

REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

# STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2014





**REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA**



# **STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2014**

**SOFIA, 2014**

Decorative wavy lines are located at the bottom of the page, starting from the left edge and curving upwards and to the right, crossing each other.







Dear Users,

The National Statistical Institute presents to your attention 'Statistical Reference Book 2014' of the Republic of Bulgaria. The publication contains current data on socio-economic, demographic and cultural development of the country during the period 2010 - 2013.

Statistical Reference Book 2014 provides information on national and regional level for the population, economy, environment, health, education, culture, tourism and other important fields. The information in each section is structured in tables and graphs, accompanied by brief methodological notes.

Sources of data published in the publication are the National Statistical Institute, Bulgarian National Bank and other institutions - Bodies of Statistics under the Statistics Act and various international organizations - Eurostat, the UN, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and others.

The National Statistical Institute seeks to provide users with relevant and quality information that meets European standards and is required by institutions and organizations, academia, businesses, citizens and the whole Bulgarian society. I hope that the Statistical Reference Book 2014 presents to you the statistical information in an accessible and interesting way.

Sergey Tsvetarsky

A handwritten signature in black ink, enclosed within a circular flourish. The signature appears to be 'S. Tsvetarsky'.

President of the National Statistical Institute

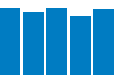




## TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Page

Preface .....	3
Abbreviation and symbols .....	9
<b>I. Geographical features and climate</b>	
Territory and climate .....	14
Rivers, lakes and mountains .....	16
<b>II. Population</b>	
Population and demographic processes .....	20
The population structure .....	22
Fertility .....	24
Mortality .....	26
Marriages and divorces .....	28
Population by district .....	30
Nativity and mortality by district .....	32
Migration of the population .....	34
<b>III. Labour market</b>	
Labour force .....	38
Labour force by district .....	40
Employment .....	42
Employment by district .....	44
Employees .....	46
Unemployment .....	48
Unemployment by district .....	52
Average annual wages and salaries .....	54
<b>IV. Education</b>	
Types of educational institutions .....	58
Enrolled students .....	60
Teachers by teaching levels .....	62
Kindergartens .....	64
General schools .....	66
Vocational training – I level .....	68
Vocational training - II level .....	70
Vocational training - III level .....	72
Vocational training - IV level .....	74
Tertiary education .....	76
Schools, teaching staff and students by district .....	78
Participation rate of the population in the educational system and expenditure on education .....	80
<b>V. Culture and art</b>	
Publishing .....	84
Performing arts and cinemas .....	86
Museums and community clubs .....	88



	Page
Libraries .....	90
Radio and television activities .....	92
<b>VI. Health</b>	
Health establishments and medical personnel .....	96
Medical personnel by district .....	98
Registered cases of malignant neoplasms and active tuberculosis .....	100
<b>VII. Household income, expenditure and consumption</b>	
Total household income .....	104
Total household expenditure .....	106
Consumption of main foods .....	108
Purchasing power of household .....	110
Poverty indicators .....	112
<b>VIII. Criminality and justice</b>	
Crimes with penalty inflicted .....	116
Persons convicted .....	118
<b>IX. National accounts</b>	
Gross domestic product .....	122
Gross value added .....	124
Compensation of employees and gross operating surplus/gross mixed income .....	126
Investments and consumption .....	128
Labour productivity .....	130
<b>X. Finance</b>	
Monetary aggregates .....	134
Claims of the monetary financial institutions on government and non-government sectors.....	136
Interest rates .....	138
Deposits and loans of Households and NPISHs sector ...	140
<b>XI. Prices</b>	
Consumer price indices - annual inflation .....	144
Consumer price indices - annual average inflation .....	146
Harmonized indices of consumer prices .....	148
Industrial producer price indices on the domestic market .....	150
Producer prices in agriculture .....	152
Prices of goods and services, currently consumed in agriculture .....	154
Price indices of goods and services contributing to agricultural investment .....	156
Total index of goods and services in agriculture .....	156

**XII. Exports and imports of goods**

Foreign trade turnover .....	158
Exports by main trade partner countries .....	160
Imports by main trade partner countries .....	162
Exports and imports by commodities .....	164

**XIII. Balance of payments**

Balance of payments .....	168
Foreign direct investments .....	170

**XIV. Tangible fixed assets**

Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets .....	174
Acquired tangible fixed assets .....	176

**XV. Domestic trade; Accommodation and food service activities**

Retail sales premises .....	180
Retail sales .....	182
Turnover in domestic trade, accommodation and food service activities .....	184

**XVI. Industry**

Production value of industrial enterprises .....	188
Structure of the production value of industrial enterprises .....	190
Production value indices of industrial enterprises .....	192
Industrial products in kind .....	194

**XVII. Construction and housing fund**

Production of enterprises in construction .....	200
Housing fund .....	202
Permits issued for buildings construction and dwellings completed .....	204

**XVIII. Energy**

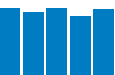
Overall energy balance sheet .....	208
Final energy consumption .....	210
Electricity and heat .....	212

**XIX. Transport and communications**

Transport - main data on development .....	216
Goods and passengers carried and transport performance .....	218
Communications .....	220

**XX. Tourism**

Accommodation establishments .....	224
Nights spent .....	226
Trips of Bulgarian residents abroad and arrivals of foreigners to Bulgaria .....	228

**XXI. Forestry**

Total forest area .....	232
Management of the forests .....	234
Wood .....	236
Game .....	238

**XXII. Agriculture**

Utilized agricultural area and arable land .....	242
Agricultural crops production .....	244
Livestock .....	246
Economic accounts for agriculture .....	248

**XXIII. Environment**

Emissions of pollutants in the air .....	252
Water use .....	254
Noise .....	256
Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment .....	258
Municipal waste .....	260
Protected natural scenery .....	262

**XXIV. Research and development activity and  
innovation activity**

Research and development activity (R&D) .....	266
Innovation activity .....	268

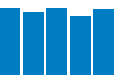
<b>Contact Information</b> .....	271
----------------------------------	-----

*For information:  
Data for 2013 are preliminary.*



## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

BOP	=	Balance of Payments
BGL	=	Bulgarian Lev
BGN	=	Bulgarian New Lev
BNB	=	Bulgarian National Bank
CB	=	Commercial Bank
CN	=	Combined Nomenclature
CPI	=	Consumer Price Index
COICOP	=	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CIF	=	cost, insurance, freight
CIS	=	Community of Independent States
cub. dm	=	cubic decimetre
cub. m	=	cubic metre
°C	=	degree Celsius
EC	=	European Community
EFTA	=	European Free Trade Association
EU	=	European Union
ESA	=	European System of Accounts
Eurostat	=	Statistical Office of the European Union
excl.	=	excluding
FISIM	=	Financial intermediation services indirectly measured
FAO	=	Food and Agriculture Organization
FOB	=	free on board
FDI	=	Foreign Direct Investments
FTE	=	Full-time equivalent
g	=	gram
GDP	=	Gross Domestic Product
GDP <sub>PR</sub>	=	Regional Gross Domestic Product
GERD	=	Gross domestic expenditure on research and development
kg <sub>rt</sub>	=	gross registered ton
GVA	=	Gross Value Added
HICP	=	Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices
h.p.	=	horsepower
ha	=	hectare
hPa	=	Hecto Pascal



