AGRICULTURE ACT 1947

ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1973

Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, the Secretary of State for Scotland, the Secretary of State for Wales and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by Command of Her Majesty
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PART I—INTRODUCTION

1. British agriculture as a whole is thriving. There has been a dramatic increase in capital investment by the industry. Labour productivity continues to improve. Incomes have risen. Costs of production have, however, also increased sharply, although returns from the market have helped producers meet extra costs. Production trends in most sectors are good; in particular there have been substantial increases in the cattle breeding herd and a marked recovery in the sheep breeding flock. Continued expansion of efficient food production is farming's contribution to the economy, and this is of special importance just now. The industry is in a condition to develop the opportunities now becoming available and to maintain the impetus of expansion.

2. This year's Annual Review was the first to be held since the United Kingdom joined the European Communities. This development has inevitably had a considerable effect already on the nature and scope of the Review and particularly on the method of evaluating the economic condition and prospects of the agricultural industry which has been used in this country for the past 25 years. The conclusions drawn from the Review are no longer simply relevant to the determination of guaranteed prices in the United Kingdom but will also contribute towards the formulation of policy in respect of price-fixing under the common agricultural policy (CAP) and of other aspects of the Community support system.

3. It has been the Government's aim this year to widen the scope of the Review with these needs in mind. There is certainly no intention to discontinue the Review system; this year's Review begins a new series which will take full account of our position as a member of the European Economic Community, possessing an equal voice with the other member nations in the formulation and development of the common agricultural policy. Further changes in the content and procedure of the Review will doubtless be needed in the years to come to meet the needs of a changing situation. These will be made in consultation with the interests concerned.

4. Since the common agricultural policy applies to a wider range of commodities than our present guarantee system, all those commodities which are subject to an EEC regime and which are produced to a significant extent in the United Kingdom have been brought within the ambit of the Review. Poultrymeat and maize have been treated more fully than in the past and some important horticultural crops (apples, pears, cauliflowers and tomatoes), hops, oilseed rape and herbage seeds have been examined for the first time.

5. It was also necessary to recognise the essential difference between the guarantee system under which the Exchequer makes up to producers in general any difference between their return from the market and the price guaranteed by the Government, and the Community method of support which operates through an organisation of the market, mainly by import levies and support buying. Within the next five years the Community system will replace the existing guarantees for products for which there is a common organisation of the market, as market returns overtake the guaranteed prices. This development increases the need to examine market prices carefully; they are now in any case an important element in producers' returns.

6. There are other aspects of the agricultural industry which have received more attention or have been considered for the first time. Among these are, for example, farm structure and the return to farm workers. Our membership of

the Community has resulted in the extension of the definition of agricultural support to include expenditure in the United Kingdom under CAP arrangements and the statistical tables on trade in different commodities now show separately trade with other Member states and trade with third countries.

7. In previous years, the White Paper on the Annual Review has also included a statement of Government policy and details of the determinations of guaranteed prices for the ensuing year. Since the Review is now to be set in a wider context and to be the basis for more than the guarantee determinations, the Government have decided to set out in the White Paper the main features of the economic condition and prospects of the agricultural industry that emerge from the Review. The determinations and related matters are being announced separately.

PART II — COMMODITY TRENDS

Cereals (Tables 1, 4, 6 and 26)

8. The cereals acreage harvested in 1972 almost equalled the high level of 1971 (9.4 million acres). Wheat yields were below the record level achieved in 1971 but good growing conditions for barley and oats resulted in yields well above that year. Total production of all cereals is expected to be at a record level of about 15¼ million tons. The extra grain available from the 1972 harvest should be sufficient to meet a large part of the increased requirements for animal feedingstuffs. In 1972/73 very high world prices have been setting the levels of prices on the home market well above those in 1971/72. Assuming average weather, yields of barley and oats in 1973 are expected to be lower than the record levels of 1972. The 1973 cereals harvest may therefore be lower in total.

Potatoes (Tables 1 4, 8 and 26)

9. In 1972 the acreage planted was 21,000 acres below the target of 605,000 acres, Despite underplanting and a drop in yield from the high levels of 1970 and 1971, the crop was in balance. Market prices have been firm and support buying operations have not so far been necessary. For 1973 the target has been reduced to 580,000 acres. On the assumption that there will be some increase in yield from the 1972 level, the crop should produce a moderate surplus.

Sugar beet (Tables 4, 9 and 26)

10. The guaranteed acreage remained at 443,000 acres in 1972. The average yield is expected to be lower than the exceptionally high figure for 1971 and estimated production is a little below the average of recent years. In 1973 no acreage limitation will apply and the British Sugar Corporation has agreed to contract for 468,000 acres (25,000 acres more than the guaranteed acreage). Given a normal yield, production in 1973 would exceed the UK basic quota under Community arrangements (886,000 long tons of refined sugar).

Oilseed rape (Tables 1, 4, 7 and 26)

11. Although oilseed rape is still only a minor crop in this country, the acreage devoted to it increased in 1972 for the second year running to reach a new record level. As a consequence of rising world market prices, the prices received by producers are higher than in 1971. The acreage in 1973 may well be more than double the 1972 level.

Hops (Tables 1, 4, 11 and 26)

12. The hops acreage has been showing a decline for some years, reflecting improved utilization of hops in brewing. After some recovery in 1970 and 1971 the acreage fell again in 1972. Poor growing conditions, combined with the declining acreage, has led to a substantial fall in production in 1972/73 as compared with 1971/72. The average producer price for 1972/73 is expected to be a good deal higher than for 1971/72. In 1973 a more normal level of yields is expected to lead to a recovery in production.

Horticulture (Tables 1, 4, 10 and 26)

13. The total cropped acreage devoted to horticulture is put at about 716,000 acres in 1972/73, slightly below the figure for 1971/72. Within this total, a fall in the area given over to field vegetable production and reductions in the acreage of orchard fruit are expected.

14. **Apples.** The apple acreage has been declining for a long time and continued to do so in 1972. Output fluctuates widely from year to year and adverse weather in the spring and early summer of 1972 substantially affected yields, particularly of dessert apples for which the estimated yield is only 3.5 tons per acre from the 1972 crop as compared with 5.4 tons per acre in 1971. Despite an increase in imports, total supplies in 1972/73 are expected to be a little lower than in the previous year. Prices have risen to exceptionally high levels, being on average about double those of 1971/72, and growers' total returns should be higher than in 1971/72. In 1973 the acreage is likely to fall again but yields, and therefore home output, may be expected to rise.

15. **Pears.** The pear acreage has also tended to decline. Pear yields in 1972 were affected by the weather and are expected to gross only 3.6 tons per acre compared with 5.0 tons in 1971. Imports are also forecast at a slightly lower level so that total supplies will be down. Average prices are expected to be some two-thirds above their 1971/72 level so that total returns to growers should be higher. There may be a further small decline in the acreage in 1973 but, given more normal weather, home output should recover.

16. **Cauliflowers.** The acreage under cauliflowers—like that of most field vegetables—has fluctuated over a number of years without showing any very clear trend. In 1972/73 a small increase is likely. Rising yields have kept output moving slowly upwards. Prices have been at much the same level as in 1971/72. On current trends an increase in home output may be expected in 1973/74.

17. **Tomatoes**. The cultivated acreage of tomatoes is entirely under glass. Its current level represents some recovery from the previous long term decline; little change is expected in 1972/73. Increased yields have caused a slow but steady growth in output, but imports and total supplies will probably be much the same as in 1971/72. Farm-gate prices are expected to increase. A further rise in output is forecast for 1973/74.

Herbage seeds (Tables 12 and 26)

18. The cropped acreage of certified seed rose substantially in 1972/73. Production of all seeds is estimated to have fallen, but the proportion of certified seed included in the total has shown an uninterrupted rise over the last few years and the production of certified seed in 1972/73 is expected to be about the same as in 1971/72. Prices for the 1972 harvest may be a little above the previous year's level.

Beef and milk (Tables 1, 4, 13, 14, 15 and 26)

19. Between June 1971 and June 1972 the number of breeding cows continued to increase. Within the total there was a resumption of expansion in the dairy herd and further strong growth in the beef herd. This expansion is expected to continue. The number of calves retained for beef remains high and the number of beef-type heifers in calf increased by about 60% between December 1971 and December 1972. Trends in the world market have inevitably affected the domestic situation. The United Kingdom is dependent on overseas supplies for some 15–20% of its beef and veal and in addition considerable numbers of store cattle have normally been imported. Total supplies of beef and veal are expected to be slightly lower in 1972/73 than in 1971/72 as a result of more stock being kept for breeding, greater exports and a sharp reduction in imports of store cattle. World shortages of beef have led to very substantial increases in world market prices. In consequence market prices in the United Kingdom have risen to exceptionally high levels. With market prices well above guaranteed prices for most of the year, expenditure on direct support has been very small. As a result of the expansion of the breeding herds, home-fed beef production is expected to increase in 1973/74.

20. Estimated average milk yields per cow have reached record levels in 1972/73. A combination of an expanding dairy herd and rising yields has brought about a substantial increase in total sales of milk through the Marketing Schemes in 1972/73 compared with 1971/72. Most of the increased production has been sold for manufacture but there has been a small but encouraging increase in liquid sales. The guaranteed price relating to the standard quantity (covering about 73% of total milk sales) was increased by 1p per gallon after the 1972 Annual Review. For milk in excess of the standard quantity the Boards receive the actual manufacturing realisation price. This was higher in 1972/73 than in 1971/72, although the price of butter fell. Consequently the average pool price in 1972/73 will be substantially higher. In 1973/74, an expanding dairy herd and continuing high milk yields are expected to result in a further increase in total sales of milk.

Sheep and wool (Tables 1, 13, 17 and 26)

21. The breeding flock is now on a clear upward trend following a period of declining numbers; in the year to December 1972 an increase of some 6% was recorded. The lambing season in 1972 was again above average. Home-fed production in 1972/73 is expected to be marginally higher than in 1971/72 but total supplies are likely to fall, mainly as a result of reduced imports. Market prices in 1972/73 have increased considerably and for much of the year have been above the guaranteed price. Home-fed production in 1973/74 is expected to be somewhat above that in the current year, assuming normal lambing conditions.

