1975= 100) | 63.8 | 147.7 | 156.2 | 167.9 | 186.6 | 193.9 |
| Consumers' expenditure on food and alcoholic bever- ages | | | | | | (Jan.-June) |
| £ million .. | 11 759 | 28 064 | 32 377 | 37 506 | 39 182 | 19 546 |
| of which: food (e) £ million .. | 8 784 | 20 602 | 23 530 | 26 353 | 27 748 | 14 334 |
| Expenditure on food as a percentage of total con- sumers' expenditure .. | 20.7 | 20.8 | 20.1 | 19.4 | 18.4 | 18.4 |
| Value of home-produced food (f) as a percentage of | | | | | | (estimated) |
| All food consumed in the UK | 50.1 | 53.1 | 54.5 | 60.5 | | 62 |
| All indigenous-type food consumed in the UK .. | 62.3 | 67.0 | 69.0 | 74.8 | | 76 |

(a) Excluding appreciation in value of work-in-progress and stocks.

(b) All fixed assets (excluding work-in-progress and stocks).

(c) Total manpower engaged in agriculture between 1978 and 1982 comprises the numbers of self-employed, employers and employees in employment (excluding farmers' wives/husbands) given in the June censuses conducted by the Agriculture Departments of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Estimates for labour on minor holdings (previously called statistically insignificant holdings) in England and Wales, not surveyed in the respective June censuses, are included.

(d) Includes oilseeds and nuts, animal oils and fats, citric acid, food dyes, essences, starches, edible gelatine, albumen and casings.

(e) Includes caterers' expenditure on food.

(f) Home production includes the value of food exports but is adjusted for agricultural use of feed, seeds and livestock by deducting net foreign trade in these items. Indigenous-type food consists of products which are grown commercially in significant quantities in the United Kingdom.

TABLE 2

Annual average price index numbers (a)

Calendar years

| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (provisional) |
|---|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|
| Prices of goods and services (b) | 57.5 | 149.3 | 169.2 | 193.8 | 213.9 | 230.4 |
| (i) currently consumed in agriculture | 58.7 | 146.5 | 164.9 | 184.6 | 204.5 | 219.0 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| seeds | 55.9 | 151.8 | 165.6 | 165.1 | 163.3 | 166.9 |
| animals for rearing and production | 69.8 | 170.3 | 189.2 | 175.2 | 229.6 | 260.9 |
| energy, lubricants | 53.0 | 152.1 | 181.9 | 238.7 | 288.5 | 325.0 |
| fertilisers and soil im- provers | 47.7 | 137.0 | 147.2 | 173.5 | 191.5 | 198.3 |
| plant protection products | 56.0 | 147.1 | 162.3 | 198.1 | 219.7 | 226.5 |
| animal feedingstuffs | 61.0 | 144.4 | 163.4 | 174.7 | 188.1 | 198.7 |
| materials and small tools | 55.6 | 149.6 | 168.8 | 201.0 | 214.5 | 226.1 |
| maintenance and repair of plant and machinery | 63.1 | 149.3 | 167.0 | 193.8 | 207.9 | 226.7 |
| maintenance and repair of buildings | 58.4 | 152.9 | 176.0 | 209.2 | 229.1 | 249.0 |
| veterinary services | 65.6 | 142.9 | 161.0 | 189.3 | 219.1 | 237.3 |
| general expenses | 66.1 | 151.5 | 169.0 | 182.7 | 231.3 | 259.3 |
| (ii) contributing to agricul- tural investment | 58.2 | 164.3 | 184.7 | 216.1 | 233.7 | 253.0 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| machinery and other equipment | 57.9 | 169.6 | 188.6 | 217.7 | 234.8 | 253.7 |
| buildings | 59.1 | 151.5 | 175.3 | 212.1 | 231.1 | 251.2 |
| (iii) labour costs | 53.2 | 149.1 | 173.6 | 210.5 | 232.8 | 254.2 |
| Producer prices of agricul- tural products (b) | 60.1 | 137.8 | 152.1 | 160.7 | 177.9 | 190.3 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| farm crops and horti- cultural products | 53.6 | 121.8 | 141.4 | 141.2 | 159.0 | 167.1 |
| cereals | 60.8 | 145.2 | 161.9 | 166.0 | 181.8 | 194.3 |
| root crops | 30.7 | 66.6 | 97.5 | 82.1 | 108.0 | 109.8 |
| fresh vegetables | 54.1 | 112.4 | 141.8 | 140.8 | 153.5 | 161.8 |
| fresh fruit | 71.1 | 153.9 | 135.3 | 139.6 | 175.0 | 185.8 |
| seeds | 44.6 | 142.2 | 153.9 | 164.4 | 170.1 | 161.8 |
| flowers and plants | 77.0 | 164.7 | 164.2 | 173.2 | 178.5 | 191.6 |
| other vegetable products | 72.9 | 146.8 | 170.6 | 198.9 | 225.3 | 238.4 |
| animal and animal pro- ducts | 63.6 | 146.5 | 157.9 | 171.1 | 188.1 | 202.8 |
| animals for slaughter | 64.6 | 157.6 | 169.2 | 178.2 | 197.1 | 213.9 |
| milk | 59.1 | 133.1 | 142.5 | 161.6 | 177.6 | 193.3 |
| eggs | 72.9 | 126.3 | 145.1 | 164.0 | 174.5 | 174.5 |
| other animals and animal products | 80.8 | 164.3 | 171.1 | 158.1 | 156.7 | 156.4 |
| Retail Price Index (c) | | | | | | (Jan.-Oct.) |
| All items | 64.1 | 146.2 | 165.8 | 195.6 | 218.9 | 236.9 |
| Food | 60.0 | 152.9 | 171.3 | 191.9 | 208.2 | 224.5 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 70.7 | 145.0 | 160.6 | 193.6 | 226.4 | 250.8 |

(a) 1975 = 100.

(b) UK indices of purchase prices of the means of agricultural production and of producer prices of agricultural products.

(c) Source: Department of Employment.

TABLE 3

Crop areas and livestock numbers (a)

At June of each year

| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (provi- sional) |
|---|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------|
| A. Crop areas ('000 hectares) | | | | | | |
| <i>Total area</i> | 19 149 | 18 953 | 18 936 | 18 953 | 18 808 | 18 782 |
| Of which: Wheat | 1 124 | 1 258 | 1 372 | 1 441 | 1 491 | 1 664 |
| Barley | 2 285 | 2 352 | 2 347 | 2 330 | 2 327 | 2 221 |
| Oats | 320 | 180 | 136 | 148 | 144 | 130 |
| Mixed corn | 56 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 9 |
| Rye | 6 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| <i>Total cereals (b)</i> .. | 3 791 | 3 816 | 3 878 | 3 938 | 3 979 | 4 030 |
| Potatoes | 231 | 215 | 204 | 205 | 191 | 191 |
| Sugar beet | 192 | 210 | 214 | 213 | 210 | 204 |
| Oilseed rape (c) .. | 9 | 64 | 74 | 92 | 125 | 174 |
| Hops | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Vegetables grown in the open | 184 | 212 | 203 | 190 | 178 | 178 |
| Orchard fruit | 61 | 48 | 49 | 46 | 44 | 42 |
| Soft fruit (d) | 18 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18 |
| Ornamentals (e) | 16 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| <i>Total horticulture (f)</i> | 280 | 292 | 285 | 270 | 255 | 253 |
| <i>Total tillage (g)</i> .. | 4 875 | 4 943 | 4 986 | 5 031 | 5 071 | 5 118 |
| All grasses under five years old (h) (i) .. | 2 342 | 2 071 | 1 922 | 1 965 | 1 911 | 1 860 |
| <i>Total arable</i> | 7 217 | 7 014 | 6 909 | 6 996 | 6 982 | 6 978 |
| All grasses five years old and over (j) .. | 4 977 | 5 065 | 5 191 | 5 140 | 5 103 | 5 093 |
| Rough grazing: | | | | | | |
| Sole right | 5 528 | 5 193 | 5 140 | 5 119 | 5 021 | 4 996 |
| Common (estimated) | 1 127 | 1 206 | 1 212 | 1 214 | 1 214 | 1 214 |
| Other land (k) | 301 | 474 | 485 | 484 | 488 | 501 |
| B. Livestock numbers ('000 head) | | | | | | |
| <i>Total cattle and calves</i> | 13 617 | 13 670 | 13 589 | 13 426 | 13 137 | 13 275 |
| of which: Dairy herd | 3 335 | 3 274 | 3 292 | 3 228 | 3 191 | 3 251 |
| Beef herd | 1 518 | 1 588 | 1 543 | 1 478 | 1 419 | 1 397 |
| Heifers in calf | 924 | 858 | 864 | 838 | 863 | 849 |
| <i>Total sheep and lambs</i> | 27 010 | 29 772 | 29 946 | 31 446 | 32 091 | 33 049 |
| of which: Ewes | 10 698 | 11 475 | 11 709 | 12 178 | 12 521 | 12 882 |
| Shearlings | 2 484 | 2 724 | 2 870 | 2 745 | 2 743 | 2 882 |
| <i>Total pigs</i> | 8 791 | 7 728 | 7 864 | 7 815 | 7 828 | 8 082 |
| of which: Sows in pig and other sows for breeding .. | 854 | 727 | 743 | 722 | 725 | 749 |
| Gilts in pig | 135 | 118 | 109 | 109 | 112 | 124 |
| <i>Total poultry</i> | 141 641 | 137 973 | 135 345 | 135 105 | 132 286 | 132 649 |
| of which: Table fowls (including broilers) | 53 029 | 56 340 | 57 153 | 59 917 | 57 830 | 58 460 |
| Laying fowls | 53 560 | 50 985 | 48 120 | 46 012 | 44 473 | 45 013 |
| Growing pullets | 21 046 | 17 343 | 15 504 | 14 457 | 14 219 | 14 377 |

TABLE 3 (continued)

(a) The data in this table vary between the different countries as follows:—

England and Wales: For all years the figures relate to all known agricultural holdings including minor holdings (previously called statistically insignificant holdings).

Scotland: The figures for 1971 to 1973 relate to agricultural holdings with a labour requirement of 26 standard man-days or more. (A standard man-day (smd) represents 8 hours' productive work by an adult worker under average conditions.) The raising of the threshold from 26 to 40 smd in 1973 resulted in the exclusion of some 5 000 minor holdings and in 1977 a further 1 700 holdings were excluded. Since then the Scottish figures relate to all known agricultural holdings with 40 smd or more.

Northern Ireland: The figures for 1971 and 1972 relate to holdings of 0.4 hectares (one acre) or more and in the case of livestock to all owners of livestock. From 1973 to 1980 the figures relate to all holdings with (i) 40 smd or more, or (ii) 4 hectares or more of total area, or (iii) one or more regular full-time workers (excluding the owner). The change between 1972 and 1973 resulted in the net deletion of some 6 000 holdings. The figures for 1981 onwards relate to all holdings with: (i) one European Size Unit (ESU) or more (see footnote (c) to Table 25), or (ii) 6 hectares or more of total area, or (iii) one or more full-time workers (excluding the owner). This change between 1980 and 1981 resulted in the deletion of a further 7 000 holdings but their exclusion has had an insignificant effect on the cropping and stocking figures.

