AGRICULTURE ACT 1947

ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1976

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 1976

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
85p net

Cmnd. 6392

ISBN 0 10 163920 1

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INTRODUCTION

1. In the 1975 Annual Review White Paper (Cmnd. 5977) the Government stated that it might be desirable to bring forward the 1976 Review, so that it preceded the fixing of Community support prices by a reasonable margin. This was done. This year's Annual Review has provided information both for the Government's negotiating position on the Commission's proposals for agricultural support in 1976/77 and for decisions on national support arrangements, including the guaranteed prices for sheep, wool, potatoes and milk. This White Paper sets out the data established at the Review on the economic condition and prospects of the United Kingdom agricultural industry. The forecasts for 1975/76 generally reflect the position at December 1975. This Review was the first to be conducted in metric terms but, in order to ease the change, the figures in the text and, for the year under review, in the statistical appendices are generally shown both in metric and imperial units.

2. During 1975 the Government set out guidelines to the 1980s in the White Paper "Food from Our Own Resources" (Cmnd. 6020). This established objectives and priorities which will be consistently pursued both in the decisions following the 1976 Annual Review and in the medium term. The decisions on agricultural support for 1976/77 are being announced separately.

PART I—STATE OF THE INDUSTRY

3. 1975/76 has been an exceptional year. In spite of difficult conditions, the value of gross output of United Kingdom agriculture is expected to rise in 1975/76 by about 14%, but net product at constant prices is forecast to fall by a similar percentage. Unfavourable weather had its biggest effect on arable production. The sowing season during last winter and spring was very difficult for farmers, so that more land was left fallow. Late plantings and the dry summer reduced yields well below normal levels. The cereals harvest was about 2.6 million tonnes below the 1974 crop. Potato yields have been very poor. The harvested area of sugar beet is a little larger than in 1974 but yields are again below average. These results have inevitably had an adverse effect on total net product of the industry. Favourable weather returned, however, in the autumn. A large area has been planted with winter wheat and the sown area appears generally to be in excellent condition. Given normal weather, the next cereal harvest should show a substantial recovery.

4. Many livestock farmers had problems in providing adequate fodder for their stock, particularly in the late spring. The hay harvest was small, although of good quality. Farmers made considerable and successful efforts to help themselves by moving hay and straw into the livestock areas. The open autumn has also been favourable and livestock generally went into the winter in very good condition. The dairy breeding herd at the June 1975 census was down but milk yields have continued to improve. Milk production has recently been running above last year's level and total production in 1975/76 is expected to be about the same as production in 1974/75. The beef breeding herd at June 1975 was

unchanged but the September sample inquiry showed a small fall in England and Wales. Home-fed beef production in 1975/76 is forecast to be at a record level but may be lower next year. At June 1975 the sheep breeding flock in the hills was unchanged but the total breeding flock showed a small fall of 1%. The pig breeding herd at June 1975, although 9% smaller than in June 1974, was at much the same level as in April 1975, with an increase in gilts in pig. It is probable that a recovery in the pig breeding herd is now beginning. It is expected that poultrymeat production in 1975/76 will increase by about 2 or 3% and that egg production will be almost unchanged. Poultrymeat production should increase again in 1976/77.

5. The aggregate net income of the agricultural industry at current prices is estimated to increase by about 7½% in 1975/76. In real terms it will again have fallen. Aggregate cost increases since the 1975 Review are assessed at £455 million.

6. In the course of the year since the last Annual Review and the fixing of Community support prices for 1975/76 the Government have taken important steps to assist the industry. The Green Pound (the representative rate at which prices under the common agricultural policy are converted into sterling) was reduced in August and October by 5% and 5.8% respectively, the implementation of the changes being deferred for some products. These changes raised Community support prices for United Kingdom farmers by over 11% in sterling terms. Moreover, they were reflected in increases in the guaranteed price for milk. The guaranteed price for milk for 1975/76 in relation to estimated production is now 8.148p per litre (37.04p a gallon), 0.504p per litre (2.29p a gallon) above the level of 7.644p per litre (34.75p a gallon) set at the 1975 Review. In addition, the new beef regime introduced following the renegotiation of the terms of entry into the European Community has restored stability of returns to beef fatteners. Breeders' and rearers' returns this autumn showed a recovery from the severely depressed levels of a year ago.

PART II—COMMODITY TRENDS

Cereals (Tables 2, 5, 7 and 27)

7. The area of cereals harvested in 1975 reached about 3·65 million hectares (9·03 million acres) compared with 3·75 million hectares (9·26 million acres) in the previous year. Production is expected to total 13·8 million tonnes*, well below the record 16·4 million tonnes in 1974. The wet autumn of 1974 led to a reduction in the area sown with wheat, which was only partly offset by an increase in barley. The oats area continued to decline. Yields of all cereals were lower than in 1974 mainly because of late sowing. Market prices have been generally above 1974/75 levels, reflecting the continuing high level of world prices.

8. The area planted to cereals in 1976/77 is expected to increase to slightly above the area planted in 1974/75. If yields return to normal next year, home production should approach the level of the 1974 crop.

*Because of rounding, the figures given in the White Paper in tonnes would usually be the same if shown in tons. The imperial equivalents of figures in tonnes are not therefore shown, although imperial equivalents are given for other figures expressed in metric terms.

Potatoes (Tables 2, 5, 9 and 27)

9. In 1975 the target area of 229,000 hectares (565,000 acres) was underplanted by 25,000 hectares (62,000 acres). The prolonged drought in the summer impeded the development of the crop and the average yield is expected to be only about three-quarters of that for the 1974 crop. Early in the season the Government lifted the normal ban on imports of maincrop potatoes and banned exports of ware potatoes. The short supply has raised prices and reduced consumption; the average market price for the season will be well above the guaranteed price of £27·56 per tonne (£28 per ton). For the 1976 crop the target area has been set at 221,000 hectares (546,000 acres).

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

10. In 1975 the British Sugar Corporation contracted to purchase the beet from 197,500 hectares (488,000 acres). About 193,250 hectares (477,500 acres) were harvested, compared with 182,400 hectares (450,700 acres) in 1974. Because of drought in the main growing areas, average yields were again low and only slightly better than for the 1974 crop. Production, therefore, though marginally better than in 1974 was still only about 70% of that for 1973. Because of the move to full Community support prices on 1 January 1975, and a significant increase in EEC prices for 1975/76—besides the reductions of the Green Pound—growers should receive, on average, about 28% more per tonne for their beet in 1975 than in 1974.

11. The British Sugar Corporation has announced that it hopes to contract for the produce of up to 206,390 hectares (510,000 acres) for 1976. With normal yields this should produce at least the United Kingdom's basic Community white sugar quota (1,040,000 tonnes).

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

12. Although adversely affected by poor weather and the effects of the change to new low erucic acid varieties, production of oilseed rape increased in 1975 to a new record level. Oilseed prices have fallen during the year but, in spite of this, a further increase in production is expected next year.

Beef and milk (Tables 2, 5, 14, 15, 16 and 27)

13. The results of the 1975 June census showed the beef breeding herd at virtually the same size as in the previous June but the dairy herd was 5% smaller. Because of the continued high rate of cow culling after June some further decline in the total breeding herd is expected to be shown in the 1976 census.

14. In 1975 home-fed production of beef and total marketings of fat cattle were at the highest recorded levels. With reduced imports and increased exports, however, the total supplies available for consumption in 1975/76 are likely to be 6% below last year's very high level. Prices for fat cattle rose sharply at the beginning of the marketing year in March. After a shallow seasonal fall in mid-summer, they were by mid-November over £12 per 100 kg (£6 per live cwt) higher than a year earlier. Producers' average weekly returns exceeded the monthly target prices from the end of February to the beginning of June

(except for one week early in March) and again in several weeks towards the end of the marketing year. At other times returns were supported at the level of the monthly target prices by payment of variable premiums. The new support arrangements have contributed substantially to market stability.

15. The average milk yield per cow in 1975/76 is expected to be higher than in 1974/75. There is likely to be only a very slight fall in total sales of milk through the Milk Marketing Schemes. The amount of milk sold for liquid consumption in 1975/76 is expected to show a small increase over 1974/75. As a result of the slight fall in total sales of milk off farms, the increase in liquid consumption and increased utilisation for cheese and other purposes, butter production in 1975/76 is expected to show a reduction below the previous year's level. The increases in the guaranteed price for milk and the standard quantity at the 1975 Annual Review and the further increases in the guaranteed price since the Review have resulted in a substantially increased average producer price for milk in 1975/76.

16. Following the Government's action this year, it seems likely that the fall in the dairy herd will be checked during 1976. It is expected that milk yields will remain at a high level in 1976/77.

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

17. Between June 1974 and June 1975 there was a slight decrease in the total United Kingdom breeding flock. The decline occurred mainly in the lowland areas. Some further small contraction of the breeding flock seems likely by June 1976. An increase of home-fed mutton and lamb production is forecast for 1975/76, but production is expected to fall back slightly next year. Imports of mutton and lamb in 1974/75 were lower than expected because they were affected by shipping delays in the last quarter. The backlog caused by these delays led to higher imported supplies this year. Total supplies in 1975/76 are expected to be about 11% greater than in 1974/75. Fat sheep prices were relatively high at the beginning of the 1975/76 fatstock year but below the level of the guarantee. Except for a five week period in May and June 1975 they remained below the guaranteed level until mid-October 1975. Subsequently, prices firmed and rose above the guaranteed level. Prices paid for hill lambs and draft ewes at the 1975 autumn sales were above those paid in 1974 and, in some cases, as high as those paid in 1973.

18. Production of wool in 1975 remained static. Prices recovered substantially from the low levels of 1974, although over 1975/76 as a whole they are expected to remain below the guaranteed level. The prospect is of further increases in prices in the coming year.

Pigs (Tables 2, 14 and 27)

19. The decline in the United Kingdom pig breeding herd continued into 1975. At June 1975 the breeding herd was 9% below the level of June 1974. Substantial increases in the numbers of gilts in pig were, however, recorded in the second half of 1975, indicating that a recovery in the herd had begun. Reduced output was reflected in market prices which rose substantially during 1975 to reach new record levels. An increase in pig numbers and in pigmeat production is forecast for 1976/77.

Poultrymeat (Tables 2, 14 and 27)

20. Total production of poultrymeat is expected to recover in 1975/76 after the reduction in 1974/75. Prices also increased during 1975/76. Chick placings rose sharply in the second half of 1975 and it seems likely that production will increase again next year.