22. Production of fleece wool increased in 1972. There has been a very substantial rise in auction prices obtained for the 1972 clip, after the increase in world prices, and the average price for the 1972/73 guarantee year is expected to be higher than the guaranteed price.

Pigs (Tables 1, 13 and 26)

23. Expansion of the breeding herd resumed at the beginning of 1972 and by September it had increased by 3% compared to December 1971. This rate of expansion seems likely to continue into 1973. Supplies of pigmeat for pork and manufacture are estimated at a higher level in 1972/73 than in the previous year but bacon production is expected to decline. Pig prices have been very firm in 1972/73 and, as for beef and sheepmeat, the average market price over the year

is forecast to be above the guaranteed price. The expansion in the breeding herd should mean an increase in home supplies of pigmeat in 1973/74.

Poultrymeat (Tables 1, 13 and 26)

24. Production of poultrymeat has risen steadily over recent years and a considerable further increase is expected in 1972/73. Over-production led to exceptionally low prices for chickens in the first half of 1972 but there were firmer prices towards the end of the year as a result of the general upward trend in meat prices. As a result, average wholesale prices over 1972/73 as a whole are expected to be a little higher than in 1971/72. Turkeys attracted a greater share of the market, at prices slightly lower than in 1971/72. Some further increase in production of poultrymeat is expected in 1973/74.

Eggs (Tables 1, 4, 16 and 26)

25. The size of the average laying flock over 1972/73 is expected to be about 5% lower than in 1971/72. A continuing rise in yields per bird has, however, prevented production from falling as fast as the average laying flock. The reduction in supply has been more than offset by an underlying decline in demand for eggs and a situation of serious over-supply has therefore prevailed for most of the current year. The average producer price (including subsidy) is expected to be about 1.5p per dozen lower in 1972/73 than in 1971/72. Some further decline in production is forecast for 1973/74.

PART III — GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

Farm structure (Table 2)

26. The number of farms in the United Kingdom continues to decline. The total number of significant units and the number of full-time farms, at 293,000 and 180,000 in 1972, are respectively 14% and 10% lower than in 1967. The fall in numbers has been most marked among the part-time and smaller full-time farms. Businesses capable of providing full-time work for at least one man (i.e. those of 275 standard man-days (smd) or more) account for 93% of total output, though in Northern Ireland and Wales the output of small part-time farms is rather more significant. One-third of holdings have businesses capable of providing work for at least two men (600 smd or more) but they account for over three-quarters of total output. Large businesses (1,200 smd or more), though only one in eight of the total number, produce nearly a half of total output. Dairy, beef cattle and sheep farms together account for over 60% of full-time holdings and just under half of the total output of such holdings.

27. The average size of farm is increasing. Full-time businesses averaged 232 acres (including rough grazings) in 1972 compared with 213 acres in 1967. The average size of unit in the various enterprises, e.g. cereal acreage, dairy herd, sheep flock, is also expanding as the number of units declines and the trend to greater specialisation continues.

28. In Great Britain 63% of the holdings were wholly or mainly owner-occupied in 1972 compared with 54% in 1960-61. The proportion of total acreage held by owner-occupiers has however shown a much less marked increase, from 52% in 1960-61 to 55% in 1972. In Northern Ireland virtually all farmers are owner-occupiers.

Index of net product (Table 18)

29. For 1971/72 the index of net product is now put at the exceptionally high level of 118 (average of 1964/65–1966/67=100). For 1972/73 it is forecast to fall

slightly to 117. Compared with 1971/72, greater output of cereals, livestock and milk is forecast for 1972/73, but these increases are expected to be partly offset by falls in the output of potatoes, sugar beet, horticultural products and eggs. On the input side, purchases of feed are expected to be higher.

Efficiency and labour productivity (Tables 3 and 18)

30. The annual rate of gain in the efficiency of the industry is now put at about £55 million in broad terms, taking one year with another. This figure relates to the whole of agricultural production and is not, therefore, comparable with the £30 million quoted in earlier years which related only to production covered by the guaranteed prices.

31. The latest estimates indicate an average annual rate of increase in labour productivity (the volume of gross product per head) of 6% for the period 1964/65 to 1972/73. The outflow of regular whole-time workers was running at about 5% a year in the late 1960s, but has recently been much reduced.

Net farm income (Tables 18, 20 and 23)

32. The aggregate net income of the industry rose to £706 million in 1971/72, an increase of £88 million (14%) over 1970/71—considerably more than was expected a year ago. A further rise of £84 million (12%) is forecast for 1972/73. Adjusted for normal weather, income between the two years also shows an increase of 12%, from £662 million in 1971/72 to £744 million in 1972/73.

33. In real terms, aggregate net income shows an upward trend and is forecast to rise by about 4½% in 1972/73. Since the number of farms is falling by about 2% a year, income per full-time farm is rising slightly more rapidly.

34. Information has also, as usual, been derived from a sample of farm accounts. The figures for 1971/72 reflect a marked increase in the end-of-year valuations for livestock, crops and stocks which does not represent immediately spendable cash income. This apart, the sample for the year ended mid-February 1972 nevertheless indicates that in England and Wales the average net income for all types of full-time farm (excluding horticulture) was substantially higher than in 1970/71. This reflects a rise in the value of total output of about one-fifth as a result of higher prices for most guaranteed commodities, appreciably higher market prices for store and breeding stock and bigger cereal yields; but a considerable part of the increase is attributable to the rise in end-year valuations already mentioned. Net income rose most on dairy and hill cattle and sheep rearing farms; farms with fattening enterprises, although benefiting from higher end prices, were faced with higher store prices. Incomes generally were up most in hill areas in Wales and the North of England and on smaller farms. In Scotland net incomes also rose very substantially, with higher livestock output and prices boosting dairy and livestock incomes. In Northern Ireland the increase was much smaller, chiefly because of poor results on pig and poultry farms.

35. In 1972/73 incomes are forecast to rise again, but by less than in 1971/72. Dairy, beef cattle and sheep farms are again expected to do best. Lower wheat yield and quality and lower sugar beet returns will affect some cropping farms, while many egg producers are likely to have lower incomes.

Cost changes (Table 25)

36. Cost increases since the last Review are provisionally assessed at £217 million for all products, the chief items being £68 million on labour costs, £42 million on the costs of feedingstuffs, £27½ million on machinery costs, £16

million on interest charges and £13 million on the costs of imported livestock (mainly store cattle from the Irish Republic). These figures for cost changes do not allow for changes in the volume of resources, including labour, used by the industry. They were calculated before the increases in feedingstuffs prices authorised by the Government in January 1973. These higher prices would represent a further cost increase of some £68½ million if they were effective over a full year.

Gross capital formation (Table 22)

37. A marked increase in the volume of investment is shown in both the revised estimates for 1971 and the provisional figures for 1972. Gross capital formation in landlord and tenant-type physical assets together is estimated to have reached £511 million in the calendar year 1972, an increase of 18% over 1971. Of this investment, £167 million (an increase of 19%) was in buildings and works and was mainly the responsibility of landowners, £180 million was in plant, machinery and vehicles (an increase of 32%) and £164 million was for additions to work in progress. Expressed in real terms these changes show a much greater volume of investment than in 1971—some 10% more for buildings and works and some 20% more for plant, machinery and vehicles.

Agricultural land prices

38. Prices of agricultural land in the United Kingdom, which were largely unchanged from 1969/70 to 1970/71, rose in 1972. The average level in England and Wales, which had been in the price range £190—£200 per acre from 1969 to 1971, rose to £234 per acre for the half-year ended 30 September 1972, but because of delays in notifying sales to the Inland Revenue, part of the increase in this period may not be fully reflected in the figures. Some much higher individual prices have been recorded.

Rents (Table 21)

39. Rents in Great Britain rose on average by about 7% between October 1971 and October 1972. This was about the same rate of increase as the average in recent years but above the 5% recorded between 1970 and 1971.

Farm workers' earnings (Table 19)

40. The average earnings (including overtime) of whole-time hired men were £22.43 per week for the year ended September 1972. These higher earnings reflect the increase in the minimum wages of £1.40 per week (£1.50 in Northern Ireland) effective since the beginning of 1972 but not the further increases of £3.30 per week (£3.10 in Scotland) approved by the Agricultural Wages Boards which will, subject to the passage of the Counter-Inflation Bill, take effect from 1 April 1973.

Public expenditure on support (Table 24)

41. The estimated outturn of expenditure on agricultural support for 1972/73 is £282 million. This is about £60 million less than the outturn for 1971/72. The reduction is mainly attributable to lower deficiency payments for cereals and fatstock resulting from the rise in market prices. As a partial offset, however, there has been increased expenditure on capital grants and also, for the first time, some expenditure under CAP arrangements, part of which will be reimbursed from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (FEOGA). The expenditure estimated for 1973/74, on the conventional basis that guaranteed prices and rates of grant would be the same as in 1972/73, is similar to that for 1971/72.

million on interest charges and £15 million on the costs of imported livestock (mainly store cattle from the Irish Republic). These figures for cost changes do not allow for changes in the volume of resources, including labour, used by the industry. They were calculated before the increases in feedingstuffs prices authorised by the Government in January 1973. These higher prices would represent a further cost increase of some £68½ million if they were effective over a full year.

Gross capital formation (Table 22)

37. A marked increase in the volume of investment is shown in both the revised estimates for 1971 and the provisional figures for 1972. Gross capital formation in landlord and tenant-type physical assets together is estimated to have reached £317 million in the calendar year 1972, an increase of 14% over 1971. Of this investment, £107 million (an increase of 19%) was in buildings and works and was mainly the responsibility of landowners, £186 million was in plant, machinery and vehicles (an increase of 22%) and £24 million was for additions to work in progress. Expressed in real terms these changes show a much greater volume of investment than in 1971—some 10% more for buildings and works and some 8% more for plant, machinery and vehicles.

Agricultural land prices

38. Prices of agricultural land in the United Kingdom, which were largely unchanged from 1969/70 to 1970/71, rose in 1972. The average level in England and Wales, which had been in the price range £190–£300 per acre from 1969 to 1971, rose to £534 per acre for the half-year ended 30 September 1972, but because of delays in notifying sales to the Inland Revenue, part of the increase in this period may not be fully reflected in the figures. Some much higher individual prices have been recorded.

