AGRICULTURE ACTS 1947 & 1957

ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1975

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 1975

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1975

INTRODUCTION

1. The Annual Review continues to have an important role in agricultural policy. It is an opportunity for the Government and the Farmers' Unions to take stock of the agricultural industry and the prospects for the coming year.

2. This year the Annual Review, in addition to providing an opportunity for a comprehensive stocktaking of the industry's condition and prospects, has served two purposes. First, the Review has made available full information and the views of the Farmers' Unions, which, together with the views expressed on behalf of agricultural workers, landowners and the food industry, the Government took into account in determining their negotiating position on the fixing of the common agricultural prices for 1975/76. Secondly, it has provided information and views on national measures not directly determined in the Community price fixing. These include, in particular, the guaranteed prices for sheep, wool and potatoes—products not subject to a common organisation of the Community market.

3. In order that the Annual Review can fulfil these two functions more effectively, it may be desirable to consider bringing forward the 1976 Review, so that it precedes the common price fixing by a reasonable margin.

4. Parts I–III of this White Paper describe the economic condition and prospects of the United Kingdom agricultural industry considered in this Annual Review. Part IV sets out the Government's determinations on the guaranteed prices and on other national support for agriculture for 1975/76.

PART I—STATE OF THE INDUSTRY

5. Since the last Annual Review there have again been large increases in farmers' costs. The aggregate cost increases, estimated to be £692 million, are slightly below last year's £712 million but are substantially above the figures recorded in any other year. Net product was maintained and labour productivity continued to increase, although at a lower rate. The net income of the agricultural industry, after increasing rapidly in recent years, has declined in 1974/75 both in the aggregate and on average per full-time farm, principally as a result of the difficulties of cattle and other livestock farmers. This represents a sharp fall back in real terms.

6. Arable farming generally did well in 1974. The cereal harvest was a record 16 million tons. Prices remained high, although they have eased in 1975. Potato yields were also good and the market price has remained above the guaranteed level. The sugar beet crop was reduced severely by bad weather and disease.

7. Livestock farmers had a difficult year. The dairy herd fell back slightly, but in October the Government raised milk producers' prices for the six winter months by 7.7p per gallon above what they would otherwise have been. Cattle prices in the autumn were very low, as substantially more cattle than usual were marketed in anticipation of winter feeding difficulties. In August the Government introduced a fixed premium to support beef producers' returns and in November this was supplemented by a new method of support through a variable premium

assuring a floor in beef producers' returns. Thereafter, market prices began to recover. Beef rearers and breeders who sold their store stock or calves in the autumn received low prices. In response to this the Government advanced the 1975 payments of the hill cow and beef cow subsidy in order to improve the cash position during this winter. Beef cow farmers are receiving in early 1975 £22 per eligible animal instead of £11 and hill cow farmers are receiving during this autumn and winter £49 per eligible cow instead of £24.50. Sheep prices fell during the year: deficiency payments were made from July to November. Prices for store lambs and ewes from the hills at the autumn sales were low and the hill sheep subsidy was increased from December at a cost of some £9 million. Pig prices also fell in the first half of 1974 and the breeding herd was cut back, particularly in Northern Ireland, but prices improved in the autumn. From March to November a special pig subsidy was paid. This injected £29 million into the industry over a difficult period. Egg and poultry producers also had difficulties with high feed costs and depressed market prices especially in the first half of the year.

8. The fodder shortage in parts of the United Kingdom has also given cause for some concern that the needs of the cattle and sheep populations might not be met by the feed available. Nonetheless, the introduction of a floor in beef producers' returns now offers livestock farmers a prospect of more stable and profitable production. The Government are confident that, if the United Kingdom remains within the European Community, United Kingdom milk and livestock producers will be able to benefit increasingly from higher returns as the transitional stage is passed and to make good use of their structural advantages and of a climate well suited to grassland production.

9. Both in the fixing of the common agricultural prices for 1975/76 and in the determinations made following this Annual Review, the Government have taken full account of the problems of certain sectors of the agricultural industry which have affected the confidence of farmers generally. The decisions also have regard to the need to reduce the cost of our imports of food and to make the best use of efficient food production from our own resources. While the difficulties of the last year have led to some setbacks in output, the emphasis must now be on steady progress for the medium term.

PART II—COMMODITY TRENDS

Cereals (Tables 2, 5, 7 and 27)

10. The area of cereals harvested in 1974 reached nearly 9.3 million acres, about the same level as in the previous year. Production is expected to be 16 million tons, well above the previous record of 15.3 million tons in 1972. Wheat yields rose sharply and wheat production from the larger acreage was 1 million tons higher than in 1973. Barley and oats yields were also up. Prices of both wheat and coarse grains remained high, reflecting the tight supply situation on world markets.

11. The prospect for 1975 is that there will be no marked change in the cereals acreage. The wet autumn is likely to have reduced the winter wheat acreage. Wheat and barley yields, if average weather is assumed, may be lower than in 1974. Production is expected to be slightly lower than in 1974.

Potatoes (Tables 2, 5, 9 and 27)

12. In 1974 the target acreage of 575,000 acres was underplanted by 43,000 acres but, despite harvesting difficulties, the average yield was about ½ ton per acre higher than in the previous year. A further small rise in consumption is likely but supplies are expected to be sufficient to meet home requirements. The average market price for the season is expected to be above the guaranteed price of £22 per ton. For the 1975 crop the target acreage has been set at 565,000 acres.

Sugar beet (Tables 2, 5, 10 and 27)

13. In 1974 the British Sugar Corporation contracted to purchase the beet from 484,000 acres. Because of poor weather and disease, only about 450,000 acres were harvested and average yields were the lowest for many years. Consequently production was 40% below that of 1973. However, as a result of the adoption by the United Kingdom of the full EEC prices from 1 January 1975 and of other changes, growers should on average receive about 50% more per ton for their beet in 1974 than in 1973.

14. For 1975 the British Sugar Corporation hopes to contract for the produce of 500,000 acres. Given a normal yield, this should be sufficient to produce the United Kingdom's basic sugar quota, which has been increased from 900,000 to 1,040,000 metric tons (refined basis).

Oilseed rape (Tables 2, 5, 8 and 27)

15. Production of oilseed rape increased in 1974 for the fourth consecutive year to a new record level. Producers have received better prices for this year's crop as a result of the continued increase in world oilseed prices during 1974. A further increase in acreage is expected in 1975.

Hops (Tables 2, 5, 12 and 27)

16. The hop acreage continued to decline in 1974. Yields have also dropped but are expected to increase again in 1975/76. The continuing trend to new and more productive varieties and the improved utilisation of hops in brewing have led to a reduction in demand by the United Kingdom brewing industry.

Horticulture (Tables 2, 5, 11 and 27)

17. The total cropped acreage devoted to horticulture in the United Kingdom rose in 1973/74 and again in 1974/75. The total cropped area is now estimated at 762,000 acres.

(*a*) **Apples**. The area of apple orchards (excluding cider apples) continues to fall slightly and in 1973/74 was 91,000 acres. Poor growing conditions in 1974 caused the output of both dessert and culinary apples to fall sharply. Yields are expected to be below average at 3.7 tons per acre for dessert apples and 4.4 tons per acre for culinary apples; this compares with 5.0 tons and 5.1 tons respectively in 1973/74. Dessert and culinary apple prices for 1974/75 are higher due to the shortfall in the home crop.

(*b*) **Pears**. The slight fall in the acreage of pears (excluding perry pears) has continued and the acreage in 1973/74 was 13,400. Both yields and output were a little better in the 1974/75 crop year but output remained below average. There has been little change in pear prices.

(*c*) **Cauliflowers**. The acreage under cauliflowers had been increasing slightly until 1973/74 when it reached 41,000. In 1974/75 it is estimated to have fallen back a little to 39,000. Yields are expected to show little change but output may increase, as less wastage is anticipated. Prices for 1974/75 are expected to be substantially higher than in 1973/74.

(*d*) **Tomatoes**. The tomato acreage was about 2,500 in 1973/74 and should be just over 2,400 in 1974/75. Yields are estimated to be better than in the previous season and little change in output is likely. Growers' prices for 1974/75 are expected to be higher than in 1973/74.

Herbage seeds (Tables 13 and 27)

18. The cropped acreage of certified herbage seed in 1974/75 showed a small increase over that for 1973/74. However, production of herbage seed is expected to be below average for most species owing to unfavourable weather; home production as a percentage of total supply remains at just over 50%. Prices rose sharply two years ago, mainly because of a world shortage of herbage seed. The trend has been maintained for the 1974 harvest for most species except perennial ryegrass; overproduction of this species has been reflected in a smaller price rise.

Beef and milk (Tables 2, 5, 14, 16 and 27)

19. The total cattle breeding herd continued to expand during 1974 and in June was 3% higher than a year earlier. Within the total, the beef breeding herd had increased by 13% and the dairy herd had decreased by 1%. The total breeding herd at June 1975 is expected to remain at about the June 1974 level, with perhaps a further small increase in the beef herd and a decrease in the dairy herd.

20. Home-fed cattle marketings increased substantially, particularly in the latter half of 1974. The Beef Premium Scheme was introduced in August as an encouragement to orderly marketing but, largely because of the cold and wet late summer which affected autumn grazing and the production of winter fodder, very large numbers of cattle were marketed from September onwards. During October clean cattle slaughterings were about 40% higher than a year earlier. Market prices fell rapidly. On 18 November guaranteed returns were restored with the introduction of variable premia. Thereafter market prices recovered despite a continuing high level of slaughterings, although difficulties persisted in Northern Ireland. In early December a scheme was introduced to enable pensioners to purchase additional amounts of beef or veal.

21. Because of the increase in home production, total beef supplies in 1974/75 should be about 10% higher than in 1973/74, despite a drop in imports resulting from EEC restrictions on supplies from outside the Community. During 1975/76 there should be a slight increase in home production of beef but total supplies may be somewhat lower.

22. The dairy herd showed a small decline in the year to June 1974. The continued high cost of feedingstuffs has kept the average yield per cow at about the same level in 1974/75 as in 1973/74. Consequently total sales of milk through the Milk Marketing Schemes are expected to fall slightly. A small increase in the amount of milk sold for liquid consumption is expected and production of cheese should reach record levels this year. As a result of the fall in milk production and increased utilisation for other purposes, butter production has been much lower than in 1973/74.

23. The increases in the guaranteed price for milk and the standard quantity at the 1974 Annual Review and the further special increase in producers' prices from October 1974 have given a greatly increased average producer price for milk in 1974/75. The prospects for 1975/76 are subject to the general uncertainties over rising costs but some recovery in yields and in total sales seems likely.

Sheep and wool (Tables 2, 14, 18 and 27)

24. The United Kingdom breeding flock has continued to expand and in June 1974 was 2% greater than in June 1973. Assuming that ewe slaughterings remain at similar levels to last year, some further expansion in the breeding flock may be expected by June 1975. Production of mutton and lamb in 1975/76 will be affected by the spring lambing rate following the wet autumn but a small increase is likely. Imports of mutton and lamb in 1974/75 are expected to be about 10% less than in 1973/74 so that, in spite of the increase in home-fed production, a reduction of some 5% in total supplies is expected. Fat sheep prices, which had been at high levels at the beginning of the year, fell steadily until October 1974. Deficiency payments became payable for the period from the end of July to the end of November. Prices then recovered and fat sheep prices by January 1975 were comparable to those of the previous January. Prices paid for hill lambs and draft ewes fell heavily in the autumn. The hill sheep subsidy was substantially raised with effect from 1 December 1974.

