



MEASURING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE NATIONAL GOALS OF THE ‘EUROPE 2020’ STRATEGY - A STRATEGY FOR SMART, SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH¹

The ‘Europe 2020’ Strategy, adopted in June 2010 by the Council of Europe, is a multi-faceted strategy for sustainable growth and jobs for the coming decades, the aim of which is to help Europe emerge stronger from the world's worst economic crisis since the 30s of the 20th century.

The ‘Europe 2020’ Strategy puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities:

- Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation;
- Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy;
- Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion.

Table 1. Goals and target values of the ‘Europe 2020’ Strategy

Goals	Units	Target value 2020	
		Bulgaria	EU
Employment rate of the population aged 20 - 64	%	76.0	75.0
Investments in research and development (R&D)	% of GDP	1.5	3.0
Greenhouse gas emissions	1990 = 100	x	80.0
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption	%	16.0	20.0
Share of early school leavers from education and training (population aged 18 - 24)	%	11.0	10.0
Share of population aged 30 - 34 with tertiary education	%	36.0	40.0
Reducing the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, expressed as an absolute number of people: (baseline 2008)	Thousand persons	-260	-20000

The national goals of Bulgaria in implementing the strategy are defined in the National Reform Programme of the Republic of Bulgaria (2011 - 2015).²

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:2020:FIN:EN:PDF>

² <https://www.minfin.bg/en/867>

Table 2. Strategy 'Europe 2020' headline indicators - Bulgaria¹

Indicators	Units	Year										
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Employment rate age group 20 - 64	%	64.7	62.9	63.0	63.5	65.1	67.1	67.7	71.3	72.4	75.0	73.4
Employed persons age group 20 - 64	Thousands	3022.6	2917.6	2882.2	2879.6	2916.4	2963.2	2943.0	3058.4	3054.6	3121.2	3014.7
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D	% of GDP	0.56	0.53	0.60	0.63	0.79	0.95	0.77	0.74	0.75	0.83	0.85
Greenhouse gas emissions ²	1990 = 100	58.5	69.2	63.7	60.1	62.6	67.4	62.7	66.8	62.9	61.9	49.3
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption	%	13.9	14.2	15.8	18.9	18.1	18.3	18.8	18.7	20.6	21.6	23.3
Primary energy consumption	Million tonnes of oil equivalent	17.4	18.6	17.8	16.5	17.3	18.0	17.7	18.3	18.4	18.2	17.2
Final energy consumption	Million tonnes of oil equivalent	8.8	9.3	9.2	8.8	9.0	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.5
Early leavers from education and training ³	%	12.6	11.8	12.5	12.5	12.9	13.4	13.8	12.7	12.7	13.9	12.8
Tertiary educational attainment, age group 30 - 34 ³	%	28.0	27.3	26.9	29.4	30.9	32.1	33.8	32.8	33.7	32.5	33.3
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (combined indicator)	%	49.2	49.1	49.3	48.0	40.1	41.3	40.4	38.9	32.8	32.5	32.1
	Thousands	3718.7	3693.2	3621.1	3493.4	2908.6	2981.7	2890.3	2766.6	2315.2	2278.7	2231.5
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (combined indicator) - cumulative difference from 2008	Thousands	298	272	200	72	-512	-439	-531	-654	-1106	-1142	-1190
People at risk of poverty (60% of the national median equivalised disposable income)	%	20.7	22.2	21.2	21.0	21.8	22.0	22.9	23.4	22.0	22.6	23.8
	Thousands	1564	1672	1559	1528	1578	1586	1639	1665	1551	1586	1660
People at risk of poverty (60% of the national median equivalised disposable income) - cumulative difference from 2008.	Thousands	-68	40	-73	-105	-54	-46	7	33	-81	-46	28
Poverty line	BGN	3540	3420	3356	3431	3885	3910	3698	4213	4213	4957	5412

¹ Source: NSI

² Source: Eurostat

³ Break in time series in 2014. Until 2013, data are presented according to ISCED 1997, for 2014 - according to ISCED 2011.



