AGRICULTURE ACTS 1947 & 1957

ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1974

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 March 1974

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
26p net

Cmnd. 5565

CONTENTS

Mrs Morgan.

M. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food. 4401

CMND 5565

Annual Review of Agriculture 1974

Agriculture Acts 1947 and 1957

0 10 155650 0

HMSO

1974 26p

W-22099

HMSO

Mrs Morgan

CLS

APPENDIX *Page*

ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1974

PART I—INTRODUCTION

1. This year's Annual Review has been carried out on similar lines to those adopted last year with the aim of ensuring that its conclusions may form the basis not only for the determination of guaranteed prices for those products which remain within the guarantee system but also for the formulation of policy on price-fixing under the Common Agricultural Policy and on other aspects of the Community support system. The main purpose of the White Paper is, as it was last year, to set out the main features of the economic condition and prospects of the United Kingdom agricultural industry that were considered in the Review. The determinations and related matters have already been announced but, for the sake of completeness, they are reproduced in Part IV below.

2. The agricultural industry has suffered unprecedented increases in costs since the last Annual Review. The world shortages of proteins and cereals during the summer and autumn led to rises of about two-thirds in the costs of feedingstuffs. Prices of proteins fell from their peak levels in July but have since tended to increase again, while cereals prices remained high throughout the Autumn and have risen further since. Other costs, including labour, machinery, oil and fertilisers, have gone up significantly and so have interest rates. On the other hand, farmers' incomes in many sectors have shown considerable improvement. This has been particularly marked in the cereals sector but the prices of fat cattle, sheep, poultry and eggs have also all increased substantially. Milk prices, however, have remained at the levels expected at the time of the determination made after last year's Annual Review. The effects of these major changes, both in costs and incomes, have therefore varied markedly between the various sectors of the agricultural industry.

3. The Annual Review has had to be conducted in a period of severe if short-term difficulties in some parts of farming and against the background of the energy crisis and the economic and practical problems that it has caused and may be expected to cause in the coming year. Future policy for agriculture must be considered in the light of these problems and of the general economic situation. Continued expansion of efficient food production remains in the national interest and the present short-term difficulties in agriculture must not be allowed to obscure or vitiate the industry's excellent long-term prospects.

PART II—COMMODITY TRENDS

Cereals (Tables 1, 4, 6 and 26)

4. The cereal acreage harvested in 1973 reached nearly 9.3 million acres and thus fell only marginally below the levels of the two preceding years. Production is expected to total slightly over 15 million tons as a result of better wheat yields than in 1972, although yields of barley and oats were a little down. Prices of both wheat and coarse grains have been at record

levels in 1973/74, reflecting those on the world market arising from the tight supply situation and the energy shortage. Assuming average weather, this year's wheat and barley yields can be expected to be slightly lower than for 1973, but this effect could be more than offset by a small acreage rise, resulting in somewhat higher production in 1974.

Potatoes (Tables 1, 4, 8 and 26)

5. In 1973 the potato acreage planted was 24,000 acres below the target of 580,000 acres but the average yield was some $\frac{3}{4}$-ton per acre higher than in 1972. Consumption is expected to increase, but supplies are estimated to be sufficient to meet home requirements. The average market price for the season is expected to be above the guaranteed price. The 1974 target acreage has been set at 575,000 acres, little different from the current season. But because of indications that producers might reduce their acreage in 1974, the Potato Marketing Board, at the Government's request, have taken action designed to avoid under-planting of the target acreage.

Sugar beet (Tables 1, 4, 9 and 26)

6. In 1973 the British Sugar Corporation contracted to purchase the beet from about 468,000 acres. The yield of sugar is expected to be no better than the average of recent years. However, production has exceeded the United Kingdom's basic quota under Community arrangements (886,000 long tons of refined sugar). Present indications are that the price for beet in excess of the quota should compare well with that for the basic quota. The British Sugar Corporation has contracted for the produce of about 488,000 acres from the 1974 crop. Given a normal yield, production in 1974 will again exceed the basic quota.

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

7. Production of oilseed rape increased in 1973 for the third year running to reach a new record level, although it is still relatively low. Producers have received better prices for this year's crop as a result of the sharp increases in world oilseed prices during 1973. A further increase in acreage is expected this year.

Hops (Tables 1, 4, 11 and 26)

8. The hop acreage continued to decline in 1973, as it has done for some years, reflecting the improved utilisation of hops in brewing and the trend to varieties with a high alpha-acid content. Yields, however, recovered from the low levels of 1972 and production increased accordingly. A further small increase in production is expected in 1974/75. From 1973/74, hops are being sold on the basis of forward contracts at prices negotiated between the Hops Marketing Board and the brewers.

Horticulture (Tables 1, 4, 10 and 26)

9. The total cropped area devoted to horticulture in the UK in 1972/73 fell slightly compared with the previous year to 713,000 acres. This was mainly due to a reduction in the acreage of field vegetables. There has been

a recovery in this sector in 1973/74 and the estimated total cropped acreage is put at 736,000 acres.

10. **Apples.** The acreage of apple orchards (excluding cider apples) continues its gradual long-term decline and in 1972/73 stood at 92,400 acres. This trend is likely to continue. After a better growing season, output of both dessert and culinary apples from the 1973/74 crop recovered from the low levels of the previous year and yields are expected to be better than average, at 5.0 tons per acre for dessert apples and 5.1 tons per acre for culinary apples as against 3.5 tons and 4.2 tons respectively in 1972/73. Prices for the 1973/74 crop are expected to drop back sharply from the abnormally high levels of 1972/73, which were due to short supplies.

11. **Pears.** The fall in the acreage of pear orchards (excluding perry pears) is also expected to continue; in 1972/73 the acreage was 13,500. Yields and output have again been influenced by adverse growing conditions and in the 1973/74 crop year are expected to be at their lowest since 1967/68. Prices have eased slightly.

12. **Cauliflowers.** The acreage under cauliflowers has been increasing slightly over recent years and is likely to reach about 42,000 acres in 1973/74. Although gross production may well be higher, adverse weather conditions have caused some wastage with the result that output is expected to be slightly down compared to 1972/73. Prices have continued to rise gradually.

13. **Tomatoes.** The tomato acreage remained relatively steady at about 2,500 acres and yields and output are expected to be higher in 1973/74 than in the previous year. Growers' prices have continued the gradual rise of recent years.

Herbage seeds (Tables 12 and 26)

14. The cropped acreage of certified herbage seed rose again in 1973/74 though less steeply than in 1972/73. Production of all herbage seed is expected to show a broadly similar increase but home production as a percentage of total supply remains at only just over 50%. Prices for the 1973 harvest seem likely to maintain the steep rise which over the past year has followed the development of a world shortage of herbage seeds.

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

15. As expected at the time of last year's Annual Review, the expansion of the breeding herd continued during 1973. In June 1973 the number of breeding cows and heifers in calf was 6% higher than in June 1972; the expansion was most marked for the beef breeding herd, which increased by 14% over the same period, whilst the dairy herd increased by 3%.

16. As a result of increased retentions for breeding and a continued low rate of imports of Irish stores, home production of beef did not increase as expected and, in 1973/74, is likely to be only marginally higher than in 1972/73. Market prices of fat cattle declined from the very high levels reached early in 1973 but remained steady during the second half of the

year. They weakened at the beginning of 1974 and this weakening, together with the higher prices of feed, reduced profitability for those who had purchased calves and stores when prices were at their peak in 1973. As a result, calf and store prices fell back considerably in the autumn. A higher level of fat cattle marketings is expected in 1974/75. The level of support provided under the Common Agricultural Policy will increase under the transitional arrangements.

17. The dairy herd continued to expand in the year to June 1973 but from the autumn onwards a cutback in feed utilisation led to a marked fall in yields. As a result, total sales through the Milk Marketing Schemes in 1973/74 are expected to be no higher than the level of 1972/73. This levelling-out reflects the difficult circumstances arising, in particular, from the continuing increase in feedingstuffs prices throughout 1973. After the 1973 Annual Review the guaranteed price was raised by 1½p per gallon. In addition, the EEC market intervention arrangements, which have now been operating in the United Kingdom for a full year, contributed to a further substantial increase in the manufacturing price realised by the Milk Marketing Boards for milk outside the standard quantity. The average pool price in 1973/74 is accordingly expected to be substantially higher than in 1972/73. The rising cost of feedingstuffs, fertilisers and other inputs still presents problems to producers and the outlook for 1974/75 is consequently uncertain, but the long-term trends towards improved yields and increased production are expected to reassert themselves.

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

18. The breeding flock has continued to expand; by December 1973, it was estimated to have increased by some 2% compared with the previous year. This seems likely to produce an increase of 6% in home-fed lamb production in 1973/74 compared with 1972/73 and, assuming normal lambing conditions, some further expansion in 1974/75. Total lamb supplies in 1973/74 are, however, expected to fall, mainly because of a shortfall of nearly 60,000 tons in imported supplies. Consequently, market prices in 1973/74 have increased significantly compared with 1972/73 and have remained well above the guaranteed price.

19. Production of fleece wool again increased in 1973. Auction prices for the 1973 clip showed an increase compared with the previous year's clip, although not of the magnitude that occurred between 1971 and 1972. It is expected that the average auction price for 1973/74 will be above the guaranteed price.

