AGRICULTURE ACT 1947

ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1983

Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, the Secretary of State for Scotland, the Secretary of State for Wales and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by Command of Her Majesty February 1983

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE 1983

INTRODUCTION

1. This White Paper sets out the data considered during the Annual Review of the economic condition and prospects of the United Kingdom agricultural industry. The Government will draw on this information, as appropriate, when considering proposals by the European Commission for agricultural support in 1983/84 and when decisions are taken on support arrangements which remain within our national competence. As usual, these decisions will be announced separately. In most cases the forecasts for 1982 were made in November 1982.

PART I—STATE OF THE INDUSTRY

2. Growing conditions in 1982 were favourable. Crops yielded particularly well and livestock also benefited. Net product at constant prices, which measures in volume terms the contribution from agriculture to the corresponding net national product, rose by 10% largely due to the record cereals harvest. The average prices paid for the industry's inputs and obtained for its outputs increased by around 7%. Pre-interest farming income of farmers and their spouses, which is the sum of farming income and interest, rose by 35%. Pre-interest income of farm households, which also includes the returns to family workers, rose by 29%. Farming income alone is forecast to rise by 45%. When deflated by the Retail Price Index (RPI) these measures show a substantial recovery in real terms in 1982 following a smaller rise in 1981 and a significant decline in 1980, but they still have not returned to levels achieved in the mid 1970s. The volume of new fixed investment in the industry is expected to increase by 17%.

3. Cereals yields and quality were generally better than in 1981 and production reached 21.8 million tonnes, a new record. Production of oilseed rape increased by 68% to a record level of about 570,000 tonnes. Plantings of potatoes were less than in 1981 but yields were close to or above record levels resulting in appreciably higher production. The sugar beet crop was expected to yield a record output of at least 1.3 million tonnes of white sugar. The area devoted to horticultural crops showed a small decline.

4. The dairy herd was nearly 2% larger at June 1982 than a year earlier and milk production is expected to increase by nearly 5%. The beef breeding herd fell by about 1½% and home-fed production of beef is expected to be about 4% lower than in 1981. The sheep breeding flock continued to increase and the production of sheepmeat is expected to be almost 6% higher than in 1981. Pigmeat production is forecast to be nearly 3% higher than in 1981. The rise in chick placings is expected to result in production of poultrymeat increasing by about 10%. Egg production is likely to be only slightly above the 1981 level.

PART II—GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

Farm structure (Table 4)

5. The decline in the number of farms in the United Kingdom continues. In 1982 the total number of holdings was about 242,300 some 2% lower than in 1977. The fall in numbers continued to be greatest among the smaller full-time businesses. Half the total number of holdings had businesses capable of providing work for at least one full-time man (ie those of 250 standard man-days or more) and these accounted for about 90% of total output. Large businesses of 1,000 standard man-days or more, whilst only about 13% of the total number, accounted for some half the total output. In Northern Ireland and Wales the output from small-scale farms is rather more significant than in other parts of the United Kingdom.

6. The average area (including rough grazing) of the full-time business of 250 standard man-days or more has risen by about 4% since 1977 to 118 hectares. With the exception of breeding sheep flocks the number of enterprises continues to fall; the expansion in the size of individual enterprises continues. There has been an increase in the last five years in the average area devoted to cereals from 33 to 40 hectares (21%) and an increase of about 2.3 hectares (16%) in the average area of sugar beet. In the same period, the average dairy herd increased by some 22% to 55 cows, and the average size of the ewe flock by about 9% to 188. The average beef cow herd has stabilised in recent years at about 18 cows. Herd sizes in the pig sector have risen sharply between 1977 and 1982 with herds of breeding pigs having increased on average from 27 to 39 (44%) and herds of fattening pigs from 186 to 259 (39%).

7. In Great Britain 68% of the holdings were wholly or mainly owner-occupied in 1982 compared with 54% in 1960/61. The proportion of agricultural land which is farmed by its owner has increased from 52% in 1960/61 to 59% in 1981. In Northern Ireland virtually all farmers are owner-occupiers.

Output (Table 22)

8. Gross output is forecast to rise by £1,353 million (14%) to £11,145 million in 1982 compared with a rise of £796 million (9%) between 1980 and 1981. The overall volume of output as measured by the index of gross output at constant 1975 prices is expected to rise to 119 in 1982 compared with a level of 112 in 1981. This rise is the result of an increase in production of most commodities, including marked increases in the output of cereals, other farm crops, milk and an increase in end-year stocks on farms. Overall, the price of outputs is expected to rise by about 7% between 1981 and 1982, with increases of around 6% for cereals, 11% for cattle and calves and 8% for milk and milk products. The value of the output of cereals is expected to rise by 16% and that of all farm crops by 17%. The values of output for horticultural products, livestock and livestock products are expected to rise by 6%, 9% and 10% respectively.

Input (Table 22)

9. Gross input for 1982 is expected to rise by £534 million (10%) to £5,725 million compared with an increase of £328 million (7%) between 1980 and 1981. The overall volume of inputs as measured by the index of gross input at constant 1975 prices is expected to show an increase to 104 compared with 101 in 1981. Within gross input the largest item, purchased feedingstuffs, is expected to rise by about 8% in 1982: expenditure on fertilisers is expected to rise by 6% and on fuel and oil by 18%. The price of bought-in goods and services increased by just under 7% between 1981 and 1982, with fuel and oil rising by 15%.

Gross and net product (Tables 22 and 23)

10. Gross product, which is gross output less gross input, is forecast to be £5,420 million in 1982, an increase of 18% over 1981. The allowance made for depreciation of capital items rose by £75 million (6%). Net product, which is a measure of the value added by the agricultural industry to all goods and services purchased from outside agriculture, after allowance has been made for depreciation, rose by £383 million (13%) between 1980 and 1981 and is expected to rise by a further £745 million (22%) to £4,139 million in 1982. The index of net product at constant prices (1975 = 100), which was 128 in 1980 and 129 in 1981 is expected to rise to a new record level of 142 in 1982. Since the depressed level of 1976, net product has increased substantially but in an irregular fashion.

Aggregate income (Tables 22 and 23)

11. Net product represents the sum of various types of income. Out of it the agricultural industry must pay its labour force and pay the interest on its borrowings, as well as provide for expenditure on net rent. In 1982 the labour bill for hired and family workers is expected to rise by £125 million (8%), an increase in wage rates being partly offset by a small reduction in the number of workers employed. Net rent, a relatively small item, is expected to rise by £18 million (23%) and interest payments by £27 million (6%). The net farming income of farmers and their spouses, which is the balance left after making these deductions, is forecast to rise by £574 million (45%) to £1,849 million in 1982 following a rise of £248 million (24%) from 1980 to 1981. There are a number of alternative more broadly defined but less volatile income measures which are useful for making an assessment of developments in farming finances. Thus the pre-interest farming income of farmers and their spouses, which is the sum of farming income and interest, rose by 35% between 1981 and 1982, following an increase of 16% between 1980 and 1981. The pre-interest income of farm households, which includes the returns to family workers, rose by 29% between 1981 and 1982 and by 15% between 1980 and 1981. Deflated by the retail price index, all these measures of income therefore show a substantial recovery in 1982 but they remain below levels achieved in the mid 1970s.

12. Alternative indicators based upon simple cash flow concepts also show an increase between 1981 and 1982. For instance the cash flow index

for farmers and their spouses (ie the revenue accruing to farmers and spouses less cash outlays, including spending on material inputs and services and on capital items) is estimated to have risen by 17% between 1981 and 1982.

Income developments by farm type (Table 25)

13. Further information is provided at the Annual Review from samples of farm accounts which examine the financial position of farming analysed by size and type of farm and by country and region. The coverage and certain of the concepts in this series differ from the aggregate calculation. No direct comparisons between the two series can therefore be made. In particular the farm accounts relate to full-time farms only; they do not cover very large farms (notably in the poultry sector); and the main analyses do not cover horticultural holdings. There are differences in the treatment of stock appreciation and valuations, which can affect the year to which income from individual enterprises is attributed, and interest on farming loans is not deducted. The sample accounts relate to a year ending, on average, in mid-February.

14. Information from the farm accounts for 1981/82 (the year ending on average in February 1982) indicates that average net income per farm rose on almost all farm types in that year and forecasts of 1982/83 results suggest further increases on most types. Higher milk yields and returns are expected to be reflected in a second year of much improved incomes on *dairy farms* throughout the United Kingdom. Substantial increases in income on *hill and upland farms* in 1981/82 are expected to be maintained generally in 1982/83, but incomes on sheep farms in Scotland may fall slightly. Incomes on *lowland livestock farms* increased in 1981/82 in all countries except England, the improvement being substantial in Northern Ireland, though from a very low level, and in Scotland: increases in income, generally modest, are forecast for 1982/83. Incomes on *pigs and poultry farms* rose in 1981/82, but are forecast to fall back somewhat in 1982/83.

15. *Specialist cereals farms* in England showed little change in income in 1981/82 but a substantial increase is forecast for 1982/83 reflecting the record cereals harvest. On *general cropping farms,* where incomes are heavily influenced by the price of potatoes, incomes showed substantial gains in 1981/82 (average net income in Scotland in the previous year was negative) but little change is expected in 1982/83.

16. The overall picture emerging from the farm accounts is that on many of the main farm types incomes in 1982/83 are forecast to show a continued recovery in real terms from their levels in recent years but without returning to levels prevailing in the mid 1970s.

Labour productivity (Tables 5 and 23)

17. The index of labour productivity measures changes in gross agricultural product at constant prices, per person engaged. It reflects improvements in, for example, plant and animal breeding and in the organisation of

farming, the reduction in the number of persons engaged and short-term movements in output caused by factors such as the weather. During the 10 years to 1981 the index increased on average by about 3% annually. An increase of over 9% is forecast for 1982. This reflects an increase of nearly 9% in gross agricultural product at constant prices and a reduction in the number of persons engaged of somewhat less than 1%. The number of regular whole-time workers fell by 2% between 1981 and 1982 compared with an annual average reduction of about 4% in the 10 years to 1981.

Gross capital formation (Table 20)

18. It is estimated that the value of new investment will rise sharply in 1982, with the industry's gross capital formation in fixed assets of £1,150 million some 20% higher than in 1981. Investment in buildings and works is expected to be £585 million, a rise of 14% compared with the 1981 level, while investment in plant, machinery and vehicles is expected to rise by 26% to £565 million. In volume terms, new investment in buildings and works is forecast to increase by some 16% and that in plant, machinery and vehicles by about 19%. The expected increase in the volume of total gross fixed capital formation is 17%. After allowing for depreciation the net stock of these assets remains unchanged at broadly the level of recent years.

19. The value of the physical increase in stocks and work-in-progress showed a significant rise in 1982 due largely to the increase in stocks of farm crops, particularly of cereals. The volume of breeding livestock capital formation showed a small increase in 1981 but is expected to show a significant rise in 1982 following forecast increases in the number of breeding animals.

Bank borrowings

20. Bank advances outstanding to agriculture in 1982 are forecast to average about £4,000 million, some 18% higher than the average for 1981. The rate of increase in bank borrowings has again declined probably reflecting the easier cash flow position and it is probable that the decline in the rate of growth would have been more marked but for the recovery in 1982 in new investment. Information from the balance sheets of a sample of full-time farm businesses in the Farm Management Survey suggests that external liabilities represent about one-fifth of the total business assets of tenanted farms in England and Wales and about one-tenth of the assets of owner-occupied and mixed tenure farms.

Agricultural land prices (Table 24)

21. Following the general rise in all agricultural land prices between 1973 and 1979, prices of vacant possession and tenanted land have held fairly steady in England but have fallen in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Information from the comprehensive Inland Revenue series indicates that the average price per hectare of agricultural land sold with vacant possession in 1981 was £3,418 in England, £2,118 in Wales, £1,677 in Scotland and £2,897 in Northern Ireland. The more up-to-date but less comprehensive

Current Agricultural Land Prices series, which covers England and Wales only, indicates that vacant possession prices during 1982 were generally slightly higher in England but lower in Wales than in 1981.