Table 3. Strategy 'Europe 2020' headline indicators - EU (27)^{1,2}

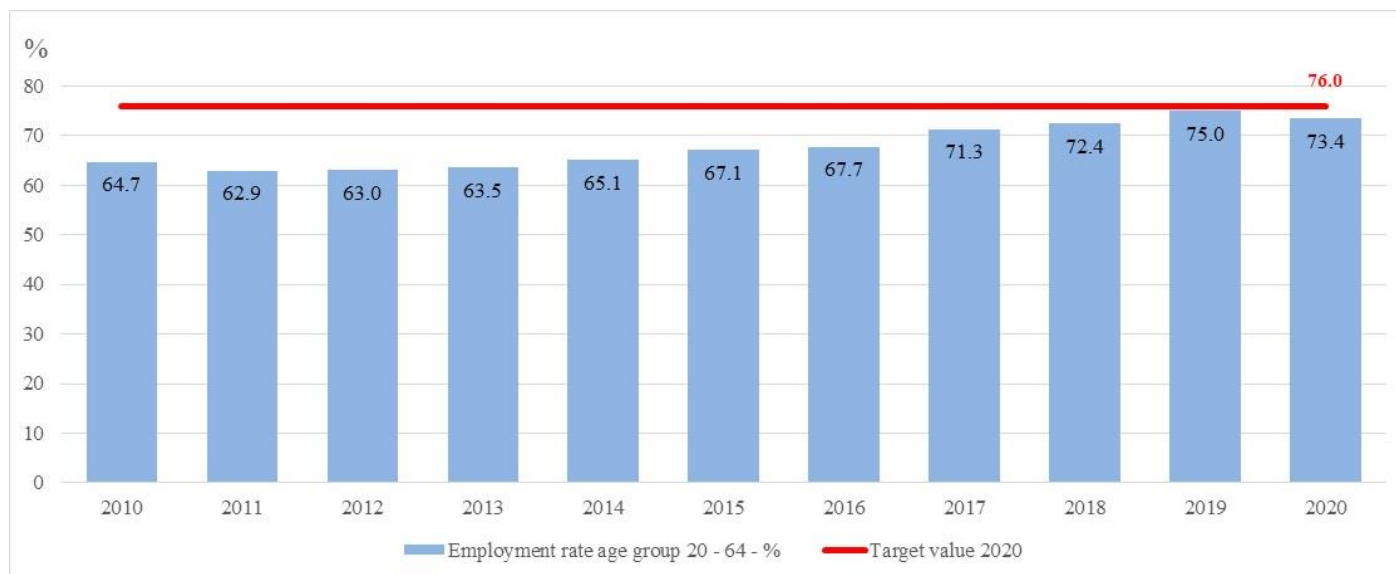
Indicators	Units	Year										
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Employment rate age group 20 - 64 years	%	67.8	67.9	67.6	67.5	68.2	69.1	70.1	71.3	72.4	73.1	72.3
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D	% of GDP	1.97	2.02	2.08	2.10	2.11	2.12	2.12	2.15	2.19	2.23	2.31
Greenhouse gas emissions	1990 = 100	84.4	82.1	80.4	78.5	76.0	77.3	77.6	79.5	77.6	74.6	66.7
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption	%	14.4	14.5	16.0	16.7	17.4	17.8	18.0	18.4	19.1	19.9	22.1
Primary energy consumption	Million tonnes of oil equivalent	1457.3	1412.1	1396.5	1384.4	1330.7	1353.2	1363.8	1383.4	1377.4	1353.7	1236.5
Final energy consumption	Million tonnes of oil equivalent	1024.0	984.5	982.5	980.5	939.2	958.5	977.5	989.6	992.3	986.5	906.8
Early leavers from education and training ³	%	13.8	13.2	12.6	11.8	11.1	11.0	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.2	9.9
Tertiary educational attainment, age group 30 - 34 ³	%	32.6	33.4	34.5	35.6	36.5	37.3	37.8	38.6	39.4	40.3	41.1
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (combined indicator)	%	23.9	24.5	24.9	24.6	24.5	23.8	23.7	22.5	21.6	20.9	21.5
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (combined indicator)	Thousands	103695	106815	108665	107266	106792	104079	103697	98593	94740	91370	94469
People at risk of poverty (60% of the national median equivalised disposable income) - cumulative difference from 2008	Thousands	373	3493	5343	3944	3470	919	536	-4729	-8582	-11952	-8853
People at risk of poverty (60% of the national median equivalised disposable income)	%	16.5	16.9	16.9	16.8	17.3	17.4	17.5	16.9	16.8	16.5	16.7
Severely materially deprived people	Thousands	71501	73838	73982	73420	75325	76112	76640	74134	73787	72103	73281

¹ Source: Eurostat

² The EU includes 27 Member States after 2020, due to the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the Union on 31 January 2020.

