

CONTENS OF ITEMS PUBLISHED

01 FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

01.1 Food

01.1.1 Bread, cereals and cereal products

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

Cereal consumption in terms of flour weight (in kg) includes wheat, rye, and other flours (soy, millet, maize or rye semolina), peeled barley and rice, groats, cornflakes, shredded oats used as human food. It does not include flour used as fodder, for production of starches, or for technical purposes.

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

01.1.2 Meat in terms of “with-the-bones” weight

Meat consumption in terms of “with-the-bones” weight (in kg) comprises pork, beef, veal, mutton, goat's and horse's meat, poultry, game, rabbits. Offal is grossed up with consumption of corresponding meats; figures on consumption of offal exclusively are published only as supplementary information. Meat in “with-the-bones” weight is dead weight of slaughtered animals' meat, usually distributed in halves, quarters, or chops and slices. It also includes edible, hygienically tested meat from necessity slaughters - animals killed because of their incurable injuries.

01.1.3 Fish, total (dead weight)

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 up, or rid of 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 kg) includes cow's, she-goat's, and sheep's milk, and milk used for making cheese, canned milk, pot cheese and other milk-based products except butter. Cow's milk consumed in kind also falls within the category.

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

Consumption of canned milk (in kg) includes powdered milk (both for human consumption and industrial processing, powdered milk with additives, powdered cream), condensed milk for immediate human consumption both sweetened and without extra sugar, condensed milk as a raw material for further industrial processing, condensed cream, condensed cocoa, etc.

Cottage-cheese consumption (in kg) comprises all kinds of pot (cottage) cheese – high-fat, hard, soft, very soft, and flavored pot cheeses.

Consumption of other milk products in terms of milk amount (in l and kg) includes industrial products made immediately from cow's milk, to wit yogurts and frozen milk products. It excludes production of consumer milk, seasoned cheeses, canned milk, cottage cheese, dairy products for technical purposes (casein), and milk-based fodders for domestic animals. The source used as the basis for calculating this item is data on milk plasma consumption.

Consumption of eggs (in pieces and kg of net and gross weight) includes shelled (chicken) eggs, mélange, dried eggs, eggs going to mayonnaise production, etc.

01.1.5 Oils and fats

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

Lard consumption (in kg) includes raw pork lard, greaves, smoked bacon and lard from home-kept domestic animals.

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

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

01.1.6 Fruit in terms of fresh-produce weight

Consumption of temperate-zone fruits (in kg) includes apples, pears, cherries, plums, and berries and likes; consumption of sub-tropical and tropical fruits (in kg) includes citruses, bananas, pineapples, kiwis and likes. Produce for both consumer market and industrial use is included. Under industrial use we understand production of liquid, thick, and solid fruit products, which excludes industrial production of alcoholic beverages (wines and spirits). The item breaks down into individual fruits.

Also to group belongs consumption of nuts with shells mentioned in kg (walnuts, peanuts, coconuts, Brazil nuts, etc.).

01.1.7 Vegetables, pulses, and potatoes

Consumption of vegetables in terms of fresh-produce weight (in kg) includes lettuces and cabbages, carrots and parsleys, radishes and kohlrabi, cucumbers and tomatoes, onions and garlic, green peas, and their likes. Produce marketed to customers, used in industry (production of sauerkraut, pickled cucumbers, frozen vegetable food), and consumed in kind are all included.

Under consumption of pulses (in kg) there are peas (boiled peas, mashed peas, peas ground into powder), lentils, beans, and pulse-based products (pulses in salt and tomato pickles, salads from pulses, etc.)

Potato consumption (in kg) comprises all kinds of potato (early-, late-harvest) and potato-based products for human consumption – pre-fried and fried potato products (chips, French fries), potato-based meals for immediate consumption, potato powder products and mixes (dumplings, potato pancakes, potato mash), and other potato products.

01.1.8 Sugar, sugar-based food, confectionery

Sugar consumption (in kg) includes refined sugar used for human consumption – crystal sugar, sugar powders, lump sugar, sugar included in food products and other cut sugars. It excludes sugar as extra fodder for bees, medical sugar, sugar used in wine production and chemical industry.

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 as well as milk, dietetic, cooking chocolate, in bars, chocolate Easter and Christmas tree decorations, etc.), chocolate confectionery, cocoa powder, and instant cocoa.

Non-chocolate confectionery consumption (in kg) includes both filled and unfilled candies and mints, chewing gums, lollypops, jelly confectionery.

Consumption of sweetshop products (in kg) includes pastries (Linzer etc.) and sweetshop products made of them (cakes, pies) as well as ice creams.

Honey consumption (in kg) includes honey.

01.1.9 Other food

Other food consumption (in kg) includes consumption of poppy seeds, leaven, fermentation fungi, yeast (not for brewery or industrial use), powdered soups and soup preparations, salt (salt used for human consumption, salt included in food products).

01.2 Non-alcoholic beverages

01.2.1 Tea, coffee

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

Coffee consumption (in kg) includes coffee both ground and in beans, 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) is the consumption of soda water, mineral water (flavoured and non-flavoured mineral water), soft drinks and lemonades (made of fresh water and concentrates, usually enriched with carbon dioxide), 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 liters and in liters of pure alcohol – in the table listed under a/b) includes all beverages containing more than 0.5 per cent of alcohol in their volumes.

Consumption of spirits (in l) includes quality liquors containing more than 22.5 per cent of alcohol. These spirits are 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 as little as 20 per cent of alcohol, are also considered to be spirits. For the purposes of this statistics, all spirits are taken as 40 per cent liquors regardless their actual percentage of alcohol. Roughly, 40 per cent is a long-term average in this category, and thus, more or less, liquors with higher or lower percentage of alcohol cancel each other out.

Consumption of wine (in l) comprises wines made of grapes, fruits, and malt as well as champagnes, regardless if they were produced in industrial enterprises or in individuals' homes.

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

02.2 Cigarettes

Cigarettes consumption (in pieces) reflects only cigarettes out of all tobacco products. It excludes all kinds of chewing tobacco or snuff, cigars.