Farm rents (Table 24)

22. On the basis of the provisional results of the ADAS Annual Rent Enquiry in England and Wales and of continuing field surveys in Scotland average farm rents in Great Britain are forecast to have increased by 12·7% in 1982. This compares with an increase of 15·6% in 1981.

Farm workers' earnings (Table 21)

23. Weekly earnings of whole-time hired men in the United Kingdom averaged £96.29 for 46.3 hours in the calendar year 1981 compared with £85.95 for 45.7 hours in the calendar year 1980, an increase of 10.6% in average hourly earnings. Average weekly earnings in 1982 are forecast to be about £105.75 for 46.2 hours, a further increase of 10.1%. The statutory minimum weekly wage rates were increased by just over 7% for adult regular whole-time hired workers in England and Wales from 20 January 1983, by 7.8% for general workers in Scotland from 7 February 1983 and by 7.1% for agricultural workers in Northern Ireland from 7 February 1983.

Public expenditure (Table 26)

24. Expenditure in the United Kingdom on market regulation under the Common Agricultural Policy is estimated to be about £1,006 million in 1982/83 compared with some £678 million in 1981/82. This expenditure includes the butter and school milk subsidies, the beef and sheepmeat variable premium schemes, the premium schemes for the non-marketing of milk and for the conversion of dairy herds, the suckler cow premium scheme, the annual premium on ewes, export refunds, certain production subsidies, aids to animal feeds, aids to private storage and the cost of purchasing commodities into intervention less proceeds from sales. Receipts from the milk co-responsibility levy, sheepmeat clawback and levies on intra-community trade are netted off against this expenditure some of which benefits consumers and trade interests rather than producers. The additional expenditure in 1982/83 is mainly due to increased purchases into intervention of cereals, beef, skimmed milk powder and butter and to increased payments of the oilseeds subsidy. These increases are partly offset by reduced expenditure on exports to third countries and by increased receipts from levies on intra-community trade.

25. Expenditure in the United Kingdom on price guarantees, production grants and subsidies, capital grants and support for agriculture in special areas (excluding brucellosis incentives and horticultural protected crops adaptation aid) is estimated to be £327 million in 1982/83 compared with £294 million in 1981/82. This increase reflects the introduction of the Northern Ireland Agricultural Development Programme which came into operation on 1 April 1982.

26. A breakdown of expenditure by scheme and commodity is set out in Table 26.

PART III—COMMODITY TRENDS

Cereals (Tables 3, 6, 8 and 27)

27. In 1982 cereals were grown on 4.03 million hectares, a net increase of almost 50,000 hectares over 1981. A fall of 120,000 hectares in the area sown to barley and oats was more than offset by an increase of about 170,000 hectares in the wheat area. Yields and quality were generally better than in 1981. Production of all cereals reached about 21.8 million tonnes, over 2.0 million tonnes more than in 1981 and a record for the third year running. Prices were generally close to support levels in the first half of 1982. Since the start of the new crop year, barley prices have settled below the support level and bread wheat prices have been slow to pick up. These developments, combined with a lack of export opportunities for barley in the early part of the season, have led to record sales into intervention. By end-December offers of barley had reached 1.1 million tonnes and were continuing at a reduced rate. Offers of bread wheat in the August–October intervention period reached nearly 730,000 tonnes and a higher proportion passed the prescribed tests than in 1980 or 1981. The sowing of winter cereals started well but was delayed by wet conditions in October.

Oilseed rape (Tables 3, 6, 9 and 27)

28. The area of oilseed rape in 1982 increased by 39% to 174,000 hectares. Following below average yields in 1981, record yields of 3.3 tonnes/hectare are estimated for the 1982 crop. This together with the substantial increase in area sown is expected to result in a record production of about 570,000 tonnes in 1982. The area under the 1983 crop is expected to be higher than in 1982 and a further large increase in production is likely. Market prices in 1982 were firm and only a token quantity was sold into intervention.

Potatoes (Tables 3, 6, 10 and 27)

29. Plantings in 1982 were some 3,000 hectares less than the United Kingdom target area of 194,000 hectares. Planting and growing conditions were generally very favourable with the result that yields were close to or above the record levels of 1980. Production was, therefore, appreciably higher than last year while prices were significantly lower. The Potato Marketing Board was again authorised to offer contracts to producers in Great Britain for a proportion of their crop with the aim of ensuring stability in the market throughout the season. Over 517,000 tonnes of potatoes were placed under contract in this way.

30. Discussions on future support and marketing arrangements are continuing.

Sugar beet (Tables 3, 6, 11 and 27)

31. In 1982 British Sugar plc contracted to purchase sugar beet from 204,000 hectares compared with 212,000 hectares in 1981. Weather during the growing season was very favourable: sowing and establishment of the

crop took place in very good conditions. This produced a crop of exceptionally high root weight and fairly high sugar content. Heavy rainfall during the early part of the harvest delayed lifting, but given favourable conditions the crop should yield a record quantity of at least 1.3 million tonnes of white sugar. This exceeds the maximum quota for the United Kingdom set under the Community sugar regime. As sugar produced beyond the maximum quota does not qualify for price support this will reduce the average price paid for sugar beet. The contract price for 1983, based on Commission proposals for a 4% increase in support prices in the sugar sector, has been set at £26.11 per tonne. This price is to apply to all sugar beet used to produce the United Kingdom maximum sugar quota plus 104,000 tonnes of non quota or " C " sugar.

Horticulture (Tables 3, 6, 12 and 27)

32. It is not practicable to deal individually with the whole range of horticultural crops grown commercially in the United Kingdom. These paragraphs concentrate on certain crops in significant production here including those subject to Community internal market arrangements (apples, pears, cauliflowers and tomatoes).

33. The area devoted to horticulture in 1982 was about 253,000 hectares compared with 255,000 hectares in 1981. This represents a smaller decrease than in recent years.

34. Production of apples in the 1982 growing season was substantially higher than in 1981 but production of pears was lower. To encourage apple and pear growers to replace old orchards with varieties in demand on the market the Government intend, subject to Parliamentary approval, to provide grants for a 5-year period from 1 April 1983. Weather conditions affected soft fruit production, particularly of strawberries, resulting in over-supply in a shorter marketing season.

35. The severe winter caused damage to the over-wintered cauliflower crop amongst others and the marketing season was shorter than usual. Frost and drought reduced supplies of the early summer crop, although there were periods of over-supply in the late summer.

36. Growers of protected crops continued to face strong competition from imports from the Netherlands. The 1982 unheated tomato crop developed early and supplies were concentrated more than usual in the period when imports were at their greatest.

37. Low apple and pear production in 1981 kept prices high in early 1982, but plentiful supplies from the new season's apple crop took prices from August onwards well below 1981 levels. Competition from imports of dessert apples remained strong. Withdrawals of 1982 season apples are expected to be high and preventive withdrawals have been authorised. Despite lower production, prices of pears at the beginning of the season were lower than in 1981. Wholesale prices of cauliflowers were high in early 1982 but prices for summer cauliflowers were generally lower than in 1981 and some withdrawals took place. Tomato prices for most of 1982 were generally lower than those of the previous year due to over-supplied

markets. Cut flowers suffered a general lack of demand and this together with increased competition from imports tended to keep prices down throughout the year. Government aid totalling £9.5 million was made available in 1981 and 1982 to help growers of protected crops to meet the increased costs of heating oil. Similar aid, worth about £1 million, will be available on oil used during the period 1 January to 31 March 1983.

Hops (Tables 3, 6, 13 and 27)

38. The area under hops was little changed from 1981. Production increased and the crop was of good average quality. Average prices in 1982 were above the levels of 1981.

Seeds (Table 14)

39. The area approved in 1982 for production of certified herbage and legume seed (excluding field bean and pea seed) was substantially down on 1981. Yields were average, so production was also well down. The area for 1983 is expected to be about the same as in 1982. Stocks were again reduced but were adequate. Prices were generally higher than in 1981 with a considerable increase for some species.

40. The area approved for production of certified field pea seed continued to increase but the field bean seed area was slightly down. New Community legislation affecting seed production aid is expected to result in a decreased area of both in 1983.

Dried peas and beans

41. The area sown with peas in 1982 was 28,000 hectares, the same as in 1981 but about 20% below that of the late 1970s. The yield was 3.1 tonnes per hectare, similar to that of 1981. The area sown to beans was 39,000 hectares, a fall of 14% compared with 1981 but this was more than offset by an increase in yields from 2.71 tonnes per hectare to 3.4 tonnes per hectare.

42. Prices for both peas and beans have generally been at the minimum level necessary to enable processors to qualify for aid under the Community regime and there have been some disposal problems. This reflects the fact that in this sector no adjustment is made to the rate of aid to offset the difference between the representative rate for the pound and the market rate.

Beef and milk (Tables 3, 6, 15, 16, 17 and 27)

43. The June 1982 census showed a slight increase in the total United Kingdom cattle breeding herd compared with the previous year. The size of the United Kingdom beef breeding herd fell by about 1½%, while the dairy herd, which accounts for almost 70% of all breeding cows, increased by nearly 2%. Within this there was a somewhat larger increase in Wales and Northern Ireland; in Scotland the increase of 1½% was the first of any significance for nine years. The size of the national dairy herd in 1983 is expected to increase marginally.

44. Home-fed production of beef in 1982 is expected to be about 4% lower than in 1981 with exports falling by about 30% and imports by about 8%. Total new supplies are expected to be only slightly below 1981 levels. Average market prices for certified cattle were close to or above 100p/live kg in the first half of the year, but declined seasonally to about 95p/live kg at the end of September. Variable premiums were paid from the beginning of the 1982/83 marketing year and continued at modest levels for most weeks until the end of September when market prices strengthened and moved above the target level. During November, market prices increased more slowly than the target price and small amounts of variable premium again became payable at the end of that month. Total intervention purchases between 1 January 1982 and 30 September 1982 were 7,400 tonnes, representing less than 1% of total supplies. Most intervention purchases took place in Northern Ireland.

45. The average yield of milk per cow in 1982 is expected to be some 3½% higher than in 1981 when yields were low as a result of poor weather. The improved yield and the increase in size of the national dairy herd are expected to lead to an increase of nearly 5% in milk production for the year as a whole. The amount of milk sold for liquid consumption in 1982 is expected to fall by 1¼%. This, together with the rise in total production, is expected to result in an increase of over 10% in the volume of milk available for manufacturing. Milk used for cheese production in 1982 is expected to fall slightly, but milk used for butter production is expected to increase by over 20%.

46. Producer returns for milk are determined by the Milk Marketing Boards on the basis of their returns from the liquid and manufacturing milk markets. The five Boards' average net returns from all milk for the 1982/83 year are expected to be between 16.0 ppl and 16.5 ppl with net returns to the England and Wales Board being between 16.0 ppl to 16.3 ppl and those to the Northern Ireland Board about 0.9 ppl lower than this. These figures take into account the increase in the retail price of liquid milk of 1p per pint from 14 November 1982. In Scotland, the Board's first-hand selling prices for liquid milk were left to be determined from 1 April 1982 by the respective Joint Committees within a statutory ceiling set by the Government. Net returns from all milk vary slightly between areas in Scotland, but are expected to be between 16.2 ppl and 16.5 ppl.

Sheep and wool (Tables 3, 15, 19 and 27)

47. The breeding flock increased by over 3% between June 1981 and June 1982, a similar increase to the previous year. A further small increase is expected in 1983.

