



26 November 2015

Total Income from Farming 2014 – 2nd estimate, United Kingdom

This release presents the second estimate of Total Income from Farming for the United Kingdom for 2014 and the aggregate balance sheet for the agricultural industry. Total Income from Farming is the income to those with an entrepreneurial interest in the agricultural industry, typically farmers and partners, while the balance sheet estimates the net worth of the industry.

There are revisions to previous year's data owing to further information becoming available. These are highlighted in the revisions section of this document on page 12.

Key points:

- Total Income from Farming is estimated to have fallen between 2013 and 2014 by 2.2% (£122 million) in real terms, to £5,413 million. The 2014 value was driven by increased production offset by lower prices and reduced payments resulting from the less favourable euro/sterling exchange rate.
- Total Income from Farming per annual work unit (AWU)¹ of entrepreneurial labour (farmers and other unpaid labour) is estimated to have fallen between 2013 and 2014 by 2.4% in real terms to £28,036.
- Gross value added at basic price², which identifies agriculture's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), rose by £354 million to £9,926 million. In real terms, a 3.7% increase.
- The net worth of the agricultural industry is estimated at £271 billion in 2014, 5.9% higher than 2013, largely driven by an increase in the estimate of land values.

¹ Annual Work Unit (AWU) is equivalent to the input of one person engaged in agricultural activities of the farm business on a full-time basis for one year.

² Gross value added at basic price is the total value of outputs (plus any product related subsidies) less the value of intermediate consumption

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Summary (in real terms)

Real term value is where previous year's data is adjusted to take account of inflation so the values are comparable. The following commentary refers to table 2.

In real terms Total Income from Farming in 2014 is estimated to be 2.2% lower than the 2013 total. After a wet start to the year and floods in South West England, good weather conditions in the spring and summer encouraged crop growth, record yields, ample forage and led to higher production levels. In comparison prices declined which led to a 2.1% fall in the value of outputs. The lower prices also reduced the value of intermediate consumption by 5.4%. This led to a 3.7% (£354 million) rise in gross value added at basic price to £9,926 million.

However the movement in the euro/sterling exchange rate led to reduced Single Farm Payments which fell by £443 million in 2014. With small increases in capital consumption and rent Total Income from Farming fell by 2.2% (£122million) to £5,413 million.

Comparing 2014 against 2011, the last year which was not adversely affected by the weather, total income from farming fell by 0.5%. Outputs in 2014 were £824 million higher than 2011 driven by higher production but lower prices. There was little change in the value of intermediate consumption between the two years, a slight increase in the volume used offset by a slightly lower price. Gross value added at basic price was £762 million higher in 2014 compared to 2011. However the unfavourable exchange rate reduced the value of single farm payments and farmers received £724 million less in payments in 2014. This along with changes to consumption of fixed capital, labour and rent sees total income from farming £29 million less than 2011.

Total Income from Farming per AWU of entrepreneurial labour follows a similar trend to Total Income from Farming but owing to a decline in the number of farmers and other unpaid workers has performed better over time. Total Income from Farming per AWU of entrepreneurial labour is 2.4% lower than 2013 and just marginally higher than 2011.

Figure 1 Agricultural industry income trends in the UK (in real terms)

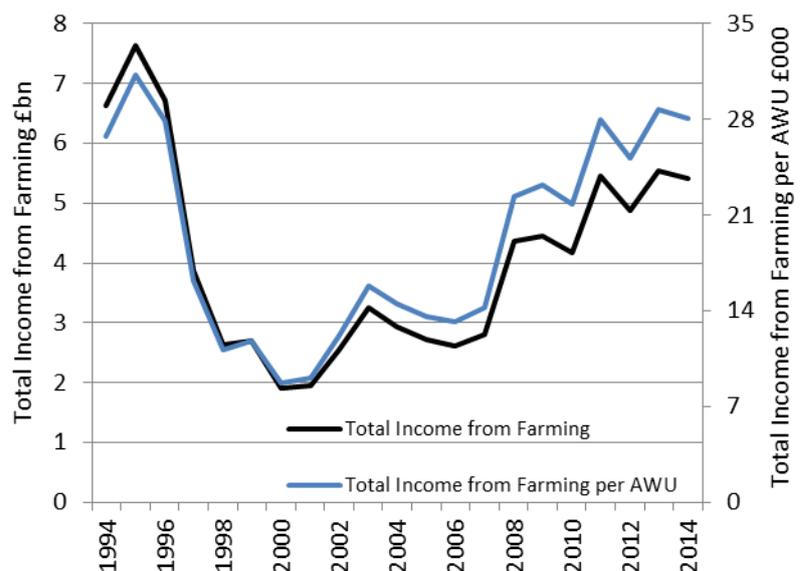


Table 1 Total Income from Farming and Total Income from Farming per annual work unit (AWU) of entrepreneurial labour in real terms: United Kingdom 1994 to 2014

