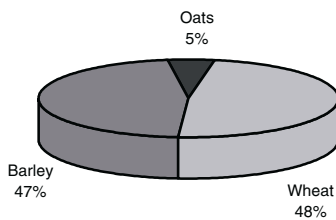




## Cereals Supply Balance 1999/2000

**Domestic uses of cereals**  
1999/2000



	Production	Domestic uses	Self-sufficiency
	'000 tonnes		
<b>Cereals</b>	2,011	2,545	79%
<b>Wheat</b>	597	1,223	49%
<b>Barley</b>	1,278	1,184	108%
<b>Oats</b>	136	138	99%

### Cereal production up 7.8% in 1999/2000

Usable production of the principal cereals increased by 7.8% in the crop year 1999/2000. Production of wheat decreased by 11.3%, while production of barley and oats increased by 19.1% and 14.3% respectively. *See Table 1.*

Ireland was 79% self-sufficient in cereals in 1999/2000 compared with 82% in the crop year 1998/1999. *See Table 1.*

A comparison of the 1998/1999 results with 1999/2000 shows that (*see Table 1 and Table 2*):

- ◆ Exports of cereals decreased by 23.1%.
- ◆ Imports of cereals decreased by 2.4%.

EU figures for 1998/1999 show that usable production of cereals was sufficient to meet domestic uses with self-sufficiency at 116%. *See Page 3.*

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**Table 1 Cereals Supply Balance 1999/2000**

Product	Usable production	Imports of cereals	Supplies = Uses	Exports of cereals	Variation in stocks	Domestic uses	Other uses <sup>1</sup>	Human consumption	Human consumption per person	Self-sufficiency
	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>	1,944	644	2,588	474	-90	2,204	1,826	378	102.1	88%
1997/98 <sup>3</sup>	1,865	868	2,733	376	72	2,285	1,898	387	103.4	82%
1998/99 <sup>3</sup>	2,011	847	2,858	289	24	2,545	2,171	373	98.6	79%
1999/00										
Wheat	725	566	1,291	234	4	1,053	686	368	99.3	69%
1997/98 <sup>3</sup>	673	804	1,477	181	-9	1,305	929	376	100.4	52%
1998/99 <sup>3</sup>	597	805	1,402	181	-2	1,223	859	364	96.2	49%
1999/00										
Barley	1,087	77	1,164	218	-90	1,036	1,036	0	0.0	105%
1997/98	1,073	63	1,136	185	80	871	871	0	0.0	123%
1998/99 <sup>3</sup>	1,278	42	1,320	108	28	1,184	1,184	0	0.0	108%
1999/00										
Oats	132	1	133	22	-4	115	105	10	2.7	115%
1997/98	119	1	120	10	1	109	98	11	3.0	109%
1998/99	136	0	136	0	-2	138	129	9	2.4	99%
1999/00										

<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 3% of the total area of cereals sown on 1 June 1999.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

**Table 2 Analysis of Other Uses 1999/2000**

'000 tonnes

Product		Seeds	Losses	Feeding stuffs	Industrial uses
Principal cereals	1997/98 <sup>1</sup>	49	127	1,439	211
	1998/99 <sup>1</sup>	47	105	1,527	219
	1999/00	48	96	1,790	238
Wheat	1997/98	17	57	611	1
	1998/99 <sup>1</sup>	14	43	871	1
	1999/00	17	32	809	1
Barley	1997/98 <sup>1</sup>	29	63	734	210
	1998/99 <sup>1</sup>	29	57	567	218
	1999/00	27	60	860	237
Oats	1997/98	4	7	94	0
	1998/99	4	5	89	0
	1999/00	4	4	121	0

<sup>1</sup> Revised.**Total Cereals 1998/1999<sup>1</sup>**

'000 tonnes

Country	Usable production	Domestic uses	Self-sufficiency %
<b>European Union</b>	<b>209,939</b>	<b>181,437</b>	<b>116%</b>
Austria	4,776	4,511	106%
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,492	4,505	55%
Denmark	9,334	8,050	116%
Finland	2,768	3,020	92%
France	68,313	30,945	221%
Germany	44,185	36,564	121%
Greece	4,132	5,479	75%
Ireland <sup>2</sup>	1,865	2,285	82%
Italy	19,343	24,034	80%
Netherlands	1,345	6,384	21%
Portugal	1,203	4,197	29%
Spain	21,777	26,388	83%
Sweden	5,618	4,311	130%
United Kingdom	22,788	20,764	110%

<sup>1</sup> Details for the 1999/2000 crop year are not yet available.<sup>2</sup> For Ireland the figure comprises barley, wheat and oats only.

Source: New Cronos database, Eurostat.

## Background Notes

<b>Supply balances</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Supply balance sheets are compiled on the basis of harmonised concepts agreed between the European Union Countries.</p> <p>For cereals, the crop year is from 1 July to 30 June.</p>
<b>Data sources</b>	<p>Usable production equates to the crop area multiplied by the green crop yield. For the crop year 1999/2000 usable production relates to the crop that was harvested in the Autumn of 1999.</p> <p>The estimates for imports and exports of cereals are obtained from CSO foreign trade statistics. The figures include 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.</p> <p>The estimates for variation in stocks relate to changes in the level of intervention and merchant stocks. Variation in stocks is the net difference between movement of product into stocks and out of stocks in the course of the year.</p> <p>The data for domestic uses includes quantities held in retail shops, institutions, restaurants and households as well as all losses in these sectors.</p> <p>The per capita estimates given for human consumption were derived by dividing the consumption figure by the population on 1 April of each year.</p> <p>Seeds represent the amounts of certified and uncertified crop seed planted for the next harvest year. It is calculated by applying a seeding rate to the crop area estimate of the following year.</p> <p>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 Rural Development. Any grain wastage during this process is also included under losses.</p> <p>Industrial uses represents the amounts used in the brewing and distilling industries.</p>
<b>Self-sufficiency</b>	<p>Self-sufficiency is defined as usable production expressed as a percentage of domestic uses.</p>
<b>Balancing residual</b>	<p>By definition one item in each product balance is calculated as a balancing residual. For each cereal product, the balancing item is feeding stuffs.</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>Comparable supply balance figures from EU member states for 1998/1999 are contained in the European Statistical Office (Eurostat) publication <i>Agricultural Statistical Yearbook 2000</i>.</p>
<b>EU</b>	<p>See table with estimates for EU member states on page 3.</p>