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CABINET

ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1984

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 1984 which is circulated for the information of my colleagues. It is proposed to lay this before Parliament on Friday 3 February and to announce its publication by means of a Written Parliamentary Answer.

MJ

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

3 February 1984

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1984

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1984

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 1984/85 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 1983 were made in November 1983.

PART I—STATE OF THE INDUSTRY

2. Growing conditions throughout 1983 were particularly variable. Prolonged wet weather in the spring delayed turnout of livestock and the planting of crops, particularly potatoes. The very dry summer reduced yields of forage grown for cattle and sheep but aided the cereal harvest. Soil conditions in the autumn enabled rapid progress to be made with autumn sowings and facilitated the bulking-up of root crops. Gross output at constant prices, which measures in volume terms the output from agriculture, fell slightly reflecting a forecast reduction in sales of cereals, potatoes and sugar beet.

3. The average prices paid for the industry's material inputs and obtained for its outputs increased by around 5%. Farming income, which measures the return to farmers and their spouses and return on own capital invested, fell by 15%. Farm business income, a wider definition, being the sum of farming income, the returns to non-principal partners and directors and return on all capital invested, fell by about 9%. This reduction in income follows significant rises in real terms in 1981 and 1982.

4. The total area of cereals planted declined but production is estimated at 21.2 million tonnes, only 0.7 million tonnes below the record achieved in the previous year. The acreage sown to oilseed rape increased by 28% to 222,000 hectares but estimated production of 580,000 tonnes is the same as that for 1982. Potato plantings rose by 1% but yields were much reduced. The output of field vegetables was also generally lower. The 1983 sugar beet crop is expected to yield around 1.1 million tonnes of sugar, compared with 1.4 million tonnes from the exceptionally large 1982 crop.

5. Overall the national cattle breeding herd expanded by 1% reflecting an increase in dairy cows of 2½% and a decline in the beef breeding herd of 2%. Milk production increased by 2½%. The number of sheep rose by almost 2½% and the production of sheepmeat in 1983 is forecast to increase by about 8% to 295,000 tonnes. Numbers of breeding pigs declined by 1½% and pigmeat production in 1983 is expected to increase by almost 4½%. Layer chick placings fell sharply but increased egg yields are expected to result in production falling by only 2%. Turkey meat output is expected to rise but overall poultrymeat production is expected to be around 2½% below 1982 levels.

PART II—GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

Farm structure (Table 4)

6. In 1983 there were some 243,300 farm holdings in the United Kingdom. This was a reduction of 1% on the number of farms in 1978, the decline being concentrated among the smaller full-time businesses. It is estimated that some 91% of total output came from businesses capable of providing work for at least one full-time man and that these represent half the total number of holdings. Large businesses of 1,000 standard man-days or more, whilst only about 13% of the total number of holdings, accounted for about half the total output. In Northern Ireland and Wales, the output from small-scale farms is proportionately more significant than in other parts of the United Kingdom.

7. The average area (including rough grazing) of full-time businesses of 250 standard man-days or more is now 119 hectares compared with 115 hectares in 1978. There has been a continued fall in the number of enterprises (defined as self-contained units within a holding) with the exception of sheep breeding flocks. Average enterprise sizes are generally increasing. Over the last five years the average size of dairy herds has increased by a quarter to 58 cows, although the number of herds has fallen by nearly one-fifth. In the same period the average size of breeding pig herds has increased by 40% to 41 breeding pigs whilst the number of herds has declined by 28%. Flock sizes in the sheep sector have increased by 8% between 1978 and 1983 and the number of flocks has also increased by 6% during this period. The average beef cow herd has remained stable at 18 cows. There has been an increase in the last five years in the average area sown to cereals from 34 to 41 hectares (20%) and an increase of 20% in the average area of potatoes. The number of holdings growing oilseed rape has almost trebled between 1978 and 1983 and it is this rather than the increase in the average size of enterprise that has been mainly responsible for the substantial increase in the total area during this period.

8. In Great Britain 69% of the holdings were wholly or mainly owner-occupied in 1983 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 60% in 1983. In Northern Ireland virtually all farmers are owner-occupiers.

Output (Tables 22 and 24)

9. Gross output is forecast to rise by £365 million (3%) to £11,595 million in 1983 compared with a rise of £1,387 million (14%) between 1981 and 1982. The overall volume of output as measured by the index of gross output at constant 1980 prices is expected to fall marginally to 106 in 1983 compared with a level of 107 in 1982. This decline is the result of a fall in sales of farm crops, particularly potatoes, sugar beet and cereals; the volume of output of livestock and livestock products, however, is expected to increase slightly. Overall, the price of outputs will rise by about 5% between 1982 and 1983 with increases of 12% for potatoes, 10% for horticultural products and 9% for cereals, being partly offset by falls of about 5% for fat pigs and 4% on eggs. The value of sales off farms of cereals is forecast to fall slightly, despite

the increase in prices. This arises from the quantities sold in the autumn of 1983 being appreciably lower than in the same period of 1982 when export demand was strong. Stocks of cereals remaining on farms at the end of 1983 were nearly 1 million tonnes higher than at the end of 1982. These additional stocks are valued at cost of production in 1983; the full value of subsequent sales from them will not be reflected until 1984. Potato stocks, however, are expected to be about 0.7 million tonnes lower than at the end of 1982 due to the smaller crop. The firm prices should maintain the value of sales of potatoes in the early part of 1984 at a level significantly above that from the previous crop. Overall the value of sales off farms for all farm crops is expected to show a decline of $1\frac{1}{2}$% while the values of horticultural products, livestock and livestock products are expected to rise by 11%, 6% and 3% respectively, the latter being dominated by dairy production where both quantity and price show a slight increase.

Input (Table 22)

10. Gross input for 1983 is expected to rise by £429 million (7%) compared with an increase of £659 million (13%) between 1981 and 1982. The volume of purchased inputs is estimated to increase by 2% in 1983 with much of the rise attributed to increased feedingstuffs usage. Within gross input, purchased feedingstuffs, which is the largest item of expenditure, is expected to rise by about 8% in 1983: expenditure on fuel and oil is expected to rise by 12%. The average price of bought-in goods and services increased by about 5%, with fuel and oil rising by 11%.

Gross and net product (Tables 22 and 23)

11. Gross product, which is gross output less gross input, is forecast to be £5,308 million in 1983, slightly less than in 1982. After allowing for depreciation on fixed assets, net product (the measure of the value added by the agricultural industry to all goods and services purchased from outside the industry) is forecast to fall by £125 million (3%), compared with an increase of £662 million (19%) between 1981 and 1982.

Aggregate income (Tables 22 and 23)

12. The net product of agriculture represents the sum of various types of income. From the net product, the agricultural industry has to pay its labour force, meet the interest on outstanding debt and provide for expenditure on net rent, while also providing the return to farmers for their own labour and management.

13. The net Farming Income of farmers and their spouses is the balance of net product after meeting labour costs, interest charges and net rent. In 1983, the labour bill for hired and family workers is expected to rise by £132 million (8%); and net rent, a relatively small item, by £16 million (15%). Interest payments on the other hand are expected to fall by £8 million (2%). The resulting net Farming Income for farmers and their spouses is forecast to fall by £266 million (15%) to £1,536 million in 1983. This follows the exceptional rise of £484 million (37%) in 1982. The Farming Income series in money and real terms for recent years is shown in Column (b) of Table 23.

It should be noted that the farming income figure is the difference between the two large aggregates of output and expenditure. A small percentage change to either can generate a large proportional change in income. Additionally, the calendar year income measures cannot be simply related to that particular year's harvest, since the valuation of output includes substantial sales of cereals and potatoes carried over from the previous year's crop, and is affected also by changes in the quantity of harvested crops in store on farms at the end of each year.

14. There are several other measures of the income of the industry which are more broadly based and rather less volatile than net Farming Income. For example, Farm Business Income (Column (c) of Table 23) includes, in addition to the income of farmers and their spouses, the returns to non-principal farmers and directors and the returns on all capital invested. In 1983 Farm Business Income fell by about 9%, following a rise of 27% in 1982.

15. Column (d) in Table 23 is a measure of the cash flow of farmers and their spouses. This index shows the revenue accruing to farmers and spouses less cash outlays, including spending on material inputs and services and on capital items. As such, it may be close to how many farmers perceive the financial situation of the industry. Between 1982 and 1983, the cash flow is estimated to have fallen in money terms by 13%.

Income developments by farm type (Tables 26 and 27)

16. Information about income per farm for types and sizes of farm, based on farm accounts from samples of full-time farms, differs in coverage and accounting concepts and practices from the aggregate calculation and thus is not directly comparable with it. The accounts for 1982/83 (the year ending on average in February 1983) show increases in incomes on cropping farms and on dairy farms but falls on other livestock farms. Table 27 indicates the average levels of income earned by farm businesses of various types and sizes. Forecasts of 1983/84 results suggest further increases for cropping farms but reductions in incomes on dairy farms and most other categories of livestock farms.

17. After three years of recovery from the severe fall in 1979/80, incomes on *dairy farms* are forecast to fall generally in 1983/84 reflecting the effects of poor weather on milk yields and little change in returns from milk. On *hill and upland farms* the recovery in incomes up to 1981/82 was followed by a general decline in 1982/83 and the forecast is of a further fall in 1983/84 on many farms but a sizeable increase on mainly sheep farms in Scotland and Wales. On *lowland livestock farms* the fairly general increase up to 1981/82 was reversed in 1982/83 and a further decrease is forecast for 1983/84 except in Scotland (where the increased value of crop output should lead to a moderate rise in income) and in Northern Ireland. Incomes on *pig farms* and on *poultry farms* fell in 1982/83 and are forecast to fall sharply in 1983/84.

18. Incomes on *specialist cereal farms* in England showed a substantial increase in income in 1982/83, and a further small increase is forecast for

1983/84. On *other cropping farms* (except those in Scotland) incomes rose in 1982/83, due to the contribution of high cereal output, and in 1983/84 incomes are expected to increase further reflecting higher potato prices.

19. The overall picture shown by the farm accounts is that incomes on cropping farms continue to increase, whilst those on dairy and most other livestock farms have declined. This broad pattern of cropping incomes increasing at a greater rate than livestock incomes has held in general since 1977/78. In real terms incomes on dairy and livestock farms are substantially below the levels of the late 1970s, while cropping farms show marked improvement over the same period.

Productivity (Tables 5 and 24)

20. The index of output per person (gross agricultural product at constant prices per person engaged) reflects changes in, for example, plant and animal breeding and in investment in the organisation of farming, as well as the reduction in the number of persons engaged and short-term movements in output caused by factors such as weather. During the ten years to 1982 the index increased on average by about 5% annually. However, a decrease of around 3% is forecast for 1983. This reflects a decline of over 4% in gross agricultural product at constant prices more than offsetting a reduction in the number of persons engaged of between 1% and 2%. The number of regular whole-time workers fell by 2% between 1982 and 1983 compared with an annual average reduction of about 4% in the ten years to 1982.