25. Production of wool in 1974 remained static and auction prices fell, as a result of the fall in world prices, to below the guaranteed price of 26p a lb.

Pigs (Tables 2, 14 and 27)

26. Towards the end of 1973 and during 1974 there was a decline in the United Kingdom pig breeding herd and at June 1974 it was 12% below the high level reached in the middle of 1973, with a bigger fall in Northern Ireland. In recognition of the difficulties facing producers, the Government introduced a special subsidy of 50p per score which applied to all certified marketings from March until October and then at a reducing rate until November 1974. Market prices began to recover in September 1974. The reduction that has taken place in the herd will be reflected in lower output of pigmeat in 1975/76.

Poultrymeat (Tables 2, 14 and 27)

27. Total production of poultrymeat in 1973/74 remained virtually unchanged from the record level of 1972/73 with an increased share of the market being taken by turkeys. Production is expected to fall in 1974/75. Prices fell during the first half of 1974 but recovered in the later months of the year.

Eggs (Tables 2, 5, 17 and 27)

28. The size of the average laying flock over 1974/75 is expected to be about 1% lower than in 1973/74 but an increase in yield per bird is forecast to increase production by about 1%. A further increase in yields is forecast for 1975/76, but this is not expected to offset the likely reduction in the size of the laying flock, so that a lower level of production is forecast. The average producer price in 1974/75 is expected to be significantly below the high prices reached in the previous year.

PART III—GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

Farm structure (Table 3)

29. 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 278,000 and 176,000 in 1974 are respectively some 12% and 7% lower than in 1969. 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 over 94% 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 80% of total output. Large businesses (1,200 standard man-days or more), though only about 15% of the total number, produce rather more than a half of total output.

30. The average size of farms is increasing. Full-time businesses averaged 239 acres (total area including rough grazings) in 1974 compared with 223 acres in 1969. Individual enterprises are also expanding as the number of units declines and the trend to greater specialisation continues. Between 1969 and 1974 the average cereal acreage has increased from 61 to 74 acres; the average dairy herd has risen from 28 to 39 cows and the average beef breeding herd from 12 to 18 cows; the average ewe flock has increased from 128 to 162 breeding sheep; and the average pig breeding herd from 13 to 21 sows.

31. In Great Britain 60% of the holdings were wholly or mainly owner-occupied in 1974/75 compared with 54% in 1960/61. The proportion of the total acreage held by owner-occupiers has increased from 52% in 1960/61 to 55% in 1974/75. In Northern Ireland virtually all farmers are owner-occupiers.

Index of net product (Table 19)

32. For 1973/74 the index is now put at 117 (average of 1968/69—1971/72=100), instead of 114 as previously forecast, and it is estimated to be the same in 1974/75. Greater cereals output in 1974/75 is expected to be offset by a fall in sugar beet output, and increased cattle sales by falls in pig and poultry sales and a lower end-stock valuation for livestock.

Labour productivity (Tables 4 and 19)

33. 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 of 1964/65 to 1974/75 though the rate in the last few years has been rather lower at about 4%. The outflow of regular whole-time workers is estimated to be currently running at about 2 to 3% annually. This compares with an average rate of outflow of about 5% in the late 1960s.

Net income of the industry (Tables 19, 21 and 24)

34. Aggregate net income of the industry rose in 1973/74 to £1,283 million, £422 million (49%) higher than in 1972/73. A fall of £150 million (12%) to £1,133 million is forecast for 1974/75. Adjusted for normal weather, income is expected to fall by 3% from £1,194 million in 1973/74 to £1,159 million in 1974/75.

35. In real terms aggregate net income shows an upward trend over the 10 years to 1973/74 and, allowing for the continuing fall (about 2% a year) in the number of farms, real net income per full-time farm almost doubled over the same period. The increase in both instances was particularly marked in 1972/73 and 1973/74. In 1974/75, however, aggregate net income in real terms is forecast to fall by 26% compared with 1973/74. Real net income per full-time farm is expected to fall by 25%, to the level of 1972/73, though remaining a third above the average for 1968/69 to 1971/72. In each of the three years 1972/73 to 1974/75 there were, however, substantial elements of increased tenant's valuations predominantly attributable to higher input costs; in 1974/75 this increase amounted to £442 million. Excluding this element in net farm income, farmers' net returns are estimated to have fallen by 17% in money terms in 1974/75. The decline in real terms is 30%.

36. In both 1973/74 and 1974/75 there have been widely divergent trends in net income between the different sectors of the industry. The samples of farm accounts for 1973/74 show that average incomes on cropping farms rose substantially. On cereal farms they more than doubled. In the hill areas, incomes on sheep farms, which had approximately doubled in 1972/73, increased further by about a quarter in England and Wales and 17% in Scotland. Pig and poultry farms also showed improved incomes. On the other hand, higher costs, particularly for feedingstuffs, and low cattle prices in the later part of the year, reduced incomes on dairy farms, despite higher milk output, and also caused a fall in incomes on cattle and sheep farms.

37. Although average incomes for all types of farm taken together rose in money terms in England and Wales in 1973/74 by 18%, the increase in real terms was 7%, while in Scotland and Northern Ireland real income fell by 12 and 30% respectively.

38. The differences in income trends continued in 1974/75, when net income on all types of farm taken together is expected to fall. On cropping farms net income seems likely to increase again though by much less than in 1973/74. Cereal farms are expected to fare better than general cropping farms with sugar beet. In the livestock sector, however, a general fall in net income is expected and, for some types of farming, the reduction could be substantial. Higher milk prices in the second half of the year are expected to have prevented a major decline (except in Northern Ireland) in incomes of specialist dairy farms in the face of higher costs. Incomes of pig and poultry farmers are expected to fall. Low prices for cattle and sheep in the autumn, together with higher costs

and shortages of fodder, are expected to have caused substantial reductions in incomes in hill and upland areas, particularly on sheep farms, despite higher payments of hill sheep and hill cow subsidies.

Cost changes (Table 26)

39. Cost increases since the last Review (including the cost increases of some £153 million referred to in paragraph 31 of the 1974 Annual Review White Paper) are provisionally assessed at £692 million for all products, the chief items being £184 million on the costs of labour, £150 million on machinery costs (of which £50 million relates to fuel cost increases), £116 million in feed costs and £103 million in the costs of fertilisers and lime. These figures for cost changes do not allow for changes in the volume of resources, including labour, used by the industry.

Gross capital formation (Table 23)

40. A further increase in the value of investment is estimated to have occurred in 1974. Total gross capital formation in landlord and tenant-type physical assets together is estimated to have reached £1,005 million in the calendar year 1974, an increase of some 20% over 1973. Of this investment, £266 million was in buildings and works (an increase of 27%) and was the responsibility of landowners; £309 million was in plant, machinery and vehicles (an increase of 34%); and £430 million was for additions to stocks and work in progress. The volume of investment in 1974 in buildings and works is expected to be about 3% higher than in 1973 and that in plant, machinery and vehicles 12% higher. The volume of new investment in stocks and work in progress, however, is expected to be below that in 1973.

Agricultural Land Prices

41. After a period of relative stability between 1969 and 1971, the price of agricultural land in the United Kingdom rose dramatically in 1972 and the first part of 1973 and in many aieas doubled or trebled. However, since then there has been some evidence that prices have begun to fall and there has been a reduction in the number of completed sales.

Rents (Table 22)

42. Under Stage 2 of the Counter Inflation Programme (November 1972 to November 1973) agricultural rents were frozen (except for improvements by landlords) and rents rose in Great Britain by approximately 4½%—appreciably less than the 6 to 7% of recent years. Under Stage 3 landlords have been allowed to charge half the increase agreed between tenants and themselves or determined by arbitration. As a result of this relaxation, rents rose in 1974 by 11½% on average in Great Britain. The Government have announced that the current restrictions on agricultural rents in Great Britain will cease to apply with effect from 28 May 1975

Farm workers' earnings (Table 20)

43. The average earnings of full-time men in the United Kingdom were £31.95 per week for the year ended 30 September 1974. In money terms this is some 21% higher than in 1972/73 but in real terms the increase is about 6%. These

higher earnings reflect partly the increase, which was effective from 22 January 1974, of £2.30 per week in the minimum wage and partly the effect of seven threshold payments between 27 May and 19 August 1974.

Public expenditure (Table 25)

44. In 1974/75, the estimated outturn for expenditure on United Kingdom price guarantees, grants and subsidies (excluding payments connected with the milk guarantee) is about £296 million. The comparable figure for 1973/74 is about £203 million. The increase of about £93 million reflects mainly the large injection of support for beef and pig producers and the additional help for producers in the hills.

45. Expenditure under the common market organisation of the EEC is estimated to rise to about £193 million in 1974/75 compared with £86 million in 1973/74. This expenditure by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce is made up of several elements. These include aids for private storage and animal feed, the Beef Premium Schemes, certain production subsidies, import and export refunds on third country trade, import refunds (net of export levies) on intra-Community trade and the net cost of commodities bought into intervention and subsequently sold. The figure for 1974/75 includes the special import subsidy on sugar which is estimated to cost about £40 million. This and some of the other expenditure benefits consumers rather than producers. Of the estimated expenditure of about £193 million for 1974/75, about £147 million is expected to be financed from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, the balance being financed from the Exchequer.

PART IV—THE DETERMINATIONS FOR 1975/76

46. The determinations are set out in the following tables.

Guaranteed prices

	1974/75		1975/76		
	Determination at 1974 Review	Revised Determination	Determination at 1975 Review	Increase over 1974 Review determination	Increase over revised 1974/75 determination
Wheat (per ton)	£39·62	£42·97(*a*)	£51·80	£12·18	£8·83
Barley (per ton)	£35·73	£38·78(*a*)	£46·80	£11·07	£8·02
Oats (per ton)	£34·20	£37·12(*a*)	£44·60	£10·40	£7·48
Potatoes (per ton)	£22	No change	£28	£6·0	—
Pigs (per score dwt) ...	£3·49	£4·03(*b*)	— (*c*)	—	—
Sheep (per lb edcw) ...	29·5p	No change	35·5p	6·0p	—
Wool (per lb)	26·0p	No change	31·0p	5·0p	—
Milk (per gallon) ...	26·27p	29·74p(*d*)	34·75p(*e*)	8·48p	5·01p

(a) It was announced on 17 July 1974 that the 1974/75 guaranteed prices for wheat, barley and oats were raised to £41·27, £37·26 and £35·67 respectively in the light of increases in CAP prices agreed in March. These guaranteed prices have been further raised in the light of the decisions of the EEC Council of Ministers in Sept./Oct. 1974.

(b) The revised determination is effective from 28 October 1974.

(c) The pig guarantee is to be terminated after 27 July 1975 in accordance with the Act of Accession

(d) This is the estimated average effective level of the guarantee, taking account of the increase in the guaranteed price to 29·79p per gallon at the beginning of October, 1974 following the 5% increase in CAP prices then agreed, and the introduction of a special additional payment of 4·18p per gallon at the same time.

