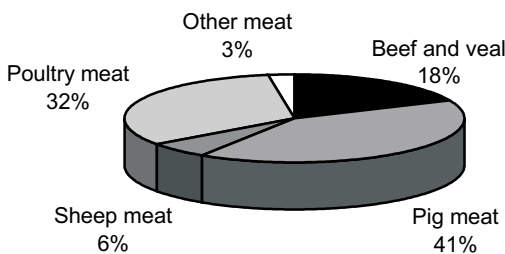




Meat Supply Balance 2001

Human Consumption 2001



	Human consumption	Gross indigenous production	Self-sufficiency
	kg/person	'000 tonnes	
Beef and veal	17.1	599	913%
Pig meat	38.8	244	164%
Sheep meat	5.5	74	350%
Poultry meat	30.7	121	102%

Beef exports decrease in 2001

Exports of beef and veal decreased to 297,000 tonnes in 2001 from 504,000 tonnes in 2000, a drop of 41%. About 158,000 tonnes of beef was removed from the market through the Purchase for Destruction and Special Purchase schemes. *See Table 1 and Background Notes.*

Comparisons with 2000 show that (*see Table 1*):

- ◆ Pigmeat slaughterings increased by 5.3% to 239,000 tonnes.
- ◆ Sheepmeat slaughterings decreased by 6.0% to 78,000 tonnes.
- ◆ Poultry meat imports decreased by 4.9% to 39,000 tonnes.

Table 2 gives comparable figures for human consumption of the different types of meat for the European Union Member States for 2000.

For more information contact Keith McSweeney at 021 4535311 or Mary Malone at 021 4535342.

Published by the Central Statistics Office, Ireland.

Ardee Road
Dublin 6
Ireland

Skehard Road
Cork
Ireland

LoCall: 1890 313 414

Tel: +353-1 498 4000
Fax: +353-1 498 4229

Tel: +353-21 453 5000
Fax: +353-21 453 5555

Both offices may be contacted through any of these telephone numbers.

CSO on the Web: <http://www.cso.ie>

Director General: Donal Garvey

Enquiries:

Statistics Agriculture Section, ext 5334
 agri@cso.ie

Sales Information Section, ext 5032
 information@cso.ie

© Central Statistics Office
The contents of this release may be quoted provided the source is given clearly and accurately. Reproduction for own or internal use is permitted.

Table 1 Meat Supply Balance 2001

Category		Slaughterings	Imports of meat	Supplies = Uses	Exports of meat	Variation in stocks ⁵	Domestic uses ¹	Human consumption ¹	Gross indigenous production	Self-sufficiency
		1	2	1+2=3+4+5	3	4	5	6	7	7/5
		'000 tonnes ²					kg/person		'000 tonnes ²	%
Total meat	1999 ³	1,113	88	1,201	830	-11	383	102.3	1,182	309%
	2000 ³	1,016	106	1,121	728	21	372	98.1	1,083	291%
	2001	1,024	115	1,140	546	232	363	94.3	1,043	287%
Beef and veal	1999 ³	641	9	651	601	-15	64	17.1	711	1107%
	2000 ³	576	12	588	504	22	62	16.3	641	1035%
	2001	579	16	595	297	232	66	17.1	599	913%
Pig meat	1999	251	34	285	128	2	155	41.4	256	165%
	2000 ³	227	43	270	124	0	146	38.6	237	162%
	2001	239	50	290	141	0	149	38.8	244	164%
Sheep meat	1999	90	2	92	59	0	34	9.0	85	252%
	2000	83	2	85	55	0	30	8.0	78	257%
	2001	78	2	80	59	0	21	5.5	74	350%
Poultry meat	1999 ³	126	37	163	37	2	124	33.1	124	100%
	2000 ³	125	41	165	40	-1	126	33.2	122	97%
	2001	123	39	162	44	0	118	30.7	121	102%
Other meat ⁴	1999	5	6	12	5	0	6	1.7	6	89%
	2000 ³	5	8	13	5	0	8	2.0	5	66%
	2001	5	9	13	5	0	9	2.3	5	52%

¹ See Background Notes² In carcass equivalent³ Revisions⁴ 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.⁵ Cattle slaughtered under the Purchase for Destruction Scheme and the Special Purchase Scheme are included in variation in stocks for beef and veal. See Background Notes.

Table 2 European Union Meat Consumption 2000¹

kg/person

Category		Austria	Belgium & Luxembourg	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Netherlands	Ireland	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom
Beef and veal	1998	19	20	19	19	27	15	21	19	18	24	16	16	20	16
	1999	19	19	26	19	27	15	19	19	17	25	17	16	21	17
	2000	20	19	22	:	25	14	:	17	16	25	17	15	22	17
Pig meat	1998	57	46	63	34	38	56	26	43	41	37	42	66	38	24
	1999	58	45	66	34	37	57	32	42	41	36	45	66	37	23
	2000	61	46	64	:	36	54	:	44	39	37	45	66	36	24
Sheep meat	1998	1	2	1	0	5	1	14	1	9	2	4	6	1	7
	1999	1	2	1	0	5	1	14	1	9	2	4	6	1	7
	2000	1	2	1	:	5	1	:	2	8	2	4	6	1	7
Poultry meat	1998	17	21	18	12	25	15	18	20	30	18	30	28	10	28
	1999	17	21	18	12	24	15	18	20	33	18	31	27	11	29
	2000	17	19	19	:	25	16	:	22	33	19	31	26	13	29
Other meat	1998	1	3	1	2	5	1	1	1	2	4	3	3	2	0
	1999	1	3	1	2	5	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	2	0
	2000	1	3	1	:	5	1	:	0	2	4	4	4	2	0

¹Source: New Cronos database, Eurostat

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 based on adjusted 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. For 2001 cattle slaughtered under the Purchase for Destruction Scheme (PFD) and the Special Purchase Scheme (SPS) are included in the beef and veal stocks figure. These slaughterings were not for human consumption or for export. The estimated weight of cattle slaughtered under these schemes is 158,000 tonnes. The PFD and SPS schemes were introduced by the European Commission in 2001 to counter the build up in cattle stocks arising from market uncertainty generated by BSE related issues on continental Europe.</p> <p>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 2001 overseas visitors to Ireland stayed around 45.3 million nights while there were 790,000 cross-border visitors to Ireland. In the same year Irish visitors abroad stayed away 39.1 million nights while cross-border visits were made by 386,000 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 variation in stocks, for pig meat it is exports 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 80% 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>
References	Comparable supply balance figures from EU member states are contained in the European Statistical Office (Eurostat) publication "Agriculture Statistical Yearbook".