AGRICULTURE ACT 1947

ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1977

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INTRODUCTION

1. This White Paper sets out the data established during the Annual Review of the economic condition and prospects of the United Kingdom agricultural industry. It provides information which can be drawn on when the Government considers how to respond to the Commission's proposals for agricultural support in 1977/78 and when decisions are taken on support arrangements which lie within the UK's national competence. These decisions on agricultural support will be announced separately. The forecasts for 1976/77 generally reflect the position at November 1976. The Review has been conducted in metric terms but figures for the year under review are generally shown in imperial units as well.

PART I—STATE OF THE INDUSTRY

2. 1976/77 has been a difficult year for many farmers. Following the good weather last winter and the decisions taken by the Government to restore agricultural profitability in line with the objectives of 'Food from Our Own Resources' (Cmnd. 6020), it was expected that 1976/77 would see a major improvement in agricultural production. In the event, however, this was not achieved, mainly because of the drought. For the second year running, net product is forecast to fall, with the index at constant prices showing a drop of about 10%. The industry's costs have increased sharply; aggregate cost increases since the last Review are assessed at £895 million. And a substantial fall of 9% in net income in real terms is forecast. Retained earnings are a principal source of investment for the industry and this fall in net income is associated with a further reduction in the volume of new investment, particularly in buildings and works. Nonetheless, the industry is basically healthy and, had it not been for the exceptional weather, the level of production could have been expected to show reasonable progress towards the expansion aims described in 'Food from Our Own Resources'. The Government considers that the policy of expansion and the priorities set out in 'Food from Our Own Resources' are still valid and should continue to guide decisions on agricultural policy. Despite the setbacks suffered this year, the prospects for profitability overall are reasonable and, given normal weather, net product and net income should recover in 1977/78.

3. In October the Government announced action to help farmers overcome the worst effects of the drought. This included an increase in the guaranteed price for milk of 0.22p per litre (1p per gallon) for the 1976/77 milk year, which enabled the Milk Marketing Boards to increase by rather over 0.44p per litre (about 2p per gallon) the price received by producers in the winter months; an increase of 3p per lb in the guaranteed price for fat sheep for the first three months of 1977; a relaxation for the 1977 beef cow subsidy payment, of the condition that animals should be maintained throughout the year; and an increase, for one year, of 20 percentage points in the rates of grant for the installation of water storage on farms and horticultural holdings.

4. The decline in the dairy herd has been reversed and a major improvement in yields in the early part of 1976 led to a substantial recovery from previous levels of milk production. But yields were seriously depressed by the summer drought and total sales for 1976/77 are expected to be only $1\frac{1}{2}$% higher than in 1975/76. There was a decline in the beef breeding herd between June 1975 and June 1976 and the reduction in dairy cow slaughterings led to a fall of 12% in forecast beef production in 1976/77 compared with 1975/76. There was a small reduction in the sheep breeding flock in the lowlands; and mutton and lamb production is expected to be slightly down on 1975/76. Wool production will be marginally lower. The pig breeding herd increased between June 1975 and June 1976 and home production of pork and bacon is expected to increase in 1976/77, but there is evidence that the breeding herd is once again contracting. The average egg laying flock in 1976/77 is expected to be slightly lower than in 1975/76 but egg production is expected to increase slightly. The production of poultrymeat is expected to increase in 1976/77.

5. In the arable sector, the total cereals area in 1976 was slightly higher than in 1975 which was, itself, considerably lower than the previous year's, but, with lower wheat yields, the total cereals crop was about $\frac{1}{2}$ million tonnes lower than in 1975. The area of potatoes planted in 1976 was in excess of the target but the yield is expected to be even lower than in 1975. Sugar beet yields from the 1976 crop are expected to show an increase over those for 1975 but, with a low sugar content and difficulties in harvesting because of the wet weather, the increase in home production of sugar will not be as high as was originally envisaged. The area under oilseed rape rose by 23% in 1976 and estimated production increased by 72%. The area of certified herbage seed fell in 1976.

6. Despite the effects of the drought on the volume of production in many sectors, the total value of horticultural production again increased in 1976/77 because prices generally were higher. Costs also increased sharply but the depreciation of sterling gave growers a significant competitive advantage against imports. Growers' representatives have expressed concern about the future and have asked for an examination of the horticultural industry extending beyond the issues dealt with in the context of the Annual Review. The Government is, therefore, now engaged in a joint examination with the Unions of the position and prospects for the industry over the next few years.

PART II—COMMODITY TRENDS

Cereals (Tables 2, 5, 7 and 27)

7. The area of cereals harvested in 1976 rose to 3.68 million hectares (9.09 million acres), slightly above the 3.65 million hectares (9.02 million acres) in the previous year. Production is expected to total 13.45 million tonnes, about half a million tonnes below the 13.9 million tonnes in 1975. The favourable autumn weather of 1975 led to an increase in the area planted with wheat which was partly offset by a decrease in barley. Yields of all

cereals were affected by the prolonged hot, dry summer weather and were lower than expected. Market prices have been substantially above 1975/76 levels, reflecting sustained demand and the weakening value of the pound.

8. Wet weather in the autumn has delayed plantings of winter wheat and the total area sown by December 1976 was below that at the same time the previous year. If the weather returns to normal during the rest of the season, however, the 1977 cereals harvest should be considerably higher than in 1976.

Potatoes (Tables 2, 5, 9 and 27)

9. The 1976 target area of 221,000 hectares (546,000 acres) was exceeded by some 2,000 hectares (5,000 acres). Although planting conditions were good, the development of the crop was seriously affected by drought for the second successive year and the average yield is expected to be only about two-thirds of that normally expected. The Government continued to suspend the ban on imports of maincrop potatoes and the prohibition on exports of ware potatoes was maintained. Prices have remained at a high level because of the supply situation and there has been a marked reduction in consumption. The average market price will again be well over the guaranteed price of £39.37 per tonne (£40 per ton). The target area for the 1977 crop has been set at 210,000 hectares (520,000 acres).

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

10. In 1976 the British Sugar Corporation contracted to purchase the beet from 206,000 hectares (509,000 acres). About 203,000 hectares (502,000 acres) are likely to be harvested compared with 193,000 hectares (477,000 acres) in 1975. Because of drought in the summer, average yields of beet per hectare were again below normal although they showed an increase of about 15% on 1975. Sugar content, however, was abnormally low because of the heavy autumn rainfall and sugar production, despite the increased area, is likely to be only 9% up on 1975 and 73% of that for 1973.

11. The British Sugar Corporation has contracted for the produce of about 205,000 hectares (507,000 acres) for 1977. With a return to historically normal yields, this should produce around the United Kingdom's basic Community white sugar quota (1,040,000 tonnes).

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

12. Production of oilseed rape in 1976 reached a new record level. Improved planting conditions in the autumn of 1975 meant that the crop was well established by the summer, and was thus largely unaffected by the drought. Production was predominantly of winter varieties which led to improved yields. Prices through the year were generally a little above intervention and, despite uncertainty about 1977 prices, production is again expected to increase in 1977.

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

13. The 1976 June census showed a 3% reduction in the total breeding herd from June 1975; the dairy herd—about 65% of all breeding cows—was unchanged but the beef breeding herd was 7% smaller. The September sample census for England and Wales indicated a virtually unchanged total breeding herd compared with the previous year, with the dairy herd up by 1.4% and the beef herd down by 4.5%. The sharp reduction in 1976 cow slaughterings should be reflected in the next UK census.

14. The fall in the breeding herd from 1974 led to a significant reduction in marketings of fat cattle this year from the peak level of 1975; total supplies of beef and veal available for consumption in 1976/77 are expected to be about 11% below last year's level. Because of the fall in supplies, average market prices for fat cattle have been very firm throughout the year, reaching £61 per 100 kg (£31 per live cwt) by mid-October—an increase of £25 per 100 kg (£13 per live cwt) over the same week in 1975. From the beginning of the marketing year (mid-March) to the end of May, producers' average weekly returns were maintained at the target price levels by the payment of variable beef premiums and the market was underpinned by a moderate amount of intervention. Thereafter, average market prices exceeded the target prices so that no premiums were payable and intervention purchases were negligible.

15. The average milk yield per cow in 1976/77 is expected to be lower than in 1975/76 as a result of the drought, but, because of the recovery in cow numbers during the year, total sales of milk through the milk marketing schemes should be slightly higher than in 1975/76. The amount of milk sold for liquid consumption in 1976/77 is expected to decline slightly compared with 1975/76 whilst the availability of milk for manufacture will increase. Cheese production is expected to show little change over 1975/76 but butter production in 1976/77 is forecast to increase substantially over the previous year's level. Increases in the guaranteed price for milk and the standard quantity at the 1976 Annual Review, together with the further increase in the guaranteed price in the autumn of 1976 as part of the Government's drought measures, led to a substantial increase (18%) in the guaranteed price for milk in 1976/77.

16. The size of the dairy herd is expected to increase further during 1977 and, on the assumption that milk yields return to their more normal level, a significant increase in milk production should occur.

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

17. Between June 1975 and June 1976 there was a decrease of 1% in the total United Kingdom breeding flock, but the decline occurred only in the lowland areas. A recovery in the breeding flock numbers is expected by June 1977; this takes account of slightly lower slaughterings in 1976/77 after a good lamb crop.

18. Home-fed mutton and lamb production is expected to be lower in 1976/77 than in the previous year. Imports are also expected to be less, partly because they were high in 1975/76 as a result of shipping delays in the previous year, and partly because a larger tonnage of New Zealand lamb has been diverted to other markets. Consequently, total supplies in 1976/77 are likely to be about 5% below those in 1975/76. In the first nine months of 1976/77 fat sheep prices have been consistently above the level of guarantee, except for two weeks in August, and over the year may be about 40% higher than in 1975/76. Prices paid for hill lambs and draft ewes at the 1976 autumn sales were strong, being over 25% above those paid in 1975.

19. Production of wool in 1976 declined marginally while prices continued to increase steadily following the recovery in world prices in 1975. Over 1976/77 as a whole, prices are expected to remain above the guarantee.

Pigs (Tables 2, 14 and 27)

20. The expansion of the UK breeding herd, which began in 1975, continued until June 1976, when the herd was 9% above the level of 1975. This is being reflected in increased supplies of pigmeat for pork and manufacture. Increased costs, particularly of feedingstuffs, have, however, had a marked impact on the profitability of pig production and there is evidence that the breeding herd is once again contracting.