- (b) Cereals for threshing, excluding maize.
- (c) Collected separately in Scotland from 1982.
- (d) Includes small area of soft fruit grown under orchard trees in England and Wales.
- (e) Hardy nursery stock, bulbs and flowers.
- (f) Most of the difference between total horticultural area and the sum of individual sectors is made up by the glasshouse area.
- (g) Includes area of other crops and bare fallow not shown in the table.
- (h) Includes lucerne.
- (i) Before 1975 collected as:
 - In England and Wales—"clover, sainfoin and temporary grasses";
 - In Scotland —"grass under 7 years old";
 - In Northern Ireland —"grass 1st, 2nd and 3rd year".
- (j) Before 1975 collected as:
 - In England and Wales—"permanent grass";
 - In Scotland —"grass 7 years old and over";
 - In Northern Ireland —"grass 4th year or older".
- (k) Returns of "other land" were collected for the first time in England and Wales in June 1969. From June 1969 to June 1973 "other land" in Great Britain was collected as woodland and areas under roads, yards, buildings, etc., the use of which was ancillary to farming of the land; in Northern Ireland it included land within agricultural holdings which were under bog, water, roads, buildings, etc., and waste land not used for agriculture. In June 1974 the definition was changed in England and Wales to include all other land forming part of the holding and in Scotland it was extended to include ponds and derelict land. The Northern Ireland definition is unchanged.

TABLE 4

Numbers and size of holdings and enterprises (a)

At June of each year

| | | 1977 | 1982 (provi- sional) | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| Crops and grass area | Number of holdings (^{'000}) with | 0.1 to 19.9 hectares | 99.3 | 96.4 |
| | | 20 to 49.9 hectares | 71.0 | 65.9 |
| | 50 to 99.9 hectares | 41.5 | 41.4 | |
| | 100 hectares and over | 29.4 | 30.5 | |
| Total | | 241.2 | 234.1 | |
| Average crops and grass area per holding (hectares) (b) | | 49.2 | 51.0 | |
| Per cent of total crops and grass area on holdings with 0.1 to 19.9 hectares | | 7.5% | 6.7% | |
| 100 hectares and over | | 48.5% | 50.9% | |
| Size of business (smd) (c) (d) | Number of holdings (^{'000}) with | Under 250 smd | 121.1 | 121.9 |
| | | 250 to 499 smd | 53.0 | 45.6 |
| | | 500 to 999 smd | 44.5 | 43.9 |
| | | 1 000 smd and over | 29.0 | 30.9 |
| | Total | | 247.6 | 242.3 |
| | Holdings 250 smd and over | Average size of business (smd) | 889 | 915 |
| Average total area per holding (hectares) | | 113.2 | 118.0 | |
| Contribution to total output (per cent) | | 90.8% | 90.9% | |
| Total cereals (excluding maize) | Number of holdings (^{'000}) with | 0.1 to 19.9 hectares | 69.4 | 54.1 |
| | | 20 to 49.9 hectares | 22.5 | 21.7 |
| | | 50 hectares and over | 21.3 | 23.8 |
| | Total | | 113.2 | 99.6 |
| Average area (hectares) | | 32.7 | 40.4 | |
| Per cent of total cereals area on holdings with 50 hectares and over of cereals | | 67.5% | 72.7% | |
| Potatoes | Number of holdings (^{'000}) with | 0.1 to 9.9 hectares | 55.7 | 37.5 |
| | | 10 to 19.9 hectares | 4.0 | 3.3 |
| | | 20 hectares and over | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| | Total | | 62.0 | 42.7 |
| Average area (hectares) | | 3.7 | 4.5 | |
| Per cent of total potato area on holdings with 20 hectares and over of potatoes | | 34.5% | 35.2% | |
| Sugar beet (e) | Number of holdings (^{'000}) with | 0.1 to 9.9 hectares | 8.0 | 6.2 |
| | | 10 to 19.9 hectares | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| | | 20 hectares and over | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| | Total | | 14.1 | 12.2 |
| Average area (hectares) | | 14.3 | 16.6 | |
| Per cent of total sugar beet area on holdings with 20 hectares and over of sugar beet | | 59.9% | 64.5% | |

TABLE 4 (continued)

Numbers and size of holdings and enterprises (a)

At June of each year

| | | 1977 | 1982 (provisional) | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------|
| Dairy cows | Number of holdings ('000) with | 1 to 29 | 31.7 | 19.5 |
| | | 30 to 59 | 22.1 | 17.7 |
| | | 60 and over | 19.0 | 21.3 |
| | Total | 72.8 | 58.6 | |
| Average size of herd | | 45 | 55 | |
| Per cent of total dairy cows in herds of 60 and over | | 58.0% | 68.2% | |
| Beef cows | Number of holdings ('000) with | 1 to 19 | 64.0 | 54.3 |
| | | 20 to 49 | 18.4 | 14.6 |
| | | 50 and over | 8.1 | 6.8 |
| | Total | 90.4 | 75.7 | |
| Average size of herd | | 19 | 18 | |
| Per cent of total beef cows in herds of 50 and over | | 39.9% | 42.6% | |
| Breeding sheep (f) | Number of holdings ('000) with | 1 to 99 | 41.1 | 42.0 |
| | | 100 to 499 | 28.8 | 31.0 |
| | | 500 and over | 5.8 | 7.2 |
| | Total | 75.8 | 80.2 | |
| Average size of flock | | 173 | 188 | |
| Per cent of total breeding sheep in flocks of 500 and over | | 39.2% | 42.7% | |
| Breeding pigs | Number of holdings ('000) with | 1 to 19 | 21.7 | 13.9 |
| | | 20 to 49 | 4.4 | 3.3 |
| | | 50 and over | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| | Total | 30.6 | 21.8 | |
| Average size of herd | | 27 | 39 | |
| Per cent of total breeding pigs in herds of 50 and over | | 68.8% | 78.3% | |
| Fattening pigs (g) | Number of holdings ('000) with | 1 to 199 | 18.8 | 12.7 |
| | | 200 to 999 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| | | 1 000 and over | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| | Total | 24.2 | 17.7 | |
| Average size of herd | | 186 | 259 | |
| Per cent of total fattening pigs in herds of 1 000 and over | | 38.6% | 48.2% | |
| Laying fowls | Number of holdings ('000) with | 1 to 4 999 | 68.8 | 52.1 |
| | | 5 000 to 19 999 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| | | 20 000 and over | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| | Total | 70.7 | 53.6 | |
| Average size of flock | | 692 | 824 | |
| Per cent of total laying flocks of 20 000 and over | | 54.7% | 62.3% | |

TABLE 4 (continued)

Numbers and size of holdings and enterprises (a)

At June of each year

| | | 1977 | 1982 (provi- sional) | |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----|
| Broilers (h) | Number of holdings ('000) with | 1 to 9 999 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| | | 10 000 to 99 999 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| | | 100 000 and over | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Total | 2.4 | 2.2 | |
| Average size of flock | | 23 039 | 27 375 | |
| Per cent of total broilers in flocks of 100 000 and over | | 56.6% | 55.4% | |

- (a) The figures in this Table do not include the minor holdings (previously called statistically insignificant holdings) which for England and Wales have been included in Tables 3 and 5 (see footnote (a) to Table 3). The figures for 1977 have been adjusted to take account of the reappraisal of minor holdings in England and Wales which resulted in a further 11 000 holdings being removed from the June 1980 census. The removal of some 7 000 such holdings from the census in Northern Ireland between June 1980 and June 1981 (see note (a) to Table 3) has no significant effect on this Table. The Northern Ireland figures in the first two sections of the Table include only holdings with 50 smd or more which were only slightly affected by the change, as were the quantities of crops and stock in the other sections of the Table. The decline in the total number of holdings is reflected in the smallest size group and has marginally increased the average size of some enterprises. Caution must be exercised in comparing these figures with those quoted in recent White Papers and in particular with figures in White Papers published prior to the 1978 Review when results were based on imperial measurements and old smd values.
- (b) The average size of holdings based on total area was:
 1977 70.7 hectares of which 67.8% was under crops and grass
 1982 72.0 hectares of which 68.5% was under crops and grass.
- (c) These figures include holdings with no crops and grass which are excluded from the first section of the Table.
- (d) With the introduction of revised smd values for the 1978 Annual Review the figures shown in this Table are only comparable with those in the White Papers for 1978 onwards (but see note (a) above).
- (e) Figures relate to England and Wales only.
- (f) Figures included for Scotland relate to December censuses in 1976 and 1981 and for Northern Ireland to the December 1976 and June 1982 censuses.
- (g) Figures included for Northern Ireland relate to pig holdings which had fattening pigs only.
- (h) Figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland include small numbers of other table fowls.

TABLE 5

Number of persons engaged in agriculture (a)

At June of each year

'000 persons

| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (provi- sional) |
|---|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------|
| <i>Workers</i> | | | | | | |
| Regular whole-time: | | | | | | |
| Hired: male | 171 | 143 | 139 | 133 | 128 | 125 |
| female | 15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| Family: male | 52 | 34 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| female | 15 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| All male | 224 | 177 | 169 | 163 | 158 | 155 |
| All female | 30 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 16 |
| (Total) | (254) | (196) | (187) | (180) | (174) | (171) |
| Regular part-time: | | | | | | |
| Hired: male | 25 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| female | 26 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 23 |
| Family: male | 16 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| female | 18 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| All male | 41 | 36 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| All female | 44 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 30 |
| (Total) | (85)(c) | (69) | (66) | (64) | (62) | (62) |
| Seasonal or Casual: | | | | | | |
| All male | 41 | 58 | 56 | 57 | 57 | 56 |
| All female | 37 | 43 | 41 | 43 | 40 | 42 |
| (Total) | (78)(d) | (101) | (97) | (101) | (97) | (98) |
| Salaried managers (b) .. | .. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Total employed | 417 | 374 | 358 | 353 | 342 | 338 |
| <i>Farmers, partners and directors:</i> | | | | | | |
| Whole-time | 227 | 216 | 215 | 208 | 204 | 203 |
| Part-time | 74 | 88 | 88 | 90 | 91 | 92 |
| (Total) | (301) | (303) | (304) | (298) | (295) | (295) |
| Total | 721 | 677 | 661 | 651 | 637 | 633 |
| Wives/Husbands of farmers, partners and directors (en- gaged in farm work) .. | .. | 80 | 79 | 75 | 75 | 74 |

(a) The figures are based on returns in the Agricultural Census but include some estimates for figures not directly obtainable from the Scottish Census results. Wives/husbands of farmers, partners and directors engaged in farm work were returned separately in 1977. Figures for earlier years exclude this category and this is thought to explain the decrease in the number of regular whole-time and part-time female workers from 1977 onwards.