(e) Average. The determination is intended to assure the Boards an average price of 34·0 pence per gallon for sales during the period 1 April–15 September 1975 and 35·5 pence per gallon on the remainder of their share of the standard quantity (see para 48 below) or on the residue of sales whichever is the less.

Production Grants

	Rate following the Annual Review 1974	Rate as determined at the Annual Review 1975
Hill sheep subsidy (*a*) (per eligible ewe)		
Basic rate	£1·20(*b*)	£2·85
Supplementary rate	£1·75(*b*)	£3·60

(a) All figures include the winter keep supplement of 25p.

(b) Rates were increased with effect from 1 December 1974 to £2·25 at the basic rate and £3·00 at the supplementary rate.

Fat pigs

47. The pig guarantee will be terminated after 27 July 1975 (see paragraph 46, note (*c*)).

Milk

48. The standard quantity for the United Kingdom in 1975/76 has been fixed at 2,950 million gallons (see paragraph 46, note (*e*)).

Production grants

49. A temporary increase of £10 per head on the calf subsidy was announced in March 1974. This took effect in July 1974. The subsidy is now being restored to its previous level.

50. The decision to terminate the lime subsidy on 31 July 1974, which was announced at the 1974 Annual Review, was reversed during the year and the subsidy is being continued in 1975/76 at the same rate.

Grassland

51. It is intended that there should be further study, in consultation with the interests concerned, of means of encouraging the better use and conservation of grass.

APPENDIX

Statistical Tables

The tables follow the pattern of those in last year's White Paper but a new Table 1 has been added to show the position of agriculture in relation to the United Kingdom economy as a whole and the table on market prices has been replaced by a new table on commodity price trends.

An additional column showing a calculated metric equivalent has been included in some tables. This is intended simply to give an indication of what the tables will contain after metrication. Statistics have not been collected in metric units. The metric units used are as follows:

Area	—	hectare
Weight	—	tonne kilogram (kg)
Volume	—	litre.

Some of the figures in this Appendix differ from those in previous Annual Review White Papers because of later information, changes in the scope and nature of available data and improvements in statistical methods. Forecasts for 1974/75 are as at mid-December 1974.

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).

Significant items of Channel Islands trade are shown separately in the tables.

Figures for exports include re-exports.

Figures for total new 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

Agriculture in the national economy

July/June years	Average of 1964/65 –1965/66	1970/1	1971/2	1972/3	1973/4
Home production as percentage of UK food supplies (*a*)	51·2	53·2	53·6	54·6	..
Home production as percentage of indigenous-type supplies (*b*) ...	64·6	66·9	66·8	66·8	..

(calendar years)	Average of 1964 & 1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (provisional)
Agriculture's contribution to gross domestic product (*c*)						
£ million ...	928	1,126	1,234	1,437	1,688	1,858
percentage	3·1	2·6	2·6	2·6	2·7	..
Agriculture's share of gross fixed capital formation (*d*)						
£ million ...	184	250	286	351	441	575
percentage	3·0	2·7	2·8	3·1	3·1	..
Manpower engaged in agriculture (*e*) ('000) ...	931	750	716	709	704	678
Percentage of total manpower in all occupations	3·8	3·1	3·0	3·0	2·9	2·8
Agricultural price index (1968/9–1971/2=100)						
All products—sales (*f*)(*o*) ...		99·4	106·3	112·9	144·7	162·0
Inputs—selected indicators (*o*)						
Feedingstuffs (*g*)	84·9	100·0	110·7	108·9	156·6	209·2
Fertilisers (excl. lime) (*h*) ...	73·2	90·4	109·8	128·0	143·3	211·0
Fuel (*j*)	78·4	96·5	106·8	111·1	117·8	180·0
Labour	65·2	97·9	111·3	124·7	145·8	190·1
Machinery (*k*)	80·8	99·1	108·4	118·1	129·9	156·6
Imports of food, feed & alcoholic beverages (*l*)						
£ million ...	1,755	2,079	2,214	2,375	3,174	3,952
Import volume index (1970=100)	99·0	100·0	100·0	101·8	102·9	97·4
Import price index ,, ,,	85·7	100·0	107·1	113·5	151·2	200·9
Exports of food, feed & alcoholic beverages (*l*)						
£ million ...	305	484	567	625	838	1,031
Export volume index (1970=100)	70·3	100·0	109·5	114·6	137·3	143·8
Export price index ,, ,,	89·5	100·0	105·5	113·0	126·2	150·8
Consumers' expenditure on food and alcoholic beverages (*m*)						(Jan.–Sept. only)
£ million ...	7,184	9,684	10,665	11,549	13,336	10,947
Percentage of total consumers' expenditure	32·4	30·9	30·6	29·2	29·7	29·7
Retail price index (January 1962=100)						
Food (*n*)(*o*)	109·7	140·1	155·6	169·4	194·9	230·0
Alcoholic beverages (*n*)(*o*) ...	112·6	143·9	152·7	159·0	164·2	182·1
All items (*n*)(*o*)	109·6	140·2	153·4	164·3	179·4	208·2

TABLE 1

(a) The value of food moving into manufacture or distribution derived from home agricultural output.

(b) As defined in Appendix I of article "Measuring self-sufficiency for food and drink in the United Kingdom" (Economic Trends No. 217, November 1971).

(c) Excluding appreciation of work in progress and stocks.

(d) All fixed assets (excluding work in progress and stocks).

(e) Total manpower engaged in agriculture between 1971 and 1974 comprises the numbers of self-employed, employers and employees in employment given in the June censuses conducted by the Agricultural Departments of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The average figures for 1964–5 and 1970 are based on the Department of Employment series of the count of national insurance cards and the population census, adjusted by the ratio in 1971 of this series to the Agricultural Departments' series. Because of this adjustment, the figure for 1970 is higher than that recorded for that year in Table 4, which was probably understated (see footnote (d) to Table 4).

(f) Based on prices after addition of subsidy or grant, where payable.

(g) Based on representative prices for compound and straight feedingstuffs.

(h) Prices to farmers, excluding subsidy paid.

(j) Department of Energy Index and Department of Industry Wholesale Price Index converted to a 4-year base—excluding Value Added Tax.

(k) Department of Industry Wholesale Price Index converted to a 4-year base—excluding Value Added Tax.

(l) Includes oilseeds and nuts and animal fats for human consumption.

(m) Including caterers' expenditure on food.

(n) Source: Department of Employment.

(o) Annual averages.

TABLE 2

Crop areas and livestock numbers (*a*)

At June of each year

	Average of 1963–65	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1974 metric equiv.
A. Crop areas ('000 acres)							('000 hectares)
Total area	48,602	47,255	47,234	47,045	46,920	46,974	19,010
of which: Wheat	2,223	2,495	2,710	2,786	2,831	3,046	1,233
Barley	5,047	5,542	5,654	5,653	5,603	5,471	2,214
Oats	1,145	929	896	777	695	624	253
Mixed corn ...	84	196	137	150	126	104	42
Rye	20	11	16	16	13	11	5
Maize	..	..	3	5	3	3	1
Total cereals (*b*) ...	8,519	9,174	9,416	9,386	9,271	9,260	3,747
Potatoes	762	669	634	584	555	532	215
Sugar beet	440	463	471	468	480	482	195
Oilseed rape ...	..	10	13	17	34	61	25
Hops	21	17	18	17	17	16	7
Vegetables grown in the open	376	505	452	441	462	480	194
Orchard fruit ...	210	160	154	146	141	136	55
Soft fruit (*c*) ...	50	45	45	45	45	44	18
Ornamentals (*d*) ...	34	37	36	38	40	38	16
Total horticulture (*e*)	670	751	690	674	694	704	285
Total tillage (*f*) ...	11,548	12,088	12,139	12,021	11,905	11,955	4,838
Temporary grass (*g*)	6,824	5,700	5,718	5,825	5,798	5,722	2,316
Total arable ...	18,372	17,788	17,857	17,846	17,703	17,677	7,154
Permanent grass ...	12,292	12,217	12,172	12,132	12,143	12,157	4,920
Rough grazing (*h*) ...	17,938	16,537	16,501	16,342	16,320	16,220	4,564
Other land (*j*) ...	..	712	704	725	753	920	372
B. Livestock numbers ('000 head)							
Total cattle and calves ...	11,762	12,581	12,804	13,483	14,445	15,227	
of which: Dairy cows ...	3,192	3,244	3,234	3,325	3,436	3,402	
Beef cows	1,004	1,300	1,378	1,476	1,678	1,889	
Heifers in calf ...	767	863	831	954	988	1,049	
Total sheep and lambs ...	29,637	26,080	25,981	26,877	27,943	28,639	
of which: Ewes	11,899	10,544	10,422	10,668	10,921	11,213	
Shearlings	2,516	2,263	2,263	2,438	2,733	2,673	
Total pigs	7,406	8,088	8,724	8,619	8,979	8,621	
of which: Sows for breeding ...	754	794	862	832	859	791	
Gilts in pig ...	154	159	121	128	156	107	
Total poultry	116,231	143,430	139,016	140,045	144,079	139,957	
of which: Table fowls (incl. broilers) ...	28,649	49,783	49,730	50,933	58,366	56,781	
Laying fowls (*k*) ...	50,772	55,237	53,705	53,831	51,766	50,130	
Growing pullets ...	26,967	24,599	22,465	21,678	18,808	18,958	

TABLE 2

(a) The coverage for 1973 and 1974 includes all known holdings in the United Kingdom with 40 standard man days or more (a standard man-day (smd) represents 8 hours productive work by an adult male worker under average conditions). All holdings with less than 40 smd in Scotland are excluded; in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, holdings with less than 40 smd are excluded only if they have less than 10 acres of crops and grass and no regular whole-time worker. The same criteria applied in Great Britain in the years 1970 to 1972 except that the threshold for standard labour requirements in those years was 26 smd; prior to 1970, the figures related to all known agricultural holdings exceeding one acre in extent. The figures for Northern Ireland, before 1973, related 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 as well as from landless stockholders. The introduction of the changes of definition in Northern Ireland in 1973, following similar changes in Great Britain, (which excluded some 14,000 statistically insignificant holdings in 1970 and about 8,000 in 1973) resulted in the elimination of about 6,000 or so holdings from the Northern Ireland census.

(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.

(j) Returns of "other land" were collected for the first time in England and Wales in June 1969. From June 1969 to June 1973 "other land" in Great Britain was collected as woodland and areas under roads, yards, buildings, etc., the use of which was ancillary to the farming of the land; in Northern Ireland it included land within agricultural holdings which was under bog, water, roads, buildings, etc., and waste land not used for agriculture. In June 1974 the definition was changed in England and Wales to include all other land forming part of the holding and in Scotland it was extended to include ponds and derelict land. The Northern Ireland definition is unchanged.

