



30 September 2021

Total Income from Farming in England, first estimate for 2020

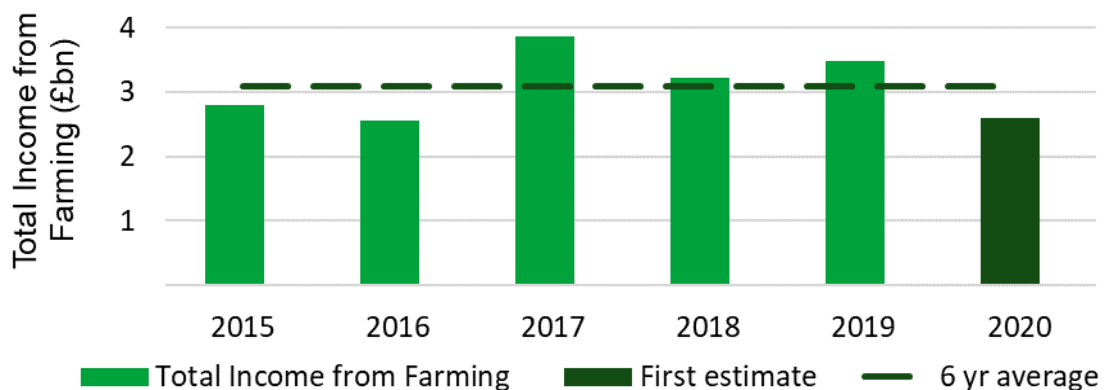
This release presents the first estimate of Total Income from Farming (TIFF) in England for 2020, replacing 2019 England estimates published in June 2020. Some estimates for earlier years have been revised due to the availability of additional or updated data.

Total Income from Farming is the total profit from all farming businesses in England on a calendar year basis. It measures the return to all entrepreneurs for their management, inputs, labour and capital invested.

Key Messages (comparisons not adjusted for inflation)

- In 2020, Total Income from Farming in England is estimated to have been £2,597 million, a fall of £879 million (-25%) from 2019.
- In 2020, agriculture's contribution to England's economy (Gross Value Added at basic prices) was £6,769 million, a fall of £885 million (-12%) compared with 2019.
- The main drivers for the fall in Total Income from Farming were a £1,004 million (-12%) fall in the value of crop output, largely caused by unfavourable weather and a £302 million (-26%) fall in the value of output from inseparable non-agricultural activities (diversified activities) due to Covid-19 lockdowns. These more than offset a £250 million (+2.6%) rise in the value of total livestock output. Overall costs were slightly lower than in 2019.

Figure 1: Total Income from Farming (TIFF) in England: 2015 to 2020 at Current Prices (not adjusted for inflation)



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What you need to know about this release

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National Statistics Status

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards. They undergo periodic quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

The statistics last underwent a full assessment in 2014 by the UK Statistics Authority's Assessment team. A copy of the full report can be found on the internet, [Assessment Report 271 Statistics on Agriculture](#).

The continued designation of these statistics as National Statistics was confirmed in December 2017 following a compliance check by the UK Statistics Authority (now the Office for Statistics Regulation) against the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#). The compliance check letter can be found on the [UK Statistics Authority website](#).

Since the latest review by the Office for Statistics Regulation, we have continued to comply with the Code of Practice for Statistics and have enhanced data quality by reviewing methodologies and data sources.

For general enquiries about National Statistics, contact the National Statistics Public Enquiry Service:

Tel: 0845 601 3034

Email: info@statistics.gov.uk.

You can find National Statistics on the internet [on the Gov.uk website](#).

Key words for this publication

Basic price replicates what the farmer receives. It is the market price plus directly paid subsidies that are linked to the production of specific products. In England, this type of subsidy last existed in 2011, so for recent years basic price and market price are the same.

Compensation of employees is the full cost of employees to the business, including national insurance contributions. Mainly salaries and wages of staff.

Consumption of fixed capital is the reduction in value (at current prices) of capital assets used in the production process, e.g. buildings, plant, machinery, vehicles and livestock. Otherwise known as depreciation of 'assets'.

Current price is the value based on prices observed during the reference year (i.e. values not adjusted for inflation). The alternative to Current price is 'Real terms' (see below).

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the market value of all goods and services produced by a national economy.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in livestock is the production of animals that will be used as the means of production, i.e. breeding animals and cows for milking. Otherwise known as appreciation of 'assets'.