Eggs (Tables 2, 5, 17 and 27)

21. The average size of the laying flock is forecast to show little change between 1974/75 (June/May) and 1975/76. An increase in yields per bird is expected, with a further increase forecast for 1976/77. Total production in 1975/76 (April/March) is expected to be very similar to that of the previous year. Over 1975/76 (April/March) as a whole producer prices are expected to be on average slightly below 1974/75 but they have shown substantial variation during the year.

Seeds (Tables 13 and 27)

22. The area of certified herbage seed fell by about 8% in 1975 compared with 1974. Seed crop yields were higher but total seed production is likely to be down because many crops were used for silage or other purposes. Perennial ryegrass prices have fallen substantially due to reduced demand and a build up of stocks and the prices of other main species have declined.

23. The area of field bean seed sown in the autumn of 1974 and the spring of 1975 to produce certified seed was less than expected mainly because of poor sowing conditions. Over the last few years, however, the area used for the production of certified seed has increased considerably and production now substantially exceeds requirements. Production of field pea seed is negligible at present but is expected to increase.

Horticulture (Tables 2, 5, 11 and 27)

24. The total cropped area devoted to horticulture in the United Kingdom fell slightly between 1974/75 and 1975/76 and is now estimated at 303,000 hectares (748,000 acres).

(*a*) **Apples.** The area of apple orchards (excluding cider apples) continues to fall slightly and in 1975/76 is estimated at 34,700 hectares (85,700 acres). Growing conditions in 1975 have been reasonably good for dessert apples, resulting in an increase in output and yield over 1974/75. In contrast, the yield and output of culinary apples fell because of unfavourable weather conditions. Given more normal weather conditions, increased yields from recent plantings should lead to an increase in production of both dessert and culinary apples in 1976/77. Dessert apple prices for 1975/76 are about the same as the previous year but the shortage of culinary apples has resulted in a substantial increase in price.

(*b*) **Pears.** The slight decline in the area under pears (excluding perry pears) has continued and it is estimated that there will be 5,300 hectares (13,000 acres) under this crop in 1975/76. Poor pollination resulting from a very early flowering season has resulted in the lightest crop for many years. Both yield and output are considerably lower than in 1974/75. In consequence, price levels have been higher.

(c) **Cauliflowers.** The area under cauliflowers continued to decline slightly from its peak in 1973/74 and is expected in 1975/76 to be some 15,500 hectares (38,300 acres). Both yield and output are expected to be slightly lower than for 1974/75, although prices should be higher.

(d) **Tomatoes.** The area devoted to tomato production is expected to decline in 1975/76 by some 6% over 1974/75 to about 930 hectares (2,300 acres). In 1975/76 yields are estimated to be better than in the previous season, with about the same total output. Prices for 1975/76 are expected to be substantially higher than for 1974/75.

Hops (Tables 2, 5, 12 and 27)

25. The area of hops has been declining steadily in recent years and fell again in 1975/76. This is mainly due to the improved utilisation of hops by brewers and increased yields from new varieties. Unusually dry weather conditions, particularly in Kent, have resulted in significantly reduced yields and output for 1975/76.

PART III—GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

Farm structure (Table 3)

26. The number of farms in the United Kingdom continues to fall. The total number of holdings (272,000) and the number of full-time farms (170,000) in 1975 are respectively some 10% and 8% lower than in 1970. The decline has been most marked among the smaller full-time farms. Businesses capable of providing full-time work for at least one man are estimated to account for over 96% of total agricultural output, although 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 81% of total output, while 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.

27. The average size of farms continues to increase. Full-time businesses averaged 105 hectares (259 acres) (total area including rough grazings) in 1975 compared with 92 hectares (217 acres) in 1970. Individual enterprises are also expanding, as the number of units declines and the trend to greater specialisation continues. Between 1970 and 1975 the average area of cereals has increased from 27 to 30 hectares (67 to 74 acres); the average dairy herd has risen from 30 to 40 cows and the average beef breeding herd from 13 to 19 cows; the average ewe flock has increased from 138 to 163 breeding sheep and the average pig breeding herd from 14 to 23 sows.

28. In Great Britain 61% of the holdings were wholly or mainly owner-occupied in 1975 compared with 54% in 1960/61. The proportion of the total area held by owner-occupiers has increased from 52% in 1960/61 to 56% in 1975. In Northern Ireland virtually all farmers are owner-occupiers.

Index of net product (Table 19)

29. For 1974/75 the index is now put at 119 (average of 1968/69—1971/72= 100), instead of 117 as previously forecast, but is estimated to fall to 102 in 1975/76 owing mainly to the effects of the weather.

Labour productivity (Tables 4 and 19)

30. The effect of the weather on output is also reflected in reduced labour productivity. The latest estimates indicate an average annual rate of increase in labour productivity (the volume of gross product per head) of about 4½% for the period 1964/65 to 1975/76 as a whole. The outflow of regular whole-time workers was about 5% a year in the late 1960s and is currently running at just under 2½% a year.

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

31. Aggregate net income of the industry fell by 1% in 1974/75 to £1,263 million. It is expected to increase by about 7½% to £1,357 million in 1975/76. Adjusted for normal weather, income is expected to increase by about the same percentage, from £1,267 million in 1974/75 to £1,383 million in 1975/76. After showing an upward trend over the previous 10 years, aggregate net income in real terms fell by 17% in 1974/75 and a further fall is forecast for 1975/76. The number of farms is falling by about 2½% a year and over the 9 years to 1973/74 real income per full-time farm almost doubled. In 1974/75 it fell by some 16% and a further fall of about 10% is expected in 1975/76, to a level about a third above the average for 1968/69—1971/72.

32. Samples of farm accounts show that in 1974/75 there were big differences in income movements between different types of farm and the countries of the United Kingdom. Net income fell on dairy farms, except in Scotland, and sheep and cattle farms, while arable farming showed a further increase. Average net incomes on full-time farms of all types (excluding horticulture) fell by 10% in England, by 26% in Northern Ireland and by 32% in Wales but rose by 13% in Scotland. In real terms average net income fell in all countries. Trends in net income per farm in 1975/76 are again expected to vary considerably between types of farm. Lower cereal output and higher costs are likely to reduce incomes on cropping farms except where higher potato prices or better beet yields have helped. Higher milk, cattle and calf prices in the second half of the year should increase dairy incomes, in spite of the need for extra purchases of feed in some areas. Higher fat and store cattle prices, particularly in the late autumn, are expected to raise income in most hill and upland areas. Higher livestock valuations account for a substantial part of these expected improvements in net income.

Cost changes (Table 26)

33. Cost increases since the last Review are assessed at £455 million for all products, the main items being £130 million on the cost of labour, £122 million on machinery costs and £85 million on miscellaneous costs. These figures take account of the wage increases effective in Scotland from 22 December 1975, in England and Wales from 20 January 1976 and in Northern Ireland from 2 February 1976. They do not allow for changes in the volume of resources, including labour, used by the industry. The cost table takes account of the full year effect of all changes since the 1975 Review known by 31 December 1975.

Gross capital formation (Table 23)

34. A further increase in new investment is estimated to have occurred in 1975. Total gross capital formation in landlord and tenant-type physical assets together is estimated to be £1,010 million in 1975. Of this, £415 million is estimated to be in plant, machinery and vehicles, an increase of 38% over the amount invested in 1974, and £356 million in additions to stocks and work-in-progress. Total investment in buildings and works, the responsibility of landlords, is expected to be £239 million. In volume terms new investment in 1975 in plant, machinery and vehicles is expected to be about 7% higher than in 1974 but new investment in buildings and works to be some 22% lower. During 1975 the average physical level of stocks and work-in-progress is expected to be below that of 1974.

Agricultural land prices

35. After rising sharply during 1972 and 1973, the price of agricultural land fell back slightly in the second half of 1974 and the first half of 1975. Recent information suggests that the average price may be stabilising, although fewer transactions are taking place.

Farm rents (Table 22)

36. The controls on agricultural rents which had been in force since 1972 were removed on 28 May 1975. Since 5 November 1973 landlords had been permitted to collect only the rent applicable before 6 November 1972 plus half the difference between that rent and any higher rent agreed. Rent increases payable for new improvements by landlords were not affected. Preliminary figures for October 1975 show an increase in agricultural rents in England and Wales of about 22% over 1974. Rents in Scotland rose by nearly 10% in the year.

Farm workers' earnings (Table 20)

37. The average earnings of a full-time hired man in the United Kingdom were £40·85 per week for the year ended 30 September 1975. In money terms this is some 28% higher than in 1973/74 and in real terms the increase is about 4½%. These higher earnings reflect the two-stage increases in the minimum ordinary wage made by all three Agricultural Wages Boards, the first in the winter of 1974/75 incorporating the consolidation of eleven threshold payments and the second stage effective in the summer of 1975. They exclude the latest increases awarded by the Agricultural Wages Boards. Average earnings in the 1975/76 farm year are expected to rise to about £47·50 per full-time man.

Public expenditure (Table 25)

38. In 1975/76 the estimated outturn for expenditure on United Kingdom price guarantees, grants and subsidies (excluding the brucellosis incentives and payments connected with the consumer subsidy on milk) is about £226 million. The comparable figure for 1974/75 was about £295 million. The decrease of about £69 million reflects mainly the non-recurring expenditure in 1974/75 on extra support for beef and pig producers, additional help for producers in the hills and the subsidy for oil for horticulture.

39. Expenditure in the United Kingdom under the common market organisation of the European Community is estimated to rise by some £106 million to about £305 million in 1975/76. About £247 million is expected to be financed by Community funds (FEOGA). Over half the expenditure on market regulation under the common agricultural policy is on monetary compensatory amount import subsidies which help to keep down prices in the UK and benefit consumers rather than producers. These import subsidies and expenditure on beef premiums are the main reasons for the increased expenditure on market regulation under the common agricultural policy expected in 1975/76.

APPENDIX

Statistical Tables

The tables follow the pattern of those in last year's White Paper. For the first time, however, all figures are expressed in metric terms. Where appropriate, a column giving imperial figures for 1975/76 has also been included. 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 1975/76 are as at beginning of December 1975 except for tables 19 and 21, which are as at end of October 1975, and the production figures for 1975/76 in table 10 which are as at mid-January 1976.

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 European Community (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" or "not applicable".

