



5 February 2015

Animal Feed Statistics for Great Britain - December 2014

This notice provides the latest statistics on the production of animal feed and the raw materials used in the process. This includes animal feed produced for retail sale and poultry feed produced for Integrated Poultry Units (IPU). The notice relates to animal feed produced in December 2014 as this is the result of the latest survey data. The notice also shows data for the previous two months, as well as the corresponding period last year. The data is at GB level.

The notice also includes quarterly average prices of animal feed, up to the period October to December 2014.

Key points:

- In December 2014 the total GB retail production of animal feed was up 2.6% compared with December 2013
- In December 2014 the total GB raw material usage in the retail production of animal feed was up 3.4% compared with December 2013, with a slightly lower cereal incorporation rate.
- In December 2014 the total GB integrated poultry feed production was down -5.5% compared with December 2013
- For the period October to December 2014 quarterly average prices of animal feedingstuffs were as follows:-

Cattle and calf feed -	£218 per Tonne
Pig feed -	£234 per Tonne
Poultry feed -	£235 per Tonne
Sheep feed -	£210 per Tonne

- With the exception of 2014 quarter two, the above prices continue to show a decrease in compound feed prices since 2013 quarter two.

Revisions this month:

Please note there is a level of estimation due to Defra receiving revised backdated data for the retail animal feed survey and integrated poultry units (IPU's).

Please check future releases or datasets for up to date information.

These results are released monthly and will be next updated at 09:30 on 5 March 2015. Average prices of animal feedingstuffs will be updated at 09:30 on 7 May 2015.

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Results are typically available five weeks after the monthly collection period. They are published in a statistical release 12 times per year. Historic data from January 1997 data is available in a separate time series spreadsheet that is published at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/animal-feed-production>

The datasets are the last 3 documents in the list.

Table 1

**Retail Production of Animal Feedingstuffs
in Great Britain**

October to December 2014

Thousand tonnes

	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER *	Crop Year JULY TO DECEMBER	12 Month Moving Total
CATTLE AND CALF FEED	358.5	347.8	427.0	2,069.8	4,164.2
All calf feed (3)	18.0	18.1	21.1	97.3	184.5
Compounds for dairy cows	183.3	167.2	195.9	1,060.5	2,095.9
Blends for dairy cows	68.4	69.4	95.4	404.4	819.9
All other cattle feed	55.2	54.3	68.9	304.3	625.0
All other cattle blends	27.4	32.3	37.8	169.4	361.6
Protein concentrates (1)	6.3	6.5	8.0	33.9	77.3
PIG FEED	152.7	145.7	168.1	887.5	1,748.6
Pig starters & creep feed	5.0	4.3	5.7	29.3	61.4
Link/early grower feeds	4.6	4.3	5.6	29.3	58.8
Pig growing feed	35.4	33.6	38.1	205.2	403.8
Pig finishing feed	71.3	68.4	77.3	409.2	791.8
Pig breeding feed	35.5	34.3	40.2	208.4	420.5
Protein Concentrates (1)	0.9	0.9	1.2	6.0	12.2
POULTRY FEED (2)	266.5	263.3	288.6	1,700.4	3,333.1
Chick rearing feed	9.1	7.6	11.4	61.8	131.6
Layer feed	82.5	81.3	95.3	500.3	990.4
Broiler chicken feed	114.2	113.1	131.3	747.4	1,476.2
Poultry breeding & rearing feed	22.5	22.0	26.2	130.5	274.3
Turkey feed	25.6	27.5	14.7	110.5	179.7
All other poultry feed	12.3	11.6	9.2	148.2	278.2
Protein concentrates (1)	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.8	2.8
SHEEP FEED	29.0	37.5	62.5	211.3	705.0
Compounds for breeding sheep	6.1	9.5	21.6	48.9	303.4
Blends for breeding sheep	1.2	1.4	2.4	8.4	27.1
Compounds for growing and finishing sheep	17.3	21.8	31.3	121.1	310.4
Blends for growing and finishing sheep	3.9	4.3	6.6	30.3	58.5
Protein concentrates (1)	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.6	5.6
HORSE FEED	14.4	16.0	22.0	90.6	178.2
OTHER COMPOUNDS, BLENDS AND CONCENTRATES (1)	35.0	31.1	36.8	227.7	410.3
TOTAL COMPOUNDS, BLENDS AND CONCENTRATES (1)	856.2	841.5	1,005.0	5,187.2	10,539.3
OTHER PROCESSED FEEDINGSTUFFS FOR DELIVERY IN STRAIGHT FORM	8.9	9.2	12.3	54.1	114.1
Flaked maize and other maize products	1.8	1.7	2.1	9.5	17.6
Molassed feedingstuffs	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.5	9.0
All others	6.9	7.2	9.8	43.1	87.6
TOTAL ALL FEEDINGSTUFFS	865.1	850.7	1,017.3	5,241.3	10,653.4

(1) 'Protein Concentrates' includes Balancers.

