

BRIEF COMMENTARY

In 2013 **consumption of cereals and bakery products** changed significantly compared to the previous year. A decrease in consumption of wheat flour by 1.9 kg (-2.0%) resulted in a fall in bread consumption by 2.0 kg (-4.7%) as well as in consumption of wheat bakery products 5.7 kg (-10.1%). On the contrary, there was an increase in consumption of rye flour as well as rice consumption by 0.7 kg (+8.4%) and 0.2 kg (+4.1%), respectively. Consumption of gingerbread, biscuits, and crackers was up by 1.1 kg (+12.6%), pasta consumption went up by 0.5 kg (+6.5%).

Total meat consumption in terms of carcass weight was down by 2.6 kg (-3.4%). Inside this category, consumption of pigmeat, beef, as well as poultrymeat went down, by 1.0 kg (-2.3%), 0.6 kg (-7.3%), and 0.9 kg (-3.5%), respectively.

Total fish consumption saw a drop by 0.4 kg (-7.5%).

Consumption of drinking milk rose by 3.3 kg (+5.6%), while **cheese consumption** was lower by 0.7 kg (-5.2%).

Total consumption of fats and oils was up by 0.2 kg (+0.8%). Consumption of edible vegetable fats, incl. oils, went up by 0.5 kg (+3.0%). Butter consumption as well as consumption of lard, incl. bacon, went down, by 0.1 kg (-1.9%) and 0.2 kg (-4.3%), respectively.

Consumption of fruit in terms of fresh produce went up by 2.2 kg (+2.9%) largely due to a higher consumption of temperate zone fruits by 2.2 kg (+5.1%), of which the main contributors were apples, plums, apricots and strawberries. Consumption of subtropical and tropical fruits stood unchanged compared to 2012.

Consumption of vegetables in terms of fresh produce rose by 5.1 kg (+6.5%) largely due to a higher consumption of tomatoes, onion, carrots, melons, and other vegetables.

Potato consumption was down by 0.6 kg (-0.9%).

Sugar consumption fell by 1.1 kg (-3.3%).

Total consumption of alcoholic beverages in terms of pure alcohol decreased by 0.1 litres (-1.5%).

Cigarettes consumption fell by 43 pieces (-2.2 %).