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C(85) 1 COPY NO 79

14 January 1985

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1985

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 1985 which is circulated for the information of my colleagues. It is proposed to lay this before Parliament on Tuesday 15 January and to announce its publication by means of a Written Parliamentary Answer.

M J

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

14 January 1985

CONFIDENTIAL—FINAL REVISE

[to be published as Command 9423 by
Her Majesty's Stationery Office
Price £5.65 net]

AGRICULTURE ACT 1947

ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1985

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1985

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 when considering proposals by the European Commission for agricultural support in 1985/86 and when taking decisions on national support arrangements. In most cases the forecasts for 1984 were made in November 1984.

PART I—STATE OF THE INDUSTRY

2. Growing conditions in 1984 were particularly favourable for arable crops. However, livestock farmers suffered from a shortage of grass for grazing and conservation as a result of a cool dry spring and hot dry summer, particularly in the western half of the country. Milk producers were also affected by the introduction of milk quotas. Mild moist autumn weather helped to bulk-up root crops without seriously hampering sowings of winter cereals and oilseed rape. Gross output at constant prices, which measures in volume terms the output from agriculture, rose significantly, reflecting largely the increased output of most farm crops particularly cereals, oilseed rape and sugar beet.

3. The average prices paid for the industry's material inputs increased by around 3% while those obtained for its outputs rose by 1%. Farming income, which measures the return to farmers and their spouses and return on own capital invested, rose at current prices by 22% following a fall of 16% in 1983. Farm business income, a wider definition, which is the sum of farming income, the returns to non-principal partners and directors and return on all capital invested, rose by a comparable amount (20%), again following a fall in 1983. The increase in the aggregate income of the industry reflects the good growing conditions and the resulting high output of arable crops especially cereals.

4. The total area of cereals planted increased and production is estimated at 26.5 million tonnes, over 5 million tonnes higher than the previous year. The acreage sown to oilseed rape increased by 21% to 269,000 hectares and production of a record 923,000 tonnes is expected. The 1984 sugar beet crop is expected to produce 1.25 million tonnes of sugar, an increase of 18% over the previous year. Potato plantings rose by 2% and yields increased. The output of field vegetables was generally higher.

5. Overall, the national cattle breeding herd decreased by 1½% during the year, reflecting a 2% drop in the dairy herd and little change in numbers of beef cattle. Milk production is expected to fall by more than 6%. The total number of sheep rose by just under 3% and production of sheepmeat in 1984 is forecast to increase by around 3½% . The number of breeding pigs has continued to decline and pigmeat production in 1984 is forecast to fall by nearly 6%. Egg production in 1984 was marginally lower but yields continued to increase. Poultrymeat production is expected to rise by about 3½%.

PART II—GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

Farm structure (Table 4)

6. In 1984 there were some 239,000 farm holdings in the United Kingdom. This was a reduction of 2% on the number in 1979, the decline being concentrated among the smaller full-time businesses. It is estimated that some 90% of total output came from businesses capable of providing work for at least one full-time man and that these represent just under 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 122 hectares compared with about 113 hectares in 1979. As the number of holdings declines and increasing specialisation continues so the average sizes of enterprises tend to increase. There has been a reduction in the last five years of about 11% in the number of holdings growing cereals whilst the average size of cereals enterprises has risen by about 17%. Over the same period the numbers of holdings producing potatoes and sugar beet have declined by 18% and 15% respectively. But there were more than 11,000 oilseed rape enterprises in 1984 compared with about 3,500 in 1979. The average pig breeding herd has increased from 31 to 46 sows over this period whilst the numbers of breeding herds and fattening pig enterprises have both fallen by about a third.

8. In Great Britain 69% of holdings were wholly or mainly owner-occupied in 1984 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 1984. In Northern Ireland virtually all farmers are owner-occupiers.

Output (Tables 22 and 24)

9. Gross output is forecast to rise by £751 million (6%) to £12,349 million in 1984 compared with a rise of £413 million (4%) between 1982 and 1983. The overall volume of output (as measured by the index of gross output at constant 1980 prices) is expected to rise to 112 in 1984 compared with a level of 105 in 1983. This rise is a result of an increase in sales of farm crops, particularly cereals and oilseed rape; the volume of output of livestock products (especially milk), however, is expected to decrease slightly. Overall, the price of outputs is forecast to rise by about 1% between 1983 and 1984, with increases of 19% for potatoes, 17% for fat pigs and 14% for eggs being partly offset by decreases of 6% for sugar beet, 7% for cereals and 11% for oilseed rape. Because of the remarkable increase in the volume of cereals produced, the total value of cereal sales off farms is forecast to increase by 19%, despite the 7% reduction in price. Stocks of cereals remaining on farms at the end of 1984 were 2 million tonnes higher than at the end of 1983. These additional stocks are conventionally

valued at the cost of production in 1984; the full value of subsequent sales from them will not be reflected until 1985. Potato stocks are expected to recover to the 1982 level following a decrease in 1983. Overall, the value of sales off farms at current prices for all farm crops is expected to increase by 19%, sales of horticulture and livestock are expected to rise by 8% and 6% respectively while the value of livestock products is expected to fall by 5%.

Input (Table 22)

10. Gross input for 1984 is expected to rise by £194 million (3%) compared with an increase of £519 million (9%) between 1982 and 1983. The volume of purchased inputs is forecast to decrease slightly with reductions in feedingstuffs, seeds and machinery usage being offset by an increase in the use of fertilisers. Expenditure on fertilisers, machinery and farm maintenance is expected to increase by 13%, 4% and 6% respectively. The average price of bought-in goods and services increased by about 3% with fertilisers, machinery repairs and farm maintenance increasing by 6%, 8% and 6% respectively.

Gross and net product (Tables 22 and 23)

11. Gross product, which is gross output less gross input, is forecast to be £5,823 million in 1984, an increase of 11% on the 1983 figure. After allowing for depreciation on fixed assets, net product (the measure of the net value added by the agricultural industry to all goods and services purchased from outside the sector) is forecast to increase by £526 million (13%) compared with a decrease of £149 million (4%) between 1982 and 1983.

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, management and capital invested.

13. Farming Income of farmers and their spouses is defined as the balance of net product after meeting labour costs, interest charges and net rent. In 1984, the labour bill for hired and family workers is expected to increase by £89 million (5%); and net rent by £14 million (11%). Interest payments are expected to rise by £99 million (20%). The resulting Farming Income is forecast to increase by £324 million (22%) to £1,826 million in 1984, compared to the decrease of £299 million (17%) experienced between 1982 and 1983, though as explained in paragraph 16 below, results differ markedly between sectors. The Farming Income series in money and real terms for recent years are shown in column *(b)* of Tables 23A and 23B. It should be noted that Farming Income is the difference between the two large aggregates of output and expenditure. A small percentage change to either can generate a large change in the income measure. 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. It is also affected by changes in the quantity of harvested crops in store on farms at the end of each year; for example, cereal stocks increased by 22% in 1984 and 18% in 1983.

14. There are several other measures of the industry's income which are more broadly based and rather less volatile than net Farming Income. For example, Farm Business Income (column *(c)* of Table 23A) 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 (own or borrowed). In 1984 Farm Business Income rose by 20% having fallen by 11% in 1983.

15. Column *(d)* in Table 23A presents a measure of the cash flow of farmers and their spouses. This index shows the revenue accruing to farmers and spouses (including capital grants) 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 1983 and 1984, the cash flow is estimated to have risen by 22%, having fallen by 16% between 1982 and 1983.

Income developments by farm type (Tables 26 and 27)

16. Information about income per farm according to the type and size of the holding, 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 1983/84 (the year ending on average in February 1984) show increases in income on cropping farms but declines on livestock farms, particularly dairy and pig and poultry farms. Table 27 indicates the average levels of incomes earned by farm businesses of various types and sizes in the different countries of the United Kingdom. Forecasts of farm income in 1984/85 suggest increases on cereal, pig and poultry farms and possible small increases on hill and upland cattle and sheep farms but reductions on other types.

17. After three years of recovery to 1982/83, incomes on most *dairy farms* fell sharply in 1983/84 and are expected to show a further decline in 1984/85, mainly because of the effects on milk returns of the dry summer and of dairy quotas. On *hill and upland (less favoured area) cattle and sheep farms*, there was in general a fall in income in 1983/84 following a more pronounced drop in the previous year. In 1984/85 incomes on these farms are expected to show some recovery, except in Scotland where a further fall in forecast. Except in Northern Ireland, incomes on *lowland livestock farms* generally declined in both 1982/83 and 1983/84. During 1984/85 incomes on these farms throughout the United Kingdom are expected to fall. Incomes on *pig and poultry farms* also fell substantially in both 1982/83 and 1983/84. But they are forecast to show a large increase in 1984/85 as a result of higher output prices and virtually stable production costs overall.

18. Incomes on *specialist cereal farms* in England showed a small increase in 1983/84 but a much larger rise is forecast for 1984/85, mainly resulting from the value of additional wheat production. On *other cropping farms* incomes also rose in 1983/84 but are expected to fall somewhat in 1984/85 since the value

extra cereal and oilseed rape production will not offset the effect of lower potato prices.

19. The overall picture shown by the farm accounts is that incomes are expected to fall in money and real terms on dairy, lowland livestock and cropping farms other than those specialising in cereals, but to rise on specialist cereal, pig and poultry and, to a lesser extent, hill and upland livestock farms. In real terms incomes on dairy and most livestock farms are substantially below the levels of the late 1970s, while on cropping farms they have in general improved over the same period.

Productivity (Tables 5 and 24)

20. The index of gross agricultural product at constant prices per whole-time man equivalent reflects changes in, for example, plant and animal breeding, investment in the organisation of farming, as well as changes in the number of persons engaged and short-term movements in output caused by factors such as weather. During the ten years to 1983 the index, although fluctuating from year to year, increased on average by about 4% annually. In 1983 it fell by 4% but is forecast to recover exceptionally in 1984 and to show an increase of 15%. This arises from an increase of 13% in gross agricultural product at constant prices and a further small decline in the total agricultural labour force. The number of regular whole-time workers fell by 3.5% between 1983 and 1984, similar to the average annual reduction of about 4% in the ten years to 1983.

21. An alternative measure of productivity could be obtained by comparing changes in the level of output with changes in the total relevant inputs employed; these inputs include labour, usage of capital items and material inputs. Preliminary calculations suggest a rise of around 2% per annum over the last decade. Because of the rise in output during 1984 a higher than average increase in this measure would be expected.

Gross capital formation (Table 20)

22. It is estimated that the value of new investment in fixed assets will rise by 2% in 1984, to £1,380 million. Expenditure on buildings and works is forecast to be £700 million, a rise of 9% compared with the 1983 level, while that on plant, machinery and vehicles is forecast to fall by 5% to £680 million. In volume terms new investment in buildings and works is forecast to increase by about 8% whereas that in plant, machinery and vehicles is expected to fall by 8%. In aggregate, the volume of total gross fixed capital formation is forecast to be almost the same as in 1983.