Rents (Table 21)

39. Rents in Great Britain rose on average by about 7% between October 1971 and October 1972. This was about the same rate of increase as the average in recent years but above the 5% recorded between 1970 and 1971.

Farm workers' earnings (Table 19)

40. The average earnings (including overtime) of whole-time hired men were £22.43 per week for the year ended September 1972. These higher earnings reflect the increase in the minimum wages of £1.80 per week (£1.50 in Northern Ireland) effective since the beginning of 1972 but not the further increases of £2.20 per week (£2.10 in Scotland) approved by the Agricultural Wages Boards which will, subject to the passage of the Counter-Inflation Bill, take effect from 1 April 1973.

Public expenditure on support (Table 24)

41. The estimated outturn of expenditure on agricultural support for 1972/73 is £252 million. This is about £64 million less than the outturn for 1971/72. The reduction is mainly attributable to lower deficiency payments for cereals and livestock resulting from the rise in market prices. As a partial offset, however, there has been increased expenditure on capital grants and also, for the first time, some expenditure under CAP arrangements, part of which will be reimbursed from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (FEOGA). The expenditure estimated for 1973/74, on the conventional basis that guaranteed prices and rates of grant would be the same as in 1972/73, is similar to that for 1972/73.

APPENDIX

Statistical Tables

There have been substantial changes this year in the number, format and content of the statistical tables as compared with previous Annual Review White Papers. It is hoped that the format and notes make the scope and content of each table clear. Care should, however, be taken in using the tables in conjunction with those in previous White Papers. In addition, 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 the available data and improvements in statistical methods. Forecasts for 1972/73 are as at mid-December 1972.

All figures relate to the United Kingdom unless otherwise stated.

Figures for imports from and exports to the Eight relate throughout to the countries of the enlarged EEC (Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, the Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

Figures for exports include re-exports.

Figures for total supplies take no account of changes in opening and closing stocks, which can considerably affect net offtake for consumption.

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

Symbols: — means "nil"

... means "negligible" (less than half the last digit shown)

.. means "not available"

TABLE 1

Crop acreages and livestock numbers (*a*)

At June of each year

	Average of 1961-1963	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
A. Crop acreages ('000 acres)						
Total area	48,767	47,973	48,397	47,255	47,234	47,048
of which: Wheat	2,004	2,417	2,059	2,495	2,710	2,786
Barley	4,176	5,933	5,962	5,542	5,654	5,653
Oats	1,516	945	945	929	896	777
Mixed corn ...	124	112	156	196	137	150
Rye	19	11	9	11	16	16
Maize	..	..	..	..	3	5
Total cereals (*b*)	7,839	9,418	9,131	9,174	9,416	9,386
Potatoes	736	691	614	669	634	584
Sugar beet	425	465	457	463	471	468
Oilseed rape ...	..	16	13	10	13	17
Hops	20	18	17	17	18	17
Vegetables grown in the open ...	375	436	470	505	452	441
Orchard fruit ...	230	178	163	160	154	146
Soft fruit (*c*) ...	49	45	45	45	45	45
Ornamentals (*d*) ...	33	35	36	37	36	38
Total horticulture (*e*)	689	698	718	751	690	674
Total tillage (*f*) ...	11,049	12,368	12,206	12,088	12,139	12,021
Temporary grass (*g*)	7,039	5,873	5,738	5,700	5,718	5,827
Total arable ...	18,089	18,241	17,943	17,788	17,857	17,848
Permanent grass ...	12,557	12,195	12,348	12,217	12,172	12,132
Rough grazing (*h*)	18,121	17,537	17,568	16,537	16,501	16,343
Other land (*j*) ...	..	..	538	712	704	725
B. Livestock numbers ('000 head)						
Total cattle and calves ...	11,837	12,151	12,374	12,581	12,804	13,483
of which: Dairy cows ...	3,261	3,226	3,275	3,244	3,234	3,325
Beef cows	966	1,152	1,211	1,300	1,378	1,476
Heifers in calf ...	791	826	822	863	831	954
Total sheep and lambs ...	29,270	28,004	26,604	26,080	25,981	26,877
of which: Ewes	11,722	11,415	10,946	10,544	10,422	10,668
Shearlings	2,499	2,458	2,365	2,263	2,263	2,438
Total pigs	6,541	7,387	7,783	[8,049] 8,088	8,724	8,619
of which: Sows for breeding	690	736	774	[791] 794	862	832
Gilts in pig ...	146	151	141	[158] 159	121	128
Total poultry	111,831	127,458	126,515	[139,513] 143,430	139,016	140,045
of which: Table fowls (incl. broilers) ...	25,793	40,721	38,418	[47,569] 49,783	49,730	50,933
Laying fowls (*k*) ...	46,724	52,290	52,891	[54,240] 55,237	53,705	53,831
Growing pullets ...	33,907	21,873	22,589	[24,264] 24,599	22,465	21,678

(a) Up to 1969 the figures for Great Britain relate to agricultural holdings exceeding one acre in extent, but in June 1968 about 47,000 holdings were excluded from the census in England and Wales on the grounds that they were not statistically significant. Their exclusion did not affect the cropping and stocking figures for the United Kingdom for that year by more than 0.4 per cent in the case of any single item shown in this table.

In Scotland 16,000 holdings (accounting for less than 0·1 per cent of United Kingdom agricultural output) were excluded on the same grounds with effect from June 1970.

Between June 1969 and June 1970 some 10,000 holdings in England and Wales were "statistically amalgamated". These holdings, farmed with other holdings as part of a larger single farm unit, were formerly returned separately but are now returned as part of the larger unit.

With effect from June 1970 the definition of agricultural holdings was widened in Great Britain to include some 2,300 statistically significant holdings on one acre or less of agricultural land. The figures now relate to all known holdings with 26 standard man-days or more (a standard man-day (smd) represents 8 hours productive work by an adult male worker under average conditions); in England and Wales holdings with less than 26 standard man-days are included only if they have 10 acres or more of crops and grass or at least one regular whole-time worker. The cropping and stocking figures returned by holdings on one acre or less account for significant differences between the census results for June 1970 and those for previous years only in the case of pigs and fowls. The figures in square brackets in the table show the number of pigs and fowls excluding those on holdings in Great Britain with one acre or less.

Figures for Northern Ireland relate to holdings of one acre or more, except for numbers of livestock which are collected from all owners, irrespective of the size of the holding, and also from landless stockholders.

(b) For threshing.

(c) Includes area under orchard trees in England and Wales.

(d) Hardy nursery stock, bulbs and flowers.

(e) Most of the difference between total horticultural area and the sum of individual sectors is made up by the glasshouse area.

(f) Includes acreages of other crops and bare fallow not shown in the table.

(g) Includes lucerne.

(h) Includes common rough grazings. The fall of about 1 million acres in the area of rough grazings between 1969 and 1970 is largely accounted for by the exclusion from the census of the 16,000 statistically insignificant holdings in Scotland referred to in note (a).

(j) "Other land" in Great Britain means woodland and areas under roads, yards, buildings, etc., the use of which is ancillary to the farming of the land; in Northern Ireland it includes land within agricultural holdings which is under bog, water, roads, buildings, etc., and waste land not used for agriculture. Returns of "other land" were collected for the first time in England and Wales in June 1969 and the area returned then (208,000 acres) is understated. It is estimated that the figures quoted include not less than 149,000 acres previously returned as crops and grass or rough grazing.

(k) Figures for years earlier than 1964 are for fowls six months old and over in Great Britain and five months old and over in Northern Ireland.

Table 2.—Notes

(a) To preserve comparability between the two years the figures for 1967 have been adjusted to take account of the exclusion from the census of 47,000 holdings in England and Wales in 1968 and 16,000 in Scotland in 1970 classified as statistically insignificant. There are still some discontinuities in the figures resulting from the statistical amalgamation of 10,000 holdings in 1970 and the inclusion of some 2,300 holdings on an acre or less. For details of these changes see footnote (a) to Table 1. They have not significantly affected the trend in the average size of enterprise.

(b) These figures relate to holdings with crops, grass and rough grazings. They include holdings with no crops and grass acreage which are excluded from the first section of this table. For comparability the 1967 figures have been adjusted, where necessary, for major revisions to smd values in 1968.

(c) 250 smd in Scotland; 200 smd in Northern Ireland.

(d) Includes an estimate of upwards of 15,000 full-time farms which have under 275 smd (or equivalent) based on their cropping and stocking and assuming average labour usage. Adjustments have been made for holdings which, though run as separate farming units, are in the same occupancy.

(e) Includes maize for threshing in 1972 – not collected separately in 1967.

(f) Figures included for Scotland in 1967 relate to June 1966.

(g) England and Wales only.

(h) Figures included for Scotland relate to the December censuses in 1966 and 1971 and those for Northern Ireland to the December censuses in 1967 and 1971.

(j) Figures included for Scotland relate to the December censuses in 1966 and 1971.

