

BRIEF COMMENTARY

In 2008, **consumption of bakery products and cereals** changed considerably in comparison to consumption in 2007. There was a fall in wheat flour by 8.1 kg (8.2 per cent) and rye flour by 1.8 kg (17.5 per cent). This decrease in flour consumption reflected declined consumption of bread (6.2 kg – 12.5 per cent), wheat flour products (3.5 kg – 7.3 per cent), and pasta (1.4 kg – 18.7 per cent), whereas consumption of gingerbread, biscuits, crackers and likewise increased by 1.3 kg (15.3 per cent).

Consumption of meat in terms of "with-the-bones" weight decreased by 1.1 kg (1.3 per cent). Pork and beef shared the same proportion in this case, but game rose due to higher shots.

Consumption of milk and dairy products in terms of milk amount (except butter) decreased by 1.9 kg (0.8 per cent); milk consumption went up (by 4.9 kg – 9.4 per cent) whereas cheese consumption went down (by 0.8 kg – 6.6 percent).

Consumption of fruits in terms of fresh produce increased by 3.7 kg (4.3 per cent). The main contributors to this increase were apples, grapes, and subtropical and tropical fruits whose consumption was higher than in 2007 by 1.9, 0.9 and 1 kg, respectively.

Consumption of vegetables in terms of fresh produce stayed approximately on the same level as the previous year with slight changes within this commodity.

Legume consumption was higher by 0.3 kg, which was caused by increased bean consumption (by 0.4 kg) with regard to the higher import of this pulse.

Sugar consumption decreased by 4.7 kg (12.6 per cent). Since 2003 it has already declined by 10.5 kg (24.4 per cent).

Consumption of cocoa-based products went up: both chocolate and chocolate products by 0.3 kg.

Consumption of alcoholic drinks stayed on the same level as in 2007.

Cigarettes consumption fell by 238 pieces (10.1 per cent).