23. The value of the physical increase in on-farm output stocks rose significantly in 1984 following the growth in output of all major farm crops. In contrast, the value of investment in breeding livestock and work-in-progress fell in 1984 as a result of the reduction in the cattle population, largely arising from the introduction of milk quotas.

Bank borrowings

24. Bank advances to agriculture in 1984 are forecast to average some £5,385 million, about 14% more than the average for 1983. The rate of increase in bank borrowing is however less than that between 1982 and 1983.

The relationship between the liabilities and assets of the industry remains generally sound. Information from the balance sheets of a sample of full-time farm businesses in England and Wales in the Farm Management Survey suggests that external liabilities are equivalent to about 25% of the total business assets of tenanted farms, about 10% of the assets of owner-occupied farms and about 14% of the assets of mixed tenure farms.

Agricultural land prices (Table 25)

25. The sale price of agricultural land with vacant possession in England rose slowly since 1979 following the much more rapid rises of the late 1970s; in 1983 the comprehensive Inland Revenue series indicated an average price per hectare of £3,717. In contrast, in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland the average sale price of land peaked in 1979 and then fell back, starting to rise again in Wales in 1982, but not in Scotland and Northern Ireland until 1983. The rise in 1983 was substantial in Wales and Scotland, average prices reaching £2,845 and £2,350 per hectare respectively. The rise in Northern Ireland was more modest, where prices reached £2,866 per hectare. The price of tenanted agricultural land has been fairly steady in England since 1979, the Inland Revenue series indicating an average price of £2,420 per hectare in 1983. In Wales and Scotland prices peaked in 1980 and have since fallen back sharply in Wales to £688 per hectare in 1983 and, in a fluctuating manner, to £987 per hectare in Scotland. Indications are that land prices generally have declined during 1984.

Farm rents (Table 25)

26. From provisional results of the annual rent enquiry in England and Wales and from continuing field surveys in Scotland it appears that average farm rents in Great Britain will increase by 10% in 1984 over the 1983 level. The change between 1982 and 1983 showed an increase of 12%.

Farm workers' earnings (Table 21)

27. The average weekly earnings of whole-time hired men in the United Kingdom were £116.57 for 46.5 hours in 1983 compared with £105.44 for 46.1 hours in 1982. Average weekly earnings in 1984 are forecast to be about £123.10 for 46.0 hours. Following the increases in weekly wage rates that came into effect in September and October 1983 (paragraph 26 of the 1984 Annual Review White Paper (Cmnd. 9137)), statutory minimum weekly wage rates were increased by 4.5% for adult regular whole-time hired workers in England and Wales from 3 June 1984, by 5% for general workers in Scotland from 3 September 1984 and by 4.5% for agriculture workers in Northern Ireland from 6 August 1984.

Public expenditure (Table 28)

28. Expenditure in the United Kingdom on market regulation under the Common Agricultural Policy is estimated to be about £1,424 million in 1984/85 compared with some £1,374 million in 1983/84. 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 and supplementary levies, export charges equivalent to the variable premium on sheepmeat (known as "clawback"), charges on beef exported and sold into intervention and levies on intra-community trade have been netted off against this expenditure. The additional expenditure in 1984/85 is mainly due to increased purchases into intervention of beef and cereals, to increased expenditure on export refunds and to lower sales of cereals from intervention. These increases are partly offset by reduced net expenditure on butter and skimmed milk powder intervention and reduced payments on the consumer butter subsidy, the sheepmeat variable premium and the oilseed crushing subsidy.

29. Expenditure in the United Kingdom on price guarantees for wool and potatoes, capital grants and support for agriculture in special areas (excluding brucellosis) is estimated to be £356 million in 1984/85 compared with £354 million in 1983/84.

PART III — COMMODITY TRENDS

Cereals (Table 3, 6, 8 and 29)

30. In 1984 cereals were grown on 4.05 million hectares, a net increase of 92,000 hectares over 1983. An increase of 270,000 hectares in the area sown to wheat more than offset a fall of some 178,000 hectares in the area of barley and other cereals. There was a further drop in plantings of breadmaking wheats. Yields of all cereals were at record levels, and average quality was higher than in 1983. Production of all cereals reached the record level of 26.5 million tonnes, over 4.5 million tonnes higher than the previous record harvest in 1982 and some 5 million tonnes more than was harvested in 1983.

31. Price increases from January onwards were not as marked as in the first half of 1983. Prices of breadmaking wheat and oats were firm, reflecting lower production from the 1983 harvest, but prices of feed wheat and feed barley showed only modest gains for most of the period up to the 1984 harvest. Some restraint on prices was exerted by the introduction of a 120 to 140 days delay in payment for grain delivered into intervention. There were only limited domestic market sales of wheat and barley out of intervention, totalling about 60,000 tonnes. The record harvest and changes in support arrangements had a marked effect on new crop prices, causing them to fall to well below support levels in the months immediately following the harvest. There were heavy offers of feed wheat and barley into intervention, reaching nearly 3 million tonnes by the end of November. Offers of bread wheat in the August-October intervention period totalled some 343,000 tonnes which was abated to 21,000 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. In spite of record intervention purchases and higher export levels than those of last season, the domestic market was abundantly supplied with grain. Feed wheat and feed barley have been traded at about the same price.

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

32. The area sown with oilseed rape in 1984 increased by 21% to 269,000 hectares. As with most other arable crops, average yields were higher than normal at 3.43 tonnes per hectare, mainly due to favourable weather conditions. Production is expected to be a record at 923,000 tonnes. There has been a further increase in the area sown for the 1985 crop and, even with normal yields, some further increase in production can be expected. Market prices in 1984 were steady and farmers' returns are likely to have been just above the intervention price levels.

Potatoes (Tables 3, 6, 10 and 29)

33. Plantings in 1984 were some 9,000 hectares more than the United Kingdom target area of 190,000. The crop benefited from almost ideal planting conditions and, although growth was hindered by the very dry weather of June and July, yield potential was generally restored by the widespread rain in August. Consequently, with yields close to record 1982 levels and plantings in excess of target, there was a markedly higher level of production than last year, accompanied by significantly lower prices. 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; some 450,000 tonnes of potatoes were placed under contract in this way. Support buying in Great Britain began in October and in Northern Ireland in November when it became evident that a surplus was depressing the market.

34. A review of support arrangements has been completed and a revised basis has been agreed for cost sharing between the Government and the Potato Marketing Board in the event of support buying. The aim of these measures is to put the Board on a sound financial footing for the future and reduce the cost to public funds of potato market support in the longer term. It is intended that the revised arrangements will be implemented for the 1985 crop. A revised agreement with the Ulster Farmers' Union has also been reached in respect of Northern Ireland potato market support arrangements from the 1984 crop.

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

35. The tonnage of sugar beet which farmers contracted to grow in 1984 represented an area of about 200,000 hectares, slightly less than in 1983. The harvested area will probably be around 196,000 hectares, the same as last year. Weather during the growing season was favourable with sowing and establishment of the crop taking place in good conditions. Harvesting in the early part of the campaign has been in generally favourable conditions and, if these continue, the crop may yield 1.25 million tonnes of white sugar. This would be the second highest on record, only bettered by the 1982 crop which produced 1.4 million tonnes. It would mean that the maximum quota of 1.144 million tonnes set for the United Kingdom under the Community sugar regime would be exceeded. The excess has to be exported without export refunds or carried forward to the next quota year.

Horticulture (Tables 3, 6, 12 and 29)

36. 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).

37. The area devoted to horticulture in 1984 was about 218,000 hectares compared with 224,000 hectares in 1983, a decrease of nearly 3%.

38. Production of dessert apples in 1984 was about average, though yields of Cox were slightly down. Production of culinary apples was substantially above the 1983 level but production of pears was below the high level of the previous year. Production of most soft fruit crops was at about the same level as 1983 but particularly hot weather during the summer shortened the strawberry season, affected soft fruit quality and caused marketing problems. Production of blackcurrants returned to a more normal level after the high yielding crop of 1983.

39. Production of field vegetables in 1984 has generally been above that of 1983 and supplies should be ample. The exceptionally dry and hot summer had less effect on crops in the east (where there is a greater proportion of irrigated land) than in the west. Good growing conditions resulted in an oversupply of cauliflowers during some periods of the season. Growers of glasshouse salad crops, while achieving about the same production levels as in 1983, had to face large increases in heating costs and continuing competition from imports.

40. Prices of apples at the beginning of 1984 were substantially higher than for the corresponding period of 1983. The new season's crop started at prices similar to those of 1983 but as the season progressed prices fell below 1983 levels. Prices of pears remained close to 1983 levels with the new season's crop initially attracting a slight premium. Withdrawals of 1984 season apples are expected to be moderate, as for 1983, and those of pears should be lighter. Until April cauliflower prices were generally higher than during the same period in 1983. By the end of June, however, supplies were plentiful and this situation continued to the end of October resulting in lower prices and large quantities being withdrawn. After a hesitant start 1984 tomato prices were generally as high or higher than those of the previous year, apart from short spells in mid-summer and autumn, and withdrawals were low. Supplies from the Netherlands continued to dominate the market in cut flowers and prices were around the 1983 levels.

Hops (Tables 3, 6, 13 and 29)

41. The area under hops decreased by about 480 hectares. Production was considerably reduced but, because of the high level of stocks held by brewers, will still be more than enough to meet contracts. The crop was of average quality and prices generally increased.

Seeds (Table 14)

42. The area approved in 1984 for production of certified herbage and legume seed (excluding field bean and field pea seed) was marginally higher than that for 1983. Yield and quality were good but stocks fell slightly. Production of field bean and pea seed was substantially lower. Supplies were adequate and stocks a little higher.

43. The ending of the system of agreed guide prices for herbage seed growers and the increasing use of participation contracts have made trends unclear. There are indications that some prices to seed growers may be lower than in 1983.

Dried peas and beans

44. The area sown with peas in 1984 was 57,000 hectares, an increase of 21% over last year. Yields in 1984 are estimated at 3.91 tonnes per hectare. This is the first year that comparisons of the level of the United Kingdom pea crop have been possible because peas for stock feeding were separately identified for the first time in the 1983 June Census returns. The area sown with beans in 1984 was 32,800 hectares, a fall of 3% compared with 1983. Yields in 1984 are estimated at 3.88 tonnes per hectare, compared with a final figure of 3.10 tonnes for 1983.

45. Prices for peas and beans have generally been around the minimum producer price level specified in the Community aid scheme for peas and beans.

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

46. The June Census showed a decline of 1½% in the total United Kingdom cattle breeding herd compared with the previous year. The size of the United Kingdom beef breeding herd was little changed while the dairy herd, which accounts for about 70% of all breeding cows, declined by 2%. This reflects in part the response of dairy producers to the introduction of milk quotas from 2 April 1984. Regionally there was an increase of 2% in Northern Ireland, but in Scotland the growth observed last year has been followed by a decline of 3% and in Wales the decline is about 1%. The size of the national dairy herd is expected to decline further in 1985.

