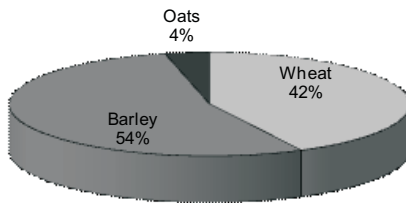




## Cereals Supply Balance 2010/2011

**Domestic uses of cereals  
2010/2011**



	<b>Production</b>	<b>Domestic uses</b>	<b>Self-sufficiency</b>
	'000 tonnes		
<b>Cereals</b>	2,040	2,759	74%
<b>Wheat</b>	669	1,171	57%
<b>Barley</b>	1,223	1,489	82%
<b>Oats</b>	148	99	150%

### Irish self-sufficiency in cereals increases to 74% in 2010/2011

Irish self-sufficiency in cereals has increased to 74% in 2010/2011 from 71% in 2009/2010. Wheat production decreased by 3% or 21,000 tonnes and barley production decreased by 0.3% or 4,000 tonnes. Oats production in 2010/2011 was 1.4% or 2,000 tonnes up on 2009/2010 levels. *See Table 1 and graph.*

A comparison of the 2010/2011 results with 2009/2010 shows that (*see Table 1*):

- ◆ Total cereal imports decreased by 14.2% or 155,000 tonnes. Imports of wheat decreased by 11.2% or 81,000 tonnes while oat imports remained unchanged and barley imports fell by 19.8% or 72,000 tonnes.
- ◆ Total cereal exports increased by 16.7% or 47,000 tonnes. Oats exports recorded an increase of 353.8%, or 46,000 tonnes. Barley exports decreased by 1.8%, or 1,000 tonnes, while wheat exports increased by 0.9%, or 2,000 tonnes.

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**Table 1 Cereals Supply Balance**

		Usable Production	Imports of cereals	Supplies =Uses	Exports of cereals	Variation in stocks	Domestic Uses	Of which available for other uses <sup>1</sup>	Of which available for human consumption	Human consumption per person	Self- Sufficiency	
Product		1	2	1+2=3+4+5	3	4	5	6	7=5-6	8	1/5	
										' 000 tonnes	kg/person	%
Principal cereals <sup>2</sup>	2008/09 <sup>3</sup>	2,461	930	3,391	295	65	3,031	2,671	359	81.2	81	
	2009/10 <sup>3</sup>	2,063	1,093	3,156	282	-34	2,908	2,525	383	85.8	71	
	2010/11	2,040	938	2,978	329	-110	2,759	2,400	360	80.4	74	
Wheat	2008/09 <sup>3</sup>	993	755	1,748	217	81	1,450	1,107	342	77.4	68	
	2009/10 <sup>3</sup>	690	723	1,413	213	-11	1,211	843	368	82.5	57	
	2010/11	669	642	1,311	215	-75	1,171	823	348	77.8	57	
Barley	2008/09	1,294	168	1,462	70	-35	1,428	1,428	0	0.0	91	
	2009/10	1,227	363	1,590	56	-11	1,545	1,545	0	0.0	79	
	2010/11	1,223	291	1,514	55	-31	1,489	1,489	0	0.0	82	
Oats	2008/09	174	6	180	8	19	153	136	17	3.8	114	
	2009/10	146	6	152	13	-12	152	137	15	3.3	96	
	2010/11	148	6	154	59	-4	99	87	12	2.6	150	

<sup>1</sup> Comprises seeds, losses, feeding stuffs and industrial uses.

<sup>2</sup> Principal cereals has been calculated as the sum of wheat, barley and oats. Other cereals such as maize, rye and triticale are not included in the estimates in this release. The CSO estimated that these other cereals accounted for less than 2% of the total area of cereals sown on 1 June 2010.

<sup>3</sup> Revised

<sup>4</sup> Totals may not equal the sum of the categories due to rounding differences.

