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13 January 1986

CABINET

ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1986

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 1986 which is circulated for the information of my colleagues. It is proposed to lay this before Parliament on Tuesday 14 January and to announce its publication by means of a Written Parliamentary Answer.

M J

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

13 January 1985

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Annual Review of Agriculture 1986

Part of paragraph 23 has been omitted from the CFR copies of the White Paper. This will be corrected in the FOU copies. The missing passage reads as follows:-

Gross capital formation (Table 20)

23. It is estimated that the value of new investment in fixed assets will fall by 7% in 1985, to £1,265 million. Investment in buildings and works is forecast to fall sharply to £550 million, some 20% lower than in 1984, while investment in plant, machinery and vehicles is forecast to increase by 5% to £715 million. In volume terms new investment in buildings and works is expected to fall by almost a quarter, whereas investment in plant, machinery and vehicles is expected to remain unchanged. In aggregate, the volume of total gross fixed

CONFIDENTIAL—FINAL REVISE

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AGRICULTURE ACT 1947

ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1986

CONTENTS

APPENDIX

ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1986

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 1986/87 and when taking decisions on national support arrangements. In most cases the forecasts for 1985 were made in November 1985.

PART I—STATE OF THE INDUSTRY

2. Most sectors of the agricultural industry experienced special difficulty during 1985 largely because of the poor weather conditions. Scotland, Northern Ireland and the hill and upland areas of Wales and northern England were particularly badly affected by unusually heavy rainfall with very few dry days and sunshine and temperatures significantly below normal. The poor weather severely interfered with hay-making and the provision of winter feed thereby seriously affecting the livestock sector. Arable farming throughout the country was also affected. For example, average yields of cereals in 1985 were 16% below those in 1984; in addition, the quality of the crop was reduced.

3. Prices received by farmers averaged 2½% less in 1985 than in 1984 because of lower prices for many farm crops. The average level of prices paid by the industry for goods and services increased by under 1%. At current prices, farming income—the return to farmers and their spouses for their labour, management and own capital invested—fell 43% following the increase of 35% in 1984. Farm business income, an alternative and broader-based measure, declined by 25%, again following a substantial increase in 1984. These sharp declines in the industry's aggregate income position are attributable to the effects of the very wet summer, including substantially increased cereal harvesting and drying costs, and to a rise in costs together with weaker product prices.

4. The total area planted to cereals declined only marginally but forecast production fell by 16% from last year's exceptionally high level, to 22.3 million tonnes. The area sown to oilseed rape increased by 10% to 296,000 hectares but compared with 1984, production is forecast to decline by almost 3½% to 891,000 tonnes. Potato production fell overall by over 7% to 6.8 million tonnes due in almost equal measure to reduced area and reduced yields. The area of sugar beet harvested is forecast to be slightly higher than last year and the yield of sugar per hectare to decrease by about 13% on last year's high figure, but at some 1.2 million tonnes sugar production will again exceed the United Kingdom's quota.

5. The national cattle breeding herd declined by about 3½% reflecting a 4½% drop in the dairy herd and a fall of almost 1% in the number of beef

cattle. Because average milk yield per cow rose by 3%, milk production during the year is expected to fall by about only 1%. The sheep breeding flock increased by nearly 1½% while sheepmeat production in 1985 is expected to rise by 3%. The national breeding pig herd grew by over 4%, and the total pig herd by 2½%. Pigmeat production during 1985 is forecast to expand by almost 3% to 989,000 tonnes. Egg production is expected to show a slight increase and poultrymeat production to rise by 3½% to 875,000 tonnes.

PART II—GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

Farm structure (Table 4)

6. In 1985 there were some 240,300 farm holdings in the United Kingdom. This is a reduction of 1½% on the number in 1980, 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 represented just under half the total number of holdings. Large businesses of 1,000 standard man-days or more, whilst only about 12% 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 nearly 125 hectares compared with about 117 hectares in 1980. The increasing specialisation and the decline in the number of holdings continues and so the average sizes of enterprises has tended to increase. There has been a reduction in the last five years of about 10% in the number of holdings growing cereals whilst the average size of cereal enterprises has risen by about 14%. Over the same period the number of holdings producing potatoes and sugar beet has declined by 20% and 13% respectively. Holdings growing oilseed rape have, however, more than trebled in the last five years. The average pig breeding herd has continued to increase in size and is now 47 sows compared with 34 sows in 1980. During the same period the number of holdings with breeding sows has fallen by 28% and those with fattening pigs by a quarter. Conversely the number of holdings with breeding sheep increased by 6% between 1980 and 1985.

8. In Great Britain 70% of holdings were wholly or mainly owner-occupied in 1985 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 61% in 1985. In Northern Ireland virtually all farmers are owner-occupiers.

Output (Tables 22 and 24)

9. Gross output is forecast to fall by £667 million (5%) in 1985 after having risen by £933 million (8%) in 1984. The overall volume of gross output, measured at constant 1980 prices, is expected to be 3% lower than

last year. This decline is principally attributable to the smaller cereals harvest in 1985. Prices paid to farmers in 1985 are expected to average 2½% less than in 1984 largely due to lower prices for farm crops. A particularly large decrease of 52% was recorded for potatoes. The overall pattern of sales off farms, valued at current prices, is forecast to show the following changes between 1984 and 1985: sales of farm crops down by 11%; horticultural items down by 1%; livestock and livestock products up by 1% and 1½% respectively.

Input (Table 22)

10. Gross input costs are expected to fall by £89 million (1½%) in 1985 compared with the increase of £209 million (3%) in 1984. The volume of material inputs used is forecast to decrease by 2% in 1985, with reductions in feedingstuffs and fertilisers being only partly offset by increased fuel usage, particularly for drying cereals. Average prices paid by farmers for bought-in goods and services rose by less than 1%. A fall of 6% for feed—much the largest input item—balanced increases of 13% for fuel and 9% for machinery repairs. Expenditure on feedingstuffs is expected to fall by 9% while that on fuel, machinery repairs and seeds is expected to rise by 24%, 10% and over 5% respectively.

Gross and net product (Tables 22 and 23)

11. Gross product, which is gross output minus gross input, is forecast to be £5,418 million in 1985, a decrease of 10% on the 1984 figure. After allowing for depreciation on fixed assets, net product (the measure of net value added by the agricultural industry to all goods and services purchased from outside the sector) is expected to fall by £640 million (14%), compared with the increase of £680 million (17%) between 1983 and 1984.

Aggregate income (Tables 22 and 23)

12. The net product of agriculture represents the sum of various types of income. From it, the agricultural industry has to pay its labour force, meet interest charges on outstanding debt and provide for expenditure on net rent; the residual provides the return to farmers and their spouses for their own labour, management and capital invested. This residual is termed Farming Income.

13. The labour bill for hired and family workers is expected to rise by £100 million (5%) in 1985. Net rent increased by £12 million (8%) while interest payments are expected to increase by £127 million (22%), reflecting higher interest rates in particular. Farming income is thus forecast to fall by £879 million (43%) to £1,154 million in 1985, compared with the increase of £525 million (35%) now recorded between 1983 and 1984. It should be noted that Farming Income is calculated as the difference between the two large aggregates of output and expenditure. A small proportionate change in either can produce a large fluctuation in the income indicator. Additionally, calendar year income measures cannot be directly related to the correspond-

ing year's harvest. This is because the output valuation 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—cereal stocks, for example, increased by 17% in 1984 but fell by 23% in 1985. Farming Income series, in money and real terms, are shown in column (*b*) of Tables 23A and 23B.

14. There are several other measures of the industry's income which are more broadly based and less volatile than Farming Income. For example, Farm Business Income (column (*c*) of Table 23A) also includes the returns to non-principal farmers and directors and the returns on all capital invested (own or borrowed). In 1985 Farm Business Income fell by 25% having risen by 27% in 1984.

15. Column (*d*) in Table 23A presents a measure of the cash flow of farmers and their spouses. The index shows farmers' and spouses' receipts (including capital grants) less cash outlays on material inputs and services and on capital items. As such, this measure may be close to how many farmers might perceive their financial situation. Between 1984 and 1985, cash flow is estimated to have fallen by 22% after having risen by 33% between 1983 and 1984.

Income developments by farm type (Tables 26 and 27)

16. Information relating to the incomes of farm businesses, according to farm type and size, is based upon accounts data from samples of full-time farm businesses in each of the four countries of the United Kingdom. Accounting concepts and practices differ from the aggregate calculation so that the two cannot be compared directly. Results for the accounting year 1984/85 (ending on average in February 1985) show increases in incomes on specialist cereal, pig and poultry, and hill and upland livestock farms, falls on lowland livestock farms and general cropping farms and little change on dairy farms. Forecasts for 1985/86 suggest that incomes will fall for most types of farm throughout the United Kingdom, with particularly severe reductions in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

17. *Dairy farm* incomes showed little change overall between 1983/84 and 1984/85, despite the introduction of milk quotas in 1984. Substantial economies were made in the use of purchased feed thereby largely offsetting the effects of reduced milk output. In 1985/86 incomes on *dairy farms* are forecast to fall on average with a small increase in England but reductions in the other countries.

18. On *hill and upland livestock farms* incomes recovered somewhat in 1984/85, following two years of decline. In 1985/86, however, incomes on these farms, particularly in Scotland and Northern Ireland, are expected to show marked falls despite increases in hill livestock compensatory allowances and payments under the exceptional weather aid scheme to farmers in certain areas. These falls are largely because of substantial increases in purchased feed requirements resulting from the wet summer weather of 1985. On *lowland livestock farms*, incomes are also forecast to fall further in 1985/86,

following reductions in the past three years. On *pig and poultry farms* incomes in 1985/86 are likely to fall back somewhat, following a very large increase between 1983/84 and 1984/85 but, given lower cereal prices, it seems likely that incomes will remain at a relatively high level.

19. With a record cereal harvest in 1984, incomes on *cereal farms* showed a substantial increase in 1984/85. In 1985/86, however, given lower cereal yields and higher harvesting costs, it is forecast that incomes on these farms will fall considerably. On *other cropping farms*, given the downward yield movements of cereals, potatoes and most other crops in 1985, incomes seem set to fall in 1985/86.

20. The overall impression conveyed by farm accounts information is therefore one of a decline in incomes in 1985/86 in money and real terms, with changes due largely to the effects of weather on yields in the case of cropping farms and on purchased feed costs for many livestock farms.

Productivity (Tables 5 and 24)

21. The index of gross agricultural product at constant prices per whole-time man equivalent reflects changes in, for example, plant and animal breeding, improvements in the organization 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 1984 the index, although fluctuating from year to year, increased on average by over 7% annually. Following an exceptional increase of some 17% in 1984, it is forecast to fall by about 3% in 1985. This decline results from a decrease of almost 4% in gross agricultural product at constant prices being only partially offset by the small fall in the volume of labour input. Although the number of regular whole-time workers fell by 2½% between 1984 and 1985, this was less than the average annual reduction of about 4% in the ten years to 1984. Numbers of part-time and seasonal and casual workers increased respectively by 2% and 3% between 1984 and 1985.