Figures include estimates for all minor holdings (previously called statistically insignificant holdings) in England and Wales not surveyed in the respective June censuses (see footnote (a) to Table 3).

(b) Figures relate to Great Britain only.

(c) Includes seasonal or casual workers in Northern Ireland. See footnote (d).

(d) Before 1975 seasonal or casual workers were not returned as a separate item in Northern Ireland, but were included with part-time workers.

TABLE 6

Estimated average yields of crops and livestock products

Calendar years

| | Unit | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (forecast) |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|--------|----------|--------|-----------------|
| <i>Crops</i> | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | tonnes/ hectare | 4.33 | 5.26 | 5.23 | 5.88 | 5.84 | 6.2 |
| Barley | " | 3.92 | 4.19 | 4.10 | 4.43 | 4.39 | 4.9 |
| Oats | " | 3.85 | 3.92 | 3.99 | 4.07 | 4.30 | 4.5 |
| Potatoes | " | 28.92 | 34.24 | 31.87 | 34.48 | 32.31 | 35.55 |
| Sugar beet | " | 39.2 | 34.7 | 35.9 | 35.1 | 35.7 | 45.0 |
| Oilseed rape | " | 2.10 | 2.40 | 2.70 | 3.30 | 2.70 | 3.3 |
| <i>Apples:</i> | | | | | | | |
| Dessert (a) | " | 10.82 | 10.18 | 10.60 | 9.22 | 8.78 | 12.33 |
| Culinary (a) | " | 11.54 | 13.82 | 11.57 | 13.55 | 7.47 | 11.71 |
| Pears (a) | " | 9.71 | 5.52 | 13.07 | 8.46 | 10.23 | 9.62 |
| Tomatoes (a) | " | 109.15 | 136.56 | 148.35 | 145.35 | 146.34 | 151.25 |
| Cauliflowers (a) | " | 17.47 | 18.75 | 14.28 | 19.58 | 18.74 | 15.43 |
| Hops | " | 1.49 | 1.59 | 1.80 | 1.70 | 1.60 | 1.71 |
| <i>Livestock products</i> | | | | | | | |
| Milk (b) | litres/ cow | 3 968 | 4 618 | 4 620 | 4 727(d) | 4 728 | 4 889 |
| Eggs (c) | no./bird | 227.5 | 242.0 | 247.0 | 248.0(d) | 249.5 | 250.5 |

(a) Marketable output yields from cropped area.

(b) Yield per dairy-type cow per annum. From 1977 based on an average population which includes estimates for dairy-type cows on minor holdings (previously called statistically insignificant holdings) in England and Wales.

(c) Eggs per laying bird, including breeding flock.

(d) 366 days.

TABLE 7

Purchased feedingstuffs

Calendar years

million tonnes

| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (forecast) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| <i>Compounds</i> | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.5 | } 5.6 |
| Calf | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | |
| Pig | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Poultry | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Total compounds | 10.6 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 11.9 |
| Other high energy feeds (a) | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| Total high energy feeds | 14.5 | 14.4 | 15.2 | 14.8 | 14.4 | 14.7 |
| Low energy bulk feeds (b) | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Total all purchased feedingstuffs | 15.2 | 15.1 | 15.9 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 15.4 |

(a) Cereals, cereal offals, proteins and other high energy feeds.

(b) Brewers' and distillers' grains, hay, straw, milk by-products and other low energy bulk feeds expressed in terms of an equivalent tonnage of high energy feeds.

TABLE 8

Cereal supplies

Calendar years

'000 tonnes

| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (fore- cast) |
|--|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|
| <i>Wheat (a)</i> | | | | | | |
| Production | 4 865 | 6 613 | 7 168 | 8 472 | 8 707 | 10 258 |
| Imports (b): from the Nine .. | 798 | 1 299 | 754 | 497 | 183 | 125 |
| from third countries .. | 3 466 | 1 800 | 1 862 | 1 764 | 1 590 | 1 525 |
| Exports (b) (c): to the Nine .. | 6 | 272 | 142 | 989 | 727 | 1 162 |
| to third countries .. | 17 | 77 | 25 | 134 | 784 | 1 077 |
| Total new supply | 9 106 | 9 363 | 9 617 | 9 610 | 8 969 | 9 669 |
| Production as % of total new supply for use in UK | 53% | 71% | 75% | 88% | 97% | 106% |
| End December farm stocks .. | 2 665 | 3 760 | 4 130 | 4 210 | 4 650 | 4 999 |
| Disposals: millers (d) | 5 016 | 5 002 | 5 057 | 4 809 | 4 662 | 4 657 |
| (of which home-produced) .. | (1 922) | (2 138) | (2 785) | (2 746) | (3 099) | (3 141) |
| animal feed | 3 579 | 2 933 | 3 636 | 4 158 | 3 267 | 4 000 |
| (of which home-produced) .. | (2 449) | (2 772) | (3 310) | (3 817) | (3 162) | (3 524) |
| seed | 226 | 267 | 283 | 280 | 288 | 303 |
| other | 160 | 231 | 271 | 283 | 312 | 360 |
| Total disposals (e) (f) | 8 981 | 8 433 | 9 247 | 9 530 | 8 529 | 9 320 |
| <i>Barley</i> | | | | | | |
| Production | 8 936 | 9 848 | 9 623 | 10 326 | 10 227 | 10 884 |
| Imports (b): from the Nine .. | 75 | 294 | 211 | 198 | 131 | 60 |
| from third countries .. | 631 | 56 | 88 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| Exports (b) (g): to the Nine .. | 120 | 1 019 | 409 | 562 | 1 439 | 1 478 |
| to third countries .. | 11 | 1 017 | 423 | 1 077 | 1 688 | 948 |
| Total new supply | 9 511 | 8 162 | 9 090 | 8 895 | 7 232 | 8 528 |
| Production as % of total new supply for use in UK | 94% | 121% | 106% | 116% | 141% | 128% |
| End December farm stocks .. | 4 480 | 4 610 | 4 580 | 4 420 | 3 655 | 4 065 |
| Disposals: animal feed | 7 073 | 6 212 | 6 434 | 6 589 | 5 373 | 5 799 |
| (of which home-produced) .. | (6 499) | (5 952) | (6 204) | (5 849) | (5 266) | (4 860) |
| brewing/distilling | 1 740 | 2 140 | 2 103 | 1 891 | 2 030 | 1 794 |
| (of which home-produced) .. | (1 599) | (2 050) | (2 034) | (1 853) | (2 004) | (1 789) |
| seed | 344 | 405 | 406 | 382 | 371 | 328 |
| other | 134 | 205 | 177 | 193 | 223 | 197 |
| Total disposals (e) (h) | 9 291 | 8 962 | 9 120 | 9 055 | 7 997 | 8 118 |
| <i>Oats</i> | | | | | | |
| Production | 1 230 | 706 | 542 | 601 | 619 | 587 |
| Imports (b): from the Nine .. | 7 | 19 | 65 | 21 | 2 | 2 |
| from third countries .. | 10 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Exports (b): to the Nine | 15 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| to third countries | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total new supply | 1 228 | 716 | 603 | 624 | 622 | 581 |
| Production as % of total new supply for use in UK | 100% | 99% | 90% | 96% | 100% | 101% |
| End December farm stocks .. | 725 | 420 | 310 | 345 | 315 | 271 |

TABLE 8 (continued)

Cereals supplies

Calendar years

'000 tonnes

| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (fore- cast) |
|--|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|
| Disposals: animal feed .. | 1 017 | 565 | 530 | 393 | 466 | 437 |
| (of which home-produced) .. | (932) | (565) | (498) | (370) | (465) | (435) |
| millers | 125 | 149 | 137 | 147 | 144 | 148 |
| (of which home-produced) .. | (118) | (128) | (102) | (121) | (139) | (145) |
| seed | 65 | 35 | 30 | 35 | 26 | 26 |
| Total disposals (e) | 1 233 | 766 | 713 | 589 | 652 | 625 |
| other | 26 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 14 |
| <i>Mixed corn (i)</i> | | | | | | |
| Production | 204 | 64 | 58 | 59 | 44 | 38 |
| <i>Rye</i> | | | | | | |
| Production | 17 | 30 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Imports (b): from the Nine .. | 10 | 12 | 14 | 22 | 20 | 20 |
| from third countries | 27 | 8 | 6 | — | — | — |
| Total new supply | 54 | 50 | 45 | 46 | 44 | 44 |
| Production as % of total new supply for use in UK | 31% | 60% | 55% | 52% | 55% | 55% |
| <i>Maize</i> | | | | | | |
| Production | 6 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Imports (b): from the Nine .. | 654 | 815 | 919 | 844 | 726 | 727 |
| from third countries | 2 510 | 2 521 | 2 258 | 1 968 | 1 533 | 1 455 |
| Exports (b): to the Nine | 10 | 26 | 22 | 12 | 9 | 10 |
| to third countries | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Total new supply | 3 159 | 3 311 | 3 155 | 2 800 | 2 250 | 2 172 |
| <i>Sorghum</i> | | | | | | |
| Imports (b): from the Nine .. | 24 | 19 | 36 | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| from third countries | 85 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — |
| Exports (b): to the Nine | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| to third countries | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total new supply | 109 | 20 | 37 | 5 | 8 | 1 |
| <i>Total cereals (a)</i> | | | | | | |
| Production | 15 258 | 17 263 | 17 416 | 19 482 | 19 621 | 21 791 |
| Imports (b): from the Nine .. | 1 568 | 2 458 | 1 999 | 1 586 | 1 070 | 935 |
| from third countries | 6 729 | 4 389 | 4 217 | 3 747 | 3 126 | 2 993 |
| Exports (b): to the Nine | 151 | 1 328 | 579 | 1 565 | 2 177 | 2 660 |
| to third countries | 33 | 1 096 | 448 | 1 211 | 2 472 | 2 026 |
| Total new supply | 23 371 | 21 686 | 22 605 | 22 039 | 19 168 | 21 033 |
| Production as % of total new supply for use in UK | 65% | 80% | 77% | 88% | 102% | 104% |
| End December farm stocks (j) .. | 7 870 | 8 790 | 9 020 | 8 975 | 8 620 | 9 335 |
| Total disposals (k) | 23 031 | 21 606 | 22 375 | 22 084 | 19 523 | 20 318 |

TABLE 8 (continued)

- (a) Includes flour under the heading of wheat imports and exports.
 (b) On the basis of country of consignment or destination for imports and exports respectively.
 (c) 1980, 1981 and 1982 include 2 000, 44 000 and 81 000 tonnes respectively of wheat exported from intervention.
 (d) 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 exclude 84 000, 31 000, 66 000, 74 000 and 72 000 tonnes respectively of wheat milled and exported as flour.
 (e) Total new supply adjusted for changes in December farm stocks.
 (f) 1980, 1981 and 1982 include 93 000, 43 000 and 408 000 tonnes respectively of wheat sales into intervention.
 (g) 1981 and 1982 include 731 000 and 291 000 tonnes respectively of barley exported from intervention.
 (h) 1980, 1981 and 1982 include 529 000, 519 000 and 1 167 000 tonnes respectively of barley sales into intervention.
 (i) Import/export figures are not separately distinguished in Overseas Trade Statistics.
 (j) In respect of wheat, barley and oats.
 (k) Total new supply adjusted for changes in December farm stocks of wheat, barley and oats.