TABLE 1

Agriculture in the national economy

July/June years	Average of 1965/66 –1966/67	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (provisional)	
Home production as percentage of UK food supplies (*a*)	51·6	53·6	54·6	54·5	54·3	
Home production as percentage of indigenous-type supplies (*b*) ...	65·0	66·8	66·8	68·2	67·9	
(calendar years)	**Average of 1965 & 1966**	**1971**	**1972**	**1973**	**1974**	**1975 (provisional)**
Agriculture's contribution to gross domestic product (*c*)						
£ million ...	959	1,234	1,440	1,714	1,940	2,248
percentage	3·0	2·5	2·6	2·7	2·7	..
Agriculture's share of gross fixed capital formation (*d*)						
£ million ...	184	286	351	441	552	654
percentage	2·7	2·8	3·0	3·2	3·4	..
Manpower engaged in agriculture (*e*) ('000) ...	890	716	709	704	678	654
Percentage of total manpower in all occupations	3·6	3·0	3·0	2·9	2·7	2·7
Agricultural price index (1968/9–1971/2=100)						
All products—sales (*f*)(*o*) ...		106·3	113·0	146·1	165·5	204·0
Inputs—selected indicators (*o*)						
Feedingstuffs (*g*)	86·8	110·7	108·9	160·8	209·2	206·9
Fertilisers (excl. lime) (*h*) ...	76·1	110·6	128·0	143·3	211·4	261·5
Fuel (*j*)	81·0	106·8	111·1	117·8	171·8	202·0
Labour	71·2	111·3	124·7	146·9	190·1	241·8
Machinery (*k*)	82·9	108·4	118·1	129·9	157·7	194·0
Imports of food, feed & alcoholic beverages (*l*)						
£ million ...	1,753	2,236	2,401	3,205	4,007	4,508
Import volume index (1970=100)	99·7	100·0	101·8	102·9	97·4	98·8
Import price index ,, ,,	85·3	107·1	113·5	151·2	200·9	219·6
Exports of food, feed & alcoholic beverages (*l*)						
£ million ...	331	567	636	853	1,049	1,368
Export volume index (1970=100)	73·9	109·5	114·6	137·3	143·8	153·8
Export price index ,, ,,	90·4	105·5	112·9	126·2	150·8	177·9
Consumers' expenditure on food and alcoholic beverages (*m*)						(Jan.–Sept. only)
£ million ...	7,543	10,652	11,487	13,213	15,342	13,588
Percentage of total consumers' expenditure	32·0	30·4	29·0	29·3	29·7	29·9
Retail price index (January 1962=100)						(Jan.–Nov. only)
Food (*n*)(*o*)	113·6	155·6	169·4	194·9	230·0	288·8
Alcoholic beverages (*n*)(*o*) ...	119·4	152·7	159·0	164·2	182·1	224·4
All items (*n*)(*o*)	114·3	153·4	164·3	179·4	208·2	258·6

TABLE 1 (*Continued*)

(*a*) The value of food moving into manufacture or distribution derived from home agricultural and fisheries 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 1975 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 1965 and 1966 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.

(*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

At June of each year

Crop areas and livestock numbers (*a*)

	Average of 1964–66	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975 (provisional)	1975 (provisional) Imperial unit
A. Crop areas ('000 hectares)							('000 acres)
Total area	19,628	19,115	19,039	18,988	19,010	18,984	46,911
of which: Wheat	941	1,097	1,127	1,146	1,233	1,034	2,555
Barley	2,234	2,288	2,288	2,267	2,214	2,343	5,790
Oats...	411	363	315	281	253	232	574
Mixed corn ...	31	55	61	51	42	35	87
Rye	7	6	6	5	5	6	15
Maize	..	1	2	1	1	1	2
Total cereals (*b*) ...	3,623	3,810	3,799	3,752	3,747	3,651	9,023
Potatoes	295	256	237	225	215	204	503
Sugar beet	181	190	190	194	195	197	488
Oilseed rape ...	..	5	7	14	25	39	96
Hops	8	7	7	7	7	7	16
Vegetables grown in the open	149	183	179	187	194	197	487
Orchard fruit ...	81	62	59	57	55	53	131
Soft fruit (*c*) ...	20	18	18	18	18	17	43
Ornamentals (*d*) ...	14	15	15	16	16	15	37
Total horticulture (*e*)	265	280	273	281	285	282	698
Total tillage (*f*) ...	4,809	4,912	4,865	4,818	4,838	4,814	11,896
All grasses under five years old (*g*) (*h*) ...	2,663	2,314	2,357	2,346	2,316	2,137	5,282
Total arable ...	7,472	7,226	7,222	7,164	7,154	6,951	17,177
All grasses five years old and over (*i*) ...	4,943	4,926	4,910	4,914	4,920	5,074	12,537
Rough grazing (*j*) ...	7,214	6,678	6,614	6,605	6,564	6,564	16,220
Other land (*k*) ...	..	285	294	305	372	396	978
B. Livestock numbers ('000 head)							
Total cattle and calves ...	11,925	12,804	13,483	14,445	15,203	14,641	
of which: Dairy cows ...	3,164	3,234	3,325	3,436	3,394	3,221	
Beef cows	1,035	1,378	1,476	1,678	1,887	1,891	
Heifers in calf ...	769	831	954	988	1,041	898	
Total sheep and lambs ...	29,842	25,981	26,877	27,943	28,498	28,125	
of which: Ewes	11,961	10,422	10,668	10,921	11,192	11,224	
Shearlings	2,541	2,263	2,438	2,733	2,673	2,454	
Total pigs	7,564	8,724	8,619	8,979	8,544	7,471	
of which: Sows for breeding...	746	862	832	859	783	706	
Gilts in pig ...	144	121	128	156	107	103	
Total poultry	118,486	139,016	140,045	144,079	139,672	136,249	
of which: Table fowls (incl. broilers)	30,390	49,730	50,933	58,366	56,701	56,609	
Laying fowls ...	51,760	53,705	53,831	51,766	49,924	49,227	
Growing pullets ...	24,163	22,465	21,678	18,808	18,958	18,156	

TABLE 2 (*Continued*)

(*a*) The coverage for 1973 and onwards 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, had the net result of eliminating 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*) Before 1975 collected as:
in England and Wales—"clover, sainfoin and temporary grasses";
in Scotland—"grass under seven years old";
in Northern Ireland—"grass under four years old".

(*i*) Before 1975 collected as:
in England and Wales—"permanent grass";
in Scotland—"grass seven years old and over";
in Northern Ireland—"grass four years old and over".

(*j*) Includes common rough grazings.

(*k*) 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.

TABLE 3

At June of each year

Numbers and size of holdings and enterprises (a)

			1970	1975 (provisional)
Crops and grass area	Number of holdings ('000) with	Under 20 hectares	145·3	124·3
		20 and under 60 hectares	95·0	87·9
		60 and under 120 hectares	35·8	34·6
		120 hectares and over	20·2	21·3
		Total	296·3	268·1
	Average crops and grass area per holding (hectares)		40·8	44·9 (b)
	Per cent of total crops and grass area in holdings	Under 20 hectares	9·9	8·4
		120 hectares and over	36·5	39·6
Size of business (smd) (c)	Number of holdings ('000) with	Under 275(d) smd	130·1	115·1
		275(d) to 599 smd	79·6	64·5
		600 to 1,199 smd	55·9	52·7
		1,200 smd and over	35·4	39·5
		Total	301·0	271·8
	Holdings 275(d) smd and over	Average size of business (smd)	993	1,116
		Average total area per holding (hectares) (e)	92·1	104·9
		Contribution to total output (%)	92·7	95·6
	Estimated number of full-time farms ('000) (f)	Under 600 smd	94	80
		600 smd and over	90	90
		Total	185	170
Total cereals (g)	Number of holdings ('000) with	Under 8 hectares	63·3	50·6
		8 and under 40 hectares	48·5	44·6
		40 hectares and over	26·3	25·9
		Total	138·1	121·1
	Average area (hectares)		26·9	30·2
	Per cent of total cereals area on holdings of 40 hectares and over		67·2	72·0
Potatoes	Number of holdings ('000) with	Under 4 hectares	61·8	42·8
		4 and under 20 hectares	15·2	11·2
		20 hectares and over	2·4	1·9
		Total	79·4	55·9
	Average area (hectares)		3·4	3·6
	Per cent of total potato area on holdings of 20 hectares and over		31·5	33·4

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

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

At June of each year

			1970	1975 (provisional)
Sugar beet (*h*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	Under 4 hectares	8·4	4·4
		4 and under 20 hectares	9·5	8·5
		20 hectares and over	2·3	2·8
		Total	20·2	15·7
	Average area (hectares)		9·0	12·6
	Per cent of total sugar beet area on holdings of 20 hectares and over		45·3	55·9
Dairy cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	50·5	28·5
		20 to 49	39·7	28·6
		50 and over	19·3	23·4
		Total	109·6	80·6
	Average size of herd		30	40
	Per cent of total dairy cows in herds of 50 and over		47·5	63·0
Beef cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	81·1	72·3
		20 to 49	14·4	20·7
		50 and over	5·1	9·1
		Total	100·5	102·0
	Average size of herd		13	19
	Per cent of total beef cows in herds of 50 and over		31·9	41·5
Breeding sheep (*i*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 99	54·6	45·2
		100 to 499	28·7	29·7
		500 and over	4·5	5·5
		Total	87·9	80·4
	Average size of flock		138	163
	Per cent of breeding sheep in flocks of 500 and over		32·0	37·2
Breeding pigs	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 9	42·6	20·9
		10 to 49	19·1	10·1
		50 and over	4·1	4·4
		Total	65·8	35·4
	Average size of herd		14	23
	Per cent of total breeding pigs in herds of 50 and over		42·1	63·5
Laying fowls	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 999	123·9	78·8
		1,000 to 4,999	6·2	3·0
		5,000 and over	2·3	2·0
		Total	132·3	83·8
	Average size of flock		417	587
	Per cent of total laying fowls in flocks of 5,000 and over		58·3	77·8
Broilers (*j*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 9,999	2·1	1·9
		10,000 to 49,999	0·6	0·5
		50,000 and over	0·2	0·2
		Total	2·9	2·7
	Average size of flock		17,079	20,997
	Per cent of total broilers in flocks of 50,000 and over		66·6	74·4

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

(*a*) *i.* To preserve comparability between the two years the figures for 1970, in the first two sections of the table, have been adjusted to take account of the raising of the threshold of statistical insignificance from 26 smd to 40 smd in 1973, which resulted in the exclusion from the census of about 14,000 holdings. This change, if applied to the subsequent enterprise analyses, would have had only a marginal effect on the data given. The figures included for Northern Ireland in the first two sections for both years relate only to holdings with 50 smd or more.

ii. For the purpose of this table the size groups in hectares have been derived from acreage size groups as follows:

Acres		*Hectares*
¼ to 9¾	=	Under 4
¼ to 19¾	=	Under 8
¼ to 49¾	=	Under 20
10 to 49¾	=	4 and under 20
20 to 99¾	=	8 and under 40
50 to 149¾	=	20 and under 60
50 and over	=	20 and over
100 and over	=	40 and over
150 to 299¾	=	60 and under 120
300 and over	=	120 and over

(*b*) The average size of holding in 1975, based on total area, was 65·7 hectares, of which 44·9 hectares were crops and grass.