22. An alternative measure of productivity may be obtained by comparing changes in the volume of gross output with those in the volume of productive inputs employed, including labour, usage of capital items and material inputs. Provisional calculations suggest that this indicator rose by an average of around 3% per annum over the last decade, and 2½% per annum over the last five years.

capital formation in United Kingdom agriculture is forecast to fall by about 12%.

24. As a result of the decline in numbers of breeding cattle, the value of investment in breeding livestock fell in 1985. There was also a decrease in the value of work-in-progress, again due to reductions in cattle numbers.

Bank borrowings

25. Bank advances to agriculture in 1985 are forecast to be on average about £5,520 million, 5% more than in 1984. The rate of increase in bank borrowing is, however, less than that between 1983 and 1984 and the relationship between liabilities and assets remains sound for the majority of farm businesses. Information from the balance sheets of a sample of full-time farm businesses in England suggests that, at the end of the 1984/85 farm survey year, external liabilities were equivalent to about one quarter of the total business assets of tenanted farms, about one tenth of the assets of owner-occupied farms and about one seventh of the assets of mixed tenure farms.

Agricultural land prices (Table 25)

26. The price of agricultural land sold with vacant possession in England has continued to rise in recent years and reached an average of £4,058 per hectare in 1984 according to the comprehensive series produced by the Inland Revenue. In Wales and Scotland however, prices fell slightly from their 1983 levels to £2,653 per hectare and £1,942 per hectare respectively. The price in Northern Ireland rose to £2,958 per hectare, a small increase over 1983. Indications are that land prices in England have weakened during 1985.

27. Tenanted agricultural land prices rose sharply in England to reach £2,835 per hectare in 1984; reliable figures for Wales and Scotland are not available.

Farm rents (Table 25)

28. The provisional results of the annual rent enquiry in England and Wales and the continuing field surveys in Scotland reveal that average farm rents will have increased by 6% in 1985 compared with 1984. Between 1983 and 1984 there was an increase of 11%.

Farm workers' earnings (Table 21)

29. The average weekly earnings of whole-time hired men in the United Kingdom were £122.59 for 46.2 hours in 1984 compared with £116.57 for 46.5 hours in 1983. Average weekly earnings in 1985 are forecast to be about £131.60 for 46.3 hours. Following the increases in minimum weekly wage rates that came into effect in June, August and September 1984 (paragraph 27 of the 1985 Annual Review White Paper (Cmnd. 9423)), statutory minimum weekly wage rates were increased by 8.3% for adult regular whole-time hired

workers in England and Wales from 2 June 1985, by 7.2% for general workers in Scotland from 2 September 1985 and by 8.3% for agricultural workers in Northern Ireland from 16 September 1985.

Public expenditure (Table 28)

30. Expenditure in the United Kingdom on market regulation under the Common Agricultural Policy is estimated to be about £1,893 million in 1985/86 compared with some £1,377 million in 1984/85. This expenditure includes the school milk subsidy, 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, the oilseed crushing subsidy, animal feed subsidies, private storage aids, export refunds and the cost of purchasing and storing commodities taken into intervention, less proceeds from sales. 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.

31. The additional expenditure in 1985/86 is mainly due to increased purchases into intervention of cereals, butter and beef, to increased expenditure on the oilseed crushing subsidy and the annual premium on ewes (because of a change in the marketing year) and to lower sales of butter and skimmed milk powder. These increases are partly offset by reduced purchases into intervention of skimmed milk powder, by increased sales from intervention of cereals and beef, by reduced payments on the sheep variable premium and on the consumer butter subsidy (which has now ended).

32. Other expenditure on agricultural support in the United Kingdom including price guarantees, capital grants and assistance for special areas is estimated to be £322 million in 1985/86 compared with £338 million in 1984/85. This expenditure includes the £16.9 million special aid package announced in November 1985 to assist those livestock farmers seriously affected by the exceptionally bad weather conditions in 1985.

PART III—COMMODITY TRENDS

Cereals (Tables 3, 6, 8 and 29)

33. In 1985, cereals were grown on 4.02 million hectares, a net decrease of 16,000 hectares compared with 1984. The area sown to wheat was down by 39,000 hectares and barley by 9,000 hectares. The area under oats and rye increased by 30,000 and 2,000 hectares respectively. Yields were well down on last year's record levels and production of all cereals is estimated at 22.3 million tonnes, a fall of 4.3 million tonnes but still the second largest harvest. Average quality, particularly of milling wheat, was low.

34. Prices during the first half of 1985 were generally lower than in the same period of 1984 and reflected the increased supplies available from the record 1984 harvest. New crop wheat prices in August opened at very low levels but soon firmed for spot sales because of the delayed harvest. Forward prices remained below last year's levels. The quality of wheat and barley was affected by wet weather at harvest time. Supplies of wheat of breadmaking quality from the 1985 harvest were below normal levels and obtained high prices. Additional supplies of wheat were imported from North America and France reducing the percentage of home grown wheat used by millers from 82% in the first half of the year to around 75%. Offers into intervention of feed wheat and barley totalled 2.2 million tonnes to the end of November. Total stocks in intervention were 6.3 million tonnes.

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

35. The area sown with oilseed rape in 1985 increased by 10% to 296,000 hectares. As with other arable crops average yields are down on last year's level, at 3.01 tonnes per hectare. Production is estimated at 891,000 tonnes. A further small increase in the area sown for 1986 can be expected despite the difficult conditions experienced by producers in 1985. Prices have remained well above the intervention level.

Potatoes (Tables 3, 6, 10 and 29)

36. Plantings in 1985 were broadly in line with the United Kingdom target area of 191,500 hectares. Planting and growing conditions were extremely variable, with wet, cool weather predominating for much of the season. Despite this, yields from the early crop were high, resulting in a surplus of new potatoes. Although maincrop yields were down on last year's record levels, supplies have been plentiful and consequently prices fairly low. 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; almost 418,000 tonnes of potatoes were placed under contract in this way. In addition, under the revised support arrangements which came into effect on 1 July 1985, the Board has at its disposal the power to intervene directly in the market, provided that total intervention does not exceed 500,000 tonnes. Direct intervention began in July in an attempt to arrest the slump in prices which resulted from the early market surplus.

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

37. The tonnage of sugar beet which farmers contracted to grow in 1985 represented an area of about 206,000 hectares, slightly more than in 1984. The harvested area will probably be around 200,000 hectares, about 4,000 hectares more than last year. Weather during the early part of the growing season was unfavourable and planting was delayed. Later in the year the weather improved resulting in a higher than average sugar content in the beet. White sugar production is forecast to be about 1.2 million tonnes

compared with 1.31 million tonnes the previous year. Including 50,000 tonnes of white sugar produced in excess of quotas carried forward from the previous marketing year, total outturn is again expected to exceed the maximum quota of 1.144 million tonnes set for the United Kingdom under the Community sugar regime. The excess has to be exported without export refunds or carried forward to the next quota year.

Horticulture (Tables 3, 6, 12 and 29)

38. 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).

39. The area devoted to horticulture in 1985 was about 226,000 hectares compared with 218,000 hectares in 1984, an increase of 3½%. This is mainly due to an increase in the area devoted to field vegetables.

40. Production of dessert apples in 1985 was lower than in 1984, particularly so for Cox. Fruit size and quality were also poorer. The Bramley crop was 23% below last year's level but still above the average of the last five years. Pear production increased slightly with Comice giving the best crop in several years. Production of plums was substantially down on the 1984 level. Soft fruit production was also down on last year with Scottish raspberry yields being severely affected by the extreme weather conditions. Quality was also poorer with Botrytis on strawberries causing some losses.

41. Despite the increased area, output of field vegetables has generally been similar to last year. Quality is good and supplies are expected to be ample. The cool summer weather and increased use of modern propagation techniques resulted in a good quality cauliflower crop over a more extended season. But the poor weather meant that growers of glasshouse crops had to face higher fuel costs. Yields of tomatoes were slightly down on 1984 and there was again strong competition from imported produce.

42. Prices of apples remained below 1984 levels throughout the early part of the year because of the large quantities in store. The poor summer affected the quality of the new season's fruit but prices started above the previous year's level, with better quality fruit commanding a higher premium. For pears, prices in the first half of the year were similar to those in 1984 but for the new season crop prices increased. Withdrawals of 1984 season apples and pears were higher than for the previous year's crop. For cauliflowers the cold conditions at the beginning of the year resulted in short supplies with prices even higher than the comparable period of 1984. Prices returned to more usual levels thereafter when supplies were plentiful and again large quantities were withdrawn. The poor summer led to a lower than normal demand for salad vegetables with tomato prices in July and August low for that time of year. Imports of cut flowers increased with supplies from the Netherlands continuing to dominate the market. Flowers were of better quality and prices increased.

Hops (Tables 3, 6, 13 and 29)

43. There was another substantial reduction of nearly 400 hectares in the area under hops. Production also declined but, as large stocks are held by brewers, supplies will still be more than enough to meet contracts. Low non-contract prices led to a sharp drop in average returns. The quality of this season's crop was adversely affected by the wet weather.

Seeds (Table 14)

44. The area approved in 1985 for production of certified herbage and legume seed (excluding field bean and field pea seed) was slightly higher than that for 1984. Adverse weather conditions resulted in lower than average yields but quality appears not to have been seriously affected. Stocks of herbage seed were marginally higher than in the previous year. Prices to seed growers are expected to show little change compared with 1984 although returns may be lower because of the reduction in yields.

45. The area approved in 1985 for certified field bean and field pea seed increased substantially but, for field pea seed in particular, there is unlikely to be a corresponding increase in the weight of seed harvested because of the adverse weather conditions.

Dried peas and beans

46. The area sown with peas in 1985 is estimated at 91,000 hectares an increase of 64% over last year's final figure but yields at 3.06 tonnes per hectare were significantly lower than last year. For beans the area sown was 45,500 hectares, an increase of 40% on 1984. Yields for beans at 3.44 tonnes per hectare were also lower than last year.

47. The lower than expected yields have meant that, despite variable quality, prices have been somewhat higher than the minimum producer price specified in the Community aid scheme for peas and beans.

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

48. The June census showed a decline of 3½% in the total United Kingdom cattle breeding herd compared with the previous year. There was a reduction of less than 1% in the size of the United Kingdom beef breeding herd while the dairy herd, which accounts for about 70% of all breeding cows, fell by about 4½% as dairy producers continued to reduce their milk production in response to milk quotas. But the number of dairy heifers in-calf rose, by just over 2% for the first time in four years. Within the national dairy herd the decline in the number of dairy cows was around the United Kingdom average in England, Scotland and Wales but was rather less in Northern Ireland. The national dairy herd is expected to decline further in 1986.

49. Home-fed production of beef in 1985 is expected to be about 1½% lower than in 1984. Exports are forecast to be down by almost 7%, compared with the record levels of 1984, and imports to be up by about 2½%, giving

total new supplies for home consumption of 1.13 million tonnes, slightly above the 1984 total. Production is estimated to represent 99% of the total new supply. Average market prices for certified cattle started the year at 97p/live kg declining to under 94p/live kg in March and rising to over 99p/live kg in May. Prices remained steady at around 95p/live kg during the summer and then declined seasonally to 91-92p/live kg in September and October. Variable premium was paid at the maximum rate virtually throughout the year. Total intervention purchases during the year were over 55,000 tonnes representing about 5% of forecast total new supplies. Over 70% of intervention purchases took place in Northern Ireland.