(2) All production by Integrated Poultry Units are excluded from this table. These data are contained in Table 6a.

(3) Calf feed includes calf milk substitutes.

* March, June, September and December are 5 week periods. All other months are 4 week periods. There were 53 weeks in the Statistical year 2010. In order to incorporate the change January 2010 was increased to a 5 week period compared to 4 weeks in 2009. Figures rounded to the nearest final digit may not add to the totals as shown.

Enquiries: Table 1 - Tom Johnson on ++44(0)1904 455301 Email: tom.johnson@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Table 2

**Retail Production of Animal Feedingstuffs
in Great Britain**

Percentage change over Corresponding period in 2013

	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER *	Crop Year JULY TO DECEMBER	12 Month Moving Total
CATTLE AND CALF FEED	-0.6%	-3.5%	0.9%	-1.4%	-2.8%
All calf feed (3)	13.7%	9.9%	13.9%	6.4%	-1.0%
Compounds for dairy cows	3.0%	-0.7%	1.9%	1.9%	3.0%
Blends for dairy cows	1.5%	-0.3%	11.7%	3.0%	-1.7%
All other cattle feed	-3.0%	-8.5%	-3.8%	-9.3%	-13.8%
All other cattle blends	-20.8%	-14.6%	-16.6%	-15.6%	-16.1%
Protein concentrates (1)	-22.8%	-25.2%	-22.3%	-14.0%	6.5%
PIG FEED	6.2%	2.5%	4.0%	3.0%	3.9%
Pig starters & creep feed	-8.5%	-21.5%	-14.6%	-15.3%	-7.4%
Link/early grower feeds	-7.6%	-15.0%	-0.6%	-9.4%	-13.5%
Pig growing feed	0.5%	-3.9%	-0.6%	-2.7%	-1.0%
Pig finishing feed	11.2%	8.5%	8.5%	8.7%	9.2%
Pig breeding feed	8.5%	4.8%	4.3%	3.6%	3.9%
Protein Concentrates (1)	-29.4%	-5.0%	1.6%	0.5%	19.3%
POULTRY FEED (2)	1.5%	1.9%	2.6%	1.2%	0.7%
Chick rearing feed	-11.4%	-28.2%	-6.6%	-9.9%	-3.9%
Layer feed	3.5%	2.6%	5.7%	1.4%	0.4%
Broiler chicken feed	2.1%	7.3%	4.8%	4.7%	2.5%
Poultry breeding & rearing feed	8.5%	7.0%	-1.3%	-0.4%	1.5%
Turkey feed	-4.9%	-7.2%	3.5%	-9.7%	-7.8%
All other poultry feed	-6.3%	-11.3%	-27.7%	-1.4%	-1.1%
Protein concentrates (1)	166.7%	247.4%	717.6%	183.9%	125.1%
SHEEP FEED	-8.5%	-13.0%	2.6%	-7.9%	-20.8%
Compounds for breeding sheep	-2.1%	-17.0%	7.0%	-8.2%	-28.2%
Blends for breeding sheep	-18.2%	-29.5%	1.4%	-11.1%	-8.9%
Compounds for growing and finishing sheep	-12.1%	-12.9%	-2.1%	-9.9%	-15.8%
Blends for growing and finishing sheep	-3.2%	0.9%	9.7%	2.7%	-6.8%
Protein concentrates (1)	55.1%	31.5%	44.1%	-7.8%	-13.0%
HORSE FEED	-8.9%	-2.5%	15.8%	-0.6%	-8.6%
OTHER COMPOUNDS, BLENDS AND CONCENTRATES (1)	-13.4%	-16.9%	11.1%	-4.5%	2.0%
TOTAL COMPOUNDS, BLENDS AND CONCENTRATES (1)	0.1%	-1.9%	2.6%	-0.3%	-2.1%
OTHER PROCESSED FEEDINGSTUFFS FOR DELIVERY IN STRAIGHT FORM	-25.8%	-29.9%	2.0%	-41.8%	-31.7%
Flaked maize and other maize products	4.7%	2.7%	26.9%	5.2%	-8.6%
Molassed feedingstuffs	-84.2%	-89.2%	-80.4%	-89.2%	-65.3%
All others	-21.9%	-16.0%	16.2%	-38.7%	-28.1%
TOTAL ALL FEEDINGSTUFFS	-0.3%	-2.4%	2.6%	-1.0%	-2.5%

(1) 'Protein Concentrates' includes Balancers.