(*c*) These figures include holdings with no crops and grass area, which are excluded from the fiist section of this table.

(*d*) 250 smd in Scotland; 200 smd in Northern Ireland.

(*e*) The figures relate to the total area including "other land", the definition of which has changed slightly between 1970 and 1975.

(*f*) 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.

(*g*) Includes maize for threshing in 1975—not included in 1970.

(*h*) Figures relate to England and Wales only.

(*i*) Figures included for Scotland and Northern Ireland relate to the December censuses in 1969 and 1974.

(*j*) Figures included for Scotland relate to the December censuses in 1969 and 1974.

TABLE 4

Number of persons engaged in agriculture (*a*)

At June of each year '000 persons

	Average of 1964–66	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975 (provisional)
Workers						
Whole-time:						
Hired: male	..	181	175	171(*d*)	164(*d*)	156
female		16	15	16	16	15
Family: male		50	48	45	39	37
female		15	14	15	14	13
All male	356	231	224(*d*)	216(*d*)	203	193
All female ...	33	31	29	31	30	28
Total	(388)	(262)	(253)(*d*)	(247)(*d*)	(233)	(220)
Part-time (*b*):						
All male	94	78	78	81	78	77
All female ...	70	78	76	82	80	76
Total	(164)	(156)	(154)	(163)	(158)	(153)
Salaried managers (*c*) ...	..	..	5(*d*)	6(*d*)	7(*d*)	7
Total employed	552	418	412	416	398	380
Farmers, partners and directors						
Whole-time	..	230	229	222	214	211
Part-time		68	68	66	66	63
Total	..	716	709	704	678	654

(*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*) Amended figure resulting from revised definition of salaried managers in Scotland.

TABLE 5

Estimated average yields of crops and livestock products

June/May years

	Unit	Average of 1964/65–1966/67	1971/72 (e)	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast) (e)		
								Imperial	
								Unit	
Crops									
Wheat	tonnes/hectare	4·05	4·39	4·24	4·36	4·97	4·29	tons/acre	1·71
Barley	,, ,,	3·65	3·74	4·04	3·97	4·12	3·60	,, ,,	1·43
Oats	,, ,,	3·00	3·76	3·98	3·84	3·77	3·45	,, ,,	1·37
Potatoes ...	,, ,,	24·0	28·8	27·7	30·4	31·6	23·3	,, ,,	9·3
Sugar (a) ...	,, ,,	5·9	6·9	5·7	6·1	3·6	4·3	,, ,,	1·7
Oilseed rape ...	,, ,,	. .	2·0	2·1	2·3	2·1	1·5	,, ,,	0·6
Apples:									
Dessert (b) ...	,, ,,	11·1	13·6	8·7	12·6	9·2	11·1	,, ,,	4·4
Culinary (b)	,, ,,	12·2	12·0	10·6	12·9	11·1	9·9	,, ,,	3·9
Pears (b) ...	,, ,,	8·7	12·5	9·1	8·2	9·5	4·7	,, ,,	1·9
Tomatoes (b) ...	,, ,,	89·9	105·9	109·8	117·8	123·1	129·3	,, ,,	51·5
Cauliflowers (b)	,, ,,	20·1	19·6	20·7	21·1	19·9	18·6	,, ,,	7·4
Hops	100 kg./hectare	15·0	16·3	13·1	15·4	15·5	12·8	centals/acre	31·6
Livestock products									
Milk (c) ...	litres/cow	3,565	3,942	4,037	3,925	3,989	4,168	galls./cow	917
Eggs (d) ...	no./bird	202·5	225·5	232·5	225·5	231·5	233·5	no./bird	233·5

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

TABLE 6

Concentrated feedingstuffs

Crop years (a)

million tonnes

	Average of 1964/65–1966/67	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast) million tonnes	1975/76 (forecast) Imperial unit (million tons)
Usage of home supplies							
Coarse grains	6·8	7·8	8·0	7·7	7·1	6·4	6·3
Wheat used for feed ...	1·9	2·5	2·3	2·3	3·2	1·6	1·6
Other supplies (b)	3·2	3·4	3·6	4·0	3·8	3·9	3·8
Total home supplies ...	11·9	13·7	13·9	14·1	14·0	11·9	11·7
Usage of imported supplies							
Coarse grains	2·9	2·7	2·4	2·6	2·2	3·6	3·5
Wheat used for feed ...	0·6	0·7	1·3	0·3	0·3	0·8	0·8
Protein, molasses and other miscellaneous feeds ...	2·3	2·0	2·0	1·8	1·7	1·5	1·4
Total imported supplies ...	5·8	5·3	5·7	4·7	4·2	5·9	5·8
Total usage	17·7	19·0	19·6	18·8	18·2	17·7	17·4
of which home-grown concentrated feeds retained on farms	3·7	4·8	4·7	4·1	4·5	3·9	3·8

(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 tonnes

	Average of 1964/65–1966/67	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1975/76 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 tons)
Wheat (*b*)							
Production	3,813	4,815	4,779	5,002	6,130	4,438	4,368
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	643	288	571	919	931	1,649	1,623
: from third countries	3,698	3,541	3,892	2,161	2,245	2,000	1,968
Exports : to the Eight ...	13	11	11	14	11	215	212
: to third countries ...	9	11	17	42	41	51	50
Total new supply	8,132	8,621	9,215	8,026	9,254	7,821	7,697
Production as % of total new supply	47%	56%	52%	62%	66%	57%	57%
Disposals : millers (*d*)	5,113	5,061	5,044	5,126	5,120	5,225	5,142
(of which home-produced) ...	(1,649)	(2,004)	(2,018)	(2,400)	(2,447)	(2,527)	(2,487)
: animal feed ...	2,426	3,156	3,709	2,479	3,733	2,163	2,129
(of which home-produced) ...	(1,901)	(2,502)	(2,443)	(2,243)	(3,320)	(1,428)	(1,405)
: seed	186	219	223	240	200	250	246
: other	407	185	240	181	201	183	180
Barley							
Production	8,146	8,558	9,244	9,007	9,133	8,440	8,307
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	13	64	44	579	389	765	753
: from third countries	208	988	444	148	98	70	69
Exports : to the Eight ...	444	10	111	244	433	750	738
: to third countries ...	189	1	—	—	12	60	59
Total new supply	7,734	9,599	9,621	9,490	9,175	8,465	8,331
Production as % of total new supply	95%	89%	96%	95%	96%	100%	100%
Disposals : animal feed ...	5,834	7,433	7,349	7,065	6,651	6,189	6,091
(of which home-produced) ...	(5,690)	(6,545)	(6,997)	(6,448)	(6,286)	(5,529)	(5,442)
: brewing/distilling ...	1,385	1,641	1,744	1,900	1,973	1,756	1,728
(of which home-produced) ...	(1,308)	(1,477)	(1,608)	(1,791)	(1,851)	(1,681)	(1,654)
: seed	387	378	374	365	389	357	351
: other	128	146	154	159	162	163	160
Oats							
Production	1,232	1,360	1,250	1,080	955	800	787
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	27	1	—	6	15	15	15
: from third countries	—	25	5	16	9	5	5
Exports : to the Eight ...	1	1	19	34	5	5	5
: to third countries ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total new supply	1,259	1,383	1,236	1,069	974	815	802
Production as % of total new supply	98%	98%	101%	101%	98%	98%	98%

TABLE 7 (*Continued*)

Cereals supplies

Crop years (*a*)

'000 tonnes

	Average of 1964/65–1966/67	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1975/76 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 tons)
Mixed corn (*e*)							
Production	97	206	216	192	146	120	118
Rye (*f*)							
Production	19	18	19	16	15	23	23
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	—	2	27	12	29	25	25
: from third countries	7	26	34	12	4	5	5
Total new supply	26	47	80	40	48	53	52
Production as % of total new supply	73%	38%	24%	40%	31%	43%	43%
Maize							
Production	...	5	6	6	3	2	2
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	397	99	113	612	810	800	787
: from third countries	2,976	3,022	3,442	2,683	2,349	3,060	3,012
Exports : to the Eight ...	9	7	9	20	33	60	59
: to third countries...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total new supply	3,372	3,117	3,552	3,281	3,129	3,802	3,742
Sorghum							
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	94	—	—	86	10	100	98
: from third countries	377	127	70	229	263	350	344
Exports : to the Eight ...	—	—	—	1	1	15	15
: to third countries...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total new supply	471	127	70	314	272	435	428
Total cereals (*b*)							
Production	13,307	14,962	15,514	15,303	16,382	13,823	13,605
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	1,174	454	755	2,214	2,184	3,354	3,301
: from third countries	7,266	7,729	7,887	5,249	4,968	5,490	5,403
Exports : to the Eight ...	467	29	150	313	483	1,045	1,028
: to third countries ...	198	15	17	42	53	111	109
Total new supply	21,082	23,101	23,989	22,411	22,998	21,511	21,171
Production as % of total new supply	63%	65%	65%	68%	71%	64%	64%

(*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, 1974/75 and 1975/76 exclude 49,000 tonnes, 36,000 tonnes and 41,000 tonnes 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 tonnes

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1975/76 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 tons)
Production	10	14	31	53	61	60
Imports: from the Eight	37	30	44	23	20	20
: from third countries ...	56	73	53	18	10	10
Exports	..	..	1	3	3	3
Total new supply	103	117	127	91	88	87
Production as % of total new supply	10%	12%	24%	58%	69%	69%