Gross capital formation (Table 20)

21. It is estimated that the value of new investment in fixed assets will rise by 7% in 1983, to £1,341 million. Expenditure on buildings and works is forecast to be £610 million, a fall of 1% compared with the 1982 level, while that on plant, machinery and vehicles is forecast to rise by 15% to £731 million. In volume terms new investment in buildings and works is forecast to decline by about 1% whereas that in plant, machinery and vehicles is forecast to increase by about 11%. The forecast increase in the volume of total gross fixed capital formation is some 5%. After allowing for depreciation, the net stock of these assets is forecast to remain broadly at the level of recent years.

22. The value of the physical increase in stocks and work-in-progress showed only a marginal rise in 1983 with forecast increases in farm stocks of cereals, apples and pears being largely offset by a fall in potato stocks. The volume of breeding livestock capital formation showed a significant rise in 1982 and a further smaller rise is forecast for 1983.

Bank borrowings

23. Total bank advances to agriculture in 1983 are forecast to average about £4,670 million, around 17% higher than the average for 1982. Part of this increase is thought to be for land purchase and part will reflect the forecast moderate increase in plant and machinery investment. Although bank borrowings have increased the rate of increase has declined slightly. The relationship between the liabilities and assets of the industry as a whole remains sound;

information from the balance sheets of a sample of full-time farm businesses in the Farm Management Survey indicates that in England and Wales external liabilities at February 1983 represented about one-fifth of the total business assets of tenanted farms and about one-tenth of the assets of owner-occupied farms and mixed tenure farms.

Agricultural land prices (Table 25)

24. The consistent general upward movement of agricultural land prices shown by the comprehensive Inland Revenue series in the latter half of the 1970s has not been maintained in recent years. Since 1980 average prices have remained relatively stable with the exception of those of tenanted land in Wales where prices have fallen back until, in 1982, they were at about the levels of four to five years earlier. In 1982 the average price per hectare of land sold with vacant possession was £3,663 in England, £2,324 in Wales and £1,798 in Scotland; in Northern Ireland the 1982 price of £2,683 had risen to £2,895 during the first six months of 1983. The more up-to-date but less comprehensive Current Agricultural Land Prices series, which covers England and Wales only, indicates that the average price of vacant possession land in both countries has been rising in 1983.

Farm rents (Table 25)

25. The provisional results of the Annual Rent Enquiry in England and Wales, together with the continuing field surveys in Scotland, suggest that average farm rents in Great Britain will rise by 11% in 1983. This compares with an increase of 14½% in 1982.

Farm workers' earnings (Table 21)

26. The average weekly earnings of whole-time hired men in the United Kingdom averaged £105.44 for 46.1 hours in the calendar year 1982 compared with £96.29 for 46.3 hours in the calendar year 1981. Average weekly earnings in 1983 are forecast to be about £114.45 for 46.1 hours. Following the increases in weekly wage rates that came into effect in January and February 1983 (paragraph 23 of the 1983 Annual Review White Paper (Cmnd. 8804)), statutory minimum weekly wage rates were increased by 5% for adult regular whole-time hired workers in England and Wales from 1 September 1983, by just over 4% for general workers in Scotland from 5 September 1983, and by 5% for agriculture workers in Northern Ireland from 10 October 1983.

Public expenditure (Table 28)

27. Expenditure in the United Kingdom on market regulation under the Common Agricultural Policy is estimated to be about £1,357 million in 1983/84 compared with some £1,099 million in 1982/83. 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 and the cost of purchasing commodities into intervention less proceeds from sales. It also includes a variety of other grants and subsidies. Some of this expenditure benefits consumers and trade interests

rather than producers. Receipts from the milk co-responsibility levy, export charges equivalent to the premia on sheepmeat (known as "clawback") and levies on intra-community trade have been netted off against this expenditure. The additional expenditure in 1983/84 is mainly due to increased purchases into intervention of beef, butter and skimmed milk powder and to increased payments on liquid skimmed milk used for animal feeds, the beef premium scheme and the annual premium on ewes. These increases are partly offset by reduced net expenditure on cereals intervention.

28. Expenditure in the United Kingdom on price guarantees, capital grants and support for agriculture in special areas (excluding Brucellosis incentives and horticultural protected crops adaptation aid) is estimated to be £332 million in 1983/84 compared with £334 million in 1982/83.

PART III—COMMODITY TRENDS

Cereals (Tables 3, 6, 8 and 29)

29. In 1983 cereals were grown on 3.97 million hectares, a net reduction of 65,000 hectares over 1982. An increase of 28,000 hectares in the area sown to wheat was more than offset by a fall of some 93,000 hectares in the barley and oats area. The yield of wheat in the 1983 harvest was better than in 1982 and that of barley slightly worse. The average quality was not quite as high, and there was a sharp drop in plantings of good quality milling wheats. Production of all cereals reached about 21.2 million tonnes second only to the record harvest of 21.9 million tonnes in 1982.

30. Market prices began to strengthen in January 1983, following the low prices in the first part of the season and heavy sales particularly for export and into intervention. For wheat, the increase was especially marked, and prices for feed wheat in particular reached very high levels by mid-March which persisted until new crop supplies became available. Some 300,000 tonnes of wheat and barley were sold out of intervention on to the domestic market during this period. Market prices fell at the start of the new season but were higher relative to support levels than in recent years, and sales into intervention have so far been much lower than last season. Offers of barley into intervention almost ceased after September and total purchases had reached only about 310,000 tonnes by end-December. Offers of bread wheat in the August–October intervention period totalled just under 67,000 tonnes which was abated to 24,500 tonnes under the special monthly quota arrangements introduced by the Commission to ensure that the total quantity bought into intervention in the Community did not exceed 3 million tonnes. Prices strengthened during August and September but have fallen somewhat since then. Export demand has been well below the level of last season. The gap between feed wheat and feed barley prices has been narrower than usual. The sowing of winter cereals took place in ideal conditions and a record area has been established.

Oilseed rape (Tables 3, 6, 9 and 29)

31. The area sown with oilseed rape in 1983 increased by 28% to 222,000 hectares. Average yields were below those expected at about 2.6 tonnes per hectare, mainly due to difficult weather conditions, but production forecast at 580,000 tonnes is close to 1982's record level. A further increase in the area sown for the 1984 crop is forecast and, assuming normal yields, production should rise steeply. Market prices in 1983 were firm and farmers' returns are likely to have been well above the intervention price.

Potatoes (Tables 3, 6, 10 and 29)

32. Plantings in 1983 were some 3,700 hectares more than the United Kingdom target area of 191,300 hectares. However, the crop was adversely affected by the wet spring which delayed plantings, and by the dry summer which hindered growth and, to some extent impaired quality. As a result yields were well down on last season's record levels despite the mild autumn which generally favoured late tuber growth and late lifting. Production was therefore notably lower than last year, while prices were significantly higher. The Potato Marketing Board was again authorised to offer contracts pre-season to producers in Great Britain for a proportion of their crop with the aim of ensuring stability in the market throughout the season. In the face of shortage anticipated in trade circles and high Futures Market prices, only some 126,000 tonnes of potatoes were placed under contract in this way.

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

Sugar beet (Tables 3, 6, 11 and 29)

34. In 1983 British Sugar plc contracted to purchase sugar beet from about 206,000 hectares, slightly more than in 1982, but with very unfavourable weather at sowing time and during the early part of the season, the harvested area fell to about 196,000 hectares compared with 201,000 hectares the previous year. Later in the season the weather improved and white sugar production is forecast to be 1.1 million tonnes compared with the record 1.4 million tonnes in 1982. Including the 80,000 tonnes of "C" sugar carried forward from the previous marketing year, this would mean that the total outturn would exceed the maximum quota of 1.144 million tonnes set for the United Kingdom under the Community sugar regime. The excess has to be exported without export refunds or carried forward to the next quota year.

Horticulture (Tables 3, 6, 12 and 29)

35. 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).

36. The area devoted to horticulture in 1983 was about 220,000 hectares but this cannot be directly compared with last year's area of 254,000 hectares because the definition of horticulture used for census returns has been changed.

37. Production of apples in the 1983 growing season was about average, following the large crop in 1982, but production of pears in 1983 was substantially higher than last year. Soft fruit production generally was slightly up on last year. While the wet spring and dry summer affected yields of strawberries, there was a heavy crop of blackcurrants. Perishability in the hot summer caused some marketing problems.

38. The wet spring followed by the hot dry summer caused reduced yields of field vegetables compared with recent years. The autumn and winter crops benefited from better growing conditions in September and October and supplies generally are expected to be adequate to meet demand. After a series of difficult years, glasshouse salad crops had a better year in 1983. While there was continuing strong competition from imports, the hot summer resulted in a buoyant demand for salads. Government aid to help growers of protected crops meet the increased costs of heating oil was extended, at an additional cost of £1 million, to 31 March 1983 by when the preferential gas tariff to Dutch growers was phased out. To encourage growers to make better use of energy in glasshouse heating the Government is providing substantially increased grants for investments in energy saving facilities. This additional assistance will be worth about £2 million per year to the heated glasshouse industry.

39. Abundant supplies of apples from the 1982 crop kept prices low in early 1983 but with an average production in 1983, both in the United Kingdom and in Europe, prices increased from August onwards. Withdrawals of 1983 season apples are expected to be low although withdrawals of pears could be greater than in 1982. While cauliflower prices were below 1982 levels for much of the early part of the year, prices rose as the dry conditions of early summer affected the quantity of produce available and remained higher in the autumn. Withdrawals of the 1983 crop have been well below the high 1982 levels. Tomato prices were higher than for previous years until the end of August when for a time they fell below 1982 levels and some withdrawals took place. Demand for cut flowers was generally static. Despite increased competition from Dutch and Channel Islands supplies, prices were usually above the previous year's levels, except during the summer months when they fell due to lack of demand.

Hops (Tables 3, 6, 13 and 29)

40. The area under hops was slightly reduced from 1982. Production was considerably lower but more than enough to meet contracts. The quality of the crop was good and average prices again increased.

Seeds (Table 14)

41. The area approved in 1983 for production of certified herbage and legume seed (excluding field bean and field pea seed) was about the same as

in 1982. Yields were average but quality was good. Stocks of herbage seed were higher than in the previous year. Growers' prices showed little change.

42. As foreseen, the area approved for certified field bean and field pea seed production dropped considerably. Stocks were lower but in general supplies are adequate to meet requirements. In 1984, when Community seed production aid ceases, there is likely to be a further fall in production of certified seed of these species.

Dried peas and beans

43. The area sown with peas in 1983 was 47,000 hectares. 1983 yields are estimated at 3.05 tonnes per hectare. These figures cannot be directly compared with those for 1982, because peas for stock feeding were previously included with other stock feeding crops in the June Census returns and therefore could not be separately identified and included in the total United Kingdom pea crop. The area sown with beans in 1983 was 33,300 hectares, a fall of 16% compared with 1982. 1983 yields are estimated at 3.25 tonnes per hectare, compared with a final figure of 3.07 tonnes for 1982.

