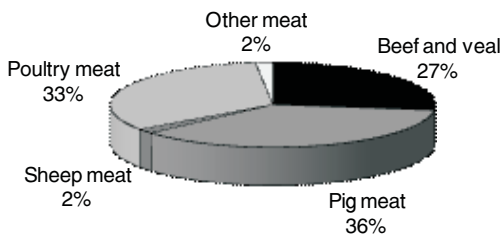




**Domestic Uses 2011**



**Meat Supply Balance  
2011**

	<b>Slaughterings</b>	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Exports as a percentage of slaughterings</b>
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	
<b>Beef and veal</b>	546	509	93.2%
<b>Pig meat</b>	235	181	77.0%
<b>Sheep meat</b>	48	46	95.8%
<b>Poultry meat</b>	131	108	82.4%

**Beef and veal production decreases by 2.2% in 2011**

Production of beef and veal decreased to 546,000 tonnes in 2011 from 558,000 tonnes in 2010, a decrease of 2.2%. In 2011, exports of beef and veal accounted for 93.2% of slaughterings, compared to 93.0% in 2010. *See Table 1.*

Comparisons with 2010 show that in 2011 (*see Table 1*):

- ◆ Pig meat slaughterings increased by 9.3% or 20,000 tonnes.
- ◆ Poultry meat slaughterings increased by 4.0% or 5,000 tonnes.
- ◆ Other meat slaughterings increased by 18.2% or 2,000 tonnes.
- ◆ Sheep meat slaughterings remained the same at 48,000 tonnes.

Table 2 gives comparable figures for human consumption of different meats for the European Union Member States for 2008 and 2009. Figures 3-5 compare human consumption of different meats for the European Union Member States for 2009.

*For more information, contact Andrew Murray at 021 453 5122 or Morgan O'Donnell at 021 453 5333.*

Published by the Central Statistics Office, Ireland.

Ardee Road Skehard Road  
Dublin 6 Cork  
Ireland Ireland

LoCall: 1890 313 414 (ROI)  
0870 876 0256 (UK/Nl)

Tel: +353 1 498 4000 Tel: +353 21 453 5000  
Fax: +353 1 498 4229 Fax: +353 21 453 5555

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

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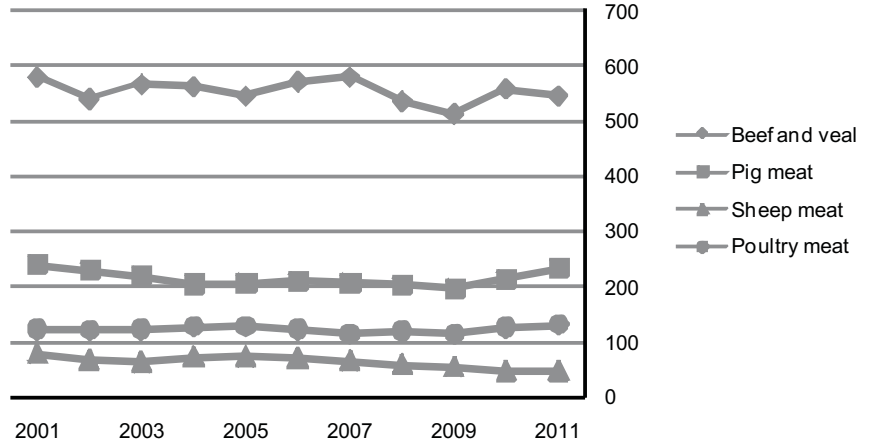
Statistics Agriculture Section, ext 5334  
agri@cso.ie  
General queries Information Section, ext 5032  
information@cso.ie

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## Slaughterings in Ireland

Figure 1 shows slaughterings for Cattle (Beef and veal), Pigs, Sheep and Poultry over the period 2001 – 2011. Slaughterings of Cattle account for 56% of total carcass weight slaughter in 2011.