Pigs (Tables 1, 13 and 26)

20. The expansion of the UK breeding herd which began in early 1972 continued in 1973, although the rate of expansion has been checked recently, primarily by the high costs of feed. Nevertheless, in 1973/74 as a whole, the continued increase in supplies of pigmeat for pork and manufacture has been only partly offset by a decline in supplies for bacon, so that supplies of pigmeat for home consumption should show some rise. Pig prices remained very firm in 1973 and had risen during the year by over £1 per score

deadweight by November; the average market price for 1973/74 is forecast to be considerably above the guaranteed price, although pig prices eased somewhat from early December and have since remained at a lower level.

Poultrymeat (Tables 1, 13 and 26)

21. Production of poultrymeat continued to increase in 1972/73 and further rises are expected in 1973/74 and 1974/75. Retail prices throughout 1973 remained very firm, largely due to the continued upward trend in meat prices generally. As a result, average wholesale prices over 1973/74 as a whole are expected to be considerably higher than in 1972/73. Turkeys again increased their share of the market, with prices about 20% higher than in 1972/73.

Eggs (Tables 1, 4, 16 and 26)

22. The size of the average laying flock over 1973/74 is expected to be about 2% lower than in 1972/73 and this, combined with a fall in yields per bird, is expected to lead to a fall in production of about 4%. The average producer price (including subsidy) is likely to be about 15p per dozen higher than in 1972/73, when returns were very low. An increase in the level of production is forecast for 1974/75.

PART III—GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

Farm structure (Table 2)

23. 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 280,000 and 178,000 in 1973, are respectively some 13% and 9% lower than in 1968. 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 account for nearly 94 per cent of total output, though in Northern Ireland and Wales the output of small part-time farms is rather more significant than in other parts of the United Kingdom. About one-third of holdings have businesses capable of providing work for at least two men (ie those of 600 standard man-days or more), but they account for over three-quarters of total output, while large businesses (1,200 standard man-days or more) though only 14% of the total number produce rather more than a half of total output.

24. The average size of farms is increasing. Full-time businesses averaged 234 acres (including rough grazings) in 1973 compared with 216 acres in 1968. The average size of unit in the various enterprises, eg cereal acreage, dairy herd, beef breeding herd, is also expanding as the trend to greater specialisation continues.

Index of net product (Table 18)

25. For 1972/73 the index is now put at 118 (average of 1964/65-1966/67 = 100) instead of 117 as previously estimated. For 1973/74 it is forecast to rise to 121. A similar trend is shown by the rebased index. Compared with 1972/73, greater output of cereals (mostly wheat), sugar beet, horticulture and livestock is forecast for 1973/74, but these increases are expected to be

partly offset by falls in the output of potatoes, milk and eggs. On the input side, purchases of feed and fertilisers are expected to be higher.

Efficiency and labour productivity (Tables 3 and 18)

26. The annual rate of gain in the efficiency of the industry is now put at about £75 million, taking one year with another. This figure relates to the whole of agricultural production.

27. The latest estimates indicate an average annual rate of increase in labour productivity (the volume of gross product per head) of about 6% for the period 1964/65 to 1973/74. The outflow of regular whole-time workers was running at about 5% in the late 1960s but in recent years has been at lower rates.

Net income of the industry (Tables 18, 20 and 23)

28. Information on farm incomes has, as usual, been derived from a sample of farm accounts. The figures for 1972/73 indicate that in England and Wales average income for all types of full-time farm (excluding horticulture) was about 36% higher than in 1971/72. This increase in average income reflects a rise in the value of total output of about 17%. It has been brought about by higher market prices for most guaranteed commodities, a good barley harvest, higher prices for store stock, and bigger dairy herds and ewe flocks. Part of the increase is attributable to a marked increase in the end-of-year valuations of crops and stock. Net income was higher on all types and sizes of farms and there was less variation than usual; only some sizes of dairy and cropping farms in the central and southern areas of England did rather less well. In Scotland average net income rose by 58%. Hill sheep and dairying had below average increases of 37% while net income on arable farms generally was up by 75-100%. In Northern Ireland there was the substantial increase in 1972/73 which Great Britain had experienced in 1971/72. On average, income rose by 89%; cattle and sheep farms did best but all types and sizes benefited.

29. The aggregate net income of the industry rose in 1972/73 to £832 million, an increase over 1971/72 of £151 million. A further large rise of £392 million is forecast for 1973/74. Adjusted for normal weather, income between the two years is estimated to have increased from £790 million in 1972/73 to £1,172 million in 1973/74.

30. In real terms, aggregate net income shows an upward trend and is forecast to rise by some 35% in 1973/74. Over the last nine years, real income per full-time farm has almost doubled, with most of this increase having taken place in the last four years. These are substantial increases but they need qualification in three respects. First, farm income is not directly comparable with incomes in most other sectors of the economy, since it includes elements of wages and changes in stock valuations as well as profits. It provides the return to farmers and their wives for their manual and managerial labour. It also provides the return on occupiers' investment in the farm business. Tenants' valuations have risen by some £473 million but of this increase as much as £390 million is due to higher input costs.

Excluding this element in net farm income, farmers' net returns are estimated to have risen by around 22% in money terms in 1973/74 and by around 11% in real terms. Secondly, the aggregate figures cover wide differences between sectors, showing a developing imbalance in the industry. Incomes on many cropping farms were at a very high level, reflecting the high world cereal and sugar prices. But livestock producers suffered from the high feed and other costs. While some of these producers received compensating benefits from higher market prices, others did not and dairy and, to a lesser extent, pig producers suffered significant cuts in margins. Thirdly, the year's figures for livestock producers cover very marked variations in incomes over the course of the year. Most livestock producers received good incomes in the early part of the year, but, as costs rose in later months, margins were reduced and this trend seems likely to continue.

Cost changes (Table 25)

31. Cost increases since the last Review are assessed at £712 million for all products, the chief items being £434 million in feed costs (including the cost increase of some £68½ million referred to in paragraph 36 of the 1973 Annual Review White Paper), £82 million in the costs of labour, £62 million in machinery cost and £23 million in interest charges. These figures for cost changes do not allow for changes in the volume of resources, including labour, used by the industry. These figures were calculated before the period of notification to the Price Commission of some proposed price increases for feedingstuffs, fertilisers and oil in January and February had been completed. In a full year, these additional increases would represent aggregate cost increases of £90 million, £25 million and £38 million respectively.

Gross capital formation (Table 22)

32. A marked increase in the value of investment is revealed by the provisional figures for 1973. Gross capital formation in landlord and tenant-type physical assets together is estimated to have reached £789 million in the calendar year 1973, an increase of nearly 50% over 1972. Of this investment, £213 million (an increase of 34%) was in buildings and works, £219 million was in plant, machinery and vehicles (an increase of 14%), and £357 million was for additions to works in progress. Expressed in real terms, investment in buildings and works is expected to be some 10% higher in 1973 than in 1972 and that in plant, machinery and vehicles to be at about the same level as in the previous year.

Agricultural land prices

33. During the period 1969 to 1971, the price of agricultural land remaining in farming in the United Kingdom showed little change, but in 1972 and the first half of 1973 prices rose sharply and in many areas more than doubled. Thus in England and Wales the average price of all sales of over 10 acres recorded in the Inland Revenue series rose from about £200 in the period 1969 to 1971 to over £500 in the latest six months ended 30 September 1973. Moreover, because of the delay between a price being agreed and its notification to the Inland Revenue, some further increase

in this series is likely. Current reports, however, suggest that land values may now be stabilising.

Rents (Table 21)

34. During Stage II of the Counter-Inflation Programme, agricultural rents were frozen except that rent increases were allowable for improvements (buildings and works etc.) carried out by landlords. Consequently the increase in rents of 4.5% in Great Britain was substantially less than the average of 6-7% for most recent years.

Farm workers' earnings (Table 19)

35. The minimum wage for regular adult male workers was raised by £3.30 per week with effect from 1 April 1973 (although the figure in Scotland was £3.10). This increase is reflected in part in the average earnings of £26.42 per week for the year ended September 1973. A further increase of £2.30 per week took effect on 22 January 1974.

Public expenditure (Table 24)

36. The estimated outturn for expenditure on United Kingdom price guarantees, grants and subsidies in 1973/74 is about £309 million. The comparable outturn for 1972/73 was £267 million. Increased expenditure on the milk guarantee and on the capital grants has been partly offset by a reduction in the fertiliser subsidy together with reduced expenditure on other price guarantees as a result of high market prices.

37. Expenditure under the common market organisations of the EEC is estimated to rise to about £102 million in 1973/74 compared with less than £1 million in 1972/73. Of this, about £83 million is likely to be received from FEOGA (the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund). This expenditure by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce is made up of several elements. These include the net cost of commodities bought into intervention and subsequently sold, the gross cost of incentives for private storage or denaturing, consumer subsidies on butter, export refunds on third country trade, and import refunds in respect of intra-community trade (monetary compensatory amounts).