Poultrymeat (Tables 2, 14 and 27)

21. Total production of poultrymeat is expected to increase in 1976/77. Both prices and costs of production have risen. Chick placings continue at a relatively high level and it seems probable that production will increase further in 1977/78.

Eggs (Tables 2, 5, 17 and 27)

22. A small reduction in the average laying flock is expected in 1976/77 (June/May) but total production is expected to be slightly above 1975/76 levels, reflecting higher yields per bird. Costs of production have risen. Egg prices have fluctuated but it is expected that the average producer price for 1976/77 (April/March) as a whole will be higher than in 1975/76.

Seeds (Tables 13 and 27)

23. The area of certified herbage seed fell (by about 21%) in 1976 for the second year in succession. Heavier demand, coupled with depressed yields, led to a substantial reduction in stocks and prices rose sharply from the low 1975 level. Home production remains at about 55% of total requirements.

24. The area of field bean seed partially recovered from the low level of 1975. Despite generally lower yields from the 1976 harvest, the area entered for certification continues to be well in excess of the requirements for seed. The area used for the production of field pea seed, although small, has increased by about 300% compared with 1975.

Horticulture (Tables 2, 5, 11 and 27)

25. The total area devoted to horticulture (including double cropping) in the United Kingdom fell slightly between 1975/76 and 1976/77 and is now estimated to be 296,000 hectares (731,000 acres). Details are given for the four commodities of interest to UK growers covered by Commission proposals on "withdrawal" prices for certain fruit and vegetables.

(*a*) **Apples.** The area of apple orchards (excluding cider apples) continues to fall and in 1976/77 is estimated at 32,030 hectares (79,150 acres). Total production capacity, however, is largely unchanged because of more intensive new orchard plantings. The dry weather led to a lighter crop than last season's and the storage potential of some fruit may have been affected by subsequent rains. An unusually early European crop, coinciding with late Southern hemisphere fruit, led to lower prices in the first weeks of the new season but prices have since moved up and are expected generally to exceed those of last year.

(*b*) **Pears.** The area of pears appears to be levelling out following a slow decline in recent years and is estimated at 5,190 hectares (12,800 acres) in 1976/77. This year saw the heaviest crop for a number of years, although dry weather conditions resulted in a large proportion of small fruit. Although prices are lower than last year's, the much heavier crop has given higher returns overall.

(*c*) **Cauliflowers.** The area of cauliflowers continues to decline following the high levels of the late 1960s and is estimated at 14,340 hectares (35,400 acres) in 1976/77. The poor growing conditions have led to a fall in output of cauliflowers and to variations in quality. Prices in 1976/77 are expected to be slightly up on last year's levels.

(*d*) **Tomatoes.** The glasshouse area devoted to tomato production is expected to decline slightly to 890 hectares (2,200 acres) but continued improvements in growing techniques resulted in increased yields and production remained steady. Prices for 1976/77 are expected to be significantly up on last year's levels.

Hops (Tables 2, 5, 12 and 27)

26. The area under hops has been declining steadily in recent years, mainly because of the improved utilisation of hops by brewers and increased yields from new hop varieties. There are now signs that the area is stabilising and in 1977 it is not expected to be below last year's. The unusually dry weather conditions in 1976 limited the expected increase in yields from plantings of improved varieties and there was a slight fall in total production.

PART III—GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

Farm structure (Table 3)

27. The number of farms in the United Kingdom continues to decline. The total number of agricultural holdings, at 270,000, is some 9% lower

than in 1971. The number of full-time farms (166,000) is some 10% lower, the fall in numbers being most marked among the smaller full-time farms. Businesses capable of providing full-time work for at least one man account for over 94% of total output, though in Northern Ireland and Wales the output of 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 79% of total output, while large businesses (1,200 standard man-days or more), although only about 15% of the total number, produce rather more than a half of total output.

28. The average size of farms is increasing. Full-time businesses averaged 101 hectares (total area including rough grazings) in 1976 compared with 94 hectares in 1971. Individual enterprises are also expanding as the number of units declines and the trend to greater specialisation continues. Between 1971 and 1976 the average area of cereals has increased from 28 to 31 hectares; the average dairy herd has risen from 31 to 42 cows and the average beef breeding herd from 14 to 18 cows; the average ewe flock has increased from 142 to 165 breeding sheep; and the average pig breeding herd from 16 to 25 sows.

29. In Great Britain 62% of agricultural holdings were wholly or mainly owner-occupied in 1976 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 1976. In Northern Ireland virtually all farmers are owner-occupiers.

Index of net product (Table 19)

30. For 1975/76 the index is now put at 108 (average of 1968/69-1971/72 = 100), instead of 102 as previously forecast, due to a higher value of production of milk and livestock than was previously expected. Following the drought, it is forecast to fall further to 97 in 1976/77.

Labour productivity (Tables 4 and 19)

31. The effect of the weather on output is reflected in the index of labour productivity (the volume of gross product at constant prices per head) which has fallen in the last two years. The latest estimates indicate an average annual rate of increase of 3½% for the period 1966/67 to 1976/77 compared with 4½% for the period 1965/66 to 1975/76. The decline in numbers of regular whole-time workers was about 5% per annum in the late 1960s and has averaged about 3½% per annum since 1971. At June 1976, compared with 1975, the numbers of regular whole-time male and female workers fell by about 3% and 12% respectively.

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

32. Aggregate net income of the industry, including stock appreciation, rose by 28% in 1975/76 to £1,676 million; a very large part of this increase accrued to potato growers. Aggregate net income is expected to increase by

about 4½% to £1,751 million in 1976/77. Adjusted for normal weather, income would have been higher by about 13%, rising from £1,600 million in 1975/76 to £1,805 million in 1976/77. After a fall of 10% in 1974/75, aggregate net income in real terms rose by 3½% in 1975/76; and a fall of about 9% is forecast for 1976/77.

33. Samples of farm accounts show that in 1975/76 there were again big differences in income movements between types of farms and between different parts of the United Kingdom. The accounts end, on average, in February and reflect the substantial variations in livestock valuations (at market prices) during recent years. For these and other reasons they show different net income movements from the aggregate net income series. On dairy farms, after the substantial decline during the previous two years, net income per farm rose sharply in all countries as a result of higher milk and cattle prices and big increases in livestock valuations. Higher cattle and sheep prices, together with increases in livestock valuations, also contributed to a good recovery in net income in all countries on cattle and sheep farms (which in Great Britain are mainly in hill and upland areas), particularly in Northern Ireland where average net income had fallen by 1974/75 to the lowest level for nearly 10 years. In real terms, average net incomes in 1975/76 in the dairy and cattle and sheep sectors were still mostly below the level of 1972/73. Poor sowing and growing conditions for cereals were reflected in a fall in net income on cereal farms in England, but on other cropping farms in England and Scotland very high potato prices and increased receipts from sugar beet and cattle more than offset higher costs and net income on these farms increased substantially. Incomes also rose on pig and poultry farms.

34. In 1976/77, average net income per farm is expected to increase on most types of farm but the effects of the drought will cause great variation, especially on dairy, cattle and sheep and arable farms. For these types, many farms in Scotland, Northern Ireland and England north of the Humber are likely to do better than in Wales and southern England. Net income is expected to rise on dairy farms, despite higher feed costs, except in the areas affected by drought, where it may fall. Rearers of cattle and sheep, especially in hill and upland areas, should show a further rise in net income as a result of increased prices for stores and ewes but for some fatteners heavier feed bills caused by the drought, together with higher store prices, may reduce net income. On many cropping farms yields per hectare have been low but higher prices for cereals and a further rise in potato prices are expected to increase net income, especially in Scotland. Incomes on pig and poultry farms are expected to fall, with specialist pig producers showing a bigger decline than poultry and egg holdings.

Cost changes (Table 26)

35. Cost increases since the last Review are assessed at £895 million for all products, the chief items being £460 million on the costs of feedingstuffs, £151 million on machinery costs, £72 million on seeds and £60 million on labour.

Gross capital formation (Table 23)

36. It is estimated that there will be a further small increase in the value of new investment in the 1976 calendar year. Total gross capital formation in landlord and tenant-type physical assets together is forecast at £1,176 million at current prices in 1976. Of this, £448 million is estimated to be in plant, machinery and vehicles, a rise of 18% over the amount invested in 1975, and £497 million in additions to stocks and work-in-progress. New investment in buildings and works (normally landlord-type assets) is expected to amount to £231 million. In volume terms, new investment in 1976 in plant, machinery and vehicles is expected to be between 2% and 3% lower than in 1975, and that in buildings and works to be some 19% lower. During 1976 the physical level of stocks and work-in-progress is expected to be below that of 1975. Following improvements in conditions, coverage and rates of grants from 1 June 1976 the number of applications under the Farm Capital Grant Scheme increased by about a third and under the Farm and Horticulture Development Scheme tenfold, compared with a year earlier. Most of this work would be for completion in 1977 and later years.

Agricultural land prices

37. The average price for all sales of agricultural land of 4 hectares and over in England and Wales, as reported to the Inland Revenue, was £1,086 per hectare (£439 per acre) for the six-month period ended September 1976. This compares with a price of £1,076 per hectare (£435 per acre) for the period ended March 1976 and £1,109 per hectare (£449 per acre) for the period ended September 1975. Because of the delay between a sale being agreed and its notification to the Inland Revenue, this series is subject to a time lag of several months. Later information, however, shows that there has been a steady increase in land prices during 1976, although prices are still below the record levels reached in 1973/74.

Farm rents (Table 22)

38. Provisional results from the Agricultural Rent Enquiry show average farm rents in England and Wales to be about 17% higher in October 1976 than in October 1975. The increase in average rents in Scotland was very similar.

Farm workers' earnings (Table 20)

39. In the year ended 30 September 1976 the average earnings of full-time hired men in the UK were £48.80 per week. In money terms this is some 19% higher than in the previous year but, in real terms, it is a fall of about ½%. These higher earnings partly reflect the July 1975 increases in minimum rates (in England and Wales and Northern Ireland) and the £6 increases in minimum rates awarded in the winter of 1975/76. Average weekly earnings in the farm year 1976/77 are expected to be about £53 per full-time man.

Public expenditure (Table 25)

40. In 1976/77, as in 1975/76, the estimated outturn of expenditure on United Kingdom price guarantees, grants and subsidies (excluding the brucellosis incentives and payments connected with the milk subsidy) is about £201 million. Calf subsidy payments are down because of a decrease in the rates of payment but payments to hill farmers are up because of an increase in the rates and a carry-over from 1975/76.