ICT	=	Information and communication technologies
ILO	=	International Labour Organization
IMF	=	International Monetary Fund
incl.	=	including
ISCED	=	International Standard Classification of Education
IW	=	Industrial waste
kcal	=	kilocalorie
kg	=	kilogram
km	=	kilometre
km/h	=	kilometre per hour
kW	=	kilowatt
kwa	=	kilowatt amper
kWh	=	kilowatt-hour
LFS	=	Labour force survey
LFSC	=	Law for the Family Support for Children
l	=	litre
LIPD	=	Law of Integration of the People with Disabilities
LPC	=	Law for Protection of the Child
LSS	=	Law for Social Support
m	=	metre
mill. (mln.)	=	million
mm	=	millimetre
MOEW	=	Ministry of Environment and Water
NSI	=	National Statistical Institute
NUTS	=	Classification of Territorial Units for Statistics
NACE.BG	=	National Classification of Economic Activities
NIMH	=	National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology
NPCA	=	National Product Classification by Activities
NC	=	National currency
NPI	=	Non-profit institution
NPISHs	=	Non-profit Institutions serving household sector
NPP	=	Nuclear Power Plant
num. (n)	=	number
OECD	=	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
pass/km	=	passenger-kilometre





%	=	per cent
PC	=	Personal computer
PRODCOM.BG	=	National Nomenclature of Industrial Production
PPPs	=	Purchasing power parities
RES	=	Renewable Energy Sources
R&D.	=	Research and development activity
SAD	=	Single Administrative Document
SITC	=	Standard International Trade Classification
SIC	=	Social Insurance Code
SNA	=	System of National Accounts
sq. km	=	square kilometre
sq. m	=	square metre
t	=	metric ton
t/km	=	ton-kilometre
TJ	=	terajoule
toe	=	tons oil equivalent
UAA	=	utilized agricultural area
UN	=	United Nations
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UDC	=	Universal Decimal Classification
USD	=	United States Dollar
UWWTP	=	Urban waste water treatment plant
VAT	=	Value Added Tax
WHO	=	World Health Organization
.	=	data not available
..	=	confidential data
-	=	figures not applicable
0	=	less than half of unit employed
*	=	preliminary data
x	=	category not applicable
( )	=	due to a small figures in brackets are not reliable
#	=	break in series



## **I. GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE**





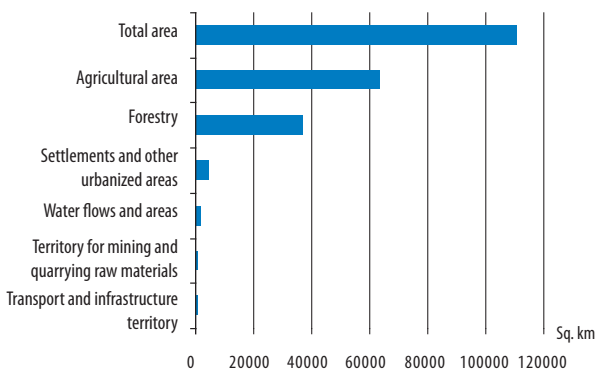
### Territory and climate

The Republic of Bulgaria is situated on the Eastern Balkan Peninsula in Southeastern Europe, along the Black Sea. Total area is 111 001.9 sq. km.

The climate of Bulgaria is temperate continental with a transition towards a subtropical climate in its Mediterranean version (in the southern parts of the country), with four seasons.

33% of the country's territory is covered with forests (non-coniferous and coniferous). The varied environment is a natural habitat for valuable animal species.

Figure 1. Territory of Bulgaria<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Source: The Ministry of Agriculture and Food -, Balance of the Agricultural land as of 31.12.2011<sup>1</sup>.

### 1. Frontiers of Bulgaria<sup>1</sup>

Frontiers		(Kilometres)			
Frontiers		Total	Land	Rivers	Coastal
Total		2245	1181	686	378
Northern	- with Romania	609	139	470	-
Eastern	- with the Black Sea	378	-	-	378
Southern	- with Turkey	259	133	126	-
	- with Greece	493	429	64	-
Western	- with Serbia	341	315	26	-
	- with the former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	165	165	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Source: The Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Agency at the Ministry of Investment Planning.



## 2. Meteorological data for 2013<sup>1</sup>

Meteorological stations	Annual average atmospheric pressure	Air temperature				
		Annual average	Annual absolute maximum temperature	Annual absolute minimum temperature		
	hPa	°C	Date	°C	Date	
Vidin	1012.1	12.2	38.2	29.07.	-9.2	9.01.
Pleven	995.5	12.8	37.0	29.07.	-9.6	28.01.
Veliko Tarnovo	992.9	13.2	36.6	26.08.	-13.5	9.01.
Dobrich	991.3	12.1	37.0	30.07.	-16.8	10.01.
Varna	1010.8	13.4	33.0	12.08.	-8.2	10.01.
Burgas	1012.4	13.9	35.2	25.07.	-6.6	10.01.
Haskovo	988.1	13.7	37.5	30.07.	-11.2	8.01.
Kazanluk	969.5	12.2	35.8	30.07.	-11.6	9.01.
Pazardzhik	991.0	12.9	39.0	30.07.	-9.8	24.12.
Sofia - NIMH	946.5	11.5	34.2	29.07.	-13.6	9.01.
Kyustendil	953.7	11.9	37.0	29.07.	-14.4	9.01.
Cherni Vruh	771.1	1.5	20.0	30.07.	-19.8	8.01.
Sandanski	990.7	15.1	39.2	30.07.	-8.6	9.01.

## 2. Meteorological data for 2013<sup>1</sup>

(Continued and end)

Meteorological stations	Average annual relative humidity	Maximum annual 24-hour precipitations		Annual amount precipitations	Average annual cloudiness
	%	mm	Date	mm	(0 - 10)
Vidin	82	34	1.10.	499	5.7
Pleven	69	69	1.07.	577	5.5
Veliko Tarnovo	69	55	18.10.	679	5.6
Dobrich	73	64	1.07.	455	5.4
Varna	73	26	1.10.	319	5.7
Burgas	74	33	18.10.	410	5.6
Haskovo	75	32	19.01.	551	5.7
Kazanluk	72	36	12.06.	487	5.5
Pazardzhik	65	46	8.04.	430	5.0
Sofia - NIMH	66	40	30.06.	499	5.7
Kyustendil	68	34	26.03.	586	5.3
Cherni Vruh	83	59	30.06.	819	6.3
Sandanski	62	39	26.02.	611	5.1

<sup>1</sup> Source: National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.



### Rivers, lakes and mountains

The rivers are comparatively short and low-water. The longest river in Bulgaria is Iskur - 368 km long, while the river with the highest flow is Maritsa. The main rivers of Bulgaria are the Danube (470 km bordering Romania), Vit, Osum, Yantra (tributaries of the Danube), Tundzha, Kamchiya, Arda, Mesta and Struma.