48. Home-fed production of sheepmeat is expected to be almost 6% higher in 1982 than in 1981 following another above average lambing rate. Total supplies to the market are expected to rise by about 18%, with an increase in imports of around 32% and a decline in exports of 2%. The average level of prices was about 2% above that of 1981. The overall level of returns to producers rose by 15.2%. Sheep variable premium was paid on a regular basis from May onwards in Great Britain, but not in Northern

Ireland where since 20 May 1982 support has been entirely through the annual ewe premium. The first payments of annual ewe premium for the 1982/83 marketing year were made in November following a recovery for over-payment during the previous marketing year. Average prices for store lambs and draft ewes in Great Britain continued to rise although there was a fall in store prices in Northern Ireland.

49. Wool production fell by about 2½% in 1982. The guaranteed price remained at the level of the previous two years. Final payments to producers are expected to be slightly lower than in 1981 because of a small increase in the deduction for marketing costs by the British Wool Marketing Board. Average market prices for the 1982 clip are expected to remain below the guaranteed price. Exchequer advances to the Board have continued.

Pigs (Tables 3, 15 and 27)

50. Pigmeat production in 1982 is expected to be nearly 3% above the 1981 level. Very high prices at the beginning of the year were not sustained but prices were on average about 4% above 1981 levels. A further increase in production is expected in 1983 reflecting the expansion in the breeding herd during 1982.

Poultrymeat (Tables 3, 15 and 27)

51. The upward trend in placings of both broiler chicks and turkey poults has continued. Production of poultrymeat in 1982 is expected to be about 10% higher than in 1981 and to remain at this level in 1983. There was little change in the overall level of imports of poultrymeat in 1982 because substantially increased sendings of chicken from Denmark offset reduced supplies from other sources. Prices for turkeymeat during 1982 are expected to be considerably above the 1981 level but there is expected to be only a small increase in prices for chicken.

Eggs (Tables 3, 6, 18 and 27)

52. Despite a small recovery in chick placings in 1981 the laying flock in 1982 should be at the same level as the previous year. The declining trend in placings over recent years is expected to resume and lead to a slight fall in the laying flock during 1983. Output in 1982 is likely to be only marginally above the 1981 level and there may be a small reduction in 1983. There was a decline in imports of eggs in 1982 but, following the easing of animal health restrictions, there is likely to be some increase in 1983. Average prices for 1982 are expected to be more than 3% lower than for 1981.

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Pigs (Tables 2, 13 and 27)

44. Pigmeat production in 1982 is expected to be nearly 2% above the 1981 level. Very high prices at the beginning of the year were not sustained but prices were on average about 4% above 1981 levels. A further increase in production is expected in 1983 reflecting the expansion in the breeding herd during 1982.

Poultrymeat (Tables 2, 14 and 27)

45. The upward trend in placings of both broiler chicks and turkey poults has continued. Production of poultrymeat in 1982 is expected to be about 10% higher than in 1981 and to remain at this level in 1983. There was little change in the overall level of imports of poultrymeat in 1982 because substantially increased landings of chicken from Denmark offset reduced supplies from other sources. Prices for turkeymeat during 1982 are expected to be considerably above the 1981 level but there is expected to be only a small increase in prices for chicken.

Eggs (Tables 2, 15 and 29)

46. Despite a small recovery in chick placings in 1981 the laying flock in 1982 should be at the same level as the previous year. The declining trend in placings over recent years is expected to continue and lead to a small fall in the laying flock during 1983. Output in 1982 is likely to be only marginally above the 1981 level and there may be a small reduction in 1983. There was a decline in imports of eggs in 1982 but, following the easing of animal health restrictions, there is likely to be some increase in 1983. Average prices for 1982 are expected to be more than 3% lower than for 1981.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

The tables cover largely the same ground as those in last year's White Paper except that:

(*a*) a new Table (No. 2) presents in a more comprehensive fashion the indices formerly included in Table 1;

(*b*) Table 11 (sugar supplies) has been expanded so as to show more clearly the relationship between beet yields and sugar production;

(*c*) Table 25 (farm accounts) has been re-ordered so as to bring together the data for similar types of farm.

Even where there has been no change in the basis of the tables, 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. The forecasts for 1982 generally reflect the position up to the end of the year, as seen at November 1982. In some instances trade data for 1981 have been estimated because final Overseas Trade Statistics for that year were not available at the time the tables were compiled.

All figures relate to the United Kingdom, unless otherwise stated.

Figures for imports from and exports to the Nine relate throughout to the other countries of the European Community (Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, 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.

In some cases figures may not add up 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

Calendar years

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (provisional)
Agriculture's contribution to gross domestic product (*a*)						
£ million ..	1 550	3 417	3 744	4 134	4 601	5 420
percentages ..	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	..
Agriculture's share of gross fixed capital formation (*b*)						
£ million ..	342	894	1 002	1 050	962	1 150
percentages ..	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.7
Manpower engaged in agriculture (*c*) ('000)	723	677	661	651	637	633
Percentage of total civilian manpower engaged in all occupations (*c*)	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Imports of food, feed and alcoholic beverages (*d*)						(Jan.–Sept.)
£ million ..	2 417	6 289	6 816	6 519	6 913	5 699
Import volume index (1975=100)..	103.7	99.2	103.2	98.6	99.2	104.5
Import price index (1975=100)	55.3	141.1	145.5	150.4	158.5	169.8
Exports of food, feed and alcoholic beverages (*d*)						(Jan.–Sept.)
£ million ..	658	2 725	2 697	3 055	3 391	2 539
Export volume index (1975=100)..	77.6	130.6	120.7	131.5	138.1	136.8
Export price index (1975=100)..	63.8	147.7	156.2	167.9	186.6	193.9
Consumers' expenditure on food and alcoholic beverages £ million ..	11 759	28 064	32 377	37 506	39 182	(Jan.–June) 19 546
of which: food (*e*) £ million ..	8 784	20 602	23 530	26 353	27 748	14 334
Expenditure on food as a percentage of total consumers' expenditure ..	20.7	20.8	20.1	19.4	18.4	18.4
Value of home-produced food (*f*) as a percentage of					(estimated)	
All food consumed in the UK	50.1	53.1	54.5	60.5	62	
All indigenous-type food consumed in the UK..	62.3	67.0	69.0	74.8	76	

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

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

(*c*) Total manpower engaged in agriculture between 1978 and 1982 comprises the numbers of self-employed, employers and employees in employment (excluding farmers' wives/husbands) given in the June censuses conducted by the Agriculture Departments of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Estimates for labour on minor holdings (previously called statistically insignificant holdings) in England and Wales, not surveyed in the respective June censuses, are included.

(*d*) Includes oilseeds and nuts, animal oils and fats, citric acid, food dyes, essences, starches, edible gelatine, albumen and casings.

(*e*) Includes caterers' expenditure on food.

(*f*) Home production includes the value of food exports but is adjusted for agricultural use of feed, seeds and livestock by deducting net foreign trade in these items. Indigenous-type food consists of products which are grown commercially in significant quantities in the United Kingdom.

TABLE 2

Annual average price index numbers (*a*)

Calendar years

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (provisional)
Prices of goods and services (*b*)	57.5	149.3	169.2	193.8	213.9	230.4
(i) currently consumed in agriculture	58.7	146.5	164.9	184.6	204.5	219.0
of which:						
seeds	55.9	151.8	165.6	165.1	163.3	166.9
animals for rearing and production	69.8	170.3	189.2	175.2	229.6	260.9
energy, lubricants ..	53.0	152.1	181.9	238.7	288.5	325.0
fertilisers and soil improvers	47.7	137.0	147.2	173.5	191.5	198.3
plant protection products	56.0	147.1	162.3	198.1	219.7	226.5
animal feedingstuffs ..	61.0	144.4	163.4	174.7	188.1	198.7
materials and small tools	55.6	149.6	168.8	201.0	214.5	226.1
maintenance and repair of plant and machinery	63.1	149.3	167.0	193.8	207.9	226.7
maintenance and repair of buildings	58.4	152.9	176.0	209.2	229.1	249.0
veterinary services ..	65.6	142.9	161.0	189.3	219.1	237.3
general expenses ..	66.1	151.5	169.0	182.7	231.3	259.3
(ii) contributing to agricultural investment ..	58.2	164.3	184.7	216.1	233.7	253.0
of which:						
machinery and other equipment	57.9	169.6	188.6	217.7	234.8	253.7
buildings	59.1	151.5	175.3	212.1	231.1	251.2
(iii) labour costs	53.2	149.1	173.6	210.5	232.8	254.2
Producer prices of agricultural products (*b*) ..	60.1	137.8	152.1	160.7	177.9	190.3
of which:						
farm crops and horticultural products ..	53.6	121.8	141.4	141.2	159.0	167.1
cereals	60.8	145.2	161.9	166.0	181.8	194.3
root crops	30.7	66.6	97.5	82.1	108.0	109.8
fresh vegetables.. ..	54.1	112.4	141.8	140.8	153.5	161.8
fresh fruit	71.1	153.9	135.3	139.6	175.0	185.8
seeds	44.6	142.2	153.9	164.4	170.1	161.8
flowers and plants ..	77.0	164.7	164.2	173.2	178.5	191.6
other vegetable products	72.9	146.8	170.6	198.9	225.3	238.4
animal and animal products	63.6	146.5	157.9	171.1	188.1	202.8
animals for slaughter ..	64.6	157.6	169.2	178.2	197.1	213.9
milk	59.1	133.1	142.5	161.6	177.6	193.3
eggs	72.9	126.3	145.1	164.0	174.5	174.5
other animals and animal products	80.8	164.3	171.1	158.1	156.7	156.4
Retail Price Index (*c*)						(Jan.–Oct.)
All items	64.1	146.2	165.8	195.6	218.9	236.9
Food	60.0	152.9	171.3	191.9	208.2	224.5
Alcoholic beverages ..	70.7	145.0	160.6	193.6	226.4	250.8

(*a*) 1975 = 100.

(*b*) UK indices of purchase prices of the means of agricultural production and of producer prices of agricultural products.

(*c*) Source: Department of Employment.

TABLE 3

Crop areas and livestock numbers (*a*)

At June of each year

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (provisional)
A. Crop areas ('000 hectares)						
Total area	19 149	18 953	18 936	18 953	18 808	18 782
Of which: Wheat..	1 124	1 258	1 372	1 441	1 491	1 664
Barley..	2 285	2 352	2 347	2 330	2 327	2 221
Oats	320	180	136	148	144	130
Mixed corn	56	17	16	13	11	9
Rye	6	9	7	6	6	6
Total cereals (*b*) ..	3 791	3 816	3 878	3 938	3 979	4 030
Potatoes	231	215	204	205	191	191
Sugar beet	192	210	214	213	210	204
Oilseed rape (*c*) ..	9	64	74	92	125	174
Hops	7	6	6	6	6	6
Vegetables grown in the open	184	212	203	190	178	178
Orchard fruit.. ..	61	48	49	46	44	42
Soft fruit (*d*)	18	17	19	19	18	18
Ornamentals (*e*) ..	16	12	12	12	13	12
Total horticulture (*f*)	280	292	285	270	255	253
Total tillage (*g*) ..	4 875	4 943	4 986	5 031	5 071	5 118
All grasses under five years old (*h*) (*i*) ..	2 342	2 071	1 922	1 965	1 911	1 860
Total arable ..	7 217	7 014	6 909	6 996	6 982	6 978
All grasses five years old and over (*j*) ..	4 977	5 065	5 191	5 140	5 103	5 093
Rough grazing:						
Sole right	5 528	5 193	5 140	5 119	5 021	4 996
Common (estimated)	1 127	1 206	1 212	1 214	1 214	1 214
Other land (*k*) ..	301	474	485	484	488	501
B. Livestock numbers ('000 head)						
Total cattle and calves	13 617	13 670	13 589	13 426	13 137	13 275
of which: Dairy herd	3 335	3 274	3 292	3 228	3 191	3 251
Beef herd	1 518	1 588	1 543	1 478	1 419	1 397
Heifers in calf ..	924	858	864	838	863	849
Total sheep and lambs	27 010	29 772	29 946	31 446	32 091	33 049
of which: Ewes	10 698	11 475	11 709	12 178	12 521	12 882
Shearlings	2 484	2 724	2 870	2 745	2 743	2 882
Total pigs	8 791	7 728	7 864	7 815	7 828	8 082
of which: Sows in pig and other sows for breeding..	854	727	743	722	725	749
Gilts in pig	135	118	109	109	112	124
Total poultry	141 641	137 973	135 345	135 105	132 286	132 649
of which: Table fowls (including broilers)	53 029	56 340	57 153	59 917	57 830	58 460
Laying fowls	53 560	50 985	48 120	46 012	44 473	45 013
Growing pullets ..	21 046	17 343	15 504	14 457	14 219	14 377

TABLE 3 (*continued*)

(*a*) The data in this table vary between the different countries as follows:—

England and Wales: For all years the figures relate to all known agricultural holdings including minor holdings (previously called statistically insignificant holdings).