41. Expenditure under the common market organisation of the EEC is estimated to fall by some £181 million to about £130 million in 1976/77 compared with £311 million in 1975/76. This expenditure by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce includes the beef premium scheme, import and export refunds, certain production subsidies, the gross cost of aids to private storage and the net cost of commodities bought into intervention and subsequently sold. Some of this expenditure benefits consumers rather than producers. The reduced cost in 1976/77 is mainly because, since 17 May 1976, monetary compensatory amounts in respect of imports into the UK from other EEC countries (except Italy) have been paid to exporters instead of importers. In addition, higher market prices for beef will result in lower total payments under the beef premium scheme in 1976/77 than in 1975/76.

Taxation

42. The various changes in the capital transfer tax which were incorporated in the 1976 Finance Act, more particularly the 30% business relief, provided a substantial additional relief to the industry.

APPENDIX

Statistical Tables

The tables follow the pattern of those in last year's White Paper and figures are again expressed in metric terms. Where appropriate, however, a column giving imperial figures for 1976/77 has also been included. The 1976 June census was the first to be conducted in metric terms. The metric units used in this Appendix 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 1976/77 are as at November 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 1965/66–1967/68	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (provisional)	
Home production as percentage of UK food supplies (*a*)	51·9	54·6	54·5	52·6	52·8	
Home production as percentage of indigenous-type supplies (*b*) ...	65·4	66·8	68·2	65·1	64·9	

calendar years	Average of 1965–1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 (provisional)
Agriculture's contribution to gross domestic product (*c*)						
£ million ...	979	1,436	1,737	1,963	2,355	2,760
percentage	3·0	2·6	2·7	2·7	2·5	..
Agriculture's share of gross fixed capital formation (*d*)						
£ million ...	189	351	441	561	621	679
percentage	2·7	3·0	3·1	3·4	3·0	..
Manpower engaged in agriculture (*e*) ('000) ...	872	709	704	678	662	664(*p*)
Percentage of total manpower in all occupations	3·5	3·0	2·9	2·7	2·7	2·7
Agricultural price index (1968/69–1971/72=100)						
All products—sales (*f*)(*o*) ...	88·8	113·0	146·0	164·9	204·2	264·0
Inputs—selected indicators (*o*)						
Feedingstuffs (*g*)	86·7	108·9	160·8	209·2	207·5	256·6
Fertilisers (excl. lime) (*h*) ...	77·8	128·0	143·3	211·4	260·9	279·9
Fuel (*j*)	82·4	111·1	117·8	171·8	207·7	248·5
Labour	72·8	125·2	147·1	190·3	240·0	287·5
Machinery (*k*)	83·5	118·1	129·9	157·7	198·7	230·3
Imports of food, feed & alcoholic beverages (*l*)						(Jan.–Nov. only)
£ million ...	1,765	2,401	3,205	4,007	4,491	4,736
Import volume index (1970=100)	98·5	101·8	102·9	94·7	96·9	103·5
Import price index ,, ,,	85·0	113·5	151·2	200·9	223·8	249·5
Exports of food, feed & alcoholic beverages (*l*)						(Jan.–Sept. only)
£ million ...	336	636	853	1,050	1,367	1,109
Export volume index (1970=100)	76·1	114·6	137·3	143·8	155·4	148·9
Export price index ,, ,,	89·7	112·9	126·2	150·8	178·3	207·7
Consumers' expenditure on food and alcoholic beverages (*m*)					(prov.)	(Jan.–Sept. only)
£ million ...	7,719	11,489	13,196	15,335	18,908	15,795
Percentage of total consumers' expenditure	31·9	28·9	29·3	29·6	29·8	29·7
Retail price index (January 1962=100)						(Jan.–Nov. only)
Food (*n*)(*o*)	115.2	169·4	194·9	230·0	288·9	343·3
Alcoholic beverages (*n*)(*o*) ...	115.6	159·0	164·2	182·1	224·4	263·3
All items (*n*)(*o*)	116·0	164·3	179·4	208·2	258·5	299·6

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

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

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

(*e*) Total manpower engaged in agriculture between 1972 and 1976 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 to 1967 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*) To 1974, prices to farmers, excluding subsidy paid. From 1975, Department of Industry Wholesale Price Index converted to a 4-year base—excluding Value Added Tax.

(*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.

(*p*) See footnote (*e*) to Table 4.

TABLE 2

Crop areas and livestock numbers (*a*)

At June of each year

	Average of 1965–67	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 (provisional)	
							Imperial unit
A. Crop areas ('000 hectares)							('000 acres)
Total area	19,585	19,039	18,988	19,010	18,978	18,946	46,817
of which: Wheat	955	1,127	1,146	1,233	1,034	1,240	3,063
Barley	2,368	2,288	2,267	2,214	2,345	2,172	5,366
Oats	396	315	281	253	232	233	575
Mixed corn ...	32	61	51	42	35	23	58
Rye...	5	6	5	5	6	8	19
Maize	..	2	1	1	1	1	1
Total cereals (b)...	3,755	3,799	3,752	3,747	3,653	3,676	9,083
Potatoes	286	237	225	215	204	223	551
Sugar beet... ...	183	190	194	195	198	207	511
Oilseed rape ...	..	7	14	25	39	48	118
Hops	8	7	7	7	7	6	15
Vegetables grown in the open	152	179	187	194	198	203	500
Orchard fruit ...	79	59	57	55	53	52	127
Soft fruit (*c*) ...	19	18	18	18	17	16	41
Ornamentals (*d*) ...	14	15	16	16	15	13	33
Total horticulture (e)	266	273	281	285	285	286	707
Total tillage (f) ...	4,925	4,865	4,818	4,838	4,816	4,800	11,860
All grasses under five years old (*g*) (*h*) ...	2,539	2,357	2,346	2,316	2,138	2,156	5,329
Total arable ...	7,464	7,222	7,164	7,154	6,954	6,956	17,189
All grasses five years old and over (*i*) ...	4,946	4,910	4,914	4,920	5,074	5,064	12,512
Rough grazing (*j*)...	7,175	6,614	6,605	6,564	6,555	6,511	16,089
Other land (*k*) ...	..	294	305	372	395	415	1,026
B. Livestock numbers ('000 head)							
Total cattle and calves ...	12,164	13,483	14,445	15,203	14,717	14,035	
of which: Dairy cows ...	3,188	3,325	3,436	3,394	3,242	3,233	
Beef cows	1,088	1,476	1,678	1,887	1,899	1,765	
Heifers in calf ...	776	954	988	1,041	903	927	
Total sheep and lambs ...	29,584	26,877	27,943	28,498	28,270	28,231	
of which: Ewes	11,908	10,668	10,921	11,192	11,279	11,297	
Shearlings... ...	2,542	2,438	2,733	2,673	2,471	2,352	
Total pigs	7,473	8,619	8,979	8,544	7,532	7,908	
of which: Sows in pig and other sows for breeding	733	832	859	783	710	743	
Gilts in pig ...	131	128	156	107	104	139	
Total poultry	120,902	140,045	144,079	139,672	136,572	139,992	
of which: Table fowls (incl. broilers)	33,921	50,933	58,366	56,701	56,708	58,979	
Laying fowls ...	51,324	53,831	51,766	49,924	49,359	49,500	
Growing pullets ...	23,143	21,678	18,808	18,958	18,195	18,214	

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 areas 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—"1st, 2nd and 3rd year".

(*i*) Before 1975 collected as:
in England and Wales—"permanent grass";
in Scotland—"grass seven years old and over";
in Northern Ireland—"4th year or older".

(*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*)

			1971	1976 (provisional)
Crops and grass area	Number of holdings ('000) with	Under 20 hectares	140·6	121·7
		20 and under 60 hectares	93·6	87·2
		60 and under 120 hectares	35·5	34·8
		120 hectares and over	20·5	21·8
		Total	290·2	265·5
	Average crops and grass area per holding (hectares)		41·4	45·3 (*b*)
	Per cent of total crops and grass area in holdings	Under 20 hectares	9·1	8·2
		120 hectares and over	37·4	40·5
Size of business (smd) (*c*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	Under 275(*d*) smd	127·6	117·8
		275(*d*) to 599 smd	76·0	61·4
		600 to 1,199 smd	55·4	51·3
		1,200 smd and over	36·2	39·5
		Total	295·2	270·1
	Holdings 275(*d*) smd and over	Average size of business (smd)	1,014	1,143
		Average total area per holding (hectares) (*e*)	93·5	101·4
		Contribution to total output (%)	92·9	94·1
	Estimated number of full-time farms ('000) (*f*)	Under 600 smd	94	77
		600 smd and over	90	89
		Total	184	166
Total cereals (*g*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	Under 8 hectares	61·6	47·8
		8 and under 40 hectares	48·5	43·6
		40 hectares and over	26·7	26·4
		Total	136·8	117·8
	Average area (hectares)		27·8	31·3
	Per cent of total cereals area on holdings of 40 hectares and over		70·4	73·1
Potatoes	Number of holdings ('000) with	Under 4 hectares	57·9	46·7
		4 and under 20 hectares	14·6	12·4
		20 hectares and over	2·3	2·1
		Total	74·8	61·2
	Average area (hectares)		3·4	3·6
	Per cent of total potato area on holdings of 20 hectares and over		31·2	34·3

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

At June of each year

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

			1971	1976 (provisional)
Sugar beet (*h*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	Under 4 hectares	7·7	4·0
		4 and under 20 hectares	9·4	8·3
		20 hectares and over	2·4	3·0
		Total	19·6	15·2
	Average area (hectares)		9·5	13·5
	Per cent of total sugar beet area on holdings of 20 hectares and over		47·3	58·6
Dairy cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	45·7	25·5
		20 to 49	37·5	27·2
		50 and over	20·3	24·0
		Total	103·5	76·7
	Average size of herd		31	42
	Per cent of total dairy cows in herds of 50 and over		50·5	65·3
Beef cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	79·6	69·0
		20 to 49	15·3	19·4
		50 and over	5·5	8·6
		Total	100·4	96·9
	Average size of herd		14	18
	Per cent of total beef cows in herds of 50 and over		33·2	41·6
Breeding sheep (*i*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 99	52·1	44·9
		100 to 499	28·5	29·2
		500 and over	4·6	5·6
		Total	85·2	79·7
	Average size of flock		142	165
	Per cent of breeding sheep in flocks of 500 and over		33·0	38·0
Breeding pigs	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 9	40·0	20·0
		10 to 49	18·5	10·6
		50 and over	4·4	4·7
		Total	62·9	35·3
	Average size of herd		16	25
	Per cent of total breeding pigs in herds of 50 and over		46·0	65·4
Laying fowls	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 999	114·0	75·5
		1,000 to 4,999	5·3	2·7
		5,000 and over	2·3	2·0
		Total	121·6	80·2
	Average size of flock		441	618
	Per cent of total laying fowls in flocks of 5,000 and over		63·1	80·0

TABLE 3 (*Continued*)

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

At June of each year

			1971	1976 (provisional)
Broilers (*j*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 9,999	2·4	1·7
		10,000 to 49,999	0·6	0·5
		50,000 and over	0·2	0·3
		Total	3·2	2·5
	Average size of flock		15,450	24,195
	Per cent of total broilers in flocks of 50,000 and over		68·0	75·3

(*a*) *i.* To preserve comparability between the two years the figures for 1971, 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 for 1971 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 1976, based on total area, was 65.7 hectares, of which 45.3 hectares were crops and grass.