TABLE 9

Potato supplies

Crop years (*a*) '000 tonnes

	Average of 1964/65–1966/67	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1975/76 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 tons)
Production:							
early (*b*)	706	515	460	463	458	354	348
maincrop	6,368	6,881	6,067	6,382	6,333	4,390	4,321
Total production	7,074	7,396	6,527	6,845	6,791	4,745	4,670
Maincrop exports (*c*):							
to the Eight	120	7	22	20	13	9	9
to third countries		77	202	172	141	81	80
Total disposal of home crop for human consumption ...	4,946	4,965	5,158	5,299	5,328	3,765	3,706
Supplies from Channel Islands (early)	287	44	42	47	21	41	40
Imports for human consumption Raw (*d*)							
—early:							
from the Eight		17	9	7	15	11	11
from third countries ...		272	219	243	165	223	219
—maincrop:							
from the Eight	5	—	—	—	—	225	221
from third countries ...		—	—	—	—	25	25
Processed (*e*):							
from the Eight	..	62	38	57	41	55	54
from third countries ...	..	43	61	80	19	25	25
Total new supply for human consumption	5,238	5,403	5,527	5,733	5,589	4,370	4,301
of which: raw	..	4,573	4,614	4,549	4,507	3,435	3,381
processed (*e*) ...	..	830	913	1,184	1,082	935	920
Percentage of total new supply for human consumption derived from home crop ...	94%	92%	93%	92%	95%	86%	86%

(*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

October/September years — '000 tonnes refined basis

	Average of 1964/65–1966/67	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1975/76 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 tons)
Production	888	1,086	886	963	568	635	625
Imports (*a*):							
from the Eight	31	48	75	121	818	285	280
from third countries ...	2,124	1,999	2,015	1,773	1,559	1,550	1,526
Exports (*a*):							
to the Eight	43	8	20	6	7	5	5
to third countries	291	255	360	280	389	300	295
Total new supply	2,709	2,870	2,596	2,571	2,549	2,165	2,131
Production as % of total new supply	33%	38%	34%	37%	22%	29%	29%

(*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 1964/65–1966/67	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast)	
							Imperial unit
Apples (a)							('000 acres)
Cropped area ('000 hectares):							
dessert	24·05	23·13	23·10	23·01	22·84	21·94	54·21
culinary	18·13	14·51	14·30	13·76	13·59	12·76	31·53
('000 tonnes)							('000 tons)
Output:							
dessert	248	288	195	273	196	224	220
culinary	202	151	150	173	138	117	115
Imports: from the Eight ...	38	79	131	177	183	345	339
from third countries	210	193	152	131	113		
Exports (*b*): to the Eight ...	4	2	15	11	15	15	15
to third countries	1	9	...	1	...		
Total new supply	693	700	613	742	615	671	660
Output as % of total new supply	65%	63%	56%	60%	54%	51%	51%
Pears (c)							('000 acres)
Cropped area ('000 hectares)	6·36	5·53	5·45	5·43	5·36	5·28	13·04
('000 tonnes)							('000 tons)
Output	54	64	49	44	45	24	24
Imports: from the Eight ...	23	26	29	24	32	60	59
from third countries	38	31	23	19	17		
Exports (*b*): to the Eight ...	1	2	2	1	1	3	3
to third countries	...	...	1	...	...		
Total new supply	114	119	98	86	93	81	80
Output as % of total new supply	47%	54%	50%	51%	48%	30%	30%
Cauliflowers							('000 acres)
Cropped area ('000 hectares)	16·83	16·12	16·33	16·42	16·02	15·49	38·27
('000 tonnes)							('000 tons)
Output	323	292	319	314	296	281	277
Supplies from Channel Islands	12	12	10	13	8	10	10
Imports: from the Eight ...	30	28	14	17	27	25	25
from third countries	2	...	...	...	...		
Total new supply	367	332	343	344	331	316	312
Output as % of total new supply	88%	88%	93%	91%	89%	89%	89%

TABLE 11 (*Continued*)

Supplies of certain horticultural crops

June/May years

	Average of 1964/65–1966/67	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast)	
							Imperial unit
Tomatoes							('000 acres)
Cropped area ('000 hectares)	1·01	1·04	1·01	1·02	0·99	0·93	2·30
('000 tonnes)							('000 tons)
Output	89	109	110	118	121	119	117
Supplies from Channel Islands	66	54	57	63	57	55	54
Imports: from the Eight ...	53	54	48	35	51	135	133
from third countries	117	112	106	96	95		
Exports (*b*)	...	1	1	...	1	4	4
Total new supply	325	328	320	312	323	305	300
Output as % of total new supply	27%	33%	34%	38%	37%	39%	39%

(*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 tonnes

	Average of 1964/65–1966/67	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1975/76 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 centals)
Production	12·5	11·5	8·9	10·4	10·2	8·3	182
Imports: from the Eight	0·2	0·5	0·7	0·8	0·7	0·3	7
from third countries ...	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·9	0·3	7
Exports: to the Eight	0·8	1·1	0·5	0·7	0·6	0·2	5
to third countries ...	0·3	0·8	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	3
Total new supply	12·1	10·6	9·5	10·9	11·1	8·6	188
Production as % of total new supply	103%	109%	94%	95%	92%	97%	97%

TABLE 13

Supplies of herbage seeds (*a*)

June/May years

	Average of 1964/65–1966/67	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast)	1975/76 (forecast) Imperial unit
Area ('000 hectares) (*b*)	17·7	20·1	21·8	22·6	24·0	22·0	('000 acres) 54·4
('000 tonnes)							('000 tons)
Production—all seed	18·2	16·4	18·6	21·2	16·7	15·4	15·2
of which certified seed	(9·9)	(14·0)	(14·4)	(16·1)	(15·2)	(14·2)	(14·0)
Imports—all seed:							
from the Eight	7·6	10·7	9·2	8·1	7·0	..	..
from third countries ...	9·1	11·8	10·3	10·9	7·1		
Exports—all seed:							
to the Eight	3·1	2·0	1·5	1·1	0·9	..	..
to third countries ...	1·1	0·4	1·2	0·5	0·7		
Total supply	30·7	36·5	35·4	38·6	29·2	..	..
Production as % of total supply ...	59%	45%	52%	55%	57%	..	..

(*a*) Grass and clover.
(*b*) Certified seed only.

TABLE 14

Meat supplies (a)

April/March years — '000 tonnes

	Average of 1964/65–1966/67	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1975/76 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 tons)
Beef and veal							
Production	892	937	919	930	1,165	1,166	1,148
Imports (b): from the Eight (c)	57	130	81	91	234	190	187
from third countries	304	170	282	207	59	35	34
Exports (live and meat):							
to the Eight ...	72	30	99	94	83	97	95
to third countries ...	2	7	6	6	2	3	3
Supplies to the Channel Islands	2	3	4	4	4	4	4
Total new supply	1,178	1,197	1,173	1,124	1,369	1,287	1,267
Production as % of total new supply	76%	78%	78%	83%	85%	91%	91%
Mutton and lamb							
Production	260	227	226	245	252	258	254
Imports: from the Eight (c) ...	11	9	4	2	1	1	1
from third countries ...	328	349	312	236	200	240	236
Exports (live and meat):							
to the Eight	10	22	24	27	30	30	30
to third countries ...	1	5	2	2	2	1	1
Supplies to the Channel Islands	...	...	1	1	2	2	2
Total new supply	588	556	515	454	420	466	458
Production as % of total new supply	44%	41%	44%	54%	60%	55%	55%
Pork							
Production	608	657	658	700	667	554	545
Imports: from the Eight (c) ...	9	23	27	11	7	16	16
from third countries ...	4	9	18	4	...	...	...
Exports (live and meat):							
to the Eight	9	7	6	19	20	14	14
to third countries ...	3	6	1	2	...	...	...
Supplies to the Channel Islands	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
Total new supply	609	674	695	694	652	553	544
Production as % of total new supply	100%	97%	95%	101%	102%	100%	100%
Bacon and ham							
Production	223	288	267	251	235	206	203
Imports: from the Eight ...	337	326	294	273	262	258	254
from third countries ...	67	53	48	36	20	20	20
Exports	1	2	2	1	2	...	...
Supplies to the Channel Islands	1	2	1	1	2	2	2
Total new supply	624	664	606	559	512	482	475
Production as % of total new supply	36%	43%	44%	45%	46%	43%	43%

TABLE 14 (*Continued*)

Meat supplies (*a*)

April/March years

'000 tonnes

	Average of 1964/65–1966/67	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1975/76 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 tons)
Poultrymeat							
Production	412	615	657	665	632	648	638
Imports: from the Eight ...	8	10	10	7	7	12	12
from third countries ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Exports	...	1	1	3	2	1	1
Supplies to the Channel Islands	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
Total new supply	419	623	665	668	634	656	646
Production as % of total new supply	98%	99%	99%	100%	100%	99%	99%
Total meat supplies							
Production	2,395	2,723	2,727	2,791	2,951	2,833	2,788
Imports(*b*): from the Eight (*c*) ...	422	499	414	385	511	477	470
from third countries	703	581	662	485	279	295	290
Exports (live and meat)	97	81	140	153	142	146	144
Supplies to the Channel Islands	5	8	9	8	13	14	14
Total new supply	3,419	3,715	3,654	3,499	3,587	3,445	3,390
Production as % of total new supply	70%	73%	75%	80%	82%	82%	82%

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

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

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

TABLE 15

Milk production

April/March years

million litres

	Average of 1964/65–1966/67	1971/72 (*d*)	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (*d*) (forecast) million litres	1975/76 (*d*) (forecast) Imperial unit (million gallons)
Sales through milk marketing schemes:							
for liquid consumption ...	7,478	7,354	7,432	7,531	7,759	7,857	1,728
for manufacture:							
butter	717	1,703	2,287	1,924	1,168	1,030	226
cheese (*a*)	1,175	1,671	1,837	1,932	2,261	2,309	508
cream	597	863	912	963	1,015	1,025	226
condensed milk-full cream (*b*)	650	593	578	596	564	519	114
milk powder—full cream ...	211	238	209	244	238	195	43
other	93	113	122	124	137	139	31
Total for manufacture ...	3,443	5,181	5,945	5,783	5,384	5,217	1,148
Total sales	10,921	12,534	13,377	13,314	13,144	13,075	2,876
Used on farms (*c*)	349	260	242	227	216	209	46
Output for human consumption ...	11,270	12,794	13,619	13,541	13,359	13,284	2,922