60% of the total area is covered with hills and mountains. The mountains are part of the Alpine-Himalayan mountain chain situated on two continents - Europe and Asia. The mountains are accessible throughout the year and offer unlimited opportunities for entertainment, sports and tourism. The highest mountain in Bulgaria and in the Balkan Peninsula is Rila with its highest peak Musala (2 925 m of altitude).

#### 3. Main rivers<sup>1</sup> and natural lakes<sup>2</sup> within the territory of Bulgaria

Rivers	Length - km	Lakes	Surface - sq. km
Danube	470.0	Burgasko	27.6
Iskur	368.0	Varnensko	17.4
Tundzha	349.5	Atanasovsko	16.9
Maritsa	321.6	Mandrensko	10.0
Osum	314.0	Pomoriysko <sup>3</sup>	5.0
Struma	275.1	Beloslavsko	3.9
Yantra	285.5		
Kamchiya	244.5		
Arda	241.3		

<sup>1</sup> Source: National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

<sup>2</sup> Source: The Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Agency at the Ministry of Investment Planning.

<sup>3</sup> Excl. salterns.



## 4. Mountains in Bulgaria, highest peaks and their altitude<sup>1</sup>

Mountain	Peak	Altitude - m
Rila	Musala	2925
Pirin	Vihren	2914
Stara planina	Botev	2376
Vitosha	Cherni vrah	2290
Osogovska planina	Ruen	2251
Slavyanka	Gotsev vrah	2212
Rodopi	Golyam Perelik	2191
Belasitsa	Radomir	2029
Vlahina	Ogreyak	1924
Maleshevska planina	Ilyov vrah	1803
Karvav Kamak	Bilo	1737
Milevska planina	Milevets	1733
Ruy	Ruy	1706
Ograzhden	Bilska chuka	1643
Sredna Gora	Bogdan	1604
Lisets	Vrashnik	1500
Chudinska planina	Aramlia	1496
Konyavska planina	Viden	1487
Erulska planina	Golemi vrah	1481
Verila	Golyam Debelets	1415
Lyubash	Lyubash	1398
Strazha	Strazha	1389
Plana	Manastirishte	1338
Elovishka planina	Plocha	1329
Zemenska planina	Tichak	1295
Vidlich	Vuchibaba	1294
Lyulin	Dupevitsa	1256
Ezdimirska planina	Golemi vrah	1219
Stargach	Asenov vrah	1218
Losenska planina	Popov del	1190
Penkyovska planina	Konski vrah	1187
Zavalska planina	Kitka	1181
Golo Bardo	Vetrushka	1158
Rudini	Banderata	1155
Cherna gora	Tumba	1129
Sakar	Vishegrad	856
Strandzha	Gradishte	710

<sup>1</sup> Source: The Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Agency at the Ministry of Investment Planning.





## II. POPULATION





## Population and demographic processes

Survey objects of demographic statistics are the population sets and demographic events.

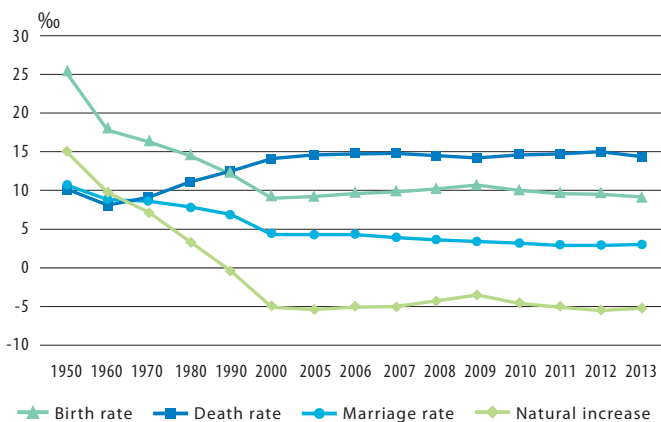
The population sets and its structures are calculated as of 31.12.2013 based on the number and structures of population of the previous year and the demographic events (live births, deaths, immigrants and emigrants) registered during the year.

Demographic events include births, deaths, marriages, divorces and migration. They are registered at the moment of their occurrence during the reporting year.

Data source for the natural population movement and its migration is the Unified System for Civil Registration and Administrative Services of the Population.

The rates of of birth and dead are slow down a little (rate of natural decrease is -5.2 per 1000).

Figure 1. Marriage, birth and death rates and natural increase of the population





## 1. Main demographic indicators

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Population as of 31.12. - in thousands	7563.7	7504.9	7327.2	7284.6	7245.7
Population density per sq. km	68.2	67.7	66.1	65.7	65.3
Gender ratio (women per 1000 men)	1067	1068	1054	1055	1056
Age dependency ratio - ‰	45.1	46.0	47.5	48.7	50.0
Ageing index	100.0	101.7	105.6	99.0	99.8
Share of urban population - ‰	71.4	71.6	72.7	72.9	73.0
Crude birth rate - ‰	10.7	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.2
Crude death rate - ‰	14.2	14.6	14.7	15.0	14.4
Natural increase - ‰	-3.5	-4.6	-5.1	-5.5	-5.2
Crude marriage rate - ‰	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	9.0	9.4	8.5	7.8	7.3
Net fertility rate	0.75	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.71
Total fertility rate	1.57	1.49	1.51	1.50	1.48

## 2. Population by census year<sup>1</sup>

Census year	Total	Male	Female	Share of urban population - %
	In thousands			
1887	3154	1605	1549	18.8
1892	3311	1691	1620	19.7
1900	3744	1910	1834	19.8
1905	4036	2057	1979	19.6
1910	4338	2207	2131	19.1
1920	4847	2421	2426	19.9
1926	5479	2743	2736	20.6
1934	6078	3054	3024	21.4
1946	7029	3517	3512	24.7
1956	7614	3799	3815	33.6
1965	8228	4114	4114	46.5
1975	8728	4358	4370	58.0
1985	8949	4433	4516	64.8
1992	8487	4171	4316	67.2
2001	7929	3863	4066	69.0
2011	7365	3587	3778	72.5

<sup>1</sup> Up to 1956 - resident population, since 1965 - permanent population.



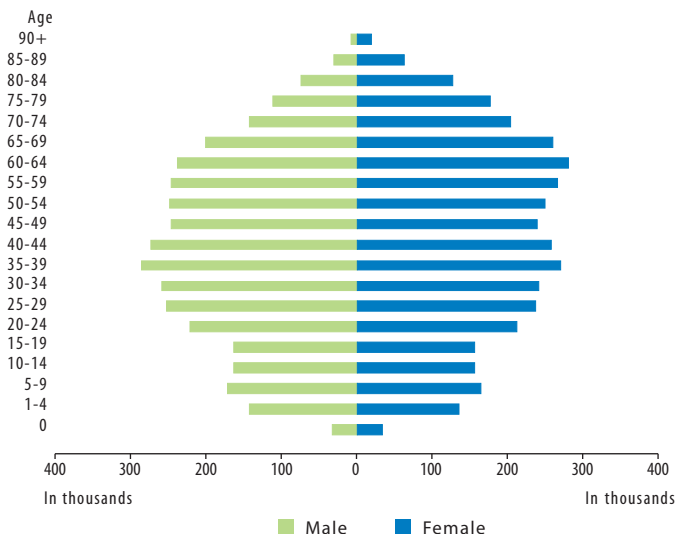
## The population structure

The population age structure is represented by the distribution of the population by age groups. Population age is calculated in completed years as of 31.12. of the respective year.