TABLE 2

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

At June of each year

			1967	1972
Crops and grass acreage	Number of holdings ('000) with	¼ to 49¾ acres	179·7	140·2
		50 to 149¾ acres	102·2	92·3
		150 to 299¾ acres	37·3	35·2
		300 acres and over	19·1	20·8
		Total	338·3	288·5
	Average acreage per holding (crops and grass)		89·1	103·6
	Per cent of total crops and grass acreage in holdings	Under 50 acres	11·8	9·1
		300 acres and over	32·8	37·8
Size of business (smd) (*b*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	26 to 275(*c*) smd	157·3	128·5
		275(*c*) to 599 smd	91·8	72·3
		600 to 1,199 smd	58·2	55·1
		1,200 smd and over	33·3	37·5
		Total	340·6	293·4
	Holdings 275(*c*) smd and over	Average size of business (smd)	944	1,042
		Average acreage per holding (crops, grass and rough grazing)	213·4	231·9
		Contribution to total output (%)	91·7	93·3
	Estimated number of full-time farms ('000) (*d*)	Under 600 smd	109·0	89·0
		600 smd and over	92·0	91·0
		Total	201·0	180·0
Total cereals (*e*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	¼ to 19¾ acres	87·6	58·4
		20 to 99¾ acres	57·4	46·8
		100 acres and over	27·0	26·7
		Total	172·0	131·9
	Average acreage		54·9	71·1
	Per cent of total acreage in acreages of 100 acres and over		64·9	71·3
Potatoes (*f*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	¼ to 9¾ acres	85·8	54·6
		10 to 49¾ acres	16·7	13·6
		50 acres and over	2·4	2·0
		Total	104·9	70·3
	Average acreage		6·7	8·3
	Per cent of total acreage in acreages of 50 acres and over		28·9	30·4
Sugar beet (*g*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	¼ to 9¾ acres	11·4	7·2
		10 to 49¾ acres	10·3	9·3
		50 acres and over	2·0	2·5
		Total	23·8	19·0
	Average acreage		18·9	24·6
	Per cent of total acreage in acreages of 50 acres and over		39·4	49·0

TABLE 2 (*Continued*)

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

At June of each year

			1967	1972
Dairy cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	71·3	41·0
		20 to 49	44·9	35·7
		50 and over	15·4	22·0
		Total	131·6	98·7
	Average size of herd		24	34
	Per cent of total dairy cows in herds of 50 and over		36·9	54·4
Beef cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	90·6	79·7
		20 to 49	12·7	16·4
		50 and over	3·9	6·2
		Total	107·2	102·3
	Average size of herd		11	14
	Per cent of total beef cows in herds of 50 and over		26·4	34·7
Breeding sheep (*h*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 99	71·6	52·2
		100 to 499	34·0	29·3
		500 and over	4·6	4·9
		Total	110·2	86·3
	Average size of flock		123	145
	Per cent of breeding sheep in flocks of 500 and over		29·4	33·8
Breeding pigs	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 9	57·0	35·1
		10 to 49	18·7	16·2
		50 and over	2·7	4·7
		Total	78·4	56·0
	Average size of herd		10	17
	Per cent of total breeding pigs in herds of 50 and over		30·7	50·9
Laying fowls	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 999	179·0	106·8
		1,000 to 4,999	7·1	4·7
		5,000 and over	1·8	2·3
		Total	187·9	113·9
	Average size of flock		275	471
	Per cent of total laying fowls in flocks of 5,000 and over		39·9	67·4
Broilers (*j*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 9,999	2·8	1·6
		10,000 to 49,999	0·7	0·6
		50,000 and over	0·1	0·2
		Total	3·7	2·4
	Average size of flock		9,800	20,700
	Per cent of total broilers in flocks of 50,000 and over		50 1	68·3

N. B.—for notes see page 15.

TABLE 3

Number of persons engaged in agriculture (*a*)

At June of each year

'000 persons

	Average of 1961-63	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Workers						
Whole-time:						
Hired: male	..	..	..	186	181	175
female				16	16	15
Family: male				53	50	49
female				14	15	14
All male	422	296	281	239	231	224
All female	39	28	27	30	31(*d*)	29
Total	(461)	(324)	(308)	(269)	(262)	(253)
Part-time (*b*):						
All male	102	68	69	80	78	78
All female	72	58	56	76	78(*d*)	76
Total	(174)	(126)	(125)	(156)	(156)	(154)
Salaried managers	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	6(*e*)
Total employed	635	450	433	425	418	413
Farmers, partners and directors						
Whole-time	..	..	..	216	230	229
Part-time				56	68	68
Total	..	..	..	697	716(*d*)	710

Estimated active population in agriculture (*c*)	896	724	697	670	640	—

(*a*) The figures are based on returns in the agricultural census. They include some estimates for figures not directly obtainable from the Scottish census results and for that reason they differ slightly from some of the published United Kingdom census results. Because of changes in the census categories in England and Wales in 1970 and 1972 numbers returned for earlier years are not available on the same basis as those for the most recent years. The figures do not include the wives of farmers, partners and directors, even though the wives themselves may be partners or directors.

(*b*) Includes workers returned as "seasonal or casual".

(*c*) Based on a count of national insurance cards at June and the Population Census. Because of differences in coverage and time of collection the figures are not on the same basis as those returned in the June agricultural census. This series was discontinued after June 1971 and was replaced in 1972 by an annual Census of Employment to which the agricultural census contributes.

(*d*) The increases in female workers and in farmers, partners and directors are probably due to an understatement of these categories in England and Wales at June 1970 when clerical workers and farmers etc., were included in the census for the first time.

(*e*) Great Britain only; not separately returned before 1972.

TABLE 4

Estimated average yields of crops and livestock products

June/May years

	Unit	Average of 1961/62–1963/64	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72 (e)	1972/73 (forecast)
Crops							
Wheat	tons/acre	1·58	1·41	1·61	1·67	1·75	1·68
Barley	" "	1·38	1·37	1·43	1·34	1·49	1·61
Oats	" "	1·10	1·28	1·36	1·30	1·50	1·59
Potatoes ...	" "	8·8	9·8	10·0	11·0	11·5	11·0
Sugar (a) ...	" "	2·1	2·3	2·2	2·3	2·7	2·3
Oilseed rape ...	cwts./acre	..	..	15	15	15	16
Apples:							
Dessert (b) ...	tons/acre	3·9	3·4	4·8	5·2	5·4	3·5
Culinary (b)...	" "	3·7	3·7	3·7	6·1	4·8	4·3
Pears (b) ...	" "	3·3	4·9	3·9	5·1	5·0	3·6
Tomatoes (b) ...	" "	35·1	37·0	40·1	41·8	42·1	43·9
Cauliflowers(b)	" "	5·8	6·7	7·2	7·6	7·8	7·8
Hops	centals/acre	13·7	12·4	14·0	15·4	14·6	11·8
Livestock products							
Milk (c)... ...	galls./cow	771	801	822	847	867	879
Eggs (d)... ...	no./bird	194	211½	215	219½	226	230½

(a) Sugar-in-beet per crop acre.
(b) Gross yields from cropped acreage.
(c) Yield per dairy type cow per annum.
(d) Up to 1962/63, eggs per adult fowl from all flocks. From 1963/64, eggs per laying bird.
(e) 366 days.

TABLE 5

Concentrated feedingstuffs

July/June years

million tons

	Average of 1961/62–1963/64	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (forecast)
Home supplies						
Coarse grains	5·7	7·4	7·9	6·5	7·8	8·2
Wheat used for feed ...	1·5	1·8	1·4	2·5	2·5	2·5
Other supplies (a) ...	3·5	3·2	3·1	3·0	3·2	3·3
Total home supplies ...	10·6	12·4	12·4	12·0	13·4	14·0
Imported supplies						
Coarse grains	3·6	2·6	2·7	2·5	2·6	2·4
Wheat used for feed ...	0·4	0·7	1·1	1·5	0·6	1·0
Protein, molasses and other miscellaneous feed	2·0	2·2	2·2	2·2	1·9	2·0
Total imported supplies	6·0	5·5	6·0	6·2	5·1	5·4
Total supply	16·6	17·9	18·4	18·1	18·6	19·4
Stock change	...	—0·2	—0·1	...	...	...
Net offtake	16·6	18·1	18·4	18·1	18·6	19·4
of which home-grown concentrated feeds retained on farm of origin	3·3	3·8	4·0	3·5	4·6	5·1

(a) Including home-produced by-products from imported raw materials.

TABLE 6

Cereals supplies

July/June years ’000 tons

	Average of 1961/62-1963/64	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (forecast)
Wheat (b)						
Production	3,161	3,414	3,311	4,169	4,739	4,685
Imports (*a*): from the Eight ...	411	410	700	111	281	400
from third countries	4,030	4,089	3,996	5,156	3,487	3,904
Exports: to the Eight ...	—24	—12	—21	—10	—11	—8
to third countries (*c*)	—46	—19	—11	—20	—11	—19
Total supply	7,532	7,882	7,975	9,406	8,485	8,962
Production as % of total supply	42%	43%	42%	44%	56%	52%
Barley						
Production	5,782	8,140	8,527	7,411	8,423	9,092
Imports (*a*): from the Eight ...	23	19	141	96	63	76
from third countries	391	347	800	937	972	424
Exports: to the Eight ...	—183	—71	—12	—156	—10	—48
to third countries (*c*)	—15	—4	—	—12	—1	—2
Total supply	5,998	8,431	9,456	8,276	9,447	9,542
Production as % of total supply	96%	97%	90%	90%	89%	95%
Oats						
Production	1,669	1,202	1,287	1,198	1,339	1,235
Imports (*a*): from the Eight ...	5	3	—	—	1	1
from third countries	34	22	10	19	25	19
Exports: to the Eight ...	—9	—24	—3	—121	—1	—4
to third countries (*c*)	—1	—2	—1	—1	—2	—1
Total supply	1,698	1,201	1,293	1,095	1,362	1,250
Production as % of total supply	98%	100%	100%	109%	98%	99%
Mixed corn (d)						
Production	147	151	216	253	203	212
Rye (e)						
Production	19	11	11	13	18	20
Imports (*a*): from the Eight ...	—	—	—	4	2	4
from third countries	6	11	20	17	26	26
Total supply	25	22	31	34	46	50
Production as % of total supply	76%	50%	35%	38%	39%	40%

TABLE 6 (*Continued*)

Cereals supplies

July/June years '000 tons

	Average of 1961/62–1963/64	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (forecast)
Maize						
Production	..	..	..	2	5	9
Imports (*a*): from the Eight ...	305	173	306	522	600	600
from third countries	3,428	3,249	2,746	2,300	2,471	2,806
Re-exports: to the Eight ...	—3	—11	—15	—13	—7	—14
to third countries (*c*)	—1	—2	—2	—2	—1	—1
Total supply	3,729	3,409	3,035	2,809	3,068	3,400
Sorghum						
Imports (*a*): from the Eight ...	86	21	9	2	10	10
from third countries	315	133	67	86	115	140
Total cereals (*b*)						
Production	10,778	12,918	13,352	13,046	14,727	15,253
Imports (*a*): from the Eight ...	830	626	1,156	735	957	1,091
from third countries	8,204	7,851	7,639	8,515	7,096	7,319
Exports: to the Eight ...	—219	—118	—51	—300	—29	—74
to third countries (*c*)	—63	—27	—14	—35	—15	—23
Total supply	19,530	21,250	22,082	21,961	22,736	23,566
Production as % of total supply	55%	61%	60%	59%	65%	65%

(*a*) Countries of origin cannot be identified with certainty from the Trade Accounts but transhipments have where possible been allocated to country of origin.