50. The average yield of milk per cow in 1985 is expected to be about 3% higher than in 1984 as producers have adapted their management systems to cope with quotas. However, because of the fall in the dairy herd, total milk production in 1985 is expected to be more than 1% lower than in 1984. With reduced supplies of milk available it is expected that there will be a fall of more than 1% in the volume of milk available for manufacturing. Milk used for cheese production is expected to increase by about 3% while milk used for butter production is expected to decrease by about 1½%.

51. Producers' 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 each of the five United Kingdom Milk Marketing Board areas for all milk for the 1985/86 year is expected to range between 14.06 ppl and 16.1 ppl. Returns to producers in England and Wales are expected to be around 15.3 ppl whereas in Scotland the average over the three Board areas will be slightly higher at 16.0 ppl and in Northern Ireland below the average at 14.06 ppl. In 1984/85 average returns to producers in the United Kingdom ranged between 14.5 ppl and 14.7 ppl.

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

52. The breeding flock continued to expand with an increase of just under 1½% between June 1984 and June 1985; this is a slightly lower increase than in the previous year.

53. Home-fed production of sheepmeat is forecast to be around 3% higher in 1985 than 1984. This reflects another good lambing season and a large carry-over of lambs from 1984 following changes to the seasonal scale of guide prices. Total supplies to the home market are expected to increase in 1985 by about 2½%. The growth of home-production accounts for much of the increase; quantities of imports and exports are expected to be similar to those in 1984. Market prices in Great Britain have been, on average, about 3% above those of 1984 but in Northern Ireland around 2% lower.

54. Sheep variable premium was paid in Great Britain in every week of 1985. Annual premium payments relating to the 1984/85 marketing year amounted to £4.68 per ewe in Great Britain and £14.99 per ewe in Northern Ireland where variable premium is not payable. Average prices for store

lambs continued to rise in England and particularly in Wales but fell slightly in Scotland and significantly in Northern Ireland. Draft ewe prices increased throughout the United Kingdom except in Northern Ireland where they fell substantially.

55. Wool production in 1985 is forecast to be about 5% higher than in 1984 and, at 41 million kg, is comparable with the previous record clip in 1983. The guaranteed price was increased by 9p/kg to 129p/kg for the 1985 clip. Exchequer advances became necessary in August 1985 when the average market price fell below the guaranteed price for the first time in two years.

Pigs (Tables 3,15 and 29)

56. Pigmeat production in 1985 is expected to be about 3% above the 1984 level. As a result of the higher numbers of home-produced pigs, prices in 1985 averaged 4½% below 1984 levels. Feedstuffs costs were also lower, so margins, although reduced, remained positive on average. The breeding herd now appears to have stabilised for the present and is forecast to decrease in 1986.

Poultrymeat (Tables 3, 15 and 29)

57. Poultrymeat output in 1985 is expected to be 3½% above the level of the previous year. This reflects an increase of about 4% in broiler meat production and an increase of 1% in turkey meat. Further increases are forecast in 1986 for broiler output and turkey meat production. Chicken prices for 1985 are expected to show a fall of nearly 5% over 1984 levels while turkey prices are forecast to show an increase of about 7% over 1984 prices.

Eggs (Tables 3, 6, 18 and 29)

58. The laying flock is expected to fall slightly in 1985 with a further small reduction forecast for 1986. Imports of eggs in shell during 1985 are expected to remain at approximately the same levels as for the previous year, and again the United Kingdom will be a net importer. The trend of greater egg yields has continued with an increase of about 3 eggs per bird in 1985 and a further increase of 2 eggs projected for 1986. Supplies for consumption are consequently expected to be slightly higher than in 1984 in spite of the reduction in the laying flock. The average packer to producer price for 1985 is expected to be below the previous year's level.

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 1985 generally reflect the position up to the end of the year, as seen at November 1985.

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 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (provisional)
Agriculture's contribution to gross domestic product (*a*)						
£ million ..	2 405	4 612	5 281	5 148	5 855	5 265
%	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	..
Agriculture's share of gross fixed capital formation (*b*)						
£ million ..	593	970	1 206	1 359	1 362	1 265
%	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.1
Manpower engaged in agriculture (*c*) ('000)	683	635	632	624	618	616
% of total civilian manpower engaged in all occupations (*c*)	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Imports of food, feed and alcoholic beverages (*d*)						(Jan.–Sept.)
£ million ..	4 561	6 921	7 583	8 237	9 401	7 311
Import volume index (1980 = 100) ..	104.5	99.2	107.7	107.1	109.3	109.4
Import price index (1980 = 100) ..	68.3	104.5	111.3	119.9	134.4	140.5
Exports of food, feed and alcoholic beverages (*d*)						(Jan.–Sept.)
£ million ..	1 345	3 391	3 651	3 938	4 457	3 380
Export volume index (1980 = 100) ..	76.8	104.5	104.7	109.9	119.2	116.9
Export price index (1980 = 100) ..	59.9	106.4	115.5	122.3	128.3	134.5
Consumers' expenditure on food and alcoholic beverages						(Jan.–June)
£ million ..	18 545	38 940	41 322	44 689	47 282	22 840
of which: food (*e*) £ million ..	13 720	27 787	29 318	31 317	32 866	16 128
Expenditure on food as a % of total consumers' expenditure	21.2	18.3	17.6	17.2	16.9	16.2
Value of home-produced food (*f*) as a % of						(forecast)
All food consumed in the UK	49.6	62.0	62.5	62.2	62.1	60
All indigenous-type food consumed in the UK ..	61.9	76.9	77.4	78.2	81.8	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 1981 and 1985 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 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (provisional)
Prices of goods and services (*b*)	53.9	109.8	118.2	126.6	132.1	135.4
of which:						
(i) currently consumed in agriculture	57.6	110.0	117.8	126.0	130.9	132.4
seeds	77.4	101.0	108.6	116.5	122.1	100.2
animals for rearing and production	58.5	130.9	145.5	170.7	187.9	187.2
energy, lubricants ..	43.2	120.7	137.4	151.3	155.0	170.3
fertilisers and soil improvers	53.9	110.2	115.5	116.8	120.2	128.0
plant protection products	53.6	107.4	111.5	112.3	115.7	121.0
animal feedingstuffs ..	63.2	108.0	113.9	123.7	127.0	122.4
materials and small tools	50.7	106.8	113.0	118.1	125.1	133.1
maintenance and repair of plant and machinery ..	53.4	108.7	118.5	128.3	139.0	151.7
maintenance and repair of buildings	49.0	109.6	119.1	127.5	135.6	144.9
veterinary services ..	55.4	116.1	125.3	131.5	137.8	142.2
general expenses ..	49.1	115.2	127.0	134.2	142.1	149.5
(ii) contributing to agricultural investment	46.4	108.1	116.7	123.5	128.3	133.7
(iii) labour costs	47.2	110.4	120.5	130.7	137.9	146.9
Producer prices of agricultural products (*b*)	65.7	110.9	119.6	125.8	126.0	123.5
of which:						
crop products	77.7	112.4	121.1	137.1	132.0	120.8
cereals	67.5	110.3	118.7	131.6	121.6	115.8
root crops	125.6	122.9	139.9	170.6	166.2	106.6
fresh vegetables	70.8	110.2	113.4	132.6	130.5	137.6
fresh fruit	73.3	126.0	133.1	142.3	143.9	152.4
seeds	87.6	101.0	109.1	109.3	124.8	92.9
flowers and plants ..	61.7	103.7	111.2	118.7	122.7	140.0
other crop products ..	63.5	110.1	117.6	133.6	131.4	122.9
animals and animal products	59.6	110.1	118.9	120.1	122.9	124.8
animals for slaughter ..	57.8	110.8	119.9	121.9	125.7	125.4
milk	60.9	110.2	120.3	123.4	121.6	129.3
eggs	65.8	106.3	107.8	96.3	111.1	104.0
other animal products ..	64.5	99.1	98.8	99.7	104.2	104.2
Retail Price Index (*c*)						(Jan.–Oct.)
All items	50.6	111.9	121.5	127.1	133.4	141.1
Food	52.0	108.4	117.0	120.7	127.4	131.3
Alcoholic beverages ..	51.5	116.9	130.3	140.0	148.1	156.6

(*a*) 1980 = 100.

(*b*) United Kingdom indices of purchase prices of the means of agricultural production and of producer prices of agricultural products.

(*c*) Source: Department of Employment.

TABLE 3

At June of each year

Crop areas and livestock numbers (*a*)

	Average of 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (provisional)
A. *Crop areas* ('000 hectares)						
Total area	19 097	18 808	18 783	18 735	18 720	18 671
of which: Wheat	1 168	1 491	1 663	1 695	1 939	1 900
Barley	2 251	2 327	2 222	2 143	1 978	1 969
Oats	240	144	129	108	106	136
Mixed corn	35	11	10	8	8	8
Rye	6	6	6	7	6	8
Total cereals (*b*) ..	3 700	3 979	4 030	3 961	4 036	4 020
Potatoes	214	191	192	195	198	191
Sugar beet	200	210	204	199	199	206
Oilseed rape (*c*)	37	125	174	222	269	296
Hops	6	6	6	6	5	5
Vegetables grown in the open	200	178	179	152	148	156
Orchard fruit	54	44	43	41	39	39
Soft fruit (*d*)	17	18	18	17	17	16
Ornamentals (*e*)	15	13	13	12	12	12
Total horticulture (*f*)	289	255	254	224	218	226
Total tillage (*g*)	4 836	5 071	5 127	5 124	5 196	5 271
All grasses under five years old (*h*)	2 205	1 911	1 859	1 846	1 794	1 804
Total arable	7 041	6 982	6 986	6 970	6 990	7 075
All grasses five years old and over (*i*)	5 088	5 103	5 097	5 107	5 105	4 994
Rough grazing:						
Sole right	5 440	5 021	4 984	4 927	4 895	4 855
Common (estimated)	1 126	1 214	1 214	1 212	1 212	1 212
Other land (including woodland) (*j*)	402	488	502	519	517	534
B. *Livestock numbers* ('000 head)						
Total cattle and calves	14 708	13 138	13 244	13 290	13 213	12 847
of which: Dairy cows	3 292	3 191	3 250	3 333	3 281	3 131
Beef cows	1 858	1 420	1 389	1 358	1 351	1 339
Heifers in-calf	961	863	851	847	811	827
Total sheep and lambs	28 430	32 097	33 067	34 069	34 802	35 497
of which: Ewes	11 288	12 528	12 909	13 310	13 648	13 790
Shearlings	2 511	2 743	2 871	2 933	2 892	2 991
Total pigs	8 028	7 828	8 023	8 174	7 689	7 895
of which: Sows in pig and other sows for breeding ..	750	725	742	746	696	722
Gilts in pig	117	112	122	110	105	113
Total poultry (*k*)	140 133	132 286	135 363	127 618(*k*)	127 506	128 590
of which: Table fowls (including broilers)	58 266	57 830	60 075	58 887	59 341	61 621
Laying fowls	49 953	44 473	44 792	41 127(*k*)	40 573	38 722
Growing pullets	18 582	14 219	14 766	11 828(*k*)	12 536	12 455

TABLE 3 *(continued)*

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

England and Wales: For all years the figures relate to all known agricultural holdings including minor holdings.