(k) 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 3

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

At June of each year

			1969	1974
Crops and grass acreage	Number of holdings ('000) with	¼ to 49¾ acres	160·3	128·2
		50 to 149¾ acres	98·5	89·2
		150 to 299¾ acres	36·6	34·8
		300 acres and over	19·7	21·2
		Total	315·1	273·4
	Average acreage per holding (crops and grass)		95·7	109·1
	Per cent of total crops and grass acreage in holdings	Under 50 acres	10·3	8·6
		300 acres and over	34·4	39·2
Size of business (smd) (*b*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	under 275(*c*) smd	142·9	115·4
		275(*c*) to 599 smd	83·2	66·5
		600 to 1,199 smd	56·6	55·0
		1,200 smd and over	34·2	41·1
		Total	317·0	278·0
	Holdings 275(*c*) smd and over	Average size of business (smd)	953	1,114
		Average acreage per holding (total area) (*d*)	222·8	238·9
		Contribution to total output (%)	92·2	94·3
	Estimated number of full-time farms ('000) (*e*)	Under 600 smd	102·0	84·5
		600 smd and over	88·1	91·6
		Total	190·1	176·1
Total cereals (*f*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	¼ to 19¾ acres	72·1	53·3
		20 to 99¾ acres	51·6	45·7
		100 acres and over	26·2	26·6
		Total	149·9	125·6
	Average acreage		60·9	73·9
	Per cent of total acreage in acreages of 100 acres and over		67·2	71·9
Potatoes	Number of holdings ('000) with	¼ to 9¾ acres	65·1	45·0
		10 to 49¾ acres	14·4	12·3
		50 acres and over	2·1	2·0
		Total	81·6	59·3
	Average acreage		7·5	9·0
	Per cent of total acreage in acreages of 50 acres and over		28·4	32·7
Sugar beet (*g*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	¼ to 9¾ acres	9·3	5·4
		10 to 49¾ acres	9·7	8·9
		50 acres and over	2·2	2·7
		Total	21·2	17·0
	Average acreage		21·0	28·3
	Per cent of total acreage in acreages of 50 acres and over		42·9	53·0

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

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

At June of each year

			1969	1974
Dairy cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	57·1	32·3
		20 to 49	42·1	31·2
		50 and over	18·7	24·2
		Total	117·9	87·7
	Average size of herd		28	39
	Per cent of total dairy cows in herds of 50 and over		44·4	61·5
Beef cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	83·0	75·9
		20 to 49	13·4	20·5
		50 and over	4·5	8·9
		Total	100·9	105·3
	Average size of herd		12	18
	Per cent of total beef cows in herds of 50 and over		30·0	40·7
Breeding sheep (*h*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 99	62·7	46·1
		100 to 499	32·3	30·6
		500 and over	4·6	5·5
		Total	99·5	82·2
	Average size of flock		128	162
	Per cent of breeding sheep in flocks of 500 and over		30·9	36·4
Breeding pigs	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 9	47·6	25·9
		10 to 49	19·5	12·6
		50 and over	3·6	4·7
		Total	70·6	43·2
	Average size of herd		13	21
	Per cent of total breeding pigs in herds of 50 and over		37·6	60·0
Laying fowls	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 999	143·3	86·9
		1,000 to 4,999	6·6	3·4
		5,000 and over	2·1	2·1
		Total	151·9	92·4
	Average size of flock		350	543
	Per cent of total laying fowls in flocks of 5,000 and over		52·2	74·7
Broilers (*i*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 9,999	3·3	2·1
		10,000 to 49,999	0·6	0·6
		50,000 and over	0·2	0·2
		Total	4·0	2·9
	Average size of flock		9,298	19,280
	Per cent of total broilers in flocks of 50,000 and over		57·3	73·4

TABLE 3

(a) To preserve comparability between the two years, the figures for 1969 have been adjusted to take account of the exclusion from the census in 1970 of about 16,000 holdings in Scotland classified as statistically insignificant. Adjustments have also been made to take account of the raising of the threshold of insignificance from 26 smd to 40 smd in 1973 which resulted in the exclusion from the census of about 14,000 holdings. 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 smaller changes made between 1969 and 1974 (e.g., statistical amalgamations and the inclusion of statistically significant holdings on one acre or less of agricultural land) but they have not significantly affected the trend in the average size of enterprise. The figures included for Northern Ireland in the first two sections for both years relate only to holdings with 50 smd or more.

(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) The figures relate to the total area including 'other land', the definition of which has changed slightly between 1969 and 1974—see footnote (j) of Table 2.

(e) Includes an estimate of upwards of 14,000 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.

(f) Includes maize for threshing in 1974—not included in 1969.

(g) Figures relate to England and Wales only.

(h) Figures included for Scotland and Northern Ireland relate to the December censuses in 1968 and 1973.

(i) Figures included for Scotland relate to the December censuses in 1968 and 1973.

TABLE 4

Number of persons engaged in agriculture (a)

At June of each year '000 persons

	Average of 1963–65	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Workers						
Whole-time:						
Hired: male	..	186	181	175	170	163
female		16	16	15	16	16
Family: male		53	50	48	45	39
female		14	15	14	15	14
All male	381	239	231	223	215	203
All female ...	34	30	31	29	31	30
Total	(415)	(269)	(262)	(252)	(246)	(233)
Part-time (b):						
All male	96	80	78	78	81	78
All female ...	70	76	78	76	82	80
Total	(167)	(156)	(156)	(154)	(163)	(158)
Salaried managers (c) ...	..	..	..	6	7	8
Total employed	582	425	418	412	416	398
Farmers, partners and directors						
Whole-time	..	216(d)	230	229	222	214
Part-time		56(d)	68	68	66	66
Total	..	697(d)	716	709	704	678

(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) Not separately returned before 1972. Figures relate to Great Britain only.

(d) The number of farmers, partners and directors was probably understated in England and Wales at June 1970, when this category was included in the census for the first time.

TABLE 5

Estimated average yields of crops and livestock products

June/May years

	Unit	Average of 1963/64 –1965/66	1970/71	1971/72 (e)	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast)	1974/75 (forecast) metric equivalent Unit	
Crops									
Wheat	tons/acre	1·62	1·67	1·75	1·69	1·74	1·95	tonnes/hectare	4·89
Barley	,, ,,	1·46	1·34	1·49	1·61	1·58	1·63		4·10
Oats	,, ,,	1·16	1·30	1·50	1·58	1·53	1·54		3·86
Potatoes ...	,, ,,	9·2	11·0	11·5	11·0	12·1	12·6		31·8
Sugar (a) ...	,, ,,	2·3	2·3	2·7	2·2	2·4	1·5		3·7
Oilseed rape ...	cwts./acre	..	15	15	17	18	15		1·9
Apples:									
Dessert (b) ...	tons/acre	4·6	5·2	5·4	3·5	5·0	3·7		9·1
Culinary (b) ...	,, ,,	5·3	6·1	4·8	4·2	5·1	4·4		11·0
Pears (b) ...	,, ,,	3·9	5·1	5·0	3·6	3·2	3·8		9·1
Tomatoes (b) ...	,, ,,	37·7	41·8	42·1	43·7	46·9	48·3		121·3
Cauliflowers (b)	,, ,,	7·8	7·6	7·8	8·2	8·4	8·3		20·9
Hops	centals/acre	14·1	15·4	14·6	11·6	13·7	13·6	100 kg./hectare	15·2
Livestock products									
Milk (c) ...	galls./cow	779	847	867	888	864	864	litres/cow	3,927
Eggs (d) ...	no./bird	200	219·5	225·5	232·5	225·5	232	no./bird	232

(a) Sugar-in-beet per crop acre.
(b) Gross yields from cropped acreage.
(c) Yield per dairy type cow per annum.
(d) Eggs per laying bird.
(e) 366 days.

TABLE 6

Concentrated feedingstuffs

Crop years (a) million tons

	Average of 1963/64 –1965/66	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast) million tons	1974/75 (forecast) metric equivalent million tonnes
Usage of home supplies							
Coarse grains	6·6	6·5	7·7	7·8	7·6	7·3	7·4
Wheat used for feed ...	1·8	2·5	2·4	2·3	2·3	3·3	3·3
Other supplies (b) ...	3·2	3·0	3·4	3·5	4·0	3·8	3·8
Total home supplies ...	11·6	12·0	13·5	13·7	13·8	14·4	14·6
Usage of imported supplies							
Coarse grains	2·9	2·5	2·6	2·4	2·5	2·0	2·0
Wheat used for feed ...	0·6	1·5	0·6	1·3	0·3	0·4	0·5
Protein, molasses and other miscellaneous feeds	2·3	2·1	2·0	2·0	1·7	1·8	1·8
Total imported supplies	5·8	6·2	5·2	5·6	4·6	4·2	4·3
Total usage	17·3	18·1	18·7	19·3	18·4	18·6	18·8
of which home-grown concentrated feeds retained on farms ...	3·6	3·5	4·7	4·9	4·3	4·4	4·5

(a) July/June up to 1971/72. August/July 1972/73 onwards.
(b) Including home-produced by-products from imported materials.

TABLE 7

Cereals supplies

Crop years (*a*)

'000 tons

	Average of 1963/4–1965/6	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast) '000 tons	1974/75 (forecast) metric equiv. ('000 tonnes)
***Wheat*(*b*)**							
Production	3,612	4,169	4,739	4,704	4,923	5,937	6,032
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	814	111	283	562	907	1,007	1,023
: from third countries	3,602	5,156	3,485	3,831	2,127	2,421	2,460
Exports : to the Eight ...	17	10	11	11	13	15	15
: to third countries ...	6	20	11	17	43	49	50
Total new supply	8,005	9,406	8,485	9,069	7,901	9,301	9,450
Production as % of total new supply	45%	44%	56%	52%	62%	64%	64%
Disposals : millers(*d*)	5,025	4,966	4,981	4,964	5,044	5,146	5,229
(of which home-produced) ...	(1,586)	(1,406)	(1,972)	(1,986)	(2,362)	(2,300)	(2,337)
: animal feed ...	2,326	4,019	3,106	3,650	2,495	3,733	3,793
(of which home-produced) ...	(1,773)	(2,468)	(2,462)	(2,404)	(2,207)	(3,280)	(3,333)
: seed	179	210	216	219	236	229	233
: other ...	475	211	182	236	126	193	141
Barley							
Production	7,355	7,411	8,423	9,098	8,865	8,938	9,081
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	36	96	63	43	570	500	508
: from third countries	259	937	972	437	146	275	279
Exports : to the Eight ...	195	156	10	109	217	135	137
: to third countries ...	89	12	1	—	23	15	15
Total new supply	7,366	8,276	9,447	9,469	9,341	9,563	9,716
Production as % of total new supply	100%	90%	89%	96%	95%	93%	93%
Disposals : animal feed ...	5,598	6,254	7,316	7,233	6,959	7,137	7,252
(of which home-produced) ...	(5,401)	(5,359)	(6,442)	(6,886)	(6,350)	(6,437)	(6,540)
: brewing/distilling ...	1,291	1,514	1,615	1,716	1,870	1,900	1,930
(of which home-produced) ...	(1,193)	(1,376)	(1,454)	(1,583)	(1,763)	(1,825)	(1,854)
: seed	360	372	372	368	359	371	377
: other	117	136	144	152	153	155	157
Oats							
Production	1,325	1,198	1,339	1,230	1,063	961	976
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	1	—	1	—	6	10	10
: from third countries	25	19	25	5	16	10	10
Exports : to the Eight ...	2	121	1	19	33	30	30
: to third countries ...	...	1	2	—	—	—	—
Total new supply	1,349	1,095	1,362	1,216	1,052	951	966
Production as % of total new supply	98%	109%	98%	101%	101%	101%	101%