Gross output is the total value of output produced by farm businesses.

Gross Value Added (GVA) is computed as Gross output minus Intermediate consumption and represents that contribution of a business, sector or industry to Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Inseparable non-agricultural activities are non-agricultural enterprises that are included within the business level accounts of farms, e.g. tourism and recreation facilities. Otherwise known as 'diversification'.

Intermediate consumption is the goods and services used as inputs in the productive process, e.g. feed, energy and veterinary expenses.

Market price is what is paid by the consumer. See basic price above.

Other agricultural activities are agricultural activities that do not result in sales of final product. Principally this is the provision of contract work, which will net off against 'Agricultural Services'.

Real terms is where values from previous years have been adjusted for inflation. The alternative to Real terms is 'Current price' (see above).

Total Income from Farming (TIFF) is the income to those who own businesses within the agricultural industry. The term **income** used throughout this notice refers to Total Income from Farming. This is the total profit from all UK or England farming businesses on a calendar year basis.

Section 1 – Summary of long-term trends in real terms (adjusted for inflation)

Values in this section are expressed in real terms at 2020 prices. The figures have been adjusted to take into account inflation, which allows more meaningful comparisons between years over the longer term. This section puts 2020 Total Income from Farming in the context of past figures. The make-up of the 2020 figure is examined in detail in Section 2.

The key drivers of agricultural income include the volume of production, commodity prices and the cost of inputs. These are themselves driven by a range of factors such as the weather, exchange rates, oil price and global supply and stocks of commodities. As a result, agricultural income tends to be volatile and fluctuate from year to year. In addition to these ever-present factors, agriculture in 2020 was also influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic and Brexit.

Total Income from Farming (TIFF) in 2020 was £2,597 million, a fall of £1,080 million (-29%) in real terms (adjusted for inflation) compared with 2019. This is the lowest value (in real terms) since 2007.

Over the longer term, England TIFF was in the region of £2bn between 2000 and 2007 before jumping to almost £4bn in 2008. TIFF remained in the region of £4bn for most years in the next decade. Looking more closely at recent years, TIFF fell sharply in 2015 driven by lower commodity prices and a stronger pound. In 2016 the exchange rate improved but a poor harvest and continued low commodity prices kept income low. In 2017, Total Income from Farming jumped back to close to the highest point for 20 years as a result of a favourable combination of a weaker pound, strong commodity prices and high levels of production. In 2018, extreme weather conditions led to poor yields and pushed up the price of key inputs. These factors were not fully offset by strong commodity prices resulting in an 18% fall in TIFF that year. In 2019, favourable weather produced modest increases to both crop output and TIFF.

Figure 2: Total Income from Farming in England, 2000-20 (in real terms at 2020 prices)