44. Prices for peas and beans have generally been at, or above, the minimum level necessary to enable compounders to qualify for aid under the Community regime.

Beef and milk (Tables 3, 6, 15, 16, 17 and 29)

45. The June Census showed a modest 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 2% while the dairy herd, which accounts for about 70% of all breeding cows, increased by 2½%. Within the national dairy herd there was a somewhat larger increase in Northern Ireland of 5%. In Scotland the 3% increase continues the growth observed last year after several years of very little change as does the 2% increase in Wales.

46. Home-fed production of beef in 1983 is expected to be about 6% higher than in 1982 with exports increasing by about 35% and imports by about 2%. Total new supplies for home consumption at 1.066 million tonnes are forecast to be 1½% above 1982 levels. Average market prices for certified cattle were around 94p/live kg for the first few months of the year rising to 106p/live kg at the end of May and then declining seasonally to 94p/live kg again at the end of September, remaining at this level throughout October. Variable premiums have been paid at, or close to, the maximum level of 10.759p/live kg for most of the year, except May and June when they averaged about 5.2p/live kg. Total intervention purchases between 1 January 1983 and 31 October 1983 were 15,000 tonnes, representing a little over 1% of forecast total supplies. About two-thirds of intervention purchases took place in Northern Ireland.

47. The average yield of milk per cow in 1983 is expected to be only slightly higher than in 1982. However, because of the increase in size of the national dairy herd, total milk production is expected to increase by about 2½% for the year as a whole. The amount of milk sold for liquid consumption

in 1983 is expected to fall by about 1%. This together with the rise in total production, is expected to result in an increase of nearly 6% in the volume of milk available for manufacturing. Milk used for cheese production in 1983 is expected to decrease very slightly, but milk used for butter production is expected to increase by almost 12%.

48. 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 1983/84 year are expected to be between 16.0 ppl and 16.2 ppl with net returns to the England and Wales Board being between 16.0 ppl and 16.2 ppl and those to the Northern Ireland Board about 15.3 ppl. In Scotland net returns from all milk vary slightly between the three Board areas but are expected to average between 16.2 ppl and 16.5 ppl.

Sheep and wool (Tables 3, 15, 19 and 29)

49. The breeding flock increased by 2½% between June 1982 and June 1983, a slightly lower increase than the previous year.

50. Home-fed production of sheepmeat at 295,000 tonnes is forecast to be nearly 8% higher in 1983 following another good lambing season. Total supplies to the home market are forecast to fall in 1983 by about 7% resulting from a reduction in imports of 21% and a rise in exports of 15%. Market prices in Great Britain have on average been just below those of 1982. In Northern Ireland prices have been a little higher than the previous year. Sheep variable premium was paid in Great Britain in every week of the year with the exception of one week in mid-May. Annual premium payments relating to the 1982/83 marketing year amounted to £2.73 per ewe in Great Britain and to £9.58 per ewe in Northern Ireland where the variable premium is not payable. Overall the average prices for store lambs and draft ewes continued to rise with the most significant increases in Northern Ireland reversing the fall of the previous year.

51. Wool production in 1983 is forecast to be about 4% above the 1982 level. The guaranteed price remained unchanged but final payments to producers are forecast to be slightly higher than in 1982 because of savings made in the marketing costs of the British Wool Marketing Board. The average market price for the 1983 clip is forecast to remain below the guaranteed price. Exchequer advances to the Board have continued.

Pigs (Tables 3, 15 and 29)

52. Pigmeat production in 1983 is forecast to be about 1.01 million tonnes, nearly 4½% above the 1982 level. Prices at the beginning of 1983 were below 1982 levels. They fell sharply in the first quarter and remained below 1982 levels until September. Prices overall averaged 4% below 1982 prices. A decline in production is expected in 1984 reflecting a fall in the breeding herd.

Poultrymeat (Tables 3, 15 and 29)

53. Output in 1983 at 787,000 tonnes is forecast to be 2½% below the level

of the previous year. This reflects a 4% reduction in broiler meat production and an increase in turkey meat of 5%. A further slight fall is forecast for 1984. Both imports and exports have been higher in 1983. Prices of chickens have increased slightly but turkey prices are below the 1982 level.

Eggs (Tables 3, 6, 18 and 29)

54. Layer chick placings have fallen in 1983 and the total laying flock is forecast to show a 3% decrease, with a similar reduction forecast for 1984. It is forecast that yield will have increased by about two eggs per bird per annum in line with the long term trend. There will be more imports but supplies of eggs for consumption will be 1% lower than in 1982. Prices of eggs have been low and the average for the year is forecast to be beneath the level of the previous two years.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

The tables cover largely the same ground as those in last year's White Paper except that:

(*a*) two new Tables (Nos. 23 and 24) present the information formerly included in Table 23 (Income, net product and labour productivity) in a more comprehensive way;

(*b*) two new Tables (Nos. 26 and 27) present the information formerly included in Table 25 (Farm accounts: net incomes for different types of farm) in a more comprehensive way;

(*c*) a new base year, 1980, has been introduced in those tables presenting indices, and for the constant price series, presented in Table 20;

(*d*) two graphs have been included based on Table 23 showing economic indicators at current prices and in real terms.

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. In particular, some of the figures for 1981 have been revised more than would usually be expected in order to incorporate final Overseas Trade Statistics which were not available at the time of completion of the tables last year. The forecasts for 1983 generally reflect the position up to the end of the year, as seen at November 1983.

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

Figures for imports 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 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (provisional)
Agriculture's contribution to gross domestic product (*a*) £ million ..	1 763	3 743	4 131	4 643	5 371	5 308
percentages ..	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	..
Agriculture's share of gross fixed capital formation (*b*) £ million ..	419	998	1 064	969	1 251	1 341
percentages ..	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.0
Manpower engaged in agriculture (*c*) ('000)	710	661	651	637	634	625
Percentage of total civilian manpower engaged in all occupations (*c*)	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Imports of food, feed and alcoholic beverages (*d*) ..						(Jan.–Sept.)
£ million ..	3 199	6 816	6 519	6 921	7 583	5 961
Import volume index (1980=100)	103.9	106.7	100.0	99.2	107.7	109.1
Import price index (1980=100)	45.7	98.8	100.0	104.5	111.3	115.8
Exports of food, feed and alcoholic beverages (*d*) ..						(Jan.–Sept.)
£ million ..	846	2 697	3 055	3 391	3 640	2 767
Export volume index (1980=100)	64.6	94.9	100.0	104.5	104.7	114.8
Export price index (1980=100)	43.1	93.7	100.0	106.4	115.5	116.8
Consumers' expenditure on food and alcoholic beverages						(Jan.–June)
£ million ..	13 299	32 378	36 494	39 201	41 618	20 532
of which: food (*e*) £ million ..	9 883	23 530	26 353	27 787	29 343	14 919
Expenditure on food as a percentage of total consumers' expenditure	21.2	19.9	19.3	18.3	17.6	17.1
Value of home-produced food (*f*) as a percentage of						(forecast)
All food consumed in the UK	49.2	53.1	59.4	61.2	61.8	60
All indigenous-type food consumed in the UK ..	61.2	67.7	73.8	76.0	76.9	76

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

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

(*c*) Manpower engaged in agriculture between 1979 and 1983 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

Calendar years

Annual average price index numbers (*a*)

	Average(*b*) of 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (provisional)
Prices of goods and services (*c*)..	36.4	87.4	100.0	109.8	118.2	126.0
(i) currently consumed in agriculture of which:	39.4	89.3	100.0	110.0	117.8	125.6
seeds	43.7	96.1	100.0	101.0	108.6	116.7
animals for rearing and production	46.2	113.1	100.0	130.9	145.5	170.2
energy, lubricants ..	26.8	76.5	100.0	120.7	137.4	153.4
fertilisers and soil improvers	34.8	85.5	100.0	110.2	115.5	116.7
plant protection products	34.4	86.4	100.0	107.4	111.5	112.3
animal feedingstuffs ..	44.5	93.7	100.0	108.0	113.9	122.5
materials and small tools..	33.7	85.8	100.0	106.8	113.0	118.2
maintenance and repair of plant and machinery	38.4	86.2	100.0	108.7	118.5	128.1
maintenance and repair of buildings.. ..	33.8	84.5	100.0	109.6	119.1	127.2
veterinary services ..	41.3	84.9	100.0	116.1	125.3	130.6
general expenses ..	35.6	85.9	100.0	115.2	127.0	133.4
(ii) contributing to agricultural investment .. of which:	31.1	85.6	100.0	108.1	116.7	123.0
machinery and other equipment	29.9	87.1	100.0	107.7	115.9	121.1
buildings	33.6	83.1	100.0	108.8	118.3	126.4
(iii) labour costs	30.4	82.4	100.0	110.4	120.5	129.6
Producer prices of agricultural products (*c*) of which:	43.6	94.5	100.0	110.2	119.5	124.9
farm crops and horticultural products ..	44.5	99.2	100.0	110.7	121.0	135.5
cereals	47.3	97.8	100.0	110.2	118.7	132.0
root crops	34.6	109.1	100.0	114.3	141.6	158.8
fresh vegetables ..	44.8	100.8	100.0	109.7	111.9	135.3
fresh fruit	60.1	96.8	100.0	123.2	130.8	141.9
seeds	39.6	94.6	100.0	100.9	109.1	108.8
flowers and plants ..	46.5	94.2	100.0	102.8	110.6	120.4
other vegetable products	49.2	89.1	100.0	110.1	117.6	126.9
animals and animal products	43.0	92.1	100.0	110.0	118.7	119.5
animals for slaughter..	42.2	94.8	100.0	110.7	119.8	121.6
milk	41.3	88.2	100.0	109.9	120.0	122.0
eggs	52.6	87.9	100.0	106.1	108.1	96.6
other animals and animal products ..	52.1	108.2	100.0	99.1	98.8	98.8
Retail Price Index (*d*)						(Jan.–Oct.)
All items	36.4	84.8	100.0	111.9	121.5	126.5
Food	35.7	89.2	100.0	108.4	117.0	120.0
Alcoholic beverages ..	38.8	82.9	100.0	116.9	130.3	139.5

(*a*) 1980=100.

(*b*) Indices for these years calculated on 1970 and 1975 bases have been linked to the 1980 based series.

(*c*) United Kingdom indices: prepared in accordance with SOEC specifications, of purchase prices of the means of agricultural production and of producer prices of agricultural products.

(*d*) Source: Department of Employment.