(*b*) Includes flour imported or exported as such.

(*c*) Includes shipments to Channel Islands.

(*d*) Import/export figures not separately distinguished in the Trade Accounts.

(*e*) Export figures not separately distinguished in the Trade Accounts before 1970 and not significant thereafter.

TABLE 7

Oilseed rape supplies

July/June years '000 tons

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (forecast)
Production	..	10	8	10	14
Imports: from the Eight	3	27	25	36	40
from third countries ...	68	33	31	55	50
Exports		..	—1	...	...
Total supply	..	70	63	101	104
Production as % of total supply ...	..	14%	13%	10%	13%

TABLE 8

Potato supplies

Crop years (*a*) '000 tons

	Average of 1961/62–1963/64	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (forecast)
Production: early (*b*)	679	608	410	445	507	453
maincrop	5,819	6,156	5,707	6,918	6,772	5,995
Total production	6,497	6,763	6,117	7,364	7,279	6,448
Maincrop exports (*c*):						
to the Eight	—1	—6	—6	—7	—6	—4
to third countries	—70	—69	—86	—92	—77	—170
Total disposal of home crop for human consumption	4,534	5,044	4,811	4,771	4,886	4,837
Imports:						
Raw (*d*):						
—early: from the Eight ...	70	24	21	24	17	20
from third countries (*e*)	256	276	276	279	311	261
—maincrop: from the Eight ...	}110	—	8	—	—	—
from third countries		—	13	—	—	—
Processed (*f*): from the Eight ...	..	36	44	54	59	50
from third countries	..	103	104	84	44	50
Total supply for human consumption	4,970	5,483	5,277	5,212	5,317	5,218
Percentage of total supply for human consumption derived from home crop	91%	92%	91%	92%	92%	93%

(*a*) June/May for early potatoes, August/July for maincrop.
(*b*) Up to 1968: all early varieties. As from 1969: potatoes lifted before 1 August in any year.
(*c*) Includes seed potatoes.
(*d*) Excludes seed potatoes.
(*e*) Includes shipments from Channel Islands.
(*f*) Raw equivalent.

TABLE 9

Sugar supplies

July/June years '000 long tons raw equivalent, 97·5° polarisation

	Average of 1961/62-1963/64	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (forecast)
Production	767	930	892	939	1,125	899
Imports (*a*): from the Eight ...	81	93	83	114	40	17
from third countries	2,268	1,947	1,938	2,011	1,990	2,000
Exports (*a*): to the Eight ...	—95	—7	—5	—9	—7	—5
to third countries ...	—293	—201	—195	—201	—265	—345
Total supply	2,728	2,762	2,713	2,854	2,883	2,566
Production as % of total supply	28%	34%	33%	33%	39%	35%

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

TABLE 10

Supplies of certain horticultural crops

June/May years

	Average of 1961/62-1963/64	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (forecast)
Apples (a)						
Cropped acreage ('000 acres):						
dessert	63·1	57·7	57·2	57·4	57·2	57·1
culinary	51·9	37·9	36·9	36·4	35·8	35·0
('000 tons)						
Output:						
dessert	230	189	255	252	283	190
culinary	178	134	130	179	149	142
Imports: from the Eight ...	37	72	74	79	78	325
from third countries	187	176	179	172	190	
Exports (b): to the Eight ...	—3	—1	—1	—1	—2	—10
to third countries	—1	...	—2	—10	—9	
Total supply	628	570	635	671	689	647
Output as % of total supply	65%	57%	61%	64%	63%	51%
Pears (c)						
Cropped acreage ('000 acres)	16·7	14·3	14·2	13·9	13·7	13·5
('000 tons)						
Output	53	65	53	64	63	47
Imports: from the Eight ...	22	24	26	26	26	55
from third countries	44	32	25	27	31	
Exports (b): to the Eight ...	—1	—1	—1	—1	—2	—1
to third countries	—1	...	...	...	...	
Total supply	117	120	103	116	118	101
Output as % of total supply	45%	54%	52%	55%	53%	46%
Cauliflowers						
Cropped acreage ('000 acres)	45·6	45·4	41·1	38·4	39·8	41·5
('000 tons)						
Output	240	285	274	279	287	307
Imports: from the Eight (d) ...	33	55	46	45	40	40
from third countries	...	...	...	—	...	
Exports (b)	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total supply	273	340	320	324	327	347
Output as % of total supply	88%	84%	86%	86%	88%	88%
Tomatoes						
Cropped acreage ('000 acres)	2·3(e)	2·5	2·6	2·5	2·6	2·5
('000 tons)						
Output	82	92	103	106	107	108
Imports: from the Eight (d) ...	105	121	120	119	106	219
from third countries	109	105	105	117	110	
Exports (b)	—1	...	...	—1	—1	—1
Total supply	295	318	328	341	322	326
Output as % of total supply	28%	29%	31%	31%	33%	33%

(a) Excludes cider apples.

(b) Up to 1968/69 includes re-exports only.

(c) Excludes perry pears.

(d) Includes supplies from the Channel Islands.

(e) England and Wales only.

TABLE 11

Hops supplies

April/March years — '000 centals

	Average of 1961/62-1963/64	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (forecast)
Production	279	223	235	265	253	198
Imports: from the Eight ...	7	7	8	12	11	9
from third countries	10	10	12	14	10	12
Exports: to the Eight ...	—17	—25	—16	—15	—24	—19
to third countries ...	—4	—1	—1	—4	—17	—4
Total supply	275	214	237	272	233	196
Production as % of total supply	101%	104%	99%	97%	109%	101%

TABLE 12

Supplies of herbage seeds (*a*)

June/May years

	Average of 1961/62-1963/64	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (forecast)
Acreage ('000 acres) (*b*)... ...	33·5	36·6	40·8	44·0	45·9	53·5
('000 cwts.)						
Production—all seed	465	258	352	344	324	315
of which certified seed ...	(198)	(179)	(269)	(280)	(282)	(282)
Imports—all seed:						
from the Eight	189	240	226	147	211	..
from third countries ...	178	149	146	196	232	..
Exports— all seed:						
to the Eight	—62	—17	—37	—34	—39	..
to third countries ...	—43	—12	—15	—10	—8	..
Total supply	727	618	672	643	720	..
Production as % of total supply	64%	42%	52%	53%	45%	..

(*a*) Grass and clover.

(*b*) Certified seed only.

Table 13

Meat supplies (*a*)

April/March years — '000 tons

	Average of 1961/62-1963/64	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (forecast)
Beef and veal						
Production	925	898	916	987	925	958
Imports: from the Eight (*b*) ...	65	112	108	129	121	93
from third countries	295	193	218	120	131	176
Exports (live and meat) (*c*):						
to the Eight ...	—45	—32	—46	—52	—30	—98
to third countries ...	—4	—2	—4	—4	—7	—7
Total supply	1,236	1,169	1,192	1,180	1,140	1,122
Production as % of total supply	75%	77%	77%	84%	81%	85%
Mutton and lamb						
Production	262	246	215	223	223	225
Imports: from the Eight (*b*) ...	12	7	3	2	9	4
from third countries	328	350	340	319	343	321
Exports (live and meat) (*c*):						
to the Eight ...	—10	—10	—14	—15	—22	—26
to third countries ...	—1	—2	—1	—1	—5	—2
Total supply	591	591	543	528	548	522
Production as % of total supply	44%	42%	40%	42%	41%	43%
Pork						
Production	499	575	621	619	647	659
Imports: from the Eight (*b*) ...	9	13	13	9	24	35
from third countries	7	6	5	5	8	19
Exports (live and meat) (*c*):						
to the Eight ...	—5	—5	—21	—8	—8	—7
to third countries ...	—1	—1	—5	—3	—6	—1
Total supply	509	588	613	622	665	705
Production as % of total supply	98%	98%	101%	100%	97%	93%
Bacon and ham						
Home cured	215	219	232	262	284	265
Imports: from the Eight ...	325	333	318	305	321	291
from third countries	66	68	65	59	52	50
Exports	—1	—1	—1	—1	—1	—1
Total supply	605	619	614	625	656	605
Home cured as % of total supply	36%	35%	38%	42%	43%	44%
Poultrymeat						
Production	346	533	554	579	606	667
Imports: from the Eight ...	4	6	3	7	10	} 10
from third countries	...	...	...	...	1	
Exports	—1	...	—1	—1	—1	—1
Total supply	349	539	556	585	616	676
Production as % of total supply	99%	99%	100%	99%	98%	99%

(*a*) Does not include meat offals nor trade in preserved or manufactured meat products (e.g. canned meat).

(*b*) Includes meat from animals imported fat from the Irish Republic.

(*c*) Prior to 1963 exports of carcase beef and veal, mutton and lamb and pork were not separately designated. Exports for 1961/62 and 1962/63 are included with beef and veal as the amount involved is relatively small.

TABLE 14

Milk production

April/March years

million gallons

	Average of 1961/62-1963/64	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72 (c)	1972/73 (forecast)
Sales through milk marketing schemes:						
for liquid consumption ...	1,610	1,643	1,645	1,641	1,618	1,624
for manufacture:						
butter	259	272	303	319	375	495
cheese (a)	252	273	281	314	368	404
cream	92	167	177	185	190	194
condensed milk-full cream	130	138	133	136	131	126
milk powder—full cream	46	47	46	43	52	48
other	16	23	23	25	25	25
Total for manufacture ...	795	921	963	1,021	1,140	1,292
Total sales	2,405	2,565	2,609	2,662	2,757	2,916
Used on farms (b)	89	65	61	59	57	55
Output for human consumption	2,494	2,629	2,670	2,721	2,814	2,971

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

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

(c) 366 days.