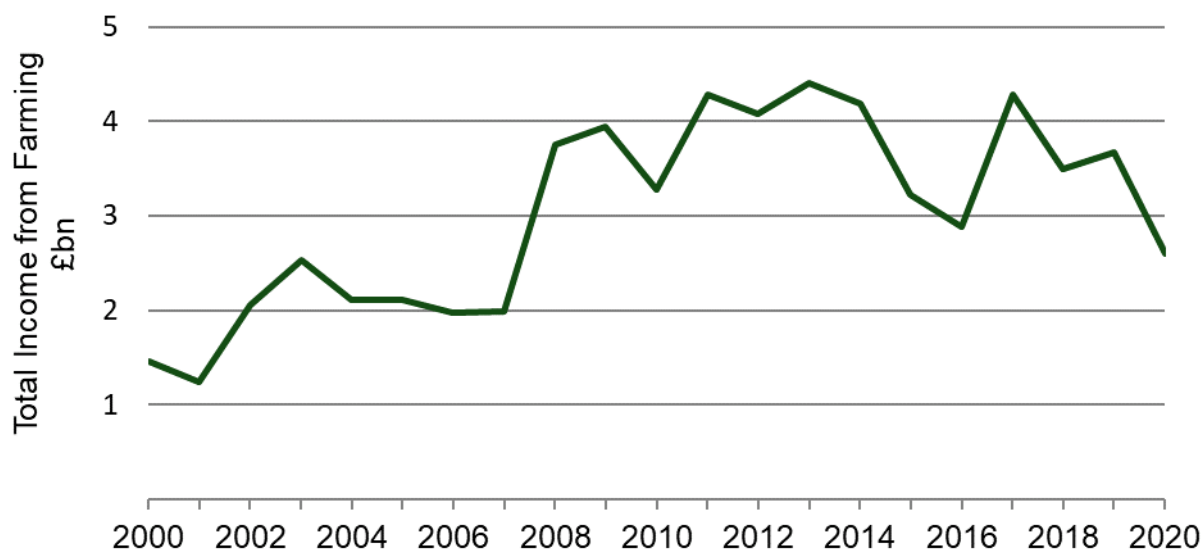


Table 1: Aggregate Agricultural Accounts: Summary of production and income accounts for England in real terms (adjusted for inflation at 2020 prices using the Office for National Statistics Gross Domestic Product deflator series 'YBGB')

£ million

	Average 2013 to 2017	2018	2019	2020
Total crop output	8,777	8,781	9,115	7,614
Total livestock output	10,166	10,149	10,079	9,778
10 Other agricultural activities	987	1,059	1,072	1,060
11 Inseparable non-agricultural activities	1,059	1,126	1,231	862
12 Output (at market prices)	20,988	21,116	21,497	19,313
13 Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	0	0	0	0
14 Gross output at basic prices (12+13)	20,988	21,116	21,497	19,313
25 Total intermediate consumption	12,957	13,292	13,401	12,544
26 Gross value added at market prices (12-25)	8,031	7,823	8,096	6,769
27 Gross value added at basic prices (14-25)	8,031	7,823	8,096	6,769
28 Total consumption of Fixed Capital	3,421	3,464	3,648	3,405
29 Net value added at market prices (26-28)	4,610	4,360	4,448	3,364
30 Net value added at basic prices (27-28)	4,610	4,360	4,448	3,364
31 Other subsidies (less taxes)	2,239	2,226	2,239	2,073
32 Net value added at factor cost (30+31+32)	6,849	6,586	6,687	5,436
33 Compensation of employees	2,218	2,238	2,174	2,066
34 Rent	532	512	494	454
35 Interest	305	346	342	319
36 Total Income from Farming (33-34-35-36)	3,794	3,490	3,677	2,597

Section 2 – Detailed comparison between 2020 and 2019 using current prices (not adjusted for inflation)

This comparison of the Total Income from Farming (TIFF) account from the two most recent years is made between values that have not been adjusted for inflation. This approach is considered the most intuitive for comparisons over a short time period. See Table 2 for data expressed in current prices. Following the data is commentary offering explanation for the values estimated for 2020 and how they have changed since 2019.

Table 2: Aggregate Agricultural Accounts: Production and income account for England in current prices (not adjusted for inflation)

£ million

	2019	2020	£ million change 2019 to 2020	% Change 2019 to 2020
1 Output of cereals	3,160	2,306	- 855	-27.0%
of which: wheat	2,270	1,403	- 867	-38.2%
barley	799	774	- 25	-3.1%
2 Output of industrial crops	916	678	- 238	-26.0%
of which: oilseed rape	540	315	- 225	-41.6%
protein crops	143	153	9	6.6%
sugar beet	210	172	- 38	-18.0%
3 Output of forage plants	170	167	- 3	-1.6%
4 Output of vegetables and horticulture	2,529	2,615	86	3.4%
of which: fresh vegetables	1,241	1,345	104	8.4%
plants and flowers	1,288	1,270	- 18	-1.4%
5 Output of potatoes (including seeds)	480	551	71	14.8%
6 Output of fruit	735	836	101	13.7%
7 Output of other crop products, incl. seeds	628	461	- 166	-26.5%
Total crop output (sum 1-7)	8,617	7,614	-1,004	-11.6%
8 Output of livestock	6,129	6,434	305	5.0%
primarily for meat	5,195	5,567	372	7.2%
of which: cattle	1,251	1,404	152	12.2%
pigs	1,038	1,078	39	3.8%
sheep	675	710	34	5.1%
poultry	2,227	2,371	144	6.5%
gross fixed capital formation	934	867	-67	-7.2%
of which: cattle	515	491	-24	-4.7%
pigs	-8	1	9	-115.0%
sheep	221	206	-15	-7.0%
poultry	205	169	-37	-17.8%

continued

Table 2 (continued): Aggregate Agricultural Accounts: Production and income accounts for England in current prices (not adjusted for inflation)