TABLE 7 (*Continued*)

Crop years (*a*)

Cereals supplies

'000 tons

	Average of 1963/4–1965/6	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast) '000 tons	1974/75 (forecast) metric equiv. ('000 tonnes)
Mixed corn (e)							
Production	103	253	203	213	189	144	146
Rye (f)							
Production	23	13	18	19	16	14	14
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	...	4	2	27	12	10	10
: from third countries	6	17	26	33	12	15	15
Total new supply	29	34	46	79	40	39	40
Production as % of total new supply	79%	38%	39%	24%	40%	36%	36%
Maize							
Production	...	2	5	6	6	5	5
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	396	522	97	111	602	600	610
: from third countries	2,958	2,300	2,974	3,388	2,641	2,070	2,103
Exports : to the Eight ...	7	13	7	9	20	20	20
: to third countries ...	...	2	1	—	—	—	—
Total new supply	3,347	2,809	3,068	3,496	3,229	2,655	2,698
Sorghum							
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	109	2	—	—	85	50	51
: from third countries	277	86	125	69	225	300	305
Total cereals (b)							
Production	12,418	13,046	14,727	15,270	15,062	15,999	16,256
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	1,356	735	446	743	2,182	2,177	2,212
: from third countries	7,127	8,515	7,607	7,763	5,167	5,091	5,173
Exports : to the Eight ...	221	300	29	148	272	190	193
: to third countries ...	95	35	15	17	77	74	75
Total new supply	20,585	21,961	22,736	23,611	22,062	23,003	23,372
Production as % of total new supply	60%	59%	65%	65%	68%	70%	70%

(*a*) July/June up to 1971/72. August/July 1972/73 onwards.

(*b*) Includes flour under the heading of wheat, imports and exports.

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

(*d*) 1973/74 and 1974/75 exclude 49,000 tons and 54,000 tons respectively of wheat milled and exported as flour.

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

(*f*) Export figures not separately distinguished in Overseas Trade Statistics before 1970 and not significant thereafter.

TABLE 8

Oilseed rape supplies

July/June years '000 tons

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast) '000 tons	1974/75 (forecast) metric equiv. ('000 tonnes)
Production	8	10	14	31	49	50
Imports: from the Eight	25	36	29	43	45	46
from third countries ...	31	55	72	52	40	40
Exports	1	...	...	1	...	...
Total new supply	63	101	115	125	134	136
Production as % of total new supply	13%	10%	12%	25%	37%	37%

TABLE 9

Potato supplies

Crop years (*a*) '000 tons

	Average of 1963/64–1965/66	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast)	
						'000 tons	metric equiv. ('000 tonnes)
Production:							
early (*b*)	732	445	507	453	456	439	446
maincrop	6,264	6,918	6,772	5,971	6,281	6,282	6,383
Total production	6,995	7,364	7,279	6,424	6,737	6,721	6,829
Maincrop exports (*c*):							
to the Eight	41	8	7	22	20	15	15
to third countries		91	76	199	169	131	133
Total disposal of home crop for human consumption ...	4,769	4,772	4,888	5,077	5,215	5,271	5,355
Supplies from Channel Islands (early)	295	35	43	41	50	45	46
Imports for human consumption							
Raw (*d*)							
—early:							
from the Eight		24	17	9	6	5	5
from third countries ...		244	268	216	237	230	234
—maincrop:							
from the Eight	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
from third countries ...		—	—	—	—	—	—
Processed (*e*):							
from the Eight	..	54	61	37	56	40	41
from third countries ...	..	84	42	60	79	60	61
Total new supply for human consumption	5,076	5,213	5,319	5,440	5,643	5,651	5,741
of which: raw	..	4,414	4,502	4,541	4,478	4,376	4,446
processed (*e*) ...	..	799	817	899	1,165	1,275	1,295
Percentage of total new supply for human consumption derived from home crop ...	94%	92%	92%	93%	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*) Raw equivalent.

TABLE 10

Sugar supplies

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

	Average of 1963/64–1965/66	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast) '000 long tons	1974/75 (forecast) metric equiv. ('000 tonnes)
Production	838	939	1,125	918	998	595	605
Imports (a):							
from the Eight	45	114	40	72	108	580	589
from third countries ...	2,245	2,011	1,990	2,007	1,790	1,905	1,935
Exports (a):							
to the Eight	94	9	7	16	12	5	5
to third countries	338	201	265	358	285	310	315
Total new supply	2,696	2,854	2,883	2,623	2,599	2,765	2,809
Production as % of total new supply	31%	33%	39%	35%	38%	22%	22%

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

TABLE 11

Supplies of certain horticultural crops

June/May years

	Average of 1963/64 –1965/66	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast)	1974/75 (forecast) metric equiv.
Apples (a)							
Cropped area ('000 acres):							('000 hectares)
dessert	61·0	57·4	57·2	57·1	56·9	56·4	22·8
culinary	39·7	36·4	35·8	35·3	34·0	33·6	13·6
('000 tons)							('000 tonnes)
Output:							
dessert	262	252	283	192	269	190	193
culinary	206	179	149	148	170	137	139
Imports: from the Eight ...	31	79	78	129	174	320	325
from third countries	198	172	190	150	129		
Exports (b): to the Eight ...	4	1	2	15	11	13	13
to third countries	...	10	9	...	1		
Total new supply	693	671	689	604	730	634	644
Output as % of total new supply	68%	64%	63%	56%	60%	52%	52%
Pears (c)							('000 hectares)
Cropped area ('000 acres) ...	16·1	13·9	13·7	13·5	13·4	13·2	5·3
('000 tons)							('000 tonnes)
Output	61	64	63	48	43	45	46
Imports: from the Eight ...	20	26	26	29	24	50	51
from third countries	37	27	31	23	19		
Exports (b): to the Eight ...	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
to third countries	...	...	...	1	...		
Total new supply	116	116	118	97	85	94	96
Output as % of total new supply	53%	55%	53%	49%	51%	48%	48%
Cauliflowers							('000 hectares)
Cropped area ('000 acres) ...	42·3	38·4	39·8	40·4	40·6	38·6	15·6
('000 tons)							('000 tonnes)
Output	307	279	287	314	309	314	319
Supplies from Channel Islands	2	14	12	10	13	9	9
Imports: from the Eight ...	39	31	28	14	17	20	20
from third countries	...	—	...	...	...		
Total new supply	348	324	327	338	339	343	348
Output as % of total new supply	88%	86%	88%	93%	91%	92%	92%

Table 11 (*Continued*)

Supplies of certain horticultural crops

June/May years

	Average of 1963/64 –1965/66	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast)	
							metric equiv.
Tomatoes							('000 hectares)
Cropped area ('000 acres) ...	2·2	2·5	2·6	2·5	2·5	2·4	1·0
('000 tons)							('000 tonnes)
Output	76	106	107	108	116	116	118
Supplies from Channel Islands	60	64	53	56	62	60	61
Imports: from the Eight ...	53	55	53	47	34	142	144
from third countries	113	117	110	104	94		
Exports (*b*)	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Total new supply	302	341	322	314	306	318	323
Output as % of total new supply	25%	31%	33%	34%	38%	36%	36%

(*a*) Excludes cider apples.

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

(*c*) Excludes perry pears.

TABLE 12

Hops supplies

April/March years

'000 centals

	Average of 1963/64–1965/66	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast) '000 centals	1974/75 (forecast) metric equiv. ('000 tonnes)
Production	294	265	253	196	230	220	10·0
Imports: from the Eight ...	4	12	11	15	18	12	0·5
from third countries	10	14	10	11	10	13	0·6
Exports: to the Eight	18	15	24	11	14	20	0·9
to third countries ...	6	4	17	3	1	4	0·2
Total new supply	284	272	233	208	244	221	10·0
Production as % of total new supply	104%	97%	109%	94%	95%	100%	100%

TABLE 13

Supplies of herbage seeds (*a*)

June/May years

	Average of 1963/64–1965/66	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast)	1974/75 (forecast) metric equiv.
Area ('000 acres) (*b*)	46·2	48·8	49·6	54·0	55·8	59·5	('000 hectares) 24·0
('000 cwts.)							('000 tonnes)
Production—all seed	391	344	324	366	417	400	20·3
of which certified seed ...	(189)	(270)	(276)	(284)	(317)	(296)	(15·0)
Imports—all seed:							
from the Eight ...	160	147	211	181	159	380	19·3
from third countries ...	184	196	232	203	214		
Exports—all seed:							
to the Eight	63	34	39	29	22	30	1·5
to third countries ...	27	10	8	24	10		
Total supply	645	643	720	697	758	750	38·1
Production as % of total supply	61%	53%	45%	52%	55%	53%	53%

(*a*) Grass and clover.

(*b*) Certified seed only.

TABLE 14

Meat supplies (*a*)

April/March years — '000 tons

	Average of 1963/64–1965/66	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast) '000 tons	1974/75 (forecast) metric equiv. ('000 tonnes)
Beef and veal							
Production (*b*)	912	987	922	905	915	1,079	1,096
Imports (*c*): from the Eight (*d*) ...	29	134	126	77	87	206	209
from third countries	319	155	168	277	203	44	45
Exports (live and meat):							
to the Eight ...	7	52	30	99	92	66	67
to third countries ...	2	4	7	5	6	1	1
Supplies to the Channel Islands	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total new supply	1,250	1,216	1,176	1,153	1,104	1,259	1,279
Production as % of total new supply	73%	81%	78%	78%	83%	86%	86%
Mutton and lamb							
Production	254	223	223	222	241	243	247
Imports: from the Eight (*d*) ...	10	2	9	3	2	1	1
from third countries ...	333	319	343	308	232	209	212
Exports (live and meat):							
to the Eight	3	15	21	24	26	26	26
to third countries ...	1	1	5	2	2	2	2
Supplies to the Channel Islands	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total new supply	592	528	548	507	446	424	430
Production as % of total new supply	43%	42%	41%	44%	54%	57%	57%
Pork							
Production	581	619	647	648	689	657	667
Imports: from the Eight (*d*) ...	11	9	24	26	9	6	6
from third countries ...	4	5	8	17	4	2	2
Exports (live and meat):							
to the Eight	6	8	8	6	18	15	15
to third countries ...	2	3	6	1	2	3	3
Supplies to the Channel Islands	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Total new supply	586	619	663	684	681	646	656
Production as % of total new supply	99%	100%	98%	95%	101%	102%	102%
Bacon and ham							
Production	224	262	284	263	247	239	243
Imports: from the Eight ...	332	305	321	289	269	230	234
from third countries ...	60	59	52	47	36	35	36
Exports	1	1	1	1	...	2	2
Supplies to the Channel Islands	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Total new supply	613	623	653	597	551	501	509
Production as % of total new supply	37%	42%	43%	44%	45%	48%	48%

TABLE 14 (*Continued*)

Meat supplies (*a*)

April/March years

'000 tons

	Average of 1963/64–1965/66	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast) '000 tons	1974/75 (forecast) metric equiv. ('000 tonnes)
Poultrymeat							
Production	378	579	605	651	656	628	638
Imports: from the Eight ...	8	7	10	10	7	6	6
from third countries ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Exports	...	1	1	1	2	5	5
Supplies to the Channel Islands	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Total new supply	385	584	613	659	660	628	638
Production as % of total new supply	98%	99%	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Total meat supplies							
Production	2,348	2,669	2,680	2,688	2,749	2,845	2,890
Imports (*c*): from the Eight (*d*) ...	388	457	489	406	374	449	457
from third countries	716	537	571	651	476	290	295
Exports (live and meat)	22	86	78	138	149	120	122
Supplies to the Channel Islands	5	8	9	8	8	8	8
Total new supply	3,426	3,569	3,653	3,600	3,441	3,457	3,512
Production as % of total new supply	69%	75%	73%	75%	80%	82%	82%

(*a*) Does not include meat offals or trade in preserved or manufactured meat products (e.g. canned meat).