The process of population ageing continues like in most European countries. In 2013 the share of population under 15 years is vastly low - 13.7%, but the share of population over 65 years increases continuously and is 19.6%. The trend of population ageing leads to changes in the main population age structure - distribution of the population under, at and over working age. The share of the population over working age is increase.

The population ageing is also expressed by an increase of the population mean age, increasing from 42.8 years in 2012 to 43.0 years in 2013.

Figure 2. Age structure of the population by gender as of 31.12.2013





### 3. Population by age and gender as of 31.12.2013

Age	Total	Male	Female	Shasre of urban population - %
	In numbers			
Total	7245677	3524945	3720732	73.0
0 - 4	342480	175739	166741	74.9
5 - 9	334783	172308	162475	73.3
10 - 14	318881	163878	155003	72.0
15 - 19	318714	164105	154609	72.7
20 - 24	433186	223177	210009	76.4
25 - 29	488936	253073	235863	78.0
30 - 34	498179	259290	238889	77.9
35 - 39	553603	285514	268089	78.6
40 - 44	529290	272767	256523	76.8
45 - 49	482688	245513	237175	75.0
50 - 54	498188	249183	249005	74.4
55 - 59	511031	246883	264148	73.5
60 - 64	518051	239372	278679	71.7
65 - 69	460811	202315	258496	67.5
70 - 74	346837	143806	203031	62.9
75 - 79	288002	112278	175724	61.3
80 and over	322017	115744	206273	62.3

### 4. Structure of population by working age status and place of residence as of 31.12.<sup>1</sup>

(Per cent)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under working age	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.6
Working age	62.7	61.7	61.8	61.7
Over working age	22.7	24.0	23.8	23.7
<b>Urban</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under working age	14.9	14.3	14.4	14.7
Working age	65.7	64.4	64.4	64.1
Over working age	19.4	21.3	21.2	21.2
<b>Rural</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under working age	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.4
Working age	55.0	54.6	55.0	55.1
Over working age	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.5

<sup>1</sup> Working age status according to the Pension Ordinance adopted by the Council of Ministers (Ordinance No 30, State Gazette No 21/17.03.2000).

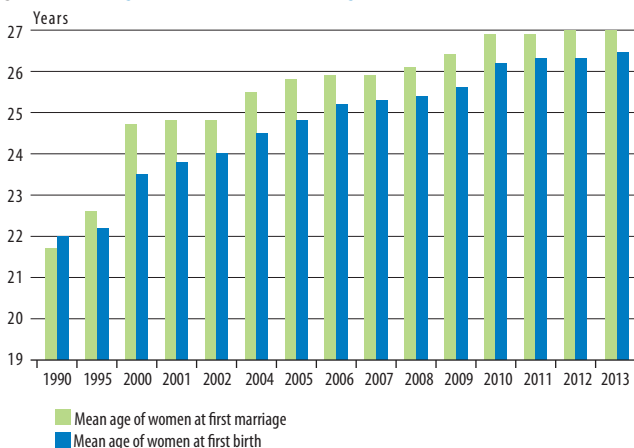
## Fertility

Births include the number of live-born and still-born children, and not the cases of giving a birth where one, two or more children could be born. Children who were born during the previous years, but are registered during the reporting year, are included into the total number of births, but are distributed in the respective ages of population.

The number of births in the country at 2013 is 67 061, of which 66 578 (99.3%) are live born. The crude birth rate (number of live births per 1000 persons of the average annual population) increases from 8.6‰ in 2001 to 9.2‰ in 2013.

The increase of the crude birth rate during the last few years is mainly due to the increase of the fertility of reproductive population measured by the Total fertility rate (TFR). It shows the average number of children that could be born by one woman during her whole fertile period. In 2013 this specific indicator is 1.48 children.

Figure 3. Mean age of women at first marriage and first birth





## 5. Live births by mother's age and place of residence

(Number)

Place of residence Age	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>80956</b>	<b>75513</b>	<b>70846</b>	<b>69121</b>	<b>66578</b>
Up to 15	464	350	335	246	298
15 - 19	9787	8061	7464	7158	6670
20 - 24	20373	18249	16504	15895	15002
25 - 29	24191	22447	21226	20945	20433
30 - 34	18428	18141	16983	16268	15591
35 - 39	6677	7145	7137	7398	7305
40 - 44	970	1054	1128	1124	1202
45 - 49	53	54	58	73	69
50 and over	-	6	4	11	5
Unknown	13	6	7	3	3
<b>Urban</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>60664</b>	<b>57077</b>	<b>53396</b>	<b>51658</b>	<b>49526</b>
Up to 15	285	223	213	167	192
15 - 19	5607	4625	4257	4062	3824
20 - 24	13542	12065	10684	10111	9479
25 - 29	18976	17623	16557	16290	15653
30 - 34	15645	15392	14440	13654	13038
35 - 39	5729	6206	6215	6361	6261
40 - 44	817	888	968	940	1008
45 - 49	51	44	51	59	66
50 and over	-	5	4	11	2
Unknown	12	6	7	3	3
<b>Rural</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>20292</b>	<b>18436</b>	<b>17450</b>	<b>17463</b>	<b>17052</b>
Up to 15	179	127	122	79	106
15 - 19	4180	3436	3207	3096	2846
20 - 24	6831	6184	5820	5784	5523
25 - 29	5215	4824	4669	4655	4780
30 - 34	2783	2749	2543	2614	2553
35 - 39	948	939	922	1037	1044
40 - 44	153	166	160	184	194
45 - 49	2	10	7	14	3
50 and over	-	1	-	-	3
Unknown	1	-	-	-	-



## Mortality

The number of deaths includes the dead persons registered during the year.

The persistently high mortality level is a problem for the country's demographic development. The crude death rate (number of dead persons per 1 000 persons of the average annual population) is 14.4‰ in 2013.

The infant mortality rate (number of children up to the age of 1 year per 1 000 live births) is 7.3‰ in 2013 what is with 0.5‰ lower than this in 2012. The reached level of infant mortality in the last years is lowest in the demographic development of the country so far. But in spite of the positive trend of decrease of the infant mortality rate in the country, it continues to be higher than this in the other European countries.

The life expectancy indicator shows the life expectancy of the newborn under the hypothesis that the age-specific mortality observed during the respective year will remain the same. At present, life expectancy is 71.0 years for males and 78.0 years for females.