Scotland: From 1974 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 1974 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 Great Britain from 1974-1976 other land comprised farm roads, buildings, ponds (not Scotland), derelict land (not Scotland) and farm yards in Scotland only. From 1977 the definition became farm roads, yards, buildings, ponds and derelict land, with gardens included for England and Wales only. In Northern Ireland since 1974 other land has included land under bog, water, roads, buildings, etc., and waste land not used for agriculture.

(*k*) Because of changes in coverage of poultry holdings there is a discontinuity in the poultry items between 1982 and 1983. See amended figures for 1983.

TABLE 4

At June of each year

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

			1980	1985 (provisional)
Crops and grass area	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 19.9 hectares	97.1	94.7
		20 to 49.9 hectares	67.9	64.3
		50 to 99.9 hectares	41.6	41.4
		100 hectares and over	30.1	31.0
		Total	236.7	231.4
	Average crops and grass area per holding (hectares) (*b*)		50.4	51.6
	% of total crops and grass area on holdings with 0.1 to 19.9 hectares		7.0	6.6
	100 hectares and over		49.9	51.3
Size of business (smd) (*c*) (*d*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	Under 250 smd	122.3	127.9
		250 to 499 smd	47.7	42.0
		500 to 999 smd	43.9	40.5
		1 000 smd and over	30.0	29.8
		Total	243.8	240.3
	Holdings 250 smd and over	Average size of business (smd)	909	928
		Average total area per holding (hectares)	116.5	124.5
		Estimated contribution to agricultural production (%)	90.6	90.5
Total cereals (excluding maize)	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 19.9 hectares	60.9	49.8
		20 to 49.9 hectares	22.2	21.5
		50 hectares and over	23.0	24.0
		Total	106.1	95.3
	Average area (hectares)		37.0	42.1
	% of total cereals area on holdings with 50 hectares and over of cereals		70.8	73.6
Potatoes	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 9.9 hectares	43.1	33.8
		10 to 19.9 hectares	3.6	3.3
		20 hectares and over	2.0	2.1
		Total	48.7	39.2
	Average area (hectares)		4.2	4.9
	% of total potato area on holding with 20 hectares and over of potatoes		34.3	38.0
Sugar beet (*e*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 9.9 hectares	6.9	5.6
		10 to 19.9 hectares	3.1	2.9
		20 hectares and over	3.2	3.1
		Total	13.2	11.5
	Average area (hectares)		16.0	17.8
	% of total sugar beet area on holdings with 20 hectares and over of sugar beet		63.9	66.3

TABLE 4 (*continued*)

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

At June of each year

			1980	1985 (provisional)
Rape grown for oilseed (*e*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 19.9 hectares	2.5	7.5
		20 to 49.9 hectares	1.4	4.0
		50 hectares and over	0.3	1.1
		Total	4.1	12.6
	Average area (hectares)		22.2	23.4
	% of total oilseed rape area on holdings with 50 hectares or more of oilseed rape		25.5	30.6
Dairy cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 29	23.3	16.1
		30 to 59	19.6	16.9
		60 and over	20.3	21.2
		Total	63.1	54.2
	Average size of herd		51	58
	% of total dairy cows in herds of 60 and over		64.1	70.0
Beef cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	58.7	51.4
		20 to 49	15.8	13.9
		50 and over	7.0	6.6
		Total	81.6	71.9
	Average size of herd		18	18
	% of total beef cows in herds of 50 and over		41.5	43.6
Breeding sheep (*f*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 99	41.7	43.3
		100 to 499	30.5	32.4
		500 and over	6.6	7.9
		Total	78.7	83.5
	Average size of flock		181	191
	% of total breeding sheep in flocks of 500 and over		40.8	43.8
Breeding pigs	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	16.5	10.7
		20 to 49	3.5	2.6
		50 and over	4.4	4.2
		Total	24.4	17.5
	Average size of herd		34	47
	% of total breeding pigs in herds of 50 and over		75.4	82.9
Fattening pigs (*g*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 199	14.4	10.1
		200 to 999	4.1	3.5
		1 000 and over	1.0	1.1
		Total	19.4	14.7
	Average size of herd		230	303
	% of total fattening pigs in herds of 1 000 and over		45.2	54.3

TABLE 4 (*continued*)

At June of each year

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

			1980	1985 (provisional)
Laying fowls	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 4 999	57.5	45.2
		5 000 to 19 999	1.2	0.9
		20 000 and over	0.4	0.4
		Total	59.2	46.5
	Average size of flock		770	848
	% of total laying flocks of 20 000 and over		60.0	65.7
Broilers (*h*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 9 999	1.4	1.0
		10 000 to 99 999	0.7	0.8
		100 000 and over	0.1	0.2
		Total	2.2	2.0
	Average size of flock		26 501	30 964
	% of total broilers in flocks of 100 000 and over		56.7	54.3

(*a*) The figures in this Table do not include the minor holdings which for England and Wales have been included in Tables 3 and 5 (see footnote (*a*) to Table 3). Following the 1983 Census in England and Wales a reappraisal of all holdings including minor holdings was undertaken which resulted in the net loss of some 4,000 holdings from the 1984 Census. The removal of some 7,000 such holdings from the Census in Northern Ireland between June 1980 and June 1981 (see footnote (*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:

1980 72.2 hectares of which 67.7% was under crops and grass.
1985 72.3 hectares of which 68.8% 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). The Scottish component of this section has been estimated since 1978, and that for Northern Ireland since 1983.

(*e*) In 1980 figures related to England and Wales only.

(*f*) Figures included for Scotland and Northern Ireland in 1980 relate to the 1979 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 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (provisional)
Workers						
Regular whole-time:						
Hired: male	154	128	124	122	116	111
female	14	11	11	11	10	10
Family: male	41	30	30	30	30	31
female	13	5	5	5	5	5
All male	195	158	155	152	146	141
All female	27	17	16	16	15	15
(*Total*)	(223)	(174)	(171)	(168)	(161)	(157)
Regular part-time:						
Hired: male	22	19	19	19	19	19
female	26	24	23	23	23	22
Family: male	16	13	13	12	12	13
female	18	7	7	7	7	7
All male	38	32	32	31	31	32
All female	44	31	30	29	29	30
(*Total*)	(82) (*b*)	(62)	(62)	(61)	(60)	(61)
Seasonal or casual;						
All male	44	57	57	57	57	59
All female	35	40	41	41	39	40
(*Total*)	(79) (*c*)	(97)	(99)	(98)	(96)	(99)
Salaried managers (*d*)	7	8	8	8	8	8
Total employed	391	342	339	334	325	325
Farmers, partners and directors:						
Whole-time	215	205	204	203	202	199
Part-time	76	89	89	87	91	92
(*Total*)	(291)	(294)	(293)	(290)	(293)	(291)
Total	683	635	632	624	618	616
Wives/husbands of farmers, partners and directors (engaged in farm work)	..	75	74	76	75	77

(*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 in England and Wales not surveyed in the respective June Censuses (see footnote (*a*) to Table 3).

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

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

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

TABLE 6

Calendar years

Estimated average yields of crops and livestock products

	Unit	Average of 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (fore-cast)
Crops							
Wheat	tonnes/	4.39	5.84	6.20	6.37	7.71	6.29
Barley	hectare	3.75	4.39	4.93	4.65	5.59	4.91
Oats	,,	3.48	4.30	4.43	4.32	4.89	4.24
Potatoes	,,	25.16	32.31	35.83	29.87	37.03	35.58
Sugar beet	,,	27.27	35.72	49.81	38.30	45.90	40.00
Oilseed rape	,,	2.03	2.70	3.30	2.53	3.43	3.01
Apples:							
Dessert (*a*)	,,	9.88	8.90	12.73	11.59	11.78	10.79
Culinary (*a*) ..	,,	11.47	7.60	13.64	12.23	16.77	13.28
Pears (*a*)	,,	8.47	10.27	9.43	12.52	11.34	12.25
Tomatoes (*a*)	,,	128.42	146.06	151.86	155.40	170.88	162.06
Cauliflowers (*a*) ..	,,	17.25	18.74	16.29	16.72	20.15	19.41
Hops	,,	1.41	1.61	1.75	1.51	1.55	1.49
Livestock products							
Milk (*b*)	litres/ cow	4 113	4 749	4 934	4 967	4 749(*c*)	4 896
Eggs (*d*)	no./bird	232.5	249.5	251.0	258.0	256.5	260.0

(*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 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (fore-cast)
Compounds						
Cattle	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.4	4.4	4.1
Calf	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Pig	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1
Poultry	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2
Other	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Total compounds	10.3	10.8	11.7	12.0	10.6	10.3
Other high energy feeds (*a*) ..	4.0	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.6	4.4
Total high energy feeds	14.3	14.4	15.7	15.9	15.2	14.7
Low energy bulk feeds (*b*) ..	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Total all purchased feedingstuffs	14.9	15.1	16.4	16.6	16.0	15.5

(*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 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (forecast)
Wheat (a)						
Production	5 119	8 707	10 316	10 802	14 957	11 954
Imports (*b*): from the Nine . .	1 342	183	173	312	223	309
from third countries	2 096	1 590	1 400	1 016	892	1 173
Exports (*b*)(*c*): to the Nine . .	78	760	1 173	792	1 255	979
to third countries . .	65	820	1 180	607	947	902
Total new supply	8 414	8 900	9 536	10 731	13 870	11 555
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	61	98	108	101	108	103
End December farm stocks . .	2 733	4 650	4 287	5 477	6 913	5 258
Intervention stocks	—	84	420	209	2 112	4 210
Disposals: millers (*d*)	5 124	4 753	4 616	4 478	4 697	4 694
(of which home-produced) . .	(2 335)	(3 178)	(3 172)	(3 256)	(3 675)	(3 514)
animal feed	2 940	3 121	4 415	4 749	5 152	5 500
(of which home-produced) . .	(2 391)	(2 996)	(4 283)	(4 526)	(4 974)	(5 390)
seed	219	288	294	307	325	325
other	208	305	301	292	435	600
Total disposals (*e*)	8 491	8 467	9 626	9 826	10 609	11 119
Barley						
Production	8 431	10 227	10 954	9 980	11 055	9 673
Imports (*b*): from the Nine . .	471	131	35	79	112	127
from third countries	183	1	4	—	—	—
Exports (*b*)(*f*): to the Nine . .	432	1 439	1 573	1 134	1 740	1 285
to third countries . .	44	1 688	798	1 383	2 127	1 548
Total new supply	8 609	7 232	8 622	7 542	7 300	6 967
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	98	141	127	132	151	139
End December farm stocks . .	3 857	3 655	3 555	3 746	3 826	2 942
Intervention stocks	—	292	1 206	658	818	2 122
Disposals: animal feed	6 537	5 636	5 471	5 417	4 882	4 380
(of which home-produced) . .	(6 002)	(5 531)	(5 381)	(5 280)	(4 864)	(4 339)
brewing/distilling . .	1 891	2 005	1 896	1 904	1 859	1 664
(of which home-produced) . .	(1 761)	(1 979)	(1 890)	(1 902)	(1 785)	(1 595)
seed	365	371	330	330	319	319
other	158	222	187	176	207	184
Total disposals (*e*)	8 951	8 234	7 884	7 828	7 267	6 547
Oats						
Production	838	619	575	466	516	576
Imports (*b*): from the Nine . .	13	2	1	4	4	2
from third countries . .	23	3	1	24	24	15
Exports (*b*): to the Nine	6	—	4	3	—	—
to third countries . .	1	. . .	1	—	—	—
Total new supply	867	624	572	491	544	593
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	97	99	101	95	95	97
End December farm stocks . .	477	315	275	235	280	312
Disposals: animal feed	716	469	437	350	325	387
(of which home-produced) . .	(700)	(468)	(430)	(349)	(310)	(378)
millers	143	144	138	144	143	159
(of which home-produced) . .	(120)	(139)	(132)	(124)	(117)	(135)
seed	55	26	26	24	24	24
other	19	15	15	13	12	14
Total disposals (*e*)	933	654	616	531	504	584

