

## COMMENTARY

**Consumption of cereals and bakery products** in 2014 was characterised by year-on-year increase in consumption of rye flour by 0.6 kg (+6.5%), consumption of groats, barley semolina and oatmeal by 0.2 kg (+14.2%), and consumption of rice by 0.4 kg (+7.8%). The total consumption of cereals in terms of flour weight decreased by 1.1 kg (-1.0%) due to decrease in wheat flour consumption by 2.3 kg (-2.4%). Bread and wheat bakery products consumption rose by 0.7 kg (+1.7%) and 1.5 kg (+3.0%), respectively. Consumption of preserved bakery products declined by 0.9 kg (-9.8%), pasta consumption dropped by 0.3 kg (-3.8%).

**Total meat consumption in terms of carcass weight** went up by 1.1 kg (+1.4%). The consumption grew by 0.4 kg (+1.0%) in pigmeat, by 0.4 kg (+4.7%) in beef and by 0.6 kg (+2.3%) in poultrymeat. Continuous declining trend in rabbit meat resulted in up-to-date value 1.0 kg.

**Consumption of milk and milk products (excl. butter)** grew by 2.4 kg (+1.0%) as a result of increase in consumption of cheese by 0.1 kg (+0.8%), canned milk by 0.5 kg (+31.3%), and curd and cottage cheese by 0.2 kg (+5.6%). On the contrary, decrements were recorded for drinking milk by 2.2 kg (-3.5%) and for other milk products by 0.2 kg (-0.5%).

**Consumption of eggs** rose by 12 pieces (+4.9%).

**Total consumption of fats and oils** continuously increases since 2007 (at that time their consumption reached 25.3 kg, i.e. by 1.6 kg less than in 2014). Mainly consumption of edible vegetable fats and oils contributes to the present growth by 0.3 kg (+1.2%) in comparison with 2013.

**Consumption of fruit in terms of fresh** went up by 1.2 kg (+1.6%) due to increased consumption of domestic fruits. Increased values were recorded for apples, pears and plums, declined ones for apricots and sour cherries. Consumption of subtropical and tropical fruits recorded almost no change.

**Consumption of vegetables in terms of fresh** rose by 3.4 kg (+4.1%) and was associated with increased consumption of cucumbers, sweet peppers, and cabbage, and decline in consumption of tomatoes, kohlrabi, onions and garlic.

**Potato consumption** grew by 2.1 kg (+3.1%).

**Sugar consumption** fell by 1.6 kg (-4.9%).

**Consumption of mineral waters and non-alcoholic beverages** declined by 15 litres (-5.7%) in agreement with the trend recorded since 2009 (the peak of their consumption occurred in 2008 and amounted to 297 litres, i.e. by 48 litres more than in 2014).

**Total consumption of alcoholic beverages** grew by 1.0 litres (+0.6%); beer consumption stagnated while wine consumption went up by 0.8 litres (+4.0%) and spirits consumption (40%) by 0.2 litres (+3.1%).

**Total consumption of alcoholic beverages in terms of pure alcohol** rose by 0.4 litres (+3.8%) due to increased consumption of wine and spirits.

**Cigarettes consumption** grew by 46 pieces (+2.4%).