Scotland: The figures for 1971 to 1973 relate to agricultural holdings with a labour requirement of 26 standard man-days or more. (A standard man-day (smd) represents 8 hours' productive work by an adult worker under average conditions.) The raising of the threshold from 26 to 40 smd in 1973 resulted in the exclusion of some 5 000 minor holdings and in 1977 a further 1 700 holdings were excluded. Since then the Scottish figures relate to all known agricultural holdings with 40 smd or more.

Northern Ireland: The figures for 1971 and 1972 relate to holdings of 0.4 hectares (one acre) or more and in the case of livestock to all owners of livestock. From 1973 to 1980 the figures relate to all holdings with (i) 40 smd or more, or (ii) 4 hectares or more of total area, or (iii) one or more regular full-time workers (excluding the owner). The change between 1972 and 1973 resulted in the net deletion of some 6 000 holdings. The figures for 1981 onwards relate to all holdings with: (i) one European Size Unit (ESU) or more (see footnote (*c*) to Table 25), or (ii) 6 hectares or more of total area, or (iii) one or more full-time workers (excluding the owner). This change between 1980 and 1981 resulted in the deletion of a further 7 000 holdings but their exclusion has had an insignificant effect on the cropping and stocking figures.

(*b*) Cereals for threshing, excluding maize.

(*c*) Collected separately in Scotland from 1982.

(*d*) Includes small area of soft fruit grown under orchard trees in England and Wales.

(*e*) Hardy nursery stock, bulbs and flowers.

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

(*g*) Includes area of other crops and bare fallow not shown in the table.

(*h*) Includes lucerne.

(*i*) Before 1975 collected as:
In England and Wales—" clover, sainfoin and temporary grasses ";
In Scotland —" grass under 7 years old ";
In Northern Ireland —" grass 1st, 2nd and 3rd year ".

(*j*) Before 1975 collected as:
In England and Wales—" permanent grass ";
In Scotland —" grass 7 years old and over ";
In Northern Ireland —" grass 4th year or older ".

(*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 farming of the land; in Northern Ireland it included land within agricultural holdings which were 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 4

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

At June of each year

			1977	1982 (provisional)
Crops and grass area	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 19.9 hectares	99.3	96.4
		20 to 49.9 hectares	71.0	65.9
		50 to 99.9 hectares	41.5	41.4
		100 hectares and over	29.4	30.5
		Total	241.2	234.1
	Average crops and grass area per holding (hectares) (*b*)		49.2	51.0
	Per cent of total crops and grass area on holdings with	0.1 to 19.9 hectares	7.5%	6.7%
		100 hectares and over	48.5%	50.9%
Size of business (smd) (*c*) (*d*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	Under 250 smd	121.1	121.9
		250 to 499 smd	53.0	45.6
		500 to 999 smd	44.5	43.9
		1 000 smd and over	29.0	30.9
		Total	247.6	242.3
	Holdings 250 smd and over	Average size of business (smd)	889	915
		Average total area per holding (hectares)	113.2	118.0
		Contribution to total output (per cent)	90.8%	90.9%
Total cereals (excluding maize)	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 19.9 hectares	69.4	54.1
		20 to 49.9 hectares	22.5	21.7
		50 hectares and over	21.3	23.8
		Total	113.2	99.6
	Average area (hectares)		32.7	40.4
	Per cent of total cereals area on holdings with 50 hectares and over of cereals		67.5%	72.7%
Potatoes	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 9.9 hectares	55.7	37.5
		10 to 19.9 hectares	4.0	3.3
		20 hectares and over	2.3	2.0
		Total	62.0	42.7
	Average area (hectares)		3.7	4.5
	Per cent of total potato area on holdings with 20 hectares and over of potatoes		34.5%	35.2%
Sugar beet (*e*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	0.1 to 9.9 hectares	8.0	6.2
		10 to 19.9 hectares	3.1	2.9
		20 hectares and over	3.0	3.0
		Total	14.1	12.2
	Average area (hectares)		14.3	16.6
	Per cent of total sugar beet area on holdings with 20 hectares and over of sugar beet		59.9%	64.5%

TABLE 4 (*continued*)

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

At June of each year

			1977	1982 (provisional)
Dairy cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 29	31.7	19.5
		30 to 59	22.1	17.7
		60 and over	19.0	21.3
		Total	72.8	58.6
	Average size of herd		45	55
	Per cent of total dairy cows in herds of 60 and over		58.0%	68.2%
Beef cows	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	64.0	54.3
		20 to 49	18.4	14.6
		50 and over	8.1	6.8
		Total	90.4	75.7
	Average size of herd		19	18
	Per cent of total beef cows in herds of 50 and over		39.9%	42.6%
Breeding sheep (*f*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 99	41.1	42.0
		100 to 499	28.8	31.0
		500 and over	5.8	7.2
		Total	75.8	80.2
	Average size of flock		173	188
	Per cent of total breeding sheep in flocks of 500 and over		39.2%	42.7%
Breeding pigs	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 19	21.7	13.9
		20 to 49	4.4	3.3
		50 and over	4.5	4.5
		Total	30.6	21.8
	Average size of herd		27	39
	Per cent of total breeding pigs in herds of 50 and over		68.8%	78.3%
Fattening pigs (*g*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 199	18.8	12.7
		200 to 999	4.5	3.9
		1 000 and over	0.9	1.0
		Total	24.2	17.7
	Average size of herd		186	259
	Per cent of total fattening pigs in herds of 1 000 and over		38.6%	48.2%
Laying fowls	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 4 999	68.8	52.1
		5 000 to 19 999	1.4	1.1
		20 000 and over	0.5	0.4
		Total	70.7	53.6
	Average size of flock		692	824
	Per cent of total laying flocks of 20 000 and over		54.7%	62.3%

TABLE 4 (*continued*)

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

At June of each year

			1977	1982 (provisional)
Broilers (*h*)	Number of holdings ('000) with	1 to 9 999	1.6	1.3
		10 000 to 99 999	0.7	0.7
		100 000 and over	0.1	0.1
		Total	2.4	2.2
	Average size of flock		23 039	27 375
	Per cent of total broilers in flocks of 100 000 and over		56.6%	55.4%

(*a*) The figures in this Table do not include the minor holdings (previously called statistically insignificant holdings) which for England and Wales have been included in Tables 3 and 5 (see footnote (*a*) to Table 3). The figures for 1977 have been adjusted to take account of the reappraisal of minor holdings in England and Wales which resulted in a further 11 000 holdings being removed from the June 1980 census. The removal of some 7 000 such holdings from the census in Northern Ireland between June 1980 and June 1981 (see note (*a*) to Table 3) has no significant effect on this Table. The Northern Ireland figures in the first two sections of the Table include only holdings with 50 smd or more which were only slightly affected by the change, as were the quantities of crops and stock in the other sections of the Table. The decline in the total number of holdings is reflected in the smallest size group and has marginally increased the average size of some enterprises.

Caution must be exercised in comparing these figures with those quoted in recent White Papers and in particular with figures in White Papers published prior to the 1978 Review when results were based on imperial measurements and old smd values.

(*b*) The average size of holdings based on total area was:
1977 70.7 hectares of which 67.8% was under crops and grass
1982 72.0 hectares of which 68.5% was under crops and grass.

(*c*) These figures include holdings with no crops and grass which are excluded from the first section of the Table.

(*d*) With the introduction of revised smd values for the 1978 Annual Review the figures shown in this Table are only comparable with those in the White Papers for 1978 onwards (but see note (*a*) above).

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

(*f*) Figures included for Scotland relate to December censuses in 1976 and 1981 and for Northern Ireland to the December 1976 and June 1982 censuses.

(*g*) Figures included for Northern Ireland relate to pig holdings which had fattening pigs only.

(*h*) Figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland include small numbers of other table fowls.

TABLE 5

Number of persons engaged in agriculture (*a*)

At June of each year '000 persons

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (provisional)
Workers						
Regular whole-time:						
Hired: male	171	143	139	133	128	125
female	15	12	12	12	11	11
Family: male	52	34	30	30	30	30
female	15	7	6	5	5	5
All male	224	177	169	163	158	155
All female	30	19	18	17	17	16
(Total)	(254)	(196)	(187)	(180)	(174)	(171)
Regular part-time:						
Hired: male	25	21	20	19	19	19
female	26	24	25	25	24	23
Family: male	16	15	13	13	13	13
female	18	9	7	7	7	7
All male	41	36	33	32	32	32
All female	44	33	33	32	31	30
(Total)	(85)(*c*)	(69)	(66)	(64)	(62)	(62)
Seasonal or Casual:						
All male	41	58	56	57	57	56
All female	37	43	41	43	40	42
(Total)	(78)(*d*)	(101)	(97)	(101)	(97)	(98)
Salaried managers (*b*) ..	..	8	8	8	8	8
Total employed	417	374	358	353	342	338
Farmers, partners and directors:						
Whole-time	227	216	215	208	204	203
Part-time	74	88	88	90	91	92
(Total)	(301)	(303)	(304)	(298)	(295)	(295)
Total	721	677	661	651	637	633
Wives/Husbands of farmers, partners and directors (engaged in farm work).. ..	..	80	79	75	75	74

(*a*) The figures are based on returns in the Agricultural Census but include some estimates for figures not directly obtainable from the Scottish Census results. Wives/husbands of farmers, partners and directors engaged in farm work were returned separately in 1977. Figures for earlier years exclude this category and this is thought to explain the decrease in the number of regular whole-time and part-time female workers from 1977 onwards.

Figures include estimates for all minor holdings (previously called statistically insignificant holdings) in England and Wales not surveyed in the respective June censuses (see footnote (*a*) to Table 3).

(*b*) Figures relate to Great Britain only.

(*c*) Includes seasonal or casual workers in Northern Ireland. See footnote (*d*).

(*d*) Before 1975 seasonal or casual workers were not returned as a separate item in Northern Ireland, but were included with part-time workers.

TABLE 6

Estimated average yields of crops and livestock products

Calendar years

	Unit	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (fore-cast)
Crops							
Wheat	tonnes/ hectare	4.33	5.26	5.23	5.88	5.84	6.2
Barley	,,	3.92	4.19	4.10	4.43	4.39	4.9
Oats	,,	3.85	3.92	3.99	4.07	4.30	4.5
Potatoes	,,	28.92	34.24	31.87	34.48	32.31	35.55
Sugar beet	,,	39.2	34.7	35.9	35.1	35.7	45.0
Oilseed rape	,,	2.10	2.40	2.70	3.30	2.70	3.3
Apples:							
Dessert (*a*) ..	,,	10.82	10.18	10.60	9.22	8.78	12.33
Culinary (*a*) ..	,,	11.54	13.82	11.57	13.55	7.47	11.71
Pears (*a*)	,,	9.71	5.52	13.07	8.46	10.23	9.62
Tomatoes (*a*)	,,	109.15	136.56	148.35	145.35	146.34	151.25
Cauliflowers (*a*)	,,	17.47	18.75	14.28	19.58	18.74	15.43
Hops	,,	1.49	1.59	1.80	1.70	1.60	1.71
Livestock products							
Milk (*b*)	litres/ cow	3 968	4 618	4 620	4 727(*d*)	4 728	4 889
Eggs (*c*)	no./bird	227.5	242.0	247.0	248.0(*d*)	249.5	250.5

(*a*) Marketable output yields from cropped area.