(2) All production by Integrated Poultry Units are excluded from this table. These data are contained in Table 6a.

(3) Calf feed includes calf milk substitutes.

Enquiries: Table 2 - Tom Johnson on ++44(0)1904 455301 Email: Tom.Johnson@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Table 3

**Raw materials usage in retail production of animal feedingstuffs
in Great Britain**

October to December 2014

Thousand tonnes

	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER *	Crop Year JULY TO DECEMBER	12 Month Moving Total
Wheat	258.9	250.1	284.7	1,530.3	2,888.4
Barley	76.9	71.6	89.4	485.9	1,040.6
Oats	8.2	8.4	10.5	49.2	120.5
Whole and flaked maize	20.8	19.8	25.9	138.6	354.9
Rice bran extractions	0.9	1.0	1.1	5.4	11.0
Maize gluten feed (1)	3.8	4.0	4.9	31.6	71.1
Cereals by-products	123.3	122.5	153.4	742.7	1,478.0
of which:					
Wheat Feed	68.1	68.0	80.5	429.3	883.5
Other cereals by-products	13.5	14.5	19.2	87.9	175.9
Distillery by-products	41.7	39.9	53.7	225.5	418.6
Whole oilseeds	5.8	5.9	6.6	36.7	72.0
Oilseed rape cake and meal	63.3	62.2	78.7	351.7	722.3
Soya cake and meal	87.1	82.6	97.8	527.2	1,042.3
Sunflower cake and meal	26.3	26.2	32.4	161.7	388.4
Other oilseed cake and meal (2)	32.6	31.9	42.5	189.2	410.5
Field beans	4.2	3.6	4.4	23.7	45.4
Field peas	1.3	1.6	1.5	10.5	23.3
Dried sugar beet pulp	23.2	23.0	29.5	139.7	287.6
Molasses	23.3	22.3	28.7	140.0	299.0
Citrus and other fruit pulp	0.6	0.3	0.4	2.5	6.5
All meal (Fish, Poultry and other meal) (3)	8.4	7.1	8.4	55.0	105.3
Minerals	34.8	34.0	39.7	203.0	412.8
Oil and fat	19.0	17.5	20.9	117.8	235.5
Protein concentrates (4)	0.8	3.3	4.2	9.8	16.8
Other materials (5)	27.3	30.0	42.1	204.5	402.5
Confectionery by-products	20.5	21.5	25.1	127.2	257.0
TOTAL RAW MATERIALS USED	871.4	850.4	1,032.9	5,283.8	10,691.9
Cereal Incorporation Rate	41.9%	41.1%	39.7%	41.7%	41.2%

Please Note: All raw materials usage by Integrated Poultry Units has now been excluded from this table.
The cereals usage is now included in Table 6.

(1) Protein content 25% or below.

(2) Cake and meal derived from Copra (coconut), Palm kernels, Shea and Illipe nuts, or any other oilseed or nuts not included in the cakes and meals above.

(3) Comprises feather meal, dried blood and other animal by-products except fat. This definition may include meals used in feed intended for animals to which the EU ban on feeding processed animal protein does not apply.

(4) Ready prepared products for incorporation in animal feed includes balancers.

(5) Includes all raw materials, (including other grains) not listed elsewhere.

* March, June, September and December are 5 week periods. All other months are 4 week periods.

** 2004 is a 53 week statistical year. In order to incorporate the extra week January 2004 was increased to a five week period compared to 4 weeks in January 2005.

Enquiries: Table 3 - Tom Johnson on ++44(0)1904 455301 Email: tom.johnson@defra.gsi.gov.uk