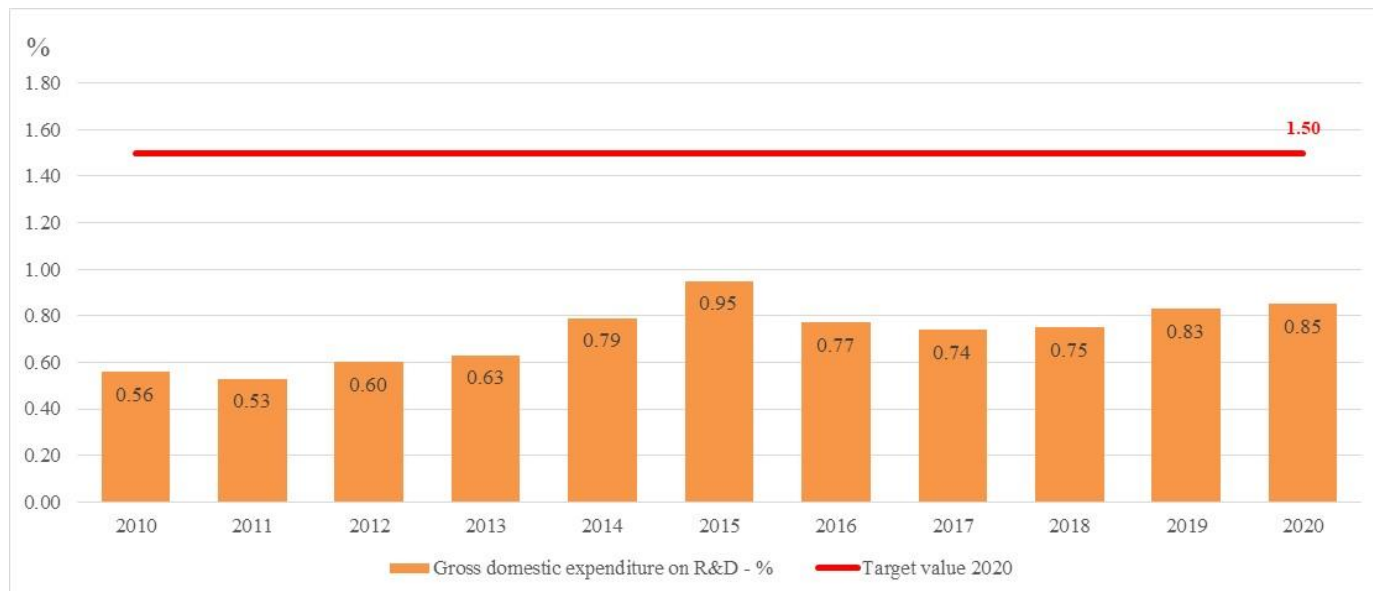
³ Break in time series in 2014. Until 2013 data are presented according to ISCED 1997, for 2014 - according to ISCED 2011.