TABLE 8 (*continued*)

Cereals supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (forecast)
Mixed corn (*g*)						
Production	118	44	38	35	34	32
Rye						
Production	18	24	27	24	28	36
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	11	20	9	13	11	11
from third countries ..	14	—	—	—	—	—
Total new supply	43	44	36	37	39	47
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	42	55	75	65	72	77
Maize						
Production	3	—	—	—	—	—
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	717	726	753	970	778	761
from third countries ..	2 639	1 533	1 368	833	662	648
Exports (*b*): to the Nine	43	11	8	8	7	5
to third countries ..	—	—	3	—	—	—
Total new supply	3 316	2 248	2 110	1 795	1 433	1 404
Sorghum						
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	87	6	1	—	—	—
from third countries ..	318	2	1	1	—	—
Exports (*b*): to the Nine	12	—	—	—	—	—
to third countries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total new supply	393	8	2	1	—	—
Total cereals (*a*)						
Production	14 509	19 621	21 911	21 307	26 590	22 271
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	2 641	1 070	979	1 371	1 128	1 210
from third countries ..	5 273	3 127	2 794	1 874	1 578	1 836
Exports (*b*): to the Nine	571	2 210	2 752	1 937	3 002	2 269
to third countries ..	110	2 508	1 988	1 990	3 074	2 450
Total new supply	21 742	19 100	20 944	20 566	23 220	20 598
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	67	103	105	104	114	108
Intervention stocks	—	376	1 626	867	2 930	6 332
End December farm stocks (*h*) ..	7 067	8 620	8 117	9 458	11 019	8 512
Total disposals (*i*)	22 235	19 699	20 084	19 984	19 596	19 703

(*a*) 1981 includes flour under the heading of wheat imports and exports.

(*b*) On the basis of country of consignment for imports and country of final destination for exports.

(*c*) 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 include 50 000, 80 000, nil, 103 000 and 12 000 tonnes respectively of wheat exported from intervention.

(*d*) 1981 excludes 69 000 tonnes of wheat milled and exported as flour.

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

(*f*) 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 include 751 000, 291 000, 755 000, 631 000 and 328 000 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 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (forecast)
Production	77	340	580	562	923	891
Imports: from the Nine	33	110	32	124	59	37
from third countries ..	43	29	6	2	8	8
Exports:	1	1	14	106	167	240
Total new supply	152	478	604	582	823	696
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	51	71	96	97	112	128

TABLE 10

Potato supplies

Calendar years | '000 tonnes

	Average of 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (forecast)
Production:						
early (*a*)	393	388	432	322	395	399
maincrop	4 984	5 826	6 498	5 535	7 003	6 440
Total production	5 377	6 214	6 930	5 857	7 398	6 839
Chats, waste and retained stockfeed	426	519	449	202	618	653
Seed for home crop and exports ..	731	742	764	746	767	713
Output available for human consumption	4 220	4 953	5 717	4 909	6 013	5 473
Supplies from the Channel Islands (early)	25	27	30	33	32	40
Imports						
Raw: (*b*)						
early:						
from the Nine	37	53	59	45	27	35
from third countries ..	206	246	257	219	267	267
maincrop:						
from the Nine	134	134	266	109	73	59
from third countries ..	32	2	10	18	4	11
Processed: (*c*)						
from the Nine	57	149	292	353	329	332
from third countries ..	165	30	55	49	42	12
Exports: raw and processed (*c*)						
to the Nine	17	52	56	57	75	69
to third countries	41	41	31	36	25	28
Total new supply for human consumption	4 818	5 501	6 599	5 640	6 687	6 132
Output as % of total new supply in UK	88	90	87	87	90	89
Disposals within the UK:						
Human consumption	5 287	5 824	5 953	5 971	5 813	6 146
Compensation and stockfeed buying programmes	87	482	2	234	113	476
Potatoes unsold at 31 December (*d*)	1 706	2 395	2 977	2 421	3 176	2 638

(*a*) Potatoes lifted before 1 August.

(*b*) Excludes seed potatoes.

(*c*) Raw equivalent.

(*d*) Including seed.

TABLE 11

Calendar years

Sugar supplies

	Average of 1974–76 (*a*)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (forecast)
Sugar beet						
Yield (tonnes/hectare)	27.27	35.72	49.81	38.30	45.90	40.00
Beet production ('000 tonnes) ..	5 259	7 395	10 008	7 494	9 017	8 000
Sugar content %	15.13	16.49	16.29	16.22	16.40	17.40
Sugar extraction rate % ..	79.80	89.60	87.00	87.40	88.90	86.00
Sugar ('000 tonnes refined basis)						
Production (*b*)	635	1 092	1 418	1 062	1 314	1 200
Imports (*c*):						
from the Nine (*d*)	364	145	174	168	126	120
from third countries	1 765	1 066	1 041	1 127	1 143	1 150
Exports (*c*):						
to the Nine	7	12	11	9	14	16
to third countries	299	108	139	307	244	280
Total new supply	2 458	2 183	2 483	2 041	2 325	2 174
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	26	50	57	52	57	55

(*a*) 1974-76 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 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (fore-cast)
Apples (excluding cider apples)						
Cropped area ('000 hectares)						
Dessert	20.71	16.37	15.27	14.61	14.42	14.33
Culinary	12.39	10.21	9.88	9.46	9.23	9.11
Output from the crop:						
Dessert	205	146	194	169	170	155
Culinary	142	78	135	116	155	121
Imports: from the Nine	219	264	259	290	254	262
from third countries . .	122	159	141	113	147	151
Exports	14	19	14	21	20	14
Total new supply marketed . .	674	628	715	667	706	675
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	51	36	46	43	46	41
Closing stocks	108	64	102	106	130	98
Total disposals in calendar year . .	695	675	677	663	682	707
Pears (excluding Perry pears)						
Cropped area ('000 hectares) . .	5.07	4.42	4.03	3.90	3.87	3.85
Output from the crop	43	45	38	49	44	47
Imports: from the Nine	31	57	47	57	50	36
from third countries . .	18	20	17	22	16	16
Exports	2	2	1	2	1	1
Total new supply marketed . .	90	120	101	126	109	98
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	48	38	38	39	40	48
Closing stocks	12	21	13	23	24	20
Total disposals in calendar year . .	86	115	109	116	108	102
Cauliflowers						
Cropped area ('000 hectares) . .	15.03	16.75	17.85	15.75	16.75	17.09
Output	262	314	291	263	338	332
Supplies from Channel Islands . .	11	13	14	14	17	3
Imports: from the Nine	20	30	47	37	47	33
from third countries . .	2	1	2	2	4	5
Total new supply marketed . .	295	358	354	316	406	373
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	89	88	82	83	83	89

TABLE 12 *(continued)*

Supplies of certain horticultural crops

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (fore-cast)
Tomatoes						
Cropped area ('000 hectares) ..	0.96	0.82	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.72
Output	124	120	114	115	126	117
Supplies from Channel Islands ..	59	46	43	31	26	20
Imports: from the Nine	42	79	82	95	97	108
from third countries ..	101	128	123	123	139	142
Exports	2	4	7	7	7	8
Total new supply marketed ..	324	369	355	357	381	379
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	38	33	32	32	33	31

TABLE 13

Hops supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (forecast)
Production	8.8	9.3	10.3	8.5	7.9	7.1
Imports: from the Nine	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.2	2.2
from third countries ..	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8
Exports: to the Nine	0.4	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.4
to third countries ..	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1
Total new supply	9.7	8.9	9.9	8.6	7.2	8.6
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	91	104	104	99	110	83

TABLE 14

Supplies of herbage and legume seeds *(a)*

June/May years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1974/75–1976/77	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
Area ('000 hectares) *(b)*	21.3	19.0	14.2	14.5	15.0	15.7
						(forecast)
Production—all seed	14.5	18.4	13.8	15.6	19.2	12.9
(of which certified seed) ..	(13.7)	(18.4)	(13.8)	(15.5)	(19.1)	(12.9)
Imports—all seed:						
from the Nine	9.7	7.6	10.5	9.0	8.5	..
from third countries ..	7.2	5.3	7.1	3.7	4.3	..
Exports—all seed:						
to the Nine	1.7	5.0	2.7	1.6	2.0	..
to third countries ..	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	..
Total supply	29.2	25.4	28.4	26.3	29.8	..

(a) Excluding field bean and field pea seeds.
(b) Certified seed only

TABLE 15

Meat supplies (*a*)

Calendar years — '000 tonnes

	Average of 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (forecast)
Beef and veal						
Production	1 125	1 039	980	1 044	1 131	1 115
Imports (*b*):						
from the Nine (*c*) ..	201	190	152	158	152	152
from third countries ..	62	50	56	57	46	51
Exports (live and meat):						
to the Nine	107	127	113	151	159	148
to third countries ..	3	34	28	45	44	41
Total new supply	1 278	1 117	1 047	1 063	1 126	1 129
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	88	93	94	98	100	99
Mutton and lamb						
Production	255	269	276	298	296	305
Imports:						
from the Nine (*c*) ..	1	1	...	...	...	...
from third countries ..	226	157	222	166	146	148
Exports (live and meat):						
to the Nine	32	47	47	51	54	55
to third countries ..	2	5	2	3	3	3
Total new supply	448	375	449	410	385	395
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	57	72	61	73	77	77
Pork						
Production	617	711	745	776	707	737
Imports:						
from the Nine (*c*) ..	11	30	23	28	26	25
from third countries ..	2	6	4	1	11	9
Exports (live and meat):						
to the Nine	14	29	39	55	39	49
to third countries ..	...	1	2	3	2	2
Total new supply	616	718	731	747	703	720
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	100	99	102	104	101	102
Bacon and ham						
Production	226	200	197	212	212	208
Imports:						
from the Nine	263	296	283	269	264	260
from third countries ..	22	5	3	2	2	2
Exports	2	5	6	6	7	7
Total new supply	509	495	476	477	471	463
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	44	40	41	44	45	45

TABLE 15 (*continued*)

Meat supplies (*a*)

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (forecast)
Poultrymeat						
Production (*d*)	666	745	812	804	845	875
Imports:						
from the Nine	6	23	27	51	53	60
from third countries	1	1	—	—	—	—
Exports:						
to the Nine	2	15	18	22	25	25
to third countries	3	3	2	1	3	3
Total new supply	668	751	819	832	870	907
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	100	99	99	97	97	96
Total meat supplies						
Production (*d*)	2 889	2 963	3 010	3 134	3 191	3 240
Imports (*b*):						
from the Nine (*c*)	482	540	486	506	495	497
from third countries	313	219	286	226	205	210
Exports (live and meat)	165	266	257	337	336	333
Total new supply	3 519	3 456	3 525	3 529	3 555	3 614
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	82	86	85	89	90	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 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984 (*a*)	1985 (forecast)
Sales through milk marketing schemes:						
for liquid consumption (*b*) ..	7 774	7 093	7 001	6 977	6 957	6 896
for manufacture:						
butter	1 462	3 817	4 711	5 288	4 434	4 379
cheese (*c*)	2 194	2 420	2 440	2 450	2 451	2 515
cream (*d*)	991	940	900	885	721	554
condensed milk—full cream (*e*)	535	458	506	487	422	438
milk powder—full cream ..	210	240	270	255	356	386
other	116	108	102	85	89	82
Total for manufacture	5 509	7 982	8 928	9 450	8 473	8 354
Total sales	13 283	15 084	15 942	16 442	15 446	15 265
Used on farms (*f*)	207	153	151	149	146	146
Output for human consumption ..	13 490	15 237	16 093	16 590	15 592	15 411

(*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 the milk marketing schemes.