47. Home-fed production of beef in 1984 is expected to be about 8% higher than in 1983; some of the increase reflects the heavier dairy cow culling evident since the introduction of milk quotas. Exports are forecast to increase by about 5½% and imports to fall by about 9% giving total new supplies for home consumption of 1.1 million tonnes, some 5% above 1983 levels with production representing 101% of the total new supply. Average market prices for certified cattle were around 100p/live kg for the first few months of the year rising to 104p/live kg at the beginning of June and then declining seasonally to under 94p/live kg during September and October. Variable premium has been paid at the maximum rate for most of the year except for three weeks at the end of May and beginning of June and again from mid-October. Average total returns to producers from the sale of clean cattle were at a similar level to 1983. Total

Intervention purchases during the year were around 50,000 tonnes, representing about 4½% of forecast total new supplies. Most of these purchases occurred during the period of "full carcase" intervention (with hindquarters or forequarters as alternative options) from 20 August to 25 November 1984. About 70% of intervention purchases took place in Northern Ireland.

48. The average yield of milk per cow in 1984 is expected to be more than 2½% lower than in 1983. Drought conditions reduced yields during 1984. Following the introduction of quotas from April, some producers have sought to reduce output by management changes which reduce yields. As a result of this, total milk production in 1984 as a whole is forecast to be more than 6% lower than in 1983. The amount of milk sold for liquid consumption in 1984 is expected to be only very slightly less than in 1983. With reduced supplies of milk available it is estimated that there will be a fall of more than 10% in the volume of milk available for manufacturing. Milk used for cheese production is forecast to decrease by about 2% and for butter production by about 16%.

49. 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 average net return to producers in the United Kingdom for all milk for the 1984/85 year is forecast to be between 14.5 ppl and 14.7 ppl. Returns to producers in England and Wales are expected to be around this level whereas in Scotland they are expected to be slightly higher at about 15.0 ppl and in Northern Ireland slightly lower at 13.8 ppl.

50. Statutory price controls on liquid milk in England, Wales and Northern Ireland ended on 31 December 1984. (Controls in Scotland had been ended previously.)

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

51. The breeding flock expanded by just under 2½% between June 1983 and June 1984, a slightly lower rate than during the previous year.

52. Home-fed production of sheepmeat is forecast to be around 3½% higher in 1984 following another good lambing season. Total supplies to the home market are forecast to fall in 1984 by about 2½% with a reduction in imports of 12% but with exports at a similar level to the previous year. Market prices in Great Britain have been on average about 10% above those of 1983. In Northern Ireland prices have been marginally lower than in the previous year. Sheep variable premium was paid in Great Britain in every week of 1984. Annual premium payments relating to the 1983/84 marketing year amounted to £6.81 per ewe in Great Britain and £14.58 per ewe in Northern Ireland where variable premium is not payable. Average prices for store lambs continued to rise, particularly in England. Draft ewe prices rose significantly in Northern Ireland and England but fell back slightly in Scotland and Wales.

53. Wool production in 1984 is forecast to be about 3% lower than the record clip of 1983 but should still be above all other previous years' clips. The guaranteed price was increased by 5p/kg. The average market price for the 1984 clip is forecast to be above the guaranteed price and as a consequence previous Exchequer advances are now being repaid.

Pigs (Tables 3, 15 and 29)

54. Pigmeat production in 1984 is expected to be nearly 6% below the 1983 level. As a result of the fall in the number of home-produced pigs, better pig prices and lower feedstuffs costs, profitability has improved. This is expected to promote an increase in the breeding herd in 1985. Overall, prices in 1984 averaged 17% above 1983 levels.

Poultrymeat (Tables 3, 15 and 29)

55. Output in 1984 is expected to be some 3½% above the level of the previous year. This reflects a 4½% increase in broiler meat production and an increase of nearly 1% for turkeymeat. A slight fall is forecast for broiler meat production for 1985, while turkeymeat production is expected to increase by 1%. Average wholesale prices of chickens and turkeys for the year are expected to show a slight increase over 1983 levels.

Eggs (Tables 3, 6, 18 and 29)

56. Although layer chick placings in 1984 were higher than in the previous year the total average laying flock over the year as a whole is forecast to have been some 4% less than 1983 and a further small reduction is expected in 1985. The trend of increased egg yields has continued but supplies of eggs for consumption are expected to be about 1% lower than in 1983. Average prices in 1984 are expected to be above the levels of the two previous years.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

The tables cover largely the same ground as those in last year's White Paper. 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, although there has been no change in the basis of the tables. The forecasts for 1984 generally reflect the position up to the end of the year, as seen at November 1984.

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 1973–75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (provisional)
Agriculture's contribution to gross domestic product (*a*) £ million ..	2 080	4 158	4 686	5 370	5 266	5 823
%	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	
Agriculture's share of gross fixed capital formation (*b*) £ million ..	500	1 064	972	1 233	1 359	1 380
%	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.5
Manpower engaged in agriculture (*c*) ('000)	695	651	635	632	624	620
% of total civilian manpower engaged in all occupations (*c*)	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
Imports of food, feed and alcoholic beverages (*d*) ..						(Jan.–Sept.)
£ million ..	3 892	6 519	6 921	7 583	8 237	6 852
Import volume index (1980 = 100) ..	104.8	100.0	99.2	107.7	106.4	108.2
Import price index (1980 = 100) ..	58.0	100.0	104.5	111.3	119.9	133.2
Exports of food, feed and alcoholic beverages (*d*) ..						(Jan.–Sept.)
£ million ..	1 089	3 055	3 391	3 651	3 938	3 091
Export volume index (1980 = 100) ..	73.0	100.0	104.5	104.7	109.7	110.7
Export price index (1980 = 100) ..	50.7	100.0	106.4	115.5	122.3	128.4
Consumers' expenditure on food and alcoholic beverages						(Jan.–June)
£ million ..	15 683	36 307	38 940	41 325	44 611	22 295
of which: food (*e*) .. .. £ million ..	11 621	26 353	27 787	29 318	31 239	15 951
Expenditure on food as a % of total consumers' expenditure	21.2	19.2	18.3	17.6	17.1	17.1
Value of home-produced food (*f*) as a % of						(forecast)
All food consumed in the UK	49.2	59.3	61.3	61.7	62.1	62
All indigenous-type food consumed in the UK ..	61.2	73.9	76.4	76.8	78.1	80

(*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 1980 and 1984 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 of 1973–75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (provisional)
Prices of goods and services (*b*)	44.9	100.0	109.8	118.2	126.6	132.2
(i) currently consumed in agriculture	48.6	100.0	110.0	117.8	126.0	131.0
of which:						
seeds	56.9	100.0	101.0	108.6	116.5	121.7
animals for rearing and production ..	46.6	100.0	130.9	145.5	170.7	189.7
energy, lubricants ..	35.0	100.0	120.7	137.4	151.3	150.8
fertilisers and soil improvers	46.4	100.0	110.2	115.5	116.8	120.1
plant protection products	41.7	100.0	107.4	111.5	112.3	115.6
animal feedingstuffs ..	54.7	100.0	108.0	113.9	123.7	128.1
materials and small tools	41.8	100.0	106.8	113.0	118.1	125.2
maintenance and repair of plant and machinery ..	45.3	100.0	108.7	118.5	128.3	139.0
maintenance and repair of buildings	40.2	100.0	109.6	119.1	127.5	135.4
veterinary services ..	46.2	100.0	116.1	125.3	131.5	138.0
general expenses ..	40.2	100.0	115.2	127.0	134.2	142.0
(ii) contributing to agricultural investment	37.9	100.0	108.1	116.7	123.5	128.5
of which:						
machinery and other equipment	36.8	100.0	107.7	115.9	121.7	124.7
buildings	39.8	100.0	108.8	118.3	126.7	135.4
(iii) labour costs	38.1	100.0	110.4	120.5	130.8	139.2
Producer prices of agricultural products (*b*)	53.3	100.0	110.9	119.6	125.8	126.5
of which:						
crop products	58.6	100.0	112.4	121.1	137.1	133.4
cereals	57.7	100.0	110.3	118.7	131.6	121.4
root crops	65.9	100.0	122.9	139.9	170.6	173.7
fresh vegetables	57.2	100.0	110.2	113.4	132.6	132.4
fresh fruit	63.7	100.0	126.0	133.1	142.3	146.1
seeds	54.5	100.0	101.0	109.1	109.3	124.7
flowers and plants ..	51.5	100.0	103.7	111.2	118.7	119.7
other crop products ..	54.4	100.0	110.1	117.6	133.6	131.9
animals and animal products	50.7	100.0	110.1	118.9	120.1	123.0
animals for slaughter ..	49.7	100.0	110.8	119.9	121.9	125.6
milk	49.6	100.0	110.2	120.3	123.4	122.2
eggs	61.0	100.0	106.3	107.8	96.3	110.8
other animal products ..	56.1	100.0	99.1	98.8	99.4	99.4
Retail Price Index (*c*)						(Jan.–Oct.)
All items	42.6	100.0	111.9	121.5	127.1	132.9
Food	42.9	100.0	108.4	117.0	120.7	127.3
Alcoholic beverages ..	43.8	100.0	116.9	130.3	140.0	147.5

(*a*) 1980 = 100.

(*b*) United Kingdom indices of prices of goods and services currently consumed in agriculture and contributing to agricultural investment, and the indices of producer prices of agricultural products, represent the United Kingdom's contribution to the aggregate indices compiled for the Community by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC). Previously published producer prices indices on base 1980 = 100 have been revised because of the introduction of improved monthly weighting patterns to accord fully with SOEC's requirements.

(*c*) Source: Department of Employment.

TABLE 3

Crop areas and livestock numbers (*a*)

At June of each year

	Average of 1973-75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (provisional)
A. *Crop areas* ('000 hectares)						
Total area	19 099	18 953	18 808	18 783	18 735	18 772
of which: Wheat	1 139	1 441	1 491	1 663	1 695	1 965
Barley	2 279	2 330	2 327	2 222	2 143	1 967
Oats	256	148	144	129	108	107
Mixed corn	43	13	11	10	8	8
Rye	5	6	6	6	7	6
Total cereals (b)	3 722	3 938	3 979	4 030	3 961	4 053
Potatoes	215	205	191	192	195	199
Sugar beet	196	213	210	204	199	200
Oilseed rape (*c*)	26	92	125	174	222	269
Hops	7	6	6	6	6	5
Vegetables grown in the open	194	190	178	179	152	147
Orchard fruit	56	46	44	43	41	39
Soft fruit (*d*)	18	19	18	18	17	17
Ornamentals (*e*)	16	12	13	13	12	12
Total horticulture (f)	286	270	255	254	224	218
Total tillage (g)	4 835	5 031	5 071	5 127	5 124	5 206
All grasses under five years old (*h*)	2 269	1 965	1 911	1 859	1 846	1 806
Total arable	7 104	6 996	6 982	6 986	6 970	7 012
All grasses five years old and over (*i*)	5 033	5 140	5 103	5 097	5 107	5 124
Rough grazing:						
Sole right	5 472	5 119	5 021	4 984	4 927	4 905
Common (estimated)	1 126	1 214	1 214	1 214	1 212	1 212
Other land (*j*)	364	484	488	502	519	519
B. *Livestock numbers* ('000 head)						
Total cattle and calves	14 834	13 426	13 138(*k*)	13 244(*k*)	13 290	13 255
of which: Dairy cows	3 361	3 228	3 191	3 250	3 333	3 265
Beef cows	1 829	1 478	1 420(*k*)	1 389(*k*)	1 358	1 354
Heifers in calf	977	838	863	851	847	810
Total sheep and lambs	28 323	31 446	32 097(*k*)	33 067(*k*)	34 069	35 016
of which: Ewes	11 162	12 178	12 528(*k*)	12 909(*k*)	13 310	13 702
Shearlings	2 633	2 745	2 743	2 871	2 933	2 914
Total pigs	8 372	7 815	7 828	8 023	8 174	7 744
of which: Sows in pig and other sows for breeding	787	722	725	742	746	703
Gilts in pig	123	109	112	122	110	107
Total poultry	140 752	135 105	132 286	135 363	128 260	128 493
of which: Table fowls (including broilers)	57 279	59 917	57 830	60 075	58 887	59 658
Laying fowls	50 847	46 012	44 473	44 792	41 518	41 138
Growing pullets	18 724	14 457	14 219	14 766	12 079	12 399

BLE 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: From 1973 the figures relate to all known agricultural holdings with 40 smd or more. (A standard man-day (smd) represents 8 hours' productive work by an adult worker under average conditions.) Prior to June 1977 following the 1976 minor holdings census 1,700 holdings were transferred from the main to the minor category.