PART IV – THE DETERMINATIONS FOR 1974/75

38. The determinations are set out in the following table:

Guaranteed prices

Commodity or production grant (1)	Guarantee levels for 1973/74	Guarantee levels for 1974/75	
	As determined in March 1973 after the Annual Review 1973 (2)	Change from col. (2) (3)	As determined after the Annual Review 1974 (4)
Wheat (per ton)	£36.70	+£2.92	£39.62
Barley (per ton)	£33.20	+£2.53	£35.73
Oats (per ton)	£32.00	+£2.20	£34.20
Potatoes (per ton)	£17.00	+£5.00	£22.00
Sugar beet	Guarantee to be terminated		
Fat sheep (per lb estimated dressed carcase weight)	26.5p	+3p	29.5p
Wool (per lb)	25.0p	+1p	26.0p
Fat pigs (per score deadweight)	£3.46	+3p	£3.49
Milk (per gallon)	24.61p	+1.66p	26.27p (*a*)
Eggs	Guarantee to be terminated		

Production grants

Fertiliser subsidy	To be abolished at end of Scheme year.
Lime subsidy	To be abolished on 31 July 1974.

(*a*) But see Paragraph 44. on milk for changes in the standard quantity for 1974/75 and modification of the arrangements for 1973/74.

Sugar beet

39. As announced on 21 March 1973, the sugar beet guarantee arrangements will be terminated on 30 June 1974, and Ministers will not therefore be making a Direction under section 17 of the Sugar Act 1956 in respect of the 1974 crop.

Fat sheep

40. The end-of-year payment arrangement, which provides for a special payment to producers to make up any shortfall in the guarantee payments, will be terminated at the end of the 1973/74 fatstock year.

41. The arrangements whereby the weekly estimated prices are adjusted if the average market price realised falls short of the estimated price in any week by more than 2½p per lb estimated dressed carcase weight will also be terminated at the end of the 1973/74 fatstock year.

42. Discussions are taking place on proposals to streamline the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme procedures when market prices for sheep are well above the guaranteed price.

Fat pigs

43. Discussions are taking place on proposals to streamline the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme procedures when market prices for fat pigs are well above the guaranteed price. A new price reporting system which is being set up will enable the course of market prices to be kept under surveillance.

Milk

44. The guaranteed price and the standard quantity for the United Kingdom will be as follows:

	Guaranteed price (pence per gallon)	*Standard quantity* (million gallons)
1973/74		
April 1973–February 1974	24.61	2,743.5
March 1974	26.27	
1974/75 (April–March year)	26.27	2,900

The guarantee arrangements for 1973/74 have been varied so as to apply the 1974/75 increase from 1 March and to provide the funds necessary to enable the Milk Marketing Boards to make an immediate payment.

Eggs

45. Under the terms of Section 23 of the Agriculture Act 1970, the guarantees for hen and duck eggs will be terminated on 30 March 1974.

Production grants

46. The lime subsidy will be terminated on 31 July 1974.

47. The fertiliser subsidy will be terminated at the end of the current Scheme year on 31 May 1974.

48. Lime and fertiliser deliveries made after 31 July and 31 May 1974, respectively, will not qualify for subsidy payment.

Capital grants

49. Discussions are taking place with a view to basing the "sufficient livelihood" test for eligibility for capital grants on average agricultural earnings instead of on the statutory minimum agricultural wage. This will raise the test from the present figure for Great Britain of £1,150 to about £1,600, with correspondingly lower figures for Northern Ireland. It is proposed to make this change on 1 May 1974.

50. Discussions are taking place with a view to increasing the minimum qualifying level of expenditure from the present figure of £100 to £250. It is proposed to make this change on 1 May 1974.

APPENDIX

Statistical Tables

Because substantial changes were made in the number, format and content of the statistical tables in last year's White Paper, care should be taken when using these tables in conjunction with those in earlier 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 1973/74 are as at mid-December 1973.

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). These figures also include supplies to and from the Channel Islands. (Significant items of Channel Islands trade are shown separately in footnotes.)

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 1962-64	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
A. Crop acreages ('000 acres)						
Total area	48,698	48,397	47,255	47,234	47,045(*l*)	46,920
of which: Wheat	2,130	2,059	2,495	2,710	2,786	2,831
Barley	4,578	5,962	5,542	5,654	5,653	5,603
Oats	1,313	945	929	896	777	695
Mixed corn ...	102	156	196	137	150	126
Rye	20	9	11	16	16	13
Maize	..	..	..	3	5	3
Total cereals (*b*)	8,142	9,131	9,174	9,416	9,386	9,271
Potatoes	761	614	669	634	584	555
Sugar beet ...	430	457	463	471	468	480
Oilseed rape ...	..	13	10	13	17	34
Hops	21	17	17	18	17	17
Vegetables grown in the open	379	470	505	452	441	462
Orchard fruit ...	219	163	160	154	146	141
Soft fruit (*c*) ...	50	45	45	45	45	45
Ornamentals (*d*) ...	34	36	37	36	38	40
Total horticulture(*e*)	685	718	751	690	674	694
Total tillage (*f*) ...	11,258	12,206	12,088	12,139	12,021	11,905
Temporary grass (*g*)	6,973	5,738	5,700	5,718	5,825(*l*)	5,798
Total arable ...	18,231	17,943	17,788	17,857	17,846(*l*)	17,703
Permanent grass ...	12,431	12,348	12,217	12,172	12,132	12,143
Rough grazing (*h*)	18,036	17,568	16,537	16,501	16,343	16,320
Other land (*j*) ...	..	538	712	704	725	753
B. Livestock numbers ('000 head)						
Total cattle and calves ...	11,734	12,374	12,581	12,804	13,483	14,445
of which: Dairy cows ...	3,227	3,275	3,244	3,234	3,325	3,436
Beef cows ...	991	1,211	1,300	1,378	1,476	1,678
Heifers in calf ...	781	822	863	831	954	988
Total sheep and lambs ...	29,500	26,604	26,080	25,981	26,877	27,943
of which: Ewes	11,860	10,946	10,544	10,422	10,668	10,921
Shearlings ...	2,495	2,365	2,263	2,263	2,438	2,733
Total pigs	6,987	7,783	[8,049] 8,088	8,724	8,619	8,979
of which: Sows for breeding	724	774	[791] 794	862	832	859
Gilts in pig ...	154	141	[158] 159	121	128	156
Total poultry	113,194	126,515	[139,513] 143,430	139,016	140,045	144,079
of which: Table fowls (incl. broilers)	26,100	38,418	[47,569] 49,783	49,730	50,933	58,366
Laying fowls (*k*) ...	49,704	52,891	[54,240] 55,237	53,705	53,831	51,766
Growing pullets ...	30,172	22,589	[24,264] 24,599	22,465	21,678	18,808

(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. In Scotland, 16,000 holdings were excluded on the same grounds with effect from June, 1970.

Up to 1972, figures for Northern Ireland relate to holdings of one acre or more, except for numbers of livestock, which were collected from all owners, irrespective of the size of the holding, and also from landless stockholders.

From June, 1973, some 8,000 statistically insignificant holdings were excluded from the census.

The exclusion of these statistically insignificant holdings has not affected the cropping and stocking figures for the United Kingdom to any significant extent.

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.

The definition of agricultural holdings has been widened to include, as from June, 1970, some 2,300 statistically significant holdings on one acre or less of agricultural land in Great Britain and, as from June, 1973, about 2,000 statistically significant but landless stock-holdings in Northern Ireland. The cropping and stocking figures returned by holdings on one acre or less in Great Britain account for significant differences between the June, 1970, census results and those for previous years only in the case of pigs and fowls (see figures in square brackets in the table).

From June, 1973, the threshold of significance in Great Britain was raised from 26 to 40 standard man-days (a standard man-day (smd) represents 8 hours productive work by an adult male worker under average conditions), excluding from the census a further 8,000 or so holdings on about 185,000 acres of land, mostly permanent grass and rough grazing. The net result of this change, together with the elimination of 6,000 or so holdings in Northern Ireland, has been to exclude some 14,000 holdings on about 225,000 acres of land in the United Kingdom.

The UK figures now relate to all known holdings with 40 smd or more; in England and Wales and Northern Ireland holdings with less than 40 smd are included only if they have 10 acres or more of crops and grass or at least one regular whole-time worker.

(b) For threshing.

(c) Includes small area of soft fruit grown 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.

(l) Corrected figure.

Table 2 – Notes.

(a) To preserve comparability between the two years, the figures for 1968 have been adjusted to take account of the exclusion from the census in 1970 of 16,000 holdings classified as statistically insignificant.

Further adjustments to the 1968 figures have been made to the first two sections of the table – relating to crops and grass and to the size of business – to take account of the extension of the threshold of significance from 26 to 40 smd in Great Britain; in Northern Ireland the figures for both years relate only to holdings with 50 smd or more. These changes would have only a marginal effect on the data given in the enterprise analyses.

There are still some discontinuities in the figures resulting from other changes made between 1968 and 1973 (for details see footnote (a) to Table 1), but they have not significantly affected the trend in the average size of enterprise.

(b) These figures include holdings with no crops and grass acreage which are excluded from the first section of this table.

(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 1973 – not collected separately in 1968.

(f) England and Wales only.

(g) Figures included for Scotland and Northern Ireland relate to the December censuses in 1967 and 1972.

(h) Figures included for Scotland relate to the December censuses in 1967 and 1972.

