

## COMMENTARY

The **consumption of cereals and bakery products** in 2018 was characterized by year-on-year increase in the consumption of wheat flour by 1.3 kg (+1.3%), rye flour by 0.2 kg (+2.4%) and in the consumption of other flours by 0.2 kg (+24.2 %), which together resulted in the increase of the total consumption of cereals in terms of flour weight by 1.8 kg (+1.6%). Bread consumption rose by 0.1 kg (+0.4%); the consumption of wheat bakery products rose by 0.8 kg (+1.7%) and the consumption of pasta went up by 0.4 kg (+5.3%). The consumption of preserved bakery products declined by 0.5 kg (-5.9%) y-o-y.

The **total meat consumption in terms of carcass weight equivalent** grew by 2.1 kg (+2.7 %). The consumption was higher by 0.8 kg (+2.0%) in pigmeat, by 0.3 kg (+3.7%) in beef and by 1.1 kg (+4.1%) in poultrymeat. The consumption of rabbits declined by 0.1 kg (-7.3%) and game by 0.1 kg (-11.2%). The consumption of fish increased by 0.1 kg (+2.8 %).

The **consumption of milk and milk products (excl. butter)** declined by 0.7 kg (-0.3 %) because of the decrease in the consumption of cow's milk by 0.7 kg (-0.3 %); of canned milk by 0.2 kg (-11.8%) and of curd and cottage cheeses by 0.2 kg (-4.3%). On the contrary, increments by 0.2 kg (+1.5%) for cheeses and by 0.5 kg (+1.5%) for other milk-based products were recorded.

The **consumption of eggs** rose by 9 pieces (+3.5%), y-o-y, to 263 pieces.

The **total consumption of fats and oils** went up by 0.2 kg (+0.6%), year-on-year, solely due to the increase in butter consumption by 0.1 kg (+2.0%) and vegetable edible fats and oils consumption by 0.1 kg (+0.6%). The consumption of lard and bacon was almost the same as in 2018, i.e. 4.4 kg.

The **consumption of fruit in terms of fresh** jumped by 4.1 kg (+5.0%) due to the increased consumption of fruits of temperate zone (by 2.8 kg (+5.9%), mainly apples, pears and plums). The consumption of subtropical and tropical fruits went up by 1.3 kg y-o-y (+3.8%); this applies in particular to lemons and grapefruits, oranges and tangerines, bananas and other subtropical and tropical fruits.

The **consumption of vegetables in terms of fresh** declined by 1.1 kg (-1.2%) y-o-y and was associated with the decreased consumption of cucumbers, gherkins, cabbage, kohlrabi, celery and green peas. On the other hand, an increase was recorded in the consumption of tomatoes, sweet peppers, cauliflower, onion, lettuce, spinach and parsley.

The **potato consumption** fell by 0.8 kg (-1.1%).

The **sugar consumption** declined by 0.1 kg (-0.4%).

The **consumption of mineral waters and non-alcoholic beverages** went up noticeably by 9.6 litres (+4.0%). The consumption of mineral waters jumped by 7.2 litres (+13.0%). On the contrary, the consumption of other non-alcoholic drinks declined by 2.3 litres (-3.5%).

The **consumption of alcoholic beverages (total)** rose by 1.9 litres (+1.1%); of which beer and wine consumptions amounted to increase by 0.9 litres (+0.6%) and by 0.9 litres (+4.8%), respectively. Consumption of spirits (40%) went up by 0.1 litres (+0.9%).

The **consumption of alcoholic beverages converted into pure alcohol** went up by 0.2 litres (+1.7%) due to the increased consumption of wine, beer and spirits.

The **cigarettes consumption** rose by 14 pieces (+0.7%).