Northern Ireland: From 1973 to 1980 the figures relate to all known agricultural holdings with (i) 40 smd or more, or (ii) 4 hectares or more of total area, or (iii) one or more full-time workers, excluding the owner. The figures for 1981 onwards relate to all known holdings with: (i) one European Size Unit (ESU) or more, or (ii) 6 hectares or more of total area, or (iii) one or more full-time workers, excluding the owner. (A European Size Unit equals 1,000 European Units of Account of standard gross margin at average 1972-74 values.) The change between 1980 and 1981 resulted in the net deletion of 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 and in Northern Ireland from 1984.

(*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*) 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".

(*i*) 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".

(*j*) In 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.

(*k*) Small adjustments made retrospectively following the 1983 census of minor holdings in England.

TABLE 4

At June of each year

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

			1979	1984 (provisional)
Crops and grass area	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 19.9 hectares	97.1	94.3
		20 to 49.9 hectares	68.7	64.7
		50 to 99.9 hectares	41.5	41.2
		100 hectares and over	29.8	30.8
		Total	237.1	231.0
	Average crops and grass area per holding (hectares) (*b*)		50.1	51.6
	% of total crops and grass area on holdings with			
	0.1 to 19.9 hectares		7.2	6.6
	100 hectares and over		49.4	51.1
Size of business (smd) (*c*) (*d*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	Under 250 smd	118.8	123.4
		250 to 499 smd	50.4	43.8
		500 to 999 smd	45.5	42.0
		1 000 smd and over	30.3	30.3
		Total	244.9	239.4
	Holdings 250 smd and over	Average size of business (smd)	895	909
		Average total area per holding (hectares)	112.6	121.9
		Estimated contribution to agricultural production (%)	90.3	90.4
Total cereals (excluding maize)	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 19.9 hectares	62.6	50.6
		20 to 49.9 hectares	22.3	21.1
		50 hectares and over	22.5	23.7
		Total	107.4	95.4
	Average area (hectares)		36.0	42.2
	% of total cereals area on holdings with 50 hectares and over of cereals		69.9	73.6
Potatoes	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 9.9 hectares	44.4	35.3
		10 to 19.9 hectares	3.6	3.4
		20 hectares and over	2.0	2.1
		Total	50.1	40.8
	Average area (hectares)		4.1	4.8
	% of total potato area on holdings with 20 hectares and over of potatoes		34.1	37.5
Sugar beet	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 9.9 hectares	7.3	5.8
		10 to 19.9 hectares	3.1	2.8
		20 hectares and over	3.2	2.9
		Total	13.7	11.6
	Average area (hectares)		15.6	17.2
	% of total sugar beet area on holdings with 20 hectares and over of sugar beet		62.8	65.3

BLE 4 (*continued*)

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

At June of each year

			1979	1984 (provisional)
Rape grown for oilseed (*e*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 19.9 hectares	2.1	6.7
		20 to 49.9 hectares	1.1	3.7
		50 hectares and over	0.2	1.0
		Total	3.5	11.4
	Average area (hectares)		21.4	23.5
	% of total oilseed rape area on holdings with 50 hectares or more of oilseed rape		24.2	30.6
Dairy cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 29	25.6	17.2
		30 to 59	20.5	17.2
		60 and over	20.3	21.8
		Total	66.4	56.2
	Average size of herd		49	58
	% of total dairy cows in herds of 60 and over		62.7	69.8
Beef cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	60.1	52.7
		20 to 49	16.7	13.7
		50 and over	7.3	6.6
		Total	84.1	73.1
	Average size of herd		18	18
	% of total beef cows in herds of 50 and over		41.3	42.9
Breeding sheep (*f*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 99	41.0	42.3
		100 to 499	30.4	31.9
		500 and over	6.4	7.6
		Total	77.8	81.8
	Average size of flock		180	192
	% of total breeding sheep in flocks of 500 and over		40.1	43.2
Breeding pigs	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	18.8	11.0
		20 to 49	4.0	2.6
		50 and over	4.6	4.1
		Total	27.4	17.8
	Average size of herd		31	46
	% of total breeding pigs in herds of 50 and over and		72.6	82.0
Fattening pigs (*g*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 199	16.0	10.5
		200 to 999	4.3	3.5
		1 000 and over	0.9	1.0
		Total	21.2	15.1
	Average size of herd		213	291
	% of total fattening pigs in herds of 1 000 and over		42.3	52.0

TABLE 4 (*continued*)

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

At June of each year

			1979	1984 (provisional)
Laying fowls	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 4 999 5 000 to 19 999 20 000 and over	59.6 1.3 0.4	46.6 1.0 0.4
		Total	61.3	47.9
	Average size of flock % of total laying flocks of 20 000 and over		774 58.5	842 64.1
Broilers (*h*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 9 999 10 000 to 99 999 100 000 and over	1.3 0.7 0.1	1.1 0.7 0.1
		Total	2.2	2.0
	Average size of flock % of total broilers in flocks of 100 000 and over		26 152 55.7	29 581 54.8

(*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 1979 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 1980 June 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 Annual Review White Papers and in particular with figures in Annual Review 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:

1979 71.6 hectares of which 67.8% was under crops and grass.
1984 72.6 hectares of which 68.6% 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 comparable only with those in the Annual Review White Papers for 1978 onwards (but see note (*a*) above).

(*e*) In 1979 figures related to England and Wales only.

(*f*) Figures included for Scotland and Northern Ireland in 1979 relate to the 1978 December Census.

(*g*) Figures included for Northern Ireland relate to holdings engaged in fattening only purchased weaners.

(*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 1973–75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (provisional)
Workers						
Regular whole-time:						
Hired: male	159	133	128	124	122	117
female	15	12	11	11	11	10
Family: male	45	30	30	30	30	30
female	14	5	5	5	5	5
All male	204	163	158	155	152	147
All female	29	17	17	16	16	15
(Total)	(234)	(180)	(174)	(171)(*b*)	(168)	(162)
Regular part-time:						
Hired: male	24	19	19	19	19	18
female	26	25	24	23	23	23
Family: male	16	13	13	13	12	12
female	18	7	7	7	7	7
All male	40	32	32	32	31	31
All female	45	32	31	30	29	29
(Total)	(85)(*c*)	(64)	(62)	(62)	(61)	(60)
Seasonal or casual:						
All male	42	57	57	57	57	57
All female	36	43	40	41	41	38
(Total)	(79)(*d*)	(101)	(97)	(99)	(98)	(95)
Salaried managers(*e*)	7	8	8	8	8	8
Total employed	404	353	342	339	334	325
Farmers, partners and directors:						
Whole-time	216	208	205(*b*)	204(*b*)	203	203
Part-time	74	90	89(*b*)	89(*b*)	87	92
(Total)	(290)	(298)	(294)(*b*)	(293)(*b*)	(290)	(295)
Total	695	651	635(*b*)	632(*b*)	624	620
Wives/husbands of farmers, partners and directors (engaged in farm work)	..	75	75	74	76	75

(*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*) Small adjustments made retrospectively following the 1983 census of minor holdings in England.

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

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

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

TABLE 6

Calendar years

Estimated average yields of crops and livestock products

	Unit	Average of 1973–75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (fore-cast)
Crops							
Wheat	tonnes/	4.70	5.88	5.84	6.20	6.37	7.61
Barley	hectare	4.06	4.43	4.39	4.93	4.66	5.56
Oats	"	3.89	4.07	4.30	4.43	4.32	5.16
Potatoes	"	28.23	34.48	32.31	35.83	29.87	35.88
Sugar beet	"	29.93	35.14	35.72	49.81	38.30	45.00
Oilseed rape	"	2.00	3.30	2.70	3.30	2.53	3.43
Apples:	"						
Dessert (*a*)		11.33	9.14	8.90	12.73	11.59	11.93
Culinary (*a*) ..	"	12.18	13.55	7.60	13.64	12.23	14.66
Pears (*a*)	"	7.95	8.45	10.27	9.43	12.52	11.89
Tomatoes (*a*)	"	120.20	145.00	146.06	151.86	155.40	163.57
Cauliflowers (*a*) ..	"	18.05	19.78	18.69	17.50	16.51	20.44
Hops	"	1.47	1.71	1.61	1.75	1.51	1.52
	"						
Livestock products							
Milk (*b*)	litres/ cow	4 017	4 747(*c*)	4 749	4 934	4 967	4 833(*c*)
Eggs (*d*)	no./bird	229.0	248.0(*c*)	249.5	251.0	254.0	255.5

(*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 1973–75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (fore-cast)
Compounds						
Cattle	3.8	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.4	4.5
Calf	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Pig	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1
Poultry	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3
Other	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Total compounds	10.3	11.0	10.8	11.7	12.0	10.7
Other high energy feeds (*a*) ..	4.0	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.8
Total high energy feeds	14.2	14.8	14.4	15.7	15.9	15.5
Low energy bulk feeds (*b*) ..	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total all purchased feedingstuffs	14.8	15.5	15.1	16.4	16.6	16.2