TABLE 15

Milk product supplies

April/March years

'000 tons

	Average of 1961/62-1963/64	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (forecast)
Butter						
Production(a)	51	54	60	63	74	97
Imports(b): from the Eight ...	129	160	135	146	135	150
from third countries	286	277	294	253	239	193
Exports: to the Eight ...	—1	...	...	...	—4	—2
to third countries ...	—2	—2	—1	—2	—2	—3
Total supply	464	489	487	460	442	435
Production as % of total supply	11%	11%	12%	14%	17%	22%
Cheese						
Production(a)	108	117	121	136	162	178
Imports: from the Eight ...	27	59	48	56	70	72
from third countries	110	117	105	103	95	82
Exports: to the Eight ...	—1	—1	—1	—1	—1	—1
to third countries ...	—1	—2	—2	—3	—3	—2
Total supply	242	290	271	292	324	329
Production as % of total supply	45%	40%	45%	47%	50%	54%

TABLE 15 (*Continued*)

Milk product supplies

April/March years '000 tons

	Average of 1961/62-1963/64	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (forecast)
Cream—fresh, frozen and sterilised						
Production(*a*)	36	67	71	73	74	75
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	11	11	12	14	13	13
from third countries	...	...	—	—	—	—
Exports: to the Eight ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
to third countries ...	...	—2	—2	—2	—2	—2
Total supply	47	75	80	84	85	86
Production as % of total supply	77%	89%	89%	87%	87%	87%
Condensed milk—full cream						
Production (*d*)	227	241	233	237	228	219
Imports: from the Eight ...	9	8	11	14	12	12
from third countries	...	...	—	—	—	—
Exports (*e*): to the Eight ...	—1	—1	—2	—1	—1	—1
to third countries	—36	—30	—32	—36	—29	—19
Total supply	199	218	210	214	210	211
Production as % of total supply	114%	111%	111%	111%	109%	104%
Milk powder —full cream						
Production	25	26	25	24	29	27
Imports: from the Eight ...	9	4	6	6	6	8
from third countries	11	13	12	13	10	8
Exports: to the Eight ...	...	...	—1	—1	—3	—2
to third countries ...	—4	—9	—9	—7	—7	—6
Total supply	41	33	33	35	35	35
Production as % of total supply	61%	79%	76%	69%	83%	77%
Skimmed milk powder						
Production	62	90	90	91	122	168
Imports: from the Eight ...	11	15	13	13	14	9
from third countries	24	14	21	8	1	1
Exports: to the Eight ...	—5	—16	—10	—7	—11	—12
to third countries ...	—9	—12	—15	—10	—26	—26
Total supply	83	91	100	95	100	140
Production as % of total supply	75%	99%	90%	96%	122%	120%

(*a*) Includes farmhouse manufacture.

(*b*) Includes butter other than natural (i.e. butter fat and oil, dehydrated butter and ghee).

(*c*) Since 1963/64 imports of fresh and frozen cream have been estimated.

(*d*) Includes production of chocolate crumb.

(*e*) From 1968/69 figures include skimmed condensed milk as no breakdown between this and full cream condensed milk is available.

TABLE 16

Egg supplies

April/March years

million dozen

	Average of 1961/62–1963/64	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (forecast)
Home supplies (*a*)						
packing station throughput (*b*):						
sold in shell	612	575	564	559	603	620
processed	52	79	90	104	58	69
other sales (*c*)	445	567	579	594	582	532
Total output for human consumption	1,109	1,221	1,233	1,257	1,243	1,221
Imports (*d*): from the Eight ...	18	10	14	13	8	21
from third countries	53	36	35	27	21	14
Exports (*d*): to the Eight ...	...	—21	—4	—6	—1	—1
to third countries ...	—2	—28	—32	—26	—12	—2
Total supply	1,178	1,218	1,246	1,265	1,259	1,253
Output as % of total supply ...	94%	100%	99%	99%	99%	97%

(*a*) Hen eggs produced for human consumption.

(*b*) Includes second quality eggs.

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

(*d*) Includes shell egg equivalent of whole dried, frozen and liquid egg and yolk but excludes albumen.

TABLE 17

Wool supplies

Calendar years

million lbs.

	Average of 1961-1963	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 (forecast)
Production:	130	119	104	102	104	103
of which clip	(85)	(77)	(70)	(71)	(73)	(75)
Imports: from the Eight ...	35	27	25	21	27	44
from third countries	596	518	492	432	326	413
Exports: to the Eight	—60	—35	—33	—28	—28	—31
to third countries ...	—41	—39	—30	—27	—30	—36
Total supply	658	590	557	499	399	493
Production as % of total supply	20%	20%	19%	20%	26%	21%

TABLE 18

Net income, net product and labour productivity (*a*)

June/May years

Year	NET INCOME (*b*) at current prices		NET PRODUCT (*c*) at constant prices	LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY (*d*)
	Actual	3-year moving average	Index	Index
	£ million	£ million	Average of 1964/65-1966/67=100	
1964/65	469	..	100	95
1965/66	464	473	100	100
1966/67	485	492	100	105
1967/68	526	500	107	116
1968/69	489	528	100	114
1969/70	568	558	105	125
1970/71	618	631	111	137
1971/72	706 (662*)	705	118	150
1972/73 (forecast)	790 (744*)	..	117	154

*Adjusted to normal weather conditions.

(*a*) For all commercially significant holdings.

(*b*) Farming net income represents the income accruing to tenants and owner-occupiers from their current farming activities. All farms are treated as tenanted and a rental value is imputed as a charge on owner-occupiers. The income accruing to landlords and owner-occupiers from the ownership of agricultural land and buildings (before taxes) is treated as net rent. Farming net income provides the return to farmers and their wives for their manual and managerial labour and for the use of the occupiers' investment after provision has been made for depreciation. The occupiers' investment includes all tenant-type physical assets in livestock, crops, machinery, etc. but excludes any financial assets and all landlord-type assets such as land and buildings. The estimates of aggregate net income include a profit in recent years of about £5 million on the production of food for consumption in the farm household. In other industries the corresponding sums are not treated as profit and are relatively much smaller (in many cases non-existent).

(*c*) The series measures year to year changes in the value added at constant prices by farmers, landowners and farmworkers, to all the goods and services purchased from outside the agricultural sector.

(*d*) Labour productivity is here defined as gross product per person engaged in agriculture. Gross product is gross output less all inputs other than depreciation, labour, net rent and interest. It is here measured at constant 1964/67 prices. In order to be consistent with national economic conventions gross product as used in the calculation of labour productivity covers agricultural contractors as well as all commercially significant holdings.

TABLE 19

Average earnings and hours of agricultural workers (*a*)

October/September years

	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
Earnings (£ per week) (*b*)	15·54	16·72	18·13	20·23	22·43
Hours (per week) (*c*)	48·6	48·5	47·8	47·3	47·1

(*a*) For regular whole-time men (aged 20 years 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 and comprise cottages, milk, potatoes, etc. (the principal one being cottages most of which were in England and Wales valued at 30p prior to 17 January 1972 and 50p thereafter).

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

TABLE 20

Output, input and net income (*a*)

June/May years — £ million

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (forecast)
OUTPUT (*b*)					
Farm crops (*c*)					
Wheat	89	91	126	137	144
Barley	134	144	137	140	165
Oats	10	10	12	10	10
Other cereals	...	...	1	1	1
(*Total cereals*)	(*232*)	(*246*)	(*275*)	(*288*)	(*320*)
Potatoes	90	125	100	99	108
Sugar beet	43	41	44	57	50
Hops	6	7	8	9	9
Other (*d*)	17	18	18	16	16
1. *Total crops*	389	437	445	469	503
Horticulture					
Vegetables (including mushrooms)...	142	152	158	163	175
Fruit	56	56	56	64	86
Other (*e*)	55	60	63	65	72
2. *Total horticulture*	253	268	277	292	333
Livestock					
Fat cattle and calves...	312	337	388	409	538
Fat sheep and lambs	87	84	95	103	124
Fat pigs	220	249	281	292	330
Poultry	118	127	138	153	165
Other (*f*)	10	13	11	12	12
3. *Total livestock*	747	810	913	969	1,170
Livestock products					
Milk and milk products	442	455	512	584	626
Eggs	196	192	199	194	179
Clip wool	15	14	13	14	14
Other (*g*)	3	4	3	4	4
4. *Total livestock products*	656	665	727	795	822
5. *Sundry output* (*h*)	11	12	12	13	14
6. TOTAL OUTPUT (1+2+3+4+5)	2,056	2,191	2,374	2,538	2,841
7. *Sundry receipts* (*i*)	30	32	27	48	32
8. *Production grants*	100	100	116	121	94
9. **TOTAL RECEIPTS** (6+7+8) ...	2,186	2,324	2,517	2,708	2,967
Work-in-progress (*j*)					
Change due to cost	+56	+69	+122	+97	+140
Change due to volume	...	+14	+9	+39	+45
10. *Total change*	+56	+83	+131	+136	+185
11. **GROSS OUTPUT** (9+10) ...	**2,241**	**2,406**	**2,648**	**2,843**	**3,152**

TABLE 20 (*Continued*)

June/May years	Output, input and net income (*a*)			£ million
	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (forecast)

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (forecast)
Intermediate output (*k*)					
Feed (*l*)	125	118	164	143	171
Seed	24	28	30	26	31
12. *Total intermediate output*	149	146	195	169	202
13. FINAL OUTPUT (11—12) ...	2,092	2,260	2,454	2,674	2,950
INPUT					
Expenditure					
Feedingstuffs	513	544	636	605	706
Seeds	50	54	57	52	59
Livestock (imported and inter-farm expenses)	71	71	76	92	92
Fertilisers and lime (before subsidy)	150	140	169	225	159
Machinery	150	157	176	193	212
of which: Repairs	(*73*)	(*78*)	(*87*)	(*95*)	(*105*)
Fuel and oil	(*56*)	(*57*)	(*66*)	(*72*)	(*79*)
Other (including contract services)	(*20*)	(*21*)	(*23*)	(*26*)	(*28*)
Farm maintenance (*m*)	88	94	100	106	115
Miscellaneous expenditure (*n*) ...	148	156	170	183	194
14. **TOTAL EXPENDITURE** ...	1,169	1,216	1,384	1,456	1,537
Stocks (*o*)					
Change due to cost	—1	—1	—7	—1	—12
Change due to volume	—2	+5	—6	—32	+36
15. *Total change*	—3	+4	—12	—32	+25
16. **GROSS INPUT** (14+15)... ...	1,166	1,220	1,372	1,424	1,562
17. NET INPUT (16—12)	1,017	1,074	1,178	1,254	1,360
18. **GROSS PRODUCT** (11—16) or (13—17)	**1,075**	**1,186**	**1,276**	**1,420**	**1,590**
Depreciation					
Machinery	121	130	140	160	179
Other (*m*)	43	49	56	65	74
19. *Total depreciation*	164	179	196	225	252
20. **NET PRODUCT** (18—19) ...	**911**	**1,007**	**1,080**	**1,194**	**1,338**
Labour	333	342	366	400	449
Net rent (*p*)	53	55	55	51	51
Interest (*q*)	36	42	41	38	48
21. **FARMING NET INCOME** ...	**489**	**568**	**618**	**706**	**790**

(*a*) The estimates represent values at current prices for commercially significant holdings which, broadly speaking, are holdings with 26 standard man-days or more.