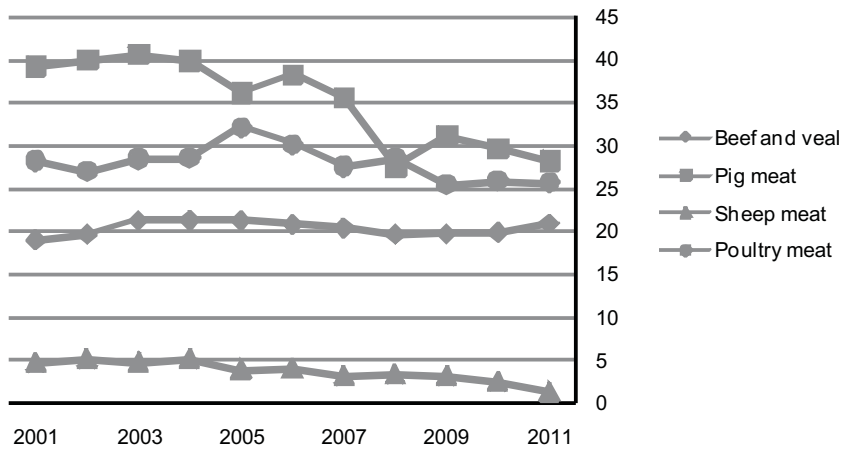
**Figure 1 Slaughterings in Ireland ('000 tonnes)**



## Meat consumption in Ireland

Figure 2 shows consumption of Beef and veal, Pig, Sheep and Poultry meat over the period 2001 – 2011. There was a noticeable decline in Pig meat consumption for 2008, which coincided with the pork dioxin crisis.

**Figure 2 Meat consumption per Capita in Ireland (Kg)**



**Table 1 Meat Supply Balance 2009-2011**

		Slaughterings	Imports of meat	Supplies = Uses	Exports of meat	Variation in stocks <sup>3</sup>	Domestic uses	Human consumption	Gross indigenous production	Self-sufficiency
Category		1	2	1+2=3+4+5	3	4	5	6	7	7/5
		'000 tonnes (carcass equivalent)					kg per capita		'000 tonnes (carcass equivalent)	%
Total meat	2009 <sup>1</sup>	893	207	1,100	732	5	363	81.4	961	265
	2010 <sup>1</sup>	958	217	1,175	815	6	354	79.3	1,044	295
	2011	973	235	1,208	857	4	348	77.5	1,043	300
Beef and veal	2009	513	41	554	467	0	88	19.7	542	617
	2010 <sup>1</sup>	558	50	608	519	0	89	19.8	596	672
	2011	546	57	603	509	0	94	20.9	571	608
Pig meat	2009	197	72	269	126	4	138	31.1	242	175
	2010 <sup>1</sup>	215	72	287	150	4	133	29.6	269	203
	2011	235	77	312	181	5	126	28.2	288	228
Sheep meat	2009	55	5	60	45	0	14	3.2	51	351
	2010	48	4	51	40	0	11	2.5	42	377
	2011	48	4	52	46	0	6	1.3	40	683
Poultry meat	2009 <sup>1</sup>	115	80	194	81	0	113	25.4	112	99
	2010	126	85	211	93	2	116	25.9	124	107
	2011	131	91	222	108	-1	115	25.7	128	111
Other meat <sup>2</sup>	2009	13	9	22	13	0	9	2.0	15	169
	2010	11	6	17	11	0	6	1.4	14	225
	2011	13	6	20	13	0	6	1.4	15	239

<sup>1</sup> Revisions

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Totals may not equal the sum of the categories due to rounding differences.

**Table 2 European Union Meat Consumption 2008-2009**

kg/per capita

Category		Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland	Italy
Beef and veal	2008	18.0	18.0	:	:	:	26.0	15.0	:	25.0	:	:	3.0	<b>19.6</b>	23.0
	2009	18.0	18.0	:	:	:	26.0	14.0	:	25.0	13.0	:	3.0	<b>19.7</b>	23.0
Pig meat	2008	56.0	41.0	:	:	:	76.0	42.0	:	34.0	54.0	:	44.0	<b>27.5</b>	37.0
	2009	57.0	40.0	24.0	:	:	80.0	44.0	:	33.0	54.0	:	44.0	<b>31.1</b>	38.0
Sheep meat	2008	1.0	:	:	:	:	:	1.0	:	4.0	:	:	0.0	<b>3.3</b>	1.0
	2009	1.0	:	2.0	:	:	:	1.0	:	4.0	1.0	:	0.0	<b>3.2</b>	1.0
Poultry meat	2008	19.0	:	:	:	:	28.0	19.0	:	23.0	:	:	30.0	<b>28.5</b>	19.0
	2009	20.0	:	22.0	:	:	26.0	21.0	:	23.0	19.0	:	29.0	<b>25.4</b>	19.0
Other meat	2008	1.0	:	:	:	0.0	:	0.0	:	2.0	:	:	1.0	<b>2.0</b>	5.0
	2009	1.0	:	2.0	:	0.0	:	0.0	:	2.0	2.0	:	1.0	<b>2.0</b>	4.0