	calendar years			
	Total Income from Farming (£ million)	Year-on-year change	Total Income from Farming per AWU (£)	Year-on-year change
1994	6,636	9%	26,736	10%
1995	7,633	15%	31,268	17%
1996	6,718	-12%	27,846	-11%
1997	3,882	-42%	16,232	-42%
1998	2,628	-32%	11,176	-31%
1999	2,704	3%	11,849	6%
2000	1,912	-29%	8,693	-27%
2001	1,955	2%	9,108	5%
2002	2,557	31%	12,158	33%
2003	3,263	28%	15,853	30%
2004	2,929	-10%	14,477	-9%
2005	2,710	-7%	13,533	-7%
2006	2,620	-3%	13,182	-3%
2007	2,809	7%	14,240	8%
2008	4,361	55%	22,342	57%
2009	4,459	2%	23,172	4%
2010	4,177	-6%	21,769	-6%
2011	5,443	30%	28,002	29%
2012	4,886	-10%	25,126	-10%
2013	5,536	13%	28,736	14%
2014	5,413	-2%	28,036	-2%

Table 2 Aggregate Agricultural Accounts: real term price production and income accounts for the United Kingdom

£ million	Calendar years			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 Output of cereals	3 404	3 319	3 427	3 436
of which:				
wheat	2 447	2 241	2 104	2 434
barley	852	954	1 154	898
oats	99	118	163	99
2 Output of industrial crops	1 606	1 406	1 203	1 158
of which:				
oilseed rape	1 198	1 039	781	699
protein crops	109	101	125	121
sugar beet	265	236	274	315
3 Output of forage plants	196	151	220	265
4 Output of vegetables and horticultural products	2 463	2 486	2 572	2 369
of which:				
fresh vegetables	1 289	1 302	1 362	1 203
plants and flowers	1 174	1 185	1 210	1 166
5 Output of potatoes (including seeds)	749	684	962	680
6 Output of fruit	637	595	612	622
7 Output of other crop products incl. seeds	500	667	591	648
Total crop output (sum 1-7)	9 555	9 309	9 588	9 178
8 Output of livestock	8 609	8 953	9 306	8 936
primarily for meat	7 276	7 519	7 888	7 435
of which:				
cattle	2 712	2 895	2 936	2 572
pigs	1 128	1 174	1 296	1 270
sheep	1 211	1 065	1 063	1 113
poultry	2 006	2 155	2 363	2 249
gross fixed capital formation	1 333	1 434	1 419	1 501
of which:				
cattle	665	886	934	931
pigs	8	9	6	5
sheep	436	329	280	343
poultry	224	211	198	221
9 Output of livestock products	4 624	4 651	5 157	5 377
of which:				
milk	3 939	3 906	4 342	4 602
eggs	590	687	730	679
Total livestock output (8+9)	13 233	13 605	14 463	14 313
10 Other agricultural activities	1 081	1 053	1 070	1 103
11 Inseparable non-agricultural activities	1 057	1 079	1 196	1 164
12 Output (at market prices) (sum 1 to 11)	24 926	25 045	26 317	25 758
13 Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	29	21	21	21
14 Gross output at basic prices (12+13)	24 955	25 067	26 338	25 778

continued

Table 2 Aggregate Agricultural Accounts: real term price production and income accounts for the United Kingdom (continued)