(*c*) These figures include holdings with no crops and grass area, which are excluded from the first 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 1971 and 1976.

(*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 1976—not included in 1971.

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

(*i*) Figures included for Scotland and Northern Ireland relate to the December censuses in 1971 and 1975, and 1970 and 1975 respectively.

(*j*) Figures included for Scotland in 1971 relate to the December census.

TABLE 4

Number of persons engaged in agriculture (*a*)

At June of each year — '000 persons

	Average of 1965–67	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 (provisional)
Workers						
Whole-time:						
Hired: male	..	176(*d*)	171	164	157	153
female		15	16	16	15	13
Family: male		48	45	39	37	35
female		14	15	14	13	12
All male	334	224	216	203	194	188
All female ...	32	29	31	30	28	24
Total	(366)	(253)	(247)	(233)	(222)	(213)
Part-time (*b*):						
All male	87	78	81	78	78	79
All female ...	67	76	82	80	76	76
Total	(154)	(154)	(163)	(158)	(154)	(155)
Salaried managers (*c*)... ...	..	5	6	7	7	7
Total employed	519	412	416	398	382	375
Farmers, partners and directors (e)						
Whole-time	..	229	222	214	212	218
Part-time	..	68	66	66	68(*d*)	71
Total	..	709	704	678	662(*d*)	664

(*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.

(*e*) The increase in numbers of farmers, partners and directors in 1976 occurred in England and Wales and is thought to reflect more complete enumeration in the agricultural census.

TABLE 5

Estimated average yields of crops and livestock products

	Unit	Average of 1965/66–1967/68	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77 (forecast)	Imperial Unit	Imperial
Crops									
Wheat ...	tonnes/hectare	4·03	4·24	4·36	4·97	4·34	3·87	tons/acre	1·54
Barley	,, ,,	3·68	4·04	3·97	4·12	3·63	3·57	,, ,,	1·42
Oats	,, ,,	3·15	3·98	3·84	3·77	3·42	3·40	,, ,,	1·36
Potatoes ...	,, ,,	24.9	27·7	30·4	31·6	22·3	20·6	,, ,,	8·2
Sugar (*a*) ...	,, ,,	5·9	5·7	6·1	3·6	3·9	4·1	,, ,,	1.6
Oilseed rape ...	,, ,,	. .	2·1	2·3	2·1	1·7	2·4	,, ,,	1·0
Apples:									
Dessert (*b*) ...	,, ,,	9·5	8·7	12·6	9·2	11·6	10·9	,, ,,	4·3
Culinary (*b*)	,, ,,	9·1	10·6	12·9	11·1	11·0	11·3	,, ,,	4·5
Pears (*b*) ...	,, ,,	6·7	9·1	8·2	9·5	5·4	12·3	,, ,,	4·9
Tomatoes (*b*) ...	,, ,,	91·6	109·8	117·8	123·1	129·5	135·3	,, ,,	53·9
Cauliflowers (*b*)	,, ,,	19·9	20·7	21·1	19·9	19·1	14·8	,, ,,	5·9
Hops	100 kg./hectare	14·6	13·1	15·4	15·5	13·0	13·6	centals/acre	12·1
Livestock products									
Milk (*c*) ...	litres/cow	3,615	4,037	3,925	3,989	4,304 (*e*)	4,204	galls./cow	925
Eggs (*d*) ...	no./bird	204·5	232·5	225·5	231·5	232·5 (*e*)	234·5	no./bird	234·5

(*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, including breeding flocks.

(*e*) 366 days.

TABLE 6

Concentrated feedingstuffs

August/July years (*a*) million tonnes

	Average of 1965/66–1967/68(*a*)	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77 (forecast) million tonnes	1976/77 (forecast) Imperial unit (million tons)
Usage of home supplies							
Coarse grains	7·1	8·0	7·7	7·1	6·4	5·9	5·9
Wheat used for feed	1·9	2·3	2·3	3·2	2·0	2·1	2·1
Other supplies (*b*)	3·1	3·6	4·0	3·7	3·9	4·0	3·9
Total home supplies ...	12·1	13·9	14·1	14·0	12·3	12·1	11·9
Usage of imported supplies							
Coarse grains	2·9	2·4	2·6	2·2	2·5	3·7	3·7
Wheat used for feed	0·5	1·3	0·3	0·3	0·8	0·9	0·9
Protein, molasses and other miscellaneous feeds ...	2·2	2·0	1·8	1·8	2·0	1·9	1·9
Total imported supplies ...	5·7	5·7	4·7	4·3	5·4	6·6	6·5
Total usage	17·8	19·6	18·8	18·3	17·7	18·6	18·3
of which home-grown concentrated feeds retained on farms	3·6	4·7	4·1	4·4	3·7	3·5	3·4

(*a*) Average of 1965/66 – 1967/68 is for July/June years.

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

TABLE 7

Cereals supplies

August/July years (*a*) '000 tonnes

	Average of 1965/66–1967/68 (*a*)	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1976/77 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 tons)
Wheat (*b*)							
Production	3,850	4,779	5,002	6,130	4,488	4,800	4,724
Imports(*c*) : from the Eight ...	823	571	919	931	1,765	1,507	1,483
: from third countries	3,479	3,892	2,161	2,245	2,219	2,250	2,214
Exports : to the Eight ...	13	11	14	11	195	31	31
: to third countries...	10	17	42	41	115	60	59
Total new supply	8,128	9,215	8,026	9,254	8,162	8,466	8,332
Production as % of total new supply	47%	52%	62%	66%	55%	57%	57%
Disposals : millers (*d*)... ...	5,137	5,044	5,126	5,120	5,121	5,039	4,959
(of which home-produced)...	(1,634)	(2,018)	(2,400)	(2,446)	(2,212)	(2,250)	(2,214)
: animal feed ...	2,459	3,709	2,479	3,735	2,622	3,022	2,974
(of which home-produced)...	(1,944)	(2,443)	(2,243)	(3,323)	(1,842)	(2,140)	(2,106)
: seed	183	223	240	200	241	220	217
: other	349	240	181	199	178	185	182
Barley							
Production	8,710	9,244	9,007	9,133	8,513	7,760	7,637
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	3	44	579	389	350	350	344
: from third countries	162	444	148	98	184	200	197
Exports : to the Eight ...	656	111	244	433	734	230	226
: to third countries...	206	—	—	12	113	20	20
Total new supply	8,013	9,621	9,490	9,175	8,200	8,060	7,933
Production as % of total new supply	109%	96%	95%	100%	104%	96%	96%
Disposals : animal feed ...	6,112	7,349	7,065	6,651	5,869	5,695	5,605
(of which home-produced)...	(6,016)	(6,997)	(6,448)	(6,286)	(5,591)	(5,245)	(5,162)
: brewing/distilling..	1,368	1,744	1,900	1,973	1,813	1,850	1,821
(of which home-produced)...	(1,300)	(1,608)	(1,791)	(1,851)	(1,656)	(1,750)	(1,722)
: seed	400	374	365	389	356	365	359
: other	132	154	159	162	162	150	148
Oats							
Production	1,246	1,250	1,080	955	795	790	778
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	...	—	6	15	16	15	15
: from third countries	21	5	16	9	11	35	34
Exports : to the Eight ...	25	19	34	5	5	5	5
: to third countries...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total new supply	1,242	1,236	1,069	974	817	835	822
Production as % of total new supply	100%	101%	101%	98%	97%	95%	95%

TABLE 7 (*Continued*)

Cereals supplies

August/July years (*a*)

'000 tonnes

	Average of 1965/66–1967/68 (*a*)	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1976/77 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 tons)
Mixed corn (*e*)							
Production	102	216	192	146	118	72	71
Rye (*f*)							
Production	15	19	16	15	19	26	26
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	...	27	12	27	13	25	25
: from third countries	9	34	12	4	13	5	5
Total new supply	24	80	40	46	45	56	55
Production as % of total new supply	62%	24%	40%	33%	42%	46%	46%
Maize							
Production	...	6	6	3	3	2	2
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	535	113	612	810	602	302	297
: from third countries	3,042	3,442	2,683	2,349	2,708	3,990	3,927
Exports : to the Eight ...	12	9	20	33	69	35	34
: to third countries...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total new supply	3,565	3,552	3,281	3,129	3,244	4,259	4,192
Sorghum							
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	73	—	86	10	100	—	—
: from third countries	310	70	229	263	446	455	448
Exports : to the Eight ..	—	—	1	1	33	—	—
: to third countries...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total new supply	383	70	314	272	513	455	448
Total cereals (*b*)							
Production	13,923	15,514	15,303	16,382	13,937	13,450	13,238
Imports(*c*): from the Eight ...	1,434	755	2,214	2,182	2,846	2,199	2,164
: from third countries	7,023	7,887	5,249	4,968	5,581	6,935	6,825
Exports : to the Eight ...	706	150	313	483	1,037	301	296
: to third countries...	216	17	42	53	228	80	79
Total new supply	21,457	23,989	22,411	22,996	21,099	22,203	21,852
Production as % of total new supply	65%	65%	68%	71%	66%	61%	61%

(*a*) Average of 1965/66 – 1967/68 is for July/June years.