(*b*) Home production from January 1972 has been amended because of a re-assessment of average dressed carcase weights. These changes have had the effect of reducing production by 3,000 tons in 1971/72, 13,000 tons in 1972/73 and 30,000 tons in 1973/74. The new lower production figures give rise to breaks in series between 1970/71 and 1971/72 and 1971/72 and 1972/73 of 3,000 tons and 9,000 tons respectively.

(*c*) Boneless beef and veal have, for the first time, been converted to bone-in weights in order to bring imports into line with the home production figures.

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

TABLE 15

Milk production

April/March years

million gallons

	Average of 1963/64–1965/66	1970/71	1971/72 (*d*)	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast) million gallons	1974/75 (forecast) metric equiv. (million litres)
Sales through milk marketing schemes:							
for liquid consumption ...	1,638	1,641	1,618	1,635	1,657	1,701	7,735
for manufacture:							
butter	171	319	375	503	423	232	1,056
cheese (*a*)	253	314	368	404	425	496	2,253
cream	119	185	190	201	212	225	1,021
condensed milk-full cream (*b*)	137	136	130	127	131	134	611
milk powder—full cream ...	48	43	52	46	54	50	227
other	20	25	25	27	27	29	133
Total for manufacture ...	748	1,021	1,140	1,308	1,272	1,166	5,302
Total sales	2,386	2,662	2,757	2,943	2,929	2,868	13,037
Used on farms (*c*)	80	59	57	53	50	49	221
Output for human consumption ...	2,466	2,722	2,814	2,996	2,979	2,916	13,258

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

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

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

(*d*) 366 days.

TABLE 16

Milk product supplies

April/March years

'000 tons

	Average of 1963/64–1965/66	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast) '000 tons	1974/75 (forecast) metric equiv. ('000 tonnes)
Butter							
Production (*a*)	35	63	74	99	83	46	47
Imports (*b*): from the Eight ...	138	146	135	155	201	291	296
from third countries	308	253	239	202	112	120	122
Exports: to the Eight ...	...	...	4	1	5	1	1
to third countries ...	2	2	2	2	11	1	1
Total new supply	479	460	443	453	380	455	462
Production as % of total new supply	7%	14%	17%	22%	22%	10%	10%
Cheese							
Production (*a*)	109	139	164	180	190	222	226
Imports: from the Eight ...	35	56	70	70	80	102	104
from third countries ...	111	103	95	75	30	37	38
Exports: to the Eight	1	1	1	2	3	2	2
to third countries ...	1	3	3	3	9	3	3
Total new supply	252	295	325	320	288	356	362
Production as % of total new supply	43%	47%	50%	56%	66%	62%	62%
Cream—fresh, frozen and sterilised							
Production (*a*)	48	73	74	77	82	86	87
Imports: from the Eight ...	18	14	13	13	9	9	9
from third countries ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Exports: to the Eight	...	...	...	1	...	—	—
to third countries ...	...	2	2	1	...	—	—
Total new supply	65	84	85	88	91	95	97
Production as % of total new supply	73%	87%	87%	88%	90%	91%	91%
Condensed milk—full cream							
Production (*c*)	239	237	227	221	228	232	236
Imports: from the Eight ...	7	14	12	9	11	8	8
from third countries	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Exports (*d*): to the Eight ...	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
to third countries ...	39	36	29	11	13	16	16
Total new supply	205	213	209	219	226	224	228
Production as % of total new supply	117%	111%	109%	101%	101%	104%	104%

TABLE 16 (*Continued*)

Milk product supplies

April/March years

'000 tons

	Average of 1963/64–1965/66	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast) '000 tons	1974/75 (forecast) metric equiv. ('000 tonnes)
Milk powder—full cream							
Production	27	24	29	26	30	28	28
Imports: from the Eight ...	6	6	6	14	12	12	12
from third countries ...	15	13	10	9	...	—	—
Exports: to the Eight	...	1	3	2	1	1	1
to third countries ...	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total new supply	41	35	36	40	35	32	33
Production as % of total new supply	65%	69%	82%	64%	86%	87%	87%
Skimmed milk powder							
Production	48	91	121	172	135	97	99
Imports: from the Eight ...	14	13	14	12	16	12	12
from third countries	35	8	1	1	...	—	—
Exports (*e*): to the Eight ...	4	7	11	27	84	14	14
to third countries ...	4	10	26	39	14	11	11
Total new supply	88	95	98	119	52	84	85
Production as % of total new supply	54%	96%	123%	144%	260%	115%	115%

(*a*) Includes farmhouse manufacture.

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

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

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

(*e*) Between February and December 1973 this includes buttermilk and whey powder.

TABLE 17

Egg supplies

April/March years — million dozen

	Average of 1963/64–1965/66	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast)
Home supplies (*a*)						
Packing station throughput:						
sold in shell	635	559	603	622	580	606
processed	83	104	58	68	43	41
Other sales (*b*)	469	594	583	536	532	520
Total output for human consumption	1,187	1,257	1,244	1,226	1,155	1,167
Imports (*c*): from the Eight ...	12	13	8	12	38	35
from third countries	39	27	21	16	11	10
Exports (*c*): to the Eight ...	1	6	1	3	4	4
to third countries ...	2	26	12	4	1	1
Total new supply	1,235	1,265	1,260	1,247	1,199	1,207
Output as % of total new supply	96%	99%	99%	98%	96%	97%

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

(*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 18

Wool supplies

Calendar years — million lbs.

	Average of 1963–65	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (forecast) million lbs.	1974 (forecast) metric equiv. (million kg)
Production: (June/May)	128	102	104	105	107	109	49
of which clip	(83)	(71)	(73)	(75)	(76)	(79)	(36)
Imports:							
from the Eight ...	30	21	27	44	36	42	19
from third countries ...	556	432	326	413	297	269	122
Exports:							
to the Eight	48	28	28	31	35	36	16
to third countries ...	37	27	30	36	24	23	11
Total new supply ...	628	499	399	494	381	360	164
Production as % of total new supply	20%	20%	26%	21%	28%	30%	30%

TABLE 19

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 (e)	NET PRODUCT at constant prices (c): 1968/69–1971/72 =100	LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY (d): 1964/65–1966/67 =100 (e)	LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY (d): 1968/69–1971/72 =100
1964/65	461	..	436	100		95	
1965/66	455	465	412	100		100	
1966/67	479	485	457	100		105	
1967/68	520	493	456	107		116	
1968/69	481	520	425	100	91	114	87
1969/70	560	550	490	105	96	124	95
1970/71	610	618	482	111	102	137	104
1971/72	684	718	587		110		115
1972/73	861	943	706		111		117
1973/74	1,283 (1,194*)	1,092	830		117		126
1974/75 (forecast)	1,133 (1,159*)	..	690		117		131

*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 35 of Part III.)

(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. Before 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) As presented in the 1974 Annual Review White Paper.

TABLE 20

Average earnings and hours of agricultural workers (a)

Years ended September

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Earnings £ per week (b) ...	18·14	20·25	22·60	26·42	31·95
Hours per week (c)	47·9	47·3	47·2	47·6	46·2

(a) For all hired regular whole-time 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 before 17 January 1972, and 50p thereafter).

(c) All hours worked and statutory holidays.

TABLE 21

Output, input and net income (a)

June/May years

£ million

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast)
OUTPUT (*b*) (*c*)					
Farm crops (*d*)					
Wheat	126	137	156	270	345
Barley	137	139	169	312	344
Oats	12	10	12	16	16
Other cereals	1	1	1	1	1
(*Total cereals*)	(*275*)	(*287*)	(*337*)	(*599*)	(*707*)
Potatoes	98	97	119	121	166
Sugar beet	44	57	49	64	57
Hops	8	9	9	9	8
Other (*e*)	18	15	20	33	50
1. *Total crops*	444	465	534	826	987
Horticulture					
Vegetables (including mushrooms) ...	158	163	184	250	320
Fruit	56	64	90	93	101
Other (*f*)	63	65	74	80	90
2. *Total horticulture*	277	292	347	423	512
Livestock					
Fat cattle and calves	388	407	521	575	669
Fat sheep and lambs	95	103	128	167	165
Fat pigs	281	292	348	449	478
Poultry	138	152	167	238	261
Other (*g*)	10	11	14	20	15
3. *Total livestock*	912	966	1,178	1,449	1,588
Livestock products					
Milk and milk products	512	584	642	750	888
Eggs	199	194	198	324	314
Clip wool	13	14	14	16	17
Other (*h*)	2	3	4	5	6
4. *Total livestock products*	727	795	859	1,095	1,225
5. *Sundry output* (*i*)	12	15	24	28	32
6. TOTAL OUTPUT (1+2+3+4+5) ...	2,372	2,532	2,941	3,820	4,344
7. *Sundry receipts* (*j*)	26	49	25	32	32
8. *Production grants*	116	119	90	104	157
9. **TOTAL RECEIPTS** (6+7+8) ...	2,514	2,701	3,056	3,956	4,533
Work-in-progress (*k*)					
Change due to cost	+121	+ 96	+136	+402	+404
Change due to volume	+ 9	+ 39	+ 70	+ 49	− 16
10. *Total change*	+130	+135	+206	+451	+388
11. **GROSS OUTPUT** (9+10)	**2,644**	**2,835**	**3,262**	**4,406**	**4,921**

TABLE 21 (*Continued*)

Output, input and net income (*a*)

June/May years £ million

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast)
Intermediate output (*l*)					
Feed (*m*)	130	127	188	302	378
Seed	27	23	30	46	54
12. *Total intermediate output*	157	151	218	348	432
13. FINAL OUTPUT (11−12)	2,487	2,685	3,044	4,058	4,489
INPUT					
Expenditure					
Feedingstuffs	637	606	735	1,105	1,234
Seeds	54	49	64	91	106
Livestock (imported and inter-farm expenses)	76	99	96	97	107
Fertilisers and lime (before subsidy) ...	169	225	154	251	305
Machinery	180	198	219	275	326
of which: Repairs	(*87*)	(*95*)	(*104*)	(*134*)	(*146*)
Fuel and oil	(*66*)	(*72*)	(*79*)	(*101*)	(*135*)
Other (including contract services)	(*28*)	(*32*)	(*36*)	(*40*)	(*45*)
Farm maintenance (*n*)	100	106	116	131	152
Miscellaneous expenditure (*o*)	172	186	210	258	336
14. TOTAL EXPENDITURE (*p*) ...	1,390	1,469	1,594	2,209	2,566
Stocks (*q*)					
Change due to cost	− 7	− 1	−20	−50	−38
Change due to volume	− 5	−32	− 1	− 4	+50
15. *Total change*	−12	−33	−21	−54	+12
16. GROSS INPUT (14+15)	1,377	1,437	1,573	2,155	2,578
17. NET INPUT (16−12)	1,220	1,286	1,355	1,807	2,146
18. **GROSS PRODUCT** (11−16) or (13−17)	**1,267**	**1,399**	**1,689**	**2,251**	**2,343**
Depreciation					
Machinery	140	162	181	210	276
Other (*n*)	55	64	80	103	130
19. *Total depreciation*	195	226	261	314	405
20. **NET PRODUCT** (18−19)	**1,072**	**1,173**	**1,427**	**1,938**	**1,938**
Labour	367	400	467	541	683
Net rent (*r*)	56	52	45	32	21
Interest (*s*)	39	37	54	82	102
21. **FARMING NET INCOME**	**610**	**684**	**861**	**1,283**	**1,133**

(*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 6–18).