TABLE 2

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

At June of each year

			1968	1973
Crops and grass acreage	Number of holdings ('000) with	¼ to 49¾ acres	163·6	129·2
		50 to 149¾ acres	100·7	90·0
		150 to 299¾ acres	37·0	34·9
		300 acres and over	19·4	21·1
		Total	320·7	275·2
	Average acreage per holding (crops and grass)		94·4	108·4
	Per cent of total crops and grass acreage in holdings	Under 50 acres	10·6	8·7
		300 acres and over	33·4	38·8
Size of business (smd) (*b*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	40 to 275(*c*) smd	144·3	115·7
		275(*c*) to 599 smd	87·0	69·3
		600 to 1,199 smd	57·5	55·3
		1,200 smd and over	34·6	39·5
		Total	323·3	279·7
	Holdings 275(*c*) smd and over	Average size of business (smd)	946	1,082
		Average acreage per holding (crops, grass and rough grazing)	216·2	233·5
		Contribution to total output (%)	92·0	93·8
	Estimated number of full-time farms ('000) (*d*)	Under 600 smd	106·0	88·0
		600 smd and over	90·0	90·0
		Total	196·0	178·0
Total cereals (*e*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	¼ to 19¾ acres	79·8	53·3
		20 to 99¾ acres	54·5	45·3
		100 acres and over	26·9	26·5
		Total	161·2	125·1
	Average acreage		58·4	74·0
	Per cent of total acreage in acreages of 100 acres and over		66·4	72·1
Potatoes	Number of holdings ('000) with	¼ to 9¾ acres	75·7	49·6
		10 to 49¾ acres	16·2	13·0
		50 acres and over	2·4	2·0
		Total	94·3	64·6
	Average acreage		7·3	8·6
	Per cent of total acreage in acreages of 50 acres and over		29·5	30·8
Sugar beet(*f*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	¼ to 9¾ acres	10·1	6·5
		10 to 49¾ acres	10·1	9·3
		50 acres and over	2·2	2·6
		Total	22·4	18·4
	Average acreage		20·3	26·1
	Per cent of total acreage in acreages of 50 acres and over		41·7	50·3

TABLE 2 (*Continued*)

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

At June of each year

			1968	1973
Dairy cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	63·8	36·2
		20 to 49	43·9	34·1
		50 and over	17·1	23·7
		Total	124·8	94·0
	Average size of herd		26	36
	Per cent of total dairy cows in herds of 50 and over		40·3	58·3
Beef cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	85·1	76·9
		20 to 49	12·8	18·4
		50 and over	4·1	7·5
		Total	102·0	102·8
	Average size of herd		11	16
	Per cent of total beef cows in herds of 50 and over		28·3	38·2
Breeding sheep (*g*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 99	66·3	49·7
		100 to 499	32·2	30·4
		500 and over	4·6	5·2
		Total	103·1	85·3
	Average size of flock		129	153
	Per cent of breeding sheep in flocks of 500 and over		30·2	35·1
Breeding pigs	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 9	51·5	30·2
		10 to 49	19·6	16·2
		50 and over	3·2	5·1
		Total	74·4	51·5
	Average size of herd		12	20
	Per cent of total breeding pigs in herds of 50 and over		34·0	54·8
Laying fowls	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 999	160·3	93·1
		1,000 to 4,999	6·9	4·0
		5,000 and over	1·9	2·2
		Total	169·2	99·3
	Average size of flock		311	521
	Per cent of total laying fowls in flocks of 5,000 and over		46·6	71·7
Broilers (*h*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 9,999	4·3	2·6
		10,000 to 49,999	0·7	0·6
		50,000 and over	0·2	0·2
		Total	5·1	3·4
	Average size of flock		7,788	16,905
	Per cent of total broilers in flocks of 50,000 and over		53·6	71·9

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 1962-64	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Workers						
Whole-time:						
Hired: male	..	..	186	181	175	170
female			16	16	15	16
Family: male			53	50	49	45
female			14	15	14	15
All male	403	281	239	231	224	215
All female... ...	36	27	30	31	29	31
Total	(439)	(308)	(269)	(262)	(253)	(246)
Part-time (*b*):						
All male	99	69	80	78	78	81
All female... ...	71	56	76	78	76	82
Total	(170)	(125)	(156)	(156)	(154)	(163)
Salaried managers	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	6(*e*)	7(*e*)
Total employed	609	433	425	418	413	416
Farmers, partners and directors						
Whole-time	..	..	216	230(*d*)	229	222
Part-time			56	68(*d*)	68	66
Total	..	..	697	716(*d*)	710	704

Estimated active population in agriculture (*c*)	876	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 increase in farmers, partners and directors is probably due to an understatement of this category in England and Wales at June, 1970, when farmers etc. were included in the census for the first time.

(*e*) Not separately returned between 1970 and 1972; Great Britain only.

TABLE 4

Estimated average yields of crops and livestock products

June/May years

	Unit	Average of 1962/63–1964/65	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72 (*e*)	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)
Crops							
Wheat ...	tons/acre	1·66	1·61	1·67	1·75	1·69	1·74
Barley	" "	1·44	1·43	1·34	1·49	1·61	1·58
Oats	" "	1·15	1·37	1·30	1·50	1·58	1·54
Potatoes ...	" "	8·8	10·0	11·0	11·5	11·0	11·7
Sugar (*a*) ...	" "	2·2	2·2	2·3	2·7	2·2	2·6
Oilseed rape ...	cwts./acre	..	15	15	15	17	18
Apples:							
Dessert (*b*)	tons/acre	4·2	4·8	5·2	5·4	3·5	5·0
Culinary (*b*)	" "	4·7	3·7	6·1	4·8	4·2	5·1
Pears (*b*) ...	" "	3·5	3·9	5·1	5·0	3·6	3·2
Tomatoes (*b*)	" "	34·8	40·1	41·8	42·1	43·7	47·2
Cauliflowers(*b*)	" "	6·0	7·2	7·6	7·8	8·2	8·3
Hops	centals/acre	14·3	14·0	15·4	14·6	11·6	13·5
Livestock products							
Milk (*c*) ...	galls./cow	773	822	847	867	888	859
Eggs (*d*) ...	no./bird	197	215	219·5	225·5	232·5	231

(*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 1962/63–1964/65	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)
Home supplies						
Coarse grains	6·3	7·9	6·5	7·8	8·1	7·5
Wheat used for feed ...	1·7	1·4	2·5	2·5	2·4	2·5
Other supplies (*a*) ...	3·1	3·1	3·1	3·3	3·5	3·7
Total home supplies ...	11·0	12·4	12·0	13·5	14·0	13·7
Imported supplies						
Coarse grains	3·1	2·7	2·5	2·6	2·3	2·9
Wheat used for feed ...	0·5	1·1	1·5	0·6	1·3	1·3
Protein, molasses and other miscellaneous feed	2·3	2·2	2·2	1·9	2·0	2·0
Total imported supplies	5·9	6·0	6·2	5·1	5·7	6·1
Total supply	17·0	18·4	18·2	18·7	19·7	19·7
Stock change	...	—0·1	...	—0·1	+0·3	...
Net offtake	16·9	18·4	18·2	18·7	19·4	19·8
of which home-grown concentrated feeds retained on farms ...	3·5	4·0	3·5	4·7	4·6	4·7

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

TABLE 6

Cereals supplies

July/June years

'000 tons

	Average of 1962/63-1964/65	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)
Wheat (b)						
Production	3,547	3,311	4,169	4,739	4,704	4,928
Imports (*a*): from the Eight ...	449	700	111	283	584	700
from third countries	3,830	3,996	5,156	3,485	3,881	3,423
Exports: to the Eight (*c*) ...	—57	—21	—10	—11	—11	—20
to third countries	—10	—11	—20	—11	—16	—31
Total supply	7,759	7,975	9,406	8,485	9,142	9,000
Production as % of total supply	46%	42%	44%	56%	51%	55%
Barley						
Production	6,592	8,527	7,411	8,423	9,098	8,851
Imports (*a*): from the Eight ...	37	141	96	63	44	75
from third countries	291	800	937	972	451	525
Exports: to the Eight (*c*)	—104	—12	—156	—10	—96	—235
to third countries	—18	—	—12	—1	—	—15
Total supply	6,798	9,456	8,276	9,447	9,497	9,201
Production as % of total supply	97%	90%	90%	89%	96%	96%
Oats						
Production	1,503	1,287	1,198	1,339	1,230	1,070
Imports (*a*): from the Eight ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
from third countries	32	10	19	25	5	19
Exports: to the Eight (*c*) ...	—7	—3	—121	—1	—19	—24
to third countries	—1	—1	—1	—2	—	—1
Total supply	1,527	1,293	1,095	1,362	1,216	1,065
Production as % of total supply	98%	100%	109%	98%	101%	100%
Mixed corn (d)						
Production	124	216	253	203	213	189
Rye (e)						
Production	21	11	13	18	19	16
Imports (*a*): from the Eight ...	—	—	4	2	23	20
from third countries	5	20	17	26	36	30
Total supply	26	31	34	46	78	66
Production as % of total supply	81%	35%	38%	39%	24%	24%

TABLE 6 (*Continued*)

Cereals supplies

July/June years '000 tons

	Average of 1962/63–1964/65	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)
Maize						
Production	..	..	2	5	6	5
Imports (*a*): from the Eight ...	26	306	522	97	59	250
from third countries	3,441	2,746	2,300	2,974	3,343	3,677
Re-exports: to the Eight (*c*) ...	—5	—15	—13	—7	—8	—8
to third countries	—	—2	—2	—1	—	—
Total supply	3,462	3,035	2,809	3,068	3,400	3,924
Sorghum						
Imports (*a*): from the Eight ...	—	9	2	—	—	—
from third countries	347	67	86	125	87	100
Total cereals (*b*)						
Production	11,787	13,352	13,046	14,727	15,270	15,059
Imports (*a*): from the Eight ...	512	1,156	735	446	710	1,046
from third countries	7,946	7,639	8,515	7,607	7,803	7,774
Exports: to the Eight (*c*) ...	—173	—51	—300	—29	—134	—287
to third countries	—29	—14	—35	—15	—16	—47
Total supply	20,043	22,082	21,961	22,736	23,633	23,545
Production as % of total supply	59%	60%	59%	65%	65%	64%