TABLE 3

Crop areas and livestock numbers (a)

At June of each year

	Average of 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (provisional)
A. *Crop areas* ('000 hectares)						
Total area	19 117	18 936	18 953	18 808	18 783	18 789
of which: Wheat	1 170	1 372	1 441	1 491	1 663	1 691
Barley	2 260	2 347	2 330	2 327	2 222	2 151
Oats	283	136	148	144	129	107
Mixed corn	51	16	13	11	10	8
Rye	5	7	6	6	6	7
Total cereals (b)	3 770	3 878	3 938	3 979	4 030	3 965
Potatoes	217	204	205	191	192	194
Sugar beet	193	214	213	210	204	200
Oilseed rape (c)	15	74	92	125	174	222
Hops	7	6	6	6	6	5
Vegetables grown in the open	188	203	190	178	179	147
Orchard fruit	58	49	46	44	43	42
Soft fruit (d)	18	19	19	18	18	17
Ornamentals (e)	16	12	12	13	13	12
Total horticulture (f) ..	282	285	270	255	254	220
Total tillage (g) ..	4 850	4 986	5 031	5 071	5 127	5 135
All grasses under five years old (h) (i) ..	2 342	1 922	1 965	1 911	1 859	1 847
Total arable	7 193	6 909	6 996	6 982	6 986	6 982
All grasses five years old and over (j)	4 977	5 191	5 140	5 103	5 097	5 116
Rough grazing:						
Sole right	5 491	5 140	5 119	5 021	4 984	4 942
Common (estimated) ..	1 126	1 212	1 214	1 214	1 214	1 214
Other land (k)	330	485	484	488	502	535
B. *Livestock numbers* ('000 head)						
Total cattle and calves	14 419	13 589	13 426	13 137	13 242	13 331
of which: Dairy cows	3 389	3 292	3 228	3 191	3 250	3 331
Beef cows	1 688	1 543	1 478	1 419	1 387	1 358
Heifers in calf	994	864	838	863	851	843
Total sheep and lambs	27 854	29 946	31 446	32 091	33 053	34 022
of which: Ewes	10 956	11 709	12 178	12 521	12 895	13 226
Shearlings	2 621	2 870	2 745	2 743	2 871	2 922
Total pigs	8 732	7 864	7 815	7 828	8 023	8 189
of which: Sows in pig and other sows for breeding ..	828	743	722	725	742	745
Gilts in pig	131	109	109	112	122	106
Total poultry	141 885	135 345	135 105	132 286	135 363	127 974
of which: Table fowls (including broilers)	55 354	57 153	59 917	57 830	60 075	58 470
Laying fowls	52 319	48 120	46 012	44 473	44 792	42 685
Growing pullets	19 881	15 504	14 457	14 219	14 766	11 694

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 1972 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 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 was 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

			1978	1983 (provisional)
Crops and grass area	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 19.9 hectares	98.1	97.3
		20 to 49.9 hectares	70.0	65.4
		50 to 99.9 hectares	41.4	41.4
		100 hectares and over	29.6	30.6
		Total	239.2	234.7
	Average crops and grass area per holding (hectares) (*b*)		49.6	50.7
	Per cent of total crops and grass area on holdings with 0.1 to 19.9 hectares		7.3%	6.7%
	100 hectares and over		48.9%	50.8%
Size of business (smd) (*c*) (*d*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	Under 250 smd	121.1	124.0
		250 to 499 smd	51.2	44.6
		500 to 999 smd	44.5	43.5
		1 000 smd and over	29.2	31.1
		Total	246.0	243.3
	Holdings 250 smd and over	Average size of business (smd)	898	913
		Average total area per holding (hectares)	114.7	119.1
		Estimated contribution to agricultural production (per cent)	91.0%	90.8%
Total cereals (excluding maize)	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 19.9 hectares	66.6	51.8
		20 to 49.9 hectares	22.4	21.2
		50 hectares and over	22.1	23.4
		Total	111.1	96.4
	Average area (hectares)		34.3	41.1
	Per cent of total cereals area on holdings with 50 hectares and over of cereals		68.8%	73·2%
Potatoes	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 9.9 hectares	49.3	35.4
		10 to 19.9 hectares	3.8	3.4
		20 hectares and over	2.1	2.0
		Total	55.2	40.9
	Average area (hectares)		3.9	4.7
	Per cent of total potato area on holdings with 20 hectares and over of potatoes		34.3%	37.1%
Sugar beet (*e*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 9.9 hectares	7.6	6.1
		10 to 19.9 hectares	3.2	2.8
		20 hectares and over	3.1	3.0
		Total	13.9	11.9
	Average area (hectares)		15.0	16.8
	Per cent of total sugar beet area on holdings with 20 hectares and over of sugar beet		61.3%	64.9%

TABLE 4 (*continued*)

Numbers and size of holdings and enterprises (*a*)

At June of each year

			1978	1983 (provisional)
Rape grown for oilseed (*e*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 19.9 hectares	1.8	5.0
		20 to 49.9 hectares	1.0	3.0
		50 hectares and over	0.2	0.8
		Total	3.0	8.9
	Average area (hectares)		21.7	24.2
	Per cent of total oilseed rape area on holdings with 50 hectares or more of oilseed rape		22.6%	30.7%
Dairy cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 29	28.8	18.3
		30 to 59	21.4	17.3
		60 and over	19.6	22.1
		Total	69.8	57.7
	Average size of herd		47	58
	Per cent of total dairy cows in herds of 60 and over		60.2%	69.9%
Beef cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	61.8	52.2
		20 to 49	17.0	14.1
		50 and over	7.6	6.6
		Total	86.4	73.0
	Average size of herd		18	18
	Per cent of total beef cows in herds of 50 and over		41.4%	43.3%
Breeding sheep (*f*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 99	41.0	42.2
		100 to 499	29.6	31.7
		500 and over	6.1	7.5
		Total	76.7	81.4
	Average size of flock		177	191
	Per cent of total breeding sheep in flocks of 500 and over		39.8%	43.3%
Breeding pigs	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	19.9	13.2
		20 to 49	4.2	3.0
		50 and over	4.5	4.4
		Total	28.6	20.6
	Average size of herd		29	41
	Per cent of total breeding pigs in herds of 50 and over		70.7%	80.0%
Fattening pigs (*g*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 199	16.4	12.4
		200 to 999	4.4	3.9
		1 000 and over	0.9	1.1
		Total	21.7	17.3
	Average size of herd		206	265
	Per cent of total fattening pigs in herds of 1 000 and over		41.3%	49.5%

TABLE 4 (*continued*)

At June of each year

Numbers and size of holdings and enterprises (*a*)

			1978	1983 (provisional)
Laying fowls	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 4 999	64.4	50.5
		5 000 to 19 999	1.4	1.0
		20 000 and over	0.5	0.4
		Total	66.3	51.9
	Average size of flock		759	812
	Per cent of total laying flocks of 20 000 and over		57.4%	63.9%
Broilers (*h*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 9 999	1.6	1.0
		10 000 to 99 999	0.7	0.7
		100 000 and over	0.1	0.1
		Total	2.4	1.9
	Average size of flock		23 542	31 302
	Per cent of total broilers in flocks of 100 000 and over		57.8%	55.5%

(*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 1978 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:
1978 71.1 hectares of which 67.8% was under crops and grass.
1983 71.6 hectares of which 68.3% 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 1977 and 1982 and for Northern Ireland to the December 1977 and June 1983 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 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (provisional)
Workers						
Regular whole-time:						
Hired: male	166	139	133	128	124	122
female	15	12	12	11	11	11
Family: male	49	30	30	30	30	30
female	15	6	5	5	5	5
All male	215	169	163	158	155	152
All female	30	18	17	17	16	15
(Total)	(244)	(187)	(180)	(174)	(170)	(167)
Regular part-time:						
Hired: male	25	20	19	19	19	18
female	26	25	25	24	23	22
Family: male	17	13	13	13	13	12
female	18	7	7	7	7	7
All male	41	33	32	32	32	31
All female	44	33	32	31	30	29
(Total)	(86)(*b*)	(66)	(64)	(62)	(62)	(60)
Seasonal or Casual:						
All male	41	56	57	57	57	56
All female	37	41	43	40	41	42
(Total)	(78)(*c*)	(97)	(101)	(97)	(99)	(97)
Salaried managers (*d*)	6	8	8	8	8	8
Total employed	414	358	353	342	339	332
Farmers, partners and directors:						
Whole-time	222	215	208	204	203	201
Part-time	74	88	90	91	93	93
(Total)	(296)	(304)	(298)	(295)	(296)	(293)
Total	710	661	651	637	634	625
Wives/husbands of farmers, partners and directors (engaged in farm work)	..	79	75	75	74	76

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

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

(*d*) Figures relate to Great Britain only.

TABLE 6

Calendar years

Estimated average yields of crops and livestock products

	Unit	Average of 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
Crops							
Wheat	tonnes/hectare	4.52	5.23	5.88	5.84	6.20	6.31
Barley	„	4.04	4.10	4.43	4.39	4.93	4.63
Oats	„	3.86	3.99	4.07	4.30	4.42	4.38
Potatoes	„	29.83	31.87	34.48	32.31	35.83	29.55
Sugar beet	„	33.10	35.87	35.14	35.72	49.80	39.00
Oilseed rape	„	2.20	2.70	3.30	2.70	3.30	2.60
Apples:							
Dessert (*a*)	„	9.82	10.60	9.22	8.89	12.73	11.27
Culinary (*a*) ..	„	11.71	11.57	13.55	7.60	13.65	14.53
Pears (*a*)	„	8.77	13.07	8.46	10.27	9.44	12.97
Tomatoes (*a*)	„	115.20	148.35	145.00	146.06	151.86	157.87
Cauliflowers (*a*) ..	„	18.31	14.28	19.78	18.68	16.48	16.68
Hops	„	1.46	1.80	1.70	1.60	1.75	1.53
Livestock products							
Milk (*b*)	litres/cow	3 996	4 641	4 747(*c*)	4 749	4 934	4 965
Eggs (*d*)	no./bird	229.5	247.0	248.0(*c*)	249.5	250.5	252.5

(*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*) 366 days.

(*d*) Eggs per laying bird, including breeding flock.