(*c*) Includes farmhouse cheese made under the 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

Calendar years

Milk product supplies

'000 tonnes

	Average of 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (forecast)
Butter						
Production (*a*)(*b*)	64	172	216	242	206	204
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	322	106	86	91	71	70
from third countries	122	101	99	94	90	80
Exports: to the Nine ..	6	64	53	39	16	27
to third countries ..	2	8	7	15	9	6
Total new supply	500	307	341	373	342	321
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	13	56	63	65	60	64
Closing stocks (*c*)(*d*)	86	43	57	192	250	290
Offtake (*c*)	487	334	327	308	284	281
Cheese						
Production (*a*)	219	242	244	245	245	253
Imports: from the Nine	111	123	114	118	131	140
from third countries ..	29	17	16	17	14	15
Exports: to the Nine	4	9	13	14	12	14
to third countries ..	5	14	21	20	20	15
Total new supply	349	359	340	346	358	379
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	63	67	72	71	68	67
Closing stocks	90	117	108	113	106	120
Offtake	341	344	350	341	365	365
Cream—fresh, frozen and sterilized						
Production(*a*)(*e*)	83	76	73	72	59	46
Imports: from the Nine ..	6	5	4	6	5	5
from third countries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports: to the Nine	...	1	1	...	1	...
to third countries ..	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total new supply	89	80	76	77	62	49
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	93	95	96	94	95	94
Closing stocks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offtake	89	80	76	77	62	49
Condensed milk—full cream						
Production(*f*)	208	177	195	188	163	169
Imports: from the Nine ..	9	3	5	5	6	3
from third countries ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports: to the Nine	1	5	4	9	3	12
to third countries ..	20	26	34	29	23	27
Total new supply	197	149	162	155	143	133
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	106	119	120	121	114	127
Closing stocks (*f*)	20	19	15	15	19	12
Offtake	201	143	166	155	139	140

TABLE 17 (*continued*)

Milk product supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (forecast)
Milk powder – full cream						
Production	26	30	34	32	44	48
Imports: from the Nine	7	2	2	3	2	2
from third countries ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports: to the Nine	3	4	4	2	3	6
to third countries ..	8	19	22	26	32	36
Total new supply	22	9	10	7	11	8
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	116	333	340	457	400	600
Closing stocks	2	2	4	3	4	4
Offtake	23	9	8	8	10	8
Skimmed milk powder						
Production	127	260	323	321	246	235
Imports: from the Nine	29	9	9	16	19	18
from third countries ..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Exports: to the Nine	65	53	93	83	127	96
to third countries ..	10	70	40	40	51	62
Total new supply	81	146	199	214	87	95
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	157	178	162	150	283	247
Closing stocks	42	59	139	210	106	57
Offtake	93	121	119	143	191	144

(*a*) Includes farmhouse manufacture.

(*b*) From 1981 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 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 onwards 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 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984 (*a*)	1985 (forecast)
Home supplies (*b*)						
Packing station throughput:						
sold in shell	610	502	498	440	448	465(*c*)
processed	38	35	34	38	36	38
Other sales (*d*)	489	532	547	566	538	528
Total output for human consumption	1 137	1 069	1 079	1 044	1 022	1 031
Imports (*e*): from the Nine ..	30	43	26	38	53	52
from third countries	4	3	1	1	1	—
Exports (*e*): to the Nine	10	37	29	28	21	18
to third countries	2	2	2	2	1	1
Total new supply	1 159	1 076	1 075	1 053	1 054	1 064
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	98	99	100	99	97	97

(*a*) 366 days.

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

(*c*) The coverage of the Egg Authority's Packing Station Survey has been extended. The new estimates show a larger proportion of output passing through packing stations. The above estimates are therefore subject to revision.

(*d*) Includes farmhouse consumption.

(*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 1984 is estimated at: imports 23.3 and exports 0.8 million dozen.

TABLE 19

Wool supplies (*a*)

Calendar years

million kg

	Average of 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (forecast)
Production (*b*)	49	50	50	54	56	57
(of which clip)	(35)	(39)	(38)	(41)	(39)	(41)
Imports:						
from the Nine	17	18	18	20	20	16
from third countries	138	102	92	101	111	115
Exports:						
to the Nine	22	29	22	26	28	27
to third countries	13	15	16	15	17	19
Total new supply	169	127	122	133	142	142
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	29	40	41	40	39	40

(*a*) All figures expressed in greasy weight equivalent.

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

TABLE 20

Gross capital formation

Calendar years £ million

	Average of 1974–76	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (forecast)
Current prices						
Plant, machinery and vehicles . .	355	464	596	721	678	715
Buildings and works	238	506	610	638	684	550
Gross fixed capital formation (*a*) . .	593	970	1 206	1 359	1 362	1 265
Breeding livestock capital formation	– 22	3	27	– 6	– 29	– 41
Stock appreciation	296	308	126	282	– 6	198
Value of physical increase (*b*) . .	– 56	– 33	39	28	95	– 194
Increase in book value of stocks and work-in-progress	240	275	166	310	88	4
Constant 1980 prices						
Plant, machinery and vehicles . .	707	441	541	627	570	570
Buildings and works	511	469	583	618	664	511
Gross fixed capital formation . .	1 218	910	1 124	1 245	1 234	1 081
Breeding livestock capital formation	– 44	3	24	– 6	– 24	– 34
Value of physical increase in stocks and work-in-progress . .	– 82	– 26	32	31	92	– 157

(*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

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (forecast)
Earnings £ per week (*b*)	96.29	105.44	116.57	122.59	131.60
Hours per week (*c*)	46.3	46.1	46.5	46.2	46.3
Earnings index in real terms (1980=100) (*d*)	100	101	107	107	108

(*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

Calendar years

Output, input and income

£ million

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (fore-cast)
OUTPUT (*a*)					
Farm crops					
Wheat	855	1 137	1 123	1 447	1 432
Barley	811	894	836	947	850
Oats and other cereals	28	31	30	30	27
(Total cereals)	*(1 693)*	*(2,062)*	*(1 990)*	*(2 424)*	*(2 310)*
Potatoes	392	451	495	578	308
Sugar beet	192	252	218	244	233
Hops	25	28	27	26	17
Oilseed rape	87	157	174	254	244
Fodder and other minor crops	71	69	84	98	124
1. *Total crops*	2 459	3 020	2 987	3 624	3 235
Horticulture					
Vegetables (including mushrooms) ..	584	596	702	778	760
Fruit	187	212	229	240	232
Flowers, bulbs, nursery stock etc... ..	192	205	220	234	248
2. *Total horticulture*	963	1 013	1 152	1 252	1 240
Livestock					
Fat cattle and calves	1 600	1 666	1 819	1 938	1 919
Fat sheep and lambs	465	515	572	557	590
Fat pigs	862	923	911	994	978
Poultry	515	604	626	674	708
Other	87	91	92	94	105
3. *Total livestock*	3 529	3 799	4 020	4 257	4 300
Livestock products					
Milk and milk products	2 100	2 384	2 493	2 338	2 393
Eggs	522	529	496	554	530(*b*)
Clip wool	35	34	37	37	42
Other	24	26	34	36	40
4. *Total livestock products*	2 682	2 973	3 059	2 964	3 005
5. *Own account capital formation* (*c*) ..	94	136	108	93	76
6. **TOTAL OUTPUT** (1+2+3+4+5) ..	9 726	10 941	11 326	12 190	11 856
7. Compensation payments etc. (*d*)	60	62	105	105	113
8. Production grants	141	150	141	148	153
9. **TOTAL RECEIPTS** (6+7+8)	9 927	11 152	11 572	12 443	12 123
Work-in-progress and output stocks (*e*)					
Value of physical change in:					
Work-in-progress	−15	47	−7	−18	−32
Output stocks	−74	2	52	124	−208
10. *Total value of physical change*	−89	48	45	106	−240
11. **GROSS OUTPUT** (9+10)	9 837	11 201	11 617	12 550	11 883
Intermediate output (*f*)					
Feed	564	728	812	769	724
Seed	102	111	126	131	142
12. *Total intermediate output*	665	839	938	900	866

TABLE 22 (*continued*)

Output, input and income

Calendar years £ million

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (fore-cast)
13. **FINAL OUTPUT** (11-12)	9 172	10 362	10 678	11 650	11 016
INPUT					
Expenditure (*g*)					
Feedingstuffs	2 282	2 615	2 852	2 858	2 601
Seeds	217	236	274	280	295
Livestock (imported and inter-farm expenses)	154	171	188	193	187
Fertilisers and lime	762	777	868	963	967
Machinery	743	833	906	940	1 090
of which: (Repairs)	(336)	(370)	(398)	(430)	(471)
(Fuel and oil)	(337)	(388)	(430)	(429)	(534)
(Other)	(70)	(76)	(77)	(80)	(86)
Farm maintenance (*h*)	190	215	225	253	265
Miscellaneous expenditure (*h*) (*i*)	846	959	1 014	1 056	1 104
14. **TOTAL EXPENDITURE**	5 194	5 806	6 327	6 541	6 510
Input stocks					
15. Value of physical usage of stocks (*e*) ..	– 56	9	17	12	– 46
16. **GROSS INPUT** (14+15)	5 138	5 815	6 344	6 553	6 464
17. **NET INPUT** (16–12)	4 472	4 976	5 405	5 653	5 598
18. **GROSS PRODUCT** (11–16) or (13–17)	4 700	5 386	5 273	5 996	5 418
Depreciation					
Plant, machinery and vehicles	752	820	856	886	915
Buildings and works (*h*)	450	449	456	470	503
19. *Total depreciation*	1 203	1 269	1 312	1 356	1 418
20. **NET PRODUCT** (18–19)	3 497	4 117	3 960	4 641	4 000
Comprising					
Labour (*j*) – hired	1 100	1 180	1 279	1 309	1 362
– family and partners	472	515	556	588	636
Interest (*k*)	468	501	494	569	696
Net rent (*h*)	88	105	125	142	154
Farming income (*l*)	1 368	1 817	1 508	2 033	1 154

(*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 paid to HM Customs and Excise. Figures for total output include subsidies but exclude compensation payments.