Figure 4. Crude death rate and infant mortality

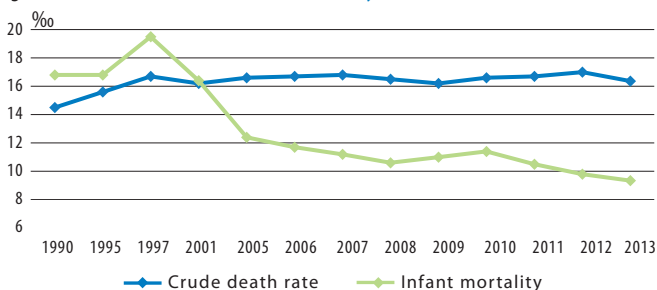
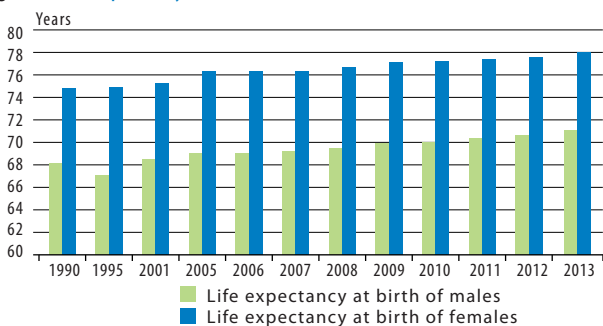


Figure 5. Life expectancy at birth







## 6. Deaths by age and place of residence

(Number)

Place of residence Age	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>108068</b>	<b>110165</b>	<b>108258</b>	<b>109281</b>	<b>104345</b>
Up to 1	729	708	601	536	489
1 - 4	129	133	122	119	115
5 - 9	84	77	65	69	66
10 - 14	87	93	66	76	66
15 - 19	224	200	180	172	139
20 - 24	369	338	319	284	304
25 - 29	442	421	387	337	335
30 - 34	639	582	568	497	510
35 - 39	904	867	863	835	781
40 - 44	1381	1460	1355	1296	1338
45 - 49	2478	2403	2236	2025	2072
50 - 54	4112	3850	3783	3732	3501
55 - 59	6251	5994	5917	5749	5601
60 - 64	8561	8639	8731	8625	8078
65 - 69	9708	9706	9788	10255	10409
70 - 74	13445	12759	12461	12376	11563
75 - 79	18656	19048	18388	18192	16670
80 - 84	20473	20840	20333	20393	19365
85 and over	19396	22047	22095	23713	22943
<b>Urban</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>64335</b>	<b>65759</b>	<b>65182</b>	<b>66333</b>	<b>64089</b>
Up to 1	468	461	412	368	331
1 - 4	93	87	81	74	72
5 - 9	55	52	44	48	46
10 - 14	56	52	43	49	41
15 - 19	140	129	114	122	91
20 - 24	257	241	212	203	209
25 - 29	318	301	275	253	248
30 - 34	464	417	408	371	363
35 - 39	653	607	614	600	569
40 - 44	969	1016	927	916	970
45 - 49	1706	1660	1487	1376	1427
50 - 54	2806	2591	2554	2507	2370
55 - 59	4276	4101	3991	3852	3880
60 - 64	5564	5668	5782	5729	5358
65 - 69	5907	5922	6110	6459	6602
70 - 74	7616	7400	7291	7292	6807
75 - 79	10447	10639	10302	10363	9599
80 - 84	11571	11958	11709	11859	11474
85 and over	10969	12457	12826	13892	13632
<b>Rural</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>43733</b>	<b>44406</b>	<b>43076</b>	<b>42948</b>	<b>40256</b>
Up to 1	261	247	189	168	158
1 - 4	36	46	41	45	43
5 - 9	29	25	21	21	20
10 - 14	31	41	23	27	25
15 - 19	84	71	66	50	48
20 - 24	112	97	107	81	95
25 - 29	124	120	112	84	87
30 - 34	175	165	160	126	147
35 - 39	251	260	249	235	212
40 - 44	412	444	428	380	368
45 - 49	772	743	749	649	645
50 - 54	1306	1259	1229	1225	1131
55 - 59	1975	1893	1926	1897	1721
60 - 64	2997	2971	2949	2896	2720
65 - 69	3801	3784	3678	3796	3807
70 - 74	5829	5359	5170	5084	4756
75 - 79	8209	8409	8086	7829	7071
80 - 84	8902	8882	8624	8534	7891
85 and over	8427	9590	9269	9821	9311



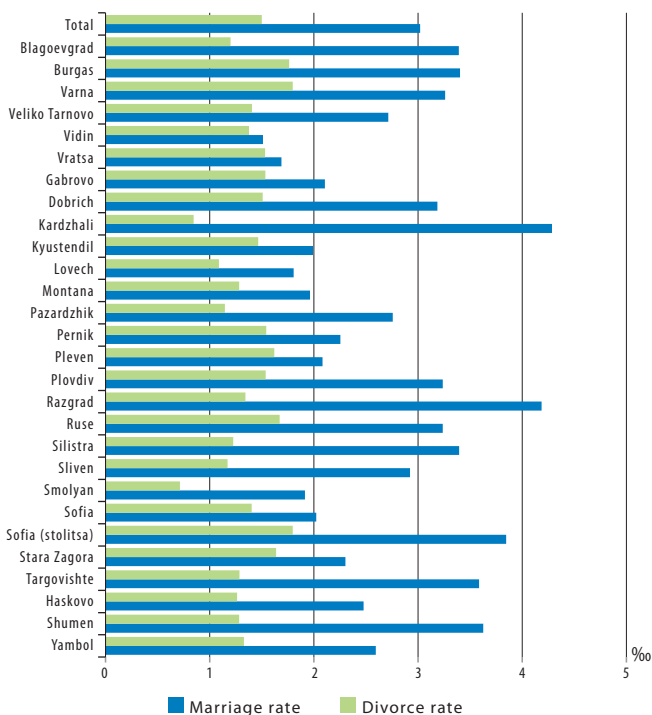
## Marriages and divorces

In territorial aspect, the marriages and divorces are referred to the settlement where the husband's present address is or in case the present address of the husband is abroad - to the settlement where the wife's present address is.

The downward trend for the number of marriages continued in the last years. This tendency is due to the increasing preference of young people for consensual union without official marriage. This year number of marriages is a little more than 2012 (21 943, it is with 776 greater than this in 2012) and the crude marriage rate (number of marriages per 1 000 persons of the annual average population) is 3.0‰ in 2013.

The number of registered divorces is 10 908 in 2013 and it is with 1039 lower than their number in 2012.

Figure 6. Marriages and divorces by statistical region in 2013  
(Per 1000 of the population)