**Raw materials usage in retail production of animal feedingstuffs
in Great Britain**

Table 4

Percentage change over corresponding period in 2013

	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER *	Crop Year JULY TO DECEMBER	12 Month Moving Total
Wheat	3.1%	5.5%	14.6%	1.2%	-5.6%
Barley	-8.1%	-20.4%	-15.4%	-1.4%	11.8%
Oats	3.2%	-19.7%	-21.9%	0.1%	32.0%
Whole and flaked maize	24.2%	-10.6%	-32.8%	-1.9%	23.6%
Rice bran extractions	31.7%	52.4%	43.6%	-2.4%	-15.9%
Maize gluten feed (1)	-30.6%	-39.0%	-29.3%	12.8%	59.0%
Cereals by-products	3.8%	3.7%	13.8%	0.8%	-5.9%
of which:					
Wheat feed	-7.6%	-4.1%	0.5%	-9.1%	-12.3%
Other cereals by-products	-19.9%	-5.3%	9.3%	-14.2%	-18.6%
Distillery by-products	47.7%	25.3%	44.9%	38.8%	20.4%
Whole oilseeds	-6.8%	1.0%	-2.5%	-1.5%	2.3%
Oilseed rape cake and meal	-6.3%	-9.6%	-1.6%	-5.6%	-6.5%
Soya cake and meal	6.9%	1.8%	5.8%	3.5%	-1.8%
Sunflower cake and meal	20.7%	0.1%	-1.2%	13.6%	17.8%
Other oilseed cake and meal (2)	-11.7%	-9.3%	0.9%	-13.9%	-20.2%
Field beans	-6.1%	-10.6%	9.9%	0.6%	0.5%
Field peas	-23.2%	-9.6%	-20.3%	-11.4%	-12.8%
Dried sugar beet pulp	-6.9%	-1.5%	4.2%	-4.2%	-12.0%
Molasses	-6.2%	-9.6%	-0.5%	-7.2%	-14.5%
Citrus and other fruit pulp	-45.8%	-60.6%	-55.5%	-74.1%	-77.0%
All meal (Fish, Poultry and other meal) (3)	-21.2%	-25.9%	-8.6%	-12.0%	1.9%
Minerals	7.1%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-1.8%	-2.6%
Oil and fat	-13.4%	-15.1%	1.3%	-8.8%	-3.4%
Protein concentrates (4)	11.4%	308.5%	723.1%	75.8%	26.9%
Other materials (5)	-20.5%	-19.2%	8.2%	-12.4%	-4.3%
Confectionery by-products	-3.6%	-2.0%	9.4%	4.7%	0.7%
TOTAL RAW MATERIALS USED	-0.6%	-3.5%	3.4%	-1.2%	-2.7%

Please Note: All raw materials usage by Integrated Poultry Units has now been excluded from this table. The cereals usage is now included in Table 6.

- (1) Protein content 25% or below.
- (2) Cake and meal derived from Copra (coconut), Palm kernels, Shea and Illipe nuts, or any other oilseed or nuts not included in the cakes and meals above.
- (3) Comprises feather meal, dried blood and other animal by-products except fat. This definition may include meals used in feed intended for animals to which the EU ban on feeding processed animal protein does not apply.
- (4) Ready prepared products for incorporation in animal feed including balancers.
- (5) Includes all raw materials, (including other grains) not listed elsewhere.

Enquiries: Table 4 - Tom Johnson on ++44(0)1904 455301 Email: tom.johnson@defra.gsi.gov.uk

**Poultry feed production by integrated poultry units (IPU's)
in Great Britain**

October to December 2014

Table 5a

	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER *	Crop Year JULY TO DECEMBER *	12 Month Moving total	
FEED PRODUCED BY IPUs						
		<i>Amount in thousand tonnes</i>				
Broiler chicken feed	139.6	138.2	157.0	905.1	1,867.8	
Turkey feed	31.5	33.2	33.5	191.2	333.3	
Layer feed	12.0	13.1	14.3	79.7	162.0	
Poultry breeding & rearing feed (1)	10.5	10.5	13.2	68.4	143.5	
TOTAL (2)	193.6	195.0	218.0	1,244.4	2,506.6	
		<i>Percentage change on year</i>				
Broiler chicken feed	-3.9%	-0.7%	-8.8%	-3.8%	-0.6%	
Turkey feed	9.8%	10.1%	10.4%	12.4%	-0.8%	
Layer feed	-3.5%	-0.2%	-5.3%	-4.7%	-5.1%	
Poultry breeding & rearing feed (1)	-4.8%	-5.5%	0.5%	-4.2%	0.9%	
TOTAL (2)	-2.0%	0.7%	-5.5%	-1.7%	-0.9%	
CEREAL USAGE BY IPUs						
		<i>Amount in thousand tonnes</i>				
Wheat	114.5	113.2	122.8	705.8	1,372.2	
Barley	2.5	2.4	2.9	27.1	74.1	
Others	3.5	3.6	6.4	39.7	124.4	
TOTAL	120.4	119.9	132.1	773.3	1,571.4	
		<i>Percentage change on year</i>				
Wheat	-1.6%	7.2%	-0.2%	-1.2%	-4.3%	
Barley	-58.9%	-64.9%	-65.7%	-29.9%	3.1%	
TOTAL	-4.6%	-0.6%	-8.8%	-3.5%	-2.1%	
CEREAL INCORPORATION RATE	61.6%	61.0%	60.0%	61.5%	62.1%	