Fig. 1. Employment rate age group 20 - 64 years¹



Source: Labour Force Survey, NSI

Fig. 2. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D²

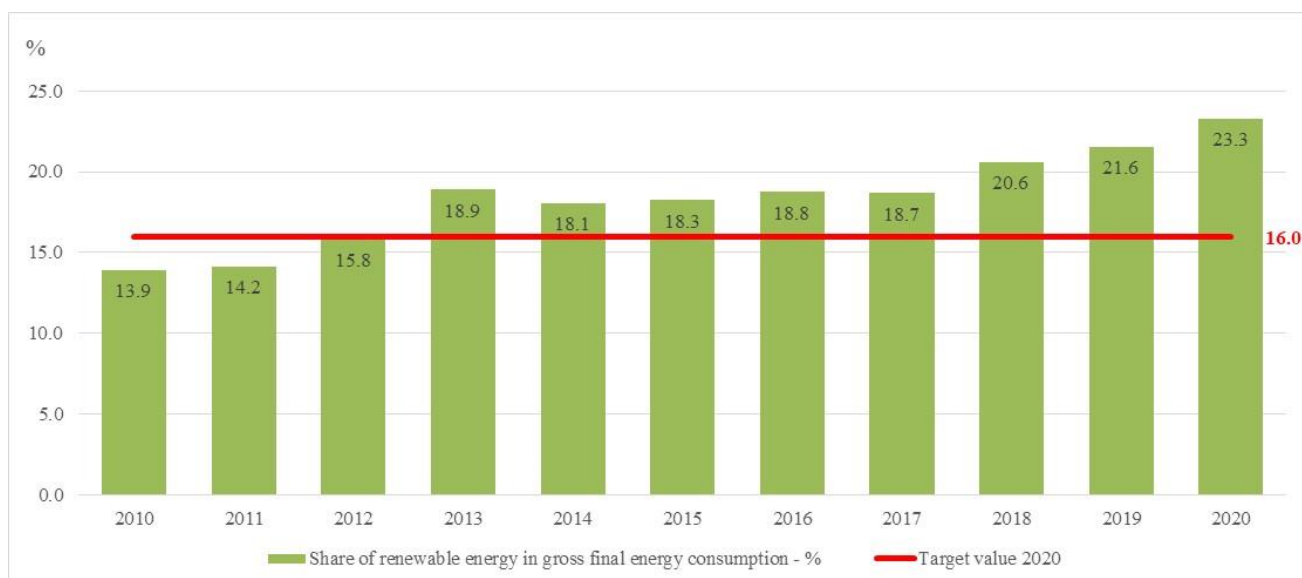


Source: Survey 'Research and experimental development (R&D)', NSI

¹ More information on the methodology and data of the indicator can be found on: <https://www.nsi.bg/en/content/3990/labour-force-survey>

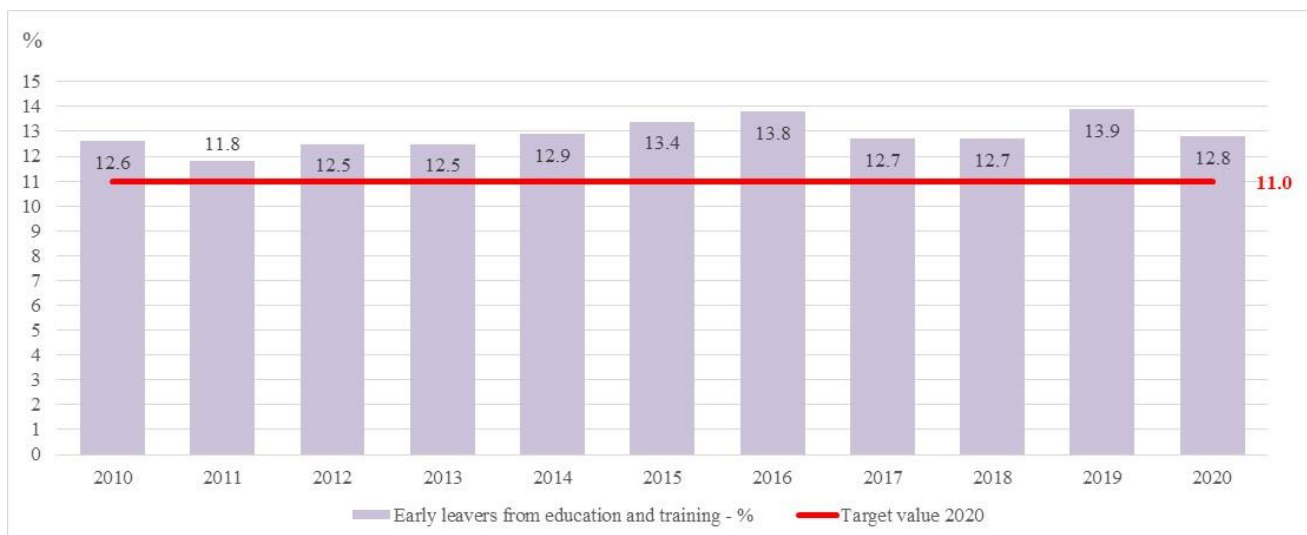
² More information on the methodology and data of the indicator can be found on: <https://www.nsi.bg/en/content/2656/rd-and-innovations>