(*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

April/March years

Milk product supplies

'000 tonnes

	Average of 1964/65–1966/67	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1975/76 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 tons)
Butter							
Production (*a*)	32	75	101	85	51	45	44
Imports (*b*): from the Eight ...	150	137	157	204	356	299	294
from third countries	315	243	205	115	97	129	127
Exports: to the Eight ...	...	4	1	5	2	1	1
to third countries ...	2	2	2	11	2	1	1
Total new supply	495	450	460	387	501	471	463
Production as % of total new supply	7%	17%	22%	22%	10%	10%	10%
Cheese							
Production (*a*)	113	166	183	193	226	230	226
Imports: from the Eight ...	40	71	71	81	107	98	96
from third countries ...	111	96	76	30	22	33	32
Exports: to the Eight	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
to third countries ...	2	3	3	9	3	2	2
Total new supply	261	330	325	292	348	356	349
Production as % of total new supply	43%	50%	56%	66%	65%	65%	65%
Cream—fresh, frozen and sterilised							
Production (*a*)	54	76	78	83	85	86	85
Imports: from the Eight ...	18	13	13	10	7	7	7
from third countries ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Exports: to the Eight	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
to third countries ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Total new supply	71	86	89	92	93	93	92
Production as % of total new supply	76%	87%	88%	90%	92%	92%	92%
Condensed milk—full cream							
Production (*c*)	253	231	225	232	220	200	197
Imports: from the Eight ...	6	12	9	12	8	8	8
from third countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports (*d*): to the Eight ...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1
to third countries ...	39	30	11	13	16	15	15
Total new supply	219	212	223	230	211	192	189
Production as % of total new supply	116%	109%	101%	101%	104%	104%	104%

TABLE 16 (*Continued*)

Milk product supplies

April/March years

'000 tonnes

	Average of 1964/65–1966/67	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1975/76 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 tons)
Milk powder—full cream							
Production	26	30	26	30	30	24	24
Imports: from the Eight ...	5	6	14	12	11	10	10
from third countries ...	18	10	9	...	...	—	—
Exports: to the Eight	...	3	2	1	4	4	4
to third countries ...	6	7	8	7	8	8	8
Total new supply	42	36	41	35	29	22	22
Production as % of total new supply	62%	82%	64%	86%	100%	109%	109%
Skimmed milk powder							
Production	51	123	175	137	101	95	94
Imports: from the Eight ...	13	14	12	16	9	15	15
from third countries	33	1	1	...	2	—	—
Exports (*e*): to the Eight ...	8	11	27	85	36	30	30
to third countries ...	4	27	40	15	12	10	10
Total new supply	85	100	121	53	64	70	69
Production as % of total new supply	60%	123%	144%	260%	159%	136%	136%

(*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*) From February 1973 to December 1973 and from January 1975 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 1964/65–1966/67	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast)
Home supplies (*a*)						
Packing station throughput:						
sold in shell	639	603	622	580	609	618
processed	85	58	68	43	39	38
Other sales (*b*)	481	583	536	532	492	482
Total output for human consumption	1,205	1,244	1,226	1,155	1,141	1,139
Imports (*c*): from the Eight ...	11	8	12	38	33	34
from third countries	38	21	16	11	6	3
Exports (*c*): to the Eight... ...	2	1	3	4	8	10
to third countries ...	2	12	4	1	1	1
Total new supply	1,250	1,260	1,247	1,199	1,171	1,165
Output as % of total new supply	96%	99%	98%	96%	97%	98%

(*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 kg

	Average of 1964–66	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975 (forecast)	
						Million kg	Imperial unit (million lbs)
Production: (June/May)	59	47	48	48	50	51	111
of which clip	(38)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(35)	(36)	(79)
Imports:							
from the Eight ...	12	12	20	16	11	10	22
from third countries ...	237	148	187	135	110	100	220
Exports:							
to the Eight	20	13	14	16	15	16	35
to third countries ...	16	13	17	11	9	8	18
Total new supply ...	272	181	224	172	147	137	302
Production as % of total new supply	22%	26%	21%	28%	34%	37%	37%

TABLE 19

Net income, net product and labour productivity

All commercially significant holdings

June/May years

Year	NET INCOME at current prices (*a*) £ million		ADJUSTED NET INCOME (*b*) £ million	NET PRODUCT at constant prices (*c*)	LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY (*d*)
	Actual	3-year moving average		1968/69 –1971/72 =100	1968/69 –1971/72 =100
1965/66	455	..	412	..	76
1966/67	479	485	457	..	80
1967/68	520	493	476	..	88
1968/69	481	520	425	91	87
1969/70	560	550	490	96	95
1970/71	610	618	482	102	104
1971/72	684	720	587	110	115
1972/73	866	942	711	112	117
1973/74	1,275	1,135	871	117	125
1974/75	1,263 (1,267*)	1,298	798	119	132
1975/76 (forecast)	1,357 (1,383*)	..	950	102	120

*Adjusted to normal weather conditions

Forecasts for 1975/76 are as at end of October 1975.

(*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.

(*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.

TABLE 20

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

Years ended September

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Earnings £ per week (*b*) ...	20·25	22·60	26·42	31·95	40·85
Hours per week (*c*)	47·3	47·2	47·6	46·2	45·9

(*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

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast)
OUTPUT (*b*) (*c*)					
Farm crops (*d*)					
Wheat	137	156	269	304	261
Barley	139	169	313	325	326
Oats	10	12	16	15	14
Other cereals	1	1	1	1	1
(*Total cereals*)	(*287*)	(*337*)	(*599*)	(*646*)	(*602*)
Potatoes	97	119	121	167	403
Sugar beet	57	49	69	59	87
Hops	9	9	9	9	9
Other (*e*)	15	20	33	50	46
1. *Total crops*	465	534	831	930	1,147
Horticulture					
Vegetables (including mushrooms) ...	163	184	247	302	348
Fruit	64	90	89	99	91
Other (*f*)	65	74	80	89	99
2. *Total horticulture*	292	347	416	490	539
Livestock					
Fat cattle and calves	407	521	575	744	905
Fat sheep and lambs	103	128	167	164	190
Fat pigs	292	348	449	482	517
Poultry	152	167	239	258	308
Other (*g*)	11	14	20	19	21
3. *Total livestock*	966	1,178	1,450	1,666	1,940
Livestock products					
Milk and milk products	584	642	751	927	1,090
Eggs	194	198	324	282	279
Clip wool	14	14	16	17	20
Other (*h*)	3	4	5	6	7
4. *Total livestock products*	795	859	1,096	1,233	1,396
5. *Sundry output* (*i*)	15	24	28	32	32
6. TOTAL OUTPUT (1+2+3+4+5)...	2,532	2,941	3,822	4,350	5,054
7. *Sundry receipts* (*j*)	49	25	32	34	35
8. *Production grants*	119	90	104	163	140
9. **TOTAL RECEIPTS** (6+7+8) ...	2,701	3,056	3,958	4,547	5,230
Work-in-progress (*k*)					
Change due to cost	+ 96	+136	+363	+436	+399
Change due to volume	+ 39	+ 70	+ 46	− 68	− 44
10. *Total change*	+135	+206	+409	+367	+355
11. **GROSS OUTPUT** (9+10)	**2,835**	**3,262**	**4,367**	**4,914**	**5,585**

TABLE 21 (*Continued*)

Output, input and net income (*a*)

June/May years £ million

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast)
Intermediate output (*l*)					
Feed (*m*)	127	188	302	325	227
Seed	23	30	46	52	71
12. *Total intermediate output*	151	218	348	377	298
13. FINAL OUTPUT (11–12)	2,685	3,044	4,019	4,537	5,287
INPUT					
Expenditure					
Feedingstuffs	606	735	1,106	1,136	1,214
Seeds	49	64	91	100	125
Livestock (imported and inter-farm expenses)	99	96	97	108	132
Fertilisers and lime (before subsidy) ...	225	154	251	304	370
Machinery	198	219	257	317	355
of which: Repairs	(*95*)	(*104*)	(*116*)	(*140*)	(*165*)
Fuel and oil	(*72*)	(*79*)	(*101*)	(*134*)	(*138*)
Other (including contract services)	(*32*)	(*36*)	(*40*)	(*43*)	(*53*)
Farm maintenance (*n*)	106	116	131	149	175
Miscellaneous expenditure (*o*)	186	204	244	319	384
14. TOTAL EXPENDITURE (*p*) ...	1,469	1,589	2,178	2,433	2,756
Stocks (*q*)					
Change due to cost	− 1	−20	−41	−30	− 8
Change due to volume	−32	− 1	−12	+33	+14
15. *Total change*	−33	−21	−53	+ 3	+ 6
16. GROSS INPUT (14+15)	1,437	1,568	2,125	2,436	2,762
17. NET INPUT (16−12)	1,286	1,350	1,776	2,059	2,464
18. GROSS PRODUCT (11−16) or (13−17)	**1,399**	**1,694**	**2,242**	**2,479**	**2,823**
Depreciation					
Machinery	162	181	210	286	347
Other (*n*)	64	80	103	130	162
19. *Total depreciation*	226	261	314	416	509
20. NET PRODUCT (18−19)	**1,173**	**1,433**	**1,929**	**2,063**	**2,314**
Labour	400	467	540	678	836
Net rent (*r*)	52	45	32	22	15
Interest (*s*)	37	54	82	99	106
21. FARMING NET INCOME	**684**	**866**	**1,275**	**1,263**	**1,357**

Forecasts for 1975/76 are as at end of October 1975.

(*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. Figures include subsidies.

(*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 maintenance work.
(*o*) Electricity, veterinary expenses, pesticides, rates and miscellaneous costs.
(*p*) Expenditure is netted of all VAT, which is reclaimed in the normal way, but includes that tax paid without recovery by, for example, unregistered producers. This unrecovered tax is estimated at £1 million for 1972/73, and between £9 and £10 million for subsequent years.
(*q*) Feed (including retentions) and fertilisers. Opening stock *minus* closing stock.
(*r*) Gross rent is the sum of net rent and the landowner's share of maintenance and depreciation. The figures for gross rent were £168 million in 1971/72, £180 million in 1972/73, £192 million in 1973/74, £214 million in 1974/75 and £253 million in 1975/76.
(*s*) On commercial debt for current farming purposes.