TABLE 7

Calendar years

Purchased feedingstuffs

million tonnes

	Average of 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
Compounds						
Cattle	3.7	4.9	4.5	4.5	5.0	} 5.9
Calf	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Pig	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Poultry	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.1
Other	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total compounds	10.4	11.4	11.0	10.8	11.6	11.7
Other high energy feeds (*a*) ..	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.5
Total high energy feeds	14.4	15.2	14.8	14.4	15.7	16.2
Low energy bulk feeds (*b*)	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total all purchased feedingstuffs ..	14.9	15.9	15.5	15.1	16.4	16.9

(*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

Cereals supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
Wheat (*a*)						
Production	5 304	7 168	8 472	8 707	10 316	10 677
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	884	754	497	183	173	362
from third countries	2 769	1 862	1 764	1 590	1 400	1 031
Exports(*b*)(*c*): to the Nine ..	9	142	989	760	1 216	656
to third countries—	25	25	134	820	1 222	835
Total new supply	8 923	9 617	9 610	8 900	9 451	10 579
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	59%	75%	88%	98%	109%	101%
End December farm stocks ..	2 985	4 130	4 210	4 650	4 287	5 327
Intervention stocks	—	—	91	84	418	200
Disposals: millers (*d*)	4 957	5 057	4 809	4 753	4 557	4 357
(of which home-produced) ..	(2 174)	(2 785)	(2 746)	(3 178)	(3 097)	(3 162)
animal feed ..	3 252	3 636	4 067	3 121	4 257	4 680
(of which home-produced) ..	(2 395)	(3 310)	(3 823)	(2 996)	(4 172)	(4 540)
seed	222	283	280	288	290	307
other	172	271	283	305	376	413
Total disposals (*e*)	8 603	9 247	9 439	8 467	9 480	9 757
Barley						
Production	9 128	9 623	10 326	10 227	10 954	9 959
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	295	211	198	131	35	77
from third countries	320	88	10	1	4	2
Exports(*b*)(*f*): to the Nine ..	148	409	562	1 439	1 573	624
to third countries ..	13	423	1 077	1 688	798	1 526
Total new supply	9 582	9 090	8 895	7 232	8 622	7 888
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	95%	106%	116%	141%	127%	126%
End December farm stocks ..	4 465	4 580	4 420	3 655	3 555	3 550
Intervention stocks	—	—	529	292	1 197	750
Disposals: animal feed ..	7 215	6 434	6 060	5 636	5 397	5 920
(of which home-produced) ..	(6 682)	(6 204)	(5 882)	(5 531)	(5 359)	(5 844)
brewing/distilling ..	1 868	2 103	1 891	2 005	1 889	1 867
(of which home-produced) ..	(1 734)	(2 034)	(1 853)	(1 979)	(1 884)	(1 863)
seed	364	406	382	371	321	354
other	150	177	193	222	210	199
Total disposals (*e*)	9 598	9 120	8 526	8 234	7 817	8 340
Oats						
Production	1 095	542	601	619	575	470
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	9	65	21	2	1	22
from third countries	10	2	4	3	1	2
Exports (*b*): to the Nine ..	15	6	2	—	4	2
to third countries ..	4	...	...	...	1	—
Total new supply	1 095	603	624	624	572	492
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	100%	90%	96%	99%	101%	96%
End December farm stocks ..	628	310	345	315	275	225
Disposals: animal feed ..	972	530	393	469	429	375
(of which home-produced) ..	(885)	(498)	(370)	(468)	(429)	(363)
millers	135	137	147	144	140	130
(of which home-produced) ..	(125)	(102)	(121)	(139)	(136)	(118)
seed	60	30	35	26	28	25
Total disposals (*e*)	1 192	713	589	654	612	542
other	25	16	14	15	15	12

TABLE 8 (*continued*)

Cereals supplies

Calendar years — '000 tonnes

	Average of 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
Mixed corn (g)						
Production	185	58	59	44	38	33
Rye						
Production	16	25	24	24	27	30
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	13	14	22	20	9	10
from third countries	22	6	—	—	—	—
Total new supply	51	45	46	44	36	40
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	33%	55%	52%	55%	75%	75%
Maize						
Production	5	—	—	—	—	—
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	650	919	844	726	753	1 151
from third countries	2 618	2 258	1 968	1 533	1 368	834
Exports (*b*): to the Nine ..	12	22	12	11	8	9
to third countries..	—	—	—	—	3	1
Total new supply	3 261	3 155	2 800	2 248	2 110	1 975
Sorghum						
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	39	36	4	6	1	1
from third countries	176	1	1	2	1	1
Exports (*b*): to the Nine	1	—	—	—	—	—
to third countries..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total new supply	214	37	5	8	2	2
Total cereals (a)						
Production	15 733	17 416	19 482	19 621	21 910	21 168
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	1 890	1 999	1 586	1 070	972	1 623
from third countries	5 915	4 217	3 747	3 127	2 774	1 870
Exports (*b*): to the Nine ..	185	579	1 565	2 210	2 801	1 291
to third countries..	42	448	1 211	2 508	2 024	2 362
Total new supply	23 311	22 605	22 039	19 100	20 831	21 009
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	67%	77%	88%	103%	105%	101%
Intervention stocks	—	—	620	376	1 615	950
End December farm stocks (*h*) ..	8 078	9 020	8 975	8 620	8 117	9 102
Total disposals (*i*)..	23 104	22 375	21 464	19 699	20 095	20 689

(*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, 1982 and 1983 include 2 000, 50 000, 81 000 and 28 000 tonnes respectively of wheat exported from intervention.

(*d*) 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 exclude 31 000, 66 000, 69 000, 85 000 and 90 000 tonnes respectively of wheat milled and exported as flour.

(*e*) Total new supply adjusted for changes in December farm and intervention stocks.

(*f*) 1981, 1982 and 1983 include 751 000, 291 000 and 853 000 tonnes respectively of barley exported from intervention.

(*g*) Import/export figures are not separately distinguished in Overseas Trade Statistics.

(*h*) In respect of wheat, barley and oats.

(*i*) Total new supply adjusted for changes in December farm and intervention stocks of wheat, barley and oats.

TABLE 9

Oilseed rape supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
Production	33	198	300	340	580	580
Imports: from the Nine	35	37	49	110	32	48
from third countries ..	53	126	88	29	6	2
Exports	1	1	...	1	14	110
Total new supply	120	360	437	478	604	520
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	28%	55%	69%	71%	96%	112%

TABLE 10

Potato supplies

Calendar years

'000 tonnes

	Average of 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
Production:						
early (a)	460	362	453	388	432	322
maincrop	6 261	6 124	6 657	5 802	6 498	5 440
Total production	6 721	6 486	7 110	6 190	6 930	5 762
Chats, waste and retained stockfeed	550	563	479	466	550	480
Seed for home crop and exports	705	787	746	742	760	735
Output available for human consumption	5 466	5 136	5 885	4 982	5 620	4 547
Supplies from the Channel Islands (early)	37	35	33	27	30	30
Imports						
Raw: (b)						
early:						
from the Nine	241	66	34	53	59	44
from third countries ..		254	267	246	257	220
maincrop:						
from the Nine	2	45	83	134	266	199
from third countries ..		2	13	2	10	16
Processed: (c)						
from the Nine	104	72	83	149	292	245
from third countries ..		79	68	30	55	11
Exports: ware and processed (c)						
to the Nine	114	57	42	52	56	56
to third countries ..		41	50	41	31	22
Total new supply for human consumption	5 736	5 591	6 374	5 530	6 502	5 230
Output as % of total new supply in UK	95%	92%	92%	90%	86%	87%
Disposals within the UK:						
Human consumption	5 274	5 704	5 691	5 824	5 948	5 689
Compensation and stockfeed buying programmes	85	368	210	482	2	234
Potatoes unsold at 31 December (d)	...	2 630	3 148	2 399	2 883	2 213

(a) Potatoes lifted before 1 August.

(b) Excludes seed potatoes.

(c) Raw equivalent.

(d) Including seed.

TABLE 11

Sugar supplies

Calendar years

	Average of 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
Sugar beet						
Yield (tonnes/hectare) ..	33.10	35.87	35.14	35.72	49.80	39.00
Beet production ('000 tonnes)	6 077	7 659	7 380	7 395	10 008	7 600
Sugar content %	16.14	17.04	16.96	16.49	16.29	16.00
Sugar extraction rate % ..	82.18	88.43	88.34	89.60	87.00	89.00
Sugar ('000 tonnes refined basis)						
Production (*a*)	806	1 154	1 106	1 092	1 420	1 090
Imports (*b*):						
from the Nine (*c*) ..	136	202	169	145	174	178
from third countries ..	1 931	1 155	1 171	1 066	1 041	1 082
Exports (*b*):						
to the Nine	8	4	8	12	11	9
to third countries ..	309	65	86	108	139	325
Total new supply	2 556	2 442	2 352	2 183	2 485	2 016
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	32%	47%	47%	50%	57%	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 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
Apples (excluding cider apples)						
Cropped area ('000 hectares)						
Dessert	21.68	18.71	17.46	16.37	15.14	14.84
Culinary	12.98	11.74	11.27	10.21	10.11	9.84
('000 tonnes)						
Output from the crop:						
Dessert	212	198	161	146	193	167
Culinary	152	136	153	78	138	143
Imports: from the Nine ..	151	265	261	264	259	303
from third countries ..	150	107	113	159	141	109
Exports	14	18	13	19	14	18
Total new supply	651	688	675	628	717	704
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	56%	49%	47%	36%	46%	44%
Closing stocks	116	100	111	64	103	112
Total disposals in calendar year ..	657	717	664	675	678	695
Pears (excluding Perry pears)						
Cropped area ('000 hectares) ..	5.27	4.60	4.50	4.42	4.03	3.95
('000 tonnes)						
Output from the crop	46	60	38	45	38	51
Imports: from the Nine	26	29	44	57	47	62
from third countries ..	25	15	15	20	17	21
Exports	1	1	2	2	1	2
Total new supply	96	103	95	120	101	132
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	48%	58%	40%	38%	38%	39%
Closing stocks	13	31	16	21	13	25
Total disposals in calendar year ..	98	84	110	115	109	120
Cauliflowers						
Cropped area ('000 hectares) ..	16.26	16.62	16.39	16.79	17.64	16.05
('000 tonnes)						
Output	298	245	324	314	291	268
Supplies from Channel Islands ..	10	6	11	13	14	13
Imports: from the Nine	17	18	25	30	47	35
from third countries ..	1	1	1	1	2	3
Total new supply	326	270	361	358	354	319
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	91%	91%	90%	88%	82%	84%

TABLE 12 (*continued*)

Supplies of certain horticultural crops

Calendar years

	Average of 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
Tomatoes						
Cropped area ('000 hectares) ..	1.01	0.91	0.86	0.82	0.75	0.73
('000 tonnes)						
Output	116	135	125	120	114	116
Supplies from Channel Islands ..	54	45	54	45	43	32
Imports: from the Nine	43	54	68	79	82	93
from third countries ..	110	98	110	128	123	130
Exports	1	6	5	4	7	7
Total new supply	322	326	352	368	355	364
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	36%	41%	36%	33%	32%	32%

TABLE 13

Hops supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
Production	9.8	10.3	9.7	9.3	10.3	8.6
Imports: from the Nine	0.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6
from third countries ..	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0
Exports: to the Nine	0.6	1.7	3.4	2.1	2.0	1.8
to third countries ..	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7
Total new supply	10.1	10.3	7.7	8.9	9.9	8.7
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	97%	100%	126%	104%	104%	99%

TABLE 14

Supplies of herbage and legume seeds (*a*)

June/May years

	Average of 1972/73–1974/75	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 (forecast)
Area ('000 hectares) (*b*)	22.8	21.1	21.8	19.0	14.2	14.4
('000 tonnes)						
Production—all seed	18.8	18.9	17.5	18.4	13.8	13.2
(of which certified seed).. ..	(15.2)	(18.9)	(17.5)	(18.4)	(13.8)	(13.2)
Imports—all seed:						
from the Nine	8.1	10.0	6.4	7.6	10.5	..
from third countries ..	9.4	7.3	4.2	5.3	7.1	..
Exports—all seed:						
to the Nine	1.2	2.9	4.7	5.0	2.7	..
to third countries ..	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	..
Total supply	34.4	32.9	22.8	25.4	28.4	..