## 7. Marriages and divorces by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2013

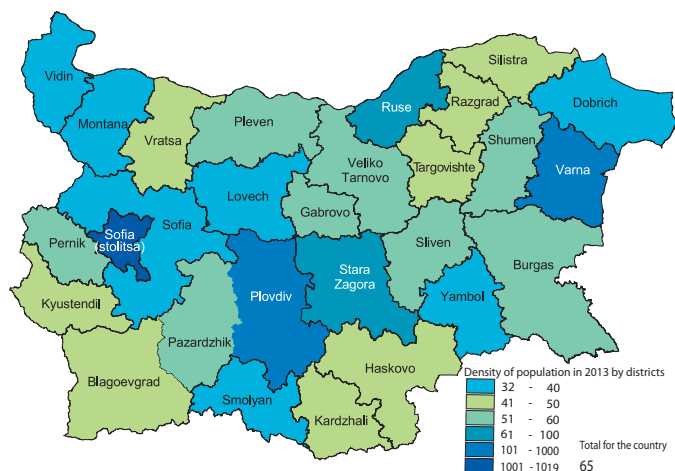
Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
	In numbers		Per 1000 of the population	
<b>Total</b>	<b>21943</b>	<b>10908</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>1521</b>	<b>1164</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Vidin	146	133	1.5	1.4
Vratsa	304	276	1.7	1.5
Lovech	247	149	1.8	1.1
Montana	280	183	2.0	1.3
Pleven	544	423	2.1	1.6
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>2587</b>	<b>1230</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	685	355	2.7	1.4
Gabrovo	251	183	2.1	1.5
Razgrad	508	163	4.2	1.3
Ruse	747	386	3.2	1.7
Silistra	396	143	3.4	1.2
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>3206</b>	<b>1513</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Varna	1544	852	3.3	1.8
Dobrich	591	280	3.2	1.5
Targovishte	424	152	3.6	1.3
Shumen	647	229	3.6	1.3
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>3069</b>	<b>1668</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Burgas	1410	731	3.4	1.8
Sliven	569	228	2.9	1.2
Stara Zagora	758	539	2.3	1.6
Yambol	332	170	2.6	1.3
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>7149</b>	<b>3463</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Blagoevgrad	1082	383	3.4	1.2
Kyustendil	262	193	2.0	1.5
Pernik	292	200	2.3	1.5
Sofia	490	340	2.0	1.4
Sofia (stolitsa)	5023	2347	3.8	1.8
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>4411</b>	<b>1870</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Kardzhali	647	128	4.3	0.8
Pazardzhik	746	310	2.8	1.1
Plovdiv	2197	1044	3.2	1.5
Smolyan	225	84	1.9	0.7
Haskovo	596	304	2.5	1.3

## Population by district

Data on the population number and the occurred demographic events at territorial level are provided in accordance with the administrative and territorial division of the country as of 31.12.2013.

The smallest district in terms of population is the district of Vidin where 1.3% of the country's population lives, and the biggest district is Sofia (stolitsa) - 18.1%. The population in 16 districts is under 200 thousand persons. Six districts with a population between 200 and 300 thousand persons cover 20.6% of the country's population. There are six districts with a population over 300 thousand persons. More a quarter of the country's population lives in two of them - Sofia (stolitsa) and Plovdiv (27.4%). The third biggest district is Varna followed closely by Burgas, Stara Zagora and Blagoevgrad districts.

Figure 7. Density of population per sq. km in 2013





## 8. Population by gender, place of residence, statistical zone, statistical region and by district as of 31.12.2013

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Total			Of which: Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>7245677</b>	<b>3524945</b>	<b>3720732</b>	<b>5291675</b>	<b>2555342</b>	<b>2736333</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>810401</b>	<b>397228</b>	<b>413173</b>	<b>515213</b>	<b>251748</b>	<b>263465</b>
Vidin	95467	46559	48908	61198	29849	31349
Vratsa	178395	87803	90592	105300	51472	53828
Lovech	135580	66401	69179	84744	41506	43238
Montana	141596	69462	72134	91026	44512	46514
Pleven	259363	127003	132360	172945	84409	88536
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>835813</b>	<b>407012</b>	<b>428801</b>	<b>559040</b>	<b>270097</b>	<b>288943</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	251126	121315	129811	175473	84266	91207
Gabrovo	118271	57194	61077	96997	46883	50114
Razgrad	120594	59036	61558	56977	27288	29689
Ruse	229784	112130	117654	177475	86387	91088
Silistra	116038	57337	58701	52118	25273	26845
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>954536</b>	<b>467144</b>	<b>487392</b>	<b>700199</b>	<b>339775</b>	<b>360424</b>
Varna	474076	231862	242214	397255	193450	203805
Dobrich	184680	90428	94252	127645	61912	65733
Targovishte	117719	57744	59975	63764	30700	33064
Shumen	178061	87110	90951	111535	53713	57822
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>1063690</b>	<b>519226</b>	<b>544464</b>	<b>763381</b>	<b>370208</b>	<b>393173</b>
Burgas	414485	202444	212041	310364	150445	159919
Sliven	193925	94574	99351	128141	61957	66184
Stara Zagora	328104	159737	168367	235701	114267	121434
Yambol	127176	62471	64705	89175	43539	45636
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>2127618</b>	<b>1026486</b>	<b>1101132</b>	<b>1778356</b>	<b>852842</b>	<b>925514</b>
Blagoevgrad	318110	155880	162230	189273	91510	97763
Kyustendil	130301	63464	66837	90279	43744	46535
Pernik	128696	62915	65781	101578	49326	52252
Sofia	240877	118525	122352	147561	72271	75290
Sofia (stolitsa)	1309634	625702	683932	1249665	595991	653674
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>1453619</b>	<b>707849</b>	<b>745770</b>	<b>975486</b>	<b>470672</b>	<b>504814</b>
Kardzhali	150605	74806	75799	62991	30464	32527
Pazardzhik	269287	132375	136912	168024	81964	86060
Plovdiv	678197	327127	351070	506913	242917	263996
Smolyan	116218	56622	59596	64087	31024	33063
Haskovo	239312	116919	122393	173471	84303	89168

## Nativity and mortality by district

The highest crude birth rate among the districts is that in Sliven, Sofia (stolitsa), Burgas and Shumen. Vidin and Smolyan are the districts with the lowest crude birth rate in 2013.

Vidin, Montana, Pernik and Kyustendil are the districts with the highest crude death rate while the lowest value of this rate is registered in the districts of Kardzhali, Sofia (stolitsa), and Blagoevgrad.

Figure 8. Crude birth rate by district in 2013  
(Per 1000 of population)

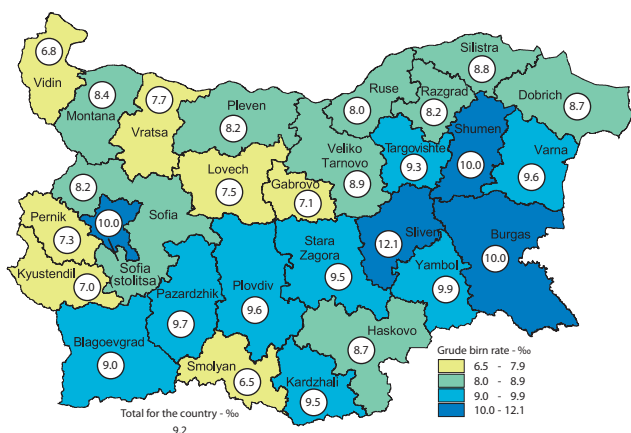
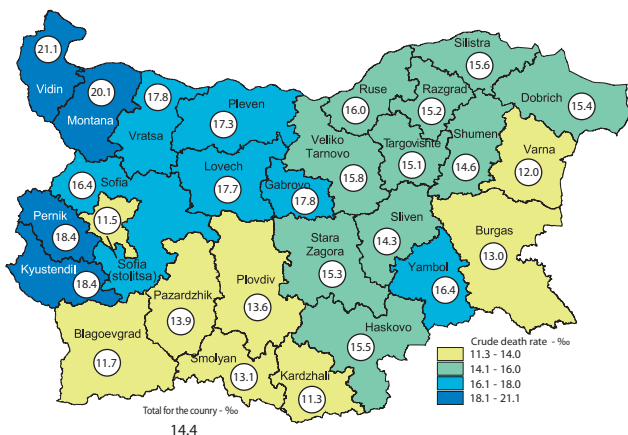