£ million	Calendar years			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Intermediate consumption				
15 Seeds	802	769	882	768
16 Energy	1 455	1 482	1 475	1 353
of which: electricity and fuels for heating	388	400	392	335
motor and machinery fuels	1 066	1 082	1 083	1 018
17 Fertilisers	1 674	1 579	1 536	1 447
18 Plant protection products	814	870	870	934
19 Veterinary expenses	423	436	455	458
20 Animal feed	4 751	5 071	5 655	5 036
of which: compounds	2 764	2 983	3 344	2 976
straights	1 448	1 502	1 600	1 411
feed produced & used on farm	540	587	711	649
21 Total maintenance	1 522	1 496	1 525	1 545
of which: materials	949	936	953	964
buildings	573	559	572	582
22 Agricultural services	1 081	1 053	1 070	1 103
23 FISIM	94	99	106	81
24 Other goods and services	3 176	3 234	3 193	3 127
25 Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	15 791	16 089	16 766	15 852
26 Gross value added at market prices (12-25)	9 135	8 957	9 551	9 905
27 Gross value added at basic prices (14-25)	9 164	8 978	9 572	9 926
28 Total consumption of Fixed Capital	4 028	4 102	4 047	4 051
of which: equipment	1 617	1 669	1 703	1 731
buildings	975	983	985	942
livestock	1 435	1 450	1 359	1 377
cattle	833	903	872	884
pigs	9	8	7	6
sheep	377	312	272	288
poultry	216	228	209	199
29 Net value added at market prices (26-28)	5 107	4 854	5 503	5 855
30 Net value added at basic prices (27-28)	5 136	4 876	5 525	5 875
31 Other taxes on production	- 128	- 126	- 120	- 99
32 Other subsidies on production	3 669	3 382	3 388	2 945
33 Net value added at factor cost (30+31+32)	8 678	8 132	8 793	8 722
34 Compensation of employees	2 468	2 441	2 443	2 424
35 Rent	500	506	520	553
36 Interest	267	300	295	331
37 Total income from farming (33-34-35-36)	5 443	4 886	5 536	5 413

Aggregate Agricultural Accounts: production and income accounts: main findings in current price

The following commentary refers to table 3 detailed production and income accounts from the aggregate agricultural accounts. Values are expressed in current prices, i.e. based on prices in the year in question.

Headline figures

In 2014 Total Income from Farming fell by £32 million to £5,413 million, a 0.6% decrease on 2013. The key contributors to the change were the decreases in: subsidies on production by £388 million, cattle by £316 million, potatoes by £267 million and barley by £237 million. This was somewhat offset by an increase of £364 million in wheat and a £331 million increase in the value of milk, both increases driven by higher production levels; and a decrease in animal feed costs by £527 million.

Gross value added at basic price, which identifies agriculture's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), rose by £511 million to £9,926 million, a 5.4% increase.

Details

Outputs: Crops

Overall output of crops value fell by £253 million to £9,178 million, a fall of 2.7%.

2014 was a good year for crop production, the good weather led to some of the highest yields on record. In comparison prices fell due to increased supplies driving values down.

The value of wheat rose by £364 million to £2,434 million. A return to a more typical planted area and record yield saw wheat production levels 40% higher than 2013 and at their highest since 2008/9. The quality of the wheat crop was generally good but prices were lower than in 2013 and did not get above the £200 per tonne mark.

In contrast the value of barley fell by £237 million to £898 million following the record high seen in 2013, largely driven by much lower prices, down 20%. As with wheat 2014 saw the highest recorded yield for barley, 6.4 tonnes per acre but an 11% reduction in the planted area led to an overall 1.5% fall in the volume of barley.

The value of oilseed rape fell for the third year in a row by £60 million to £684 million. This fall was entirely due to the lower price, 20% lower than 2013, as good yields offset a reduction in crop area and led to a 16% increase in production.

In 2014 the value of potatoes fell by £267 million to £680 million, a return to a more normal level on the back of the weather related difficulties of 2012 and subsequent recovery in 2013. Price fell by 27% in 2014, and despite a similar crop area, the favourable weather conditions led to higher yields which pushed production levels up.

Outputs: Livestock

Overall the total value of output of livestock was marginally higher at £14,313 million.

Livestock was a mixed picture, the value of milk increased by £331 million to £4,602 million whereas the value of livestock primarily for meat decreased by £323 million to £7,435 million.

The value of milk increased by £331 million to £4,602 million. Milk production was at its highest level since 1987 achieved by an increase in dairy herd coupled with higher yields encouraged by the good grazing conditions. The average price of milk in 2013 (calendar year) was 31.6 pence per litre (ppl) compared to 31.5 ppl in 2014, with milk prices strong in the first half of 2014 but falling significantly in the second half of the year.

The fall in the value of livestock primarily for meat was largely due to the £316 million decrease in the value of cattle meat to £2,572 million, a result of the decline in price on the back of the record high prices seen in 2013.

The value of pig meat changed little at £1,270 million with higher production offset by lower price. The value of sheep meat increased by £67 million to £1,113 million a result of both higher production levels and good price.

