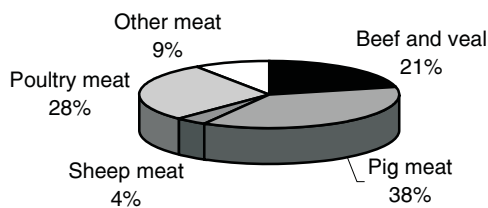




Human Consumption 2007



Meat Supply Balance 2007

	Slaughterings	Exports	Exports as a percentage of slaughterings
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	
Beef and veal	580	525	90.5%
Pig meat	207	123	59.7%
Sheep meat	66	52	79.4%
Poultry meat	115	74	64.8%

Beef and veal production increases in 2007

Production of beef and veal increased to 580,000 tonnes in 2007 from 571,000 tonnes in 2006, an increase of over 1.5%. In 2007, exports of beef and veal accounted for 90.5% of slaughterings, compared to 91.1% in 2006. *See Table 1.*

Comparisons with 2006 show that in 2007 (*see Table 1*):

- ◆ Pig slaughterings decreased by 1.6% or 3,400 tonnes.
- ◆ Sheep meat slaughterings decreased by 6.3% or 4,400 tonnes.
- ◆ Poultry meat slaughterings decreased by 6.7% or 8,200 tonnes.
- ◆ Other Meat slaughterings decreased by 13.3% or 1,550 tonnes.

Table 2 gives comparable figures for human consumption of the different types of meat for the European Union Member States for 2005 and 2006.

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Table 1 Meat Supply Balance 2005-2007

		Slaughterings	Imports of meat	Supplies = Uses	Exports of meat	Variation in stocks	Domestic uses ¹	Human consumption ¹	Gross indigenous production	Self-sufficiency
Category		1	2	1+2=3+4+5	3	4	5	6	7	7/5
		'000 tonnes ²						kg/person	'000 tonnes ²	%
Total meat	2005	960	199	1,158	751	2	405	97.9	1,005	248%
	2006	986	235	1,221	780	2	440	103.7	1,039	236%
	2007	977	227	1,204	785	4	415	95.7	1,024	247%
Beef and veal	2005	545	32	577	490	0	87	21.2	565	646%
	2006	571	38	609	520	0	88	20.9	597	675%
	2007	580	33	613	525	0	88	20.4	601	680%
Pig meat	2005	206	66	272	119	4	149	36.1	238	159%
	2006	210	71	281	116	4	161	38.0	240	149%
	2007	207	75	282	123	5	154	35.5	236	153%
Sheep meat	2005	73	2	75	59	0	16	3.9	70	431%
	2006	70	3	73	57	0	17	4.0	68	406%
	2007	66	3	69	52	0	16	3.8	63	383%
Poultry meat	2005	129	79	208	77	-2	133	32.1	127	96%
	2006	123	76	199	75	-2	127	29.9	121	95%
	2007	115	77	192	74	0	117	27.0	113	96%
Other meat ³	2005	6	19	25	6	0	19	4.7	6	31%
	2006	12	47	59	12	0	47	11.1	13	28%
	2007	10	39	49	10	0	39	9.0	12	30%

¹ See Background Notes² In Carcass equivalent³ For other meat, this category represents production of meat from horses, game and other animals (including meat of swine classified in the Combined Nomenclature for Trade as being of "non-domestic" origin) as well as meat preparations of cattle, sheep and pigs, where the meat in such preparations cannot be distinguished from edible offal.

Table 2 European Union Meat Consumption 2005-2006

kg/person

Category		Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland	Italy
Beef and veal	2005	18.0	19.7	:	9.0	:	26.1	12.1	18.8	26.8	12.0	15.3	3.2	21.2	24.4
	2006	18.2	:	13.7	8.0	:	27.4	13.7	:	26.1	12.7	16.7	3.6	20.9	25.0
Pig meat	2005	57.0	45.9	:	75.1	:	48.4	34.7	33.7	34.4	54.1	28.7	43.8	36.1	37.6
	2006	57.0	:	15.7	74.1	:	52.1	34.9	:	34.3	53.9	28.4	46.1	38.0	39.0
Sheep meat	2005	1.2	2.3	:	10.8	:	1.3	0.3	0.4	4.2	1.1	11.9	0.1	3.9	1.5
	2006	1.2	:	2.0	11.5	:	1.3	0.4	:	4.1	1.0	11.5	0.1	4.0	1.5
Poultry meat	2005	20.4	22.6	:	47.8	:	43.2	18.7	16.2	23.3	17.4	20.9	30.3	32.1	17.6
	2006	18.8	:	18.2	38.7	:	21.7	17.5	:	23.6	16.7	19.3	31.9	29.9	15.3
Other meat	2005	1.0	4.3	:	:	:	0.7	0.1	3.0	5.1	1.3	2.3	1.0	4.7	5.2
	2006	0.9	:	:	0.1	:	0.7	0.3	:	5.0	1.7	2.8	0.9	11.1	5.0