TABLE 22

Farm rents (*a*)

At October of each year

Year	Index of gross rents per hectare Average of 1968–71 = 100
1965	74·4
1966	79·6
1967	85·2
1968	91·0
1969	97·4
1970	103·4
1971	108·2
1972	115·3
1973	120·8
1974	134·8
1975 provisional	161·3

(*a*) Gross rents per hectare 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 1964–66	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975 (provisional)
Plant, machinery and vehicles	118	152	192	231	301	415
Buildings and works ...	66	133	159	209	251	239
Work-in-progress and stocks (*b*)	37	157	202	364	405	356
Total	221	443	553	805	957	1,010

(*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)		
	Hectares of crops and grass	Imperial unit (acres)	Standard man-days (smd)	1973/74 £	1974/75 £	Percentage change %
England (275–4199 smd)						
Specialist dairy	47	116	936	4,476	3,715	− 17
Mainly dairy	72	178	1,142	6,004	5,200	− 13
Mainly sheep	66	163	881	7,074	4,107	− 42
Cattle and sheep	81	200	780	5,015	3,967	− 21
Cereals	139	343	996	13,241	13,589	+ 3
General cropping	97	240	1,249	10,474	10,867	+ 4
Mixed	100	247	1,254	8,190	7,281	− 11
Pigs and poultry	41	101	1,153	7,879	6,506	− 17
All types (excluding horticulture)	76	188	1,025	6,938	6,272	− 10
Wales (275–4199 smd)						
Specialist dairy	34	84	704	3,685	2,739	− 26
Mainly dairy	45	111	760	3,951	2,259	− 43
Mainly sheep	50	124	693	4,183	2,032	− 51
Cattle and sheep	66	163	703	4,887	3,320	− 32
All types (b)	51	126	718	4,261	2,890	− 32
England and Wales (275–4199 smd)						
All types (excluding horticulture)	72	178	978	6,526	5,752	−12
Scotland (275 smd and over)						
Dairy	68	169	1,222	4,779	5,106	+ 7
Hill sheep	40	99	874	6,077	2,897	− 52
Upland rearing	76	187	855	4,770	4,452	− 7
Rearing with arable ...	75	185	757	4,764	6,103	+ 28
Arable, rearing and feeding	76	188	784	5,048	6,298	+ 25
Cropping	121	298	1,344	8,959	11,697	+ 31
Rearing with intensive livestock	58	143	883	5,318	8,902	+ 67
All types	79	196	1,032	5,695	6,417	+ 13
Northern Ireland (c) (200 smd and over)						
Dairy	29	72	568	3,088	2,353	− 24
Dairy with pigs and poultry	21	53	635	2,762	2,487	− 10
Cattle and sheep	30	73	399	1,355	567	− 58
Mixed	35	87	544	2,983	1,995	− 33
All types (d)	30	74	539	2,758	2,041	− 26

(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 1974/75", for Scotland in "Scottish Agricultural Economics 1976", for Northern Ireland in "Farm Incomes and Investment in Northern Ireland 1974/75", and for Wales in the "Supplement to the Annual Digest of Welsh Statistics 1974/75". 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 but excludes pigs and poultry, cropping and horticultural farm types.

(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

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast)	1976/77 (estimate)
I *Price guarantees and production grants*						
(i) Price guarantees on products supported by the CAP						
Wheat (*b*)	34·5	12·3	—	—	—	—
Barley (*b*)	16·8	16·2	6·0	—	—	—
Oats and mixed corn (*b*) ...	11·5	5·2	2·8	—	—	—
Milk (*c*)	—	30·8	103·2	—	—	—
Cattle	2·8	1·0	—	—	—	—
Pigs	26·3	2·7	—	—	—	—
Eggs	6·0	3·4	5·7	0·3	—	—
Total (i)	97·9	71·6	117·7	0·3	—	—
(ii) Price guarantees on other products						
Sheep	16·4	1·9	—	8·5	8·0	—
Wool (*b*)	6·9	1·5	(−5·2)	(−4·3)	2·0	
Potatoes (*b*)	19·7	11·4	1·0	1·6	0·7	0·7
Total (ii)	43·0	14·8	(−4·2)	5·8	10·7	0·7
(iii) Production grants and subsidies						
Dairy Herd Conversion Scheme	—	—	2·1	10·0	11·6	4·3
Beef Guidance Premiums...	—	—	—	0·1	0·6	1·4
Fertilisers	35·1	27·5	14·6	6·1	—	
Lime	5·2	5·0	4·5	4·5	4·7	4·9
Calves	31·0	31·9	33·9	48·9	59·5	28·9
Beef cows	6·7	7·1	9·2	22·1	12·0	11·5
Pig subsidy	—	—	—	29·2	—	—
Oil for horticulture ...	—	—	—	5·6	0·3	—
Total (iii)	78·0	71·5	64·3	126·5	88·7	51·0
Total I	218·9	157·9	177·8	132·6	99·4	51·7
II *Support for capital and other improvements*						
Farm and Horticulture Development Scheme ...	—	—	—	0·1	1·6	3·0
Farm accounts	—	—	—	—	—	0·1
Producer organisations ...	—	—	—	—	—	0·1
Farm structure	1·0	0·9	1·3	1·4	1·7	1·6
FarmCapitalGrantScheme(*d*)	17·1	46·7	67·4	77·4	65·4	50·9
Grants absorbed by Farm Capital Grant Scheme ...	37·1	14·2	6·9	3·3	0·1	0·2
Grants for horticulture (national schemes)	6·1	6·6	10·1	5·8	3·8	2·8
Hops restructuring grants ...	—	—	—	0·4	0·7	—
Others (*e*)	8·2	4·2	2·2	1·5	1·5	1·7
Total II	69·5	72·6	87·9	89·9	74·8	60·4

TABLE 25 (*Continued*)

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

April/March (financial) years £ million

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast)	1976/77 (estimate)
III *Support for agriculture in special areas*						
Hill livestock: compensatory allowances	—	—	—	—	32·8	51·3
Hill cattle	14·7	15·5	16·9	35·4	5·5	—
Hill sheep	9·8	9·1	10·4	19·8	6·9	—
Winter keep	5·1	6·3	7·0	12·3	2·8	—
Additional benefit under FCGS	1·2	3·2	4·8	3·4	5·9	7·0
Others (*f*)	3·5	2·1	1·6	1·7	1·7	1·3
Total III	34·3	36·2	40·7	72·6	55·6	59·6
Total I, II, III ...	322·7	266·7	306·4	295·1	229·8	171·7
against which receipts from FEOGA guidance section	—	—	—	—	4·3	7·7
IV *Market regulation under the CAP* (*g*)						
Cereals	—	0·2	21·3	13·4	50·3	34·0
Beef and veal (*h*)	—	—	1·2	63·7	116·0	8·3
Pigmeat	—	—	19·0	24·1	41·2	22·0
Sugar	—	—	2·6	45·7	38·8	16·2
Processed products ...	—	—	9·7	14·1	3·7	2·2
Milk products	—	0·1	29·5	35·8	48·7	42·3
Other (*i*)	—	—	2·3	2·6	6·1	5·4
Total IV	—	0·3	85·6	199·4	304·8	130·4
against which receipts from FEOGA guarantee section	—	0·3	76·7	169·6	246·9	121·3

(*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. The figures for 1974/75 are subject to confirmation and those for 1975/76 are the latest estimates of expenditure. The figures for 1976/77 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 subsequent years the expenditure has been attributed to the 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 import refunds (net of export levies) on intra-Community trade, import and export refunds on third country trade, the beef premium scheme, aid for private storage and animal feed, certain production subsidies and the net cost of commodities bought into intervention and subsequently sold. The figures for 1974/75 and 1975/76 include the special import subsidy on sugar. Much of the expenditure benefits consumers rather than producers. Consumer subsidies on social beef and general butter are not included.

(*h*) In accordance with the established estimating conventions, the estimate for 1976/77 does not include expenditure under EEC Regulation 464/75 which formally expires on 29 February 1976. Provision for the necessary expenditure will be sought when the appropriate Community decisions have been taken.

(*i*) Includes eggs, poultry meat, fruit and vegetables, oilseeds, herbage seeds, dehydrated fodder and fisheries. Also includes expenditure on products covered by the CAP but not produced to any significant extent in the United Kingdom (rice, wine, flax and hemp).

TABLE 26

Aggregate cost changes since the 1975 Annual Review (*a*)

£ million

	Net cost change relating to all products
Feedingstuffs	+ 21·4
Seeds	+ 25·7
Imported livestock	+ 17·0
Fertilisers and lime	+ 5·6
Machinery (including depreciation)	+122·0
Maintenance (including depreciation on equipment)	+ 11·8
Miscellaneous	+ 85·1
Labour	+129·5
Gross rent	+ 29·5
Interest	− 7·4
Transport and marketing	+ 14·3
Total	+454·5

(*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. They include the effect of all cost changes known up to 31 December 1975.

TABLE 27

Commodity price trends

Marketing years

		Average of 1965/66–1966/67	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast)	1975/76 (forecast) Imperial unit
								(£/ton)
Wheat (£ per tonne)	Guaranteed price (*a*) ...	25·01	32·09	33·86	36·12	42·29	50·98	51·80
	Intervention price (*b*) ...	..	..	26·93	33·21	43·50	56·33	57·24
	Market price (*a*)	21·41	23·73	34·50	58·54	57·61	64·00	65·00
	Total return (*c*)	24·61	32·09	34·50	58·54	57·61	64·00	65·00
Barley (£ per tonne)	Guaranteed price (*a*) ...	24·93	28·54	30·71	32·68	38·17	46·06	46·80
	Intervention price (*b*) ...	..	..	22·79	28·45	38·08	52·90	53·75
	Market price (*a*)	21·04	24·13	29·93	52·21	58·11	62·00	63·00
	Total return (*c*)	24·93	28·54	30·71	52·21	58·11	62·00	63·00
Oats (£ per tonne)	Guaranteed price (*a*) ...	26·98	28·34	29·72	31·49	36·53	43·90	44·60
	Market price (*a*)	21·05	19·83	25·85	47·77	55·44	57·00	58·00
	Total return (*c*)	26·98	28·35	29·72	47·77	55·44	57·00	58·00
Rye (£ per tonne)	Guaranteed price (*a*) ...	21·24	21·26	21·26	..	..	..	..
	Market price (*a*)	21·82	25·54	26·04	42·52	56·50	63·00	64·00
Maize (£ per tonne)	Market price (*a*)	..	26·67	37·06	56·19	..	..	..
Oilseed rape (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*d*) ...	..	51·18	58·07	78·74	172·24	128·00	126·00
	Intervention price (*e*) ...	..	..	61·25	66·30	84·72	114·99	113·17
								(£/cental)
Hops (£ per 50 kg)	Average farm-gate price ...	34·06	38·12	49·25	41·43	43·75	51·79	46·98
								(£/ton)
Potatoes (£ per tonne)	Guaranteed price	14·15	16·29	16·29	16·73	21·65	27·56	28·00
	Market price (*a*)	16·53	14·82	19·30	18·77	25·40	90·00	91·44
	Retail price of white potatoes, loose (p per kg) (*f*) ...	3·53	4·19	5·07	5·29	7·28	..	..
Sugar beet (£ per tonne)	Guaranteed price (*g*) ...	6·43	7·48	7·87	6·86	..	..	..
	Minimum beet price (*g*) ...	..	..	6·60	6·90	9·94	13·63	13·85
	Total return (*g*)	6·43	7·48	7·87	9·41	13·96	17·86	18·15
Sugar (£ per tonne)		(1966)	(1971)	(1972)	(1973)	(1974)	(1975)	(1975)
	Average price under Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (raw sugar) (*h*)*... ...	(46·45)	(45·19)	(56·41)	(56·99)	(104·23)	..	..
	Guaranteed price for ACP Sugar (raw sugar) (*i*)*	..	..	..	..	..	(255·89)	(260·00)
	Average world price (raw sugar) (*j*)* ...	(17·59)	(45·45)	(71·48)	(97·89)	(300·31)	(213·02)	(216·44)
	Average ex-refinery price of granulated sugar in 50 kg sacks delivered*	(67·85)	(82·29)	(87·08)	(93·45)	(119·89)	(247·45)	(251·42)
								(p per 2 lb)
	Retail price of sugar, granulated (p per kg) (*f*)* ...	(7·72)	(9·15)	(10·03)	(10·47)	(14·00)	(29·54)	(26·8)
		Average of 1964/65–1966/67						(£/ton)
Apples (£ per tonne)	Average farm-gate price							
	Dessert	66·54	81·24	163·10	104·90	149·45	150·00	152·41
	Culinary	37·10	47·34	117·18	70·18	76·92	100·80	102·42
	Withdrawal price (*k*) ...	..	..	..	28·49	33·86	42·47	43·15
	Retail price of apples, dessert (p per kg) (*f*)	15·87	21·83	27·78	26·46	32·41	..	..
Pears (£ per tonne)	Average farm-gate price ...	66·29	75·27	130·82	125·17	132·13	158·00	160·54
	Withdrawal price (*k*) ...	..	..	..	26·82	30·41	38·28	38·89
	Retail price of pears, dessert (p per kg) (*f*)	16·31	21·16	26·68	29·10	31·08	..	..
Tomatoes (£ per tonne)	Average farm-gate price ...	155·77	187·64	206·15	205·79	218·02	268·42	272·73
	Withdrawal price (*k*) ...	..	..	..	22·05	25·49	32·87	33·40
	Retail price of tomatoes (p per kg) (*f*)	25·13	36·38	43·21	48·94	57·32	..	..
Cauliflowers (£ per tonne)	Average farm-gate price ...	38·91	51·69	54·37	69·66	85·39	99·50	101·10
	Withdrawal price (*k*) ...	..	..	..	15·21	18·11	23·21	23·58
	Retail price of cauliflowers (p per kg) (*f*)	11·68	18·74	20·28	24·03	28·44	..	..