The value of poultry meat fell by £74 million to £2,249 million, steadying the growth seen in the last ten years. Production levels fell by 2.8% whilst prices remained fairly stable.

Intermediate consumption

The value of intermediate consumption fell by £638 million to £15,852 million.

The fall in intermediate consumption is largely due to the £527 million decrease in animal feed, the largest contributor to the intermediate consumption value. In 2014 feed prices fell by 12% as higher crop production pushed down grain prices. Volume levels rose by 2.5%, with straights 5.6% higher than 2013. Favourable weather conditions led to good grass growth and reduced the need for animal feed.

The value of seeds fell by to £99 million to £768 million. The fall in value is largely due to an 11% fall in the price of seed and a slight fall in the volume used.

The value of energy fell by £97 million to £1,353 million. The fall was split between electricity and fuel for heating where there was a reduction of 17% in the amount used partially offset by an increase in price. While the value of machinery fuels decreased due to the declining world oil prices which led to a reduction in red diesel price of 11 pence a litre between January and December 2014. There was a slight increase in use which partially offset the fall in price.

Compensation of employees

There was an increase of £21 million to compensate employees in 2014. This was due to an increase in pay and a small increase in the number of employees. The total compensation to employees in 2014 was £2,424 million.

Other subsidies on production

Subsidies fell by £388 million to £2,945 million. This 12% decrease in subsidies is due to the change in the exchange rate between sterling and the Euro and is a significant contributor to the fall in the Total Income from Farming.

Table 3 Aggregate Agricultural Accounts: Current price production and income accounts for the United Kingdom

£ million	Calendar years			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 Output of cereals	3 230	3 201	3 371	3 436
of which: wheat	2 322	2 162	2 070	2 434
barley	809	920	1 135	898
oats	94	114	160	99
2 Output of industrial crops	1 524	1 356	1 183	1 158
of which: oilseed rape	1 110	986	744	684
protein crops	103	98	123	121
sugar beet	251	227	270	315
3 Output of forage plants	186	146	217	265
4 Output of vegetables and horticultural products	2 337	2 398	2 530	2 369
of which: fresh vegetables	1 224	1 255	1 340	1 203
plants and flowers	1 114	1 142	1 191	1 166
5 Output of potatoes (including seeds)	711	659	947	680
6 Output of fruit	604	573	602	622
7 Output of other crop products incl. seeds	475	644	581	648
Total crop output (sum 1-7)	9 067	8 977	9 431	9 178
8 Output of livestock	8 169	8 634	9 154	8 936
primarily for meat	6 904	7 251	7 759	7 435
of which: cattle	2 573	2 792	2 888	2 572
pigs	1 070	1 132	1 274	1 270
sheep	1 149	1 027	1 046	1 113
poultry	1 904	2 078	2 324	2 249
gross fixed capital formation	1 265	1 383	1 395	1 501
of which: cattle	631	855	918	931
pigs	8	8	6	5
sheep	413	317	275	343
poultry	213	203	195	221
9 Output of livestock products	4 387	4 485	5 072	5 377
of which: milk	3 738	3 767	4 271	4 602
eggs	559	662	718	679
Total livestock output (8+9)	12 556	13 119	14 226	14 313
10 Other agricultural activities	1 026	1 015	1 052	1 103
11 Inseparable non-agricultural activities	1 003	1 041	1 176	1 164
12 Output (at market prices) (sum 1 to 11)	23 652	24 152	25 885	25 758
13 Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	28	20	21	21
14 Gross output at basic prices (12+13)	23 679	24 172	25 906	25 778

continued

Table 3: Aggregate Agricultural Accounts: Current price production and income accounts for the United Kingdom (continued)

