

COMMENTARY

The **consumption of cereals and bakery products** in 2016 was characterised by year-on-year increase in consumption of rye flour by 0.1 kg (+1.0%), in consumption of groats, barley semolina and oatmeal by 0.1 kg (+6.3%) and that of maize by 0.1 kg (+6.3%). The total consumption of cereals in terms of flour weight rose by 1.6 kg (+1.4%) due to wheat flour consumption higher by 1.6 kg (+1.6%). Bread consumption dropped by 0.1 kg (-0.3%); on the contrary, consumption of wheat bakery products rose by 2.2 kg (+4.6%). Consumption of preserved bakery products and pasta consumption declined by 0.2 kg (-2.6%) and 0.4 kg (-5.1%), respectively.

The **total meat consumption in terms of carcass weight** went up by 1.0 kg (+1.2%). The consumption grew by 0.3 kg (+4.1%) in beef and by 0.8 kg (+2.9%) in poultrymeat. The consumption of pigmeat declined by 0.1 kg (-0.1%). The consumption of rabbits was the same as in 2015, i.e. 0.8 kg.

The **consumption of milk and milk products (excl. butter)** grew by 5.2 kg (+2.1%) as a result of increase in consumption of cheese by 0.2 kg (+1.5%); of canned milk by 0.2 kg (+11.1%) and of other milk products by 1.0 kg (+3.0%). On the contrary, a decrement by 0.1 kg (-0.2%) was recorded for drinking milk.

The **consumption of eggs** declined by 6 pieces (-2.6%), y-o-y, to 249 pieces.

The **total consumption of fats and oils** continuously increases since 2007 (at that time their consumption reached 25.3 kg, i.e. by 1.9 kg less than in 2016). It grew by 0.3 kg (+0.9%), y-o-y, solely due to increase in vegetable edible fats and oils consumption by 0.2 kg (+1.2%) and lard and bacon consumption by 0.2 kg (+3.4%). Consumption of butter decreased by 0.1 kg (-1.8%)

The **consumption of fruit in terms of fresh** went up by 1.6 kg (+2.0%) due to increased consumption of both fruits of temperate zone (by 0.1 kg; +0.1%; mainly apples and grapes) and of subtropical and tropical fruits (by 1.6 kg; +4.7%; especially oranges, tangerines and bananas).

The **consumption of vegetables in terms of fresh** went up by 2.5 kg (+2.9%) and was associated with increased consumption of tomatoes, sweet peppers, gherkins, cabbage, savoy cabbage, onion, carrots, parsley and celery; and a decline in consumption of cucumbers, cauliflower, kohlrabi, garlic and lettuce.

The **potato consumption** rose by 2.8 kg (+4.2%).

The **sugar consumption** grew by 0.5 kg (+1.4%).

The **consumption of mineral waters and non-alcoholic beverages** fell by 2.1 litres (-0.8%). The peak of their consumption occurred in 2008 and amounted to 297 litres, i.e. by 49.2 litres more than in 2016.

The **total consumption of alcoholic beverages** rose by 1.1 litres (+0.6%); beer and wine consumption went up by 0.3 litres (+0.2%) and 0.7 litres (+3.7%), respectively. Spirits consumption (40%) went up by 0.1 litres (+1.3%).

The **total consumption of alcoholic beverages in terms of pure alcohol** increased by 0.1 litres (+1.3%) due to increased consumption of wine, beer and spirits.

The **cigarettes consumption** fell by 24 pieces (-1.2%).