(*b*) Because this table is on a June/May basis and relates to output rather than total production, the quantities used are not the same as those shown for home production in the supply tables (Tables 5-17).

(*c*) Excludes deficiency payments on retained cereals and compensation payments on unsold potatoes—see (*i*).

(*d*) Beans for stockfeed, hay and dried grass, oilseed rape, grass and clover seed and other farm crops.

(*e*) Flowers, bulbs and nursery stock, seeds and other minor products.

(*f*) Breeding animals exported, poultry for stock and export, rabbits and game, horses sent to knackeries and other minor livestock.

TABLE 20 (*Continued*)

(*g*) Honey, goat milk, export of eggs for hatching and other minor livestock products.
(*h*) Own account capital formation, timber, osiers, peat and turf.
(*i*) Deficiency payments on cereal retentions, Potato Marketing Board compensation payments, animal disease compensation, co-operative society dividends and interest and other miscellaneous receipts.
(*j*) Growing crops and livestock numbers: closing level *minus* opening level each valued at estimated cost.
(*k*) Sales included in Output but subsequently repurchased and so reappearing as Input.
(*l*) Cereals, potatoes, beans, hay and dried grass.
(*m*) Including landlord-type.
(*n*) Electricity, veterinary expenses, pesticides, rates and miscellaneous costs.
(*o*) Feed (including retentions) and fertilisers. Opening stock *minus* closing stock.
(*p*) Gross rent is the sum of net rent and the landowner share of maintenance and of depreciation. The figures for gross rent were £140 million in 1968/69, £151 million in 1969/70, £160 million in 1970/71, £168 million in 1971/72 and £180 million in 1972/73.
(*q*) On commercial debt for current farming purposes.

TABLE 21

Farm rents (*a*)

At October of each year

Year	Index of gross rents per acre Average of 1964-1966=100
1963	87
1964	93
1965	100
1966	107
1967	114
1968	122
1969	131
1970	139
1971	145
1972	155

(*a*) Gross rents per acre vary considerably between the different regions, sizes and types of farming. Full details of these variations are published in "Farm rents in England and Wales" and "Scottish Agricultural Economics".
The figures exclude Northern Ireland where almost all land is held by owner-occupiers.

TABLE 22

Gross capital formation (*a*)

Calendar years

£ million

	Average of 1961-1963	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 (provisional)
Plant, machinery and vehicles	101	123	113	118	136	180
Buildings and works	58	88	99	114	140	167
Work-in-progress and stocks (*b*)	28	52	70	116	158	164
Total	187	263	282	348	434	511

(*a*) Capital formation can broadly be divided into investment by tenants and by landlords. In practice, however, there are many variations in the division between the two responsibilities. Investment in plant and machinery is normally tenant-type. Investment in buildings and works is normally landlord-type.
The figures in the table represent gross expenditure before crediting any grants which reduce the cost to the owner or occupier. Annual charges in the form of depreciation are made for these items in calculating aggregate farming net income.

(*b*) Closing value *minus* opening value (Table 20) adjusted to *approximate* calendar year basis.

TABLE 23

Specimen net incomes for different types of farm (a)

Type of farm	Average size of farm in sample: Acres of crops and grass	Average size of farm in sample: Standard man-days (smd)	Weighted average net income per farm (for an identical sample in the two years): 1970/71 £	1971/72 £	Percentage increase %
England and Wales			(275 to 4,199 smd)		
Specialist dairy	103	765	2,188	3,893	78
Mainly dairy	158	954	2,412	4,338	80
Mainly sheep	123	762	1,393	2,754	98
Cattle and sheep	183	726	2,085	3,406	63
Cereals	335	1,018	3,706	4,747	28
General cropping	212	1,209	3,211	4,269	33
Mixed	197	1,058	2,657	4,155	56
Pigs and poultry	81	999	2,185	3,360	54
All types (excluding horticulture)	164	902	2,474	3,955	60
Wales					
Specialist dairy	78	612	1,778	2,940	65
Mainly dairy	100	655	1,661	2,897	74
Mainly sheep	117	725	1,279	2,325	82
Cattle and sheep	156	675	1,885	3,222	71
All types (b)	115	662	1,732	2,973	72
Scotland			(275 smd and over)		
Dairy	177	1,188	2,963	5,364	81
Hill sheep	83	847	1,828	3,831	109
Upland rearing	208	817	2,278	4,033	77
Rearing with arable	189	743	2,258	3,415	51
Arable, rearing and feeding ...	156	699	1,764	2,145	22
Cropping	270	1,263	3,370	3,737	11
Rearing with intensive livestock	174	977	3,861	4,771	23
All types	195	992	2,651	4,128	59
Northern Ireland (c)			(200 smd and over)		
Dairy	66	511	1,637	2,268	39
Dairy with pigs and poultry ...	54	566	1,587	2,047	29
Cattle and sheep	79	387	1,180	1,431	21
Mixed	89	508	1,401	1,539	10
All types (d)	72	518	1,601	1,847	15

(a) These figures are collected by Universities and Agricultural Colleges in Great Britain and the Ministry of Agriculture in Northern Ireland. They are weighted averages based on census distribution of agricultural holdings by type of farming and size of business. More detailed figures for England and Wales will be published in "Farm Incomes in England and Wales 1971/72", for Scotland in "Scottish Agricultural Economics 1973", for Northern Ireland in "The Northern Ireland Farm Management Survey 1971/72", and for Wales in the "Supplement to the Annual Digest of Welsh Statistics 1971/72".
Net income is defined as for the aggregate net income calculation (Tables 18 and 20), except that here net income is calculated before deduction of interest on any commercial debt. All farms are treated as rented and an imputed rental value is charged as an expense in the accounts of owner-occupiers.
The accounts relate in the main to calendar years or to the year ending 5 April, for which income tax is assessed. The average year-ending date is about mid-February.

(b) Includes "mixed" farm type.

(c) Almost all farm businesses in Northern Ireland are based on owner-occupied holdings. As rents cannot be imputed with reference to tenanted farms, the rental charges entered for owned land and buildings have been assessed in relation to estimated sale value. Where land was taken in conacre, the actual rents paid have been included. A high proportion of the labour on farms is family labour and the charge for this has been calculated for estimated hours worked at basic and overtime rates. For these reasons the average net incomes per farm are not on the same basis as those for Great Britain.

(d) Includes "cattle, sheep and pigs", "pigs and poultry" and "cropping" farm types.

TABLE 24

Support for the benefit of agriculture (a)

April/March (financial) years

£ million

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (forecast)	1973/74 (estimate)
A. *Direct payments to producers*						
(I) Price guarantees—products covered by CAP						
Wheat (b)	17·7	17·4	13·9	34·5	12·3	8·1
Barley (b)	29·5	35·5	7·8	16·8	16·2	30·4
Oats and mixed corn (b) ...	10·7	9·6	2·1	11·5	5·2	8·9
Total cereals	*(57·9)*	*(62·5)*	*(23·8)*	*(62·8)*	*(33·7)*	*(47·4)*
Cattle	19·3	26·2	31·0	2·8	0·9	0·1
Pigs	14·3	17·4	7·5	26·3	2·8	0·4
Eggs	16·2	12·1	9·3	6·0	3·3	3·3
Total (I)	107·7	118·2	71·6	97·9	40·7	51·2
(II) Price guarantees—products not covered by CAP						
Potatoes (b)...	6·3	2·0	6·2	19·7	11·3	1·8
Sheep	6·9	3·1	9·7	16·4	1·9	0·2
Wool (b)	6·3	4·6	6·0	6·9	1·5	2·0
Total (II)	19·5	9·7	21·9	43·0	14·7	4·0
(III) Other grants and subsidies						
Calves	26·8	27·7	29·1	31·0	31·6	33·3
Beef cows	4·0	5·0	5·8	6·7	7·3	7·9
Hill cows	10·3	11·8	13·9	14·7	15·5	16·2
Hill sheep	7·2	7·2	9·0	9·8	10·0	10·2
Winter keep	4·6	4·9	5·1	5·1	6·4	6·9
Brucellosis eradication incentives	—	—	0·5	1·9	3·0	2·0
Fertilisers	30·9	31·5	40·9	35·1	27·5	13·6
Lime	4·6	4·6	5·0	5·2	4·6	4·7
Farm Capital Grant Scheme	—	—	0·3	18·3	56·1	79·9
Grants absorbed by Farm Capital Grant Scheme ...	24·5	27·7	36·2	39·3	18·0	13·0
Omit Grants for horticulture ...	4·5	5·0	5·3	6·1	6·5	7·2
Farm structure	0·2	0·9	1·3	1·0	1·1	3·1
Agricultural training ...	—	—	1·9	1·9	2·0	2·0
Other (c)	11·9	14·1	11·0	9.5	5·9	3·7
Total (III)	129·5	140·4	165·3	185·6	195·5	203·7
Total A	256·7	268·3	258·8	326·5	250·9	258·9
B. *Common market organisations of the EEC (d)*... ...						
Cereals (b)	—	—	—	—	8·9	21·4
Milk and milk products ...	—	—	—	—	3·9	27·8
Sugar	—	—	—	—	0·6	6·4
Processed products ...	—	—	—	—	0·5	3·1
Other (e)	—	—	—	—	0·8	5·9
Total B	—	—	—	—	14·7	64·6
C. *Administrative expenses* ...	12·4	13·1	14·5	15·6	16·5	17·3
Total estimated cost of agricultural support	269·1	281·4	273·3	342·1	282·1	340·8
of which, receipts from FEOGA	—	—	—	—	7·2	47·1

(a) This table includes certain expenditure which is linked to specific commodities and which may benefit farmers indirectly (e.g. export restitutions for milk products). It also includes estimates of support under the CAP in the form of expenditure by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, although some of the Board's payments go to processors or producers in other parts of the Community, while UK receipts from corresponding agencies in the remainder of the Community are not included. It excludes expenditure which may benefit farmers but where the value to them is not shown by the expenditure (e.g. expenditure on animal disease and pest control or on research, advice and education).