(*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 1973–75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (forecast)
Wheat (*a*)						
Production	5 207	8 472	8 707	10 316	10 802	14 960
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	898	497	183	173	312	214
from third countries	2 538	1 764	1 590	1 400	1 016	805
Exports (*b*)(*c*): to the Nine ..	74	989	760	1 173	792	714
to third countries	38	134	820	1 180	607	946
Total new supply	8 531	9 610	8 900	9 536	10 731	14 319
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	61	88	98	108	101	104
End December farm stocks ..	2 810	4 210	4 650	4 287	5 507	7 023
Intervention stocks	—	91	84	420	209	1 790
Disposals: millers (*d*)	4 992	4 809	4 753	4 616	4 478	4 600
(of which home-produced) ..	(2 294)	(2 746)	(3 178)	(3 172)	(3 256)	(3 656)
animal feed	3 199	4 067	3 121	4 415	4 715	5 733
(of which home-produced) ..	(2 613)	(3 823)	(2 996)	(4 283)	(4 526)	(5 564)
seed	225	280	288	294	307	330
other	203	283	305	301	292	412
Total disposals (*e*)	8 619	9 439	8 467	9 626	9 792	10 745
Barley						
Production	8 884	10 326	10 227	10 954	9 980	10 958
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	424	198	131	35	79	32
from third countries	112	10	1	4	—	57
Exports (*b*)(*f*): to the Nine ..	461	562	1 439	1 573	1 134	1 682
to third countries ..	39	1 077	1 688	798	1 383	1 677
Total new supply	8 920	8 895	7 232	8 622	7 542	7 688
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	99	116	141	127	132	143
End December farm stocks ..	4 210	4 420	3 655	3 555	3 798	4 286
Intervention stocks	—	529	292	1 206	658	733
Disposals: animal feed	6 746	6 060	5 636	5 471	5 381	4 691
(of which home-produced) ..	(6 346)	(5 882)	(5 531)	(5 381)	(5 280)	(4 670)
brewing/distilling ..	1 873	1 891	2 005	1 896	1 904	1 803
(of which home-produced) ..	(1 762)	(1 853)	(1 979)	(1 890)	(1 902)	(1 742)
seed	371	382	371	330	330	311
other	163	193	222	187	175	193
Total disposals (*e*)	9 153	8 526	8 234	7 884	7 790	6 988
Oats						
Production	943	601	619	575	466	550
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	10	21	2	1	4	2
from third countries	11	4	3	1	24	29
Exports (*b*): to the Nine ..	15	2	—	4	3	1
to third countries ..	4	...	...	1	—	—
Total new supply	945	624	624	572	491	580
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	99	96	99	101	95	95
End December farm stocks ..	540	345	315	275	235	301
Disposals: animal feed	812	393	469	437	350	330
(of which home-produced) ..	(804)	(370)	(468)	(430)	(349)	(330)
millers	128	147	144	138	144	148
(of which home-produced) ..	(125)	(121)	(139)	(132)	(124)	(118)
seed	57	35	26	26	24	24
other	22	14	15	15	13	12
Total disposals (*e*)	1 029	589	654	616	531	514

TABLE 8 (*continued*)

Cereals supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1973–75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (forecast)
Mixed corn (*g*)						
Production	152	59	44	38	35	35
Rye						
Production	17	24	24	27	24	29
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	16	22	20	9	6	20
from third countries	16	—	—	—	—	—
Total new supply	49	46	44	36	30	49
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	35	52	55	75	80	71
Maize						
Production	4	—	—	—	—	—
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	638	844	726	753	970	1 309
from third countries	2 592	1 968	1 533	1 368	833	391
Exports (*b*): to the Nine	33	12	11	8	8	7
to third countries	—	—	—	3	—	—
Total new supply	3 201	2 800	2 248	2 110	1 795	1 693
Sorghum						
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	63	4	6	1	—	1
from third countries	261	1	2	1	1	1
Exports (*b*): to the Nine	10	—	—	—	—	—
to third countries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total new supply	314	5	8	2	1	2
Total cereals (*a*)						
Production	15 190	19 482	19 621	21 911	21 307	26 532
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	2 049	1 586	1 070	979	1 371	1 578
from third countries	5 269	3 747	3 127	2 794	1 874	1 283
Exports (*b*): to the Nine	593	1 565	2 210	2 752	1 937	2 404
to third countries ..	81	1 211	2 508	1 988	1 990	2 623
Total new supply	21 915	22 039	19 100	20 944	20 625	24 366
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	69	88	103	105	103	109
Intervention stocks	—	620	376	1 626	867	2 523
End December farm stocks (*h*) ..	7 560	8 975	8 620	8 117	9 540	11 610
Total disposals (*i*)	22 433	21 464	19 699	20 084	19 961	19 989

(*a*) 1980 and 1981 include 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, 1983 and 1984 include 2 000, 50 000, 80 000, nil and 103 000 tonnes respectively of wheat exported from intervention.

(*d*) 1980 and 1981 exclude 66 000 and 69 000 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, 1983 and 1984 include 751 000, 291 000, 755 000 and 631 000 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 1973–75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (forecast)
Production	50	300	340	580	562	923
Imports: from the Nine	28	49	110	32	124	71
from third countries ..	40	88	29	6	2	23
Exports	1	...	1	14	106	190
Total new supply	117	437	478	604	582	827
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	43	69	71	96	97	112

TABLE 10

Potato supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1973–75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (forecast)
Production						
early (*a*)	424	453	388	432	322	395
maincrop	5 639	6 657	5 826	6 498	5 535	6 774
Total production	6 063	7 110	6 214	6 930	5 857	7 169
Chats, waste and retained stock-feed	457	454	519	449	204	507
Seed for home crop and exports ..	696	749	742	764	746	754
Output available for human consumption	4 910	5 907	4 953	5 717	4 907	5 908
Supplies from the Channel Islands (early)	31	34	27	30	33	32
Imports						
Raw: (*b*)						
early:						
from the Nine	} 214	34	53	59	44	27
from third countries ..		267	246	257	220	268
maincrop:						
from the Nine	} 62	83	134	266	109	82
from third countries ..		13	2	10	18	4
Processed: (*c*)						
from the Nine	} 106	83	149	292	353	340
from third countries ..		68	30	55	49	53
Exports: raw and processed (*c*)						
to the Nine	} 110	47	52	56	57	76
to third countries		50	41	31	36	36
Total new supply for human consumption	5 213	6 392	5 501	6 599	5 640	6 602
Output as % of total new supply in UK	94	92	90	87	87	89
Disposals within the UK:						
Human consumption	5 707	5 687	5 824	5 953	5 972	5 841
Compensation and stockfeed buying programmes	89	210	482	2	234	131
Potatoes unsold at 31 December (*d*)	1 927	3 173	2 395	2 977	2 397	3 045

(*a*) Potatoes lifted before 1 August.

(*b*) Excludes seed potatoes.

(*c*) Raw equivalent.

(*d*) Including seed.

TABLE 11

Sugar supplies

Calendar years

	Average of 1973–75 (*a*)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (forecast)
Sugar beet						
Yield (tonnes/hectare) ..	29.93	35.14	35.72	49.81	38.30	45.00
Beet production ('000 tonnes)	5 626	7 380	7 395	10 008	7 494	8 800
Sugar content %	15.81	16.96	16.49	16.29	16.22	16.30
Sugar extraction rate % ..	81.40	88.34	89.60	87.00	87.40	87.50
Sugar ('000 tonnes refined basis)						
Production (*b*)	724	1 106	1 092	1 418	1 062	1 250
Imports (*c*):						
from the Nine (*d*)	292	169	145	174	168	125
from third countries ..	1 826	1 171	1 066	1 041	1 127	1 150
Exports (*c*):						
to the Nine	6	8	12	11	9	14
to third countries	328	86	108	139	307	230
Total new supply	2 508	2 352	2 183	2 483	2 041	2 281
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	29	47	50	57	52	55

(*a*) 1973-75 was a period during which the United Kingdom sugar beet crop was severely affected by adverse weather and disease.

(*b*) 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.

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

(*d*) Includes imports from French Overseas Departments.

TABLE 12

Supplies of certain horticultural crops

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1973–75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (fore-cast)
Apples (excluding cider apples)						
Cropped area ('000 hectares)						
Dessert	21.12	17.46	16.37	15.27	14.61	14.20
Culinary	12.53	11.27	10.21	9.88	9.46	9.22
Output from the crop:						
Dessert	224	160	146	194	169	169
Culinary	144	153	78	135	116	135
Imports: from the Nine	188	261	264	259	290	250
from third countries ..	132	113	159	141	113	156
Exports	13	13	19	14	21	21
Total new supply	675	674	628	715	667	689
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	55	46	36	46	43	44
Closing stocks	123	111	64	102	106	112
Total disposals in calendar year ..	668	663	675	677	663	683
Pears (excluding Perry pears)						
Cropped area ('000 hectares) ..	5.16	4.50	4.42	4.03	3.90	3.79
Output from the crop	38	38	45	38	49	45
Imports: from the Nine	30	44	57	47	57	53
from third countries ..	19	15	20	17	22	16
Exports	1	2	2	1	2	2
Total new supply	86	95	120	101	126	112
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	44	40	38	38	39	40
Closing stocks	11	16	21	13	23	21
Total disposals in calendar year ..	88	110	115	109	116	114
Cauliflowers						
Cropped area ('000 hectares) ..	15.93	16.39	16.79	17.64	15.99	16.43
Output	288	324	314	291	263	335
Supplies from Channel Islands ..	8	11	13	14	14	15
Imports: from the Nine	20	25	30	47	37	45
from third countries ..	1	1	1	2	2	4
Total new supply	317	361	358	354	316	399
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	91	90	88	82	83	84

TABLE 12 (*continued*)

Supplies of certain horticultural crops

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1973–75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (forecast)
Tomatoes						
Cropped area ('000 hectares) ..	1.00	0.86	0.82	0.75	0.74	0.72
Output	120	125	120	114	115	118
Supplies from Channel Islands ..	57	54	46	43	31	25
Imports: from the Nine	40	68	79	82	95	100
from third countries ..	103	110	128	123	123	141
Exports	1	5	4	7	7	7
Total new supply	319	352	368	355	357	377
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	38	36	33	32	32	31

TABLE 13

Hops supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1973–75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (fore-cast)
Production	9.6	9.7	9.3	10.3	8.5	7.8
Imports: from the Nine	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.5
from third countries ..	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5
Exports: to the Nine	0.5	3.4	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.1
to third countries ..	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2
Total new supply	10.4	7.7	8.9	9.9	8.6	7.5
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	92	126	104	104	99	104

TABLE 14

Supplies of herbage and legume seeds (*a*)

June/May years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1973/74–1975/76	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (fore-cast)
Area ('000 hectares) (*b*)	23.1	21.8	19.0	14.2	14.5	14.9
Production—all seed	18.1	17.5	18.4	13.8	15.6	15.0
(of which certified seed) ..	(15.6)	(17.5)	(18.4)	(13.8)	(15.5)	(15.0)
Imports—all seed:						
from the Nine	8.7	6.4	7.6	10.5	9.0	..
from third countries ..	7.7	4.2	5.3	7.1	3.7	..
Exports—all seed:						
to the Nine	1.4	4.7	5.0	2.7	1.6	..
to third countries ..	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	..
Total supply	32.5	22.8	25.4	28.4	26.3	..

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

(*b*) Certified seed only.

