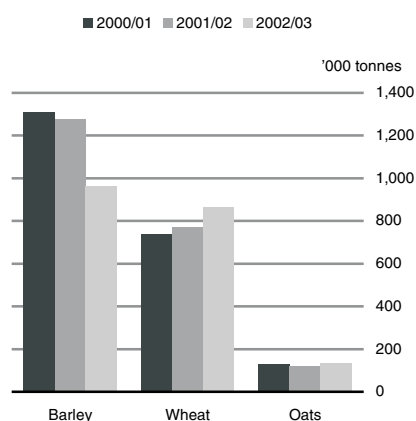


Cereals Supply Balance 2002/2003

Cereal Usable Production



	Production	Domestic uses	Self-sufficiency
	'000 tonnes		
Cereals	1,964	2,593	76%
Wheat	867	1,466	59%
Barley	963	998	96%
Oats	134	128	104%

Cereal production down 9.3% in 2002/2003

Usable production of cereals decreased by 9.3% or 201,000 tonnes on 2001/2002 levels. An increase in wheat production of 12.7% and an increase in oat production of 12.6% were not enough to offset a large decrease in the production of barley. Barley production in 2002/2003 was 24.6% or 314,000 tonnes down on 2001/2002 levels. Consequently, Irish self-sufficiency in cereals has decreased to 76% in 2002/2003 from 88% in 2001/2002. *See Table 1 and graph.*

A comparison of the 2002/2003 results with 2001/2002 shows that (*see Table 1*):

- ◆ Total cereal imports increased by 38.4% or 246,000 tonnes. All three cereals had increased imports, with wheat registering a 33.9% or 195,000 tonnes increase.
- ◆ Total cereal exports decreased by 31.9% or 129,000 tonnes. The decrease in barley exports of 58.6% or 126,000 tonnes largely accounts for the decrease in total cereal exports.

In response to the decrease in barley production, the amount of barley available for animal feed in 2002/2003 decreased by 18.4% or 153,000 tonnes on 2001/2002 levels. However, there was a large increase in the amount of wheat used for animal feed, up 42.8% or 308,000 tonnes on 2001/2002 levels. *See Table 2.*

EU figures for 2001/2002 show that usable production of cereals was more than enough to meet domestic uses with self-sufficiency at 105%. *See Page 3.*

For more information contact Keith McSweeney at 021-453 5311 or Mary Malone at 021-453 5340.

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
Sales

Agriculture Section, ext 5334
agri@cso.ie
Information Section, ext 5032
information@cso.ie

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Table 1 Cereals Supply Balance 2002/2003

Product		Usable	Imports of	Supplies	Exports of	Variation	Domestic	Of which available for	Of which available for	Human consumption	Self-	
		Production	cereals	=Uses	cereals	in stocks	Uses	other uses ¹	human consumption	per person	Sufficiency	
		1	2	1+2=3+4+5	3	4	5	6	7=5-6	8	1/5	
		' 000 tonnes									kg/person	%
Principal cereals ²	2000/01 ³	2,174	665	2,839	458	-5	2,385	2,022	364	95.9	91%	
	2001/02 ³	2,165	640	2,805	405	-54	2,453	2,055	398	103.4	88%	
	2002/03	1,964	886	2,850	276	-18	2,593	2,205	387	98.8	76%	
Wheat	2000/01 ³	737	630	1,367	219	30	1,118	760	358	94.5	66%	
	2001/02 ³	769	575	1,344	177	3	1,164	778	385	100.2	66%	
	2002/03	867	770	1,637	175	-4	1,466	1,094	372	95.1	59%	
Barley	2000/01	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%	
	2002/03	963	115	1,078	89	-9	998	998	0	0.0	96%	
Oats	2000/01	127	1	128	20	9	98	93	6	1.5	129%	
	2001/02 ³	119	1	120	14	2	104	92	12	3.2	114%	
	2002/03	134	2	136	12	-5	128	114	15	3.7	104%	

¹ Comprises seeds, losses, feeding stuffs and industrial uses.

² 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 2002.

³ Revised.

Table 2 Analysis of Other Uses 2002/2003

' 000 tonnes

Product		Seeds	Losses	Feeding stuffs	Industrial uses
Principal cereals	2000/01 ¹	48	103	1,593	277
	2001/02 ¹	51	95	1,634	276
	2002/03	51	96	1,809	249
Wheat	2000/01 ¹	17	41	701	1
	2001/02 ¹	21	36	720	1
	2002/03	19	46	1,028	1
Barley	2000/01 ¹	27	58	808	276
	2001/02 ¹	27	54	830	275
	2002/03	28	46	677	248
Oats	2000/01	3	5	84	0
	2001/02 ¹	4	5	84	0
	2002/03	5	5	104	0

¹ Revised**Total Cereals 2001/2002¹**

'000 tonnes

Country	Usable production	Domestic uses	Self-sufficiency %
European Union	199,172	190,293	105%
Austria	4,834	4,831	100%
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,247	4,988	45%
Denmark	9,423	8,166	115%
Finland	3,661	3,320	110%
France	60,147	33,173	181%
Germany	49,486	38,431	129%
Greece	4,091	5,278	78%
Ireland ²	2,165	2,453	88%
Italy	18,650	24,185	77%
Netherlands	1,673	7,907	21%
Portugal	1,173	4,407	27%
Spain	17,248	27,741	62%
Sweden	5,391	4,451	121%
United Kingdom	18,983	20,962	91%

¹ Details for the 2002/2003 crop year are not yet available.² For Ireland the figure comprises barley, wheat and oats only.

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

Background Notes

Supply balances	<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>
Data sources	<p>Usable production equates to the crop area multiplied by the green crop yield. For the crop year 2002/2003 usable production relates to the crop that was harvested in the Autumn of 2002. This harvested crop would be used in the marketing year 2002/2003.</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>
Self-sufficiency	<p>Self-sufficiency is defined as usable production expressed as a percentage of domestic uses.</p>
Balancing residual	<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>
References	<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>
EU	<p>See table with estimates for EU member states on page 3.</p>