TABLE 9

Oilseed rape supplies

| Calendar years | '000 tonnes | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (forecast) |
| Production | 18 | 154 | 198 | 300 | 340 | 571 |
| Imports: from the Nine | 34 | 54 | 37 | 49 | 110 | 26 |
| from third countries | 53 | 19 | 126 | 88 | 29 | 7 |
| Exports | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 6 |
| Total new supply | 105 | 225 | 360 | 437 | 478 | 598 |
| Production as % of total new supply for use in UK | 17% | 68% | 55% | 69% | 71% | 95% |

TABLE 10

Potato supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (fore- cast) |
|---|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| Production: | | | | | | |
| early (a) | 502 | 422 | 362 | 453 | 388 | 441 |
| maincrop | 6 392 | 6 909 | 6 124 | 6 657 | 5 800 | 6 377 |
| Total production .. . | 6 894 | 7 331 | 6 486 | 7 110 | 6 188 | 6 818 |
| Chats, waste and retained stock- feed | 445 | 882 | 563 | 479 | 626 | 682 |
| Seed for home crop and exports .. | 725 | 758 | 787 | 746 | 701 | 707 |
| Output available for human con- sumption | 5 724 | 5 691 | 5 136 | 5 885 | 4 861 | 5 429 |
| Imports | | | | | | |
| Raw: (b) | | | | | | |
| early: | | | | | | |
| from the Nine | } 135 | 46 | 66 | 34 | 53 | 59 |
| from third countries | | 260 | 254 | 267 | 273 | 291 |
| maincrop: | | | | | | |
| from the Nine | } 125 | 14 | 45 | 83 | 134 | 302 |
| from third countries | | — | 2 | 13 | 2 | 12 |
| Processed: (c) | | | | | | |
| from the Nine | } 128 | 86 | 72 | 83 | 149 | 315 |
| from third countries | | 50 | 79 | 68 | 30 | 60 |
| Exports: ware and processed (c) | | | | | | |
| to the Nine | } 83 | 49 | 57 | 44 | 50 | 56 |
| to third countries | | 37 | 41 | 53 | 49 | 36 |
| Total new supply for human con- sumption | 6 029 | 6 061 | 5 556 | 6 336 | 5 403 | 6 376 |
| Output as % of total new supply in UK | 95% | 94% | 92% | 93% | 90% | 85% |
| Disposals within the UK: | | | | | | |
| Human consumption | 5 139 | 5 349 | 5 706 | 5 653 | 5 780 | 5 980 |
| Compensation and stockfeed buy- ing programmes | 1 065 | 499 | 368 | 210 | 480 | — |
| Potatoes unsold at 31 December (d) | .. | 2 266 | 2 630 | 3 125 | 2 261 | 2 678 |

(a) Potatoes lifted before 1 August.

(b) Excludes seed potatoes.

(c) Raw equivalent.

(d) Including seed.

TABLE 11

Sugar supplies

Calendar years

| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (fore- cast) |
|--|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| <i>Sugar beet</i> | | | | | | |
| Yield (tonnes/hectare) | 39.2 | 34.71 | 35.87 | 35.14 | 35.72 | 45.00 |
| Beet production ('000 tonnes) .. | 7 171 | 7 081 | 7 659 | 7 380 | 7 395 | 9 000 |
| Sugar content % | 16.49 | 16.75 | 17.04 | 16.96 | 16.49 | 16.5 |
| Sugar extraction rate % | 82.74 | 86.17 | 88.43 | 88.34 | 89.60 | 90.0 |
| <i>Sugar ('000 tonnes refined basis)</i> | | | | | | |
| Production (a) | 978 | 1 022 | 1 154 | 1 106 | 1 092 | 1 340 |
| Imports (b): | | | | | | |
| from the Nine (c) | 53 | 288 | 202 | 169 | 145 | 167 |
| from third countries | 1 974 | 1 324 | 1 155 | 1 171 | 1 066 | 1 080 |
| Exports (b): | | | | | | |
| to the Nine | 10 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 11 |
| to third countries | 287 | 81 | 65 | 86 | 108 | 80 |
| Total new supply | 2 708 | 2 548 | 2 442 | 2 352 | 2 183 | 2 496 |
| Production as % of total new supply for use in UK | 36% | 40% | 47% | 47% | 50% | 54% |

(a) Sugar coming out of the factory in the early part of the new year is regarded as being part of the previous calendar year's production.

(b) Includes only sugar as such and takes no account of the sugar content of processed products.

(c) Includes imports from French Overseas Departments.

TABLE 12

Supplies of certain horticultural crops

Calendar years

| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (fore- cast) |
|--|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| <i>Apples (excluding cider apples)</i> | | | | | | |
| Cropped area ('000 hectares) | | | | | | |
| Dessert | 22.23 | 18.91 | 18.71 | 17.46 | 16.70 | 16.27 |
| Culinary | 13.55 | 11.88 | 11.74 | 11.27 | 10.39 | 10.13 |
| ('000 tonnes) | | | | | | |
| Output from the crop: | | | | | | |
| Dessert | 244 | 192 | 198 | 161 | 147 | 201 |
| Culinary | 157 | 164 | 136 | 153 | 78 | 119 |
| Imports: from the Nine | 114 | 240 | 265 | 261 | 264 | 251 |
| from third countries | 166 | 104 | 107 | 112 | 159 | 147 |
| Exports | 13 | 13 | 18 | 13 | 19 | 11 |
| Total new supply | 668 | 687 | 688 | 674 | 629 | 707 |
| Output as % of total new supply for use in UK | 60% | 52% | 49% | 47% | 36% | 45% |
| Closing stocks | 122 | 129 | 100 | 111 | 55 | 103 |
| Total disposals in calendar year .. | 664 | 639 | 717 | 666 | 661 | 643 |
| <i>Pears (excluding Perry pears)</i> | | | | | | |
| Cropped area ('000 hectares) .. | 5.36 | 4.65 | 4.60 | 4.50 | 4.42 | 4.37 |
| ('000 tonnes) | | | | | | |
| Output from the crop | 52 | 26 | 60 | 38 | 45 | 42 |
| Imports: from the Nine | 25 | 29 | 29 | 44 | 57 | 42 |
| from third countries | 27 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 17 |
| Exports | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Total new supply | 102 | 68 | 103 | 95 | 120 | 100 |
| Output as % of total new supply for use in UK | 51% | 38% | 58% | 40% | 38% | 42% |
| Closing stocks | 15 | 12 | 31 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Total disposals in calendar year .. | 102 | 70 | 85 | 112 | 113 | 99 |
| <i>Cauliflowers</i> | | | | | | |
| Cropped area ('000 hectares) .. | 16.53 | 16.86 | 17.17 | 15.24 | 16.75 | 17.15 |
| ('000 tonnes) | | | | | | |
| Output | 289 | 316 | 245 | 298 | 314 | 265 |
| Supplies from Channel Islands | 10 | 15 | 6 | 11 | 13 | 10 |
| Imports: from the Nine | 24 | 14 | 18 | 25 | 30 | 47 |
| from third countries | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total new supply | 323 | 346 | 270 | 335 | 358 | 324 |
| Output as % of total new supply for use in UK | 89% | 91% | 91% | 89% | 88% | 82% |

TABLE 12 (continued)

Supplies of certain horticultural crops

Calendar years

| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (fore- cast) |
|--|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------------------------|
| <i>Tomatoes</i> | | | | | | |
| Cropped area ('000 hectares) .. | 1.02 | 0.93 | 0.91 | 0.86 | 0.82 | 0.80 |
| (^{'000 tonnes}) | | | | | | |
| Output | 112 | 127 | 135 | 125 | 120 | 121 |
| Supplies from Channel Islands .. | 61 | 59 | 45 | 54 | 45 | 48 |
| Imports: from the Nine .. | 45 | 45 | 54 | 68 | 79 | 83 |
| from third countries .. | 102 | 99 | 98 | 110 | 128 | 125 |
| Exports | 1 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| Total new supply | 319 | 323 | 326 | 352 | 365 | 370 |
| Output as % of total new supply for use in UK | 35% | 39% | 41% | 36% | 33% | 33% |

TABLE 13

Hops supplies

Calendar years

'000 tonnes

| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (fore- cast) |
|--|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------------------------|
| Production | 10.3 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 10.0 |
| Imports: from the Nine | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| from third countries | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Exports: to the Nine | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 1.6 |
| to third countries | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Total new supply | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 9.6 |
| Production as % of total new supply for use in UK | 102% | 93% | 100% | 126% | 104% | 104% |

TABLE 14

Supplies of herbage and legume seeds (a)

June/May years

| | Average of 1971/72- 1973/74 | 1978/79 | 1979/80 | 1980/81 | 1981/82 | 1982/83 (fore- cast) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------|
| Area ('000 hectares) (b) | 21.5 | 22.7 | 21.1 | 21.8 | 19.0 | 15.0 |
| (⁰ 000 tonnes) | | | | | | |
| Production—all seed | 18.7 | 16.3 | 18.9 | 17.5 | 18.4 | 11.7 |
| (of which certified seed) | (14.8) | (16.3) | (18.9) | (17.5) | (18.4) | (11.7) |
| Imports—all seed: | | | | | | |
| from the Nine | 9.3 | 11.2 | 10.0 | 6.4 | 7.6 | .. |
| from third countries | 11.0 | 5.4 | 7.3 | 4.2 | 5.3 | .. |
| Exports—all seed: | | | | | | |
| to the Nine | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 5.0 | .. |
| to third countries | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | .. |
| Total supply | 36.8 | 30.3 | 32.9 | 22.8 | 25.4 | .. |

(a) Excluding field bean and field pea seeds.

(b) Certified seed only.