£ million				
	2019	2020	£ million change 2019 to 2020	% Change 2019 to 2020
9 Output of livestock products	3,399	3,344	-55	-1.6%
of which:				
milk	2,904	2,836	-68	-2.3%
eggs	393	432	39	9.9%
Total livestock output (8+9)	9,528	9,778	250	2.6%
10 Other agricultural activities	1,013	1,060	47	4.6%
11 Inseparable non-agricultural activities	1,164	862	-302	-26.0%
12 Output (at market prices) (sum 1 to 11)	20,322	19,313	-1,009	-5.0%
13 Total subsidies (less taxes) on product	-	-	-	-
14 Gross output at basic prices (12+13)	20,322	19,313	-1,009	-5.0%
15 Seeds	734	873	138	18.8%
16 Energy	1,026	955	- 71	-6.9%
17 Fertilisers	1,014	780	- 235	-23.1%
18 Plant protection products	881	973	91	10.3%
19 Veterinary expenses	266	266	- 1	-0.2%
20 Animal feed	3,712	3,728	16	0.4%
21 Total maintenance	1,408	1,436	28	2.0%
22 Agricultural services	1,008	1,056	47	4.7%
23 FISIM	102	122	21	20.4%
24 Other goods and services	2,517	2,357	- 160	-6.4%
25 Total intermediate consumption (sum 15 to 24)	12,669	12,544	- 124	-1.0%
26 Gross value added at market prices (12-25)	7,654	6,769	- 885	-11.6%
27 Gross value added at basic prices (14-25)	7,654	6,769	- 885	-11.6%
28 Total consumption of Fixed Capital	3,449	3,405	- 44	-1.3%
of which:				
equipment	1,608	1,630	23	1.4%
buildings	764	760	- 4	-0.6%
livestock	1,077	1,015	- 62	-5.8%
29 Net value added at market prices (26-28)	4,205	3,364	- 841	-20.0%
30 Net value added at basic prices (27-28)	4,205	3,364	- 841	-20.0%
31 Other subsidies (less taxes)	2,117	2,073	- 44	-2.1%
32 Net value added at factor cost (30+31+32)	6,322	5,436	- 885	-14.0%
33 Compensation of employees	2,055	2,066	11	0.5%
34 Rent	467	454	- 13	-2.8%
35 Interest	324	319	- 4	-1.3%
36 Total income from farming (33-34-35-36)	3,476	2,597	- 879	-25.3%

2.1 Headline figures (comparisons with 2019 in current prices)

In 2020, Total Income from Farming in current prices (not adjusted for inflation) fell by £879 million to £2,597 million, a 25% fall from 2019.

The entire fall in TIFF can be explained by Gross Output at basic prices which fell by £1,009 million (-5.0%). Overall costs in 2020 were slightly lower than in 2019, which was a bigger saving than the £44m (-2.1%) decrease in total subsidy payments.

The main contributors to the decrease in Gross Output were the fall in the value of output from wheat (-£867 million, -38%), oilseed rape (-£225 million, -42%) and inseparable non-agricultural activities (-£302 million, -26%).

Gross Value Added (GVA), which measures agriculture's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), fell by 12% (£885 million) to £6,769 million in 2020.

2.2 Crop Outputs (comparisons with 2019 in current prices)

The value of Total Crop Output for 2020 was £7,614 million, a fall of £1,004 million or 12% compared with 2019. In general, cereals and industrial crops struggled, whilst horticultural crops fared much better.

The value of output from cereals was £2,306 million, a fall of £855 million (-27%) on 2019. This fall was largely explained by wheat output which fell in value by £867 million (-38%) to £1,403 million. Drilling of winter wheat in 2019/20 was badly affected by significant winter rain meaning that some planting was abandoned in favour of spring sowing of other crops. The very dry spring of 2020 caused further problems and, whilst the harvest got off to a good start, heavy rain in mid / late August caused losses and quality issues. The result was a 25% fall in wheat area and reduced yields contributing to the smallest England wheat harvest (by volume) recorded in the past two decades. Higher prices were not nearly enough to compensate for the 42% fall in volume.

The value of output from barley fell by £25 million (-3.1%) to £774 million. The large number of growers switching from winter wheat to spring barley meant that, despite the difficult season, barley production in 2020 was less than 1% lower than the record harvests seen in 2019. The price of barley fell slightly due to plentiful supplies and lower demand from brewers because of hospitality venues being closed during Covid-19 lockdowns.