**Table 2 European Union Meat Consumption 2008-2009 (continued)**

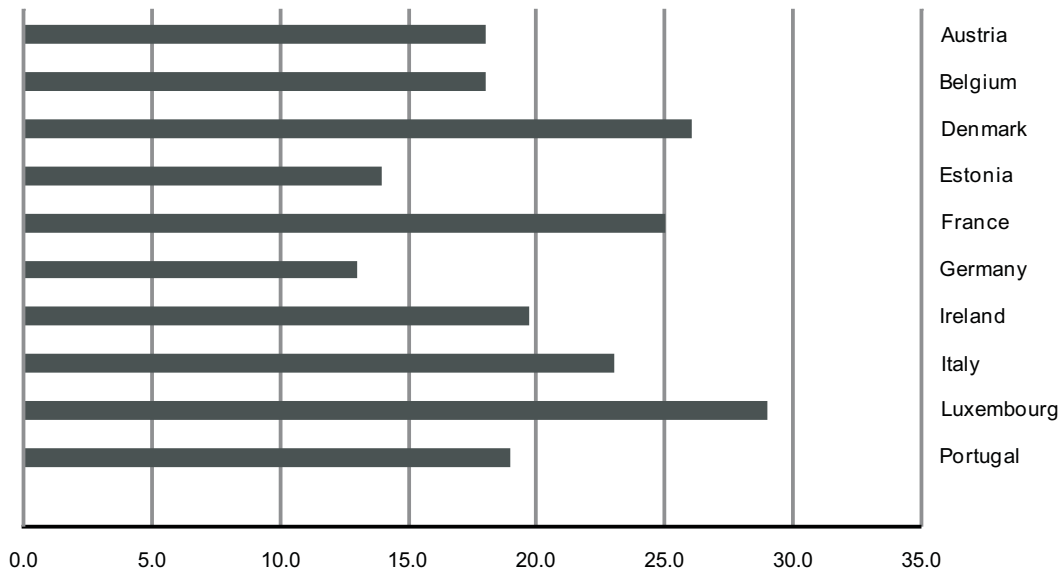
kg/per capita

Category		Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom
Beef and veal	2008	:	:	30.0	:	:	:	19.0	8.0	5.0	21.0	:	:	18.0
	2009	:	:	29.0	:	:	:	19.0	7.0	4.0	:	:	:	:
Pig meat	2008	:	:	39.0	:	:	:	47.0	34.0	33.0	43.0	:	:	20.0
	2009	:	:	38.0	:	:	:	48.0	33.0	31.0	:	:	:	:
Sheep meat	2008	0.0	:	2.0	:	:	:	3.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	:	:	6.0
	2009	:	:	2.0	:	:	:	3.0	2.0	0.0	:	:	:	:
Poultry meat	2008	:	:	15.0	:	:	:	33.0	18.0	19.0	27.0	:	:	:
	2009	:	:	15.0	:	:	:	35.0	19.0	20.0	:	:	:	:
Other meat	2008	1.0	:	1.0	:	:	:	3.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	:	:	0.0
	2009	:	:	1.0	:	:	:	3.0	:	7.0	:	:	:	:

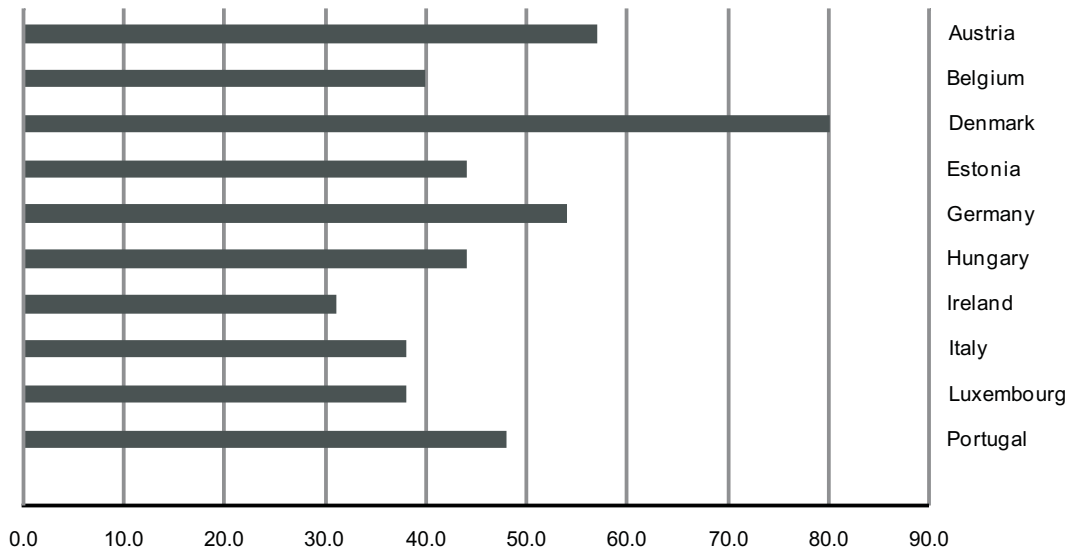
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 Source: Eurostat website <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu> and national data ( as at 09/07/2012)