(*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, 1975/76 and 1976/77 exclude 49,000 tonnes, 36,000 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

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1976/77 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 tons)
Production	14	31	53	67	115	113
Imports: from the Eight	30	44	23	22	5	5
: from third countries ...	73	53	18	39	11	11
Exports	..	1	3	1	1	1
Total new supply	117	127	91	127	130	128
Production as % of total new supply	12%	24%	58%	53%	88%	88%

TABLE 9

Potato supplies

Crop years (a)

'000 tonnes

	Average of 1965/66–1967/68	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1976/77 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 tons)
Production:							
early (b)	645	460	463	458	350	378	372
maincrop	6,474	6,067	6,382	6,333	4,201	4,218	4,151
Total production	7,119	6,527	6,845	6,791	4,551	4,596	4,523
Maincrop exports (c):							
to the Eight	} 115	22	20	8	6	8	8
to third countries ...		202	172	143	92	82	81
Total disposal of home crop for human consumption ...	5,000	5,158	5,299	5,328	3,659	3,576	3,519
Supplies from Channel Islands (early)		42	47	21	22	25	25
Imports for human consumption:							
Raw:	} 315						
– early:							
from the Eight		9	7	15	61	7	7
from third countries ...		219	243	165	233	268	264
– maincrop:							
from the Eight ...	} 9	—	—	—	277	205	202
from third countries ...		—	—	—	76	95	93
Processed (d):							
from the Eight ...	} 89	38	57	43	73	100	98
from third countries ...		61	80	17	312	400	394
Total new supply for human consumption	5,413	5,527	5,733	5,589	4,713	4,676	4,602
of which: raw	. .	4,614	4,549	4,519	3,295	3,281	3,229
processed (d) ...	. .	913	1,184	1,070	1,418	1,395	1,373
Percentage of total new supply for human consumption derived from home crop ...	92%	93%	92%	95%	78%	76%	76%

(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) Raw equivalent.

TABLE 10

Sugar supplies

October/September years — '000 tonnes refined basis

	Average of 1965/66–1967/68	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1976/77 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 tons)
Production	869	886	963	568	640	700	689
Imports (*a*):							
from the Eight ...	46	75	121	818	325	300	295
from third countries	2,033	2,015	1,773	1,559	1,616	1,430	1,407
Exports (*a*):							
to the Eight ...	35	20	6	7	14	7	7
to third countries	249	360	280	389	206	193	190
Total new supply	2,664	2,596	2,571	2,549	2,361	2,230	2,194
Production as % of total new supply	33%	34%	37%	22%	27%	31%	31%

(*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 1965/66–1967/68	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77 (forecast)	1976/77 (forecast) Imperial unit
Apples (excludes cider apples)							('000 acres)
Cropped area ('000 hectares):							
dessert	23·52	22·24	21·55	21·24	20·37	20·35	50·28
culinary	17·14	13·59	12·73	12·63	11·84	11·68	28·86
('000 tonnes)							('000 tons)
Output:							
dessert	214	193	257	189	224	194	191
culinary	149	149	169	138	122	121	119
Imports: from the Eight ...	58	131	177	184	247	250	246
from third countries	206	152	131	113	124	130	128
Exports: to the Eight ...	5	15	11	15	12	} 15	} 15
to third countries...	1	...	1	...	...		
Total new supply	621	610	722	609	705	680	669
Output as % of total new supply	58%	56%	59%	54%	49%	46%	46%
Pears (excludes perry pears)							('000 acres)
Cropped area ('000 hectares)	6·15	5·38	5·22	5·21	5·20	5·19	12·82
('000 tonnes)							('000 tons)
Output	40	50	43	46	27	58	57
Imports: from the Eight ...	26	29	24	32	36	40	39
from third countries	36	23	19	17	21	15	15
Exports: to the Eight ...	1	2	1	1	1	} 2	} 2
to third countries	...	1	...	...	...		
Total new supply	101	99	85	94	83	111	109
Output as % of total new supply	40%	51%	51%	49%	33%	52%	52%
Cauliflowers							('000 acres)
Cropped area ('000 hectares)	17·57	16·33	16·42	16·02	15·36	14·34	35·43
('000 tonnes)							('000 tons)
Output	333	319	314	296	254	193	190
Supplies from Channel Islands	14	10	13	8	11	7	7
Imports: from the Eight ...	27	14	17	27	16	13	13
from third countries	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total new supply	375	343	344	331	281	214	211
Output as % of total new supply	89%	93%	91%	89%	90%	90%	90%

TABLE 11 (*Continued*)

Supplies of certain horticultural crops

June/May years

	Average of 1965/66–1967/68	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77 (forecast)	
							Imperial unit
Tomatoes							('000 acres)
Cropped area ('000 hectares)	1·00	1·01	1·02	0·99	0·95	0·89	2·20
('000 tonnes)							('000 tons)
Output	91	110	118	121	122	119	117
Supplies from Channel Islands	69	57	63	57	61	60	59
Imports: from the Eight ...	52	48	35	51	37	33	32
from third countries	112	106	96	95	98	93	92
Exports	...	1	...	1	3	3	3
Total new supply	324	320	312	323	315	302	297
Output as % of total new supply	28%	34%	38%	37%	39%	39%	39%

TABLE 12

April/March years

Hops supplies

'000 tonnes

	Average of 1965/66–1967/68	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1976/77 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 centals)
Production	11·9	8·9	10·4	10·2	8·3	8·0	176
Imports: from the Eight ...	0·2	0·7	0·8	0·7	0·7	0·3	6
from third countries	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·9	0·6	0·1	3
Exports: to the Eight ...	0·8	0·5	0·7	0·6	0·3	0·3	6
to third countries ...	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	5
Total new supply	11·7	9·5	10·9	11·1	9·1	7·9	174
Production as % of total new supply	102%	94%	95%	92%	91%	101%	101%

TABLE 13

June/May years

Supplies of herbage seeds (*a*)

	Average of 1965/66–1967/68	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77 (forecast)	1976/77 (forecast) Imperial unit
Area ('000 hectares) (*b*) ...	15·8	21·8	22·6	24·0	22·6	17·8	('000 acres) 44·0
('000 tonnes)							('000 tons)
Production—all seed ...	14·4	18·6	21·2	16·7	16·4	10·8	10·6
of which certified seed ...	(9·5)	(14·4)	(16·1)	(15·2)	(15·5)	(10·3)	(10·1)
Imports—all seed:							
from the Eight ...	8·0	9·2	8·1	7·0	11·1	..	..
from third countries	9·8	10·3	10·9	7·1	5·1	..	..
Exports—all seed:							
to the Eight ...	1·5	1·5	1·1	0·9	2·1	..	..
to third countries ...	1·3	1·2	0·5	0·7	0·5	..	..
Total supply	29·4	35·4	38·6	29·2	30·0	..	..
Production as % of total supply	49%	52%	55%	57%	55%	..	..

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

TABLE 14

Meat supplies (*a*)

April/March years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1965/66–1967/68	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1976/77 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 tons)
Beef and veal							
Production	922	919	930	1,165	1,185	1,038	1,022
Imports (*b*):							
from the Eight (*c*) ...	87	81	91	234	182	127	125
from third countries	236	282	207	59	48	63	62
Exports (live and meat):							
to the Eight ...	63	99	94	83	148	106	104
to third countries ...	2	6	6	2	4	3	3
Supplies to the Channel Islands	2	4	4	4	5	4	4
Total new supply	1,178	1,173	1,124	1,369	1,258	1,115	1,097
Production as % of total new supply	78%	78%	83%	85%	94%	93%	93%
Mutton and lamb							
Production	261	226	245	252	265	252	248
Imports: from the Eight (*c*)	11	4	2	1	2	2	2
from third countries	328	312	236	200	254	233	229
Exports (live and meat):							
to the Eight ...	9	24	27	30	35	41	40
to third countries	1	2	2	2	2	3	3
Supplies to the Channel Islands	...	1	1	2	1	1	1
Total new supply	590	515	454	420	482	442	435
Production as % of total new supply	44%	44%	54%	60%	55%	57%	57%
Pork							
Production	602	658	700	667	554	588	579
Imports: from the Eight (*c*)	8	27	11	7	13	7	7
from third countries	6	18	4	...	2	1	1
Exports (live and meat):							
to the Eight ...	8	6	19	20	7	17	17
to third countries...	3	1	2	...	...	1	1
Supplies to the Channel Islands	1	1	1	3	1	2	2
Total new supply	604	695	694	652	561	576	567
Production as % of total new supply	100%	95%	101%	102%	99%	102%	102%
Bacon and ham							
Production	217	267	251	235	210	223	219
Imports: from the Eight ...	338	294	273	262	250	233	229
from third countries	69	48	36	20	21	20	20
Exports	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Supplies to the Channel Islands	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Total new supply	622	606	559	512	479	474	467
Production as % of total new supply	35%	44%	45%	46%	44%	47%	47%

TABLE 14 (*Continued*)

Meat supplies (*a*)

April/March years

'000 tonnes

	Average of 1965/66–1967/68	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1976/77 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 tons)
Poultrymeat							
Production	444	657	665	622	630	675	665
Imports: from the Eight ...	10	2	6	7	7	4	4
from third countries...	...	10	2	...	2	1	1
Exports	...	1	3	2	3	34	34
Supplies to the Channel Islands	1	2	2	3	3	3	3
Total new supply	453	665	668	624	633	643	633
Production as % of total new supply...	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%	105%	105%
Total meat supplies							
Production	2,446	2,727	2,791	2,942	2,844	2,776	2,733
Imports(*b*): from the Eight (*c*)...	454	407	386	512	454	373	367
from third countries	638	670	484	279	327	318	313
Exports (live and meat) ...	87	140	153	142	200	206	203
Supplies to the Channel Islands	5	9	8	13	11	11	11
Total new supply	3,446	3,654	3,499	3,578	3,414	3,250	3,199
Production as % of total new supply...	71%	75%	80%	82%	83%	85%	85%

(*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 1965/66–1967/68	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (*d*)	1976/77 (forecast)	
						million litres	Imperial unit (million gallons)
Sales through milk marketing schemes:							
for liquid consumption ...	7,521	7,432	7,531	7,759	7,875	7,759	1,707
for manufacture:							
butter	853	2,287	1,924	1,173	1,499	1,893	416
cheese (*a*)	1,192	1,837	1,932	2,262	2,226	2,226	490
cream	657	912	963	1,016	989	976	215
condensed milk—full cream (*b*)	652	578	596	565	502	473	104
milk powder—full cream ...	212	209	244	237	195	178	39
other	98	122	124	133	102	104	23
Total for manufacture ...	3,665	5,945	5,783	5,385	5,514	5,849	1,287
Total sales	11,186	13,377	13,314	13,144	13,389	13,608	2,993
Used on farms (*c*)...	333	242	227	220	214	209	46
Output for human consumption ...	11,519	13,619	13,541	13,364	13,603	13,817	3,039

(*a*) Includes farmhouse cheese made under milk marketing schemes.
(*b*) Includes condensed milk used in the production of chocolate crumb.
(*c*) Includes farmhouse manufacture of butter and cream, milk consumed in farm households and sales outside milk marketing schemes.
(*d*) 366 days.