The value of output from oilseed rape (OSR) fell by £225 million (-42%) to £315 million. The planted area of oilseed rape fell again in 2020, this time by 30%, giving the smallest area since 2000 and contributing to a 44% fall in volume. Wet weather during crop establishment and infestations of cabbage stem flea beetle proved problematic for growers.

The value of sugar beet fell by £38 million (-18%) to £172 million. The dry spring and aphid infestations following two mild winters resulted in a 23% fall in production.

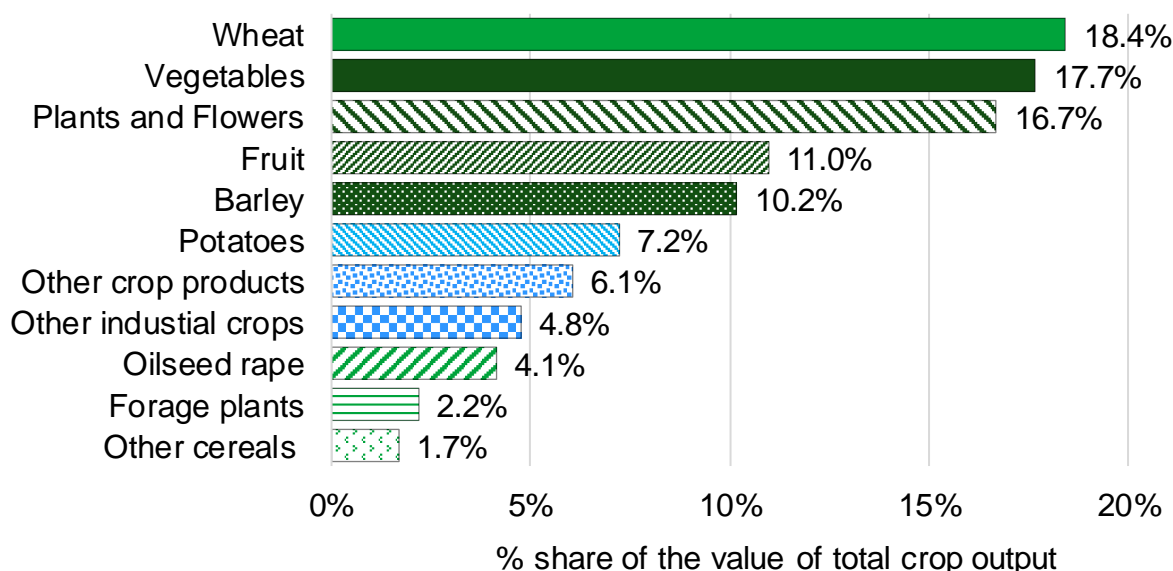
The value of output from fresh vegetables rose by £104 million (+8.4%) to £1,345 million. Average prices across a wide variety of crops saw a small increase in 2020, though fortunes for individual crops were mixed. Some crops such as carrots and

onions struggled with the wet winter and very dry spring, though the mixture of heat and rains later in the year proved favourable, particularly for brassica production.

The value of output from plants and flowers fell by £18 million (-1.4%) to £1,270 million. The sector was impacted by the first Covid-19 lockdown that closed garden centres during a critical selling period. Many nurseries successfully adapted their businesses and were able to recoup some sales later in the year.

The value of output from fruit rose by £101 million (+13.7%) to £836 million, mainly due to a rise in average prices, whilst value of output from potatoes rose by £71 million (+14.8%) to £551 million.

Figure 3: Percentage share of the value of total crop output for England in 2020



2.3 Livestock Outputs (comparisons with 2019 in current prices)

The value of total livestock output for 2020 was £9,778 million, a rise of £250 million or 2.6% compared with 2019. This was mainly driven by 'livestock primarily for meat' rather than livestock products such as milk.

The value of output from livestock primarily for meat rose by £372 million (+7.2%) to £5,567 million, with all four main livestock groups (cattle, pigs, sheep and poultry) seeing rises in value of between 4% and 12% compared with 2019.

The value of output from cattle (for meat) rose by £152 million (+12.2%) to £1,404 million. The closure of hospitality outlets due to Covid-19 reduced demand for high value cuts. Initial concern that these cuts would be minced leading to a fall in carcass value appear not to have been too damaging overall.

