

CONTENTS OF PUBLISHED ITEMS

01 FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

01.1 Food

01.1.1 Bread, cereals and bakery products

Cereal consumption in terms of grain weight (in kg) includes human consumption of wheat, rye, maize, rice, and other cereals. Cereals grown for technical purposes and starch production are excluded.

Cereal consumption in terms of flour weight (in kg) includes wheat and rye flours, groats, oatmeal, hulled rice and other flours (soya, millet, maize semolina, rye semolina) used as human food. Flour used as fodder, for production of starch or for technical purposes is not included.

Consumption of cereal and bakery products (in kg) includes breads, wheat bakery products, preserved bakery products (gingerbread, crackers, biscuits and the like), pasta (both egg and non-egg, filled and unfilled).

01.1.2 Meat in terms of carcass weight

Meat consumption in terms of carcass weight (in kg) comprises pigmeat, beef, veal, sheepmeat, goatmeat, horsemeat, poultrymeat, game and rabbits. Offal is included in consumption of particular meat types; figures on consumption of offal exclusively are published only as supplementary information. Meat in terms of carcass weight is a dead weight of slaughtered animals' meat, usually in halves, quarters, or cuts. It includes also edible, hygienically tested meat from emergency slaughters.

01.1.3 Fish, total

Consumption of fish (in kg) comprises sea and river or lake fish in fresh, fished-out weight or in market weight of fresh fish (whole, sliced, or without intestines), fish offal and products in the weight of fresh meat.

01.1.4 Milk, milk products, cheese and eggs

Consumption of milk and milk products in terms of milk amount (in l and in kg) includes cow's, goat's, and sheep's milk, milk used for processing of cheese, canned milk, curd and cottage cheese and other milk-based products except butter. Cow's milk consumed in kind also belongs in this category. Since 2011 to 2013, in compliance with the Eurostat methodology, the data on conversion of milk and milk products into the milk amount (excl. butter) were not included. However, in 2013 the dropped data were reintroduced on the basis of public requests. The data were provided by the Bohemian and Moravian Dairy Association and by the Institute of Agricultural Economics and Information. Since 2011 new values of coefficients for conversion of milk and milk products into milk equivalent have been applied.

Cheese consumption (in kg) includes all kinds of cheese produced from cow's, goat's and sheep's milk: processed cheeses, hard, soft and blue cheeses, sheep cheese.

Consumption of canned milk (in kg) includes powdered milk (both for human consumption and industrial processing, for baby food preparation, fortified milk powder, powdered cream, powdered buttermilk), condensed milk for immediate human consumption both sweetened and without added sugar, condensed milk as raw material for further industrial processing, condensed cream, condensed cocoa, etc.

Curd and cottage cheese consumption (in kg) comprises all kinds of curd and cottage cheese: high-fat, hard, soft, very soft, and flavoured ones.

Consumption of other milk products in terms of milk equivalent (in l and kg) includes industrial products for which cow's milk is the direct material (e. g. yogurts, buttermilk, or frozen milk products). Production of drinking milk, natural cheeses, canned milk, curd and cottage cheese, dairy products for technical purposes (casein) and milk-based fodders for livestock is excluded. Additional source for calculation of this item is data on milk plasma consumption.

Consumption of eggs (in pieces and kg of net and gross weight) includes shelled (hen's) eggs, mélangé, dried eggs, eggs used in mayonnaise production etc.

01.1.5 Fats and oils

Consumption of fats and oils (in kg) comprises animal and vegetable fats recalculated to amounts of net, hundred-percent fat (in tables: a = total consumption, b = in terms of net fat) using particular coefficients.

Lard consumption (in kg) includes raw pork lard, rendered lard, smoked bacon and lard from on-farm slaughters.

Butter consumption (in kg) comprises fresh dairy butter (both salted and unsalted), butter combined with vegetable fat and butter spreads including seasoned ones.

Consumption of vegetable fats and oils (in kg) includes vegetable fats (for baking and roasting, vegetable butters of all kinds), hydrogenated fats for frying, and edible oils (table and frying oils, seasoned oils, etc.)

01.1.6 Fruit in terms of fresh

Consumption of temperate-zone fruits (in kg) includes pome fruits, stone fruits and berries; **consumption of sub-tropical and tropical fruits (in kg)** comprises citrus fruits and other fruits from sub-tropical and tropical zone. Production both for direct sale as well as for industrial use is included. Industrial use means production of liquid, thickened, and solid fruit products; industrial production of alcoholic beverages (wines and spirits) is excluded. The variable is broken down by individual fruit types.