TABLE 15

Meat supplies (a)

Calendar years

'000 tonnes

| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (fore- cast) |
|---|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| <i>Beef and veal</i> | | | | | | |
| Production | 930 | 1 048 | 1 082 | 1 096 | 1 037 | 994 |
| Imports (b): | | | | | | |
| from the Nine (c) .. | 107 | 274 | 263 | 253 | 190 | 170 |
| from third countries .. | 220 | 45 | 54 | 36 | 50 | 51 |
| Exports (live and meat): | | | | | | |
| to the Nine | 71 | 124 | 132 | 152 | 125 | 97 |
| to third countries .. | 6 | 2 | 3 | 23 | 34 | 17 |
| Supplies to the Channel Islands | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Total new supply | 1 178 | 1 238 | 1 261 | 1 207 | 1 114 | 1 098 |
| Production as % of total new supply for use in UK .. | 79% | 85% | 86% | 91% | 93% | 90% |
| <i>Mutton and lamb</i> | | | | | | |
| Production | 230 | 238 | 239 | 286 | 269 | 284 |
| Imports: | | | | | | |
| from the Nine (c) .. | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| from third countries .. | 312 | 225 | 208 | 191 | 157 | 209 |
| Exports (live and meat): | | | | | | |
| to the Nine | 22 | 48 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| to third countries .. | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Supplies to the Channel Islands | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total new supply | 521 | 411 | 397 | 430 | 378 | 445 |
| Production as % of total new supply for use in UK .. | 44% | 58% | 60% | 66% | 71% | 64% |
| <i>Pork</i> | | | | | | |
| Production | 664 | 634 | 696 | 693 | 712 | 730 |
| Imports: | | | | | | |
| from the Nine (c) .. | 21 | 29 | 34 | 35 | 30 | 30 |
| from third countries .. | 10 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| Exports (live and meat): | | | | | | |
| to the Nine | 9 | 12 | 19 | 25 | 29 | 41 |
| to third countries .. | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Supplies to the Channel Islands | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total new supply | 683 | 658 | 712 | 705 | 716 | 722 |
| Production as % of total new supply for use in UK .. | 97% | 96% | 98% | 98% | 99% | 101% |
| <i>Bacon and ham</i> | | | | | | |
| Production | 272 | 217 | 212 | 210 | 200 | 197 |
| Imports: | | | | | | |
| from the Nine | 300 | 289 | 292 | 291 | 296 | 282 |
| from third countries .. | 48 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 5 | 5 |
| Exports | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Supplies to the Channel Islands | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total new supply | 617 | 517 | 516 | 508 | 494 | 479 |
| Production as % of total new supply for use in UK .. | 44% | 42% | 41% | 41% | 40% | 41% |

TABLE 15 (continued)

Meat supplies (a)

Calendar years

'000 tonnes

| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (fore- cast) |
|---|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| <i>Poultrymeat</i> | | | | | | |
| Production (d) | 638 | 727 | 751 | 754 | 745 | 821 |
| Imports (b): | | | | | | |
| from the Nine | 8 | 18 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 27 |
| from third countries .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Exports: | | | | | | |
| to the Nine | 1 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 15 | 18 |
| to third countries .. | 1 | 19 | 16 | 12 | 3 | 3 |
| Supplies to the Channel Islands | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total new supply | 644 | 712 | 756 | 760 | 749 | 825 |
| Production as % of total new supply for use in UK .. | 99% | 102% | 99% | 99% | 99% | 100% |
| <i>Total meat supplies</i> | | | | | | |
| Production (d) | 2 734 | 2 863 | 2 980 | 3 040 | 2 962 | 3 026 |
| Imports (b): | | | | | | |
| from the Nine (c) .. | 442 | 610 | 619 | 605 | 540 | 509 |
| from third countries .. | 592 | 296 | 283 | 245 | 219 | 270 |
| Exports (live and meat) .. | 117 | 224 | 231 | 271 | 260 | 227 |
| Supplies to the Channel Islands | 9 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Total new supply | 3 643 | 3 537 | 3 642 | 3 610 | 3 451 | 3 569 |
| Production as % of total new supply for use in UK .. | 75% | 81% | 82% | 84% | 86% | 85% |

(a) Does not include meat offals or trade in preserved or manufactured meat products (e.g. canned meat).

(b) Boneless beef and veal have been converted to bone-in weights in order to bring imports into line with the home-production figures.

(c) Includes meat from animals imported fat from Irish Republic.

(d) Including output from commercially insignificant units.

TABLE 16

Milk production

Calendar years

million litres

| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 (d) | 1981 | 1982 (fore- cast) |
|--|--------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------------------|
| Sales through milk marketing schemes: | | | | | | |
| for liquid consumption .. | 7 433 | 7 381 | 7 305 | 7 196 | 7 092 | 7 004 |
| for manufacture: | | | | | | |
| butter | 1 978 | 3 650 | 3 584 | 3 766 | 3 819 | 4 648 |
| cheese (a) | 1 768 | 2 172 | 2 359 | 2 380 | 2 420 | 2 405 |
| cream | 904 | 1 017 | 1 040 | 1 025 | 948 | 940 |
| condensed milk—full cream (b) | 592 | 578 | 534 | 472 | 458 | 455 |
| milk powder—full cream.. | 221 | 210 | 194 | 249 | 240 | 277 |
| other | 118 | 87 | 99 | 94 | 107 | 106 |
| Total for manufacture | 5 581 | 7 713 | 7 811 | 7 986 | 7 992 | 8 831 |
| Total sales | 13 014 | 15 094 | 15 116 | 15 182 | 15 084 | 15 835 |
| Used on farms (c) | 237 | 168 | 165 | 159 | 153 | 151 |
| Output for human consumption.. | 13 252 | 15 262 | 15 280 | 15 340 | 15 237 | 15 986 |

(a) Includes farmhouse cheese made under milk marketing schemes.

(b) Includes condensed milk used in the production of chocolate crumb.

(c) Includes farmhouse manufacture of butter and cream, milk consumed in farm households and sales outside milk marketing schemes.

(d) 366 days.

TABLE 17

Milk product supplies

Calendar years

'000 tonnes

| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (fore- cast) |
|--|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------------------------|
| <i>Butter</i> | | | | | | |
| Production (a) (b) | 87 | 164 | 161 | 170 | 173 | 214 |
| Imports (b): from the Nine .. | 156 | 172 | 126 | 101 | 109 | 96 |
| from third countries .. | 205 | 130 | 120 | 107 | 101 | 92 |
| Exports (incl. re-exports): | | | | | | |
| to the Nine | 3 | 49 | 51 | 75 | 65 | 59 |
| to third countries .. | 5 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| Total new supply | 440 | 409 | 345 | 298 | 310 | 336 |
| Production as % of new supply for use in UK | 20% | 40% | 47% | 57% | 56% | 64% |
| Closing stocks (g) | 51 | 155 | 124 | 70 | 43 | 50 |
| Offtake (g) | 425 | 385 | 376 | 352 | 337 | 329 |
| <i>Cheese</i> | | | | | | |
| Production (a) | 176 | 216 | 234 | 238 | 242 | 240 |
| Imports: from the Nine .. | 71 | 97 | 137 | 102 | 123 | 114 |
| from third countries .. | 80 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 17 | 15 |
| Exports (incl. re-exports): | | | | | | |
| to the Nine | 2 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 11 |
| to third countries .. | 3 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 18 |
| Total new supply | 323 | 302 | 359 | 338 | 360 | 340 |
| Production as % of new supply for use in UK | 55% | 72% | 65% | 70% | 67% | 71% |
| Closing stocks (c) | 72 | 91 | 101 | 102 | 117 | 121 |
| Offtake | 313 | 325 | 350 | 337 | 345 | 336 |
| <i>Cream—fresh, frozen and sterilized</i> | | | | | | |
| Production (a) | 78 | 84 | 87 | 85 | 77 | 76 |
| Imports: from the Nine .. | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| from third countries .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Exports (incl. re-exports): | | | | | | |
| to the Nine | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| to third countries .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total new supply | 87 | 88 | 90 | 89 | 84 | 82 |
| Production as % of new supply for use in UK | 90% | 95% | 97% | 96% | 92% | 93% |
| Closing stocks | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Offtake | 87 | 88 | 90 | 89 | 84 | 82 |

TABLE 17 (continued)

Milk product supplies

| Calendar years | '000 tonnes | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------------------------|
| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (fore- cast) |
| <i>Condensed milk—full cream</i> | | | | | | |
| Production (d) | 230 | 225 | 208 | 183 | 178 | 175 |
| Imports: from the Nine .. | 11 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| from third countries .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Exports (e) (incl. re-exports): | | | | | | |
| to the Nine | 1 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| to third countries .. | 20 | 32 | 25 | 33 | 25 | 37 |
| Total new supply | 221 | 185 | 178 | 147 | 148 | 136 |
| Production as % of new supply for use in UK | 104% | 122% | 117% | 124% | 120% | 129% |
| Closing stocks (d) | 32 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 19 | 11 |
| Offtake | 222 | 184 | 180 | 150 | 142 | 144 |
| <i>Milk powder—full cream</i> | | | | | | |
| Production | 27 | 26 | 24 | 31 | 30 | 34 |
| Imports: from the Nine .. | 11 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| from third countries .. | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Exports (incl. re-exports): | | | | | | |
| to the Nine | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| to third countries .. | 7 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 24 |
| Total new supply | 37 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| Production as % of new supply for use in UK | 73% | 162% | 218% | 344% | 375% | 378% |
| Closing stocks | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Offtake | 37 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| <i>Skimmed milk powder</i> | | | | | | |
| Production | 144 | 278 | 252 | 249 | 260 | 304 |
| Imports: from the Nine .. | 14 | 18 | 21 | 6 | 9 | 9 |
| from third countries .. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Exports (incl. re-exports): | | | | | | |
| to the Nine | 37 | 93 | 68 | 59 | 53 | 86 |
| to third countries .. | 26 | 19 | 52 | 92 | 70 | 42 |
| Total new supply | 97 | 184 | 154 | 104 | 146 | 185 |
| Production as % of new supply for use in UK | 148% | 151% | 164% | 239% | 178% | 164% |
| Closing stocks (f) | 47 | 79 | 18 | 34 | 59 | 140 |
| Offtake | 85 | 213 | 215 | 88 | 121 | 104 |

(a) Includes farmhouse manufacture.

(b) From 1980 includes butter other than natural (ie butterfat and oil, dehydrated butter and ghee).

(c) The coverage of the stocks survey was improved, resulting in a new series of figures from the end of 1976.

(d) Includes condensed milk used in the production of chocolate crumb.

(e) From 1976 includes an insignificant amount derived from skimmed milk.

(f) From 1976 includes intervention stocks as well as manufacturers' stocks but does not include powder bought by the Irish Republic intervention agency for storage in the UK.

(g) In addition to stocks in public cold stores surveyed by MAFF, closing stocks now include all intervention stocks including those in private cold stores. Stock figures and offtake figures have been revised accordingly from 1971. Offtake should not be equated with consumption since changes in unrecorded stock are not included in the calculation.

TABLE 18

Egg supplies

| Calendar years | million dozen | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-----------------|
| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 (a) | 1981 | 1982 (forecast) |
| Home supplies (b) | | | | | | |
| Packing station throughout: | | | | | | |
| sold in shell | 598 | 602 | 575 | 540 | 503 | 496 |
| processed | 60 | 42 | 42 | 32 | 35 | 34 |
| Other sales (c) | 560 | 544 | 564 | 528 | 530 | 541 |
| Total output for human consumption | 1 218 | 1 188 | 1 181 | 1 100 | 1 068 | 1 071 |
| Imports (d): from the Nine | 17 | 13 | 30 | 41 | 43 | 28 |
| from third countries | 18 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Exports (d): to the Nine | 3 | 36 | 46 | 39 | 37 | 26 |
| to third countries | 8 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Total new supply | 1 242 | 1 162 | 1 159 | 1 100 | 1 075 | 1 074 |
| Output as % of total new supply for use in UK | 98% | 102% | 102% | 100% | 99% | 100% |

(a) 366 days.