The value of output from pigs rose by £39 million (+3.8%) to £1,078 million. The market for pig meat proved resilient to Covid-19 lockdowns.

The value of output from sheep rose by £34 million (+5.1%) to £710 million. The Easter lamb market was disrupted by the first Covid-19 lockdown, however, retail

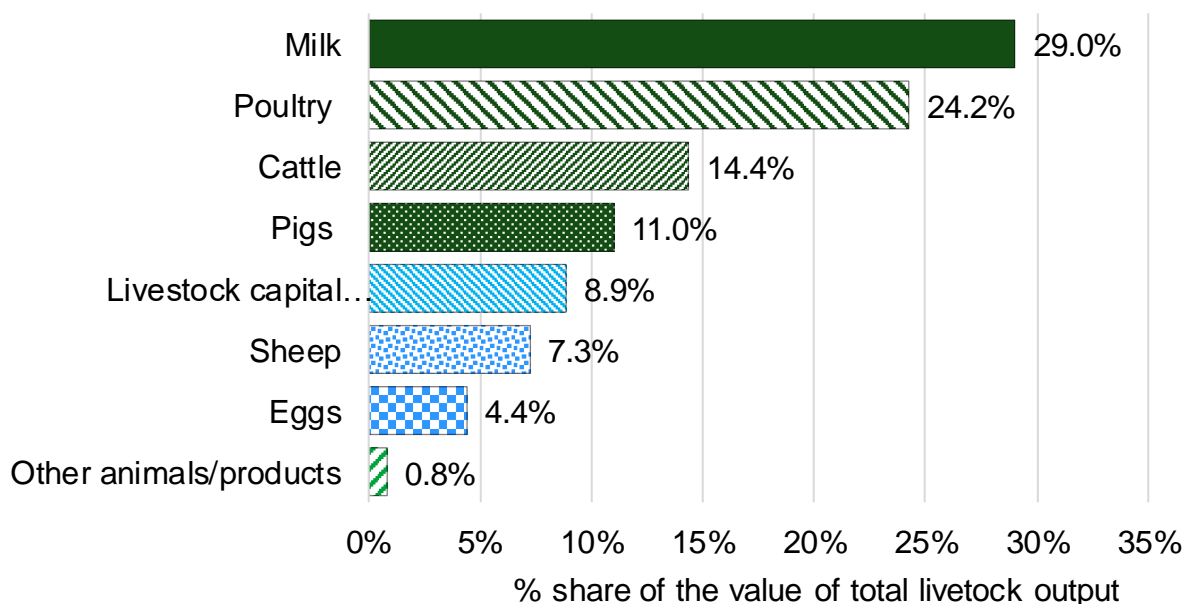
volumes were boosted by demand for takeaways throughout the second half of the year and prices were helped by reduced competition from New Zealand lamb.

The value of output from poultry (for meat) rose by £144 million (+6.5%) to £2,371 million. Increased demand was seen for free-range and organic chickens as consumers sought more luxury meals at home during Covid-19 lockdowns. The turkey market was forced to reduce placements as large Christmas gatherings were not anticipated to be possible.

The value of output from milk fell by £68 million (-2.3%) to £2,836 million. Milk consistently has the highest value of any individual item on the account by a considerable margin. In 2020 output from milk was worth the same as the combined output from cattle (for meat) and from wheat. Market demands in the dairy sector shifted from hospitality (e.g. liquid milk for coffee) to households (e.g. butter for baking) during Covid-19 lockdowns.

The value of output from eggs rose by £39 million (+9.9%) to £432 million. Caged production continued to move to higher welfare and organic systems. Demand for eggs benefited from an increase in baking during Covid-19 lockdowns.

Figure 4: Percentage share of the value of total livestock output for England in 2020



2.4 Intermediate Consumption (comparisons with 2019 in current prices)

Intermediate consumption is the goods and services used as inputs in the productive process, e.g. feed, energy, and veterinary expenses.

The total cost of Intermediate Consumption in 2020 was £12,544 million, a fall of £124 million or -1.0% compared with 2019. This modest change is the sum of several more substantial rises and falls in the component cost categories, mostly influenced by weather events and the Covid-19 pandemic.

The cost of seeds rose by £138 million (+19%) to £873 million. Many cereal farmers sowed increased areas in spring 2020 in response to the unfavourable drilling and establishment conditions over winter 2019/20 before returning to winter varieties in late 2020. Increased seed rates per hectare and an increase in the use of cover crops also contributed.