The figures for years up to and including 1971/72 represent actual expenditure recorded in the Appropriation Accounts. The figures for 1972/73 are the latest estimates of expenditure. The figures for 1973/74 are provisional and are subject to Parliamentary approval of the Estimates. The table differs from those in previous White Papers in that grants for horticulture and support under the CAP are included and special assistance for the benefit of agricultural producers in Northern Ireland is excluded.

(b) Payments in respect of cereals, potatoes and wool relate partly to the crops or clip of the year indicated and partly to the crops and clips in the preceding year or years.

(c) Includes grants in respect of investment on self-propelled machines (agricultural and horticultural), co-operation and credit, small horticultural production businesses, producers in the Scottish Islands, crofting and livestock improvement. Also includes grants for schemes now expired.

(d) The figures shown are total expenditure before allowing for receipts from FEOGA (the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund). In relation to intervention buying operations they allow for the value of sales out of intervention but include the change in the value of stocks bought but unsold at the end of each financial year.

(e) Includes beef and veal, pigmeat, eggs, poultrymeat, fruit and vegetables, oilseeds, hops and herbage seeds. Also includes expenditure on products covered by the CAP but not produced to any significant extent in the UK (rice, wine, tobacco, cottonseed, flax, hemp, and silkworms).

TABLE 25

Aggregate cost changes since the 1972 Annual Review (*a*)

£ million

	Net cost change relating to all products
Feedingstuffs (*b*)	+ 42·2
Seeds	+ 7·4
Livestock (imported and inter-farm expenses)	+ 12·8
Fertilisers and lime	+ 10·6
Machinery (including depreciation)	+ 27·5
Maintenance (including depreciation on equipment)	+ 4·3
Miscellaneous	+ 11·2
Labour	+ 67·7
Gross rent	+ 7·7
Interest	+ 15·8
Transport and marketing	+ 9·6
Total	+216·8

(a) These estimates are made on the assumption that any increase or decrease in the cost of an item of expenditure will continue for a full year and that there will be no change from the current usage of that item.

(b) Excludes changes in feedingstuffs costs which are dealt with automatically by the feed formula which relates the guarantee for pigs to the cost of a basic feed ration. The net cost change figure for feed was calculated before the recent increases in compound feedingstuffs prices were authorised by the Government. These higher prices would represent a further cost increase of about £68.5 million if they were effective over a full year.

TABLE 26

Market prices and total returns (*a*)

Marketing years

		1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (forecast)
Wheat (£ per ton)	Guaranteed price(*b*) ...	27·42	29·00	31·25	32·60	34·40
	Intervention price(*c*) ...	—	—	—	—	30·84
	Market price(*b*)	22·88	23·69	27·64	24·11	34·00
	Total return(*b*)	27·42	29·00	31·25	32·60	34·40
Barley (£ per ton)	Guaranteed price(*b*) (*d*) ...	25·17	26·00	28·00	29·00	31·20
	Intervention price(*c*) ...	—	—	—	—	26·08
	Market price (*b*)	21·71	21·71	28·73	24·52	30·00
	Total return (*b*)	25·17	26·00	28·73	29·00	31·20
Oats(b) (£ per ton)	Guaranteed price ...	27·83	27·83	27·83	28·80	30·20
	Market price	20·34	20·20	25·01	20.15	26·00
	Total return	27·83	27·83	27·83	28·80	30·20
Rye(b) (£ per ton)	Guaranteed price ...	21·60	21·60	21·60	21·60	21·60
	Market price	23·93	24·58	24·87	25·95	21·00
Maize(b) (£ per ton)	Market price	..	..	..	27·10	39·00
Potatoes (£ per ton)	Guaranteed price ...	14·88	15·13	15.88	16·55	16.55
	Market price	15·53	22·05	14·51	15·06	18·30
Sugar beet(e) (£ per ton)	Guaranteed price ...	6·83	6·83	6·95	7·60	8·00
	Basic quota price ...	—	—	—	—	6·71
	Farm gate price	6·03	6·00	6·08	6·70	7·22
Oilseed rape (£ per ton)	Contract price (*f*) ...	43·00	45·00	48·00	52·00	59·00
	Intervention price (*g*) ...	—	—	—	—	67·69
Hops (£ per cental)	Average farm gate price ...	31·89	30·81	29·94	34·57	44·71
Apples (£ per ton)	Average farm gate price—					
	dessert	106·03	70·95	74·45	82·55	166·91
	culinary	57·51	51·94	37·73	46·74	103·21
	Basic price (all apples) (*h*)	—	—	—	—	58·46
	Buying-in price (all apples) (*h*)	—	—	—	—	31·22
Pears (£ per ton)	Average farm gate price ...	59·68	65·10	63·30	76·69	129·76
	Basic price (*h*)	—	—	—	—	51·36
	Buying-in price (*h*) ...	—	—	—	—	29·72
Tomatoes (£ per ton)	Average farm gate price ...	188·26	178·17	180·51	190·33	211·25
	Basic price (*h*)	—	—	—	—	47·64
	Buying-in price (*h*) ...	—	—	—	—	19·87
Cauliflowers (£ per ton)	Average farm gate price ...	41·54	40·08	46·54	52·39	51·92
	Basic price (*h*)	—	—	—	—	36·03
	Buying-in price (*h*) ...	—	—	—	—	15·49
Herbage seeds (£ per cwt.)	Market price(*j*)	8·75	9·60	9·65	9·56	10·61
Fat cattle(k) (£ per live cwt.)	Guaranteed price ...	10·00	10·75	11·62	12·35	13·20
	Guide price	—	—	—	—	14·18
	Market price	9·50	9·73	10·51	12·49	15·38
	Total return	10·28	10·81	11·64	12·59	15·42

TABLE 26 (*Continued*)

Market prices and total returns (*a*)

		1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (forecast)
Fat sheep(*k*) (p per lb. est. dcw)	Guaranteed price ...	17·6	18·2	20·1	22·3	24·3
	Market price	16·4	17·7	17·5	18·4	25·0
	Total return	17·8	18·6	20·1	22·1	25·5
Fat pigs(*k*) (£ per score deadweight)	Average standard price ...	2·39	2·45	2·67	2·78	2·85
	Market price	2·22	2·33	2·57	2·54	3·04
	Total return	2·39	2·52	2·67	2·79	3·06
Broilers (p per lb.)	Average wholesale price ...	12·1	12·3	13·4	13·8	14·3
Milk (p per gallon)	Guaranteed price(*d*) ...	18·7	18·9	20·5	22·1	23·1
	Net average producer price (*l*)	16·4	16·4	17·7	19·5	20·3
	Average price for manufacturing milk (*m*) ...	8·5	8·6	9·2	13·5	14·8
	Intervention price (equivalent) (*n*)	—	—	—	—	14·1
Eggs (p per dozen)	Guaranteed price (*d*) ...	17·6	17·5	16·9	16·5	16·0
	Average producer price(*o*)	14·6	14·6	14·4	14·5	13·0
Wool (p per lb.)	Guaranteed price ...	22·2	22·2	22·2	22·7	23·0
	Average auction price ...	15·0	15·4	12·5	14·1	24·0
	Average producer price(*p*)	19·1	19·6	18·8	19·4	19·4

(*a*) The total return is the average market price together with any deficiency payment, which is normally the difference between the average market price and the guaranteed price, but depends on the guarantee arrangements for each commodity.

(*b*) For cereals excluding maize the market and guaranteed prices and the total returns are on an ex-farm basis and relate to grain taken into account in the Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme. For maize the market prices are ex-farm to UK producers.

(*c*) The Eastern Port prices for February 1973 (the first month of operation). Intervention prices for wheat and barley are subject to regional variations and rising seasonal scales. They are on a "delivered to intervention centre" basis.

(*d*) The guaranteed price has been limited to a standard quantity for barley (1968/69), for milk (throughout this period) and for eggs (1969/70—1972/73). From 1971/72 the basis of the guarantee for eggs changed from a guaranteed price to the British Egg Marketing Board to a guaranteed producer price.

(*e*) The guaranteed price is for beet delivered to the factory. The basic quota price under CAP arrangements is for delivery at farm gate or collection centre; in addition the grower has the right to free return of the wet pulp or a cash payment in lieu, the value of which is included in the farm gate price. The three prices are equivalent after allowing for the different bases.

(*f*) Typical contract price adjusted to delivered mill basis, 40% oil content.

(*g*) Southampton and Tilbury price for February 1973 (the first month of operation). Intervention prices are subject to regional variations and a rising seasonal scale.

(*h*) The basic and buying-in prices shown for horticultural crops are the simple averages of the seasonal rates. These relate to class I produce having specified commercial characteristics (e.g. relating to variety, size, presentation and packaging).

(*j*) The estimated average unit value, ex-farm, of all types of grass and clover seed.

(*k*) The market price, guaranteed price and total return for fatstock relate only to animals certified under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. The guide price relates to all cattle. The average standard price for fat pigs includes, where appropriate, adjustments under the flexible guarantee and feed price arrangements.

(*l*) The net ex-farm price, including premia, after deduction of transport charges received by wholesale producers from the Milk Marketing Boards (the "pool price"). It covers both the standard quantity and milk outside the standard quantity sold for manufacture at a lower price.

(*m*) Average price realised by Milk Marketing Boards.

(*n*) Estimated milk equivalent delivered to dairy at 3.7% fat of the intervention prices of butter and skimmed milk powder, using the Commission's conversion factors and processing margin allowances.

(*o*) Until 1970/71 the average producer price (including subsidy) paid by the British Egg Marketing Board on first quality hen eggs: from 1971/72 based on prices notified by suppliers (including subsidy).

(*p*) The average producer price paid by the British Wool Marketing Board. It includes any subsidy.

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