Table 16

Milk product supplies

April/March years

'000 tonnes

	Average of 1965/66–1967/68	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1976/77 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 tons)
Butter							
Production (*a*)	38	101	85	51	66	82	81
Imports (*b*): from the Eight ...	161	157	204	356	366	180	177
from third countries	310	205	115	85	138	108	106
Exports: to the Eight ...	...	1	5	2	2	5	5
to third countries...	3	2	11	2	2	1	1
Total new supply	507	460	387	489	566	364	358
Production as % of total new supply...	8%	22%	22%	11%	12%	23%	23%
Cheese							
Production (*a*)	115	183	193	225	222	221	218
Imports: from the Eight ..	47	71	81	107	114	104	102
from third countries...	109	76	30	22	34	20	20
Exports: to the Eight	1	2	3	3	5	6	6
to third countries ...	2	3	9	3	4	4	4
Total new supply	267	325	292	347	361	335	330
Production as % of total new supply...	43%	56%	66%	65%	61%	66%	66%
Cream—fresh, frozen and sterilised							
Production (*a*)	60	78	83	85	83	82	81
Imports: from the Eight ...	16	13	10	7	6	7	7
from third countries...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Exports: to the Eight	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
to third countries ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total new supply	74	89	92	93	89	89	88
Production as % of total new supply...	80%	88%	90%	92%	94%	92%	92%
Condensed milk—full cream							
Production (*c*)	254	225	232	220	195	182	179
Imports: from the Eight ...	5	9	12	8	9	14	14
from third countries	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Exports (*d*): to the Eight ...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1
to third countries ..	37	11	13	16	16	15	15
Total new supply	222	223	230	211	187	180	177
Production as % of total new supply...	115%	101%	101%	104%	104%	101%	101%

TABLE 16 (*Continued*)

Milk product supplies

April/March years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1965/66–1967/68	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77 (forecast) '000 tonnes	1976/77 (forecast) Imperial unit ('000 tons)
Milk powder—full cream							
Production	26	26	30	29	24	22	22
Imports: from the Eight ...	5	14	12	11	5	6	6
from third countries ...	21	9	...	...	...	...	...
Exports: to the Eight	...	2	1	3	2	2	2
to third countries ..	7	8	7	8	8	9	9
Total new supply	44	41	35	30	19	17	17
Production as % of total new supply...	59%	64%	86%	99%	128%	129%	129%
Skimmed milk powder							
Production	66	175	137	101	138	159	157
Imports: from the Eight ...	10	12	16	9	55	28	28
from third countries	27	1	...	2	...	...	...
Exports (*e*): to the Eight ...	12	27	85	36	60	50	49
to third countries ...	5	40	15	12	5	5	5
Total new supply	86	121	53	64	128	132	130
Production as % of total new supply...	77%	144%	260%	158%	108%	120%	120%

(*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 1965/66–1967/68	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (*d*)	1976/77 (forecast)
Home supplies (*a*)						
Packing station throughput:						
sold in shell	619	622	580	609	619	613
processed	83	68	43	39	35	37
Other sales (*b*)	500	536	535	489	460	477
Total output for human consumption	1,202	1,226	1,158	1,138	1,114	1,126
Imports (*c*): from the Eight ...	11	12	38	33	34	17
from third countries	40	16	11	6	1	3
Exports (*c*): to the Eight	5	3	4	8	9	14
to third countries	8	4	1	1	3	3
Total new supply	1,240	1,247	1,202	1,168	1,137	1,129
Output as % of total new supply	97%	98%	96%	97%	98%	100%

(*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.
(*d*) 366 days.

TABLE 18

Wool supplies

Calendar years

million kg

	Average of 1965-67	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 (forecast) million kg	1976 (forecast) Imperial unit (million lbs)
Production: (June/May)	59	48	48	50	49	48	105
of which clip ...	(38)	(34)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(34)	(75)
Imports:							
from the Eight ...	12	20	16	11	15	19	42
from third countries	229	187	135	110	117	129	284
Exports:							
to the Eight	19	14	16	15	19	20	44
to third countries ...	16	17	11	9	10	11	24
Total new supply ...	265	224	172	147	152	165	364
Production as % of total new supply	22%	21%	28%	34%	32%	29%	29%

TABLE 19

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

June/May years

Year	FARMING NET INCOME £m at current prices (a): including Stock Appreciation — Actual	including Stock Appreciation — 3-year moving average	excluding Stock Appreciation (b) — Actual	NET PRODUCT at constant prices (c) 1968/69–1971/72 =100	LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY (d) 1968/69–1971/72 =100
1966/67	479	..	457	..	80
1967/68	520	499	476	..	88
1968/69	498	534	422	90	86
1969/70	585	559	495	96	95
1970/71	595	629	484	103	105
1971/72	708	758	575	110	115
1972/73	972	968	713	112	118
1973/74	1,225	1,169	892	118	126
1974/75	1,310	1,404	799	120	133
1975/76	1,676 (1,600)*	1,579	1,139	108	123
1976/77 (forecast)	1,751 (1,805)*	..	1,235	97	114

*Adjusted to normal weather conditions

Forecasts for 1976/77 are as at end of October 1976.

(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 £8 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 including the change in the volume of stocks and work-in-progress but excluding stock appreciation (i.e. that part of the change in the value of stocks and work-in-progress attributable to the change in the cost of inputs between the beginning and end of year).

(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 defined here 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 measured here 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

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Earnings £ per week (b) ...	22·60	26·42	31·95	40·84	48·80
Hours per week (c)	47·2	47·6	46·2	45·9	45·5

(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, 50p up to and including 19 January 1976 and £1.50 thereafter).

(c) All hours worked and statutory holidays.

TABLE 21

Output, input and net income (a)

June/May years

£ million

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77 (forecast)
OUTPUT (b) (c)					
Farm crops (d)					
Wheat	156	269	305	273	384
Barley	169	313	325	330	400
Oats	12	16	15	16	22
Other cereals	1	1	1	1	2
(*Total cereals*)	(*337*)	(*599*)	(*646*)	(*620*)	(*807*)
Potatoes	118	121	164	449	610
Sugar beet	49	69	59	85	96
Hops	9	9	9	9	10
Other (e)...	20	33	50	49	66
1. *Total crops*	533	831	931	1,211	1,589
Horticulture					
Vegetables (including mushrooms) ...	184	247	301	354	384
Fruit	86	86	98	98	101
Other (f)	74	80	89	99	109
2. *Total horticulture*	343	414	488	551	595
Livestock					
Fat cattle and calves	521	575	745	960	1,046
Fat sheep and lambs	128	167	164	206	260
Fat pigs	348	449	482	520	596
Poultry	167	239	261	294	361
Other (g)...	14	20	19	22	24
3. *Total livestock*	1,178	1,450	1,672	2,001	2,287
Livestock products					
Milk and milk products	642	751	928	1,187	1,340
Eggs	198	324	281	296	366
Clip wool	14	16	17	20	23
Other (h)...	4	5	6	8	8
4. *Total livestock products*	859	1,096	1,232	1,510	1,736
5. *Sundry output* (i)	24	28	32	34	34
6. TOTAL OUTPUT (1+2+3+4+5)	2,936	3,820	4,355	5,308	6,242
7. *Sundry receipts* (j)	25	32	35	36	40
8. *Production grants*	90	104	163	113	131
9. **TOTAL RECEIPTS** (6+7+8) ...	3,051	3,955	4,553	5,456	6,413
10. **Changes in Work-in-progress due to volume** (k)	+77	+65	—69	—50	—17
11. **GROSS OUTPUT** (9+10) ...	**3,128**	**4,020**	**4,484**	**5,406**	**6,396**
Intermediate output (l)					
Feed (m)...	188	302	326	272	368
Seed	30	46	52	78	122
12. *Total intermediate output*	218	348	378	350	490

TABLE 21 (*Continued*)

Output, input and net income (*a*)

June/May years £ million

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77 (forecast)
13. FINAL OUTPUT (11–12)... ...	2,911	3,672	4,106	5,056	5,905
INPUT					
Expenditure					
Feedingstuffs	735	1,106	1,136	1,242	1,714
Seeds	64	91	101	143	210
Livestock (imported and inter-farm expenses)	96	97	108	122	109
Fertilisers and lime (before subsidy) ...	154	254	291	344	394
Machinery	217	254	320	383	475
of which: Repairs	(*104*)	(*116*)	(*146*)	(*176*)	(*220*)
Fuel and oil	(*77*)	(*98*)	(*128*)	(*142*)	(*175*)
Other (including contract services)	(*36*)	(*41*)	(*46*)	(*65*)	(*79*)
Farm maintenance (*n*)	116	131	152	178	206
Miscellaneous expenditure (*o*)... ...	204	244	320	381	425
14. **TOTAL EXPENDITURE** (*p*) ...	1,587	2,175	2,428	2,794	3,533
Stocks (*q*)					
15. Change due to volume	+ 2	—33	+32	+21	—18
16. **GROSS INPUT** (14+15)	1,588	2,142	2,460	2,815	3,515
17. NET INPUT (16–12)	1,371	1,794	2,082	2,465	3,024
18. **GROSS PRODUCT** (11–16) or (13–17)	**1,540**	**1,878**	**2,024**	**2,591**	**2,881**
Depreciation					
Machinery	181	230	296	365	424
Other (*n*)...	80	103	131	158	175
19. *Total depreciation*	261	333	427	523	599
20. **NET PRODUCT** (18–19)	**1,279**	**1,545**	**1,597**	**2,068**	**2,282**
Labour	467	540	680	808	896
Net rent (*r*)	45	32	21	22	32
Interest (*s*)	54	81	97	99	119
21. **FARMING NET INCOME** excluding stock appreciation ...	**713**	**892**	**799**	**1,139**	**1,235**
Stock appreciation (*t*)					
Livestock	+183	+183	+233	+354	+356
Crops and other	+ 75	+150	+278	+184	+160
22. *Total*	+259	+333	+511	+538	+516
23. **FARMING NET INCOME** including stock appreciation (21+22) ...	**972**	**1,225**	**1,310**	**1,676**	**1,751**

Forecasts for 1976/77 are as at end of October 1976.