Figure 9. Crude death rate by district in 2013  
(Per 1000 of population)





## 9. Live births, deaths and natural increase of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2013

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase
	In numbers			Per 1 000 of the population		
<b>Total</b>	<b>66578</b>	<b>104345</b>	<b>-37767</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>-5.2</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>6419</b>	<b>15046</b>	<b>-8627</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>-10.6</b>
Vidin	656	2032	-1376	6.8	21.1	-14.3
Vratsa	1388	3212	-1824	7.7	17.8	-10.1
Lovech	1028	2425	-1397	7.5	17.7	-10.2
Montana	1193	2871	-1678	8.4	20.1	-11.8
Pleven	2154	4506	-2352	8.2	17.3	-9.0
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>6953</b>	<b>13482</b>	<b>-6529</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>-7.8</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	2234	3993	-1759	8.9	15.8	-7.0
Gabrovo	849	2120	-1271	7.1	17.8	-10.7
Razgrad	998	1845	-847	8.2	15.2	-7.0
Ruse	1847	3700	-1853	8.0	16.0	-8.0
Silistra	1025	1824	-799	8.8	15.6	-6.9
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>9046</b>	<b>12961</b>	<b>-3915</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>-4.1</b>
Varna	4546	5705	-1159	9.6	12.0	-2.4
Dobrich	1614	2858	-1244	8.7	15.4	-6.7
Targovishte	1105	1786	-681	9.3	15.1	-5.8
Shumen	1781	2612	-831	10.0	14.6	-4.7
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>10915</b>	<b>15277</b>	<b>-4362</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>-4.1</b>
Burgas	4158	5373	-1215	10.0	13.0	-2.9
Sliven	2347	2775	-428	12.1	14.3	-2.2
Stara Zagora	3139	5026	-1887	9.5	15.3	-5.7
Yambol	1271	2103	-832	9.9	16.4	-6.5
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>19844</b>	<b>27589</b>	<b>-7745</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
Blagoevgrad	2883	3740	-857	9.0	11.7	-2.7
Kyustendil	916	2417	-1501	7.0	18.4	-11.4
Pernik	942	2382	-1440	7.3	18.4	-11.1
Sofia	1996	3974	-1978	8.2	16.4	-8.2
Sofia (stolitsa)	13107	15076	-1969	10.0	11.5	-1.5
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>13401</b>	<b>19990</b>	<b>-6589</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
Kardzhali	1435	1713	-278	9.5	11.3	-1.8
Pazardzhik	2617	3771	-1154	9.7	13.9	-4.3
Plovdiv	6484	9251	-2767	9.6	13.6	-4.1
Smolyan	769	1538	-769	6.5	13.1	-6.5
Haskovo	2096	3717	-1621	8.7	15.5	-6.7



## Migration of the population

The migration of the population includes the all persons who have declared a change of their present address in the country or abroad.

Sofia (stolitsa), Plovdiv, Varna and Burgas are the districts with bigger positive migration increase (the difference between immigrants and emigrants) in 2013.

The population in the districts Smolyan, Vratsa, Pazardzhik and Pleven has the biggest decrease as a result of the negative migration balance.

Figure 10. Mechanical movement of the population by statistical regions in 2013

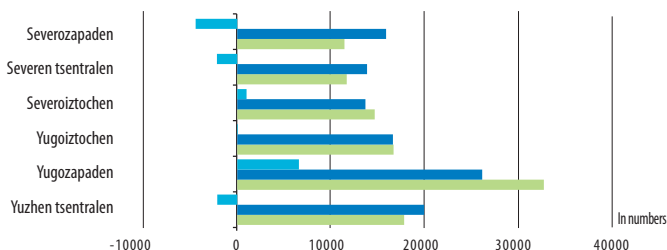
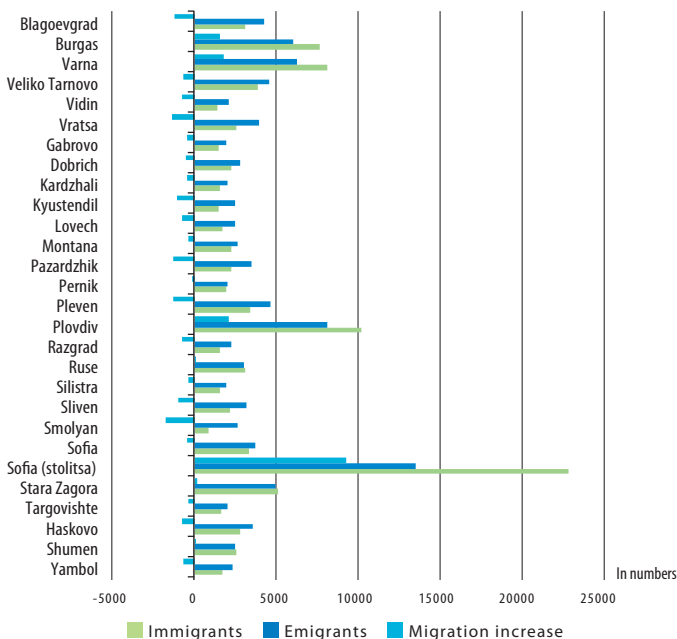


Figure 11. Mechanical movement of the population by districts in 2013





10. Migration of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2013<sup>1</sup>

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Immigrants	Emigrants	Migration increase
<b>Total</b>	<b>104948</b>	<b>106056</b>	<b>-1108</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>11440</b>	<b>15881</b>	<b>-4441</b>
Vidin	1414	2117	-703
Vratsa	2598	3953	-1355
Lovech	1728	2469	-741
Montana	2283	2671	-388
Pleven	3417	4671	-1254
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>11674</b>	<b>13843</b>	<b>-2169</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	3876	4571	-695
Gabrovo	1509	1938	-429
Razgrad	1565	2290	-725
Ruse	3127	3070	57
Silistra	1597	1974	-377
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>14658</b>	<b>13667</b>	<b>991</b>
Varna	8104	6284	1820
Dobrich	2306	2827	-521
Targovishte	1667	2053	-386
Shumen	2581	2503	78
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>16674</b>	<b>16601</b>	<b>73</b>
Burgas	7635	6087	1548
Sliven	2180	3172	-992
Stara Zagora	5149	4990	159
Yambol	1710	2352	-642
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>32702</b>	<b>26124</b>	<b>6578</b>
Blagoevgrad	3090	4285	-1195
Kyustendil	1463	2474	-1011
Pernik	1949	2053	-104
Sofia	3371	3770	-399
Sofia (stolitsa)	22829	13542	9287
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>17800</b>	<b>19940</b>	<b>-2140</b>
Kardzhali	1601	2058	-457
Pazardzhik	2251	3531	-1280
Plovdiv	10215	8111	2104
Smolyan	902	2666	-1764
Haskovo	2831	3574	-743

<sup>1</sup> Immigrants and emigrants in/to districts include also the movement to/from Bulgaria.