(b) Hen eggs for human consumption including output from commercially insignificant units.

(c) Includes farmhouse consumption and domestic egg production.

(d) Includes shell egg equivalent of whole dried, frozen and liquid egg and yolk, but excludes albumen. Shell egg equivalent of trade in albumen (the greater part of which is considered to be ovalbumen) in 1981 is estimated at: imports 21.5 and exports 0.2 million dozen.

TABLE 19

Wool supplies

| Calendar years | million kg | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (forecast) |
| Production: (a) | 48 | 49 | 48 | 52 | 50 | 49 |
| (of which clip) | (34) | (36) | (35) | (39) | (39) | (38) |
| Imports: | | | | | | |
| from the Nine | 16 | 17 | 16 | 10 | 16 | 34 |
| from third countries | 158 | 132 | 106 | 86 | 92 | 73 |
| Exports: | | | | | | |
| to the Nine | 15 | 19 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 19 |
| to third countries | 12 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 12 |
| Total new supply | 195 | 171 | 138 | 117 | 125 | 128 |
| Production as % of total new supply for use in UK | 25% | 29% | 35% | 44% | 40% | 38% |

(a) Figures relate to clip years (June/May) but in practice the bulk of production is within the calendar year.

TABLE 20

Gross capital formation

| Calendar years | £ million | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------|-------|-------|------|-----------------|
| | Average of 1971-73 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (forecast) |
| <i>Current prices</i> | | | | | | |
| Plant, machinery and vehicles .. | 175 | 563 | 605 | 506 | 448 | 565 |
| Buildings and works | 167 | 331 | 397 | 544 | 514 | 585 |
| Gross fixed capital formation (a) | 342 | 894 | 1 002 | 1 050 | 962 | 1 150 |
| Breeding livestock capital formation | 26 | 15 | -34 | -35 | 3 | 33 |
| Stock appreciation | 122 | 161 | 275 | 342 | 308 | 109 |
| Value of physical increase (b) .. | 41 | -7 | -4 | -52 | -31 | 157 |
| Increase in book value of stocks and work-in-progress | 162 | 154 | 272 | 290 | 277 | 266 |
| <i>Constant 1975 prices</i> | | | | | | |
| Plant, machinery and vehicles .. | 290 | 340 | 325 | 245 | 205 | 244 |
| Buildings and works | 316 | 252 | 249 | 261 | 222 | 257 |
| Gross fixed capital formation .. | 606 | 592 | 574 | 506 | 427 | 501 |
| Breeding livestock capital formation | 41 | 10 | -19 | -18 | 2 | 14 |
| Value of physical increase in stocks and work-in-progress .. | 76 | -9 | -1 | -25 | -20 | 83 |

(a) The figures represent gross expenditure before crediting any grants which reduce the cost to the owner or occupier. Annual charges in the form of depreciation on fixed capital are made for these items in calculating farming income.

(b) See Table 22 (item 10 minus item 15).

TABLE 21

Average earnings and hours of agricultural workers (a)

| Calendar years | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (forecast) |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| Earnings £ per week (b) | 61.75 | 71.75 | 85.95 | 96.29 | 105.75 |
| Hours per week (c) | 45.8 | 46.2 | 45.7 | 46.3 | 46.2 |

(a) For all hired regular whole-time male workers 20 years old and over.

(b) Earnings include pay for statutory holidays and payments in kind which are valued at rates set down by the Agricultural Wages Boards. Payments in kind comprise houses (the principle benefit in England and Wales valued at £1.50 per week since 20 January 1976), milk, potatoes and board and lodging.

(c) All hours worked and statutory holidays.

TABLE 22

Output, input and income

Calendar years

£ million

| | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (fore- cast) |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|
| OUTPUT (a) | | | | | |
| Farm crops | | | | | |
| Wheat | 449 | 605 | 786 | 858 | 1 076 |
| Barley | 550 | 557 | 651 | 798 | 849 |
| Oats and other cereals | 21 | 22 | 26 | 30 | 34 |
| (Total cereals) | (1 019) | (1 184) | (1 463) | (1 685) | (1 959) |
| Potatoes | 260 | 385 | 312 | 386 | 430 |
| Sugar beet | 159 | 206 | 195 | 192 | 214 |
| Hops | 13 | 17 | 23 | 25 | 29 |
| Oilseed rape | 28 | 43 | 69 | 87 | 154 |
| Fodder and other minor crops | 45 | 61 | 65 | 74 | 80 |
| 1. Total crops | 1 525 | 1 895 | 2 126 | 2 449 | 2 867 |
| Horticulture | | | | | |
| Vegetables (including mushrooms) | 469 | 548 | 559 | 590 | 604 |
| Fruit | 152 | 158 | 170 | 189 | 226 |
| Flowers, bulbs, nursery stock, etc. | 131 | 153 | 173 | 180 | 190 |
| 2. Total horticulture | 753 | 858 | 902 | 959 | 1 019 |
| Livestock | | | | | |
| Fat cattle and calves | 1 258 | 1 420 | 1 500 | 1 586 | 1 689 |
| Fat sheep and lambs | 300 | 319 | 405 | 462 | 523 |
| Fat pigs | 689 | 744 | 790 | 861 | 927 |
| Poultry | 444 | 488 | 508 | 515 | 618 |
| Other | 63 | 71 | 85 | 89 | 90 |
| 3. Total livestock | 2 754 | 3 043 | 3 288 | 3 513 | 3 846 |
| Livestock products | | | | | |
| Milk and milk products | 1 620 | 1 764 | 1 960 | 2 101 | 2 376 |
| Eggs | 400 | 462 | 489 | 522 | 530 |
| Clip wool | 33 | 35 | 36 | 35 | 34 |
| Other | 12 | 16 | 16 | 22 | 19 |
| 4. Total livestock products | 2 065 | 2 276 | 2 500 | 2 680 | 2 959 |
| 5. Own account capital formation (b) | 65 | 24 | 47 | 94 | 138 |
| 6. TOTAL OUTPUT (1+2+3+4+5) | 7 161 | 8 096 | 8 863 | 9 694 | 10 829 |
| 7. Compensation payments, etc. | 31 | 29 | 33 | 57 | 51 |
| 8. Production grants | 90 | 84 | 130 | 139 | 140 |
| 9. TOTAL RECEIPTS (6+7+8) | 7 283 | 8 209 | 9 025 | 9 890 | 11 020 |
| Work-in-progress and output stocks | | | | | |
| Value of physical change in: | | | | | |
| Work-in-progress (c) | +1 | -23 | -42 | -15 | +49 |
| Output stocks (c) | +15 | -4 | +13 | -83 | +77 |
| 10. Total value of physical change | +15 | -28 | -29 | -98 | +125 |
| 11. GROSS OUTPUT (9+10) | 7 298 | 8 181 | 8 996 | 9 792 | 11 145 |
| Intermediate output (d) | | | | | |
| Feed | 393 | 539 | 586 | 557 | 624 |
| Seed | 88 | 104 | 102 | 122 | 138 |
| 12. Total intermediate output | 481 | 643 | 688 | 679 | 763 |

TABLE 22 (continued)

Output, input and income

Calendar years

£ million

| | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (fore- cast) |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| 13. FINAL OUTPUT (11-12) | 6 817 | 7 538 | 8 308 | 9 113 | 10 382 |
| INPUT | | | | | |
| Expenditure (e) | | | | | |
| Feedingstuffs | 1 774 | 2 089 | 2 188 | 2 290 | 2 476 |
| Seeds | 197 | 220 | 218 | 264 | 292 |
| Livestock (imported and inter-farm ex- penses) | 175 | 137 | 151 | 152 | 175 |
| Fertilisers and lime | 490 | 548 | 651 | 764 | 808 |
| Machinery | 493 | 593 | 668 | 737 | 838 |
| of which: Repairs | (244) | (274) | (307) | (330) | (364) |
| Fuel and oil | (202) | (265) | (299) | (337) | (398) |
| Other | (47) | (54) | (62) | (70) | (76) |
| Farm maintenance (f) | 144 | 166 | 179 | 187 | 201 |
| Miscellaneous expenditure (f) (g) | 584 | 709 | 786 | 864 | 967 |
| 14. TOTAL EXPENDITURE | 3 858 | 4 462 | 4 840 | 5 258 | 5 757 |
| Input stocks | | | | | |
| 15. Value of physical usage of stocks (c) .. | +22 | -24 | +23 | -67 | -32 |
| 16. GROSS INPUT (14+15) | 3 881 | 4 437 | 4 863 | 5 191 | 5 725 |
| 17. NET INPUT (16-12) | 3 400 | 3 794 | 4 174 | 4 512 | 4 963 |
| 18. GROSS PRODUCT (11-16) or (13-17) | 3 417 | 3 744 | 4 134 | 4 601 | 5 420 |
| Depreciation | | | | | |
| Plant, machinery and vehicles | 581 | 658 | 716 | 743 | 810 |
| Buildings and works (f) | 239 | 300 | 407 | 463 | 471 |
| 19. Total depreciation | 820 | 957 | 1 122 | 1 206 | 1 281 |
| 20. NET PRODUCT (18-19) | 2 597 | 2 786 | 3 011 | 3 394 | 4 139 |
| Comprising | | | | | |
| Labour (h)—hired | 796 | 910 | 1 023 | 1 100 | 1 176 |
| —family and partners | 304 | 347 | 422 | 472 | 521 |
| Interest (i) | 190 | 324 | 471 | 468 | 495 |
| Net rent (f) | 55 | 65 | 69 | 80 | 98 |
| Farming income (j) | 1 252 | 1 141 | 1 027 | 1 275 | 1 849 |

(a) Since this table relates to output, i.e. sales, rather than to total production, the quantities valued are not the same as those shown for home production in the supply tables (Tables 7-19). Output is net of VAT collected on the sale of inedible products, which is repaid to HM Customs and Excise. Figures for total output include subsidies but exclude compensation payments.

(b) This comprises the cost of that part of investment in buildings and works which is physically undertaken by the farmer or farm labour and the value of the physical increase in breeding livestock (breeding livestock capital formation).

(c) Work-in-progress is livestock other than breeding livestock and output stocks comprise cereals, potatoes and fruit; input stocks comprise fertilisers and purchased feed.

(d) Sales included in output but subsequently repurchased and so reappearing as input.

(e) Expenditure is netted of VAT reclaimed in the normal way, but each heading includes VAT paid without recovery by, for example, unregistered producers.

(f) Landlords' expenses are included within farm maintenance, miscellaneous expenditure and depreciation on buildings and works. Net rent is the rent paid on tenanted land less these landlords' expenses and the benefit value of dwellings on that land.

(g) Including veterinary expenses, pesticides, electricity and rates.

(h) Including employers' national insurance contributions. The estimate in respect of family workers (except spouses) and partners is calculated on the basis of the earnings of hired labour.