(*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

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)
Production	10	8	10	14	30
Imports: from the Eight	27	25	36	29	30
from third countries ...	33	31	55	72	50
Exports	..	—1	...	...	...
Total supply	70	63	101	115	110
Production as % of total supply ...	14%	13%	10%	12%	27%

TABLE 8

Potato supplies

Crop years (*a*) '000 tons

	Average of 1962/63-1964/65	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)
Production: early (*b*)	706	410	445	507	453	456
maincrop...	6,023	5,707	6,918	6,772	5,970	6,073
Total production	6,729	6,117	7,364	7,279	6,423	6,529
Maincrop exports (*c*):						
to the Eight	—91	—8	—8	—7	—22	—21
to third countries		—84	—91	—76	—205	—204
Total disposal of home crop for human consumption	4,626	4,811	4,772	4,888	5,077	5,016
Imports:						
Raw (*d*):						
—early: from the Eight (*e*) ...	325	67	59	60	50	57
from third countries ...		230	244	268	216	228
—maincrop: from the Eight ...	70	8	—	—	—	1
from third countries ...		13	—	—	—	2
Processed (*f*) from the Eight ...	..	44	54	61	37	42
from third countries	..	104	84	42	60	53
Total supply for human consumption	5,021	5,277	5,213	5,319	5,440	5,399
Percentage of total supply for human consumption derived from home crop	92%	91%	92%	92%	93%	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*) About 15% come from Channel Islands.
(*f*) Raw equivalent.

TABLE 9

Sugar supplies

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

	Average of 1962/63-1964/65	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)
Production	826	892	939	1,125	918	1,075
Imports (*a*) (*b*): from the Eight	55	83	114	40	72	22
from third countries	2,208	1,938	2,011	1,990	2,007	1,729
Exports (*a*) (*b*): to the Eight ...	—105	—5	—9	—7	—16	—
to third countries ...	—289	—195	—201	—265	—358	—143
Total supply	2,695	2,713	2,854	2,883	2,623	2,683
Production as % of total supply	31%	33%	33%	39%	35%	40%

(*a*) Up to and including 1972/73, the figures for imports include sugar imported for re-export after refining or incorporation in processed products and the figures for exports include re-export of refined sugar; the 1973/74 forecast excludes these quantities.
(*b*) 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 1962/63–1964/65	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)
Apples (a)						
Cropped acreage ('000 acres):						
dessert	62·3	57·2	57·4	57·2	57·1	56·9
culinary	49·5	36·9	36·4	35·8	35·3	34·0
('000 tons)						
Output:						
dessert	261	255	252	283	192	270
culinary	231	130	179	149	148	171
Imports: from the Eight	30	74	79	78	129	290
from third countries ...	190	179	172	190	150	
Exports (*b*): to the Eight ...	—4	—1	—1	—2	—15	—12
to third countries	...	—2	—10	—9	...	
Total supply	708	635	671	689	604	719
Output as % of total supply	69%	61%	64%	63%	56%	61%
Pears (c)						
Cropped acreage ('000 acres)	16·4	14·2	13·9	13·7	13·5	13·4
('000 tons)						
Output	57	53	64	63	48	43
Imports: from the Eight ...	22	26	26	26	29	55
from third countries	41	25	27	31	23	
Exports (*b*): to the Eight ...	—2	— 1	—1	—2	—2	—1
to third countries	...	...	...	...	—1	
Total supply	118	103	116	118	97	97
Output as % of total supply	48%	52%	55%	53%	49%	44%
Cauliflowers						
Cropped acreage ('000 acres)	43·4	41·1	38·4	39·8	40·4	41·9
('000 tons)						
Output	259	274	279	287	314	307
Imports: from the Eight ...	32	46	45	40	24	20
from third countries	2	...	—	...	...	
Exports (*b*)	...	...	—	—	—	—
Total supply	293	320	324	327	338	327
Output as % of total supply	88%	86%	86%	88%	93%	94%
Tomatoes						
Cropped acreage ('000 acres)	2·2	2·6	2·5	2·6	2·5	2·5
('000 tons)						
Output	78	103	106	107	108	115
Imports: from the Eight (*d*)	108	120	119	106	103	200
from third countries	112	105	117	110	104	
Exports (*b*)	...	...	—1	—1	—1	...
Total supply	298	328	341	322	314	315
Output as % of total supply	26%	31%	31%	33%	34%	37%

(*a*) Excludes cider apples.
(*b*) Up to 1968/69 includes re-exports only.
(*c*) Excludes perry pears.
(*d*) Imports from Channel Islands account for more than 50% in each year.

TABLE 11

Hops supplies

April/March years — '000 centals

	Average of 1962/63–1964/65	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)
Production	297	235	265	253	196	227
Imports: from the Eight ...	4	8	12	11	15	14
from third countries...	10	12	14	10	11	14
Exports: to the Eight	—17	—16	—15	—24	—11	—20
to third countries ...	— 5	— 1	— 4	—17	— 2	— 4
Total supply	289	238	272	233	208	231
Production as % of total supply	103%	99%	97%	109%	95%	98%

TABLE 12

Supplies of herbage seeds (*a*)

June/May years

	Average of 1962/63–1964/65	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)
Acreage ('000 acres) (*b*) ...	47·9	44·3	48·8	49·6	54·0	56·0
('000 cwts.)						
Production—all seed	446	352	344	324	366	375
of which certified seed ...	(190)	(261)	(270)	(276)	(284)	(290)
Imports—all seed:						
from the Eight	185	226	147	211	181	} 395
from third countries ...	171	146	196	232	203	
Exports—all seed:						
to the Eight	—70	—37	—34	—39	—29	} −50
to third countries ...	—27	—15	—10	—8	—24	
Total supply	705	672	643	720	697	720
Production as % of total supply	63%	52%	53%	45%	52%	52%

(*a*) Grass and clover.

(*b*) Certified seed only.

TABLE 13

Meat Supplies (*a*)

April/March years '000 tons

	Average of 1962/63–1964/65 (*d*)	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)
Beef and veal						
Production	920	916	987	925	918	924
Imports: from the Eight (*b*) ...	42	108	129	121	76	69
from third countries	315	218	120	131	215	189
Exports (live and meat) (*c*):						
to the Eight ...	—54	—49	—55	—33	—103	—98
to third countries ...	—1	—4	—4	—7	—5	—7
Total supply	1,222	1,189	1,177	1,137	1,101	1,077
Production as % of total supply	75%	77%	84%	81%	83%	86%
Mutton and lamb						
Production	257	215	223	223	222	235
Imports: from the Eight (*b*)...	12	3	2	9	4	1
from third countries	334	340	319	343	308	245
Exports (live and meat) (*c*):						
to the Eight ...	—11	—15	—16	—22	—25	—31
to third countries ...	—1	—1	—1	—5	—2	—2
Total supply	591	542	527	548	507	448
Production as % of total supply	43%	40%	42%	41%	44%	52%
Pork						
Production	537	621	619	647	648	697
Imports: from the Eight (*b*)...	8	13	9	24	26	10
from third countries	5	5	5	8	17	7
Exports (live and meat) (*c*):						
to the Eight ...	—7	—22	—10	—9	—7	—19
to third countries ...	—1	—5	—3	—6	—1	—1
Total supply	542	612	620	664	683	694
Production as % of total supply	99%	101%	100%	97%	95%	100%
Bacon and ham						
Home cured	221	232	262	284	263	250
Imports: from the Eight ...	325	318	305	321	289	265
from third countries	65	65	59	52	47	44
Exports	—1	—3	—3	—3	—2	—2
Total supply	610	612	623	654	597	557
Home cured as % of total supply	36%	38%	42%	43%	44%	45%
Poultrymeat						
Production	359	554	579	605	658	674
Imports: from the Eight ...	4	3	7	10	8	12
from third countries	...	...	...	1	3	2
Exports	—1	—1	—1	—1	—1	—3
Total supply	362	556	585	615	668	685
Production as % of total supply	99%	100%	99%	98%	98%	98%

(*a*) Does not include meat offals or 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.
(*d*) Exports take account of trade with the Channel Islands, except for the years 1962/63–1964/65 when the information was not available.