(*c*) Output is netted of Value Added Tax (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.

TABLE 21 (*Continued*)

(*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.

(*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, £10 million for 1973/74 and £12 million for 1974/75.

(*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 £161 million in 1970/71, £168 million in 1971/72, £180 million in 1972/73, £191 million in 1973/74 and £213 million in 1974/75.

(*s*) On commercial debt for current farming purposes.

TABLE 22

Farm rents (*a*)

At October of each year

Year	Index of gross rents per acre Average of 1968–71 = 100
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	115·5
1973	121·1
1974	135·0

(*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 23

Gross capital formation (*a*)

Calendar years £ million

	Average of 1963–65	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (provisional)
Plant, machinery and vehicles	115	133	152	192	231	309
Buildings and works ...	65	117	133	159	209	266
Work-in-progress and stocks (*b*)	35	116	157	202	389	430
Total	215	366	442	553	829	1,005

(*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 21) adjusted to *approximate* calendar year basis.

TABLE 24

Specimen net incomes for different types of farm (*a*)

Type of farm	Average size of farm in sample			Weighted average net income per farm (for an identical sample in the two years)		
	Acres of crops and grass	Metric equiv. (hectares)	Standard man-days (smd)	1972/73 £	1973/74 £	Percentage change %
England and Wales				(275 to 4,199 smd)		
Specialist dairy	108	44	854	5,343	4,432	− 17
Mainly dairy	165	67	1,015	5,905	5,706	− 3
Mainly sheep	131	53	732	4,217	5,185	+ 23
Cattle and sheep	196	79	750	5,360	5,125	− 4
Cereals	350	142	1,044	6,391	13,837	+117
General cropping	215	87	1,212	5,752	9,659	+ 68
Mixed	226	91	1,178	6,344	8,130	+ 28
Pigs and poultry	84	34	1,030	4,470	6,666	+ 49
All types (excluding horticulture)	174	70	950	5,567	6,583	+ 18
Wales						
Specialist dairy	84	34	678	4,324	4,074	− 6
Mainly dairy	120	49	684	3,677	3,781	+ 3
Mainly sheep	113	46	696	3,482	4,335	+ 24
Cattle and sheep	169	68	671	4,915	5,354	+ 9
All types (b)	127	51	690	4,417	4,616	+ 5
Scotland				(275 smd and over)		
Dairy	166	67	1,200	6,394	4,457	− 30
Hill sheep	91	37	907	5,102	5,956	+ 17
Upland rearing	157	64	784	5,360	4,629	− 14
Rearing with arable ...	171	69	736	5,233	4,743	− 9
Arable, rearing and feeding	183	74	738	4,632	5,696	+ 23
Cropping	291	118	1,364	5,795	8,856	+ 53
Rearing with intensive livestock	168	68	1,052	9,509	5,095	− 46
All types	185	75	1,015	5,758	5,581	− 3
Northern Ireland (c)				(200 smd and over)		
Dairy	68	28	553	3,738	2,835	− 24
Dairy with pigs and poultry	50	20	602	3,616	2,983	− 18
Cattle and sheep	77	31	422	2,961	1,270	− 57
Mixed	88	36	535	3,246	2,600	− 20
All types (d)	71	29	529	3,359	2,591	− 23

(*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 1973/74", for Scotland in "Scottish Agricultural Economics 1975", for Northern Ireland in "The Northern Ireland Farm Management Survey 1973/74", and for Wales in the "Supplement to the Annual Digest of Welsh Statistics 1973/74". Net income is defined as for the aggregate net income calculation (Tables 19 and 21), 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. 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 25

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

April/March (financial) years £ million

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast)	1975/76 (estimate)
I *Price guarantees and production grants*						
(i) Price guarantees on products supported by the CAP						
Wheat (*b*)	13·9	34·5	12·3	—	—	—
Barley (*b*)	7·8	16·8	16·2	6·0	—	—
Oats and mixed corn (*b*) ...	2·1	11·5	5·2	2·8	—	—
Milk (*c*)	—	—	30·8	103·2	—	—
Cattle	31·0	2·8	1·0	—	—	—
Pigs	7·5	26·3	2·7	—	—	—
Eggs	9·3	6·0	3·4	5·7	0·3	—
Total (i)	71·6	97·9	71·6	117·7	0·3	—
(ii) Price guarantees on other products						
Sheep	9·7	16·4	1·9	—	8·4	—
Wool (*b*)	6·0	6·9	1·5	(−5·2)	(−4·5)	1·9
Potatoes (*b*)	6·2	19·7	11·4	1·0	1·6	0·7
Total (ii)	21·9	43·0	14·8	(−4·2)	5·5	2·6
(iii) Production grants and subsidies						
Dairy Herd Conversion Scheme	—	—	—	2·1	11·2	7·8
Beef Guidance Premiums	—	—	—	—	0·2	1·5
Fertilisers	40·9	35·1	27·5	14·6	6·4	—
Lime	5·0	5·2	5·0	4·5	5·0	5·0
Calves	29·1	31·0	31·9	33·9	50·9	57·0
Beef cows	5·8	6·7	7·1	9·2	18·9	13·2
Pig subsidy	—	—	—	—	29·0	—
Oil for horticulture ...	—	—	—	—	6·0	1·0
Total (iii)	80·8	78·0	71·5	64·3	127·6	85·5
Total I	174·3	218·9	157·9	177·8	133·4	88·1
II *Support for capital and other improvements*						
Farm and Horticulture Development Scheme ...	—	—	—	—	0·8	1·1
Farm accounts	—	—	—	—	—	0·1
Producer organisations ...	—	—	—	—	—	0·1
Farm structure	1·3	1·0	0·9	1·3	1·8	1·8
Farm Capital Grant Scheme (*d*)	0·3	17·1	46·7	67·4	78·8	72·6
Grants absorbed by Farm Capital Grant Scheme ...	34·1	37·1	14·2	6·9	3·3	0·1
Grants for horticulture (national schemes)	5·3	6·1	6·6	10·1	7·2	4·2
Hops restructuring grants ...	—	—	—	—	0·7	0·3
Others (*e*)	9·7	8·2	4·2	2·2	1·9	1·6
Total II	50·7	69·5	72·6	87·9	94·5	81·9

TABLE 25 (*Continued*)

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

April/March (financial) years £ million

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast)	1975/76 (estimate)
III *Support for agriculture in special areas*						
Hill cattle	13·9	14·7	15·5	16·9	31·5	18·9
Hill sheep	9·0	9·8	9·1	10·4	17·9	19·2
Winter keep	5·1	5·1	6·3	7·0	11·3	7·4
Additional benefit under FCGS	—	1·2	3·2	4·8	5·2	5·9
Others (*f*)	3·5	3·5	2·1	1·6	1·7	1·0
Total III	31·5	34·3	36·2	40·7	67·6	52·4
Total I, II, III ...	256·5	322·7	266·7	306·4	295·5	222·4
against which receipts from FEOGA guidance section	—	—	—	—	—	5·6
IV *Market regulation under the CAP* (*g*)						
Cereals	—	—	0·2	21·3	5·5	4·5
Beef and veal	—	—	—	1·2	68·9	10·6
Pigmeat	—	—	—	19·0	16·1	18·0
Sugar	—	—	—	2·6	45·5	6·0
Processed products ...	—	—	—	9·7	16·7	8·7
Milk products	—	—	0·1	29·5	36·4	32·0
Other (*h*)	—	—	—	2·3	3·4	3·8
Total IV	—	—	0·3	85·6	192·5	83·6
against which receipts from FEOGA guarantee section	—	—	0·3	76·7	147·2	83·6

(*a*) This table excludes expenditure which may benefit farmers but where the value to them is not shown by the expenditure (e.g. expenditure on animal disease and pest control or on research, advice and education). The figures for years up to and including 1973/74 represent actual expenditure recorded in the Appropriation Accounts and the figures for 1974/75 are the latest estimates of expenditure. The figures for 1975/76 are provisional. They are subject to Parliamentary approval of the Estimates and do not take account of the Review determinations.

(*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 reflect repayments of surpluses under the British Wool Marketing Schemes.

(*c*) Payments on milk reflect the Government policy of holding down the retail price of milk. For public expenditure purposes, they have been attributed to expenditure under the price guarantees in 1972/73 and 1973/74 and shown in the body of the table above, but for 1974/75 and 1975/76 the estimated expenditure (£331 million and £270 million respectively) has been attributed to the new food subsidies programme.

(*d*) Farmers in special areas are also eligible for additional assistance under the Farm Capital Grant Scheme. The estimated additional benefit is shown separately in section III of the table.

(*e*) 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.

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

(*g*) The figures shown are total expenditure before allowing for receipts from FEOGA which are shown separately at the foot of the table. The figures are made up of several elements and include aids for private storage and animal feed, the beef premium schemes, certain production subsidies, import and export refunds on third country trade, import refunds (net of export levies) on intra-Community trade and the net cost of commodities bought into intervention and subsequently sold. The figures for 1974/75 include the special import subsidy on sugar. This and some of the other expenditure benefits consumers rather than producers. Consumer subsidies on social beef and general butter are not included.

(*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 26

Aggregate cost changes since the 1974 Annual Review (*a*)

£ million

	Net cost change relating to all products
Feedingstuffs (*b*)	+116·4
Seeds	+ 16·9
Imported livestock	− 5·1
Fertilisers and lime (*b*)	+103·5
Machinery (including depreciation) (*b*)	+149·8
Maintenance (including depreciation on equipment)	+ 15·8
Miscellaneous	+ 82·5
Labour (*d*)	+183·8
Gross rent	+ 15·4
Interest	− 9·0
Transport and marketing	+ 22·1
Total (*c*)	+692·1

(*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 cost increases attributable to higher prices for compound feedingstuffs, fertilisers and oil which were excluded from the corresponding table at the 1974 Review, when they were estimated to amount to £90 million, £25 million and £38 million respectively.