(i) On commercial debt but excluding loans for land purchases.

(j) The income of farmers and their spouses after providing for depreciation and payment of interest and excluding stock appreciation.

TABLE 23

Income, net product and labour productivity

Calendar years

| Year | Farming Income £m (a) | Index of Net Product at constant prices (b) | Index of Labour Productivity (c) |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| | | 1975 = 100 | 1975 = 100 |
| 1972 | 682 | 109 | 100 |
| 1973 | 952 | 110 | 104 |
| 1974 | 803 | 111 | 107 |
| 1975 | 1 004 | 100 | 100 |
| 1976 | 1 293 | 89 | 92 |
| 1977 | 1 269 | 106 | 107 |
| 1978 | 1 252 | 117 | 116 |
| 1979 | 1 141 | 116 | 117 |
| 1980 | 1 027 | 128 | 129 |
| 1981 | 1 275 | 129 | 133 |
| 1982 (forecast) | 1 849 | 142 | 146 |

(a) Farming income is as defined in Table 22.

(b) Net product is a measure of the value added by the agricultural industry to all the goods and services purchased from outside agriculture, after provision has been made for depreciation.

(c) Labour productivity is defined here as gross product measured at constant prices, per person engaged in agriculture. Gross product is gross output less all inputs other than depreciation, labour, interest and net rent. The total number of persons engaged is estimated for this series from the total number of workers, salaried managers, farmers, partners and directors returned in the annual June censuses held by the Agriculture Departments.

TABLE 24

Agricultural land prices and farm rents

Calendar years

| | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 (c) | 1981 (c) | 1982 (e) |
|--|-------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Agricultural land prices (a) (£ per hectare) | | | | | |
| Inland Revenue series | | | | | |
| England | | | | | |
| With vacant possession | 2 602 | 3 227 | 3 470 | 3 418 | .. |
| Tenanted | 1 687 | 2 381 | 2 336 | 2 450 | .. |
| Wales | | | | | |
| With vacant possession | 1 788 | 2 482 | 2 326 | 2 118 | .. |
| Tenanted | 818 | 1 064 | 1 188 | 940 | .. |
| Scotland | | | | | |
| With vacant possession | 1 084 | 2 061 | 1 839 | 1 677 | .. |
| Tenanted | 669 | 1 164 | 1 534 | 1 055 | .. |
| Northern Ireland | | | | | |
| With vacant possession | 2 618 | 3 327 | 3 227 | 2 897 | 2 880 |
| Average rents per hectare (b) (Index 1975 = 100) | | | | | |
| England | 175.9 | 208.1 | 247.0 | 286.5 | 314.1 |
| Wales | 153.9 | 189.8 | 213.6 | 235.9 | 260.6 |
| Scotland | 163.2 | 197.2 | 234.2 | 276.8 | 329.1 |
| Great Britain | 171.2 | 204.4 | 241.2 | 278.8 | 314.2 |

(a) The Inland Revenue series excludes sales of less than 5 hectares (ha) (4 ha before 1978) in England and Wales, of less than 5 ha in Scotland and of less than 2 ha in Northern Ireland as well as land sold for development and other non-agricultural purposes. In addition, the series shown for Scotland refer to equipped farms only and exclude sales of unequipped land, whole estates, land sold for afforestation and inter-family sales. There is a delay between the date on which a sale is agreed and the date on which it is included in the series. The delay is thought to average about 6-9 months in England and Wales and about 3 months in Northern Ireland. The average prices shown in the table for each calendar year relate to sales included in the series for these countries in the years ending in the following September and March respectively. In the case of Scotland, the problem is overcome by further analysis of information by date of sale. The data for Scotland and Northern Ireland are subject to retrospective revision.

(b) The indices of average rents for England and Wales are based on an annual rent enquiry and for Scotland on continuing field surveys. In Northern Ireland very little land is rented except under the conacre system.

(c) The figures for the most recent years are subject to revision as detailed below:

Agricultural Land Prices

Scotland: figures for the most recent years are based on sales notified up to September 1982.

Northern Ireland: figures for the most recent years are based on sales notified up to September 1982. The 1982 figure relates to prices in the first six months of the year.

Average Rents

All countries: 1982 figures are provisional.

TABLE 25

Farm accounts: net incomes for different types of farm

Years ending February

| Type of farm/country | Average size of farm in sample: hectares | | Weighted average net income (excluding breeding livestock stock appreciation) per farm (For an identical sample in the two years) | | |
|--|---|---------------|---|--------------|----------------------|
| | Crops and Grass | Total area | 1981/82 £ | 1981/82 £ | Percentage change |
| <i>Specialist dairy</i> | | | | | |
| England | 49.5 | 50.7 | 7 642 | 9 782 | + 28 |
| Wales | 43.7 | 45.4 | 6 783 | 8 013 | + 18 |
| Scotland | 59.0 | 69.6 | 5 505 | 8 522 | + 55 |
| Northern Ireland | 34.9 | 39.8 | 4 274 | 8 064 | + 89 |
| <i>Mainly dairy</i> | | | | | |
| England | 93.2 | 107.7 | 9 564 | 12 501 | + 31 |
| Wales | 64.0 | 65.0 | 5 697 | 9 165 | + 61 |
| Scotland | 98.3 | 109.2 | 4 275 | 12 477 | +192 |
| Northern Ireland | 41.6 | 46.4 | 2 599 | 7 698 | +196 |
| <i>Hill and upland (LFA) livestock</i> | | | | | |
| <i>—Cattle and sheep</i> | | | | | |
| England | 80.1 | 202.6 | 5 128 | 9 419 | + 84 |
| Wales | 81.2 | 138.3 | 4 390 | 7 770 | + 77 |
| Scotland | 100.7 | 770.8 | 3 456 | 10 990 | +218 |
| Northern Ireland | 37.3 | 87.8 | 1 471 | 5 313 | +261 |
| <i>—Mainly sheep</i> | | | | | |
| Wales | 68.6 | 262.3 | 6 248 | 8 808 | + 41 |
| Scotland | 42.4 | 1 664.5 | 5 145 | 9 723 | + 89 |
| <i>—Mainly cattle</i> | | | | | |
| Scotland | 80.9 | 147.7 | 5 306 | 8 923 | + 68 |
| <i>—With arable</i> | | | | | |
| Scotland | 113.0 | 144.2 | 4 137 | 10 195 | +146 |
| <i>Lowland livestock</i> | | | | | |
| <i>—Cattle and sheep</i> | | | | | |
| England | 64.0 | 68.1 | 3 042 | 2 780 | — 9 |
| Wales | 54.9 | 59.2 | 3 444 | 4 617 | + 34 |
| Northern Ireland | 44.0 | 48.2 | 703 | 3 896 | +454 |
| <i>—Cropping, cattle and sheep</i> | | | | | |
| England | 74.3 | 79.0 | 3 982 | 4 005 | + 1 |
| Scotland | 86.3 | 92.1 | 5 448 | 12 658 | +132 |
| <i>General cropping</i> | | | | | |
| England | 126.5 | 127.3 | 9 963 | 14 412 | + 45 |
| <i>Specialist cereals</i> | | | | | |
| England | 120.3 | 127.4 | 9 865 | 9 769 | — 1 |
| <i>Cropping</i> | | | | | |
| Scotland | 102.6 | 108.4 | —1 119 | 10 440 | .. |
| <i>Pigs and poultry</i> | | | | | |
| England | 54.7 | 57.5 | 13 731 | 17 116 | + 25 |

TABLE 25 (continued)

Notes

- (a) This series is derived from figures collected in Farm Management Surveys by Universities and Agricultural Colleges in Great Britain and by the Department of Agriculture in Northern Ireland. The figures are averages weighted by the census distribution of agricultural holdings by type of farming and size of business. More detailed figures for England will be published in "Farm Incomes in England 1981-82", for Scotland in "Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture 1982", for Wales in the "Welsh Agricultural Statistics 1981-82 Supplement" and for Northern Ireland in a publication by the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland.
- (b) Net income is the return to the farmer and spouse for their manual and managerial labour and the return on tenant-type capital in crops, livestock, machinery, etc., but excluding land and buildings. It is calculated before deduction of interest on any farming loans. All farms are treated as rented and an imputed rental value for owner-occupied land is charged as an expense in the accounts. Stocks of crops and livestock on farms at the beginning and end of the accounting year are valued at current market prices and net income includes stock appreciation except that arising on breeding cattle, sheep and pigs. The accounts relate mainly to calendar years or years ending 5 April and the average year-ending date is about mid-February. (Almost all farm businesses in Northern Ireland are based on owner-occupied holdings. As rents cannot be imputed with reference to tenanted farms, the rental charges entered for owned land and buildings have been assessed in relation to estimated sale value. Where land was taken in conacre, the actual rents paid have been included. For these reasons the average net incomes per farm are not on the same basis as those for Great Britain.)
- (c) The data relate to full-time farms. The measurement of farm business size is based on standard gross margins per unit of crop area and per head of livestock, measured in European Size Units (ESU) with 1 ESU equalling 1 000 European units of account of standard gross margins at average 1972-1974 values. See Commission Decision 78/463/EEC. The data shown refer to the following size groups: England, 4-249.9 ESU; Wales, 4-99.9 ESU; Scotland, 8-99.9 ESU; Northern Ireland, 4-39.9 ESU except LFA and Non LFA beef cattle and sheep which are 4-15.9 ESU.
- (d) In Wales "lowland cattle and sheep" includes "lowland cropping, cattle and sheep". In Scotland "cropping" comprises "general cropping" and "specialist cereals". More generally, there are some minor differences between the definitions of the farming types in the four countries.

