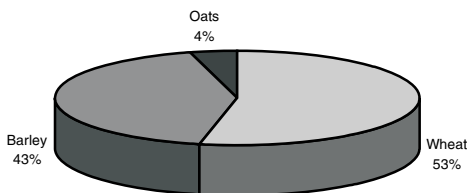




Cereals Supply Balance 2005/2006

Domestic uses of cereals
2005/2006



	Production	Domestic uses	Self-sufficiency
	'000 tonnes		
Cereals	1,934	2,593	75%
Wheat	798	1,381	58%
Barley	1,025	1,107	93%
Oats	111	105	106%

Cereal production down 22.7% in 2005/2006

Usable production of cereals decreased by 22.7% or 567,000 tonnes on 2004/2005 levels. Wheat production decreased by 21.7% or 221,000 tonnes and oats production decreased by 44,000 tonnes. Barley production in 2005/2006 was 22.8% or 302,000 tonnes down on 2004/2005 levels. Irish self-sufficiency in cereals has decreased to 75% in 2005/2006 from 90% in 2004/2005. *See Table 1 and graph.*

A comparison of the 2005/2006 results with 2004/2005 shows that (*see Table 1*):

- ◆ Total cereal imports increased by 16.1% or 124,000 tonnes. Wheat, oats and barley all had increased imports, with wheat registering a 7.9% or 57,000 tonnes increase, and barley imports increasing by 127.3% or 56,000 tonnes.
- ◆ Total cereal exports decreased by 12.7% or 54,000 tonnes. Wheat exports recorded a decrease of 21.1% or 68,000 tonnes. Barley exports decreased marginally on 2004/05 levels while oats exports increased by 83% or 15,000 tonnes.

In response to the decrease in barley production, the amount of barley available for animal feed in 2005/2006 decreased by 9.5% or 95,000 tonnes on 2004/2005 levels. There was a slight increase in the amount of wheat used for animal feed, up 0.3% or 3,000 tonnes on 2004/2005 levels. *See Table 2.*

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Table 1 Cereals Supply Balance 2005/2006

		Usable Production	Imports of cereals	Supplies =Uses	Exports of cereals	Variation in stocks	Domestic Uses	Of which available for other uses ¹	Of which available for human consumption	Human consumption per person	Self- Sufficiency
Product		1	2	1+2=3+4+5	3	4	5	6	7=5-6	8	1/5
		' 000 tonnes								kg/person	%
Principal cereals ²	2003/04 ³	2,147	794	2,941	316	58	2,567	2,186	381	95.6	84%
	2004/05 ³	2,501	771	3,272	424	79	2,769	2,420	349	86.4	90%
	2005/06	1,934	895	2,829	370	-134	2,593	2,211	382	92.4	75%
Wheat	2003/04 ³	794	682	1,476	199	-3	1,279	914	365	91.7	62%
	2004/05 ³	1,019	725	1,744	322	37	1,385	1,047	338	83.5	74%
	2005/06	798	782	1,580	254	-56	1,381	1,017	364	88.1	58%
Barley	2003/04 ³	1,198	111	1,309	105	51	1,153	1,153	0	0.0	104%
	2004/05 ³	1,327	44	1,371	84	44	1,243	1,243	0	0.0	107%
	2005/06	1,025	100	1,125	83	-65	1,107	1,107	0	0.0	93%
Oats	2003/04	155	1	156	11	10	135	119	15	3.9	115%
	2004/05 ³	155	2	157	18	-2	141	129	12	2.9	110%
	2005/06	111	14	125	33	-13	105	87	18	4.3	106%

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 2% of the total area of cereals sown on 1 June 2005.

³ Revised.

Table 2 Analysis of Other Uses 2005/2006

' 000 tonnes

Product		Seeds	Losses	Feeding stuffs	Industrial uses
Principal cereals	2003/04 ¹	52	71	1,912	151
	2004/05 ¹	47	108	2,089	175
	2005/06	47	58	1,954	152
Wheat	2003/04	21	21	872	1
	2004/05	19	59	968 ¹	1
	2005/06	18	28	971	1
Barley	2003/04 ¹	28	47	928	150
	2004/05 ¹	25	45	999	174
	2005/06	25	27	904	151
Oats	2003/04	4	4	112	0
	2004/05	3	5	121 ¹	0
	2005/06	4	3	79	0

¹ Revised**Total Cereals 2004/2005¹**

'000 tonnes

Country	Usable production	Domestic uses	Self-sufficiency %
European Union 25	:	:	:
Austria	5,315	5,100	104%
Belgium	2,598	5,017	52%
Cyprus	:	:	:
Czech Republic	8,784	:	:
Denmark	8,962	8,513	105%
Estonia	608	669	91%
Finland	3,619	:	:
France	70,417	33,016	213%
Germany	50,869	39,391	129%
Greece	4,330	6,031	72%
Hungary	16,770	7,931	211%
Ireland ²	2,501	2,769	90%
Italy	21,772	24,960	87%
Latvia	1,060	990	107%
Lithuania	2,859	2,271	126%
Luxembourg	179	8,774	2%
Malta	0	178	0%
Netherlands	1,749	7,868	22%
Poland	29,634	26,122	113%
Portugal	1,218	4,554	27%
Slovak Republic	3,793	2,792	136%
Slovenia	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:
Sweden	5,507	4,350	127%
United Kingdom	22,030	20,854	106%

¹ Details for the 2005/2006 crop year are not yet available.² For Ireland the figure comprises barley, wheat and oats only.

: Not available

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 2005/2006 usable production relates to the crop that was harvested in the Autumn of 2005. This harvested crop would be used in the marketing year 2005/2006.</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 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>
EU	<p>See table with estimates for EU member states on page 3.</p>