

COMMENTARY

In 2021, the consumption of **cereals in terms of flour weight** increased, year-on-year, by 3.0 kg (+2.7%); it rose by 2.5 kg (+2.7%) for **wheat flour** and by 0.5 kg (+43.7%) for **other flours**. The consumption of **rye flour** decreased by 0.1 kg (-0.8%) and that of **groats, barley semolina, and oatmeal** by 0.7 kg (-29.2%). **Rice** consumption went up by 0.8 kg (+9.5%).

The consumption declined for **bread** by 0.7 kg (-1.7%) and for **preserved bakery products** by 0.1 kg (-1.9%); on the contrary, the consumption of **wheat bakery products** increased by 1.6 kg (+0.3%).

The total consumption of **meat in terms of carcass weight** went down by 3.1 kg (-3.6%). This decline was observed for all meat types: by 0.6 kg (-1.4%) for **pigmeat**, by 0.6 kg (-6.6%) for **beef**, and by 1.7 kg (-5.8%) for **poultrymeat**.

The consumption of **milk and milk products (excluding butter) in terms of milk equivalent** was lower, y-o-y, by 16.0 kg (-6.1%). The consumption of **drinking milk** went up, y-o-y, by 1.1 kg (+1.9%); on the contrary, **cheese** consumption declined by 0.6% (-4.3%) and the consumption of **other milk-based products** by 1.5 kg (-4.0%).

The consumption of **eggs** went down, y-o-y, by 29 pieces (-11.0%) to 234 pieces.

A year-on-year decrement in the consumption of **fats and oils** (by 0.5 kg; -2.0%) was caused mainly by lower consumption of **lard** (by 0.2 kg; -3.8%) and **vegetable edible fats and oils** (by 0.2 kg; -1.4%).

The consumption of **fruit in terms of fresh** declined by 3.2 kg (-3.5%). The consumption of **fruits of temperate zone** went down by 0.5 kg (-1.0%) due to lower consumption of apples, pears, plums, peaches, and grapes. As for **subtropical and tropical fruits**, there was a decrease by 2.6 kg (-6.7%), caused mainly by lower consumption of oranges, tangerines, and bananas.

The consumption of **vegetables in terms of fresh** went down, y-o-y, by 9.3 kg (-9.6%). It concern all types of vegetables except cauliflower and spinach, where there was a marginal increase.

The consumption of **potatoes** decreased by 0.9 kg (-1.3%).

Sugar consumption rose by 0.6 kg (+1.6%).

The consumption of **mineral waters and non-alcoholic beverages** was by 6.1 litres (-2.6%) lower. The consumption distinctly declined, y-o-y, for **mineral waters** (by 2.2 litres; -4.1%) and **lemonades** (by 2.3 litres; -2.7%).

The consumption of **alcoholic beverages, total**, went up by 6.3 litres (+3.8%). Year-on-year, **beer** consumption increased by 7.4 litres (+5.5%), while **wine** and **spirits** consumption went down by 0.8 litres (-4.1%) and by 0.1 litres (-4.7%), respectively.

The consumption of **alcoholic beverages in terms of pure alcohol** remained constant. **Beer** consumption went up by 0.2 litres (+5.4%) and, on the contrary, the consumption of wine and spirits decreased by 0.1 litres (-4.2%) and by 0.1 litres (-4.9%), respectively.

In 2022, the Czech Republic was **self-sufficient** in the production of beef and veal (108.0%), milk and milk products in terms of milk equivalent (126.1%), cheese and curd (101.7%), and sugar (157.8%). As for all other items calculated, we did not achieve self-sufficiency and were dependent on their imports (see Table 3).