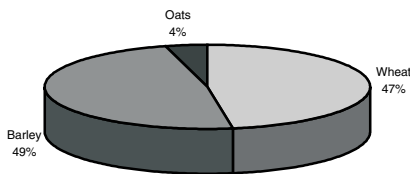




## Cereals Supply Balance 2001/2002

**Domestic uses of cereals**  
2001/2002



	<b>Production</b>	<b>Domestic uses</b>	<b>Self-sufficiency</b>
	'000 tonnes		
<b>Cereals</b>	2,165	2,450	88%
<b>Wheat</b>	769	1,161	66%
<b>Barley</b>	1,277	1,185	108%
<b>Oats</b>	119	104	114%

### Cereal exports down 11.4% in 2001/2002

Exports of cereals decreased by 11.4% in 2001/2002, to 406,000 tonnes from 458,000 tonnes in 2000/2001. Imports decreased by 4.1% in 2001/2002, to 638,000 tonnes from 665,000 tonnes. *See Table 1.*

A comparison of the 2001/2002 results with 2000/2001 shows that (*see Table 1*):

- ◆ Production of cereals marginally decreased by 0.4% to 2,165,000 tonnes.
- ◆ Production of wheat increased by 4.3% or 32,000 tonnes.
- ◆ Production of barley decreased by 2.5% or 33,000 tonnes.
- ◆ Production of oats decreased by 6.3% or 8,000 tonnes.

EU figures for 2000/2001 show that usable production of cereals was sufficient to meet domestic uses with self-sufficiency at 114%. *See Page 3.*

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**Table 1 Cereals Supply Balance 2001/2002**

Product		Usable	Imports of	Supplies	Exports of	Variation	Domestic	Other	Available for	Available for	Self-	
		Production	cereals	=Uses	cereals	in stocks	Uses	uses <sup>1</sup>	Human	Human	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>	1999/00	2,011	858	2,869	299	24	2,546	2,162	384	102.6	79%	
	2000/01 <sup>3</sup>	2,174	665	2,839	458	-5	2,385	2,006	379	100.0	91%	
	2001/02	2,165	638	2,803	406	-54	2,450	2,040	410	106.7	88%	
Wheat	1999/00	597	816	1,413	180	-2	1,234	859	375	100.1	48%	
	2000/01 <sup>3</sup>	737	630	1,367	219	30	1,118	744	373	98.6	66%	
	2001/02	769	573	1,342	178	3	1,161	763	398	103.6	66%	
Barley	1999/00	1,278	42	1,320	106	28	1,185	1,185	0	0.0	108%	
	2000/01 <sup>3</sup>	1,310	34	1,344	219	-44	1,169	1,169	0	0.0	112%	
	2001/02	1,277	64	1,341	215	-59	1,185	1,185	0	0.0	108%	
Oats	1999/00	136	1	137	12	-2	127	118	9	2.4	107%	
	2000/01 <sup>3</sup>	127	1	128	20	9	98	93	6	1.5	129%	
	2001/02	119	1	120	14	2	104	92	12	3.1	114%	

<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 6% of the total area of cereals sown on 1 June 2001.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

**Table 2 Analysis of Other Uses 2001/2002**

' 000 tonnes

Product		Seeds	Losses	Feeding stuffs	Industrial uses
Principal cereals	1999/00 <sup>1</sup>	47	96	1,772	248
	2000/01 <sup>1</sup>	48	103	1,610	245
	2001/02	51	95	1,635	259
Wheat	1999/00 <sup>1</sup>	16	32	811	1
	2000/01 <sup>1</sup>	17	41	686	1
	2001/02	21	36	705	1
Barley	1999/00 <sup>1</sup>	27	60	851	247
	2000/01 <sup>1</sup>	27	58	840	244
	2001/02	27	54	846	258
Oats	1999/00 <sup>1</sup>	3	4	110	0
	2000/01 <sup>1</sup>	3	5	84	0
	2001/02	4	5	84	0

<sup>1</sup> Revised**Total Cereals 2000/2001<sup>1</sup>**

'000 tonnes

Country	Usable production	Domestic uses	Self-sufficiency %
<b>European Union</b>	<b>213,291</b>	<b>186,444</b>	<b>114%</b>
Austria	4,498	4,714	95%
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,400	4,729	51%
Denmark	9,412	7,917	119%
Finland	4,089	3,244	126%
France	65,632	32,848	200%
Germany	45,219	36,514	124%
Greece	4,126	5,479	75%
Ireland <sup>2</sup>	2,174	2,385	91%
Italy	19,390	23,813	81%
Netherlands	1,732	7,459	23%
Portugal	1,484	4,472	33%
Spain	23,475	26,897	87%
Sweden	5,669	4,651	122%
United Kingdom	23,991	21,322	113%

<sup>1</sup> Details for the 2001/2002 crop year are not yet available.<sup>2</sup> For Ireland the figure comprises barley, wheat and oats only.

Source: New Cronos database, Eurostat and Irish national data.

## 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 marketing 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 2001/2002 usable production relates to the crop that was harvested in the Autumn of 2001. This harvested crop would be used in the marketing year 2001/2002.</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 human consumption 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 and Food. 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 2000/2001 are contained in the European Statistical Office (Eurostat) publication <i>Agricultural Statistical Yearbook 2001</i> (2002 Edition).</p>
<b>EU</b>	<p>See table with estimates for EU member states on page 3.</p>