Total poultry feed production

Table 5b

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF POULTRY COMPOUNDS						
		<i>Amount in thousand tonnes</i>				
Broiler chicken feed	253.8	251.3	288.3	1,652.5	3,344.0	
Layer feed	94.5	94.4	109.6	580.1	1,152.4	
Poultry breeding & rearing feed (1)	42.1	40.1	50.9	260.6	549.3	
TOTAL (2)	447.5	446.4	497.0	2,794.8	5,558.7	
		<i>Percentage change on year</i>				
Broiler chicken feed	-1.3%	2.7%	-3.0%	-0.1%	0.7%	
Turkey feed	2.7%	1.5%	8.2%	3.1%	-3.4%	
Layer feed	2.5%	2.2%	4.2%	0.5%	-0.4%	
Poultry breeding & rearing feed (1)	0.2%	-5.1%	-2.1%	-3.8%	0.0%	
TOTAL (2)	0.1%	1.7%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	

Note:

(1) Includes Chick Rearing Feed

(2) Total excludes Protein Concentrates and Other Poultry Compounds

* March, June, September and December are 5 week periods. All other months are 4 week periods.

** 2010 is a 53 week statistical year. In order to incorporate the extra week January 2010 was increased to a five week period compared to 4 weeks in January 2009.

Enquiries: Table 6a & 6b - Tom Johnson on ++44(0)1904 455301 Email: tom.johnson@defra.gsi.gov.uk

This table has been updated. Next update on 7 May 2015

Average compound feed prices by main livestock categories Great Britain

YEAR	PERIOD	(£ per Tonne)			
		CATTLE & CALF FEED (1)	PIG FEED	POULTRY FEED (2)	SHEEP FEED (3)
2010	Q1	181	210	209	169
	Q2	178	208	217	174
	Q3	180	214	224	182
	Q4	198	236	242	196
2011	Q1	208	253	264	205
	Q2	219	261	280	216
	Q3	222	258	278	218
	Q4	222	248	257	215
2012	Q1	221	248	253	213
	Q2	223	259	268	222
	Q3	232	270	279	235
	Q4	250	284	282	243
2013	Q1	253	290	310	247
	Q2	253	286	311	257
	Q3	248	273	297	257
	Q4	239	259	274	233
2014	Q1	239	256	270	231
	Q2	236	260	280	239
	Q3	229	246	265	232
	Q4	218	234	235	210

Notes:

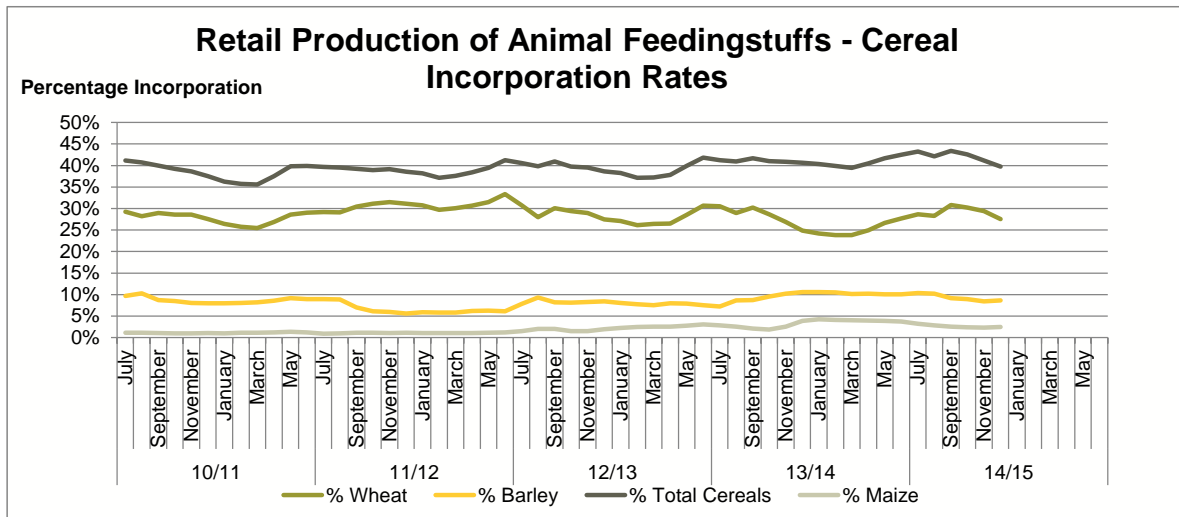
(1) Excludes prices for Calf Milk Substitutes

(2) The average poultry feed price is weighted by production of compounds from sales compounders only and excludes production from Integrated Poultry Units.

