

## COMMENTARY

The **consumption of cereals and bakery products** in 2017 was characterized by year-on-year decrease in the consumption of wheat flour by 1.1 kg (-1.2%), rye flour by 0.4 kg (-4.2%) and in the consumption of groats, barley semolina and oatmeal by 0.1 kg (-6.5%), which together resulted in the decline of the total consumption of cereals in terms of flour weight by 1.4 kg (-1.2%). Bread consumption dropped by 0.5 kg (-1.4%); on the contrary, the consumption of wheat bakery products rose by 0.3 kg (+0.7%). The consumption of preserved bakery products declined by 0.1 kg (-0.9%) y-o-y.

The **total meat consumption in terms of carcass weight equivalent** was the same as in 2016, i.e. 80.3 kg. The consumption declined by 0.5 kg (-1.2%) in pigmeat, by 0.1 kg (-0.5%) in beef and by 0.1 kg (-14.8%) in rabbits. The consumption of poultrymeat grew by 0.5 kg (+1.8%) and game by 0.2 kg (+17.6%).

The **consumption of milk and milk products (excl. butter)** fell by 1.0 kg (-0.4%) as a result of the decrease in the consumption of cow's milk by 1.0 kg (-0.4%); of cheese by 0.1 kg (-0.8%) and of canned milk by 0.3 kg (-15.0%). On the contrary, an increment by 0.9 kg (+1.5%) was recorded for drinking milk and by 0.3 kg (+6.8%) for curd and cottage cheese.

The **consumption of eggs** rose by 5 pieces (+2.1%), y-o-y, to 254 pieces.

The **total consumption of fats and oils** declined by 0.1 kg (-0.5%), year-on-year, solely due to the decrease in butter consumption by 0.4 kg (-7.4%) and lard and bacon consumption by 0.2 kg (-3.3%). The consumption of vegetable edible fats and oils increased by 0.4 kg (+2.3%).

The **consumption of fruit in terms of fresh** fell by 2.0 kg (-2.4%) due to the decreased consumption of fruits of temperate zone (by 2.1 kg; -4.2% mainly apples, pears and plums). The consumption of subtropical and tropical fruits went up by 0.1 kg; +0.2%; especially bananas and other subtropical and tropical fruits.

The **consumption of vegetables in terms of fresh** went up by 0.9 kg (+1.0%) and was associated with the increased consumption of gherkins, cabbage, cauliflower, kohlrabi, garlic, lettuce, carrots and celery; but a decline in the consumption of tomatoes, sweet peppers, savoy cabbage, onion and parsley was recorded at the same time.

The **potato consumption** fell by 0.7 kg (-1.0%).

The **sugar consumption** grew by 0.8 kg (+2.4%).

The **consumption of mineral waters and non-alcoholic beverages** fell noticeably by 6.0 litres (-2.4%). The peak of their consumption occurred in 2008 and amounted to 297 litres, i.e. by 55.2 litres more than in 2017.

The **total consumption of alcoholic beverages** fell by 2.9 litres (-1.7%); beer and wine consumption declined by 2.6 litres (-1.8%) and 0.2 litres (-1.0%), respectively. Spirits consumption (40%) fell by 0.1 litres (-1.2%).

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

The **cigarettes consumption** fell by 8 pieces (-0.4%).