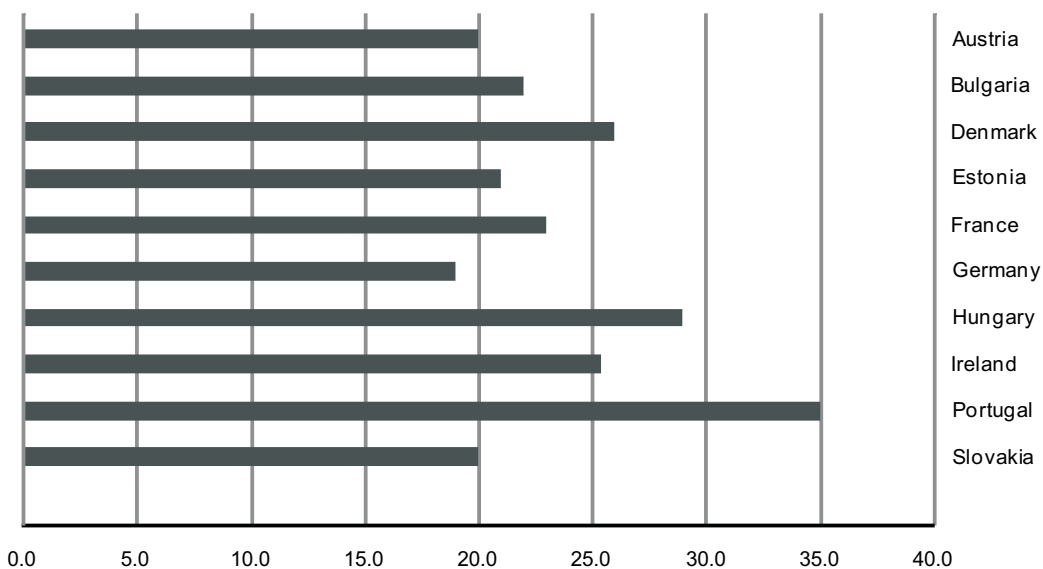
**Figure 3 Human Consumption of Beef (KG per Person) 2009**



**Figure 4 Human Consumption of Pig Meat (KG per Person) 2009**



**Figure 5 Human Consumption of Poultry Meat (KG per Person) 2009**



## Background Notes

<b>Supply balances</b>	The objective of a supply balance is to reconcile the total supplies of a product with the various uses of the product taking into account changes in stock levels. Supply balance sheets are compiled on the basis of harmonised concepts agreed between the European Union countries.
<b>Data sources</b>	<p>The figures for slaughterings include those carried out at both meat establishments approved by the Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine (DAFM) and slaughterhouses and meat plants approved by Local Authorities under S.I.432 of 2009 and on farms. Poultry slaughterings are mainly derived from data from the DAFM.</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. 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 figure for domestic use of beef and veal is based on estimates from Bord Bia.</p> <p>Data on other meat are based solely on import and export data obtained from CSO external trade statistics.</p>
<b>Domestic uses</b>	The data for domestic uses includes meat held in retail shops, institutions, restaurants and households as well as all losses in these sectors.
<b>Human consumption</b>	The figures compiled in respect of per capita 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 meat consumed while on overseas and cross-border travel trips.
<b>Gross indigenous production</b>	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, Food and the Marine and other sources.
<b>Self-sufficiency</b>	Self-sufficiency is defined as gross indigenous production expressed as a percentage of domestic uses.
<b>Balancing residual</b>	One item in each product balance is calculated as a balancing residual. The balancing item for beef and veal is exports; for pigs the balancing item is variation in stocks, while for sheep, poultry and other meats the balancing item is domestic uses.
<b>Carcass weight</b>	<p>All figures are in carcass weight equivalent. Imports and exports of fresh, frozen, dried and prepared meat and meat products are converted into tonnes of carcass weight equivalent using relevant 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 73% 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 slaughtered animal's cold body weight 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 slaughtered animal's cold body weight 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 slaughtered animal's cold body weight 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>