(*b*) The coverage of the Egg Authority's Packing Station Survey has been extended. The new estimates show a larger proportion of output passing through packing stations. The above estimates are therefore subject to revision.

(*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 figures for 1983 and 1984 and the forecast for 1985 include advance payments deferred until 1984, 1985 and 1986.

(*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 net 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*)
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	1 284	1 558	1 357
1977	2 433	1 263	1 560	1 120
1978	2 594	1 255	1 614	1 268
1979	2 788	1 147	1 678	1 245
1980	3 026	1 047	1 758	1 349
1981	3 497	1 368	2 114	1 745
1982	4 117	1 817	2 624	1 977
1983	3 960	1 508	2 332	1 611
1984	4 641	2 033	2 954	2 150
1985 (forecast)	4 000	1 154	2 223	1 678

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

Calendar years

Year	Net Product (*a*)	Farming Income (*b*)	Farm Business Income (*c*)	Cash Flow of Farmer and Spouse (*d*)
1972	122	200	139	142
1973	147	256	178	175
1974	124	184	139	136
1975	123	186	137	178
1976	129	206	149	169
1977	117	175	129	120
1978	115	161	123	126
1979	109	129	113	109
1980	100	100	100	100
1981	103	117	107	116
1982	112	143	123	121
1983	103	113	104	94
1984	115	146	126	120
1985 (forecast)	93	78	89	88

(*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.

(*f*) 1980 = 100.

Figure I

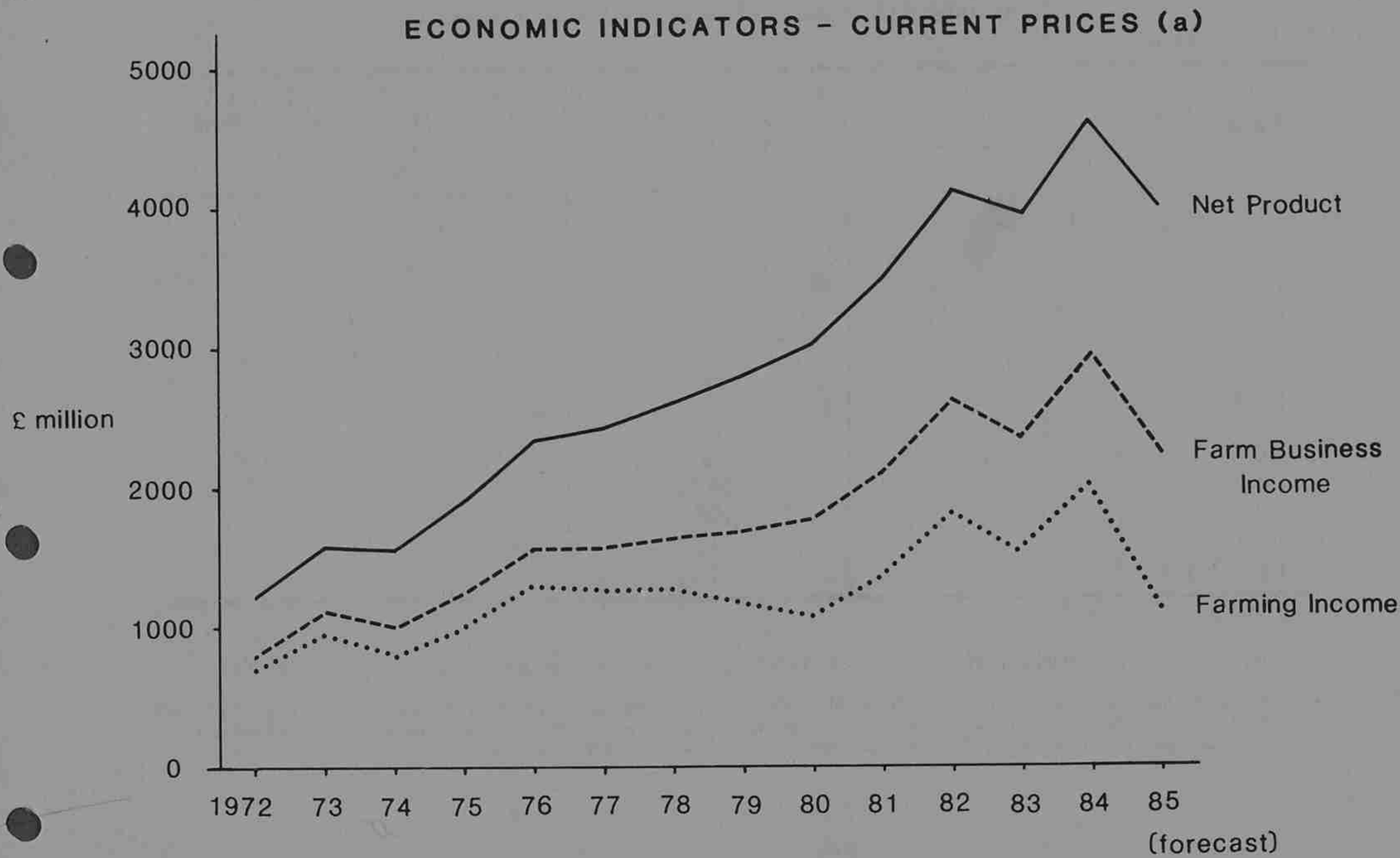
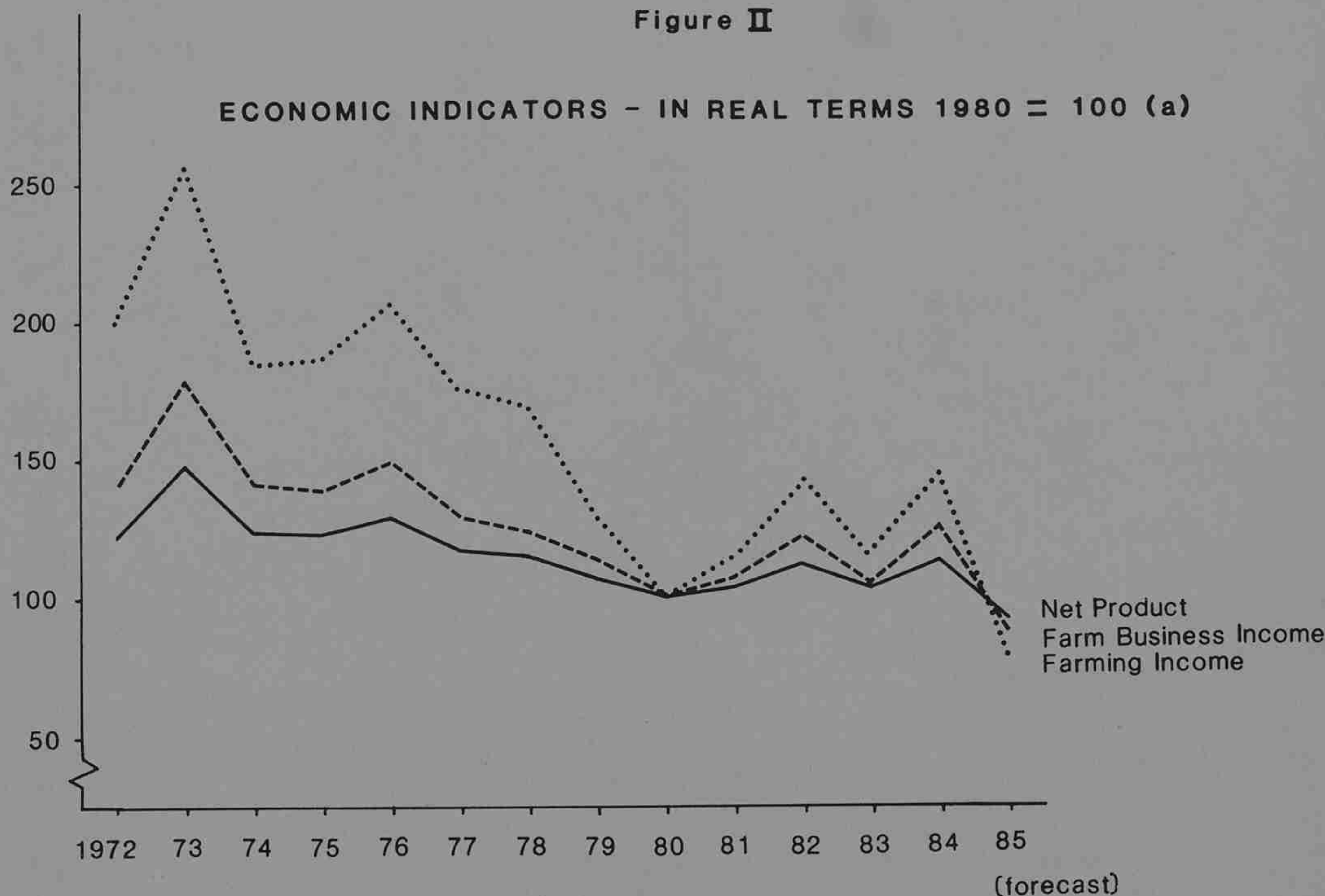


Figure II



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

TABLE 24

Calendar years

Indicators of the volume of output and productivity (*a*)

Year	Gross Output at constant (1980) prices (*b*)	Gross Product at constant (1980) prices per whole-time man-equivalent (*c*)
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	105
1982	107	115
1983	105	110
1984	113	129
1985 (forecast)	110	125

(*a*) 1980 = 100.

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

(*c*) 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

Calendar years

Agricultural land prices and farm rents

	1981	1982	1983 (*a*)	1984 (*a*)	1985 (*a*)
Agricultural land prices (*b*) (£ per hectare)					
Inland Revenue series					
England					
With vacant possession	3 418	3 669	3 789	4 058	..
Tenanted	2 450	2 490	2 404	2 835	..
Wales					
With vacant possession	2 118	2 321	2 737	2 653	..
Tenanted	940	833	688	(*c*)	..
Scotland					
With vacant possession	1 834	1 791	1 973	1 942	..
Tenanted	1 204	1 339	1 080	(*c*)	..
Northern Ireland					
With vacant possession	2 897	2 683	2 866	2 958	..
Average rents per hectare (*d*) (Index 1980 = 100)					
England	116.7	132.3	147.3	162.2	172.3
Wales	112.9	135.9	148.3	167.4	169.9
Scotland	119.5	142.0	160.6	175.5	187.3
Great Britain	117.4	134.8	151.0	167.1	177.3

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

Agricultural Land Prices
England and Wales: 1984 figures relate to the first nine months.
Scotland: Figures for the most recent years are based on sales notified up to June 1985.
Northern Ireland: Figures for the most recent years are based on sales notified up to September 1985.

Average Rents
All countries: 1985 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*) Reliable figures are not available due to insufficient sales.

(*d*) 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*

Year	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	130	76
1984/85 ..	65	106	64	130	108	188
1985/86 .. (forecast)	60	60	30	50	35	125

B *Real Terms*

Year	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	124	72
1984/85 ..	59	96	58	118	98	171
1985/86 .. (forecast)	50	50	25	45	30	110

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 will be published shortly.