Fig. 3. Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption¹



Source: Overall energy balance, NSI

Fig. 4. Early leavers from education and training²

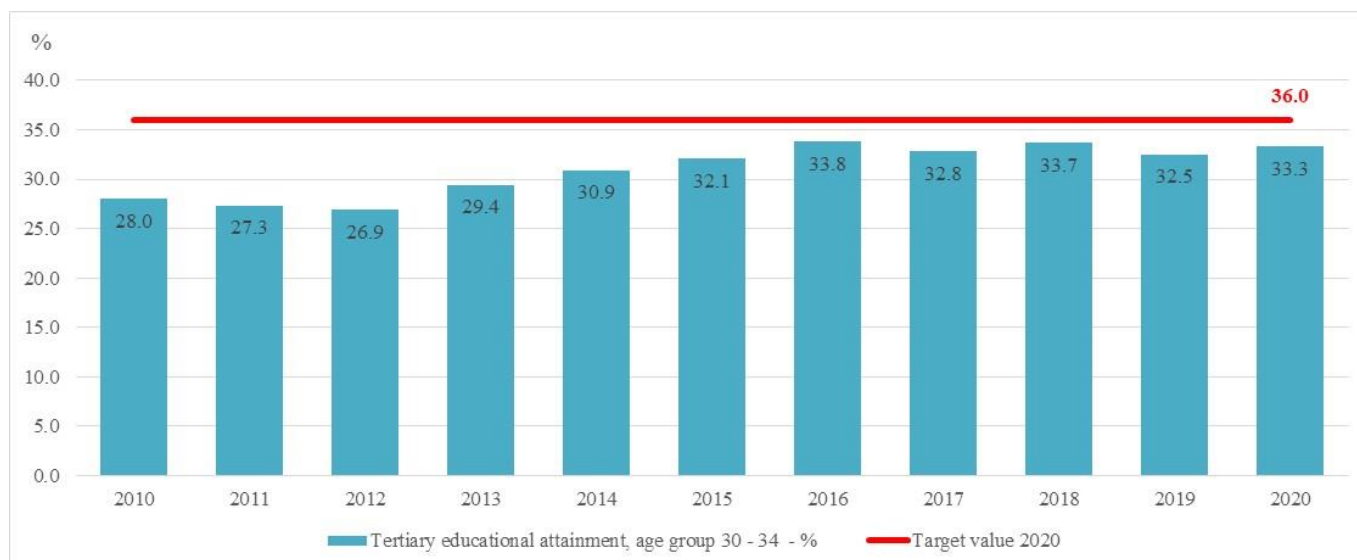


Source: Labour Force Survey, NSI

¹ More information on the methodology and data of the indicator can be found on: <https://www.nsi.bg/en/content/4212/share-renewable-energy-gross-final-energy-consumption>

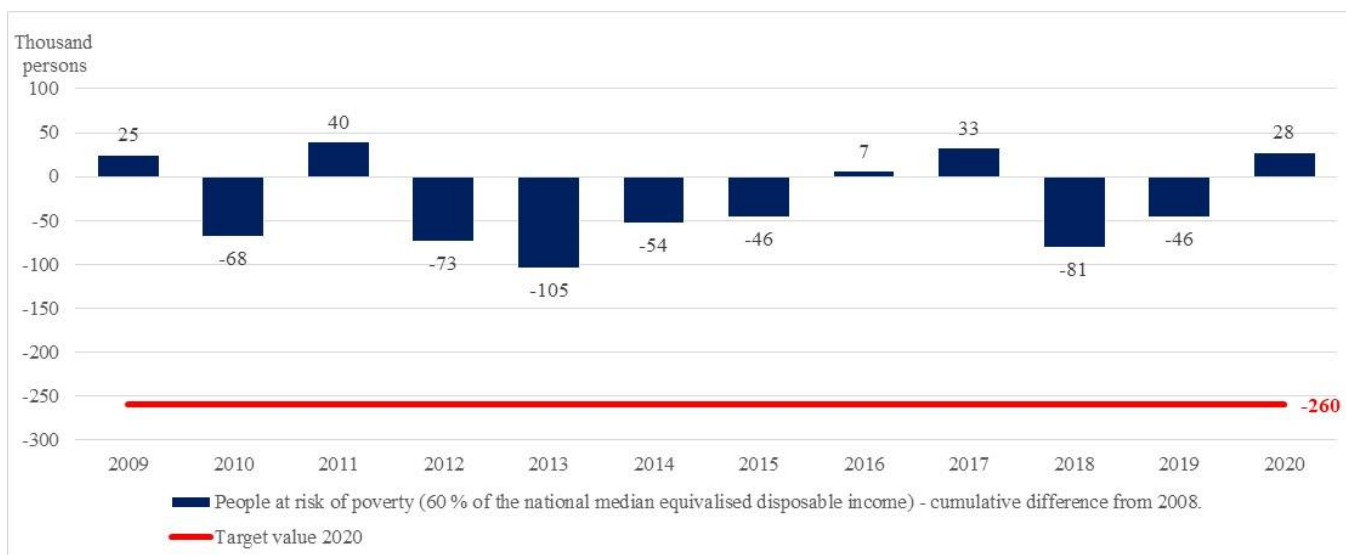
² More information on the methodology and data of the indicator can be found on: <https://www.nsi.bg/en/content/4018/specific-indicators>