The cost of energy fell by £71 million (-6.9%) to £955 million. Increased field work in spring following the wet winter led to increased volumes of motor fuel used on some farms, but this was outweighed by a fall in price due to lower global demand for oil because of Covid-19 related lockdowns.

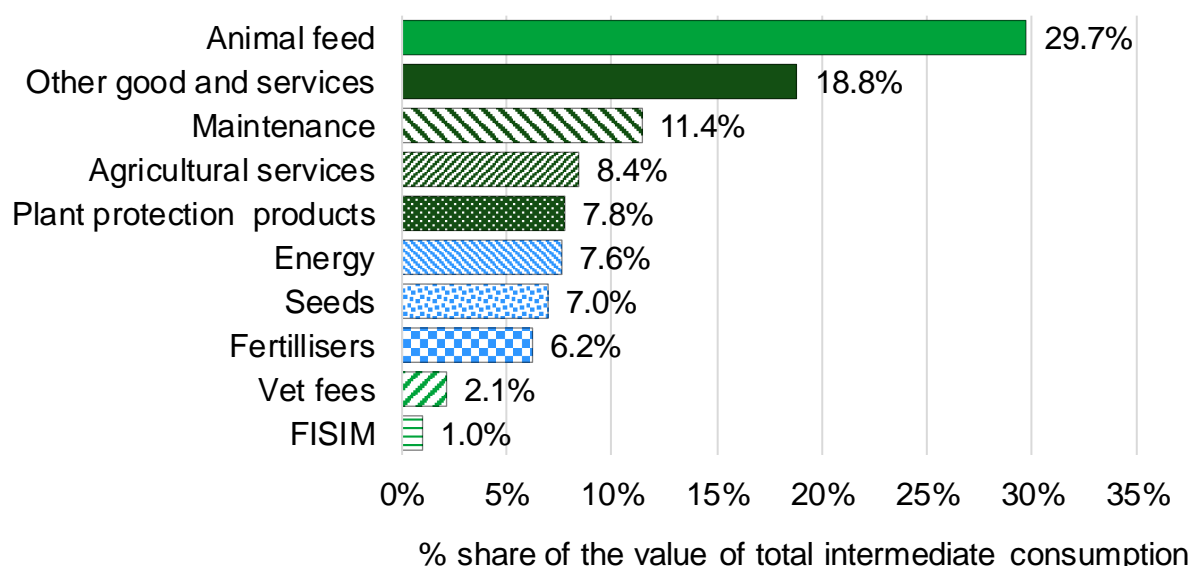
The cost of fertilisers fell by £235 million (-23%) to £780 million. This was the largest nominal change of all the itemised Intermediate Consumption costs and resulted from falls in both the volume and price of fertilisers. There was a switch to less fertiliser-intensive spring crops from winter sown crops for the 2020 growing season. In addition, the price of fertilisers fell as their production is heavily reliant on energy, which fell in price in 2020.

The cost of plant protection products rose by £91 million (+10%) to £973 million. A reduced volume of fungicide was used due to lower than usual disease pressure thanks to the mild and dry spring, but price was higher because of the banning of Chlorothalomil. The volume of herbicide used rose as post emergence applications on winter sown crops were postponed from late 2019 to early 2020.

The cost of animal feed rose by £16 million (+0.4%) to £3,728 million. Animal feed is consistently the biggest percentage share of total Intermediate Consumption.

The cost of other goods and services fell by £160 million (-6.4%) to £2,357 million. This was mainly driven by a significant reduction in the volume of straw purchased from other farms as a result of good stocks from 2019 and limited supply following the poor harvest in 2020.

Figure 5: Percentage share of the total value of intermediate consumption costs for England in 2020



2.5 Compensation of employees (comparisons with 2019 in current prices)

The total cost of compensation of employees in 2020 was £2,066 million, a rise of £11 million or 0.5% compared with 2019. The rise was mainly driven by wage increases as the labour force working in English agriculture decreased slightly. Factors that are likely to have affected the labour market include domestic Covid-19 restrictions, restricted international travel, and the introduction of the furlough scheme, which impacted on both regular and casual workers.