(*a*) Excluding field bean and field pea seeds.

(*b*) Certified seed only.

TABLE 15

Meat supplies (*a*)

Calendar years — '000 tonnes

	Average of 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
Beef and veal						
Production	973	1 082	1 096	1 039	980	1 040
Imports (*b*):						
from the Nine (*c*) ..	127	263	253	190	152	150
from third countries ..	196	54	36	50	56	62
Exports (live and meat):						
to the Nine	84	132	152	127	113	150
to third countries ..	5	3	23	34	25	36
Total new supply	1 207	1 264	1 211	1 117	1 050	1 066
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	81%	86%	91%	93%	93%	98%
Mutton and lamb						
Production	238	239	286	269	274	295
Imports:						
from the Nine (*c*) ..	3	...	...	1	...	...
from third countries ..	267	208	191	157	222	175
Exports (live and meat):						
to the Nine	26	44	43	43	44	51
to third countries ..	2	4	4	5	2	2
Total new supply	480	398	431	379	450	417
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	50%	60%	66%	71%	61%	71%
Pork						
Production	679	696	693	711	745	764
Imports:						
from the Nine (*c*) ..	17	34	35	30	23	26
from third countries ..	3	4	4	6	4	2
Exports (live and meat):						
to the Nine	14	19	25	29	39	57
to third countries ..	1	...	...	1	2	2
Total new supply	684	713	707	718	732	733
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	99%	98%	98%	99%	102%	104%
Bacon and ham						
Production	257	212	210	200	197	213
Imports:						
from the Nine	284	292	291	296	283	265
from third countries ..	38	15	12	5	3	2
Exports	2	2	4	5	6	6
Total new supply	578	517	508	495	476	474
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	44%	41%	41%	40%	41%	45%

TABLE 15 (*continued*)

Meat supplies (*a*)

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
Poultrymeat						
Production (*d*)	659	751	754	745	807	787
Imports:						
from the Nine	7	30	26	23	27	42
from third countries ..	2	2	2	1	—	—
Exports:						
to the Nine	1	9	8	15	18	21
to third countries ..	1	16	12	3	2	2
Total new supply	666	758	762	751	814	806
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	98%
Total meat supplies						
Production (*d*)	2 806	2 980	3 040	2 963	3 002	3 099
Imports (*b*):						
from the Nine (*c*) ..	438	619	605	540	486	483
from third countries ..	507	283	245	219	286	241
Exports (live and meat) ..	136	231	271	261	252	327
Total new supply	3 615	3 650	3 619	3 460	3 521	3 496
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	78%	82%	84%	86%	85%	89%

(*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 1972–74	1979	1980 (*a*)	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
Sales through milk marketing schemes:						
for liquid consumption (*b*) ..	7 542	7 305	7 196	7 082	6 979	6 914
for manufacture:						
butter	1 881	3 584	3 766	3 819	4 714	5 271
cheese (*c*)	1 951	2 359	2 380	2 420	2 439	2 420
cream	953	1 040	1 025	949	921	906
condensed milk—full cream (*d*)	581	534	472	458	506	527
milk powder—full cream ..	228	194	249	240	269	259
other	124	99	94	107	102	88
Total for manufacture	5 717	7 811	7 986	7 992	8 951	9 471
Total sales	13 259	15 116	15 182	15 084	15 943	16 400
Used on farms (*e*)	230	165	159	153	151	149
Output for human consumption ..	13 489	15 280	15 340	15 237	16 094	16 549

(*a*) 366 days.

(*b*) The method of calculating liquid milk sales has been revised from April 1981 to include a measurement adjustment. Sales of milk for liquid consumption and manufacture therefore do not add up to total sales through milk marketing schemes.

(*c*) Includes farmhouse cheese made under milk marketing schemes.

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

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

TABLE 17

Milk product supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (fore-cast)
Butter						
Production (*a*) (*b*)	83	161	170	172	217	241
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	216	126	101	106	86	95
from third countries	164	120	107	101	99	87
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Nine	3	51	75	64	53	45
to third countries ..	5	11	5	8	7	15
Total new supply	455	345	298	307	342	363
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	18%	47%	57%	56%	63%	66%
Closing stocks (*c*)	68	124	70	43	57	140(*d*)
Offtake (*c*)	440	376	352	337	328	326
Cheese						
Production (*a*)	195	234	238	242	244	243
Imports: from the Nine	83	137	102	123	114	115
from third countries ..	53	3	14	17	16	15
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Nine	3	8	9	9	13	12
to third countries	5	7	7	14	21	14
Total new supply	323	359	338	359	340	347
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	60%	65%	70%	67%	72%	70%
Closing stocks	77	101	102	117	108	110
Offtake	318	350	337	344	350	345
Cream—fresh, frozen and sterilized						
Production (*a*)	81	87	85	77	75	73
Imports: from the Nine	9	5	5	5	4	6
from third countries ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Nine	...	1	1	1	1	...
to third countries ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total new supply	90	90	89	81	78	79
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	90%	97%	96%	95%	96%	92%
Closing stocks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offtake	90	90	89	81	78	79
Condensed milk—full cream						
Production (*e*)	226	208	183	177	195	203
Imports: from the Nine	10	4	2	3	5	6
from third countries ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Nine	...	9	5	5	4	11
to third countries ..	14	25	33	26	34	32
Total new supply	222	178	147	149	162	166
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	102%	117%	124%	119%	120%	122%
Closing stocks (*e*)	28	16	13	19	15	19
Offtake	224	180	150	143	166	162

TABLE 17 (*continued*)

Milk product supplies

Calender years — '000 tonnes

	Average of 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (fore-cast)
Milk powder—full cream						
Production	28	24	31	30	33	32
Imports: from the Nine.. ..	12	4	3	2	2	2
from third countries ..	4	...	...	...	...	...
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Nine	2	3	5	4	4	2
to third countries ..	7	15	20	19	22	28
Total new supply	35	11	9	9	9	4
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	81%	218%	344%	333%	367%	800%
Closing stocks	4	2	2	2	4	4
Offtake	36	11	9	9	7	4
Skimmed milk powder						
Production	142	252	249	260	323	354
Imports: from the Nine.. ..	12	21	6	9	10	15
from third countries ..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Nine	46	68	59	53	94	80
to third countries ..	23	52	92	70	40	35
Total new supply	86	154	104	146	199	254
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	166%	164%	239%	178%	162%	139%
Closing stocks	57	18	34	59	139	270
Offtake	76	215	88	121	119	123

(*a*) Includes farmhouse manufacture.

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

(*c*) In addition to stocks in public cold stores surveyed by MAFF, closing stocks include all intervention stocks including those in private cold stores. Offtake should not be equated with consumption since changes in unrecorded stock are not included in the calculation.

(*d*) The coverage of the MAFF survey was improved from July 1983 and the closing stocks for 1983 are on the new basis.

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

TABLE 18

Egg supplies

Calendar years million dozen

	Average of 1972–74	1979	1980 (a)	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
Home supplies (b)						
Packing station throughput:						
sold in shell	606	575	540	502	497	445
processed	51	42	32	35	35	36
Other sales (c)	530	564	528	532	542	570
Total output for human consumption	1 187	1 181	1 100	1 069	1 074	1 051
Imports (d): from the Nine ..	19	30	41	43	26	36
from third countries..	16	1	1	3	1	—
Exports (d): to the Nine ..	5	46	39	37	29	29
to third countries ..	3	7	3	2	2	2
Total new supply	1 214	1 159	1 100	1 076	1 070	1 056
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	98%	102%	100%	99%	100%	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 1982 is estimated at: imports 20.8 and exports 1.1 million dozen.

TABLE 19

Wool supplies

Calendar years million kg

	Average of 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
Production: (a)	49	48	52	50	50	52
(of which clip)	(34)	(35)	(39)	(39)	(38)	(40)
Imports:						
from the Nine	15	15	10	17	17	14
from third countries	145	106	86	91	84	87
Exports:						
to the Nine	16	24	23	22	17	19
to third countries	11	8	8	11	12	12
Total new supply	182	137	117	124	122	122
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	27%	35%	44%	40%	41%	43%

(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 1972–74	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
Current prices						
Plant, machinery and vehicles ..	212	601	506	459	634	731
Buildings and works	207	397	558	510	617	610
Gross fixed capital formation (*a*) ..	419	998	1 064	969	1 251	1 341
Breeding livestock capital formation	16	−34	−35	3	27	9
Stock appreciation..	204	275	342	308	127	225
Value of physical increase (*b*) ..	38	−4	−51	−33	66	4
Increase in book value of stocks and work-in-progress	241	271	291	275	193	229
Constant 1980 prices						
Plant, machinery and vehicles ..	648	673	506	438	570	631
Buildings and works	646	522	558	473	591	584
Gross fixed capital formation ..	1 294	1 195	1 064	911	1 161	1 215
Breeding livestock capital formation	57	−37	−35	3	23	7
Value of physical increase in stocks and work-in-progress ..	98	−2	−51	−26	54	12

(*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

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
Earnings £ per week (*b*)	71.75	85.95	96.29	105.44	114.45
Hours per week (*c*)	46.2	45.7	46.3	46.1	46.1
Earnings index in real terms (1980 = 100) (*d*)	98	100	100	101	105

(*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 principal 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.

(*d*) Deflated by the Retail Price Index.