Fig. 5. Tertiary educational attainment, age group 30 - 34¹



Source: Labour Force Survey, NSI

Fig. 6. People at risk of poverty (60% of the national median equivalised disposable income) - cumulative difference from 2008²



Source: Survey on income and living conditions, NSI

¹ More information on the methodology and data of the indicator can be found on: <https://www.nsi.bg/en/content/4018/specific-indicators>

² More information on the methodology and data of the indicator can be found on: <https://www.nsi.bg/en/content/8256/poverty-and-social-inclusion-indicators>

Methodological notes

Indicator	Definition
Employment rate age group 20 - 64	The employment rate is calculated as a share of employed persons aged 20 - 64 in the total population of the same age group. The employed population consists of those persons who, during the reference period (calendar week), did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour or were not working but had a job from which they were temporarily absent.
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D	<p>The indicator is defined as the percentage share of Gross domestic expenditure on research and experimental development (R&D) in GDP.</p> <p>Research and experimental development (R&D) comprise creative and systematic work undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge - including knowledge of humankind, culture and society - and to devise new applications of available knowledge. R&D activity covers basic research, applied research and experimental development.</p> <p>The indicator 'R&D expenditure' is defined as all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit, whatever the source of funds. Total intramural R&D expenditure (GERD) comprises current costs and capital expenditure on R&D.</p>
Greenhouse gas emissions	The indicator measures total national emissions (from both ESD and ETS sectors), including international aviation, of the so-called 'Kyoto basket' of greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), and the so-called F-gases (hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)) from all sectors of the GHG emission inventories (including international aviation and indirect CO ₂). The indicator is presented in two forms: as net emissions including land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) as well as excluding LULUCF. Using each gas's individual global warming potential (GWP), they are being integrated into a single indicator expressed in units of CO ₂ equivalents. The GHG emission inventories are submitted annually by the EU Member States to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption	The indicator is calculated as a percent ratio between the gross final consumption of renewable energy and the gross final energy consumption of all energy products described in Directive 2009/28/EC and Regulation (EC) 1099/2008. Normalized electricity, generated by hydropower plants and wind generators, is used for the calculations.



Indicator	Definition
Primary energy consumption	Primary energy consumption is calculated as gross inland consumption, excluding all non-energy use of energy carriers. This quantity is relevant for measuring the true energy consumption in the country. The indicator is calculated according to the methodology of the Energy balances at the time of the entry into force of the Strategy 'Europe 2020', as gross inland consumption excluding ambient heat is used for the calculation.
Final energy consumption	The indicator measures the sum of the energy consumed by final consumers for all energy uses in industry, transport, households, services and agriculture. Final energy consumption includes fuels for international aviation and excludes ambient heat. Thus calculated, the indicator reflects the definition set out in Article 2 of the Directive 2012/27/EU, as well as the methodology of Energy balances at the time of entry into force of the Directive and the objectives of the 'Europe 2020' Strategy.
Early leavers from education and training	The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18 - 24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey in the total population of the same age group. The lower secondary education refers to level 2 according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) - 2011, in use from 2014, and to level 2 according to the ISCED 1997, used until 2013. According to ISCED-2011, the lower secondary education includes vocational education leading to acquisition of first level professional qualification after completion of 8th grade. From 2007 to 2013, persons graduated from this education programme were not included in the calculation of the indicator.
Tertiary educational attainment, age group 30 - 34	The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 30 - 34 who have successfully completed tertiary studies (e.g. university, higher technical institution, etc.) in the total population of the same age group. This educational attainment refers to ISCED 1997 levels 5 - 6 and to ISCED 2011 levels 5 - 8.
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (combined indicator)	The indicator includes the at-risk-of-poverty rate, the severe material deprivation rate and the rate of people living in households with low work intensity.
People at risk of poverty (60% of the national median equivalised disposable income) - cumulative difference from 2008.	The indicator is a percentage of persons in the total population who have an equivalised disposable income below the defined poverty line. The poverty line is defined as 60% of the median equivalised disposable income.