TABLE 14

April/March years

Milk production

million gallons

	Average of 1962/63-1964/65	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72 (*c*)	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)
Sales through milk marketing schemes:						
for liquid consumption ...	1,627	1,645	1,641	1,618	1,635	1,662
for manufacture:						
butter	204	303	319	375	503	442
cheese (*a*)	253	281	314	368	404	405
cream	104	177	185	190	201	214
condensed milk-full cream	132	133	136	130	127	136
milk powder—full cream	47	46	43	52	46	48
other	18	24	25	25	27	27
Total for manufacture ...	758	964	1,021	1,140	1,307	1,272
Total sales	2,385	2,609	2,662	2,757	2,943	2,934
Used on farms (*b*)	85	62	59	57	55	54
Output for human consumption	2,470	2,671	2,722	2,814	2,998	2,988

(*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

April/March years

Milk product supplies

'000 tons

	Average of 1962/63-1964/65	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)
Butter						
Production (*a*)	41	60	63	74	99	86
Imports (*b*): from the Eight...	129	135	146	135	155	182
from third countries	302	294	253	239	202	130
Exports: to the Eight ...	—1	...	...	—4	—1	—3
to third countries ...	—2	—1	—2	—2	—2	—7
Total supply	469	488	460	443	453	388
Production as % of total supply	9%	12%	14%	17%	22%	22%
Cheese						
Production (*a*)	108	124	139	164	180	180
Imports: from the Eight ...	31	48	56	70	70	78
from third countries	112	105	103	95	75	28
Exports: to the Eight ...	—1	—1	—1	—1	—2	—1
to third countries ...	—1	—2	—3	—3	—3	—7
Total supply	248	274	295	325	319	278
Production as % of total supply	44%	45%	47%	50%	56%	65%

TABLE 15 (*Continued*)

Milk product supplies

April/March years '000 tons

	Average of 1962/63–1964/65	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)
Cream—fresh, frozen and sterilised						
Production (*a*)	41	70	73	74	77	82
Imports: from the Eight ...	14	12	14	13	13	12
from third countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports: to the Eight ...	...	...	...	...	—1	—1
to third countries ...	...	—2	—2	—2	—1	—1
Total supply	55	80	84	85	88	92
Production as % of total supply	75%	88%	87%	87%	88%	89%
Condensed milk—full cream						
Production (*c*)	231	233	237	227	221	231
Imports: from the Eight ...	8	11	14	12	9	8
from third countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports (*d*): to the Eight ...	—2	—2	—1	—1	—1	—1
to third countries ...	—37	—32	—36	—29	—10	—9
Total supply	200	210	213	209	219	229
Production as % of total supply	115%	111%	111%	109%	101%	101%
Milk powder—full cream						
Production	26	25	24	29	26	27
Imports: from the Eight ...	8	6	6	6	14	17
from third countries	12	12	13	10	9	6
Exports: to the Eight ...	...	—1	—1	—3	—2	—2
to third countries ...	—5	—9	—7	—7	—7	—7
Total supply	40	34	35	36	40	41
Production as % of total supply	64%	76%	69%	82%	64%	66%
Skimmed milk powder						
Production	48	90	91	121	173	166
Imports: from the Eight ...	14	13	13	14	12	14
from third countries	31	21	8	1	1	1
Exports: to the Eight ...	—4	—10	—7	—11	—27	—65
to third countries ...	—8	—15	—10	—26	—39	—15
Total supply	81	100	95	98	120	101
Production as % of total supply	55%	90%	96%	123%	144%	164%

(*a*) Includes farmhouse manufacture.

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

(*c*) Includes production of chocolate crumb.

(*d*) As from February, 1973, includes an insignificant amount derived from skimmed milk.

TABLE 16

Egg supplies

April/March years — million dozen

	Average of 1962/63–1964/65	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)
Home supplies (*a*)						
Packing station throughput:						
sold in shell	628	564	559	603	622	576
processed	76	90	104	58	68	47
Other sales (*b*)	451	579	594	583	536	548
Total output for human consumption	1,155	1,233	1,257	1,244	1,226	1,171
Imports (*c*): from the Eight ...	16	14	13	8	12	29
from third countries	39	35	27	21	16	15
Exports (*c*): to the Eight ...	—1	—4	—6	—1	—3	—3
to third countries	—3	—32	—26	—12	—4	—3
Total supply	1,206	1,246	1,265	1,260	1,247	1,209
Output as % of total supply ...	96%	99%	99%	99%	98%	97%

(*a*) Hen eggs for human consumption.

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

(*c*) 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 1962-64	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 (forecast)
Production: (June/May) ...	128	104	102	104	105	107
of which clip	(84)	(70)	(71)	(73)	(75)	(77)
Imports: from the Eight ...	33	25	21	27	44	33
from third countries	576	492	432	326	413	314
Exports: to the Eight	—43	—33	—28	—28	—31	—34
to third countries ...	—26	—30	—27	—30	—36	—26
Total supply	668	557	499	399	494	395
Production as % of total supply	19%	19%	20%	26%	21%	27%

TABLE 18

Net income, net product and labour productivity
All commercially significant holdings

June/May years

Year	Net Income at current prices (*a*) £ million: Actual	Net Income at current prices (*a*) £ million: 3-year moving average	Adjusted Net Income (*b*) (£ million)	Net Product at constant prices (*c*): 1964/65–1966/67 = 100	Net Product at constant prices (*c*): 1968/69–1971/72 = 100 (*e*)	Labour Productivity (*d*): 1964/65–1966/67 = 100	Labour Productivity (*d*): 1968/69–1971/72 = 100 (*e*)
1964/65...	462	..	436	100		95	
1965/66...	455	465	412	100		100	
1966/67...	478	484	456	100		105	
1967/68...	518	492	475	107		116	
1968/69...	479	518	423	100	91	114	86
1969/70...	557	547	490	105	96	124	94
1970/71...	606	615	478	111	102	137	104
1971/72...	681	706	584	118	111	149	115
1972/73...	832 (790*)	912	683	118	110	150	116
1973/74... (forecast)	1,224 (1,172*)	..	833	121	114	156	122

* Adjusted to normal weather conditions.

(*a*) Net income is defined as 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). These figures are not directly comparable with incomes in other sectors of the economy since farm income also includes elements of wages and changes in stock valuations as well as profits. (See paragraph 30 of Part II.)

(*b*) This is net income at current prices, adjusted for those changes in works-in-progress and stocks which are ascribable to changes in costs.

(*c*) Net Product (Net Output) 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 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. The total number of persons engaged in agriculture comprises the number of employees, employers and self-employed recorded in the annual June census taken by the Agricultural Departments. Prior to 1971, however, the trends in numbers of employers and employees were estimated respectively from the Population Censuses and the Department of Employment count of national insurance cards.

(*e*) A new series using a more up-to-date base has been added this year.

TABLE 19

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

Years ended September

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Earnings £ per week (*b*) ...	16·74	18·14	20·25	22·60	26·42
Hours per week (*c*)	48·5	47·9	47·3	47·2	47·6

(*a*) For all hired men.

(*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 houses, milk, potatoes, etc. (the principal one being houses 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

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)
OUTPUT (*b*) (*c*)					
Farm crops (*d*)					
Wheat	91	126	137	156	264
Barley	144	137	139	167	275
Oats	10	12	10	12	18
Other cereals	...	1	1	1	1
(*Total cereals*)	(*246*)	(*275*)	(*287*)	(*335*)	(*558*)
Potatoes	123	98	97	118	126
Sugar beet	41	44	57	49	67
Hops	7	8	9	9	9
Other (*e*)	18	18	15	20	31
1. *Total crops*	435	444	465	531	790
Horticulture					
Vegetables (including mushrooms) ...	152	158	163	184	232
Fruit	56	56	64	89	93
Other (*f*)	60	63	65	73	79
2. *Total horticulture*	268	277	292	346	403
Livestock					
Fat cattle and calves	337	388	409	530	607
Fat sheep and lambs	84	95	103	128	164
Fat pigs	249	281	292	348	482
Poultry	127	138	153	168	251
Other (*g*)	11	10	11	14	20
3. *Total livestock*	808	912	968	1,188	1,524
Livestock products					
Milk and milk products	455	512	584	642	682
Eggs	192	199	194	198	324
Clip wool	14	13	14	14	16
Other (*h*)	4	3	3	4	6
4. *Total livestock products*	665	727	795	858	1,028
5. *Sundry output* (*i*)	12	12	14	25	28
6. TOTAL OUTPUT (1+2+3+4+5)	2,187	2,372	2,534	2,947	3,773
7. *Sundry receipts* (*j*)	31	26	49	26	26
8. *Production grants*	100	116	119	90	98
9. **TOTAL RECEIPTS** (6+7+8) ...	2,318	2,513	2,702	3,063	3,897
Work-in-progress (*k*)					
Change due to cost	+68	+121	+96	+136	+373
Change due to volume	+14	+9	+39	+70	+82
10. *Total change*	+82	+130	+135	+206	+455
11. **GROSS OUTPUT** (9+10)	**2,400**	**2,643**	**2,837**	**3,269**	**4,352**

Table 20 (*Continued*)

Output, input and net income (*a*)

June/May years £ million

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)
Intermediate output (*l*)					
Feed (*m*)	118	164	127	187	297
Seed	26	27	23	29	46
12. *Total intermediate output*	143	192	150	216	343
13. FINAL OUTPUT (11 — 12) ...	2,257	2,452	2,687	3,053	4,009
INPUT					
Expenditure					
Feeding stuffs	545	637	606	734	1,117
Seeds	51	54	49	63	94
Livestock (imported and inter-farm expenses)	71	76	99	100	107
Fertilisers and lime (before subsidy) ...	140	169	225	155	225
Machinery	162	181	198	219	251
of which: Repairs	*(78)*	*(87)*	*(95)*	*(104)*	*(116)*
Fuel and oil	*(57)*	*(66)*	*(72)*	*(79)*	*(96)*
Other (including contract services)	*(26)*	*(28)*	*(32)*	*(36)*	*(38)*
Farm maintenance (*n*)	94	101	107	116	129
Miscellaneous expenditure (*o*)	161	175	190	210	241
14. TOTAL EXPENDITURE (*p*) ...	1,223	1,393	1,473	1,597	2,163
Stocks (*q*)					
Change due to cost	—1	—7	—1	—14	—17
Change due to volume	+5	—6	—32	+26	—1
15. *Total change*	+4	—12	—32	+12	—18
16. GROSS INPUT (14 + 15)	1,227	1,381	1,441	1,609	2,145
17. NET INPUT (16 — 12)	1,084	1,189	1,290	1,393	1,802
18. GROSS PRODUCT (11 — 16) or (13 — 17)	**1,173**	**1,263**	**1,396**	**1,660**	**2,207**
Depreciation					
Machinery	130	140	162	181	207
Other (*n*)	48	55	64	78	98
19. *Total depreciation*	178	195	226	259	305
20. NET PRODUCT (18 — 19) ...	**996**	**1,068**	**1,171**	**1,401**	**1,902**
Labour	341	367	400	467	561
Net rent (*r*)	56	56	53	48	36
Interest (*s*)	41	39	37	54	82
21. FARMING NET INCOME ...	**557**	**606**	**681**	**832**	**1,224**

(*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*) Output is netted of VAT collected on the sale of inedible products, which is repaid to H.M. Customs and Excise.