TABLE 22

Output, input and income

Calendar years £ million

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (fore-cast)
OUTPUT *(a)*					
Farm crops					
Wheat	605	786	855	1 165	1 136
Barley	557	651	811	899	839
Oats and other cereals	22	26	27	32	30
(Total cereals)	*(1 184)*	*(1 463)*	*(1 693)*	*(2 096)*	*(2 005)*
Potatoes	385	312	392	452	504
Sugar beet	206	195	192	252	213
Hops	17	23	25	28	25
Oilseed rape	43	69	87	157	182
Fodder and other minor crops	61	65	74	69	79
1. *Total crops*	1 895	2 126	2 462	3 054	3 008
Horticulture					
Vegetables (including mushrooms) ..	548	559	590	599	681
Fruit	158	170	187	212	230
Flowers, bulbs, nursery stock etc. ..	153	173	191	204	216
2. *Total horticulture*	858	902	968	1 016	1 126
Livestock					
Fat cattle and calves	1 420	1 500	1 600	1 668	1 831
Fat sheep and lambs	319	405	465	517	562
Fat pigs	744	790	862	925	911
Poultry	488	508	515	603	617
Other	71	85	87	91	93
3. *Total livestock*	3 043	3 287	3 529	3 805	4 015
Livestock products					
Milk and milk products	1 764	1 960	2 100	2 383	2 486
Eggs	462	489	522	526	501
Clip wool	35	36	35	34	36
Other	16	16	21	20	23
4. *Total livestock products*	2 276	2 500	2 678	2 964	3 047
5. *Own account capital formation (b)* ..	24	47	94	136	123
6. **TOTAL OUTPUT** (1+2+3+4+5) ..	8 096	8 862	9 732	10 974	11 319
7. Compensation payments etc. *(c)* ..	29	33	60	62	106
8. Production grants	84	130	141	150	139
9. **TOTAL RECEIPTS** (6+7+8)	8 209	9 024	9 933	11 186	11 564
Work-in-progress and output stocks					
Value of physical change in:					
Work-in-progress *(d)*	−23	−42	−15	47	3
Output stocks *(d)*	−6	14	−74	−2	29
10. *Total value of physical change*	−29	−28	−89	44	32
11. **GROSS OUTPUT** (9+10)	8 180	8 996	9 843	11 230	11 595
Intermediate output *(e)*					
Feed	539	586	564	725	840
Seed	104	102	123	134	132
12. *Total intermediate output*	643	688	687	859	972

TABLE 22 (*continued*)

Output, input and income

Calendar years £ million

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
13. **FINAL OUTPUT** (11−12)	7 537	8 308	9 157	10 371	10 623
INPUT					
Expenditure (*f*)					
Feedingstuffs	2 089	2 188	2 282	2 612	2 832
Seeds	220	218	257	282	285
Livestock (imported and inter-farm expenses)	137	151	154	167	171
Fertilisers and lime	548	651	787	816	826
Machinery	593	668	737	825	901
of which: Repairs	(274)	(307)	(330)	(362)	(387)
Fuel and oil	(265)	(299)	(337)	(388)	(436)
Other	(54)	(62)	(70)	(76)	(79)
Farm maintenance (*g*)	165	183	193	218	233
Miscellaneous expenditure (*g*) (*h*) ..	709	784	845	961	1 011
14. **TOTAL EXPENDITURE**	4 461	4 842	5 256	5 880	6 260
Input stocks					
15. Value of physical usage of stocks (*d*) ..	−24	23	−56	−22	28
16. **GROSS INPUT** (14+15)	4 437	4 865	5 200	5 859	6 288
17. **NET INPUT** (16−12)	3 794	4 177	4 514	5 000	5 315
18. **GROSS PRODUCT** (11−16) or (13−17)	3 743	4 131	4 643	5 371	5 308
Depreciation					
Plant, machinery and vehicles	658	726	753	820	869
Buildings and works (*g*)	300	407	452	450	463
19. *Total depreciation*	957	1 133	1 204	1 270	1 332
20. **NET PRODUCT** (18−19)	2 786	2 998	3 439	4 101	3 976
Comprising					
Labour (*i*)—hired	910	1 023	1 100	1 180	1 265
—family and partners	347	422	472	515	562
Interest (*j*)	323	466	466	500	492
Net rent (*g*)	65	69	83	105	121
Farming income (*k*)	1 141	1 018	1 318	1 802	1 536

(*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*) The forecast for 1983 includes advances under the Sheep Annual Premium Scheme, payment of which has been deferred until 1984.

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

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

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

(*g*) 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.

(*h*) Including veterinary expenses, pesticides, electricity and rates.

(*i*) 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.

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

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

TABLE 23

Economic indicators for agriculture

A. *Income indicators in current prices*

Calendar years £ million

Year	Net Product (*a*)	Farming Income (*b*)	Farm Business Income (*c*)	Cash Flow of Farmer and Spouse (*d*)
1970	991	567	658	512
1971	1 108	640	737	527
1972	1 200	682	795	552
1973	1 575	952	1 112	751
1974	1 563	803	1 021	686
1975	1 910	1 005	1 247	1 164
1976	2 347	1 293	1 571	1 298
1977	2 445	1 269	1 572	1 053
1978	2 597	1 252	1 617	1 145
1979	2 786	1 141	1 676	1 100
1980	2 998	1 018	1 732	1 123
1981	3 439	1 318	2 061	1 526
1982	4 101	1 802	2 608	1 675
1983 (forecast)	3 976	1 536	2 367	1 459

B. *Income indicators in real terms* (*e*)

Calendar years (1980 = 100)

Year	Net Product (*a*)	Farming Income (*b*)	Farm Business Income (*c*)	Cash Flow of Farmer and Spouse (*d*)
1970	119	201	137	165
1971	122	207	140	155
1972	123	206	141	151
1973	148	263	181	188
1974	127	191	143	148
1975	125	193	141	203
1976	131	213	152	194
1977	118	181	132	136
1978	116	165	125	137
1979	110	132	114	115
1980	100	100	100	100
1981	103	116	106	121
1982	113	146	124	123
1983 (forecast)	104	119	107	102

(*a*) 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.

(*b*) The return to farmers and spouses for their labour, management skills and own capital invested after providing for depreciation.

(*c*) The return to farmers, spouses, non-principal partners and directors for their labour and management skills and on all capital (own or borrowed) invested in the industry, after providing for depreciation.

(*d*) Cash flow is the pre-tax revenue accruing to farmer and spouse *less* cash outlays (i.e. spending on material inputs and services and on capital items) in the specific year.

(*e*) Deflated by the Retail Price Index.

Figure I

ECONOMIC INDICATORS – CURRENT PRICES (a)

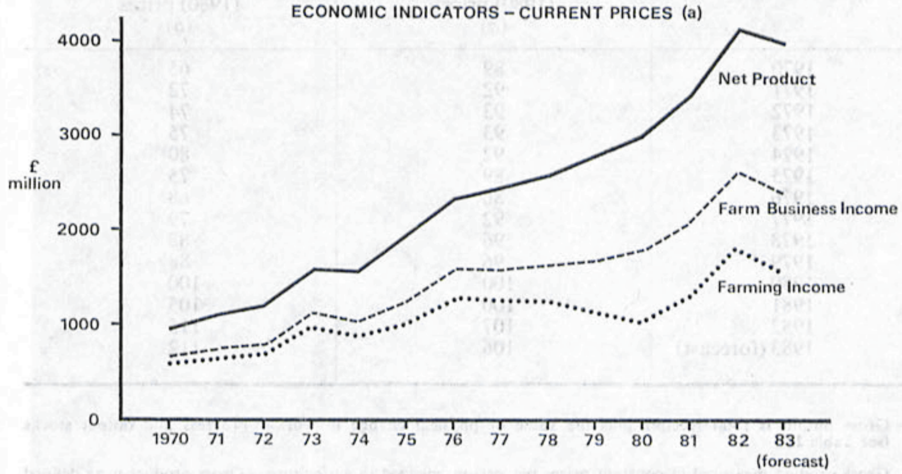
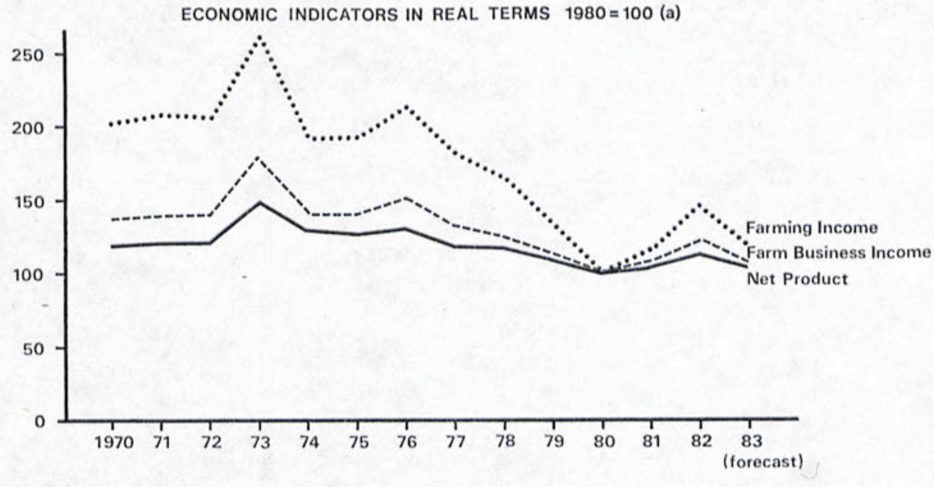


Figure II

ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN REAL TERMS 1980 = 100 (a)



(a) See footnotes to Table 23 opposite for definitions.

TABLE 24

Indicators of the volume of output and productivity

Calendar years (1980 = 100)

Year	Gross Output at constant (1980) prices (*a*)	Gross Product per person engaged at constant (1980) prices (*b*)
1970	89	65
1971	92	72
1972	93	74
1973	93	75
1974	92	80
1975	89	75
1976	86	68
1977	92	79
1978	96	88
1979	96	88
1980	100	100
1981	100	105
1982	107	115
1983 (forecast)	106	112

(*a*) Gross output is total receipts plus the value of physical change in work-in-progress and output stock (see Table 22).

(*b*) Gross product measured at constant prices per person engaged in agriculture. Gross product is as defined in Table 22. The total number of persons engaged in agriculture is estimated for this series from the total number of workers, salaried managers, farmers, partners and directors returned in the annual June Censuses.

TABLE 25

Agricultural land prices and farm rents

Calendar years

	1979	1980	1981 (a)	1982 (a)	1983 (a)
Agricultural land prices (b) (£ per hectare)					
Inland Revenue series					
England					
With vacant possession	3 227	3 470	3 418	3 663	..
Tenanted	2 381	2 336	2 450	2 463	..
Wales					
With vacant possession	2 482	2 326	2 118	2 324	..
Tenanted	1 064	1 188	940	755	..
Scotland					
With vacant possession	2 055	1 845	1 840	1 798	..
Tenanted	1 148	1 534	1 204	1 265	..
Northern Ireland					
With vacant possession	3 327	3 227	2 897	2 683	2 895
Average rents per hectare (c) (Index 1980=100)					
England	84.2	100.0	116.8	131.6	144.0
Wales	88.8	100.0	112.7	136.8	162.8
Scotland	84.2	100.0	119.5	141.6	161.5
Great Britain	84.7	100.0	117.4	134.3	149.0

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

Agricultural Land Prices
England and Wales: 1982 figures relate to the first nine months.
Scotland: Figures for the most recent years are based on sales notified up to June 1983.
Northern Ireland: Figures for the most recent years are based on sales notified up to September 1983.

Average Rents
All countries: 1983 figures are provisional.

(b) The Inland Revenue series excludes sales of less than 5 hectares (ha) 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.

(c) 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.