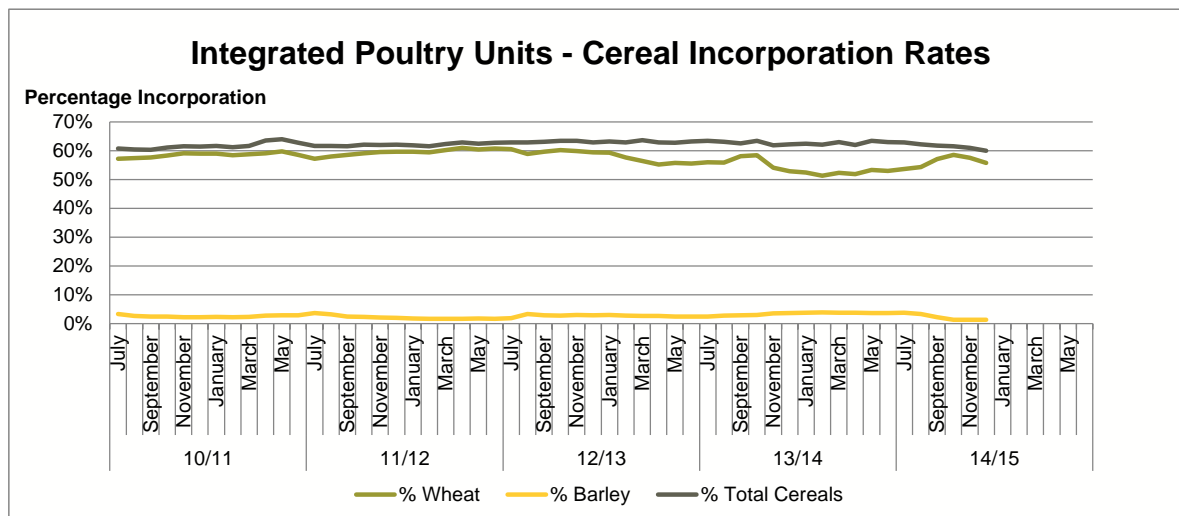
(3) The above trends in sheep feed prices may not reflect those of individual compounds.

They are weighted by the very seasonal production of compounds in each month.

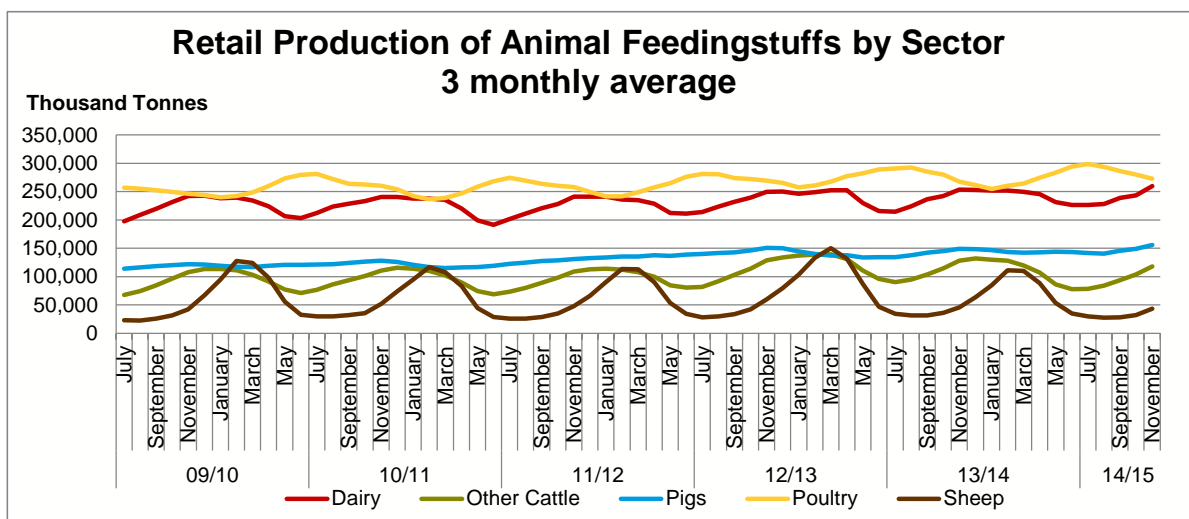
Summer prices are largely influenced by changes to the prices of finishing compounds, whereas winter prices are largely influenced by breeding compounds.