(*b*) Yield per dairy-type cow per annum. From 1977 based on an average population which includes estimates for dairy-type cows on minor holdings (previously called statistically insignificant holdings) in England and Wales.

(*c*) Eggs per laying bird, including breeding flock.

(*d*) 366 days.

TABLE 7

Purchased feedingstuffs

Calendar years — million tonnes

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (fore-cast)
Compounds						
Cattle	3.7	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.5	5.6
Calf	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	
Pig	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3
Poultry	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6
Other	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Total compounds	10.6	10.8	11.4	11.0	10.8	11.9
Other high energy feeds (*a*) ..	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.6	2.8
Total high energy feeds	14.5	14.4	15.2	14.8	14.4	14.7
Low energy bulk feeds (*b*) ..	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total all purchased feedingstuffs	15.2	15.1	15.9	15.5	15.1	15.4

(*a*) Cereals, cereal offals, proteins and other high energy feeds.

(*b*) Brewers' and distillers' grains, hay, straw, milk by-products and other low energy bulk feeds expressed in terms of an equivalent tonnage of high energy feeds.

TABLE 8

Cereal supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (fore-cast)
Wheat (a)						
Production	4 865	6 613	7 168	8 472	8 707	10 258
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	798	1 299	754	497	183	125
from third countries	3 466	1 800	1 862	1 764	1 590	1 525
Exports (*b*) (*c*): to the Nine ..	6	272	142	989	727	1 162
to third countries	17	77	25	134	784	1 077
Total new supply	9 106	9 363	9 617	9 610	8 969	9 669
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	53%	71%	75%	88%	97%	106%
End December farm stocks ..	2 665	3 760	4 130	4 210	4 650	4 999
Disposals: millers (*d*)	5 016	5 002	5 057	4 809	4 662	4 657
(of which home-produced) ..	(1 922)	(2 138)	(2 785)	(2 746)	(3 099)	(3 141)
animal feed ..	3 579	2 933	3 636	4 158	3 267	4 000
(of which home-produced) ..	(2 449)	(2 772)	(3 310)	(3 817)	(3 162)	(3 524)
seed	226	267	283	280	288	303
other	160	231	271	283	312	360
Total disposals (*e*) (*f*)	8 981	8 433	9 247	9 530	8 529	9 320
Barley						
Production	8 936	9 848	9 623	10 326	10 227	10 884
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	75	294	211	198	131	60
from third countries	631	56	88	10	1	10
Exports (*b*) (*g*): to the Nine ..	120	1 019	409	562	1 439	1 478
to third countries	11	1 017	423	1 077	1 688	948
Total new supply	9 511	8 162	9 090	8 895	7 232	8 528
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	94%	121%	106%	116%	141%	128%
End December farm stocks ..	4 480	4 610	4 580	4 420	3 655	4 065
Disposals: animal feed ..	7 073	6 212	6 434	6 589	5 373	5 799
(of which home-produced) ..	(6 499)	(5 952)	(6 204)	(5 849)	(5 266)	(4 860)
brewing/distilling ..	1 740	2 140	2 103	1 891	2 030	1 794
(of which home-produced) ..	(1 599)	(2 050)	(2 034)	(1 853)	(2 004)	(1 789)
seed	344	405	406	382	371	328
other	134	205	177	193	223	197
Total disposals (*e*) (*h*)	9 291	8 962	9 120	9 055	7 997	8 118
Oats						
Production	1 230	706	542	601	619	587
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	7	19	65	21	2	2
from third countries	10	2	2	4	3	3
Exports (*b*): to the Nine	15	10	6	2	2	10
to third countries ..	4	1	...	...	...	1
Total new supply	1 228	716	603	624	622	581
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	100%	99%	90%	96%	100%	101%
End December farm stocks ..	725	420	310	345	315	271

TABLE 8 (*continued*)

Cereals supplies

Calendar years — '000 tonnes

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (fore-cast)
Disposals: animal feed ..	1 017	565	530	393	466	437
(of which home-produced) ..	(932)	(565)	(498)	(370)	(465)	(435)
millers	125	149	137	147	144	148
(of which home-produced) ..	(118)	(128)	(102)	(121)	(139)	(145)
seed	65	35	30	35	26	26
Total disposals (*e*)	1 233	766	713	589	652	625
other	26	17	16	14	16	14
Mixed corn (*i*)						
Production	204	64	58	59	44	38
Rye						
Production	17	30	25	24	24	24
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	10	12	14	22	20	20
from third countries	27	8	6	—	—	—
Total new supply	54	50	45	46	44	44
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	31%	60%	55%	52%	55%	55%
Maize						
Production	6	2	—	—	—	—
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	654	815	919	844	726	727
from third countries	2 510	2 521	2 258	1 968	1 533	1 455
Exports (*b*): to the Nine.. ..	10	26	22	12	9	10
to third countries ..	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total new supply	3 159	3 311	3 155	2 800	2 250	2 172
Sorghum						
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	24	19	36	4	6	1
from third countries	85	2	1	1	2	—
Exports (*b*): to the Nine.. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
to third countries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total new supply	109	20	37	5	8	1
Total cereals (*a*)						
Production	15 258	17 263	17 416	19 482	19 621	21 791
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	1 568	2 458	1 999	1 586	1 070	935
from third countries	6 729	4 389	4 217	3 747	3 126	2 993
Exports (*b*): to the Nine.. ..	151	1 328	579	1 565	2 177	2 660
to third countries ..	33	1 096	448	1 211	2 472	2 026
Total new supply	23 371	21 686	22 605	22 039	19 168	21 033
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	65%	80%	77%	88%	102%	104%
End December farm stocks (*j*) ..	7 870	8 790	9 020	8 975	8 620	9 335
Total disposals (*k*)	23 031	21 606	22 375	22 084	19 523	20 318

TABLE 8 (*continued*)

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

(*b*) On the basis of country of consignment or destination for imports and exports respectively.

(*c*) 1980, 1981 and 1982 include 2 000, 44 000 and 81 000 tonnes respectively of wheat exported from intervention.

(*d*) 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 exclude 84 000, 31 000, 66 000, 74 000 and 72 000 tonnes respectively of wheat milled and exported as flour.

(*e*) Total new supply adjusted for changes in December farm stocks.

(*f*) 1980, 1981 and 1982 include 93 000, 43 000 and 408 000 tonnes respectively of wheat sales into intervention.

(*g*) 1981 and 1982 include 731 000 and 291 000 tonnes respectively of barley exported from intervention.

(*h*) 1980, 1981 and 1982 include 529 000, 519 000 and 1 167 000 tonnes respectively of barley sales into intervention.

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

(*j*) In respect of wheat, barley and oats.

(*k*) Total new supply adjusted for changes in December farm stocks of wheat, barley and oats.

TABLE 9

Oilseed rape supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (forecast)
Production	18	154	198	300	340	571
Imports: from the Nine	34	54	37	49	110	26
from third countries ..	53	19	126	88	29	7
Exports	...	2	1	...	1	6
Total new supply	105	225	360	437	478	598
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	17%	68%	55%	69%	71%	95%

TABLE 10

Potato supplies

Calendar years — '000 tonnes

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (fore-cast)
Production:						
early (a)	502	422	362	453	388	441
maincrop	6 392	6 909	6 124	6 657	5 800	6 377
Total production	6 894	7 331	6 486	7 110	6 188	6 818
Chats, waste and retained stock-feed	445	882	563	479	626	682
Seed for home crop and exports ..	725	758	787	746	701	707
Output available for human consumption	5 724	5 691	5 136	5 885	4 861	5 429
Imports						
Raw: (b)						
early:						
from the Nine	135	46	66	34	53	59
from third countries ..		260	254	267	273	291
maincrop:						
from the Nine	125	14	45	83	134	302
from third countries ..		—	2	13	2	12
Processed: (c)						
from the Nine	128	86	72	83	149	315
from third countries ..		50	79	68	30	60
Exports: ware and processed (c)						
to the Nine	83	49	57	44	50	56
to third countries		37	41	53	49	36
Total new supply for human consumption	6 029	6 061	5 556	6 336	5 403	6 376
Output as % of total new supply in UK	95%	94%	92%	93%	90%	85%
Disposals within the UK:						
Human consumption	5 139	5 349	5 706	5 653	5 780	5 980
Compensation and stockfeed buying programmes	1 065	499	368	210	480	—
Potatoes unsold at 31 December (d)	..	2 266	2 630	3 125	2 261	2 678

(a) Potatoes lifted before 1 August.
(b) Excludes seed potatoes.
(c) Raw equivalent.
(d) Including seed.

TABLE 11

Sugar supplies

Calendar years

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (fore-cast)
Sugar beet						
Yield (tonnes/hectare)	39.2	34.71	35.87	35.14	35.72	45.00
Beet production ('000 tonnes) ..	7 171	7 081	7 659	7 380	7 395	9 000
Sugar content %	16.49	16.75	17.04	16.96	16.49	16.5
Sugar extraction rate %	82.74	86.17	88.43	88.34	89.60	90.0
Sugar ('000 tonnes refined basis)						
Production (*a*)	978	1 022	1 154	1 106	1 092	1 340
Imports (*b*):						
from the Nine (*c*)	53	288	202	169	145	167
from third countries.. ..	1 974	1 324	1 155	1 171	1 066	1 080
Exports (*b*):						
to the Nine	10	5	4	8	12	11
to third countries	287	81	65	86	108	80
Total new supply	2 708	2 548	2 442	2 352	2 183	2 496
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	36%	40%	47%	47%	50%	54%

(*a*) Sugar coming out of the factory in the early part of the new year is regarded as being part of the previous calendar year's production.

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

(*c*) Includes imports from French Overseas Departments.

TABLE 12

Supplies of certain horticultural crops

Calendar years

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (fore-cast)
Apples (excluding cider apples)						
Cropped area ('000 hectares)						
Dessert	22.23	18.91	18.71	17.46	16.70	16.27
Culinary	13.55	11.88	11.74	11.27	10.39	10.13
('000 tonnes)						
Output from the crop:						
Dessert	244	192	198	161	147	201
Culinary..	157	164	136	153	78	119
Imports: from the Nine	114	240	265	261	264	251
from third countries ..	166	104	107	112	159	147
Exports	13	13	18	13	19	11
Total new supply	668	687	688	674	629	707
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	60%	52%	49%	47%	36%	45%
Closing stocks	122	129	100	111	55	103
Total disposals in calendar year..	664	639	717	666	661	643
Pears (excluding Perry pears)						
Cropped area ('000 hectares) ..	5.36	4.65	4.60	4.50	4.42	4.37
('000 tonnes)						
Output from the crop	52	26	60	38	45	42
Imports: from the Nine	25	29	29	44	57	42
from third countries ..	27	16	15	15	20	17
Exports	2	3	1	2	2	1
Total new supply	102	68	103	95	120	100
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	51%	38%	58%	40%	38%	42%
Closing stocks	15	12	31	16	16	16
Total disposals in calendar year..	102	70	85	112	113	99
Cauliflowers						
Cropped area ('000 hectares) ..	16.53	16.86	17.17	15.24	16.75	17.15
('000 tonnes)						
Output	289	316	245	298	314	265
Supplies from Channel Islands ..	10	15	6	11	13	10
Imports: from the Nine	24	14	18	25	30	47
from third countries ..	...	1	1	1	1	2
Total new supply	323	346	270	335	358	324
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	89%	91%	91%	89%	88%	82%

TABLE 12 (*continued*)

Supplies of certain horticultural crops

Calendar years

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (forecast)
Tomatoes						
Cropped area ('000 hectares) ..	1.02	0.93	0.91	0.86	0.82	0.80
('000 tonnes)						
Output	112	127	135	125	120	121
Supplies from Channel Islands ..	61	59	45	54	45	48
Imports: from the Nine	45	45	54	68	79	83
from third countries ..	102	99	98	110	128	125
Exports	1	7	6	5	7	7
Total new supply	319	323	326	352	365	370
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	35%	39%	41%	36%	33%	33%

TABLE 13

Hops supplies

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (fore-cast)
Production	10.3	9.4	10.3	9.7	9.3	10.0
Imports: from the Nine	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
from third countries ..	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Exports: to the Nine	0.7	0.9	1.7	3.4	2.1	1.6
to third countries ..	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7
Total new supply	10.1	10.1	10.3	7.7	8.9	9.6
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	102%	93%	100%	126%	104%	104%

TABLE 14

Supplies of herbage and legume seeds (*a*)

June/May years

	Average of 1971/72–1973/74	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 (fore-cast)
Area ('000 hectares) (*b*)	21.5	22.7	21.1	21.8	19.0	15.0
('000 tonnes)						
Production—all seed	18.7	16.3	18.9	17.5	18.4	11.7
(of which certified seed) ..	(14.8)	(16.3)	(18.9)	(17.5)	(18.4)	(11.7)
Imports—all seed:						
from the Nine	9.3	11.2	10.0	6.4	7.6	..
from third countries ..	11.0	5.4	7.3	4.2	5.3	..
Exports—all seed:						
to the Nine	1.5	2.3	2.9	4.7	5.0	..
to third countries ..	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	..
Total supply	36.8	30.3	32.9	22.8	25.4	..