* Figures which relate to calendar years are shown in brackets. All other figures are for marketing years except those for cattle which relate to April/March years.

TABLE 27 (*Continued*)

Marketing years

Commodity price trends

		Average of 1965/66–1966/67	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (forecast)	1975/76 (forecast) Imperial unit
Herbage seeds (£ per 100 kg)	Growers' prices (*l*) Perennial Ryegrass							(£/cwt)
	Early (S 24)	15·61	14·76	17·72	39·37	43·30	15·00	7·62
	Medium Late (S 321) ...	14·13	11·81	14·76	39·37	43·30	16·00	8·12
	Late (S 23)	18·13	19·29	21·65	49·21	64·96	29·00	14·73
	Italian Ryegrass (S 22) ...	15·15	13·78	13·78	25·59	41·34	30·00	15·24
	Timothy (S 352)	37·20	30·31	33·46	39·37	50·19	52·00	26·42
	Cocksfoot (S 37)	17·00	22·64	24·60	33·46	55·12	52·00	26·42
	Red Clover (Sabtoron) ...	..	..	34·45	51·18	59·05	64·00	32·51
		Average of 1964/65–1966/67	(1971)	(1972)	(1973)	(1974)	(1975)	
Cattle (£ per head)	1st quality Hereford/Friesian bull calves (*m*)*	..	..	(51·28)	(63·69)	(40·51)	(40·14)	
	1st quality yearling steers beef/dairy cross (*m*)*	(1964–66) (50·10)	(71·65)	(95·22)	(122·63)	(95·54)	(109·95)	
(£ per live 100 kg)	Fat cattle, market price (*n*) ...	32·77	24·59	30·27	36·97	33·27	39·60	(£/cwt) 20·12
	Target price (*o*)	..	..	..	..	..	45·39	23·06
	Total return (*n*)	34·96	24·78	30·35	36·97	37·13	46·30	23·52
	Retail price of beef: home-killed, chuck (p per kg) (*f*)	55·12	82·23	100·97	122·14	119·27	..	..
Sheep (£ per head)	Store sheep, 1st quality (lambs, hoggets and tegs)*(*m*) ...	(1964–1966) (6·65)	(1971) (9·32)	(1972) (11·04)	(1973) (13·60)	(1974) (13·28)	(1975) (14·04)	
(p per kg)	Fat sheep, medium. Market price (*m*)(*p*)	32·45	40·57	56·00	72·53	65·04	78·93	(p per lb) 35·8
	Guaranteed price	36·20	49·16	53·57	58·42	65·04	78·26	35·5
	Total return (*p*)	35·56	48·72	57·10	72·53	69·45	82·89	37·6
	Retail price of lamb: home-killed, leg (with bone) (*f*)	56·88	82·01	100·53	125·00	134·48	..	..
Fat pigs (£ per 100 kg)	Average standard price (*q*) ...	24·36	30·64	31·75	37·92	39·31	44·42	(£/score dead-weight) 4·03
	Market price (*r*)	21·56	28·00	34·50	44·97	48·76	64·60	5·86
	Basic price (*s*)	..	..	..	39·73	44·22	60·38	5·48
	Total return (*r*)	24·70	30·64	34·72	44·97	48·76	64·60	5·86
	Retail price of pork: home-killed, loin (with bone) (p per kg) (*f*)	56·44	78·93	94·14	116·84	131·62	..	..
Broilers (p per kg)	Average wholesale price ...	..	30·42	32·41	44·97	47·40	56·50	(p per lb) 25·6
	Retail price of (3 lb) roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (*f*)	38·83	39·90	40·79	54·01	57·10	..	..
		Average of 1965/66–1966/67						(p per gall)
Milk (p per litre)	Guaranteed price	3·86	4·86	5·08	(*u*) 5·45	(*u*) 6·13	(*u*) 8·16	37·09
	Net average producer price (*t*)	3·51	4·28	4·44	5·16	6·29	7·82	35·56
	Average price for manufacturing milk	2·0	2·97	3·28	3·65	4·99	6·64	30·19
	Retail price of milk, ordinary (*f*)	7·04	9·50	9·33	9·68	8·45	..	..
Eggs (p per dozen)	Average producer price (*v*) ...	..	14·5	13·0	27·7	22·8	22·5	
	Average packer-wholesaler price	..	..	..	29·6	26·7	27·0	
	Retail price of eggs, standard (*f*)	18·88	22·1	19·9	36·8	33·8	..	
Wool (p per kg)	Guaranteed price	49·83	50·04	50·71	55·12	57·32	68·34	(p per lb) 31·0
	Average auction price ...	37·42	30·99	65·70	75·87	46·54	65·04	29·5
	Average producer price (*w*)	44·35	42·80	42·74	46·71	48·19	58·20	26·4

* Figures which relate to calendar years are shown in brackets. All other figures are for marketing years except those for cattle which relate to April/March years.

The CAP prices in the table have been converted at £1 = 2·40 ua up to 1 February 1973 and using the different representative rates for the £ since then.

TABLE 27 (*Continued*)

(*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, and also for potatoes, the market prices are ex-farm to UK producers.

(*b*) January East Coast intervention prices, at the intervention centres, except that the 1973 figures are notional. From 1974/75 the Community moved to a single intervention price for barley: the UK figures for January 1975 and 1976 reflect this but are reduced by the accession compensatory amount.

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

(*d*) Up to 1973/74 the price given is a typical contract price adjusted to delivered basis, 40% oil content (up to 1972/73) or 42% oil content (1973/74). From 1974/75 the average market price is given.

(*e*) Southampton and Tilbury price at start of marketing year (July) for 1972/73 and 1973/74 and Tilbury price from 1974/75 onwards (Southampton ceased to be an intervention centre in 1973/74).

(*f*) Unweighted averages of mid-monthly prices for the marketing year (including imported produce except where otherwise stated). These prices are collected in 200 areas of the United Kingdom for the General Retail Price Index and published in The Department of Employment Gazette.

(*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; those for 1973/74 and 1974/75 and the forecast for 1975/76 are weighted averages. 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.

(*i*) Raw sugar 96° polarisation c.i.f. United Kingdom ports from the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States shown in Article (3)1 of the Sugar Protocol to the Convention of Lome, 1975.

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

(*k*) Unweighted average of seasonal prices used for calculating compensation for voluntary withdrawals of Class II or higher produce.

(*l*) 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 contract at prices agreed between individual merchants and growers.

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

(*n*) Fat cattle market prices and total returns relate to animals certified under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme for the years up to 1972/73 when FGS for cattle ended (26 March 1973). Thereafter they relate to all clean cattle; after 5 August 1974 when the Beef Premium Scheme commenced this clean cattle price, including cattle certified under the Scheme, is based on Meat and Livestock Commission prices.

(*o*) Unweighted average of seasonal target prices under the Beef Premium Scheme (certified cattle only), March–February year.

(*p*) The market price and total return for fat sheep relate only to animals certified under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme.

(*q*) The average standard price for fat pigs includes, where appropriate, adjustments under the flexible guarantee and feed price arrangements. The figure for 1975/76 relates to the period to the end of July 1975 when the guarantee ended.

(*r*) The market price and total return relate only to pigs certified under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme until the Scheme ended in July 1975. Thereafter average prices were ascertained by the Meat and Livestock Commission. For 1974/75 the total return excludes the special pig subsidy.

(*s*) Basic prices for 1973/74 and 1974/75 are averages over the April/March years; price for 1975/76 is the current (January 1976) price.

(*t*) 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.

(*u*) Average prices. Effective guaranteed prices are 5·41p per litre from 1 April 1973 to 31 March 1974, 5·78p per litre to 6 October 1974, 6·55p per litre to 31 March 1975, 7·54p per litre to 3 August 1975, 7·93p per litre to 15 September 1975, 8·29p per litre to 31 October 1975 and 8·80p per litre to 31 March 1976. In the period 7 October 1974 to 31 March 1975 the Government also made a special payment of 0·92p per litre on all sales of milk through the Milk Marketing Schemes.

(*v*) Based on prices notified by suppliers (including subsidy, where applicable).

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

Printed in England for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Oyez Press Limited
Dd148301 K72 3/76

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