£ million	Calendar years			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Intermediate consumption				
15 Seeds	761	742	867	768
16 Energy	1 380	1 429	1 450	1 353
of which: electricity and fuels for heating	369	386	386	335
motor and machinery fuels	1 012	1 043	1 065	1 018
17 Fertilisers	1 589	1 523	1 511	1 447
18 Plant protection products	772	839	856	934
19 Veterinary expenses	401	420	447	458
20 Animal feed	4 508	4 891	5 563	5 036
of which: compounds	2 622	2 876	3 290	2 976
straights	1 374	1 448	1 574	1 411
feed produced & used on farm	512	566	699	649
21 Total maintenance	1 444	1 442	1 500	1 545
of which: materials	900	903	937	964
buildings	544	539	563	582
22 Agricultural services	1 025	1 015	1 052	1 103
23 FISIM	89	95	104	81
24 Other goods and services	3 013	3 118	3 140	3 127
25 Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	14 984	15 515	16 491	15 852
26 Gross value added at market prices (12-25)	8 668	8 637	9 394	9 905
27 Gross value added at basic prices (14-25)	8 696	8 657	9 415	9 926
28 Total consumption of Fixed Capital	3 822	3 956	3 981	4 051
of which: equipment	1 535	1 610	1 675	1 731
buildings	925	948	968	942
livestock	1 362	1 398	1 337	1 377
cattle	791	870	857	884
pigs	8	8	7	6
sheep	358	301	267	288
poultry	205	220	206	199
29 Net value added at market prices (26-28)	4 846	4 681	5 413	5 855
30 Net value added at basic prices (27-28)	4 874	4 702	5 434	5 875
31 Other taxes on production	- 121	- 121	- 118	- 99
32 Other subsidies on production	3 482	3 262	3 333	2 945
33 Net value added at factor cost (30+31+32)	8 234	7 842	8 649	8 722
34 Compensation of employees	2 341	2 354	2 403	2 424
35 Rent	475	488	511	553
36 Interest	253	289	290	331
37 Total income from farming (33-34-35-36)	5 165	4 711	5 445	5 413

Description of Total income from Farming

Total Income from Farming is income generated by production within the agriculture industry including subsidies and represents business profits and remuneration for work done by owners and other unpaid workers. It excludes changes in the values of assets, including stocks, due to price changes but includes non-agricultural activities such as further processing or tourist activities where these cannot be separated from the agricultural business. It is the preferred measure of aggregate income for the agricultural industry conforming to internationally agreed national accounting principles required by the UK National Accounts and by Eurostat.

Total Income from Farming per Annual Work Unit (AWU) of entrepreneurial labour is a related measure. It expresses Total Income from Farming in terms of AWU of entrepreneurial labour input. An AWU of entrepreneurial labour input corresponds to the input of one person with an entrepreneurial interest in the farm business who is engaged in agricultural activities on a full-time basis over an entire year. AWU are used rather than the number of individuals so to take account of part-time and seasonal work.

Total Income from Farming is designed to show the performance of the whole of the agricultural industry. A measure of farm incomes, Farm Business Income, designed to compare performance across different types of farming, is available in the publication Farm Accounts in England on the GOV.UK website at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/farm-business-survey>.

Definitions and explanations

Annual work unit:	the input of one person in the farm business who is engaged in agricultural activities on a full-time basis over an entire year.
Basic prices:	market prices plus directly paid subsidies that are linked to the production of specific products.
Current prices:	the value based on prices during the reference year.
Entrepreneurial labour:	the input of people who have an entrepreneurial interest in the farm business, e.g. farmers and other unpaid workers, usually expressed in annual work units.
Gross output:	the total value of output by producing enterprises.
Intermediate consumption:	the goods and services used as inputs in the productive process, e.g. feed, and fertiliser.
Real terms:	the value adjusted for inflation.
Total Income from Farming:	income to those with an entrepreneurial interest in the agricultural industry.

Table 4: Aggregate balance sheet for the United Kingdom agricultural industry

£ million	As at December each year			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
At current prices				
Assets				
Fixed (a):				
Land (b)	178 284	189 638	216 347	232 046
Buildings, plant, machinery and vehicles	30 734	31 834	32 417	32 752
Breeding livestock	8 603	7 571	8 225	8 347
Total fixed	217 621	229 043	256 989	273 145
Current:				
Trading livestock	4 030	4 024	4 172	4 126
Crops and stores	4 024	4 050	3 961	4 072
Debtors, cash deposits	6 286	6 887	6 291	6 589
Total current	14 340	14 960	14 424	14 787
Total Assets	231 961	244 003	271 413	287 932
Liabilities (c)				
Long and medium term:				
AMC, SASC (d)	1 621	1 762	1 761	1 965
Building Societies and Institutions	1 247	1 078	1 025	1 188
Bank loans	5 127	5 293	5 535	6 163
Family Loans	454	544	577	638
Other	20	21	25	63
Total long and medium term	8 469	8 698	8 923	10 016
Short term:				
Leasing	81	82	82	82
Hire purchase	1 271	1 203	1 159	1 261
Trade Credit	2 323	2 221	2 255	2 311
Bank overdrafts	2 566	2 953	2 880	2 850
Other	72	68	57	119
Total short term	6 312	6 527	6 432	6 625
Total Liabilities	14 781	15 224	15 355	16 641
Net worth	217 180	228 779	256 057	271 291
In real terms (as deflated by the gdp deflator):				
Indices 2011 = 100				
GDP deflator	100	102	104	105
Total assets	100	103	113	119
Total liabilities	100	101	100	108
Net worth	100	104	114	120

(a) The valuations of land and breeding livestock are at average market prices; those of buildings, plant, machinery and vehicles are replacement cost, net of consumption of fixed capital.