(*a*) Excluding field bean and field pea seeds.

(*b*) Certified seed only.

TABLE 15

Meat supplies (a)

Calendar years '000 tonnes

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (fore-cast)
Beef and veal						
Production	930	1 048	1 082	1 096	1 037	994
Imports (*b*):						
from the Nine (*c*) ..	107	274	263	253	190	170
from third countries ..	220	45	54	36	50	51
Exports (live and meat):						
to the Nine	71	124	132	152	125	97
to third countries ..	6	2	3	23	34	17
Supplies to the Channel Islands	3	2	3	3	3	3
Total new supply	1 178	1 238	1 261	1 207	1 114	1 098
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	79%	85%	86%	91%	93%	90%
Mutton and lamb						
Production	230	238	239	286	269	284
Imports:						
from the Nine (*c*) ..	5	...	...	...	1	...
from third countries ..	312	225	208	191	157	209
Exports (live and meat):						
to the Nine	22	48	44	43	43	43
to third countries ..	3	3	4	4	5	4
Supplies to the Channel Islands	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total new supply	521	411	397	430	378	445
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	44%	58%	60%	66%	71%	64%
Pork						
Production	664	634	696	693	712	730
Imports:						
from the Nine (*c*) ..	21	29	34	35	30	30
from third countries ..	10	10	4	4	6	5
Exports (live and meat):						
to the Nine	9	12	19	25	29	41
to third countries ..	3	1	...	...	1	...
Supplies to the Channel Islands	1	1	2	2	2	2
Total new supply	683	658	712	705	716	722
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	97%	96%	98%	98%	99%	101%
Bacon and ham						
Production	272	217	212	210	200	197
Imports:						
from the Nine	300	289	292	291	296	282
from third countries ..	48	15	15	12	5	5
Exports	2	2	2	4	5	4
Supplies to the Channel Islands	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total new supply	617	517	516	508	494	479
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	44%	42%	41%	41%	40%	41%

TABLE 15 (*continued*)

Meat supplies (*a*)

Calendar years — '000 tonnes

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (forecast)
Poultrymeat						
Production (*d*)	638	727	751	754	745	821
Imports (*b*):						
from the Nine	8	18	30	26	23	27
from third countries ..	2	1	2	2	1	—
Exports:						
to the Nine	1	13	9	8	15	18
to third countries ..	1	19	16	12	3	3
Supplies to the Channel Islands	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total new supply	644	712	756	760	749	825
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	99%	102%	99%	99%	99%	100%
Total meat supplies						
Production (*d*)	2 734	2 863	2 980	3 040	2 962	3 026
Imports (*b*):						
from the Nine (*c*) ..	442	610	619	605	540	509
from third countries ..	592	296	283	245	219	270
Exports (live and meat) ..	117	224	231	271	260	227
Supplies to the Channel Islands	9	7	9	9	9	9
Total new supply	3 643	3 537	3 642	3 610	3 451	3 569
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK ..	75%	81%	82%	84%	86%	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 Irish Republic.

(*d*) Including output from commercially insignificant units.

TABLE 16

Milk production

Calendar years | million litres

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980 (*d*)	1981	1982 (fore-cast)
Sales through milk marketing schemes:						
for liquid consumption ..	7 433	7 381	7 305	7 196	7 092	7 004
for manufacture:						
butter	1 978	3 650	3 584	3 766	3 819	4 648
cheese (*a*)	1 768	2 172	2 359	2 380	2 420	2 405
cream	904	1 017	1 040	1 025	948	940
condensed milk—full cream (*b*)	592	578	534	472	458	455
milk powder—full cream..	221	210	194	249	240	277
other	118	87	99	94	107	106
Total for manufacture	5 581	7 713	7 811	7 986	7 992	8 831
Total sales	13 014	15 094	15 116	15 182	15 084	15 835
Used on farms (*c*)	237	168	165	159	153	151
Output for human consumption..	13 252	15 262	15 280	15 340	15 237	15 986

(*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 17

Milk product supplies

Calendar years — '000 tonnes

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (forecast)
Butter						
Production (*a*) (*b*)	87	164	161	170	173	214
Imports (*b*): from the Nine ..	156	172	126	101	109	96
from third countries	205	130	120	107	101	92
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Nine ..	3	49	51	75	65	59
to third countries	5	8	11	5	8	7
Total new supply	440	409	345	298	310	336
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	20%	40%	47%	57%	56%	64%
Closing stocks (*g*)	51	155	124	70	43	50
Offtake (*g*)	425	385	376	352	337	329
Cheese						
Production (*a*)	176	216	234	238	242	240
Imports: from the Nine ..	71	97	137	102	123	114
from third countries	80	5	3	14	17	15
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Nine	2	8	8	9	9	11
to third countries ..	3	8	7	7	13	18
Total new supply	323	302	359	338	360	340
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	55%	72%	65%	70%	67%	71%
Closing stocks (*c*)	72	91	101	102	117	121
Offtake	313	325	350	337	345	336
Cream—fresh, frozen and sterilized						
Production (*a*)	78	84	87	85	77	76
Imports: from the Nine ..	8	5	5	5	8	7
from third countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Nine	...	1	1	1	1	1
to third countries ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total new supply	87	88	90	89	84	82
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	90%	95%	97%	96%	92%	93%
Closing stocks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offtake	87	88	90	89	84	82

TABLE 17 (*continued*)

Milk product supplies

Calendar years — '000 tonnes

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (fore-cast)
Condensed milk—full cream						
Production (*d*)	230	225	208	183	178	175
Imports: from the Nine ..	11	2	4	2	1	3
from third countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports (*e*) (incl. re-exports):						
to the Nine	1	10	9	5	6	5
to third countries ..	20	32	25	33	25	37
Total new supply	221	185	178	147	148	136
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	104%	122%	117%	124%	120%	129%
Closing stocks (*d*)	32	18	16	13	19	11
Offtake	222	184	180	150	142	144
Milk powder—full cream						
Production	27	26	24	31	30	34
Imports: from the Nine ..	11	7	4	3	2	2
from third countries	8	...	...	...	...	...
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Nine	2	3	3	5	4	3
to third countries	7	15	15	20	20	24
Total new supply	37	16	11	9	8	9
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	73%	162%	218%	344%	375%	378%
Closing stocks	5	3	2	2	2	2
Offtake	37	15	11	9	8	9
Skimmed milk powder						
Production	144	278	252	249	260	304
Imports: from the Nine ..	14	18	21	6	9	9
from third countries	2	...	...	...	...	...
Exports (incl. re-exports):						
to the Nine	37	93	68	59	53	86
to third countries ..	26	19	52	92	70	42
Total new supply	97	184	154	104	146	185
Production as % of new supply for use in UK	148%	151%	164%	239%	178%	164%
Closing stocks (*f*)	47	79	18	34	59	140
Offtake	85	213	215	88	121	104

(*a*) Includes farmhouse manufacture.
(*b*) From 1980 includes butter other than natural (ie butterfat and oil, dehydrated butter and ghee).
(*c*) The coverage of the stocks survey was improved, resulting in a new series of figures from the end of 1976.
(*d*) Includes condensed milk used in the production of chocolate crumb.
(*e*) From 1976 includes an insignificant amount derived from skimmed milk.
(*f*) From 1976 includes intervention stocks as well as manufacturers' stocks but does not include powder bought by the Irish Republic intervention agency for storage in the UK.
(*g*) In addition to stocks in public cold stores surveyed by MAFF, closing stocks now include all intervention stocks including those in private cold stores. Stock figures and offtake figures have been revised accordingly from 1971. Offtake should not be equated with consumption since changes in unrecorded stock are not included in the calculation.

TABLE 18

Egg supplies

Calendar years | million dozen

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980 (a)	1981	1982 (forecast)
Home supplies (b)						
Packing station throughout:						
sold in shell	598	602	575	540	503	496
processed	60	42	42	32	35	34
Other sales (c)	560	544	564	528	530	541
Total output for human consumption	1 218	1 188	1 181	1 100	1 068	1 071
Imports (d): from the Nine ..	17	13	30	41	43	28
from third countries	18	1	1	1	3	2
Exports (d): to the Nine.. ..	3	36	46	39	37	26
to third countries ..	8	4	7	3	2	1
Total new supply	1 242	1 162	1 159	1 100	1 075	1 074
Output as % of total new supply for use in UK	98%	102%	102%	100%	99%	100%

(a) 366 days.

(b) Hen eggs for human consumption including output from commercially insignificant units.

(c) Includes farmhouse consumption and domestic egg production.

(d) Includes shell egg equivalent of whole dried, frozen and liquid egg and yolk, but excludes albumen. Shell egg equivalent of trade in albumen (the greater part of which is considered to be ovalbumen) in 1981 is estimated at: imports 21.5 and exports 0.2 million dozen.

TABLE 19

Wool supplies

Calendar years | million kg

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (forecast)
Production: (a)	48	49	48	52	50	49
(of which clip)	(34)	(36)	(35)	(39)	(39)	(38)
Imports:						
from the Nine	16	17	16	10	16	34
from third countries	158	132	106	86	92	73
Exports:						
to the Nine	15	19	24	23	22	19
to third countries	12	8	8	8	11	12
Total new supply	195	171	138	117	125	128
Production as % of total new supply for use in UK	25%	29%	35%	44%	40%	38%

(a) Figures relate to clip years (June/May) but in practice the bulk of production is within the calendar year.

TABLE 20

Gross capital formation

Calendar years £ million

	Average of 1971–73	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (fore-cast)
Current prices						
Plant, machinery and vehicles ..	175	563	605	506	448	565
Buildings and works	167	331	397	544	514	585
Gross fixed capital formation (*a*)	342	894	1 002	1 050	962	1 150
Breeding livestock capital formation	26	15	−34	−35	3	33
Stock appreciation	122	161	275	342	308	109
Value of physical increase (*b*) ..	41	−7	−4	−52	−31	157
Increase in book value of stocks and work-in-progress	162	154	272	290	277	266
Constant 1975 prices						
Plant, machinery and vehicles ..	290	340	325	245	205	244
Buildings and works	316	252	249	261	222	257
Gross fixed capital formation ..	606	592	574	506	427	501
Breeding livestock capital formation	41	10	−19	−18	2	14
Value of physical increase in stocks and work-in-progress ..	76	−9	−1	−25	−20	83

(*a*) The figures represent gross expenditure before crediting any grants which reduce the cost to the owner or occupier. Annual charges in the form of depreciation on fixed capital are made for these items in calculating farming income.