Table 2 European Union Meat Consumption 2005-2006 (continued)

kg/person

Category		Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovak	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom
Beef and veal	2005	:	:	29.4	:	:	:	18.3	10.2	:	:	:	:	16.4
	2006	:	:	29.5	:	:	:	18.5	11.4	4.8	:	:	:	21.1
Pig meat	2005	:	:	40.3	:	:	:	42.6	33.9	:	:	:	:	15.6
	2006	:	:	40.5	:	:	:	44.2	33.1	35.3	:	:	:	21.6
Sheep meat	2005	0.2	:	2.1	:	:	:	2.9	1.6	:	:	:	:	5.7
	2006	0.2	:	1.6	:	:	:	3.1	2.6	0.1	:	:	:	6.4
Poultry meat	2005	:	:	15.6	:	:	:	29.7	20.9	0.0	:	:	:	26.6
	2006	:	:	13.6	:	:	:	29.8	19.6	21.8	:	:	:	29.8
Other meat	2005	1.3	:	2.3	:	:	:	2.9	0.1	:	:	:	:	0.2
	2006	1.3	:	2.0	:	:	:	2.8	:	2.7	:	:	:	0.2

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat website <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu> and national data

Background Notes

Supply balances	The basic approach of a supply balance is to reconcile the total supplies of a product with the various uses taking into account changes in stock levels. Supply balance sheets are compiled on the basis of harmonised concepts agreed between the European Union countries.
Data sources	<p>The figures for slaughterings comprise those carried out in export-licensed factories, Local Authority regulated abattoirs/butchers premises and on farms. Poultry slaughterings are mainly derived from data from licensed hatcheries.</p> <p>The figures for imports and exports of meat are obtained from CSO external trade statistics. The figures for variation in stocks relate almost entirely to changes in the level of intervention stocks. These figures also incorporate estimates for losses and uses as animal feed, both of which are usually negligible. Variation in stocks is the net difference between movement of product into stocks and out of stocks in the course of the year.</p>
Domestic uses	The data for domestic uses includes meat held in retail shops, institutions, restaurants and households as well as all losses in these sectors.
Human consumption	The figures given for human consumption were derived by dividing the total domestic uses figure by the population on 1 April of each year. No account is taken of overseas and cross-border tourism and travel. In 2007 overseas visitors to Ireland stayed around 55.6 million nights while there were 454,000 cross-border visitors to Ireland. In the same year Irish visitors abroad stayed away 62.5 million nights while cross-border visits were made by 385,000 Irish residents.
Gross indigenous production	<p>Gross indigenous production is slaughterings plus exports of live animals less imports of live animals, with all three items converted to carcass equivalent. Figures relating to the foreign trade in live animals include data received from the Department of Agriculture and Food and other sources.</p> <p>Self-sufficiency is gross indigenous production expressed as a percentage of domestic uses.</p>
Balancing residual	By definition, one item in each product balance is calculated as a balancing residual. For beef and veal the balancing item is exports. For pigs the balancing item is variation in stocks, while for sheep, poultry and other meats the balancing item is domestic uses.
Carcass weight	<p>All figures are in carcass equivalent. Imports and exports of fresh, frozen, dried and prepared meat and meat products are converted into tonnes of carcass equivalent using conversion coefficients. In the case of live animals, the conversion coefficient is 50% for sheep; it ranges from 47% to 55% for cattle; 75% to 78% for pigs; 63% to 73% for poultry and from 50% to 70% in the case of other animals (i.e. horses, deer, rabbit, wildfowl and others).</p> <p>For cattle, the carcass weight is defined as the weight of the slaughtered animal's cold body after being skinned, bled and eviscerated and after removal of external genitalia, the limbs at the carpus and tarsus, head, tail, kidneys and kidney fats and the udder.</p> <p>For sheep, the carcass weight is defined as the weight of the slaughtered animal's cold body after being skinned, bled and eviscerated and after removal of the head, feet, tail and genital organs including the udder. Kidneys and kidney fats are included in the carcass.</p> <p>For pigs, the carcass weight is defined as the weight of the slaughtered animal's cold body either whole or divided in half along the mid-line, after being bled and eviscerated and after the removal of the tongue, bristles, hooves, genitalia, flare fat, kidneys and diaphragm.</p>