(b) Includes values for arable land and pasture in Great Britain & Northern Ireland based on land area from June Surveys.

(c) Financial estimates are derived in part from a year-end analysis of farms in the Farm Business Survey. In practice, year-ends vary from December through to April, with concentrations of year-ends at end-December and end-March.

(d) Agricultural Mortgage Company (AMC) and Scottish Agricultural Securities Corporation (SASC)

Aggregate balance sheet for the United Kingdom agricultural industry

The following commentary refers to table 4.

The aggregate balance sheet for agriculture values the total assets and liabilities for agriculture at the end of each calendar year and estimates the total net worth of the industry. Net worth was estimated to be £271 billion in December 2014. This shows a £15 billion increase on 2013, which is largely down to the £16 million increase in the estimate of land values due to the higher prices seen in 2014. Liabilities, particularly the long and medium term loans, show a £1 billion increase.

Revisions

Over time, as more data becomes available, estimates will be revised and forecasts replaced, for example intermediate consumption and other costs data estimated for the April publication will, in November, be replaced with the Farm Business Survey data.

In this edition there are changes to rent data all the way back to 2002. These revisions are a result of changes implemented by the Scottish Government. More detailed information is available in a revisions document on the Scottish Government website at: <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0046/00469148.pdf>

Total Income from Farming is sensitive to small percentage changes in the values of outputs and intermediate consumption. A combination of a revision downwards in output and revision upwards in intermediate consumption leads to more sizeable revisions in percentage terms to Gross Value Added and Total Income from Farming.

Table 4 Revisions made to the 2014 aggregate agricultural account between April 2015 and November 2015

	Apr 2015 2014	Nov 2015 2014	% change to 2014
Gross output (£m)	25 800	25 778	-0.1%
Intermediate consumption (£m)	15 879	15 852	-0.2%
GVA (£m)	9 922	9 926	0.0%
NVA at factor cost (£m)	8 680	8 722	0.5%
TIFF (£m)	5 379	5 413	0.6%

Summary quality report

A summary quality report for this statistical release can be found on the GOV.UK website at <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/series/aggregate-agricultural-accounts>.

This is an overview note which is not release specific but will be reviewed and updated at regular intervals. It pulls together key qualitative information on the various dimensions of quality as well as providing a summary of methods used to compile the output. It relates to estimates of Total Income from Farming and aim to provide users with information on usability and fitness for purpose of these estimates.

Quality Assurance

Defra has in place quality assurance processes to check the accuracy and reliability of the aggregate agricultural accounts that includes:

- Ongoing review of methods employed in the calculation of the accounts.
- Assessment of the quality of the estimates of components of the accounts with internal experts.
- Discussion of components of the accounts with external experts.
- Quality assessments made by Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union.

Development areas

Defra statisticians carry out a continuous review of methods employed in making estimates of the production and income accounts. This may lead to revisions to data series owing to improvements in methods in addition to the use of later information.

Main users and uses of the aggregate agricultural accounts

The aggregate agricultural accounts are used in conjunction with other economic information to:

- Monitor the productivity and competitiveness of the farming industry.
- Inform policy decisions and to help monitor and evaluate current policies relating to agriculture in the UK by Government and in the European Union by the European Commission.
- Inform stakeholders of the performance of the agricultural industry.
- Inform research into the economic performance of the agricultural industry.
- Total Income from Farming sets the context when looking at a number of policies; the agricultural industry contributes around £5.6 billion to the national economy and accounts for about 0.5% of national Gross Domestic Product. It is most relevant to

policies relating to Common Agricultural Policy reform and the competitiveness of farming.

User engagement

As part of our ongoing commitment to compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics (<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html>), we wish to strengthen our engagement with users of these statistics and better understand the use made of them and the types of decisions that they inform. Consequently, we invite users to make themselves known, to advise us of the use they do, or might, make of these statistics, and what their wishes are in terms of engagement. Feedback on this notice and enquiries about these statistics are also welcome.