TABLE 26

Public expenditure under the CAP and on national grants and subsidies (a)

April/March (financial) years

£ million

| | 1978/79 (b) | 1979/80 (b) | 1980/81 | 1981/82 | 1982/83 (forecast) |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| I Market regulation under the CAP | | | | | |
| (i) Expenditure by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce (c) | | | | | |
| Cereals | 28.9 | 43.0 | 157.2 | 242.7 | 373.8 |
| Beef and veal | -20.8 | 10.3 | 131.6 | 41.8 | 52.1 |
| Pigmeat | 0.2 | 0.5 | -16.7 | -33.0 | -54.4 |
| Sugar | 84.7 | 44.6 | 21.3 | 35.6 | 47.6 |
| Processed products | 21.0 | 27.8 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 26.4 |
| Milk products | 198.4 | 201.3 | 187.0 | 168.8 | 321.5 |
| Oilseeds | 9.9 | 19.5 | 50.6 | 51.2 | 80.3 |
| Sheepmeat | — | — | 42.3 | 72.2 | 78.2 |
| Others (d) | 7.9 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 16.4 | 21.2 |
| Total (i) | 330.2 | 359.9 | 603.2 | 612.4 | 946.7 |
| (ii) Expenditure by the Agriculture Departments | | | | | |
| Milk Non-Marketing Premiums | 7.1 | 15.8 | 30.5 | 21.2 | 16.7 |
| Suckler Cow Premium Scheme | — | — | 14.6 | 16.9 | 16.8 |
| Annual Premium on Ewes | — | — | — | 28.1 | 26.0 |
| Total (ii) | 7.1 | 15.8 | 45.1 | 66.2 | 59.5 |
| Total I | 337.3 | 375.7 | 648.3 | 678.6 | 1 006.2 |
| Against which receipts from EAGGF | 312.2 | 384.3 | 572.6 | 698.6 | 672.9 |

TABLE 26 (continued)

| Public expenditure under the CAP and on national grants and subsidies (a) | | £ million | | | | |
|---|--|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| April/March (financial) years | | 1978/79 | 1979/80 | 1980/81 | 1981/82 | 1982/83 |
| | | (b) | (b) | | | (forecast) |
| II Price guarantees, production grants and subsidies | | | | | | |
| Price guarantees | | | | | | |
| Sheep (e) | | 0.1 | 11.1 | 32.9 | — | — |
| Wool (f) | | — | — | 3.9 | 7.5 | 7.7 |
| Potatoes (f).. .. | | 23.0 | 5.7 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 1.5 |
| Production grants and subsidies | | | | | | |
| Guidance Premiums .. | | 10.1 | 13.1 | 10.2 | 6.5 | 5.1 |
| Dairy Herd Conversion Scheme | | 3.4 | — | — | — | — |
| Calves | | 6.8 | — | — | — | — |
| Total II | | 43.4 | 29.9 | 55.7 | 23.6 | 14.3 |
| against which receipts from EAGGF (g) | | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 1.7 |
| III Support for capital and other improvements | | | | | | |
| Agriculture and Horticulture Development Scheme (h) (k) | | 43.6 | 77.8 | 101.7 | 85.7 | 81.8 |
| Farm accounts | | 0.6 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Farm structure | | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Northern Ireland Agricultural Development Programme (k) | | — | — | — | — | 16.6 |
| Agriculture and Horticulture Grant Scheme (j) (k) .. | | 62.2 | 78.6 | 88.8 | 76.5 | 80.4 |
| Co-operation grants | | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 3.0 |
| Others (l) | | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Total III | | 108.5 | 160.0 | 194.9 | 167.4 | 185.3 |
| Against which receipts from EAGGF (g) | | 2.5 | 8.2 | 13.9 | 23.3 | 18.2 |
| IV Support for agriculture in special areas | | | | | | |
| Hill livestock compensatory allowances: | | | | | | |
| Sheep | | 18.4 | 54.6 | 53.8 | 47.4 | 52.2 |
| Cattle | | 18.1 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 37.1 | 40.9 |
| Additional benefit under AHDS, NIADP and AHGS | | 10.3 | 13.4 | 17.1 | 16.6 | 32.1 |
| Others (m) | | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| Total IV | | 47.7 | 111.4 | 113.5 | 102.8 | 127.3 |
| Against which receipts from EAGGF (g) | | 10.7 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 20.8 |
| Total I to IV | | 536.9 | 677.0 | 1 012.4 | 972.4 | 1 333.1 |
| Against which receipts from EAGGF | | 329.2 | 412.1 | 606.3 | 742.4 | 713.6 |

TABLE 26 (continued)

- (a) This table excludes expenditure which may benefit farmers but where the value to them is not shown by the expenditure (e.g. expenditure on animal disease and pest control or on research, advice and education). Expenditure on agriculture in Northern Ireland, borne on the Northern Ireland Consolidated Fund, is also excluded. It does, however, include some expenditure which benefits consumers and trade interests rather than producers. The figures for years up to and including 1980-81 represent actual expenditure recorded in the Appropriation Accounts. The figures for 1981-82 are subject to confirmation and those for 1982-83 are the latest estimates of expenditure.
- (b) Expenditure in 1979-80 includes payments which were due in 1978-79 but were delayed by industrial action.
- (c) The figures are made up of several elements and include refunds on intra-Community trade, import and export refunds on third country trade, the beef premium and sheep variable premium schemes, aid for private storage and animal feed, certain production subsidies and the cost of purchasing commodities into intervention less proceeds from sales. The figures also take account of other receipts treated as negative expenditure, namely monetary compensatory amounts levied on intra-Community trade, sheepmeat clawback and the co-responsibility levy on milk producers. The figures include the EC butter subsidy and the UK share of the EC school milk subsidy scheme.
- (d) Includes eggs, poultrymeat, fruit and vegetables, hops, herbage seeds, dried fodder, peas and beans, fisheries, flax and aid to beekeepers. Also includes expenditure on products covered by the CAP but not produced to any significant extent in the United Kingdom (olive oil, rice, wine, grapemust and hemp).
- (e) Price guarantee arrangements for sheep were superseded by the EC sheepmeat regime on 20 October 1980.
- (f) Payments in respect of wool and potatoes relate partly to the clip or crop of the year indicated and partly to the clip or crop in the preceding year or years.
- (g) The receipts from the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund do not relate to expenditure incurred during the financial year but mainly to expenditure incurred in the calendar year preceding the financial year.
- (h) Includes the Farm and Horticulture Development Scheme.
- (j) Includes the Farm and Horticulture Capital Grant Scheme.
- (k) Farmers in special areas are also eligible for additional assistance under the Agriculture and Horticulture Development Scheme, Northern Ireland Agricultural Development Programme and the Agriculture and Horticulture Grant Scheme. The estimated benefit is shown separately in Section IV of the table.
- (l) Includes grants in respect of investment on loan guarantees*, farm structure loans*, producer organisations*, horticultural improvements, agricultural drainage* and milk pasteurisation equipment*. (Provision for the schemes marked * was included in the 1982-83 Supply Estimates.)
- (m) Includes grants for rural roads, forage groups*, integrated development programme for Western Isles*, producers in the Scottish Islands* and crofting improvements*. (Provision for the schemes marked * was included in the 1982-83 Supply Estimates.)

TABLE 27

Commodity price trends

This table gives indications of the movement in commodity prices at the first point of sale. The series do not always show total receipts by farmers; for some commodities additional premiums or deficiency payments were made to achieve support price levels.

Calendar years

| | | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (fore- cast) |
|--|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------------|
| <i>Wheat</i> (£ per tonne) | Average ex-farm price (a) .. | 85.69 | 95.92 | 99.30 | 108.92 | 112.71 |
| <i>Barley</i> (£ per tonne) | Average ex-farm price (a) .. | 78.35 | 89.60 | 92.84 | 100.52 | 107.93 |
| <i>Oats</i> (£ per tonne) | Average ex-farm price (a) .. | 73.92 | 88.90 | 97.52 | 97.29 | 101.01 |
| <i>Rye</i> (£ per tonne) | Average ex-farm price (a) .. | 76.19 | 89.00 | 100.33 | 100.97 | 110.73 |
| <i>Hops</i> (£ per tonne) | Average farm-gate price (b) | 1 431 | 1 578 | 2 184 | 2 636 | 2 811 |
| <i>Potatoes</i> (£ per tonne) | Average farm-gate price (c) | 40.04 | 58.87 | 51.20 | 63.93 | 76.03 |
| <i>Sugar beet</i> (£ per tonne) | Average producer price (d) | 23.72 | 28.28 | 27.93 | 27.74 | 29.93 |
| <i>Oilseed rape</i> (£ per tonne) | Average market price (e) .. | 182 | 215 | 230 | 255 | 270 |
| <i>Apples</i> (£ per tonne) | Average market price (f) | | | | | |
| | Dessert | 235 | 194 | 258 | 334 | 318 |
| | Culinary | 195 | 171 | 207 | 270 | 309 |
| <i>Pears</i> (£ per tonne) | Average market price (f) .. | 251 | 200 | 232 | 281 | 342 |
| <i>Tomatoes</i> (£ per tonne) | Average market price (f) .. | 440 | 387 | 492 | 475 | 430 |
| <i>Cauliflower</i> (£ per tonne) | Average market price (f) .. | 132 | 162 | 186 | 207 | 206 |
| <i>Cattle (store)</i> (£ per head) | 1st quality Hereford/Friesian bull calves (e) | 88 | 103 | 100 | 107 | 125 |
| | 1st quality yearling steers beef/dairy cross (e) | 213 | 236 | 243 | 275 | 313 |
| <i>Cattle (fat)</i> (p per kg liveweight) | All clean cattle | 66.26 | 75.21 | 76.65 | 88.70 | 98.81 |
| <i>Sheep (store)</i> (£ per head) | 1st quality lambs, hoggets and tegs (e) | 25.9 | 26.0 | 25.9 | 30.2 | 33.2 |
| <i>Sheep (fat)</i> (p per kg estimated dressed carcass weight) | | (g)137.4 | (g)139.2 | (g)125.7 | (g)153.3 | (h)156.0 (i)173.0 |

TABLE 27 (continued)

Commodity price trends

Calendar years

| | | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (fore- cast) |
|---|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| <i>Pigs</i> (p per kg deadweight) | Average market price (<i>j</i>) .. | 80.08 | 81.35 | 86.64 | 93.70 | 98.36 |
| <i>Broilers</i> (p per kg) | Average wholesale price .. | 81.1 | 82.1 | 91.1 | 91.6 | 93.39 |
| <i>Milk</i> (p per litre) | Average net return to pro- ducers (<i>k</i>) | 10.61 | 11.55 | 12.77 | 13.79 | 14.86 |
| <i>Eggs</i> (p per dozen) | Average producer price (<i>l</i>) | 27.0 | 32.8 | 37.4 | 40.7 | 39.4 |
| <i>Wool</i> (p per kg) | Average producer price for clip (<i>m</i>) | 93.8 | 97.7 | 91.25 | 89.5 | 89.3 |

(a) Weighted average ex-farm prices of UK cereals.

(b) Average farm-gate prices paid by Hops Marketing Board to growers in England. Hops are not grown elsewhere in the UK.

(c) Weighted average price paid to growers by registered merchants for early and main crop potatoes in the UK.

(d) Average price paid to growers in the UK by British Sugar plc for sugar beet of average sugar content used to produce "A" quota and "B" quota sugar. If "C" quota sugar production is taken into account, the 1982 forecast would be about £25.50.

(e) Average prices at representative markets in England and Wales but, in the case of sheep, excluding prices at autumn hill sheep sales.

(f) Weighted average wholesale prices for England and Wales (from 1982 onward, prices relate to England only).

(g) UK weighted average market price for animals certified under the Fat Sheep Guarantee Scheme and (from 20 October 1980) the Sheep Variable Premium Scheme.

(h) Great Britain weighted average market price for animals certified under the Sheep Variable Premium Scheme.

(i) Northern Ireland unweighted average market price obtained from the four live auction centres used for EC price reporting purposes.

(j) UK average market price for clean pigs.

(k) Derived by dividing total value of output (Table 22) by the total quantity of output available for human consumption (Table 16).

(l) Average price of all Class A eggs weighted according to quantity in each grade.

(m) Average price paid to producers by the British Wool Marketing Board.