(*b*) Net income is the return to the farmer and spouse for their manual and managerial labour and the return on tenant-type capital in crops, livestock, machinery, etc., but excluding land and buildings. It is calculated before deduction of interest on any farming loans. All farms are treated as rented and an imputed rental value for owner-occupied land is charged as an expense in the accounts. (In Northern Ireland, as rents cannot be imputed with reference to tenanted farms, rental charges for owned land and buildings are assessed in relation to estimated sale value.) Stocks of crops and livestock on farms at the beginning and end of the accounting year are valued at current market prices and net income includes stock appreciation except that arising on breeding cattle, sheep and pigs. The accounts relate mainly to calendar years or years ending 5 April and the average year-ending date is about mid-February.

(*c*) Discontinuities in these series occur in 1982/83 and in 1983/84. In years before 1982/83 farms were 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 extension of the Less Favoured Areas in 1984 led to the transfer of a number of farms from the lowland cattle and sheep to the LFA cattle and sheep category. Results for LFA cattle and sheep farms in 1984/85 and subsequent years therefore relate to a larger number of farm businesses than previously.

(*d*) The forecast indices shown for 1985/86 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. These forecasts take account of payments made under the exceptional weather aid scheme and increased rates of hill livestock compensatory allowances to the extent that these fall within the 1985/86 accounting year.

(*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 in the Severely Disadvantaged and, from 1984/85, the Disadvantaged Areas. "Lowland cattle and sheep" includes "Cropping, cattle and sheep".

TABLE 27

Year ending February 1985

Farm accounts: net farm income for different types and sizes of farm 1984/85

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	8 830	30	3 637	14 069	59	7 717	5 706	156	17 886
Wales	2 968	29	3 402	2 799	63	6 725	611	133	20 507
Scotland	..	..	..	1 576	68	6 641	1 158	140	12 623
Northern Ireland ..	4 471	34	5 741	1 965	66	18 579	..	..	..
LFA cattle and sheep									
England	3 471	99	3 882	2 607	302	11 051	..	..	..
Wales	4 494	90	3 480	2 820	307	14 393	..	..	..
Scotland	5 178	341	4 888	3 243	461	7 661	888	1 250	11 954
Northern Ireland ..	3 184	66	5 444	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lowland cattle and sheep									
England	..	..	..	3 621	118	6 291	1 073	204	8 374
Scotland	..	..	..	533	85	7 133	..	..	..
Cropping									
England	11 020	44	2 672	12 019	83	11 683	13 701	256	42 480
Scotland	..	..	..	1 663	85	2 521	1 591	215	11 763
Pigs and poultry									
England	..	..	..	1 866	19	34 594	1 297	111	63 747

Notes

(*a*) See notes to Table 26.

(*b*) Size of business is measured in British Size Units (BSU) based on Standard Gross Margins calculated on a regional basis per unit of crop area and per head of livestock. 1 BSU equals 2,000 European Currency Units 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 for non-LFA farms)
Medium 16-39.9 BSU
Large 40 BSU 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 1984 June Census. For the LFA cattle and sheep and lowland cattle and sheep types, numbers of holdings have been adjusted to reflect the extension of the Less Favoured Areas during 1984.

(*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

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 (forecast)
I *Market regulation under the CAP*					
(i) Expenditure by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce (*b*)					
Cereals	242.7	337.2	120.8	370.5	636.0
Beef and veal	41.8	93.8	263.9	343.2	322.2
Pigmeat	− 33.0	− 39.8	− 14.8	− 10.6	− 10.4
Sugar	35.6	60.6	53.2	83.4	83.9
Processed products	16.7	27.4	28.3	32.8	37.0
Milk products	168.8	342.5	561.3	251.4	363.8
Oilseeds	51.2	76.3	87.2	49.2	120.3
Sheepmeat	72.2	126.1	158.3	113.3	95.9
Others (*c*)	16.4	19.4	21.0	26.9	40.2
Total (i)	612.4	1 043.5	1 279.2	1 260.1	1 688.9
(ii) Expenditure by the Agriculture Departments					
Milk Non-Marketing Premiums	21.2	17.8	13.3	12.6	2.4
Suckler Cow Premium Scheme	16.9	16.4	15.7	27.3	28.1
Annual Premium on Ewes (*d*) ..	28.1	21.4	66.3	76.7	173.6
Total (ii)	66.2	55.6	95.3	116.6	204.1
Total I	678.6	1 099.1	1 374.5	1 376.7	1 893.0
Against which receipts from EAGGF	698.6	783.7	1 132.9	1 120.1	1 253.4
II *Price guarantees* (*e*)					
Wool	7.5	6.2	0.6	− 7.8	0.3
Potatoes	9.6	1.9	9.3	7.6	7.5
Total II	17.1	8.1	9.9	− 0.2	7.8
III *Support for capital and other improvements*					
Agriculture and Horticulture Development Scheme (*f*) (*g*)	85.7	100.3	104.1	93.2	71.5
Guidance Premiums	6.5	5.5	4.0	3.6	3.1
Farm accounts	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.9
Farm structure	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Northern Ireland Agricultural Development Programme (*g*)	—	11.2	9.6	13.4	4.9
Agriculture and Horticulture Grant Scheme (*g*) (*h*) ..	76.5	83.6	96.2	85.1	57.9
Agriculture Improvement Regulations (*g*) ..	—	—	—	—	...
Agriculture Improvement Scheme (*g*) ..	—	—	—	—	...
Co-operation grants	2.1	2.4	3.8	4.5	4.6
Others (*i*)	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.6
Total III	173.9	206.0	220.6	202.9	144.9
Against which receipts from EAGGF (*j*)	26.8	...	46.4	30.0	32.3

TABLE 28 (*continued*)

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

April/March (financial years) £ million

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 (forecast)
IV *Support for agriculture in special areas*					
Hill Livestock Compensatory Allowances:					
Sheep	47.4	50.3	52.6	53.9	62.5
Cattle	37.1	38.0	38.9	39.9	47.9
Additional benefit under AHDS, NIADP, AHGS, AIR and AIS ..	16.6	28.7	26.4	28.4	25.8
Others (*k*)	1.7	2.6	5.6	7.5	6.9
Total IV	102.8	119.6	123.5	129.7	143.1
Against which receipts from EAGGF (*j*)	17.0	21.1	21.0	22.5	23.0
V *Other payments*					
Milk Outgoers Scheme	—	—	—	5.2	9.6
Weather Aid Scheme 1985 ..	—	—	—	—	16.9
Total V	—	—	—	5.2	26.5
Total I to V	972.4	1 432.8	1 728.5	1 714.3	2 215.3
Against which receipts from EAGGF	742.4	804.8	1 200.3	1 172.6	1 308.7

(*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 1984/85 represent actual expenditure recorded in the Appropriation Accounts. The figures for 1985/86 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 are also net of other receipts treated as negative expenditure, namely monetary compensatory amounts levied on intra-Community trade (in the case of pigmeat these exceed expenditure) and the co-responsibility and supplementary levies on milk producers. Receipts from levies on the production and storage of sugar and isoglucose and on third country exports, which are regarded as Community Own Resources, are excluded. The figures include the EC butter subsidy, which ended in May 1985, 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*) Takes account of a change in 1986 in the start of the marketing year for sheepmeat which may mean that the 1985 sheep annual premium payments are paid in full before the end of the financial year 1985/86.

(*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, the Agriculture and Horticulture Grant Scheme, the Agriculture Improvement Regulations and the Agriculture Improvement Scheme. The estimated benefit is shown separately in Section IV of the table.

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

(*i*) Includes loan guarantees, grants for agricultural drainage in Scotland and producer organisations (provision for these items was included in the 1985/86 Supply Estimates), grants for milk pasteurisation equipment 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 the Western Isles, producers in the Scottish Islands and crofting improvements. Provision for these items was included in the 1985/86 Supply Estimates.

The individual figures may not add up to the totals shown due to roundings.

TABLE 29

Commodity price trends (*a*)

Calendar years

		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (forecast)
Wheat (£ per tonne)	Ex-farm price	108.92	113.74	123.66	111.64	110.49
Barley (£ per tonne)	Ex-farm price	100.45	108.65	122.40	112.91	105.97
Oats (£ per tonne)	Ex-farm price	97.42	101.32	111.20	120.64	101.56
Rye (£ per tonne)	Ex-farm price	100.97	108.43	120.65	117.15	115.87
Hops (£ per tonne)	Farm-gate price (*b*) ..	2 636	2 754	3 140	3 304	2 391
Potatoes (£ per tonne)	Farm-gate price (*c*) ..	62.97	78.08	81.89	101.20	46.47
Sugar beet (£ per tonne)	Producer price (*d*)	27.74	27.15	31.07	29.02(*e*)	31.90
Oilseed rape (£ per tonne)	Market price	255	270	310	275	280
Apples: (£ per tonne)	Wholesale market price (*f*)					
	Dessert	334	306	367	373	356
	Culinary	270	279	280	318	287
Pears (£ per tonne)	Wholesale market price (*f*)					
	Dessert	281	333	315	314	319
Tomatoes (£ per tonne)	Wholesale market price (*f*)	475	431	543	557	507
Cauliflowers (£ per tonne)	Wholesale market price (*f*)	207	211	238	217	254

TABLE 29 *(continued)*

Calendar years

Commodity price trends *(a)*

		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (forecast)
Cattle (store) (£ per head)	1st quality Hereford/Friesian bull calves *(g)*	107	125	124	124	129
	1st quality yearling steers beef/dairy cross *(g)* . .	275	313	326	330	345
Cattle (fat) (p per kg liveweight)	All clean cattle	88.73	98.30	95.88	95.90	95.34
Sheep (store) (£ per head)	1st quality lambs, hoggets and tegs *(g)*	30.2	33.0	33.4	35.3	36.4
Sheep (fat)	*(h)*	153.3	152.7	146.5	166.5	172.2
(p per kg estimated dressed carcase weight)	*(i)*	—	173.0	180.5	179.3	175.5
Pigs (clean) (p per kg deadweight)	Market price	93.70	97.07	92.58	107.70	102.90
Broilers (p per kg)	Wholesale price	91.6	92.8	99.5	104.2	99.2
Milk (p per litre)	Net return to producers *(j)*	13.79	14.81	15.03	14.99	15.53
Eggs (p per dozen)	Producer price *(k)*	40.7	38.8	35.5	44.7	41.0
Wool (p per kg)	Producer price for clip *(l)* . .	89.5	89.2	90.0	94.1	101.3

(a) This table gives indications of weighted average 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. Prices relate to the United Kingdom unless otherwise stated.

(b) Paid by English Hops Ltd to growers in England. Hops are not grown elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

(c) Paid by registered merchants to growers for early and main crop potatoes.

(d) Paid by British Sugar plc to growers.

(e) This figure is provisional because the price paid for "C" sugar production carried over into the 1985/86 marketing year is not yet finally determined.

(f) In 1981 England and Wales; from 1982 onward, England only.

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

(h) Market prices in Great Britain for animals certified under the Sheep Variable Premium Scheme. In 1981 prices related to the United Kingdom.

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

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

(k) All Class A eggs weighted according to quantity in each grade.

(l) Paid by the British Wool Marketing Board to producers.

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