(*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.
(*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 £12 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 £180 million in 1972/73, £192 million in 1973/74, £214 million in 1974/75 and £254 million in 1975/76 while the forecast for 1976/77 is £292 million.
(*s*) On commercial debt for current farming purposes.
(*t*) Stock appreciation measures that part of the change in the value of stocks and work-in-progress attributable to the change in the cost of imports between the beginning and end of year.

TABLE 22

Farm rents (*a*)

At October of each year

Year	Index of gross rents per hectare Average of 1968–71 = 100
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	161·5
1976 (provisional)	188·2

(*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 1965-67	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 (provisional)
Plant, machinery and vehicles	120	192	231	308	379	448
Buildings and works ...	69	159	209	252	243	231
Work-in-progress and stocks (*b*)	36	284	379	410	443	497
Total	225	635	819	970	1,065	1,176

(*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: Hectares of crops and grass	Imperial unit (acres)	Standard man-days (smd)	Weighted average net income per farm (for an identical sample in the two years): 1974/75 £	1975/76 £	Percentage change %
England (275–4199 smd)						
Specialist dairy	48	119	949	3,839	7,468	+ 95
Mainly dairy	80	198	1,189	5,358	9,824	+ 83
Mainly sheep	65	161	810	4,116	6,531	+ 59
Cattle and sheep	82	203	772	4,356	6,940	+ 59
Cereals	140	346	986	12,275	11,174	− 9
General cropping	101	250	1,226	11,281	17,314	+ 53
Mixed	111	274	1,322	9,001	14,208	+ 58
Pigs and poultry	46	114	1,122	5,751	11,817	+ 105
All types (excluding horticulture)	79	195	1,023	6,441	10,117	+ 57
Wales (275–4199 smd)						
Specialist dairy	36	89	717	2,736	5,911	+ 116
Mainly dairy	50	124	817	3,210	7,058	+ 120
Mainly sheep	48	119	676	2,181	4,134	+ 90
Cattle and sheep	63	156	691	2,634	5,591	+ 112
All types (b)	52	128	730	2,744	5,817	+ 112
England and Wales (275–4199 smd)						
All types (excluding horticulture)	75	185	978	5,873	9,455	+ 61
Scotland (275 smd and over) (*c*)						
Dairy	64·6	160	1,201	4,614	10,564	+ 129
Hill sheep	35·4	87	916	2,911	6,212	+ 113
Upland rearing	72·1	178	824	4,016	6,580	+ 64
Rearing with arable ...	78·2	193	765	6,268	8,366	+ 34
Arable, rearing and feeding	71·8	177	799	7,956	13,902	+ 75
Cropping	118·9	294	1,211	12,151	24,572	+ 102
Rearing with intensive live-stock	58·6	145	1,023	7,691	10,564	+ 37
All types	77·0	190	1,003	6,380	11,971	+ 88
Northern Ireland (*d*) (200 smd and over)						
Dairy	29·2	72	585	2,344	6,334	+ 170
Dairy with pigs and poultry	25·1	62	707	2,645	6,767	+ 156
Cattle and sheep	33·2	82	411	566	3,937	+ 596
Mixed	38·9	96	571	2,723	8,306	+ 205
All types (e)	32·8	81	559	2,170	6,431	+ 196

(*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 1975/76", for Scotland in "Scottish Agricultural Economics 1977", for Northern Ireland in "Farm Incomes and Investment in Northern Ireland 1975/76", and for Wales in the "Supplement to the Annual Digest of Welsh Statistics 1975/76". Net income is defined as for the aggregate net income calculation (Tables 19 and 21), except that here net income includes stock appreciation assessed at current market prices, and 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*) Provisional figures.

(*d*) 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.

(*e*) 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

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77 (forecast)
I *Price guarantees and production grants*					
(i) Price guarantees on products supported by the CAP					
Wheat (*b*)	12·3	...	...	...	...
Barley (*b*)	16·2	6·0	...	...	...
Oats and mixed corn (*b*) ...	5·2	2·8	...	...	...
Milk (*c*)...	30·8	103·2	—	—	—
Cattle	1·0	...	—	—	—
Pigs	2·7	...	...	...	—
Eggs	3·4	5·7	0·3	—	—
Total (i)	71·6	117·7	0·3	...	...
(ii) Price guarantees on other products					
Sheep	1·9	...	8·5	7·5	0·2
Wool (*b*)	1·5	(—5·2)	(—4·3)	2·0	(—2·4)
Potatoes (*b*)	11·4	1·0	1·6	0·5	0·8
Total (ii)	14·8	(—4·2)	5·8	10·0	(—1·4)
(iii) Production grants and subsidies					
Dairy Herd Conversion Scheme	—	2·1	10·0	11·8	4·4
Beef Guidance Premiums ...	—	—	0·1	0·6	1·8
Fertilisers	27·5	14·6	6·1	—	—
Lime	5·0	4·5	4·5	4·7	4·6
Calves	31·9	33·9	48·9	61·6	28·6
Beef cows	7·1	9·2	22·1	8·1	11·8
Pig subsidy	—	—	29·2	—	—
Oil for horticulture	—	—	5·6	0·3	...
Total (iii)	71·5	64·3	126·5	87·1	51·2
Total I	157·9	177·8	132·6	97·1	49·8
II *Support for capital and other improvements*					
Farm and Horticulture Development Scheme (*d*)	—	—	0·1	0·8	3·1
Farm structure	0·9	1·3	1·4	1·5	1·6
Farm Capital Grant Scheme (*d*)	46·7	67·4	77·4	65·9	54·8
Grants absorbed by Farm Capital Grant Scheme	14·2	6·9	3·3	—	—
Grants for horticulture (national schemes)	6·6	10·1	5·8	3·4	2·8
Hops restructuring grants ...	—	—	0·4	0·6	—
Others (*e*)...	4·2	2·2	1·5	1·5	1·7
Total II	72·6	87·9	89·9	73·7	64·0

TABLE 25 (*Continued*)

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

April/March (financial) years £ million

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77 (forecast)
III *Support for agriculture in special areas*					
Hill livestock: compensatory allowances (*f*)	—	—	—	17·1	78·1
Hill cattle	15·5	16·9	35·4	1·2	—
Hill sheep	9·1	10·4	19·8	2·9	—
Winter keep	6·3	7·0	12·3	1·2	—
Additional benefit under FHDS and FCGS	3·2	4·8	3·4	5·9	7·6
Others (*g*)	2·1	1·6	1·7	1·8	1·5
Total III	36·2	40·7	72·6	30·1	87·2
Total I, II, III	266·7	306·4	295·1	200·9	201·0
against which receipts from FEOGA guidance section ...	—	—	...	4·4	15·5
IV *Market regulation under the CAP* (*h*)					
Cereals	0·2	21·3	13·4	46·2	29·7
Beef and veal	—	1·2	63·7	113·0	16·4
Pigmeat	—	19·0	24·1	38·6	11·1
Sugar	—	2·6	45·7	41·2	33·5
Processed products	—	9·7	14·1	3·4	5·3
Milk products	0·1	29·5	35·8	61·8	27·5
Other (*i*)	—	2·3	2·6	6·5	6·3
Total IV	0·3	85·6	199·4	310·7	129·8
against which receipts from FEOGA guarantee section ...	0·3	76·7	169·6	259·6	117·7

(*a*) This table excludes expenditure which may benefit farmers but where the value to them is not shown by the expenditure (eg expenditure on animal disease and pest control or on research, advice and education). The figures for years up to and including 1974/75 represent actual expenditure recorded in the Appropriation Accounts. The figures for 1975/76 are subject to confirmation and those for 1976/77 are the latest estimates of expenditure.

(*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 or clips in the preceding year or years. The figures shown in brackets reflect the arrangements with the British Wool Marketing Board, whereby deficiency payments made by the Exchequer are repayable from surpluses (excess of market price over guaranteed price) up to the amount of debt owing by the Board to Ministers.

(*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 and Horticulture Development Scheme and the Farm Capital Grant Scheme. The estimated 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, forage groups, small horticultural production businesses, small farmers, farm business records, water supply, agricultural drainage and special assistance to livestock producers.

(*f*) The 1976/77 forecast comprises expenditure of £41.4 million on cattle and £36.7 million on sheep. Some unavoidable delay in payments in 1975/76 resulted in a carryover of £16.4 million into 1976/77.

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

(*h*) 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, 1975/76 and 1976/77 include the special import subsidy on sugar. Much of the expenditure benefits consumers rather than producers. The consumer subsidy on butter is not included.

(*i*) Includes eggs, poultrymeat, fruit and vegetables, oilseeds, hops, 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 1976 Annual Review (*a*)

£ million

	Net cost change relating to all products
Feedingstuffs	+459·5
Seeds	+ 72·2
Imported livestock	+ 8·3
Fertilisers and lime	+ 14·1
Machinery (including depreciation)	+150·9
Maintenance (including depreciation on equipment)	+ 12·5
Miscellaneous	+ 52·0
Labour	+ 60·4
Gross rent	+ 26·7
Interest	+ 21·0
Transport and marketing	+ 17·4
Total	+895·0

(*a*) These estimates are made on the assumption that any change 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 14 December 1976.