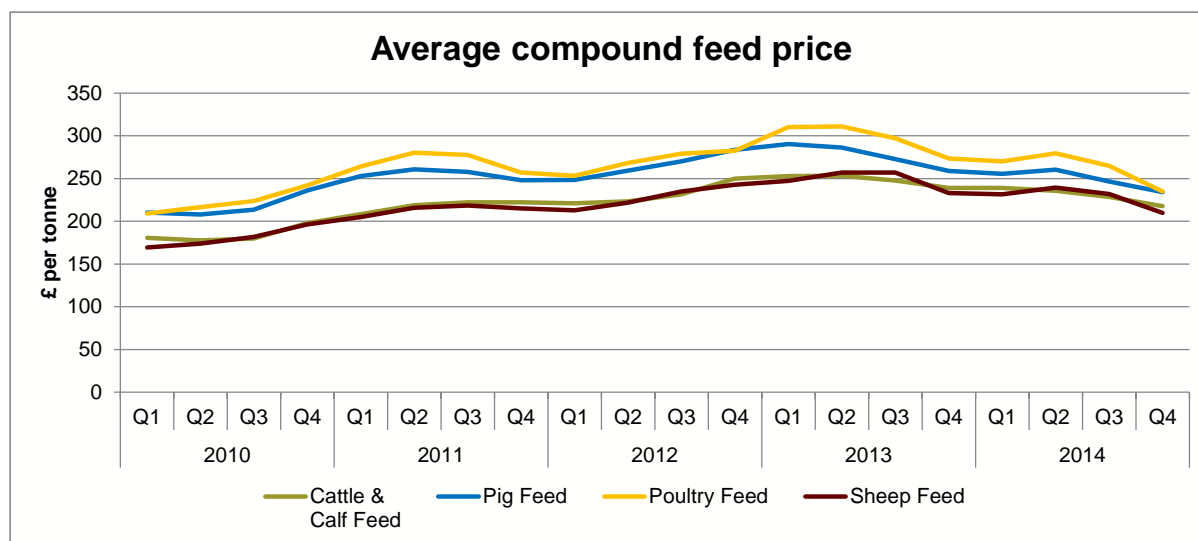
The cereal incorporation rate (CIR) is the percentage of cereals in the complete feed ration. The above graph shows the total cereal incorporation rate is typically around 40% but there is a seasonal pattern to the CIR where it peaks in June and drops in February. This is related to the seasonality of animal feed production for the different livestock categories. The CIR can be an indicator of the supply, demand and price of a particular cereal but also relative to other alternative feed ingredients. The 2013/14 crop year saw a strong overall cereal incorporation rate due largely to the availability of competitively priced barley and maize, which made up for the shortfall in UK feed wheat supply. This was on the back of the 2013 harvest where the wheat crop was small and of good quality resulting in home grown wheat being used in the flour milling industry. At the beginning of the 2014/15 crop year, the CIR remained strong but since September has been in decline. This years wheat crop has lower protein content so to meet dietary requirements, compounders have used a higher level of protein raw materials, such as soya.



The total cereal incorporation rate for Integrated Poultry Units (IPU's) is typically around 60%, with wheat tending to be the key cereal in the poultry feed ration due to the specific dietary requirements of poultry feed. As with retail animal feed, the above graph shows a lower than normal wheat incorporation rate in the 2013/14 crop year compared to 2012/13. This was due to a lack of available feed wheat for IPU's. As with retail animal feed the 2013/14 crop year saw IPU's using a greater percentage of barley and maize in the feed ration. The 2014/15 crop year so far has seen a slight increase in the wheat cereal incorporation rate for IPU's compared with the last few months of the previous crop year.



The above graph shows the production levels for different types of retail animal feed. It is based on a 3 monthly average to take into account the effect of having 4 and 5 weeks reporting periods. The graph illustrates the seasonality of sheep feed, cattle and dairy feed, with increased production of these feed types in winter months when livestock may need to be housed and fed indoors depending on weather and forage availability. There is a seasonality with sheep feed peaking in late winter/early spring. Pig feed production levels remain generally stable throughout the year. Poultry feed shows some seasonality with production of game bird feed increasing in the run up to the shooting seasons.



Average compound feed prices are based on average prices of various types of feed sold by manufacturers over a three month period. Compound feed prices are driven by a number of factors, including the supply and demand of compound feed, cereal prices and cereal availability. Cereals, particularly wheat, account for a large portion of the compound feed ration. Compound feed prices have been decreasing since the high prices of early 2013 due mainly to a reduction in cereal prices.

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User Statement

The information in this notice is used by the UK government and the EU as evidence for assessing market conditions and evaluating agricultural policy. Other users include the food and farming industry, academia and the general public. Contact details are available on the front page of this notice.