(*b*) See Table 22 (item 10 *minus* item 15).

TABLE 21

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

Calendar years

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (fore-cast)
Earnings £ per week (*b*)	61.75	71.75	85.95	96.29	105.75
Hours per week (*c*)	45.8	46.2	45.7	46.3	46.2

(*a*) For all hired regular whole-time male workers 20 years old and over.

(*b*) Earnings include pay for statutory holidays and payments in kind which are valued at rates set down by the Agricultural Wages Boards. Payments in kind comprise houses (the principle benefit in England and Wales valued at £1.50 per week since 20 January 1976), milk, potatoes and board and lodging.

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

TABLE 22

Output, input and income

Calendar years £ million

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (fore-cast)
OUTPUT (*a*)					
Farm crops					
Wheat	449	605	786	858	1 076
Barley	550	557	651	798	849
Oats and other cereals	21	22	26	30	34
(*Total cereals*)	(*1 019*)	(*1 184*)	(*1 463*)	(*1 685*)	(*1 959*)
Potatoes	260	385	312	386	430
Sugar beet	159	206	195	192	214
Hops	13	17	23	25	29
Oilseed rape	28	43	69	87	154
Fodder and other minor crops	45	61	65	74	80
1. *Total crops*	1 525	1 895	2 126	2 449	2 867
Horticulture					
Vegetables (including mushrooms) ..	469	548	559	590	604
Fruit	152	158	170	189	226
Flowers, bulbs, nursery stock, etc. ..	131	153	173	180	190
2. *Total horticulture*	753	858	902	959	1 019
Livestock					
Fat cattle and calves	1 258	1 420	1 500	1 586	1 689
Fat sheep and lambs	300	319	405	462	523
Fat pigs	689	744	790	861	927
Poultry	444	488	508	515	618
Other	63	71	85	89	90
3. *Total livestock*	2 754	3 043	3 288	3 513	3 846
Livestock products					
Milk and milk products	1 620	1 764	1 960	2 101	2 376
Eggs	400	462	489	522	530
Clip wool	33	35	36	35	34
Other	12	16	16	22	19
4. *Total livestock products*	2 065	2 276	2 500	2 680	2 959
5. *Own account capital formation* (*b*) ..	65	24	47	94	138
6. TOTAL OUTPUT (1+2+3+4+5) ..	7 161	8 096	8 863	9 694	10 829
7. *Compensation payments, etc.*	31	29	33	57	51
8. *Production grants*	90	84	130	139	140
9. **TOTAL RECEIPTS** (6+7+8) ..	7 283	8 209	9 025	9 890	11 020
Work-in-progress and output stocks					
Value of physical change in:					
Work-in-progress (*c*)	+1	−23	−42	−15	+49
Output stocks (*c*)	+15	−4	+13	−83	+77
10. *Total value of physical change*	+15	−28	−29	−98	+125
11. **GROSS OUTPUT** (9+10)	7 298	8 181	8 996	9 792	11 145
Intermediate output (*d*)					
Feed	393	539	586	557	624
Seed	88	104	102	122	138
12. *Total intermediate output*	481	643	688	679	763

TABLE 22 (*continued*)

Output, input and income

Calendar years £ million

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (fore-cast)
13. FINAL OUTPUT (11−12)	6 817	7 538	8 308	9 113	10 382
INPUT					
Expenditure (*e*)					
Feedingstuffs	1 774	2 089	2 188	2 290	2 476
Seeds	197	220	218	264	292
Livestock (imported and inter-farm expenses)	175	137	151	152	175
Fertilisers and lime	490	548	651	764	808
Machinery	493	593	668	737	838
of which: Repairs	(244)	(274)	(307)	(330)	(364)
Fuel and oil	(202)	(265)	(299)	(337)	(398)
Other	(47)	(54)	(62)	(70)	(76)
Farm maintenance (*f*)	144	166	179	187	201
Miscellaneous expenditure (*f*) (*g*) ..	584	709	786	864	967
14. **TOTAL EXPENDITURE**	3 858	4 462	4 840	5 258	5 757
Input stocks					
15. Value of physical usage of stocks (*c*) ..	+22	−24	+23	−67	−32
16. **GROSS INPUT** (14+15)	3 881	4 437	4 863	5 191	5 725
17. **NET INPUT** (16−12)	3 400	3 794	4 174	4 512	4 963
18. **GROSS PRODUCT** (11−16) or (13−17)	3 417	3 744	4 134	4 601	5 420
Depreciation					
Plant, machinery and vehicles	581	658	716	743	810
Buildings and works (*f*)	239	300	407	463	471
19. *Total depreciation*	820	957	1 122	1 206	1 281
20. **NET PRODUCT** (18−19)	2 597	2 786	3 011	3 394	4 139
Comprising					
Labour (*h*)—hired	796	910	1 023	1 100	1 176
—family and partners ..	304	347	422	472	521
Interest (*i*)	190	324	471	468	495
Net rent (*f*)	55	65	69	80	98
Farming income (*j*)	1 252	1 141	1 027	1 275	1 849

(*a*) Since this table relates to output, i.e. sales, rather than to total production, the quantities valued are not the same as those shown for home production in the supply tables (Tables 7–19). Output is net of VAT collected on the sale of inedible products, which is repaid to HM Customs and Excise. Figures for total output include subsidies but exclude compensation payments.

(*b*) This comprises the cost of that part of investment in buildings and works which is physically undertaken by the farmer or farm labour and the value of the physical increase in breeding livestock (breeding livestock capital formation).

(*c*) Work-in-progress is livestock other than breeding livestock and output stocks comprise cereals, potatoes and fruit; input stocks comprise fertilisers and purchased feed.

(*d*) Sales included in output but subsequently repurchased and so reappearing as input.

(*e*) Expenditure is netted of VAT reclaimed in the normal way, but each heading includes VAT paid without recovery by, for example, unregistered producers.

(*f*) Landlords' expenses are included within farm maintenance, miscellaneous expenditure and depreciation on buildings and works. Net rent is the rent paid on tenanted land less these landlords' expenses and the benefit value of dwellings on that land.

(*g*) Including veterinary expenses, pesticides, electricity and rates.

(*h*) Including employers' national insurance contributions. The estimate in respect of family workers (except spouses) and partners is calculated on the basis of the earnings of hired labour.

(*i*) On commercial debt but excluding loans for land purchases.

(*j*) The income of farmers and their spouses after providing for depreciation and payment of interest and excluding stock appreciation.

TABLE 23

Income, net product and labour productivity

Calendar years

Year	Farming Income £m (a)	Index of Net Product at constant prices (b) 1975 = 100	Index of Labour Productivity (c) 1975 = 100
1972	682	109	100
1973	952	110	104
1974	803	111	107
1975	1 004	100	100
1976	1 293	89	92
1977	1 269	106	107
1978	1 252	117	116
1979	1 141	116	117
1980	1 027	128	129
1981	1 275	129	133
1982 .. .. (forecast)	1 849	142	146

(a) Farming income is as defined in Table 22.

(b) Net product is a measure of the value added by the agricultural industry to all the goods and services purchased from outside agriculture, after provision has been made for depreciation.

(c) Labour productivity is defined here as gross product measured at constant prices, per person engaged in agriculture. Gross product is gross output less all inputs other than depreciation, labour, interest and net rent. The total number of persons engaged is estimated for this series from the total number of workers, salaried managers, farmers, partners and directors returned in the annual June censuses held by the Agriculture Departments.

TABLE 24

Agricultural land prices and farm rents

Calendar years

	1978	1979	1980 (c)	1981 (c)	1982 (c)
Agricultural land prices (a) (£ per hectare) Inland Revenue series					
England					
With vacant possession	2 602	3 227	3 470	3 418	..
Tenanted	1 687	2 381	2 336	2 450	..
Wales					
With vacant possession	1 788	2 482	2 326	2 118	..
Tenanted	818	1 064	1 188	940	..
Scotland					
With vacant possession	1 084	2 061	1 839	1 677	..
Tenanted	669	1 164	1 534	1 055	..
Northern Ireland					
With vacant possession	2 618	3 327	3 227	2 897	2 880
Average rents per hectare (b) (Index 1975 = 100)					
England	175.9	208.1	247.0	286.5	314.1
Wales	153.9	189.8	213.6	235.9	260.6
Scotland	163.2	197.2	234.2	276.8	329.1
Great Britain	171.2	204.4	241.2	278.8	314.2

(a) The Inland Revenue series excludes sales of less than 5 hectares (ha) (4 ha before 1978) in England and Wales, of less than 5 ha in Scotland and of less than 2 ha in Northern Ireland as well as land sold for development and other non-agricultural purposes. In addition, the series shown for Scotland refer to equipped farms only and exclude sales of unequipped land, whole estates, land sold for afforestation and inter-family sales. There is a delay between the date on which a sale is agreed and the date on which it is included in the series. The delay is thought to average about 6–9 months in England and Wales and about 3 months in Northern Ireland. The average prices shown in the table for each calendar year relate to sales included in the series for these countries in the years ending in the following September and March respectively. In the case of Scotland, the problem is overcome by further analysis of information by date of sale. The data for Scotland and Northern Ireland are subject to retrospective revision.

(b) The indices of average rents for England and Wales are based on an annual rent enquiry and for Scotland on continuing field surveys. In Northern Ireland very little land is rented except under the conacre system.

(c) The figures for the most recent years are subject to revision as detailed below:

Agricultural Land Prices

Scotland: figures for the most recent years are based on sales notified up to September 1982.

Northern Ireland: figures for the most recent years are based on sales notified up to September 1982. The 1982 figure relates to prices in the first six months of the year.

Average Rents

All countries: 1982 figures are provisional.

TABLE 25

Farm accounts: net incomes for different types of farm

Years ending February

Type of farm/country	Average size of farm in sample: hectares		Weighted average net income (excluding breeding livestock stock appreciation) per farm (For an identical sample in the two years)		
	Crops and Grass	Total area	1981/82 £	1981/82 £	Percentage change
Specialist dairy					
England	49.5	50.7	7 642	9 782	+ 28
Wales	43.7	45.4	6 783	8 013	+ 18
Scotland	59.0	69.6	5 505	8 522	+ 55
Northern Ireland	34.9	39.8	4 274	8 064	+ 89
Mainly dairy					
England	93.2	107.7	9 564	12 501	+ 31
Wales	64.0	65.0	5 697	9 165	+ 61
Scotland	98.3	109.2	4 275	12 477	+192
Northern Ireland	41.6	46.4	2 599	7 698	+196
Hill and upland (LFA) livestock					
—Cattle and sheep					
England	80.1	202.6	5 128	9 419	+ 84
Wales	81.2	138.3	4 390	7 770	+ 77
Scotland	100.7	770.8	3 456	10 990	+218
Northern Ireland	37.3	87.8	1 471	5 313	+261
—Mainly sheep					
Wales	68.6	262.3	6 248	8 808	+ 41
Scotland	42.4	1 664.5	5 145	9 723	+ 89
—Mainly cattle					
Scotland	80.9	147.7	5 306	8 923	+ 68
—With arable					
Scotland	113.0	144.2	4 137	10 195	+146
Lowland livestock					
—Cattle and sheep					
England	64.0	68.1	3 042	2 780	− 9
Wales	54.9	59.2	3 444	4 617	+ 34
Northern Ireland	44.0	48.2	703	3 896	+454
—Cropping, cattle and sheep					
England	74.3	79.0	3 982	4 005	+ 1
Scotland	86.3	92.1	5 448	12 658	+132
General cropping					
England	126.5	127.3	9 963	14 412	+ 45
Specialist cereals					
England	120.3	127.4	9 865	9 769	− 1
Cropping					
Scotland	102.6	108.4	−1 119	10 440	..
Pigs and poultry					
England	54.7	57.5	13 731	17 116	+ 25

TABLE 25 (*continued*)

Notes

(*a*) This series is derived from figures collected in Farm Management Surveys by Universities and Agricultural Colleges in Great Britain and by the Department of Agriculture in Northern Ireland. The figures are averages weighted by the census distribution of agricultural holdings by type of farming and size of business. More detailed figures for England will be published in " Farm Incomes in England 1981–82 ", for Scotland in " Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture 1982 ", for Wales in the " Welsh Agricultural Statistics 1981–82 Supplement " and for Northern Ireland in a publication by the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland.