TABLE 27

Commodity price trends

Marketing years *

		Average of 1965/66-1967/68 (1965-67)	1972/73 (1972)	1973/74 (1973)	1974/75 (1974)	1975/76 (1975)	1976/77 (1976) (forecast)	
								Imperial unit
								(£/ton)
Wheat (£ per tonne)	Guaranteed price (*a*)... ...	25·18	33·86	36·12	42·29	50·98	..	..
	Intervention price (*b*) ...	—	26·93	33·21	43·50	56·33	68·08	69·17
	Market price (*a*)	21·34	34·50	58·54	57·61	65·40	84·50	85·86
	Total return (*c*)	24·89	34·50	58·54	57·61	65·40	84·50	85·86
Barley (£ per tonne)	Guaranteed price (*a*)... ...	24·74	30·71	32·68	38·17	46·06	..	..
	Intervention price (*b*) ...	—	22·79	28·45	38·08	52·90	60·16	61·13
	Market price (*a*)	20·86	29·93	52·21	58·11	64·26	83·00	84·33
	Total return (*c*)	24·74	30·71	52·21	58·11	64·26	83·00	84·33
Oats (£ per tonne)	Guaranteed price (*a*) ...	26·98	29·72	31·49	36·53	43·90	..	..
	Market price (*a*)	20·44	25·85	47·77	55·44	59·52	76·50	77·73
	Total return (*c*)	26·98	29·72	47·77	55·44	59·52	76·50	77·73
Rye (£ per tonne)	Guaranteed price (*a*)... ...	21·24	21·26	..	..	..	..	..
	Market price (*a*)	22·17	26·04	42·52	56·50	61·49	80·00	81·28
Maize (£ per tonne)	Market price (*a*)	..	37·06	56·19	..	64·84	82·00	83·32
Oilseed rape (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*d*) ...	..	58·07	78·74	172·24	128·00	140·00	142·24
	Intervention price (*e*) ...	—	61·25	66·30	84·72	115·00	137·39	139·59
Hops (£ per 50 kg)	Average farm-gate price ...	33·27	49·25	41·43	43·75	53·17	67·10	(£/cental) 60·89
Potatoes (£ per tonne)	Guaranteed price	14·19	16·29	16·73	21·65	27·56	39·37	(£/ton) 40·00
	Market price (*a*)	15·83	19·30	18·77	25·40	103·90	140·56	142·82
	Retail price of white potatoes, loose (p per kg) (*f*) ..	3·49	5·11	5·39	7·36	22·01	..	..
Sugar beet (£ per tonne)	Guaranteed price (*g*)... ...	6·66	7·87	6·86	..	..	..	..
	Minimum beet price (*g*) ...	—	6·60	6·90	9·94	13·69	14·76	15·00
	Total return (*g*)	6·66	7·87	9·41	13·96	18·41	19·58	19·89
Sugar (£ per tonne)	Average price under Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (raw sugar) (*h*)*... ...	(50·49)	(56·41)	(56·99)	(104·23)	—	—	—
	Guaranteed price for ACP sugar (raw sugar) (*i*)*	—	..	..	..	(256·00)	Jan-Mar (145·37) Apr-Dec (152·06)	Jan-Mar (147·70) Apr-Dec (154·50)
	Average world price (raw sugar) (*j*)*	(19·27)	(71·48)	(97·89)	(300·31)	(213·02)	(157·00)	(159·30)
	Average ex-refinery price of granulated sugar in 50 kg sacks delivered*	(70·59)	(87·08)	(93·45)	(119·89)	(232·09)	(216·42)	(219·89)
	Retail price of sugar, granulated (p per kg) (*f*)* ...	(7·81)	(10·00)	(10·47)	(14·04)	(29·52)	(25·24)	(p per 2 lb) (22.88)
Apples (£ per tonne)	Average farm-gate price							(£/ton)
	Dessert	149·19	163·22	105·39	149·25	158·82	170·46	173·20
	Culinary	72·27	114·93	69·79	83·42	111·09	113·02	114·83
	Withdrawal price (*k*)	..	..	28·49	33·86	43·23	44·82	45·54
	Retail price of apples, dessert (p per kg) (*f*)	18·28	27·61	26·53	32·57	35·05	..	..
Pears (£ per tonne)	Average farm-gate price ...	131·92	130·74	125·22	131·99	184·61	125·53	127·54
	Withdrawal price (*k*) ...	..	..	26·82	30·41	38·28	40·93	41·59
	Retail price of pears, dessert (p per kg) (*f*)	17·91	26·25	29·12	31·05	39·26	..	..
Tomatoes (£ per tonne)	Average farm-gate price ...	157·11	206·15	205·79	218·02	271·49	351·45	357·09
	Withdrawal price (*k*) ...	..	..	22·05	25·49	32.87	37·85	38·46
	Retail price of tomatoes (p per kg) (*f*)	27·28	43·14	48·85	57·30	40·38	..	..
Cauliflowers (£ per tonne)	Average farm-gate price ...	40·30	54·37	69·66	85·39	103·92	110·79	112·57
	Withdrawal price (*k*) ...	..	..	15·21	18·11	23·21	26·24	26·66
	Retail price of cauliflowers (p per kg) (*f*)	14·97	20·25	24·09	28·53	35·05	..	..

* Figures shown in brackets relate to calendar years.

TABLE 27 (*Continued*)

Commodity price trends

Marketing years *

		Average of 1965/66-1967/68 (1965-67)	1972/73 (1972)	1973/74 (1973)	1974/75 (1974)	1975/76 (1975)	1976/77 (1976) (forecast)	
								Imperial unit
Herbage seeds (£ per 100 kg)	Growers' prices (*l*) Perennial Ryegrass (*m*)							(£/cwt)
	High persistence (S 23) ...	20·21	21·65	49·21	64·96	29·00	56·00	28·45
	New varieties and others (S 24)	15·43	17·72	39·37	43·30	15·00	40·00	20·32
	Italian Ryegrass (S 22) ...	13·97	13·78	25·59	41·34	30·00	60·00	30·48
	Timothy (S 352)	33·07	33·46	39·37	50·19	52·00	84·00	42·67
	Cocksfoot (S 37)	16·91	24·60	33·46	55·12	52·00	60·00	30·48
	Red Clover (Sabtoron) ...	..	34·45	51·18	59·05	64·00	125·00	63·50
Cattle (£ per head)	1st quality Hereford/Friesian bull calves (*n*)*	..	(51·28)	(63·69)	(40·51)	(40·14)	(54·70)	
	1st quality yearling steers beef/dairy cross (*n*)*	(49·08)	(95·22)	(122·63)	(95·54)	(109·95)	(152·85)	
(£ per live 100 kg)	Fat cattle, market price (*o*) ...	16·39	30·27	36·97	33·27	41·37	57·75	(£/cwt) 29·34
	Target price (*p*)	..	..	..	..	45·55	52·36	26·60
	Total return (*o*)	18·13	30·35	36·97	37·13	46·58	58·08	29·51
	Retail price of beef: home-killed, chuck (p per kg) (*f*)	57·50	100·93	122·25	119·34	142·79	..	..
Sheep (£ per head)	Store sheep, 1st quality (lambs, hoggets and tegs) (*n*)* ...	(6·64)	(11·04)	(13·60)	(13·28)	(14·04)	(17·14)	
(p per kg)	Fat sheep, UK market price (*q*)	31·78	56·00	72·53	65·04	78·04	110·23	(p per lb) 50·00
	Guaranteed price	35·64	53·57	58·42	65·04	78·26	92·60	42·00
	Total return (*q*)	35·82	57·10	72·53	69·45	81·57	110·23	50·00
	Retail price of lamb: home-killed, leg (with bone) (*f*)	58·97	100·49	124·98	134·50	144·09	..	..
								(£/score dead-weight)
Fat pigs (£ per 100 kg)	Average standard price (*s*) ...	25·13	31·75	37·92	39·31	44·42	...	...
	Market price (*t*)	23·00	34·50	44·97	48·76	65·35	69·81	6·33
	Basic price (*u*)	..	..	39·73	44·22	56·62	65·21	5·92
	Total return (*t*)	25·35	34·72	44·97	48·76	65·35	69·81	6·33
	Retail price of pork: home-killed, loin (with bone) (p per kg) (*f*)	59·16	94·17	116·88	131·67	163·12	..	..
Broilers (p per kg)	Average wholesale price ...	..	32·41	44·97	47·40	55·87	67·79	(p per lb) 30·75
	Retail price of (3 lb) roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (*f*)	36·38	40·73	54·07	57·14	69·45	..	..
								(p per gallon)
Milk (p per litre)	Guaranteed price	3·91	5·08	(*w*) 5·45	(*w*) 6·13	(*w*) 8·17	9·68	44·00
	Net average producer price (*v*)	3·54	4·44	5·16	6·34	7·93	9·36	42·53
	Average price for manufacturing milk	2·00	3·28	3·64	4·95	6·62	7·55	34·30
	Retail price of milk, ordinary (*f*)	7·04	9·38	9·68	8·43	12·83	..	..
Eggs (p per dozen)	Average producer price (*x*) ...	..	13·0	27·7	22·8	23·6	30·5	
	Average packer-wholesaler price	..	..	29·6	26·7	28·7	37·2	
	Retail price of eggs, standard (*f*)	18·54	19·88	36·83	33·82	37·05	..	
Wool (p per kg)	Guaranteed price	49·53	50·71	55·12	57·32	68·34	83·70	(p per lb) 37·97
	Average auction price ...	34·45	65·70	75·87	46·54	71·38	110·00	49·90
	Average producer price (*y*) ...	43·42	42·74	46·71	48·19	57·11	70·55	31·98

* Figures shown in brackets relate to calendar 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. From 1 August 1976 the guaranteed prices for wheat, barley and oats were terminated and the market prices are ex-farm to UK producers, as for maize and also potatoes.

(*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. From 1976/77 the Community moved to a single intervention price for wheat.

(*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 for 1974/75 and 1975/76 (Southampton ceased to be an intervention centre in 1973/74), from 1976/77 onwards the price is for Tilbury, Hull and Liverpool.

(*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, 1974/75 and 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. For 1976/77 the minimum beet price shown is guaranteed by the British Sugar Corporation; growers will receive the average minimum beet price fixed by the EEC if this exceeds the Corporation's guaranteed price.

(*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 Lomé, 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*) The three categories of Perennial Ryegrass are now known as "High persistence", "Low persistence" and "New varieties and others". No low persistence varieties are grown in the UK.

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

(*o*) 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 for April/March years.

(*p*) Unweighted average of seasonal target prices under the Beef Premium Scheme (certified cattle only).

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

(*r*) For the last twelve weeks of the 1976/77 fatstock year, the guaranteed price was raised by 6·6p per kg (3p per lb) to counteract the possible effects of the drought. The overall effect is to increase the guaranteed price to 93·7p per kg (42·5p per lb).

(*s*) 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.

(*t*) 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.

(*u*) 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.

(*v*) 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.

(*w*) Average prices. Effective guaranteed prices were 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.

(*x*) Average price of all Class A eggs weighted according to quantity in each grade (including subsidy, where applicable).

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

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TABLE 27 (Continued)

[illegible]

(e) Average annual prices together with any supplementary payments.

[illegible]

(p) Average price of all classes of fat cattle in England and Wales.

[illegible]

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