TABLE 26

Index numbers of average net farm income per farm in the United Kingdom, by main types of farming

A. *Current Prices*

	Dairy	LFA Cattle and Sheep	Lowland Cattle and Sheep	Cereals	Other Cropping	Pigs and Poultry
1977/78 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100
1978/79 ..	115	118	116	137	203	145
1979/80 ..	82	62	60	114	225	116
1980/81 ..	95	85	83	141	159	123
1981/82 ..	132	163	107	151	256	156
1982/83 ..	163	149	93	256	289	117
1983/84 .. (forecast)	120	145	80	295	420	45

B. *Real Terms*

	Dairy	LFA Cattle and Sheep	Lowland Cattle and Sheep	Cereals	Other Cropping	Pigs and Poultry
1977/78 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100
1978/79 ..	106	109	107	126	188	134
1979/80 ..	66	50	48	92	181	94
1980/81 ..	65	58	57	97	109	84
1981/82 ..	81	101	66	93	157	96
1982/83 ..	93	85	53	147	165	67
1983/84 .. (forecast)	65	80	45	160	230	25

Notes

(*a*) The data in Tables 26 and 27 are derived from figures collected in Farm Management Surveys by Universitie and Agricultural Colleges in Great Britain and by the Department of Agriculture in Northern Ireland. They relate to full time farms and to 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 1982/83", for Scotland in "Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture 1983", for Wales in "Farm Accounts in Wales 1982/83" and for Northern Ireland in a publication by the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland. The index numbers series are provisional.

(*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. (In Northern Ireland, as rents cannot be imputed with reference to tenanted farms, rental charges for owned land and buildings are assessed in relation to estimated sale value.) 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.

(*c*) The forecast indices shown for 1983/84 are estimates by the Agriculture Departments based on past survey results and on data from the agriculture census, market reports and aggregate farm income calculations. The indices should be regarded only as broad indications of possible income developments assuming normal weather conditions between November and the close of the average accounting year in February.

(*d*) Indices in real terms are those at current prices deflated by the Retail Price Index.

(*e*) "LFA cattle and sheep" includes "cattle and sheep" in all countries, "mainly sheep" in Scotland and Wales and "mainly cattle" and "LFA with arable" in Scotland. "Lowland cattle and sheep" includes "cropping cattle and sheep".

Table 27

Farm accounts: net farm income for different types and sizes of farm 1982/83

Year ending February 1983

Type of farming/ country	Small: Total Area (hectares)	Small: £ per farm	Medium: Total Area (hectares)	Medium: £ per farm	Large: Total Area (hectares)	Large: £ per farm
Dairy						
England	37	6 771	71	13 734	174	29 891
Wales	35	6 474	74	14 928	145	30 975
Scotland	..	..	78	10 920	151	23 109
Northern Ireland ..	35	7 598	67	20 396	..	..
LFA cattle and sheep						
England	180	7 182	422	13 075	..	..
Wales	137	4 841	321	15 756	..	..
Scotland	204	4 790	500	9 764	1 694	17 134
Northern Ireland ..	87	4 917	..	..	..	..
Lowland cattle and sheep						
England	56	1 153	101	7 142	190	18 817
Wales	50	4 256	101	8 265	..	..
Scotland	68	7 473	87	10 143	219	29 602
Northern Ireland	44	4 374	..	..	..	..
Cropping						
England	45	2 446	89	10 288	244	35 424
Scotland	..	..	86	6 072	164	14 773
Pigs and poultry						
England	..	..	36	6 831	120	30 072

Notes

(*a*) See notes to Table 26.

(*b*) Size of business is measured in European Size Units (ESU) based on standard gross margins per unit of crop area and per head of livestock. 1 ESU equals 1,000 European Units of Account of standard gross margins at average 1971–74 values.
The size groups are as follows:
Small 4–15.9 ESU (8–15.9 in Scotland, except for LFA farms)
Medium 16–39.9 ESU
Large 40 ESU and over (40–249.9 in England)
(40– 99.9 in Scotland and Wales).

(*c*) Total area includes rough grazing.

TABLE 28

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

April/March (financial years) £ million

	1979/80 (*b*)	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 (forecast)
I *Market regulation under the CAP*					
(i) Expenditure by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce (*c*)					
Cereals	43.0	157.2	242.7	337.2	112.8
Beef and veal	10.3	131.6	41.8	93.8	214.3
Pigmeat	0.5	−16.7	−33.0	−39.8	−19.9
Sugar	44.6	21.3	35.6	60.6	53.7
Processed products	27.8	16.7	16.7	27.4	35.1
Milk products	201.3	187.0	168.8	342.5	625.8
Oilseeds	19.5	50.6	51.2	76.3	78.3
Sheepmeat	—	42.3	72.2	126.1	126.9
Others (*d*)	12.9	13.2	16.4	19.4	20.1
Total (i)	359.9	603.2	612.4	1 043.5	1 247.1
(ii) Expenditure by the Agriculture Departments					
Milk Non-Marketing Premiums	15.8	30.5	21.2	17.8	13.4
Suckler Cow Premium Scheme	—	14.6	16.9	16.4	16.6
Annual Premium on Ewes ..	—	—	28.1	21.4	79.7
Total (ii)	15.8	45.1	66.2	55.6	109.7
Total I	375.7	648.3	678.6	1 099.1	1 356.8
Against which receipts from EAGGF	384.3	572.6	698.6	783.7	1 015.5
II *Price guarantees*					
Sheep (*e*)	11.1	32.9	—	—	—
Wool (*f*)	—	3.9	7.5	6.2	3.2
Potatoes (*f*)	5.7	8.7	9.6	1.9	10.9
Total II	16.8	45.5	17.1	8.1	14.1
III *Support for capital and other improvements*					
Agriculture and Horticulture Development Scheme (*g*) (*h*)	77.8	101.7	85.7	100.3	94.0
Guidance Premiums	13.1	10.2	6.5	5.5	4.4
Farm accounts	1.4	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.7
Farm structure	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Northern Ireland Agricultural Development Programme (*h*)	—	—	—	11.2	7.3
Agriculture and Horticulture Grant Scheme (*j*) (*h*).. ..	78.6	88.8	76.5	83.6	84.4
Co-operation grants	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.4	4.1
Others (*k*)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8
Total III	173.1	205.1	173.9	206.0	197.2
Against which receipts from EAGGF (*l*)	11.0	16.8	26.8	...	45.7

TABLE 28 (*continued*)

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

April/March (financial years) £ million

	1979/80 (*b*)	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 (forecast)
IV *Support for agriculture in special areas*					
Hill livestock compensatory allowances:					
Sheep	54.6	53.8	47.4	50.3	54.1
Cattle	41.8	41.2	37.1	38.0	39.8
Additional benefit under AHDS, NIADP and AHGS	13.4	17.1	16.6	28.7	22.2
Others (*m*)	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.6	4.7
Total IV	111.4	113.5	102.8	119.6	120.8
Against which receipts from EAGGF (*l*)	16.8	16.9	17.0	21.1	21.3
Total I to IV	677.0	1 012.4	972.4	1 432.8	1 688.9
Against which receipts from EAGGF	412.1	606.3	742.4	804.8	1 082.5

(*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 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 1982/83 represent actual expenditure recorded in the Appropriation Accounts. The figures for 1983/84 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 and sheep variable premium schemes (net of clawback for sheepmeat), aid for private storage and animal feed, certain other marketing and 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 and the co-responsibility levy on milk producers. The figures include the EC butter subsidy and the United Kingdom 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*) Includes the Farm and Horticulture Development Scheme.

(*h*) 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 Schemes. The estimated benefit is shown separately in Section IV of the table.

(*j*) Includes the Farm and Horticulture Capital Grant Schemes.

(*k*) Includes grants in respect of investment on loan guarantees*, farm structure loans, producer organisations*, agricultural drainage* and milk pasteurisation equipment*.
(Provision for the schemes marked * was included in the 1983/84 Supply Estimates.)

(*l*) 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.

(*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 1983/84 Supply Estimates.)

TABLE 29

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

		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (forecast)
Wheat (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	95.92	99.30	108.92	114.04	125.19
Barley (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	89.60	92.84	100.45	108.35	116.83
Oats (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	88.90	97.52	97.42	101.04	109.21
Rye (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	89.00	101.78	100.97	108.61	112.84
Hops (£ per tonne)	Average farm-gate price (*b*) ..	1 578	2 184	2 636	2 740	3 090
Potatoes (£ per tonne)	Average farm-gate price (*c*) ..	58.87	51.20	62.97	78.48	85.52
Sugar beet (£ per tonne)	Average producer price (*d*) ..	28.28	27.93	27.74	27.11 (*e*)	30.00
Oilseed rape (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*f*) ..	215	230	255	270	310
Apples (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*g*)					
	Dessert	194	258	334	306	366
	Culinary	171	207	270	279	283
Pears (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*g*) ..	200	232	281	333	302
Tomatoes (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*g*) ..	387	492	475	431	545
Cauliflower (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*g*) ..	162	186	207	211	242
Cattle (*store*) (£ per head)	1st quality Hereford/Friesian bull calves (*f*)	103	100	107	125	124
	1st quality yearling steers beef/dairy cross (*f*) ..	236	243	275	313	328
Cattle (*fat*) (p per kg liveweight)	All clean cattle	75.21	76.65	88.73	98.30 (prov.)	96.21

TABLE 29 (*continued*)

Calendar years

Commodity price trends

		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (fore-cast)
Sheep (*store*) (£ per head)	1st quality lambs, hoggets and tegs (*f*)	26.0	25.9	30.2	33.0	33.2
Sheep (*fat*) (p per kg estimated dressed carcase weight)	.. ..	139.2(*h*) —	125.7(*h*) —	153.3(*h*) —	152.7(*i*) 173.0(*j*)	146.5(*i*) 182.9(*j*)
Pigs (p per kg deadweight)	Average market price (*k*) ..	81.35	86.64	93.70	97.09 (prov.)	92.93
Broilers (p per kg)	Average wholesale price ..	82.1	91.1	91.6	92.8	98.8
Milk (p per litre)	Average net return to producers (*l*)	11.55	12.77	13.79	14.81	15.02
Eggs (p per dozen)	Average producer price (*m*) ..	32.8	37.4	40.7	38.8	35.9
Wool (p per kg)	Average producer price for clip (*n*)	97.7	91.25	89.5	89.2	89.8

(*a*) Weighted average ex-farm prices of United Kingdom cereals.

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

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

(*d*) Average price paid to growers in the United Kingdom by British Sugar plc for sugar beet.

(*e*) This figure is still provisional; because the price paid for "C" sugar production carried over into the 1983/84 marketing year is not yet finally determined.

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

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

(*h*) United Kingdom weighted average market price for animals certified under the Fat Sheep Guarantee Scheme and (from 20 October 1980) the Sheep Variable Premium Scheme.

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

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

(*k*) United Kingdom average market price for clean pigs.

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

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

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

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