(*c*) Up to 31 March 1975 the sum paid to the Agricultural Training Board (formerly the Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry Industry Training Board) in Great Britain has been taken into account in the Annual Reviews. Consequent upon changes in the methods of financing industrial training boards, the financing of the Agricultural Training Board will, as from 1 April 1975, be excluded from the Annual Review calculations.

(*d*) Includes the cost attributable to the further wage increase in England and Wales with effect from 21 July 1975.

TABLE 27

Commodity price trends

Marketing years

		Average of 1964/65–1965/66	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast)	1974/75 (forecast) metric equiv.
								(£/tonne)
Wheat (£ per ton)	Guaranteed price (*a*) ...	25·96	31·25	32·60	34·40	36·70	41·27	40·61
	Intervention price (*b*) ...	—	—	—	30·34	33·74	44·20	43·50
	Market price (*a*)	21·16	27·64	24·11	35·06	59·48	63·50	62·49
	Total return (*c*)	25·35	31·25	32·60	35·06	59·48	63·50	62·49
Barley (£ per ton)	Guaranteed price (*a*) ...	26·00	28·00	29·00	31·20	33·20	37·26	36·67
	Intervention price (*b*) ...	—	—	—	25·68	28·91	30·69	30·20
	Market price (*a*)	21·25	28·73	24·52	30·41	53·05	61·50	60·52
	Total return (*c*)	25·45	28·73	29·00	31·20	53·05	61·50	60·52
Oats (£ per ton)	Guaranteed price (*a*) ...	27·42	27·83	28·80	30·20	32·00	35·67	35·10
	Market price (*a*)	20·84	25·01	20·15	26·26	48·54	58·00	57·08
	Total return (*c*)	27·42	27·83	28·80	30·20	48·54	58·00	57·08
Rye (£ per ton)	Guaranteed price (*a*) ...	21·58	21·60	21·60	21·60	—	—	—
	Market price (*a*)	21·59	24·87	25·95	26·45	43·20	55 to 60	54·13 to 59·05
Maize (£ per ton)	Market price (*a*)	—	..	27·10	37·65	57·09	65 to 70	63·97 to 68·89
Oilseed rape (£ per ton)	Contract price (*d*)	—	48·00	52·00	59·00	80·00	175·00	172·23
	Intervention price (*e*) ...	—	—	—	62·23	67·36	86·08	84·72
								(£/50 kg)
Hops (£ per cental)	Average farm-gate price (*f*)...	29·23	29·94	34·57	43·90	37·58	37·25	41·06
								(£/tonne)
Potatoes (£ per ton)	Guaranteed price	14·13	15·88	16·55	16·55	17·00	22·00	21·65
	Market price	14·28	14·51	15·06	19·61	19·07	26·00	25·58
Sugar beet (£ per ton)	Guaranteed price (*g*) ...	6·46	6·95	7·60	8·00	6·97	—	—
	Minimum beet price (*g*) ...	—	—	—	6·71	7·01	10·70	10·53
	Total return	6·46	6·95	7·60	8·00	9·56	14·30	14·07
Sugar (£ per ton)	Average price for Commonwealth sugar (raw sugar) (*h*) ... *	(1965) 45·68	(1970) 46·72	(1971) 45·92	(1972) 57·32	(1973) 57·90	(1974) 104·93	103·27
	Average world price (raw sugar) (*i*) ... *	21·51	40·06	46·18	72·63	99·46	305·13	300·30
	Average ex-refinery price of granulated sugar in cwt sacks delivered ... *	72·16	73·41	83·61	88·48	94·95	121·81	119·88
(p per 2lb bag)	Average retail price of granulated sugar ... ... *	8·1	7·5	8·3	9·1	9·5	12·7	(p per kg) 14·00
		Average of 1963/64–1965/66						(£/tonne)
Apples (£ per ton)	Average farm-gate price							
	Dessert	60·75	74·45	82·55	165·72	106·58	145·53	143·23
	Culinary	33·71	37·73	48·10	119·06	85·39	116·37	114·53
	Withdrawal price (*j*)	—	—	—	—	28·95	34·40	33·85
Pears (£ per ton)	Average farm-gate price ...	58·15	63·30	76·69	133·27	127·70	128·82	126·78
	Withdrawal price (*j*)	—	—	—	—	27·25	30·90	30·41
Tomatoes (£ per ton)	Average farm-gate price ...	157·42	180·51	190·65	209·46	209·09	224·63	221·08
	Withdrawal price (*j*)	—	—	—	—	22·40	25·90	25·49
Cauliflowers (£ per ton)	Average farm-gate price ...	36·65	46·54	52·52	55·24	70·78	95·43	93·92
	Withdrawal price (*j*)	—	—	—	—	15·45	18·40	18·10
		Average of 1964/65–1965/66						(£/100 kg)
Herbage Seeds (£ per cwt)	Growers' prices (*k*)							
	Perennial Ryegrass							
	Early (S 24)	6·30	7·00	7·50	9·00	20·00	22·00	43·31
	Late (S 23)	9·21	11·67	9·80	11·00	25·00	33·00	64·96
	Italian Ryegrass (S 22) ...	6·76	8·86	7·00	7·00	13·00	21·00	41·34
	Timothy (S 352)	21·00(*l*)	15·40	15·40	17·00	20·00	25·50	50·19
	Cocksfoot (S 37)	8·85	11·20	11·50	12·50	17·00	28·00	55·12
	Red Clover (Sabtoron) ...	—	—	—	17·50	26·00	30·00	59·05

* Figures relate to the calendar year shown in brackets. All other figures are for marketing years.

TABLE 27 (*Continued*)

Commodity price trends

Marketing years

		Average of 1963/64 –1965/66	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (forecast)	1974/75 (forecast) metric equiv.
Cattle					(1972)	(1973)	(1974)	
	1st quality Hereford/Friesian (*m*) bull calves (£ per head)*	—	—	—	51·28	63·69	41·00	
		(1963–1965)	(1970)	(1971)	(1972)	(1973)	(1974)	
	1st quality yearling steers (*m*) beef/dairy cross (£ per head) ... ...*	50·90	62·09	71·65	95·22	148·81	97·36	
								(£/100 kg)
	Fat cattle. Market price (*n*) ... (£ per live cwt)	..	10·51	12·49	15·38	18·78	16·83	33·13
	Total return (*n*)	..	11·64	12·59	15·42	—	18·46	36·34
Sheep		(1963–1965)	(1970)	(1971)	(1972)	(1973)	(1974)	
	Store sheep, 1st quality (*m*) (lambs, hoggets and tegs) (£ per head) ... ...*	6·71	8·03	9·37	11·04	13·60	12·02	
								(p per kg)
	Fat sheep, medium (p per lb est dcw) Market price (*m*)	..	17·5	18·4	25·4	32·9	31·0	68·3
	Total return (*n*)	..	20·1	22·1	25·9	32·9	33·1	73·0
Fat Pigs (*o*) (£ per score dead weight)								(£/100 kg)
	Average standard price ...	..	2·67	2·78	2·88	3·44	..	..
	Market price (*n*)	..	2·57	2·54	3·13	4·08	4·45	49·05
	Total return (*n*) ...	..	2·67	2·78	3·15	4·08	4·70	51·81
Broilers (p per lb)								(p per kg)
	Average wholesale price ...	..	13·4	13·8	14·7	20·4	21·1	47·4
	Average retail price	..	16·9	18·1	18·5	24·5	—	—
,		Average of 1964/65 –1965/66						(p per litre)
Milk (p per gallon)	Guaranteed price	17·23	20·50	22·10	23·1	24·61(*q*) 26·27	26·27(*q*) 29·79	5·78 6·55
	Net average producer price(*p*)	15·78	17·68	19·48	20·18	23·48	28·6	6·3
	Average price for manufacturing milk	9·90	9·20	13·49	14·91	16·58	22·7	5·0
	Average retail price (p per pint)	3·6	4·9	5·4	5·3	5·5	4·7	8·3
Eggs (p per dozen)	Average producer price(*r*) ...	..	14·4	14·5	13·0	27·7	24·6	
	Average packer-wholesaler price	..	..	..	..	29·6	28·0	
	Average retail price (standard eggs)	17·5	20·7	22·1	19·9	36·8	—	—
Wool (p per lb)								(p per kg)
	Guaranteed price	..	22·2	22·7	23·0	25·0	26·0	57·3
	Average auction price ...	..	12·5	14·1	29·8	34·4	22·0	48·5
	Average producer price (*s*) ...	..	18·8	19·4	19·4	21·2	21·9	48·2

*Figures relate to calendar years shown in brackets. All other figures are for marketing years.

EEC prices are converted at £1=2·40 ua for 1972/73 then £1=2·1644 ua until 6 October 1974 and £1=2·0053 thereafter.

(*a*) 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.

(*b*) January East Coast intervention prices, except that the 1973 figure is notional; and for 1974/75 the Community moved to a single intervention price for barley. The UK figure for January 1975 reflects this price but is reduced by the accession compensatory amount.

(*c*) Average market price together with any deficiency payment.

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

(*e*) Southampton and Tilbury price at start of marketing year (July).

(*f*) From 1973/74 hops are being sold on the basis of forward contracts at prices negotiated between the Hops Marketing Board and the brewers.

(*g*) Prices are for beet of 16% sugar content. The minimum beet prices (and also the guaranteed price for 1973/74, which applied to only a small part of the crop) are for beet at the farm gate or collection point, and exclude allowances payable for the residual pulp and transport to the factory. The minimum price for 1972/73 was notional; and that for 1973/74 is a weighted average. The guaranteed prices for other years, and the figures for total return, are for beet delivered to the factory and include payment for transport and pulp. Total return for 1973/74 excludes higher prices for " excess quota " beet.

(*h*) Weighted average price paid under Commonwealth Sugar Agreement for raw sugar basis 96° polarisation f.o.b. Commonwealth ports.

TABLE 27 (*Continued*)

(*i*) C.i.f. United Kingdom ports per long ton 96° polarisation.

(*j*) Seasonal average specified in the basic and buying-in regulations.

(*k*) Net prices to growers for Aberystwyth varieties were announced up to and including 1971 by the Aberystwyth Seeds Committee and subsequently by National Seed Development Organisation after consultation with the British Herbage Seeds Committee. The prices are payable except for crops grown on contracts at prices agreed between individual merchants and growers.

(*l*) New variety 1965.

(*m*) Average prices at representative markets in England and Wales.

(*n*) The market price and total return for fatstock relate only to animals certified under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. For cattle, market prices and total returns relate to all clean cattle for the period from 26 March 1973, when the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme ended, to 5 August 1974 when the Beef Premium Scheme started; thereafter they relate to certified cattle under the BPS.

(*o*) The average standard price for fat pigs includes, where appropriate, adjustments under the flexible guarantee and feed price arrangements. For 1974/75 the total return excludes the special pig subsidy.

(*p*) 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 sold for manufacture at a lower price.

(*q*) The guaranteed price of 24·61p per gallon applied from April 1973 to February 1974; that of 26·27p per gallon from March to September 1974; and that of 29·79p per gallon for the period from October 1974 on, during which time the Government also made a special additional payment of 4·18p per gallon on all sales of milk through the Milk Marketing Schemes.

(*r*) 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 where applicable).

(*s*) The average price paid by the British Wool Marketing Board, including any subsidy.

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