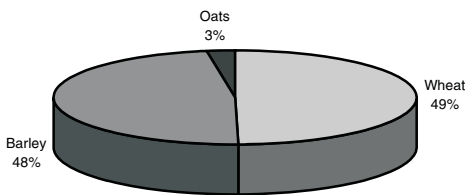




Cereals Supply Balance 2006/2007

Domestic uses of cereals 2006/2007



	Production	Domestic uses	Self-sufficiency
	'000 tonnes		
Cereals	2,083	2,660	78%
Wheat	801	1,319	61%
Barley	1,137	1,272	89%
Oats	145	69	212%

Cereal production up 7.4% in 2006/2007

Usable production of cereals increased by 7.4% or 143,000 tonnes on 2005/2006 levels. Wheat production decreased by 0.2% or 2,000 tonnes and oats production increased by 28.3% or 32,000 tonnes. Barley production in 2006/2007 was 11.0% or 113,000 tonnes up on 2005/2006 levels. Irish self-sufficiency in cereals has increased to 78% in 2006/2007 from 76% in 2005/2006. *See Table 1 and graph.*

A comparison of the 2006/2007 results with 2005/2006 shows that (*see Table 1*):

- ◆ Total cereal imports increased by 2.8% or 25,000 tonnes. Wheat and oats had decreased imports, with wheat registering a 5.8% or 45,000 tonnes decrease. Barley imports increased by 74.0% or 74,000 tonnes.
- ◆ Total cereal exports decreased by 12.1% or 49,000 tonnes. Wheat exports recorded a decrease of 7.5% or 19,000 tonnes. Barley exports decreased by 43.4% or 36,000 tonnes, while oats exports increased by 9.0% or 6,000 tonnes.

As a result of the increase in barley production, the amount of barley available for animal feed in 2006/2007 increased by 15.3% or 139,000 tonnes on 2005/2006 levels. There was a decrease in the amount of wheat available for animal feed, down 7.6% or 74,000 tonnes on 2005/2006 levels. *See Table 2.*

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Table 1 Cereals Supply Balance

Product		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	
		1	2	1+2=3+4+5	3	4	5	6	7=5-6	8	1/5	
		' 000 tonnes									kg/person	%
Principal cereals ²	2004/05 ³	2,501	771	3,272	424	79	2,769	2,420	349	86.4	90%	
	2005/06 ³	1,940	895	2,835	404	-134	2,565	2,183	381	92.3	76%	
	2006/07	2,083	920	3,003	355	-12	2,660	2,270	390	91.9	78%	
Wheat	2004/05 ³	1,019	725	1,744	322	37	1,385	1,047	338	83.5	74%	
	2005/06 ³	803	781	1,584	254	-56	1,386	1,022	364	87.9	58%	
	2006/07	801	736	1,537	235	-17	1,319	946	373	88.0	61%	
Barley	2004/05 ³	1,327	44	1,371	84	44	1,243	1,243	0	0.0	107%	
	2005/06 ³	1,024	100	1,124	83	-65	1,106	1,106	0	0.0	93%	
	2006/07	1,137	174	1,311	47	-8	1,272	1,272	0	0.0	89%	
Oats	2004/05 ³	155	2	157	18	-2	141	129	12	2.9	110%	
	2005/06 ³	113	14	127	67	-13	73	55	18	4.3	155%	
	2006/07	145	10	155	73	13	69	52	16	3.8	212%	

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 2006.

³ Revised.

Table 2 Analysis of Other Uses

' 000 tonnes

Product		Seeds	Losses	Feeding stuffs	Industrial uses
Principal cereals	2004/05 ¹	47	108	2,083	181
	2005/06 ¹	47	58	1,931	147
	2006/07	46	56	1,995	173
Wheat	2004/05 ¹	19	59	968	1
	2005/06 ¹	18	28	976	1
	2006/07	17	25	902	1
Barley	2004/05 ¹	25	45	993	180
	2005/06 ¹	25	27	908	146
	2006/07	25	27	1,047	172
Oats	2004/05 ¹	3	5	121	0
	2005/06 ¹	4	3	48	0
	2006/07	4	3	45	0

¹ Revised**Total Cereals 2005/2006¹**

'000 tonnes

Country	Usable production	Domestic uses	Self-sufficiency %
European Union 25	:	:	:
Austria	5,315	4,837	110%
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	8,616	195%
Ireland ²	1,940	2,565	76%
Italy	21,772	24,960	87%
Latvia	1,060	990	107%
Lithuania	2,859	2,271	126%
Luxembourg	179	186	96%
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 2006/2007 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 2006/2007 usable production relates to the crop that was harvested in the Autumn of 2006. This harvested crop would be used in the marketing year 2006/2007.</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, Fisheries 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>