**Table 2 Analysis of Other Uses**

' 000 tonnes

Product		Seeds	Losses	Feeding stuffs	Industrial uses
Principal cereals	2008/09 <sup>1</sup>	50	66	2,428	127
	2009/10	46	54	2,286	139
	2010/11	50	54	2,146	150
Wheat	2008/09 <sup>1</sup>	17	31	1,058	1
	2009/10 <sup>1</sup>	16	22	804	1
	2010/11	19	21	783	0
Barley	2008/09	29	31	1,242	126
	2009/10	26	29	1,351	138
	2010/11	27	29	1,283	150
Oats	2008/09	4	4	129	0
	2009/10	4	3	130	0
	2010/11	4	3	80	0

<sup>1</sup> Revised<sup>2</sup> Totals may not equal the sum of the categories due to rounding differences.**Total Cereals 2009/2010**

'000 tonnes

Country	Usable production	Domestic uses	Self-sufficiency %
<b>European Union 27</b>	:	:	:
Austria	5,748	5,448	105
Belgium	:	:	:
Bulgaria	6,842	3,269	209
Cyprus	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:
Estonia	865	709	122
Finland	:	:	:
France	70,173	36,849	190
Germany	49,982	42,479	118
Greece	5,043	5,813	87
Hungary	16,831	7,797	216
<b>Ireland<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,063</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>71</b>
Italy	20,105	25,239	80
Latvia	1,689	982	172
Lithuania	3,422	1,626	210
Luxembourg	172	188	92
Malta	0	157	0
Netherlands	1,963	11,482	17
Poland	27,664	27,021	102
Portugal	1,164	4,759	24
Romania	16,778	12,098	139
Slovak Republic	4,184	2,216	:
Slovenia	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:
United Kingdom	24,268	21,138	115

<sup>1</sup> Details for the 2010/2011 crop year are not yet available.<sup>2</sup> For Ireland the figure comprises barley, wheat and oats only.

: Not available

Source: New Cronos database, Eurostat and Irish national data (as at 03/07/2012)

## Background Notes

**Supply balances** The objective of a supply balance is to reconcile the total supplies of a product with the various uses of the product taking into account changes in stock levels.

Supply balance sheets are compiled on the basis of harmonised concepts agreed between the European Union Countries.

For cereals, the marketing year is from 1 July to 30 June of the following year and this period is also the reference year for the supply balance.

**Data sources** Usable production equates to the crop area multiplied by the green crop yield. For the crop year 2010/2011 usable production relates to the crop that was harvested in the Autumn of 2010. This harvested crop would be used in the marketing year 2010/2011.

Since the 2008/2009 crop year production figures are based on estimates of area under crops data obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) Single Payment Scheme and consequently represent a new series as these estimates were previously sourced from the CSO June sample survey of agricultural holdings.

The estimates for imports and exports of cereals are obtained from CSO foreign trade statistics. The trade data used also includes processed products, such as flour and biscuits. They are expressed in base product equivalent weight e.g. cereal products have been converted into raw cereal equivalent weight.

Variation in stocks is the net difference between movement of product into stocks and out of stocks in the course of the year.

The data for domestic uses includes quantities held in retail shops, institutions, restaurants and households as well as all losses in these sectors.

The per capita consumption estimates given for human consumption were derived by dividing the consumption figure by the population on 1 April of each year.

Seeds represent the amounts of certified and uncertified crop seed planted for the next harvest year. This estimate is calculated by applying a seeding rate to the crop area estimate of the following year.

Green yields have been adjusted by a drying loss to convert the crop to a dry basis. This drying loss percentage is obtained annually for each crop from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. Any grain wastage during this process is also included under losses.

Industrial uses represents the quantities of cereals used in the brewing and distilling industries.

**Self-sufficiency** Self-sufficiency is defined as usable production expressed as a percentage of domestic uses.

**Balancing residual** By definition one item in each product balance is calculated as a balancing residual. For each cereal product, the balancing item is feeding stuffs.

**EU** See table with estimates for EU member states on page 3.