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

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

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

(*g*) Breeding animals exported, poultry for stock and export, rabbits and game, knacker animals and other minor livestock.

TABLE 20 (*Continued*)

(*h*) Honey, goat milk, export of eggs for hatching and other minor livestock products.

(*i*) Own account capital formation, timber, osiers, peat and turf.

(*j*) Deficiency payments on cereal retentions, Potato Marketing Board compensation payments, animal disease compensation, co-operative society dividends and interest and other miscellaneous receipts.

(*k*) Growing crops and livestock numbers: closing level *minus* opening level, each valued at estimated cost.

(*l*) Sales included in Output but subsequently repurchased and so reappearing as Input.

(*m*) Cereals, potatoes, beans, hay and dried grass.

(*n*) Including landlord-type.

(*o*) Electricity, veterinary expenses, pesticides, rates and miscellaneous costs.

(*p*) Expenditure is netted of all VAT, which is reclaimed in the normal way, but includes that tax paid without recovery by, for example, unregistered producers. This unrecovered tax is estimated at £1 million for 1972/73 and £8 million for 1973/74.

(*q*) Feed (including retentions) and fertilisers. Opening stock *minus* closing stock.

(*r*) Gross rent is the sum of net rent and the landowner share of maintenance and depreciation. The figures for gross rent were £151 million in 1969/70, £161 million in 1970/71, £168 million in 1971/72, £180 million in 1972/73 and £189 million in 1973/74.

(*s*) 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 1968–71 = 100
1963	64·9
1964	69·3
1965	74·4
1966	79·6
1967	85·2
1968	91·0
1969	97·3
1970	103·4
1971	108·3
1972	115·4
1973	120·6

(*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 1962-1964	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 (provisional)
Plant, machinery and vehicles	112	128	133	152	192	219
Buildings and works	80	99	117	133	159	213
Work-in-progress and stocks (*b*)	29	70	116	157	183	357
Total	221	297	366	442	534	789

(*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	Weighted average size of farm in sample: Acres of crops and grass	Weighted average size of farm in sample: Standard man-days (smd)	Weighted average net income per farm (for an identical sample in the two years): 1971/72 £	1972/73 £	Percentage increase %
England and Wales			(275 to 4,199 smd)		
Specialist dairy	106	817	3,931	5,090	30
Mainly dairy	162	988	4,528	5,979	32
Mainly sheep...	121	771	2,660	3,907	47
Cattle and sheep	184	747	3,454	5,284	53
Cereals	346	1,048	4,743	6,604	39
General cropping	215	1,207	4,319	5,805	34
Mixed	211	1,161	4,690	6,294	34
Pigs and poultry	71	1,021	3,752	4,849	29
All types (excluding horticulture)	167	940	4,069	5,522	36
Wales					
Specialist dairy	80	646	3,065	4,090	33
Mainly dairy	107	691	2,894	4,086	41
Mainly sheep	117	749	2,316	3,409	47
Cattle and sheep	156	697	3,271	4,509	38
All types (b)	118	684	2,984	4,053	36
Scotland			(275 smd and over)		
Dairy	182	1,221	5,435	7,444	37
Hill sheep	89	852	3,906	5,360	37
Upland rearing	207	798	3,879	6,169	59
Rearing with arable	189	726	3,537	6,099	72
Arable, rearing and feeding...	158	702	1,984	4,101	107
Cropping	286	1,265	3,599	6,575	83
Rearing with intensive livestock	151	853	4,637	9,618	107
All types	199	992	4,100	6,491	58
Northern Ireland (c)			(200 smd and over)		
Dairy	70	537	2,289	4,074	78
Dairy with pigs and poultry	55	551	2,155	3,881	80
Cattle and sheep	82	413	1,399	3,023	116
Mixed	88	498	1,682	3,269	94
All types (d)	74	537	1,880	3,550	89

(a) These figures are collected by Universities and Agricultural Colleges in Great Britain and the Department 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 1972/73", for Scotland in "Scottish Agricultural Economics 1974", for Northern Ireland in "The Northern Ireland Farm Management Survey 1972/73", and for Wales in the "Supplement to the Annual Digest of Welsh Statistics 1972/73".
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: 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. 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

Public expenditure on price guarantees, grants and market regulation (*a*)

April/March (financial) years £ million

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)	1974/75 (estimate)
I *Price guarantees and production grants*						
(i) Price guarantees on products supported by the CAP						
Wheat (*b*)	17·4	13·9	34·5	12·3	—	—
Barley (*b*)	35·5	7·8	16·8	16·2	6·1	—
Oats and mixed corn (*b*) ...	9·6	2·1	11·5	5·2	2·9	—
Milk (*c*)	—	—	—	30·8	105·0	50·0
Cattle	26·2	31·0	2·8	1·0	—	—
Pigs	17·4	7·5	26·3	2·7	—	—
Eggs	12·1	9·3	6·0	3·4	5·0	—
Total (i)	118·2	71·6	97·9	71·6	119·0	50·0
(ii) Price guarantees on other products						
Sheep	3·1	9·7	16·4	1·9	—	—
Wool (*b*)	4·6	6·0	6·9	1·5	(—5·5)	(—5·8)
Potatoes (*b*)	2·0	6·2	19·7	11·4	1·1	0·6
Total (ii)	9·7	21·9	43·0	14·8	(—4·4)	(—5·2)
(iii) Production grants and subsidies						
Dairy Herd Conversion Scheme	—	—	—	—	1·3	6·8
Beef Guidance Premiums	—	—	—	—	—	2·3
Fertilisers	31·5	40·9	35·1	27·5	13·2	7·6
Lime	4·6	5·0	5·2	5·0	5·0	3·4
Calves	27·7	29·1	31·0	31·9	31·8	26·8
Beef cows	5·0	5·8	6·7	7·1	8·8	9·7
Total (iii)	68·8	80·8	78·0	71·5	60·1	56·6
Total I	196·7	174·3	218·9	157·9	174·7	101·4
II *Support for capital and other improvements*						
Farm and Horticulture Development Scheme ...	—	—	—	—	—	0·2
Farm accounts	—	—	—	—	—	0·1
Producer organisations ...	—	—	—	—	—	0·1
Farm structure	0·9	1·3	1·0	0·9	2·7	3·6
Farm Capital Grant Scheme	—	0·3	18·3	49·9	74·5	75·5
Grants absorbed by Farm Capital Grant Scheme ...	26·2	34·1	37·1	14·2	8·1	2·2
Omit Grants for horticulture (national schemes)	5·0	5·3	6·1	6·6	10·3	7·3
Others (*d*)	12·7	9·7	8·2	4·2	2·3	1·5
Total II	44·8	50·7	70·7	75·8	97·9	90·5

TABLE 24 *(Continued)*

Public expenditure on price guarantees, grants and market regulation *(a)*

April/March (financial) years £ million

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)	1974/75 (estimate)
III *Support for agriculture in special areas (e)*						
Hill cattle	11·8	13·9	14·7	15·5	16·8	18·0
Hill sheep	7·2	9·0	9·8	9·1	10·9	10·4
Winter keep	4·9	5·1	5·1	6·3	7·1	7·4
Others *(f)*	2·9	3·5	3·5	2·1	1·8	1·5
Total III	26·8	31·5	33·1	33·0	36·6	37·3
Total I, II, III ...	268·3	256·5	322·7	266·7	309·2	229·2
of which receipts from FEOGA guidance section	—	—	—	—	—	0·5
IV *Market regulation under the CAP (g)*						
Cereals	—	—	—	0·2	20·6	14·4
Beef and veal	—	—	—	—	1·2	8·0
Pigmeat	—	—	—	—	16·4	9·8
Sugar	—	—	—	—	3·1	5·6
Processed products	—	—	—	—	8·9	5·5
Milk products	—	—	—	0·1	47·5	74·1
Other *(h)*	—	—	—	—	4·4	5·4
Total IV	—	—	—	0·3	102·1	122·8
of which receipts from FEOGA guarantee section	—	—	—	0·3	82·5	82·3

(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 U.K. 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 1972/73 represent actual expenditure recorded in the Appropriation Accounts. The figures for 1973/74 are the latest estimates of expenditure. The figures for 1974/75 are provisional and are subject to Parliamentary approval of the Estimates, they take account of the decision to end the lime and fertiliser subsidies.