2.6 Subsidies (comparisons with 2019 in current prices)

In 2020, there were no payments linked to specific products ('Total subsidies (less taxes) on product') in England. This has been the case from 2012 onwards. 'Other subsidies (less taxes)', which include the Basic Payment Scheme and agri-environment payments, totalled £2,073 million, a fall of £44 million or -2.1% compared with 2019.

Section 3 - About these statistics

3.1 Methodology

Total Income from Farming (TIFF) refers to income generated by production within the agricultural industry, including subsidies. TIFF represents business profits and remuneration for work done by owners and other unpaid workers. It excludes changes in the values of assets and 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. TIFF is the preferred measure of aggregate income for the agricultural industry, conforming to internationally-agreed national accounting principles required by the UK National Accounts.

Values for England are derived by subtracting similar accounts for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom agricultural production and income account. Latest account information for the UK can be found at [United Kingdom: Total Income from Farming statistics](#). Similar information for devolved administrations are available at [Scotland: Total Income from Farming statistics](#), [Wales: Aggregate agricultural output and income statistics](#) and [Northern Ireland: Aggregate agricultural account statistics](#).

The UK estimates used as a starting point for the estimates in this release were those published by Defra on 27 May 2021, subject to minor revisions as more recent data became available. The estimates for the Devolved Administrations which was deducted from the UK estimates were based on the latest figures published by Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland as of August 2021. See Section 3.3 Covid 19 disruption and the production of these statistics for further details about the production of the 2020 statistics published in this release.

3.2 Revisions

Revisions are intended to increase the precision of the estimates and are routinely the result of more data becoming available over time. Sometimes additional revisions are necessary to refine the methodology or correct historical errors. A revision has been made to the estimates contained in this release to correct a small error present in the direct payments row of the UK accounts published in May 2021.

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.

The figures in this release are first estimates and will be subject to further revision when second estimate results are published in early 2022.

Further information can be found on the webpage for [Defra's policy statement on revisions and correction](#)'.

3.3 Covid-19 disruption and the production of these statistics

England estimates are calculated by subtracting estimates for the Devolved Administrations from UK estimates. Some data used in the estimation of the UK Aggregate Agricultural Accounts are supplied to Defra by statisticians in the Devolved Administrations. Covid-19 has increased government reporting requirements whilst simultaneously making fieldwork more difficult. As a result, when UK 2020 first estimates were calculated, limited 2020 data was available for Scotland and some 2020 data for Northern Ireland and Wales was received too late to be incorporated before publication in May 2021. Where data was not provided in time, basic forecasting techniques were used to provide a plausible estimate for 2020. Defra has now received full data from all Devolved Administrations and this new data has been used for the deduction element of the calculation of England estimates. Given that a second estimate of the UK account is scheduled to be published on 9 December 2021, we limited our revision of the UK account to the updated direct payments data referenced in '3.2 Revisions'. For this reason, the sum of the TIFF estimates published by each of the four countries of the UK will vary slightly from the UK estimates published by Defra in May 2021.

3.4 Summary quality report

A summary quality report for this statistical release can be found on the [GOV.UK website for Aggregate agricultural accounts](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/aggregate-agricultural-accounts).

This is an overview note which is not release specific and was last updated in March 2019. 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 aims to provide users with information on usability and fitness for purpose of these estimates.

3.5 Quality assurance

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

- Ongoing review of methods employed in the calculation of the accounts.
- Assessment of the quality of the estimates of components of the accounts with experts within Defra.
- Discussion of components of the accounts with external experts.

3.6 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 more up-to-date information.

3.7 Main users and uses of the aggregate agricultural accounts

The aggregate agricultural accounts are used both within government and by the wider agricultural industry 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.
- Inform stakeholders of the performance of the agricultural industry.
- Inform research into the economic performance of the agricultural industry.

3.8 User engagement

As part of our ongoing commitment to compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, 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. Please see the contact details in the section 'What you need to know about this release'.

3.9 Future publications

These first estimates for 2020 will be replaced by second estimates for 2020 in January/February 2022. The availability of additional data and revised data will be incorporated to improve the accuracy of the estimates. Data from the Farm Business Survey (FBS) 2020/21 will be used to replace forecasts currently used for Intermediate Consumption, Inseparable Non-Agricultural Activities and Compensation of Employees. Actual estimates from the Devolved Administrations will replace forecasts as explained in section 3.2.

To find out the latest information on when UK government statistics will be released, go to the [GOV.UK Research and statistics webpage](#) and select 'Statistics (up-coming)'.