TABLE 15

Meat supplies (*a*)

Calendar years — '000 tonnes

	Average of 1973–75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (forecast)
Beef and veal						
Production	1 064	1 096	1 039	980	1 044	1 126
Imports (*b*):						
from the Nine (*c*) ..	163	253	190	152	158	143
from third countries ..	129	36	50	56	57	53
Exports (live and meat):						
to the Nine	102	152	127	113	151	142
to third countries ..	4	23	34	28	46	66
Total new supply	1 251	1 211	1 117	1 047	1 062	1 114
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	85	91	93	94	98	101
Mutton and Lamb						
Production	251	286	269	276	297	307
Imports:						
from the Nine (*c*) ..	2	...	1	...	...	...
from third countries ..	239	191	157	222	166	146
Exports (live and meat):						
to the Nine	30	43	43	47	51	51
to third countries ..	2	4	5	2	3	3
Total new supply	460	431	379	449	409	399
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	55	66	71	61	73	77
Pork						
Production	650	693	711	745	776	715
Imports:						
from the Nine (*c*) ..	11	35	30	23	28	35
from third countries ..	3	4	6	4	1	1
Exports (live and meat):						
to the Nine	15	25	29	39	55	40
to third countries ..	...	...	1	2	3	2
Total new supply	649	707	718	731	747	709
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	100	98	99	102	104	101
Bacon and ham						
Production	235	210	200	197	212	211
Imports:						
from the Nine	271	291	296	283	269	265
from third countries ..	29	12	5	3	2	2
Exports	1	4	5	6	6	6
Total new supply	532	508	495	476	477	472
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	44	41	40	41	44	45

TABLE 15 (*continued*)

Meat supplies (*a*)

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1973–75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (forecast)
Poultrymeat						
Production (*d*)	656	754	745	807	796	825
Imports:						
from the Nine	7	26	23	27	51	55
from third countries ..	2	2	1	—	—	—
Exports:						
to the Nine	1	8	15	18	22	23
to third countries ..	1	12	3	2	1	2
Total new supply	663	762	751	814	824	855
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	99	99	99	99	97	96
Total meat supplies						
Production (*d*)	2 856	3 040	2 963	3 002	3 125	3 184
Imports (*b*):						
from the Nine (*c*) ..	454	605	540	486	506	498
from third countries ..	402	245	219	286	226	202
Exports (live and meat) ..	154	271	261	252	338	335
Total new supply	3 555	3 619	3 460	3 521	3 519	3 549
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	80	84	86	85	89	90

(*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 1973–75	1980 (*a*)	1981	1982	1983	1984 (forecast) (*a*)
Sales through milk marketing schemes:						
for liquid consumption (*b*) ..	7 695	7 196	7 082	6 978	6 946	6 910
for manufacture:						
butter	1 520	3 766	3 819	4 714	5 292	4 455
cheese (*c*)	2 120	2 380	2 420	2 440	2 448	2 407
cream (*d*)	989	1 025	949	919	914	801
condensed milk—full cream (*e*)	562	472	458	506	487	425
milk powder—full cream ..	225	249	240	270	255	321
other	123	94	107	102	85	86
Total for manufacture	5 538	7 986	7 992	8 950	9 482	8 494
Total sales	13 233	15 182	15 084	15 942	16 442	15 420
Used on farms (*f*)	218	159	153	151	149	148
Output for human consumption ..	13 451	15 340	15 237	16 093	16 590	15 568

(*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*) Excludes cream made from the residual fat of low fat milk production.

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

(*f*) 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 1973–75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (fore-cast)
Butter						
Production (*a*) (*b*)	67	170	172	216	242	207
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	292	101	106	86	91	73
from third countries	132	107	101	99	94	83
Exports: to the Nine ..	3	75	64	53	39	19
to third countries ..	5	5	8	7	15	9
Total new supply	483	298	307	341	373	335
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	14	57	56	63	65	62
Closing stocks (*c*)	72	70	43	57	172(*d*)	200(*d*)
Offtake (*c*)	479	352	337	327	314	307
Cheese						
Production (*a*)	212	238	242	244	245	240
Imports: from the Nine	101	102	123	114	118	131
from third countries ..	36	14	17	16	17	15
Exports: to the Nine	3	9	9	13	14	12
to third countries ..	5	7	14	21	20	18
Total new supply	340	338	359	340	346	356
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	62	70	67	72	71	67
Closing stocks	82	102	117	108	113	110
Offtake	335	337	344	350	341	359
Cream—fresh, frozen and sterilized						
Production (*a*) (*e*)	84	85	77	74	74	65
Imports: from the Nine	8	5	5	4	6	5
from third countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports: to the Nine	...	1	1	1	...	1
to third countries ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total new supply	92	89	81	77	79	69
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	91	96	95	96	94	94
Closing stocks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offtake	92	89	81	77	79	69
Condensed milk—full cream						
Production (*f*)	218	183	177	195	188	163
Imports: from the Nine	10	2	3	5	5	7
from third countries ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports: to the Nine	1	5	5	4	9	3
to third countries ..	14	33	26	34	29	23
Total new supply	213	147	149	162	155	144
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	102	124	119	120	121	113
Closing stocks (*f*)	24	13	19	15	15	16
Offtake	216	150	143	166	155	143

TABLE 17 (*continued*)

Milk product supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1973–75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (fore-cast)
Milk powder—full cream						
Production	28	31	30	34	32	40
Imports: from the Nine	10	3	2	2	3	2
from third countries ..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Exports: to the Nine	2	5	4	4	2	2
to third countries ..	8	20	19	22	26	34
Total new supply	29	9	9	10	7	6
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	96	344	333	340	457	667
Closing stocks	3	2	2	4	3	3
Offtake	30	9	9	8	8	6
Skimmed milk powder						
Production	122	249	260	323	321	271
Imports: from the Nine	26	6	9	9	16	22
from third countries ..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Exports: to the Nine	62	59	53	93	83	111
to third countries ..	13	92	70	40	40	61
Total new supply	75	104	146	199	214	121
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	163	239	178	162	150	224
Closing stocks	54	34	59	139	210	110
Offtake	79	88	121	119	143	221

(*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 and 1984 are on the new basis.

(*e*) Excludes cream made from the residual fat of low fat milk production.

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

TABLE 18

Egg supplies

Calendar years — million dozen

	Average of 1973–75	1980 (*a*)	1981	1982	1983	1984 (forecast) (*a*)
Home supplies (*b*)						
Packing station throughput:						
sold in shell	602	540	502	498	441	460(*c*)
processed	40	32	35	34	38	36
Other sales (*d*)	501	528	532	547	561	509
Total output for human consumption	1 143	1 100	1 069	1 079	1 040	1 005
Imports (*e*): from the Nine	35	41	43	26	38	52
from third countries	10	1	3	1	1	2
Exports (*e*): to the Nine	7	39	37	29	28	21
to third countries ..	2	3	2	2	2	1
Total new supply	1 179	1 100	1 076	1 075	1 049	1 037
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	97	100	99	100	99	97

(*a*) 366 days.

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

(*c*) The coverage of the Egg Authority's Packing Station Survey has recently been extended. The new estimates show a larger proportion of output passing through packing stations. Consequential changes to data for current and earlier periods are in preparation and the above estimates are therefore subject to revision.

(*d*) Includes farmhouse consumption and domestic egg production.

(*e*) 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 1983 is estimated at: imports 21.8 and exports 1.0 million dozen.

TABLE 19

Wool supplies

Calendar years — million kg

	Average of 1973–75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (forecast)
Production: (*a*)	49	52	50	50	52	51
(of which clip)	(35)	(39)	(39)	(38)	(41)	(39)
Imports:						
from the Nine	14	10	17	17	19	18
from third countries	121	86	91	84	90	82
Exports:						
to the Nine	17	23	22	17	21	25
to third countries	10	8	11	12	11	16
Total new supply	157	117	124	122	129	110
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	31	44	40	41	40	46

(*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 1973–75	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (fore-cast)
Current prices						
Plant, machinery and vehicles ..	266	507	460	618	714	680
Buildings and works	234	557	512	615	645	700
Gross fixed capital formation (*a*)	500	1 064	972	1 233	1 359	1 380
Breeding livestock capital formation	− 7	− 35	4	27	− 6	− 88
Stock appreciation	267	342	308	126	257	11
Value of physical increase (*b*) ..	− 28	− 51	− 33	39	39	119
Increase in book value of stocks and work-in-progress	240	291	275	166	297	130
Constant 1980 prices						
Plant, machinery and vehicles ..	678	507	439	561	621	570
Buildings and works	593	557	474	588	625	678
Gross fixed capital formation ..	1 271	1 064	913	1 149	1 246	1 248
Breeding livestock capital formation	− 35	− 35	3	24	− 6	− 70
Value of physical increase in stocks and work-in-progress	− 49	− 51	− 26	32	39	116

(*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

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (fore-cast)
Earnings £ per week (*b*)	85.95	96.29	105.44	116.57	123.10
Hours per week (*c*)	45.7	46.3	46.1	46.5	46.0
Earnings index in real terms (1980 = 100) (*d*)	100	100	101	107	107

(*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), board and lodging and milk.

(*c*) All hours worked and statutory holidays.

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

TABLE 22

Output, input and income

Calendar years £ million

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (fore-cast)
OUTPUT (*a*)					
Farm crops					
Wheat	786	855	1 137	1 119	1 439
Barley	651	811	894	833	893
Oats and other cereals	26	28	31	30	32
(*Total cereals*)	(*1 463*)	(*1 693*)	(*2 062*)	(*1 983*)	(*2 364*)
Potatoes	312	392	451	500	582
Sugar beet	195	192	252	218	242
Hops	23	25	28	27	26
Oilseed rape	69	87	157	174	254
Fodder and other minor crops	59	61	59	76	73
1. *Total crops*	2 120	2 449	3 009	2 977	3 541
Horticulture					
Vegetables (including mushrooms)	560	584	596	702	763
Fruit	170	187	212	229	250
Flowers, bulbs, nursery stock etc.	183	192	204	219	228
2. *Total horticulture*	913	962	1 012	1 150	1 241
Livestock					
Fat cattle and calves	1 500	1 600	1 666	1 820	1 922
Fat sheep and lambs	405	465	515	574	579
Fat pigs	790	862	924	911	1 000
Poultry	508	515	602	624	664
Other	85	87	91	92	94
3. *Total livestock*	3 288	3 529	3 798	4 020	4 258
Livestock products					
Milk and milk products	1 960	2 100	2 384	2 492	2 293
Eggs	489	522	529	493	537(*b*)
Clip wool	36	35	34	37	37
Other	16	21	21	25	26
4. *Total livestock products*	2 500	2 678	2 969	3 046	2 893
5. *Own account capital formation* (*c*)	47	94	136	106	40
6. **TOTAL OUTPUT** (1+2+3+4+5)	8 867	9 712	10 925	11 299	11 974
7. Compensation payments etc. (*d*)	33	60	62	104	106
8. Production grants	130	141	150	138	140
9. **TOTAL RECEIPTS** (6+7+8)	9 030	9 913	11 136	11 542	12 220
Work-in-progress and output stocks					
Value of physical change in:					
Work-in-progress (*e*)	− 42	− 15	47	− 6	− 22
Output stocks (*e*)	14	− 74	2	62	151
10. *Total value of physical change*	− 28	− 89	48	56	130
11. **GROSS OUTPUT** (9+10)	9 002	9 824	11 185	11 598	12 349
Intermediate output (*f*)					
Feed	586	564	728	805	857
Seed	94	102	111	131	124
12. *Total intermediate output*	680	665	839	936	981