(b) Payments in respect of cereals, wool and potatoes relate partly to the crops or clip of the year indicated and partly to the crops and clips in the preceding year or years. The figures shown in brackets represent repayments of surpluses under the British Wool Marketing Schemes.

(c) The cost of implementing the milk guarantee to producers reflects the Government's policy of holding the retail price of milk at the 1971 level.

(d) Includes grants in respect of investment on self-propelled machines (agricultural and horticultural), co-operation and credit, small horticultural production businesses, small farmers and farm business records.

(e) Farmers in special areas are also eligible for higher rates of grant under the Farm Capital Grant Scheme (see Section II). The additional benefit in 1974/75 is assessed at about £3·4 million.

(f) Includes grants for improvement of hill land and livestock rearing land, rural roads, producers in the Scottish Islands and crofting improvements.

(g) The figures shown are total expenditure before allowing for receipts from FEOGA (the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund), and consist of the costs of the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce in implementing the CAP system. They are made up of several elements and include the net cost of commodities bought into intervention and subsequently sold, the gross cost of incentives for private storage or denaturing, consumer subsidies on butter, export refunds on third country trade and import refunds in respect of intra-Community trade (monetary compensatory amounts). 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.

(h) Includes eggs, poultry meat, fruit and vegetables, oilseeds, hops, seeds and fisheries. Also includes expenditure on products covered by the CAP but not produced to any significant extent in the U.K. (rice, wine, tobacco, cottonseed, flax, hemp and silkworms).

TABLE 25

Aggregate cost changes since the 1973 Annual Review (a)

£ million

	Net cost change relating to all products
Feedingstuffs (b)	+434·0
Seeds	+ 28·4
Imported livestock	+ 12·8
Fertilisers and lime	+ 18·7
Machinery (including depreciation)	+ 62·0
Maintenance (including depreciation on equipment)	+ 9·5
Miscellaneous	+ 24·8
Labour	+ 81·7
Gross rent	+ 5·6
Interest	+ 22·9
Transport and marketing	+ 11·3
Add consolidated payments for training (c)	+ 0·4
Total (d)	+712·1

(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) Includes changes in feedingstuffs costs for pigs which were previously dealt with automatically by the feed formula. Also includes cost increases attributable to higher compound feedingstuffs prices authorised from 1 January, 1973 which were excluded from this Table at the 1973 Review when they were estimated to amount to £68½ million (excluding feedingstuffs for pigs).

(c) The sums payable to the Agricultural Training Board in Great Britain have been set at £1·6 million for 1974/75 as against the £2 million which was provided for the U.K. in 1972/73 and 1973/74 and taken into account at the 1972 Annual Review.

(d) This figure was calculated before the period of notification to the Price Commission of some proposed price increases for feedingstuffs, fertilisers and oil in January and February had been completed. In a full year, these additional increases would represent aggregate cost increases of £90 million, £25 million and £38 million respectively.

TABLE 26

Marketing years

Market prices and total returns (*a*)

		1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)
Wheat (£ per ton)	Guaranteed price (*b*) ...	29·00	31·25	32·60	34·40	36·70
	Intervention price (*c*) ...	—	—	—	30·34	33·74
	Market price (*b*)	23·69	27·64	24·11	35·06	58·00
	Total return (*b*)	29·00	31·25	32·60	35·06	58·00
Barley (£ per ton)	Guaranteed price (*b*) ...	26·00	28·00	29·00	31·20	33·20
	Intervention price (*c*) ...	—	—	—	25·68	28·91
	Market price (*b*)	21·71	28·73	24·52	30·41	52·00
	Total return (*b*)	26·00	28·73	29·00	31·20	52·00
Oats (*b*) (£ per ton)	Guaranteed price ...	27·83	27·83	28·80	30·20	32·00
	Market price	20·20	25·01	20·15	26·26	48·00
	Total return	27·83	27·83	28·80	30·20	48·00
Rye (*b*) (£ per ton)	Guaranteed price ...	21·60	21·60	21·60	21·60	—
	Market price	24·58	24·87	25·95	26·45	45·00
Maize (*b*) (£ per ton)	Market price	..	..	27·10	37·65	58·00
Potatoes (£ per ton)	Guaranteed price ...	15·13	15·88	16·55	16·55	17·00
	Market price	22·05	14·51	15·06	19·61	20·50
Sugar beet (*d*) (£ per ton)	Guaranteed price ...	6·83	6·95	7·60	8·00	6·97
	Basic quota price ...	—	—	—	6·71	7·01
	Farm gate price	6·00	6·08	6·70	7·26	8·51
Oilseed rape (£ per ton)	Contract price (*e*) ...	45·00	48·00	52·00	59·00	80·00
	Intervention price (*f*) ...	—	—	—	62·23	67·36
Hops (*g*) (£ per cental)	Average farm gate price...	30·81	29·94	34·57	43·90	37·60
Apples (£ per ton)	Average farm gate price—					
	dessert	70·95	74·45	82·55	165·72	105·93
	culinary	51·94	37·73	48·10	115·09	89·96
	Basic price (all apples) (*h*)	—	—	—	51·31	62·86
	Purchase Price (all apples) (*h*)	—	—	—	30·37	32·39
Pears (£ per ton)	Average farm gate price...	65·10	63·30	76·69	133·27	124·45
	Basic price (*h*)	—	—	—	46·36	57·13
	Purchase price (*h*) ...	—	—	—	26·80	30·75
Tomatoes (£ per ton)	Average farm gate price...	178·17	180·51	190·65	209·46	213·72
	Basic price (*h*)	—	—	—	42·89	51·12
	Purchase price (*h*) ...	—	—	—	18·20	21·64
Cauliflowers (£ per ton)	Average farm gate price...	40·08	46·54	52·52	55·24	60·62
	Basic price (*h*)	—	—	—	32·51	39·62
	Purchase price (*h*) ...	—	—	—	13·97	16·52
Herbage Seeds (£ per cwt.)	Market price (*j*)	9·60	9·65	9·56	11·18	19·94
Fat cattle (*k*) (£ per live cwt.)	Guaranteed price ...	10·75	11·62	12·35	13·20	—
	Guide price	—	—	—	14·18	16·43
	Market price	9·73	10·51	12·49	15·38	18·90
	Total return	10·81	11·64	12·59	15·42	—

Common Market régime prices for 1972/73 assume a parity of £1 = 2·40 ua. Thereafter £1 = 2·1644 ua.

TABLE 26 (*Continued*)

Market prices and total returns (*a*)

		1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 (forecast)
Fat sheep (*k*) (p per lb est dcw)	Guaranteed price ...	18·2	20·1	22·3	24·3	26·5
	Market price	17·7	17·5	18·4	25·4	33·0
	Total return	18·6	20·1	22·1	25·9	33·0
Fat pigs (*k*) (£ per score deadweight)	Average standard price ...	2·45	2·67	2·78	2.88	3·44
	Market price	2·33	2·57	2·54	3·13	4·20
	Total return	2·52	2·67	2·79	3·15	4·20
Broilers (p per lb)	Average wholesale price...	12·3	13·4	13·8	14·7	20·4
Milk (p per gallon)	Guaranteed price (*l*) ...	18·9	20·5	22·1	23·1	24·6
	Net average producer price (*m*)	16·4	17·7	19·5	20·3	21·7
	Average price for manufacturing milk (*n*) ...	8·6	9·2	13·5	14·8	16·7
	Intervention price (equivalent) (*o*)	—	—	—	14·1	17·6
Eggs (p per dozen)	Guaranteed price (*l*) ...	17·5	16·9	16·5	16·0	16·0
	Average producer price (*p*)	14·6	14·4	14·5	13·0	28·1
Wool (p per lb)	Guaranteed price ...	22·2	22·2	22·7	23·0	25·0
	Average auction price ...	15·4	12·5	14·1	29·8	32·0
	Average producer price (*q*)	19·6	18·8	19·4	19·4	21·3

(*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 U.K. producers.

(*c*) The Eastern Port prices for January (for 1973 the figure is notional). 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 and basic quota prices for 1973/74 are for beet delivered at the farm gate or collection centre; in addition the grower has the right to free return of the residual pulp or a cash payment in lieu. The guaranteed prices for 1969/70–1972/73 are for beet delivered to the factory and include purchase of the residual pulp (the basic quota price for 1972/73 was a notional calculation used to determine subsequent increases in the price during the period of transition to full EEC price). Farm gate prices have been calculated on a comparable basis in each of the years shown, and include the value of the residual pulp.

(*e*) Typical contract price adjusted to delivered mill basis, 40% oil content (up to 1972/73) or 42% oil content (1973/74).

(*f*) Southampton and Tilbury price at start of marketing year (July). Intervention prices are subject to regional variations and a rising seasonal scale.

(*g*) From 1973/74 hops are being sold on the basis of forward contracts at prices negotiated between the Hops Marketing Board and the brewers. The prices relate to sales by registered producers only.

(*h*) The basic and purchase 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 guaranteed price has been limited to a standard quantity. 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.

(*m*) 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.

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

(*o*) 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.

(*p*) 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).

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

Printed in England for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Williams Lea
Dd 148290 K80 3/74

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Government Bookshops

49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB
13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW
Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS
Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ
258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE
80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY

Government publications are also available through booksellers

ISBN 0 10 155650 0