Consumption of nuts in shells in kg (walnuts, peanuts, coconuts, Brazil nuts, etc.) is included in this group.

01.1.7 Vegetables, pulses, an potatoes

Consumption of vegetables in terms of fresh (in kg) includes brassicas and leafy, root, fruit, bulb and podded vegetables intended for sale, used in food processing (production of sauerkraut, pickled cucumbers, frozen vegetable products), and consumed in kind.

Consumption of pulses (in kg) includes peas (precooked peas, mashed peas, pea flour), lentils, beans, and pulse-based products (pulses in brine or in tomato sauce, salads from pulses etc.).

Potato consumption (in kg) comprises all kinds of potatoes (early and late ones) and potato-based products for human consumption: pre-fried and fried potato products (chips, French fries), potato-based prepared meals, products based on potato powder (dumplings, potato pancakes, potato mash) and other potato products.

01.1.8 Sugar, sugar-based food, confectionery

Sugar consumption (in kg) includes refined sugar for human consumption – crystal sugar, gelling sugar, powdered sugar, lump sugar, sugar included in food products etc. It excludes sugar used as extra fodder for bees, medical sugar, and sugar used in wine production or chemical industry and sweeteners.

Cocoa beans consumption (in kg) is the consumption of cocoa beans, cocoa mass, cocoa butter and powder.

Consumption of cocoa-based products (in kg) includes chocolate (plain, milk, diabetic, cooking or seasoned chocolates, decorations made of chocolate etc.), chocolate confectionery (chocolates in boxes, chocolate sauce), cocoa powder (for direct consumption and for industrial use) and instant cocoa.

Chocolate-free sweets consumption (in kg) includes filled and unfilled candies and toffees, chewing gums, jelly confectionery, lollipops etc.

Consumption of confectionery (in kg) includes dough for sweet pastries (puff, Linzer etc.) and products made of it (cakes, pies) as well as ice creams.

Honey consumption (in kg) includes bee's honey only.

01.1.9 Other food

Other food consumption (in kg) includes consumption of poppy seeds, yeasts (excluding those for brewing or industrial use), powdered soups and soup preparations, salt (for human consumption and included in food products).

01.2 Non-alcoholic beverages

01.2.1 Tea, coffee

Tea consumption (in kg) contains black and green teas, tea extracts and concentrates.

Coffee consumption (in kg) includes roasted coffee beans, ground coffee, instant coffee, coffee extracts and concentrates.

01.2.2 Mineral waters, non-alcoholic beverages

Consumption of mineral waters and other non-alcoholic beverages (in l) comprises consumption of soda water, mineral water (sweetened and non-sweetened, flavoured and non-flavoured), soft drinks and lemonades (made of fresh water and concentrates, usually carbonated) and other non-alcoholic drinks (fruit and vegetable juices, syrups, etc.).

02 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND CIGARETTES

02.1 Alcoholic beverages

Consumption of alcoholic drinks (in litres and in litres of pure alcohol – listed in the table under a/b) includes all beverages containing more than 0.5 volume percent of alcohol.

Consumption of spirits (in l) includes quality liquors containing more than 22.5 volume percent of alcohol, produced by fermentation of vegetable sugars and starches or by mixing spirits or pure alcohol with allowable ingredients. Emulsion liquors such as egg flips, containing only 20 per cent of alcohol, are also considered spirits. For the purposes of food consumption statistics, alcohol content in all spirit types is recalculated to standard 40 volume percent of alcohol.

Consumption of wine (in l) comprises wines made of grapes, fruits or malt, sparkling wine and mead, regardless of whether they were produced in industrial enterprises or in households.

Total beer consumption (in l) includes draft beer, lagers, dark beers, dietetic beer, beer with increased percentage of alcohol;, i.e. all beers regardless the way they are stored and distributed (in barrels, cans or bottles).

02.2 Cigarettes

Consumption of cigarettes in pieces, including home-packed cigarettes (0.56 g of tobacco), was published until 2020. It did not include cigars or and individual types of tobacco (pipe, snuff, chewing, etc.).

Due to growing consumption of heated tobacco products (containing tobacco), which replace conventional cigarettes, and unavailability of certain part of the data for the calculation, the consumption of cigarettes will not be published from 2021 onwards.