TABLE 22 *(continued)*

Output, input and income

Calendar years £ million

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (fore-cast)
13. **FINAL OUTPUT** (11–12)	8 322	9 158	10 346	10 662	11 368
INPUT					
Expenditure (*g*)					
Feedingstuffs	2 188	2 282	2 615	2 852	2 857
Seeds	200	217	236	279	264
Livestock (imported and inter-farm expenses)	151	154	171	187	180
Fertilisers and lime	651	762	777	850	963
Machinery	668	743	833	906	943
of which: Repairs	(307)	(336)	(370)	(398)	(429)
Fuel and oil	(299)	(337)	(388)	(430)	(433)
Other	(62)	(70)	(76)	(77)	(80)
Farm maintenance (*h*)	179	190	214	231	246
Miscellaneous expenditure (*h*) (*i*)	784	846	959	1 010	1 062
14. **TOTAL EXPENDITURE**	4 820	5 194	5 804	6 315	6 515
Input stocks					
15. Value of physical usage of stocks (*e*)	23	− 56	9	17	11
16. **GROSS INPUT** (14+15)	4 844	5 138	5 813	6 332	6 526
17. **NET INPUT** (16−12)	4 163	4 472	4 974	5 396	5 545
18. **GROSS PRODUCT** (11−16) or (13−17)	4 158	4 686	5 372	5 266	5 823
Depreciation					
Plant, machinery and vehicles	726	752	820	856	871
Buildings and works (*h*)	407	452	451	457	475
19. Total depreciation	1 133	1 204	1 271	1 314	1 345
20. **NET PRODUCT** (18−19)	3 026	3 482	4 101	3 952	4 478
Comprising					
Labour (*j*) – hired	1 023	1 100	1 180	1 280	1 321
– family and partners	422	472	515	556	604
Interest (*k*)	464	468	501	490	589
Net rent (*h*)	69	88	105	125	139
Farming income (*l*)	1 047	1 353	1 801	1 502	1 826

(*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*) See footnote (*c*) Table 18.
(*c*) 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).
(*d*) The figure for 1983 and the forecast for 1984 include advance payments deferred until 1984 and 1985.
(*e*) Work-in-progress is livestock other than breeding livestock; output stocks comprise cereals, potatoes and fruit; input stocks comprise fertilisers and purchased feed.
(*f*) Sales included in output but subsequently repurchased and so reappearing as input.
(*g*) Expenditure is netted of VAT reclaimed in the normal way, but each heading includes VAT paid without recovery by, for example, unregistered producers.
(*h*) 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.
(*i*) Including veterinary expenses, pesticides, electricity and rates.
(*j*) 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.
(*k*) On commercial debt but excluding loans for land purchases.
(*l*) The return to farmers and spouses for their labour, management skills and own capital invested after providing for depreciation.

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*)
1971	1 108	640	737	584
1972	1 200	682	795	622
1973	1 575	952	1 112	840
1974	1 552	792	1 009	757
1975	1 897	994	1 234	1 228
1976	2 335	1 283	1 558	1 357
1977	2 433	1 263	1 559	1 120
1978	2 594	1 255	1 614	1 268
1979	2 788	1 147	1 678	1 248
1980	3 026	1 047	1 758	1 355
1981	3 482	1 353	2 099	1 732
1982	4 101	1 801	2 608	1 908
1983	3 952	1 502	2 324	1 594
1984 (forecast)	4 478	1 826	2 780	1 951

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*)
1971	121	202	138	142
1972	122	200	139	141
1973	147	256	178	175
1974	124	184	139	136
1975	123	186	137	177
1976	129	206	149	168
1977	117	175	129	120
1978	115	161	123	125
1979	109	129	113	109
1980	100	100	100	100
1981	103	115	107	114
1982	112	142	122	116
1983	103	113	104	92
1984 (forecast)	111	130	118	108

(*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. The definition has now been extended to include capital grants.

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

Figure I

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - CURRENT PRICES (a)

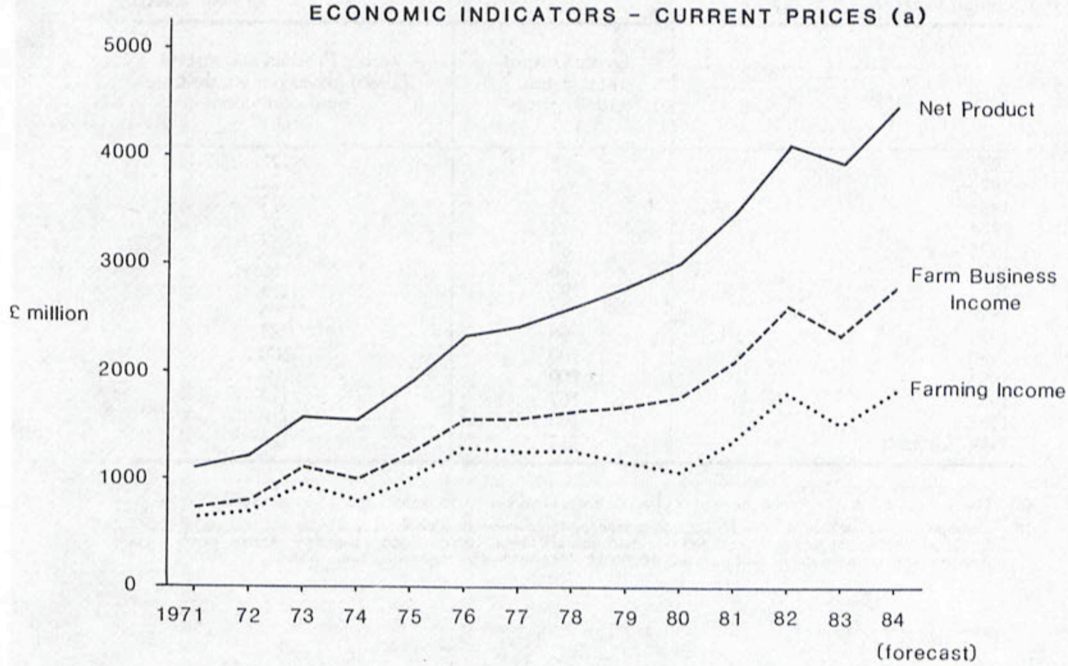
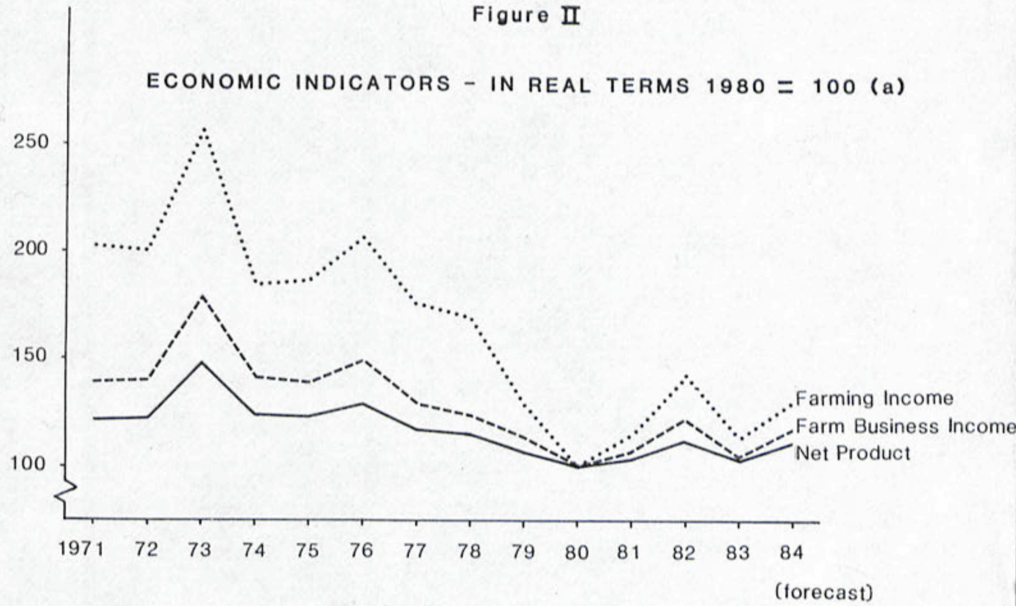


Figure II

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 at constant (1980) prices per whole-time man-equivalent (*b*)
1971	92	72
1972	93	74
1973	93	73
1974	92	78
1975	89	74
1976	86	66
1977	92	78
1978	96	86
1979	96	87
1980	100	100
1981	100	104
1982	107	114
1983	105	110
1984 (forecast)	112	126

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

(*b*) Gross product is as defined in Table 22. The total number of whole-time man-equivalents engaged in agriculture is estimated for this series from the total number of full-time, part-time and casual workers, salaried managers, farmers, partners and directors returned in the annual June Censuses weighted by the estimated average annual hours worked.

TABLE 25

Agricultural land prices and farm rents

Calendar years

	1980	1981	1982 (a)	1983 (a)	1984 (a)
Agricultural land prices (b) (£ per hectare)					
Inland Revenue series					
England					
With vacant possession	3 470	3 418	3 669	3 717	..
Tenanted	2 336	2 450	2 490	2 420	..
Wales					
With vacant possession	2 326	2 118	2 321	2 845	..
Tenanted	1 188	940	833	688	..
Scotland					
With vacant possession	1 853	1 834	1 816	2 350	..
Tenanted	1 560	1 204	1 371	987	..
Northern Ireland					
With vacant possession	3 227	2 897	2 683	2 866	..
Average rents per hectare (c) (Index 1980 = 100)					
England	100.0	116.7	132.3	147.3	159.9
Wales	100.0	112.9	135.9	148.3	167.3
Scotland	100.0	119.5	142.0	160.6	174.6
Great Britain	100.0	117.4	134.7	150.5	165.5

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

Agricultural Land Prices
England and Wales: 1983 figures relate to the first nine months.
Scotland: Figures for the most recent years are based on sales notified up to June 1984.
Northern Ireland: Figures for the most recent years are based on sales notified up to September 1984.

Average Rents
All countries: 1984 figures are provisional.