(*b*) Net income is the return to the farmer and spouse for their manual and managerial labour and the return on tenant-type capital in crops, livestock, machinery, etc., but excluding land and buildings. It is calculated before deduction of interest on any farming loans. All farms are treated as rented and an imputed rental value for owner-occupied land is charged as an expense in the accounts. Stocks of crops and livestock on farms at the beginning and end of the accounting year are valued at current market prices and net income includes stock appreciation except that arising on breeding cattle, sheep and pigs. The accounts relate mainly to calendar years or years ending 5 April and the average year-ending date is about mid-February. (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.)

(*c*) The data relate to full-time farms. The measurement of farm business size is based on standard gross margins per unit of crop area and per head of livestock, measured in European Size Units (ESU) with 1 ESU equalling 1 000 European units of account of standard gross margins at average 1972–1974 values. See Commission Decision 78/463/EEC. The data shown refer to the following size groups: England, 4–249.9 ESU; Wales, 4–99.9 ESU; Scotland, 8–99.9 ESU; Northern Ireland, 4–39.9 ESU except LFA and Non LFA beef cattle and sheep which are 4–15.9 ESU.

(*d*) In Wales " lowland cattle and sheep " includes " lowland cropping, cattle and sheep ". In Scotland " cropping " comprises " general cropping " and " specialist cereals ". More generally, there are some minor differences between the definitions of the farming types in the four countries.

TABLE 26

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

April/March (financial) years £ million

	1978/79 (*b*)	1979/80 (*b*)	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 (forecast)
I *Market regulation under the CAP*					
(i) Expenditure by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce (*c*)					
Cereals	28.9	43.0	157.2	242.7	373.8
Beef and veal	−20.8	10.3	131.6	41.8	52.1
Pigmeat	0.2	0.5	−16.7	−33.0	−54.4
Sugar..	84.7	44.6	21.3	35.6	47.6
Processed products ..	21.0	27.8	16.7	16.7	26.4
Milk products	198.4	201.3	187.0	168.8	321.5
Oilseeds	9.9	19.5	50.6	51.2	80.3
Sheepmeat	—	—	42.3	72.2	78.2
Others (*d*)	7.9	12.9	13.2	16.4	21.2
Total (i)	330.2	359.9	603.2	612.4	946.7
(ii) Expenditure by the Agriculture Departments ..					
Milk Non-Marketing Premiums	7.1	15.8	30.5	21.2	16.7
Suckler Cow Premium Scheme	—	—	14.6	16.9	16.8
Annual Premium on Ewes..	—	—	—	28.1	26.0
Total (ii)	7.1	15.8	45.1	66.2	59.5
Total I	337.3	375.7	648.3	678.6	1 006.2
Against which receipts from EAGGF	312.2	384.3	572.6	698.6	672.9

TABLE 26 (*continued*)

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

April/March (financial) years £ million

	1978/79 (*b*)	1979/80 (*b*)	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 (forecast)
II *Price guarantees, production grants and subsidies*					
Price guarantees					
Sheep (*e*)	0.1	11.1	32.9	—	—
Wool (*f*)	—	—	3.9	7.5	7.7
Potatoes (*f*)..	23.0	5.7	8.7	9.6	1.5
Production grants and subsidies					
Guidance Premiums ..	10.1	13.1	10.2	6.5	5.1
Dairy Herd Conversion Scheme	3.4	...	—	—	—
Calves	6.8	—	—	—	—
Total II	43.4	29.9	55.7	23.6	14.3
against which receipts from EAGGF (*g*)	3.8	2.8	2.9	3.5	1.7
III *Support for capital and other improvements*					
Agriculture and Horticulture Development Scheme (*h*) (*k*)	43.6	77.8	101.7	85.7	81.8
Farm accounts..	0.6	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.2
Farm structure	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Northern Ireland Agricultural Development Programme (*k*)	—	—	—	—	16.6
Agriculture and Horticulture Grant Scheme (*j*) (*k*) ..	62.2	78.6	88.8	76.5	80.4
Co-operation grants	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.1	3.0
Others (*l*)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7
Total III	108.5	160.0	194.9	167.4	185.3
Against which receipts from EAGGF (*g*)	2.5	8.2	13.9	23.3	18.2
IV *Support for agriculture in special areas*					
Hill livestock compensatory allowances:					
Sheep	18.4	54.6	53.8	47.4	52.2
Cattle	18.1	41.8	41.2	37.1	40.9
Additional benefit under AHDS, NIADP and AHGS	10.3	13.4	17.1	16.6	32.1
Others (*m*)	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.1
Total IV	47.7	111.4	113.5	102.8	127.3
Against which receipts from EAGGF (*g*)	10.7	16.8	16.9	17.0	20.8
Total I to IV	536.9	677.0	1 012.4	972.4	1 333.1
Against which receipts from EAGGF	329.2	412.1	606.3	742.4	713.6

TABLE 26 (*continued*)

(*a*) This table excludes expenditure which may benefit farmers but where the value to them is not shown by the expenditure (e.g. expenditure on animal disease and pest control or on research, advice and education). Expenditure on agriculture in Northern Ireland, borne on the Northern Ireland Consolidated Fund, is also excluded. It does, however, include some expenditure which benefits consumers and trade interests rather than producers. The figures for years up to and including 1980–81 represent actual expenditure recorded in the Appropriation Accounts. The figures for 1981–82 are subject to confirmation and those for 1982–83 are the latest estimates of expenditure.

(*b*) Expenditure in 1979–80 includes payments which were due in 1978–79 but were delayed by industrial action.

(*c*) The figures are made up of several elements and include refunds on intra-Community trade, import and export refunds on third country trade, the beef premium and sheep variable premium schemes, aid for private storage and animal feed, certain production subsidies and the cost of purchasing commodities into intervention less proceeds from sales. The figures also take account of other receipts treated as negative expenditure, namely monetary compensatory amounts levied on intra-Community trade, sheepmeat clawback and the co-responsibility levy on milk producers. The figures include the EC butter subsidy and the UK share of the EC school milk subsidy scheme.

(*d*) Includes eggs, poultrymeat, fruit and vegetables, hops, herbage seeds, dried fodder, peas and beans, fisheries, flax and aid to beekeepers. Also includes expenditure on products covered by the CAP but not produced to any significant extent in the United Kingdom (olive oil, rice, wine, grapemust and hemp).

(*e*) Price guarantee arrangements for sheep were superseded by the EC sheepmeat regime on 20 October 1980.

(*f*) Payments in respect of wool and potatoes relate partly to the clip or crop of the year indicated and partly to the clip or crop in the preceding year or years.

(*g*) The receipts from the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund do not relate to expenditure incurred during the financial year but mainly to expenditure incurred in the calendar year preceding the financial year.

(*h*) Includes the Farm and Horticulture Development Scheme.

(*j*) Includes the Farm and Horticulture Capital Grant Scheme.

(*k*) Farmers in special areas are also eligible for additional assistance under the Agriculture and Horticulture Development Scheme, Northern Ireland Agricultural Development Programme and the Agriculture and Horticulture Grant Scheme. The estimated benefit is shown separately in Section IV of the table.

(*l*) Includes grants in respect of investment on loan guarantees*, farm structure loans*, producer organisations*, horticultural improvements, agricultural drainage* and milk pasteurisation equipment*. (Provision for the schemes marked * was included in the 1982–83 Supply Estimates.)

(*m*) Includes grants for rural roads, forage groups*, integrated development programme for Western Isles*, producers in the Scottish Islands* and crofting improvements*. (Provision for the schemes marked * was included in the 1982–83 Supply Estimates.)

TABLE 27

Commodity price trends

This table gives indications of the movement in commodity prices at the first point of sale. The series do not always show total receipts by farmers; for some commodities additional premiums or deficiency payments were made to achieve support price levels.

Calendar years

		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (forecast)
Wheat (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	85.69	95.92	99.30	108.92	112.71
Barley (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	78.35	89.60	92.84	100.52	107.93
Oats (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	73.92	88.90	97.52	97.29	101.01
Rye (£ per tonne)	Average ex-farm price (*a*) ..	76.19	89.00	100.33	100.97	110.73
Hops (£ per tonne)	Average farm-gate price (*b*)	1 431	1 578	2 184	2 636	2 811
Potatoes (£ per tonne)	Average farm-gate price (*c*)	40.04	58.87	51.20	63.93	76.03
Sugar beet (£ per tonne)	Average producer price (*d*)	23.72	28.28	27.93	27.74	29.93
Oilseed rape (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*e*) ..	182	215	230	255	270
Apples (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*f*)					
	Dessert	235	194	258	334	318
	Culinary	195	171	207	270	309
Pears (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*f*) ..	251	200	232	281	342
Tomatoes (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*f*) ..	440	387	492	475	430
Cauliflower (£ per tonne)	Average market price (*f*) ..	132	162	186	207	206
Cattle (*store*) (£ per head)	1st quality Hereford/Friesian bull calves (*e*)	88	103	100	107	125
	1st quality yearling steers beef/dairy cross (*e*) ..	213	236	243	275	313
Cattle (*fat*) (p per kg liveweight)	All clean cattle	66.26	75.21	76.65	88.70	98.81
Sheep (*store*) (£ per head)	1st quality lambs, hoggets and tegs (*e*)	25.9	26.0	25.9	30.2	33.2
Sheep (*fat*) (p per kg estimated dressed carcase weight)	.. ..	(*g*)137.4	(*g*)139.2	(*g*)125.7	(*g*)153.3	(*h*)156.0
		—	—	—	—	(*i*)173.0

TABLE 27 (*continued*)

Commodity price trends

Calendar years

		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (fore-cast)
Pigs (p per kg deadweight)	Average market price (*j*) ..	80.08	81.35	86.64	93.70	98.36
Broilers (p per kg)	Average wholesale price ..	81.1	82.1	91.1	91.6	93.39
Milk (p per litre)	Average net return to producers (*k*)	10.61	11.55	12.77	13.79	14.86
Eggs (p per dozen)	Average producer price (*l*)	27.0	32.8	37.4	40.7	39.4
Wool (p per kg)	Average producer price for clip (*m*)	93.8	97.7	91.25	89.5	89.3

(*a*) Weighted average ex-farm prices of UK cereals.

(*b*) Average farm-gate prices paid by Hops Marketing Board to growers in England. Hops are not grown elsewhere in the UK.

(*c*) Weighted average price paid to growers by registered merchants for early and main crop potatoes in the UK.

(*d*) Average price paid to growers in the UK by British Sugar plc for sugar beet of average sugar content used to produce " A " quota and " B " quota sugar. If " C " quota sugar production is taken into account, the 1982 forecast would be about £25.50.

(*e*) Average prices at representative markets in England and Wales but, in the case of sheep, excluding prices at autumn hill sheep sales.

(*f*) Weighted average wholesale prices for England and Wales (from 1982 onward, prices relate to England only).

(*g*) UK weighted average market price for animals certified under the Fat Sheep Guarantee Scheme and (from 20 October 1980) the Sheep Variable Premium Scheme.

(*h*) Great Britain weighted average market price for animals certified under the Sheep Variable Premium Scheme.

(*i*) Northern Ireland unweighted average market price obtained from the four live auction centres used for EC price reporting purposes.

(*j*) UK average market price for clean pigs.

(*k*) Derived by dividing total value of output (Table 22) by the total quantity of output available for human consumption (Table 16).

(*l*) Average price of all Class A eggs weighted according to quantity in each grade.

(*m*) Average price paid to producers by the British Wool Marketing Board.

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