Feedback

We welcome feedback on the data from all users including how and why the data are used. This helps us to understand the value of the statistics to external users. Please see our contact details at the bottom of the first page of this notice.

Survey Methodology

The Retail Production of Animal Feedingstuffs and the Animal Compound Feedingstuffs: Sales Value and Volume are compulsory surveys which collect data under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947.

Retail Production of Animal Feedingstuffs

The data quoted in this release are from the survey returns of all of the major GB animal feed companies. Data on raw material use, stocks and production of the various categories of compound animal feed are recorded. The major producers typically cover 90% of total animal feed production surveyed each month. The remaining smaller companies are sampled annually in December for their figures in the preceding 12 months. The survey data is published each month. Weighting is used for the monthly results to include a suitable estimate for the smaller companies that have not been sampled to provide more robust and realistic monthly estimates. This reduces the chance of a large increase in the crop-year to date totals when the actual annual returns are incorporated into the data. This usually occurs in May when estimates for the previous year are replaced with the actual data; seasonality is also factored in where this is relevant ie sheep and cattle and calf feed. Totals for the current crop year to date are shown (July onwards) as well as the most recent month.

Update: 8 May 2014

2013 data collected from smaller mills has been used as a basis to produce estimates for this statistical notice and future statistical notices. In 2012 we saw an increase in data from smaller mills, compared to historic data, as we conducted a register exercise to obtain data from mills that were not previously surveyed. Due to the register exercise, Animal feed production from smaller mills increased by just over 250,000t in 2012, with an increase in cereal usage of just over 130,000t.

Average Compound Feed Prices by Main Livestock Categories

The data quoted in this release are from the survey returns of all of the major GB animal feed companies. Data on sales relating to the volume of animal feed sold and the value of sales are recorded. This data is collected on a quarterly basis and published in February, May, August and November.

Poultry Feed Production by Integrated Poultry Units

The data quoted in this release are from the voluntary survey returns of all of the major GB poultry feed manufacturers of integrated poultry units. Data on raw material use, stocks and production of the various categories of poultry feed are recorded.

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Accuracy and Reliability of the Results

The accuracy of the survey results is very high because a census is carried out of all companies and the typical response rate is 100% per year. Occasionally data is not published when it fails strict disclosure and dominance checks. This ensures that statistics cannot be traced back to a particular company.

Revisions policy

- a. if we have not received survey data from respondents we make an estimate based on their previous returns. These estimates will be replaced with actual survey data when it is received.
- b. survey respondents occasionally supply amended figures for previous periods.
- c. we may also revise the methodology used to raise the survey data to give UK totals.

Publications

This survey is conducted every month and results are typically available five weeks after the collection period. They are published in a statistical release 12 times per year at pre-announced dates and the separate time series spreadsheets are updated monthly too.

Defra statistical releases and details of future publication dates can be viewed on the government website at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/statistics>

You may also be interested in our 'Cereal Usage' statistics which are published monthly. These can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cereal-usage>

Data from our 'Animal Feed' statistics and 'Cereal Usage' statistics are used to compile the Defra 'Cereal Balance sheet' which is published at different points between July and June each year. For the latest Cereal Balance Sheet please see:

<http://www.hgca.com/markets/supply-and-demand.aspx>

Animal Feed statistics are published in the Defra annual release called 'Agriculture in the UK'. Please see the link below to the latest publication:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/agriculture-in-the-united-kingdom>

Glossary of terms

Compound Feedingstuffs – a product which is fully formulated, including a number of different ingredients (including major minerals, trace elements, vitamins and other additives) mixed and blended in appropriate proportions, to provide balanced diets for various types of stock at each stage of growth and development. The product typically comes in pellet form.

Blends – a simple mixture of raw materials. Each raw material would normally be fed on its own (i.e. straights), without incorporation into another part of the diet. The mixture is of constant raw material formulation and may be mineralised, but does not contain added oils or fats. The mixture may be further processed prior to feeding.

Straights – a feed ingredient fed directly to livestock in its natural form without formulation.

Protein Concentrates – products specifically designed for further mixing before feeding, at an inclusive rate of 5% or more, with planned proportions of cereals and other feedingstuffs either on the farm or by a feedingstuff compounder.

Cereal incorporation rate – this measures the percentage of cereals used in the finished animal feed product. It can be used as an indication of the supply, demand and price of cereals at a given time. The typical cereal incorporation rate for animal feed for retail sale is around 40%. The typical rate for Integrated Poultry Units feed is typically around 60% due to the specific dietary requirements of poultry feed.

Integrated Poultry Units – these are specialist, fully integrated poultry manufacturers that produce their own poultry feed in house.

Crop year - this runs from July to June.