(b) The Inland Revenue series excludes sales of less than 5 hectares in England, Wales and Scotland and of less than 2 hectares 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 ..	61	67	108	39	35	86
1978/79 ..	71	80	125	53	70	124
1979/80 ..	50	42	64	45	78	100
1980/81 ..	58	57	89	55	55	105
1981/82 ..	81	110	116	59	88	134
1982/83 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100
1983/84 ..	66	96	95	105	131	76
1984/85 .. (forecast)	55	105	80	120	120	235

B. *Real Terms*

	Dairy	LFA Cattle and Sheep	Lowland Cattle and Sheep	Cereals	Other Cropping	Pigs and Poultry
1977/78 ..	107	118	188	68	60	149
1978/79 ..	114	128	201	86	114	200
1979/80 ..	70	59	90	63	109	140
1980/81 ..	70	69	107	66	66	126
1981/82 ..	87	118	124	64	95	144
1982/83 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100
1983/84 ..	63	92	91	100	125	72
1984/85 .. (forecast)	50	95	70	110	110	215

Notes

(*a*) The data in Tables 26 and 27 are derived from figures collected in Farm Management Surveys by Universities and Agricultural Colleges in Great Britain and by the Department of Agriculture in Northern Ireland. 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 1983/84", for Scotland in "Farm Incomes in Scotland 1983/84", for Wales in "Farm Accounts in Wales 1983/84" and for Northern Ireland in a publication by the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland. The index numbers series are provisional for the period 1977/78 to 1981/82.

(*b*) A discontinuity in these series occurs in 1982/83. In earlier years farms are allocated to farm types according to the distribution between the various enterprises of their standard gross margin based on 1972-74 average values. In later years standard gross margins are based on updated values (average 1978-80) and this has led to some movement of farms between types and size groups. The two series are linked at 1982/83 but results for earlier years are not directly comparable with those for 1983/84 and 1984/85.

(*c*) 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.

(*d*) The forecast indices shown for 1984/85 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.

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

(*f*) "LFA cattle and sheep" includes all Hill and Upland (LFA) farm types. "Lowland cattle and sheep" includes "cropping cattle and sheep".

TABLE 27

Year ending February 1984

Farm accounts: net farm income for different types and sizes of farm 1983/84

Type of farming/country	Size of business								
	Small			Medium			Large		
	Number of Holdings	Average Farm Area (hectares)	Net Farm Income (£ per farm)	Number of Holdings	Average Farm Area (hectares)	Net Farm Income (£ per farm)	Number of Holdings	Average Farm Area (hectares)	Net Farm Income (£ per farm)
Dairy									
England	8 956	30	4 200	14 347	60	6 808	5 801	156	15 837
Wales	2 997	30	5 097	2 815	64	10 693	587	129	18 736
Scotland	..	..	..	1 565	77	8 219	1 174	136	10 360
Northern Ireland ..	4 544	32	5 993	1 947	64	18 326	..	..	..
LFA cattle and sheep									
England	3 009	102	3 412	2 309	326	10 795	..	..	..
Wales	4 000	93	3 287	2 452	287	10 766	..	..	..
Scotland	5 226	361	4 988	3 266	416	7 018	871	1 128	13 974
Northern Ireland ..	2 244	76	4 427	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lowland cattle and sheep									
England	11 422	52	1 623	4 059	101	5 961	1 105	190	9 728
Wales	2 661	51	4 004	798	96	9 075	..	..	..
Scotland	..	..	..	613	90	7 103	248	199	17 785
Northern Ireland ..	2 100	46	6 612	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cropping									
England	10 926	44	3 071	11 806	83	11 777	13 147	250	43 047
Scotland	..	..	..	1 493	85	6 502	1 501	204	25 613
Pigs and poultry									
England	..	..	..	2 010	30	5 523	1 231	107	31 774

Notes

(*a*) See notes to Table 26.

(*b*) Size of business is measured in British Size Units (BSU) based on standard gross margins per unit of crop area and per head of livestock. 1 BSU equals 2,000 European Units of Accounts of standard gross margins at average 1978-80 values. The size groups are as follows:
Small 4-15.9 BSU (8-15.9 BSU in Scotland, except for LFA farms)
Medium 16-39.9 BSU
Large 40 BSU and over (40 and over in England and for cropping farms in Scotland)
(40-99.9 in Wales and for types other than cropping farms in Scotland).

(*c*) Number of holdings at 1983 June Census.

(*d*) Average farm area includes rough grazing.

Table 28

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

April/March (financial years) £ million

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (forecast)
I *Market regulation under the CAP*					
(i) Expenditure by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce (*b*)					
Cereals	157.2	242.7	337.2	120.8	357.8
Beef and veal	131.6	41.8	93.8	263.9	322.5
Pigmeat	− 16.7	− 33.0	− 39.8	− 14.8	− 10.1
Sugar	21.3	35.6	60.6	53.2	63.1
Processed products	16.7	16.7	27.4	28.3	32.9
Milk products	187.0	168.8	342.5	561.3	333.0
Oilseeds	50.6	51.2	76.3	87.2	54.6
Sheepmeat	42.3	72.2	126.1	158.3	123.1
Others (*c*)	13.2	16.4	19.4	21.0	29.2
Total (i)	603.2	612.4	1 043.5	1 279.2	1 306.1
(ii) Expenditure by the Agriculture Departments					
Milk Non-Marketing Premiums	30.5	21.2	17.8	13.3	12.7
Suckler Cow Premium Scheme	14.6	16.9	16.4	15.7	27.8
Annual Premium on Ewes ..	—	28.1	21.4	66.3	77.5
Total (ii)	45.1	66.2	55.6	95.3	118.0
Total I	648.3	678.6	1 099.1	1 374.5	1 424.1
Against which receipts from EAGGF	572.6	698.6	783.7	1 132.9	1 087.1
II *Price guarantees*					
Sheep (*d*)	32.9	—	—	—	—
Wool (*e*)	3.9	7.5	6.2	0.6	− 4.3
Potatoes (*e*)	8.7	9.6	1.9	9.3	7.7
Total II	45.5	17.1	8.1	9.9	3.4
III *Support for capital and other improvements*					
Agriculture and Horticulture Development Scheme (*f*) (*g*)	101.7	85.7	100.3	104.1	94.8
Guidance Premiums	10.2	6.5	5.5	4.0	3.6
Farm accounts	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.1
Farm structure	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Northern Ireland Agricultural Development Programme (*g*)	—	—	11.2	9.6	13.6
Agriculture and Horticulture Grant Scheme (*h*) (*g*) ..	88.8	76.5	83.6	96.2	84.1
Co-operation grants	1.4	2.1	2.4	3.8	5.1
Others (*i*)	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.3
Total III	205.1	173.9	206.0	220.6	205.1
Against which receipts from EAGGF (*j*)	16.8	26.8	...	46.4	30.1

TABLE 28 *(continued)*

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

April/March (financial years) £ million

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (forecast)
IV *Support for agriculture in special areas*					
Hill Livestock Compensatory Allowances:					
Sheep	53.8	47.4	50.3	52.6	55.8
Cattle	41.2	37.1	38.0	38.9	41.6
Additional benefit under AHDS, NIADP and AHGS	17.1	16.6	28.7	26.4	30.8
Others *(k)*	1.4	1.7	2.6	5.6	9.0
Total IV	113.5	102.8	119.6	123.5	137.2
Against which receipts from EAGGF *(j)*	16.9	17.0	21.1	21.0	22.5
V *Other payments*					
Milk outgoers scheme	—	—	—	—	10.0
Total V	—	—	—	—	10.0
Total I to V	1 012.4	972.4	1 432.8	1 728.5	1 779.8
Against which receipts from EAGGF	606.3	742.4	804.8	1 200.3	1 139.7

(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). It also excludes most expenditure on agriculture in Northern Ireland, borne on the Northern Ireland Consolidated Fund. It does, however, include some expenditure which benefits consumers and trade interests rather than producers. The figures for years up to and including 1983/84 represent actual expenditure recorded in the Appropriation Accounts. The figures for 1984/85 are the latest estimates of expenditure.

(b) 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 and charges on beef exported and sold into intervention), 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 and supplementary levies on milk producers. The figures include the EC butter subsidy and the United Kingdom share of the EC school milk subsidy scheme.

(c) 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).

(d) Price guarantee arrangements for sheep were superseded by the EC sheepmeat regime on 20 October 1980.

(e) 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. The negative figure for wool reflects the stabilisation arrangements with the British Wool Marketing Board whereby advance payments made by the Exchequer are repayable from later surpluses when auction prices are above the guaranteed price.

(f) Includes the Farm and Horticulture Development Scheme.

(g) 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.

(h) Includes the Farm and Horticulture Capital Grant Schemes.

(i) Includes grants in respect of investment on loan guarantees, producer organisations, agricultural drainage and milk pasteurisation equipment (for which provision was included in the 1984/85 Supply Estimates) and farm structure loans.

(j) 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.

(k) Includes grants for forage groups, integrated development programme for Western Isles, producers in the Scottish Islands and crofting improvements. Provision for this expenditure was included in the 1984/85 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

		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (forecast)
Wheat (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	99.30	108.92	113.74	124.82	114.96
Barley (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	92.84	100.45	108.65	119.34	113.26
Oats (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	97.52	97.42	101.32	113.10	123.44
Rye (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	101.78	100.97	108.43	120.64	120.54
Hops (£ per tonne)	Average farm-gate price (*b*)	2 184	2 636	2 740	3 140	3 354
Potatoes (£ per tonne)	Average farm-gate price (*c*)	51.20	62.97	78.08	81.90	101.29
Sugar beet (£ per tonne)	Average producer price (*d*) ..	27.93	27.74	27.15	31.06	29.50
Oilseed rape (£ per tonne)	Average market price ..	230	255	270	310	275
Apples (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*e*)					
	Dessert	258	334	306	367	393
	Culinary	207	270	279	280	312
Pears (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*e*) ..	232	281	333	315	328
Tomatoes (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*e*) ..	492	475	431	543	554
Cauliflowers (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*e*) ..	186	207	211	238	218
Cattle (store) (£ per head)	1st quality Hereford/Friesian bull calves (*f*)	100	107	125	124	124
	1st quality yearling steers beef/dairy cross (*f*)	243	275	313	326	330
Cattle (fat) (p per kg liveweight)	All clean cattle	76.65	88.73	99.28	104.43	104.59

TABLE 29 (continued)

Commodity price trends

Calendar years

		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (forecast)
Sheep (store) (£ per head)	1st quality lambs, hoggets and tegs (*f*)	25.9	30.2	33.0	33.4	34.8
Sheep (fat) .. .. (p per kg estimated dressed carcase weight)		125.7(*g*) —	153.3(*g*) —	152.7(*h*) 173.0(*i*)	146.5(*h*) 180.5(*i*)	161.7(*h*) 179.3(*i*)
Pigs (p per kg deadweight)	Average market price (*j*) ..	86.64	93.70	97.07	92.60	107.58
Broilers (p per kg)	Average wholesale price ..	91.1	91.6	92.8	99.5	105.6
Milk (p per litre)	Average net return to producers (*k*)	12.77	13.79	14.81	15.02	14.72
Eggs (p per dozen)	Average producer price (*l*) ..	37.4	40.7	38.8	35.5	44.6
Wool (p per kg)	Average producer price for clip (*m*)	91.25	89.5	89.2	90.0	94.0

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

(*b*) Average farm-gate prices paid by Hops Marketing Board Ltd 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*) Weighted average wholesale prices for England and Wales (from 1982 onward, prices relate to England only).

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

(*g*) 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Printed in the U.K. for Her Majesty's Stationery Office
Dd 501423 C 40 1/85 34673 51266

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