### **III. LABOUR MARKET**



## Labour force

The labour force (the economically active population) consists of the persons aged 15 and over, who furnish the supply of labour for the production of goods and services. The labour force comprises the employed and the unemployed persons.

The activity rate is the ratio between the economically active population and the total population of the same age.

The source of the data is the Labour Force Survey.

Data for 2011 are revised estimates based on 2011 Population Census data (by 5-years age groups) and are not fully comparable with the data for previous years.

Figure 1. Structure of the labour force by age in 2013

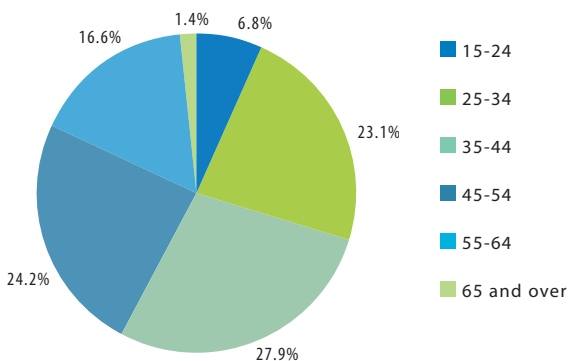
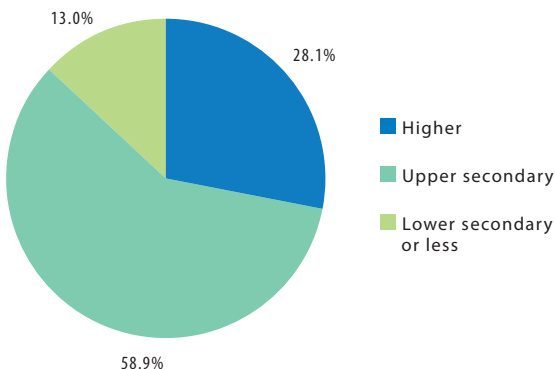


Figure 2. Structure of the labour force by level of education in 2013





## 1. Labour force

(Thousands)

	2009	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>3491.6</b>	<b>3400.9</b>	<b>3341.4</b>	<b>3344.3</b>	<b>3371.2</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	2681.7	2624.2	2598.2	2605.9	2631.1
Rural	809.9	776.6	743.2	738.4	740.1
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	1862.4	1804.7	1786.1	1782.8	1796.6
Female	1629.2	1596.2	1555.3	1561.5	1574.6
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>3441.5</b>	<b>3356.3</b>	<b>3302.3</b>	<b>3303.9</b>	<b>3322.7</b>
15 - 24	286.2	269.9	253.6	247.9	229.6
25 - 34	742.2	699.8	798.8	788.3	778.2
35 - 44	1021.8	1018.8	899.2	919.1	939.1
45 - 54	908.9	903.6	830.7	813.6	814.8
55 - 64	482.3	464.2	519.9	534.9	560.9
65 and over	50.1	44.5	39.1	40.4	48.5
<b>By level of education</b>					
Higher	884.6	869.9	874.2	889.5	948.4
Upper secondary	2051.1	2035.1	2005.5	2010.6	1985.9
of which: vocational	1388.7	1354.3	1320.8	1303.7	1292.6
Lower secondary or less	556.0	495.9	461.7	444.2	436.9

## 2. Activity rates (15 - 64 years of age)

(Per cent)

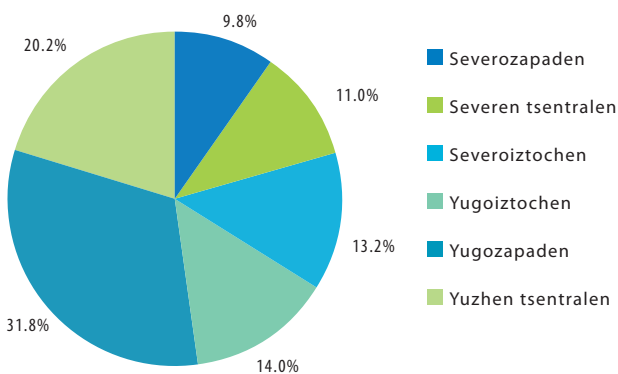
	2009	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>68.4</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	69.6	69.0	68.1	69.3	70.7
Rural	60.1	59.2	59.2	60.2	61.2
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	72.0	70.8	69.9	71.0	72.2
Female	62.5	62.3	61.9	63.2	64.5
<b>By age</b>					
15 - 24	29.5	28.9	29.5	30.4	29.6
25 - 34	80.7	79.8	78.3	78.8	78.7
35 - 44	87.5	86.3	85.2	85.4	86.7
45 - 54	83.8	83.1	82.2	82.6	83.5
55 - 64	49.2	47.9	48.9	51.1	54.1

<sup>1</sup> Revised data.

## Labour force by district

The labour force (the economically active population) aged 15 - 64 and the activity rates for the same age group are presented by statistical regions in accordance with the Classification of Territorial Units for Statistical Purposes in Bulgaria in force since 14 February 2009, harmonized with the European Classification of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS), and by districts.

Figure 3. Structure of the labour force (15 - 64 years of age) by statistical region in 2013





### 3. Labour force (15 - 64 years of age) and activity rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2013

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Labour force - in thousands	Activity rates - %
<b>Total</b>	<b>3322.7</b>	<b>68.4</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>326.3</b>	<b>63.5</b>
Vidin	39.9	67.5
Vratsa	71.3	61.3
Lovech	49.5	58.5
Montana	56.8	63.8
Pleven	108.8	66.1
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>365.0</b>	<b>65.7</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	110.1	65.5
Gabrovo	54.5	72.2
Razgrad	52.0	63.4
Ruse	101.4	66.0
Silistra	47.0	61.4
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>439.0</b>	<b>68.0</b>
Varna	216.4	67.0
Dobrich	87.8	70.7
Targovishte	45.3	57.9
Shumen	89.6	74.7
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>464.2</b>	<b>66.2</b>
Burgas	189.2	67.5
Sliven	77.2	61.7
Stara Zagora	139.1	64.9
Yambol	58.7	71.7
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>1058.1</b>	<b>72.1</b>
Blagoevgrad	161.1	73.2
Kyustendil	56.9	67.6
Pernik	59.1	69.6
Sofia	104.8	66.3
Sofia (stolitsa)	676.3	73.5
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>670.1</b>	<b>68.7</b>
Kardzhali	65.6	63.4
Pazardzhik	116.3	64.5
Plovdiv	319.7	70.7
Smolyan	60.8	74.2
Haskovo	107.8	68.2

## Employment

Employed are the persons aged 15 and over, who during the reference period:

- performed some work for the production of goods or services for at least one hour, for pay in cash or in kind, or other income;
- did not work but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent due to annual leave, illness, full-paid maternity leave, parental leave, bad weather, strike or other labour dispute, and other reasons.

Persons on unpaid leave initiated by the employer are considered employed if the duration of this leave does not exceed three months.

Employers are the persons who by themselves or in co-operation with other people manage their own enterprise, business, farm, professional practice or perform independently other work, and employ at least one other person.

Self-employed are the persons who by themselves or in co-operation with other people work in their own enterprise, business, farm, professional practice or perform independently other work, and do not employ any other person.

Employees are the persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive a consideration in cash or in kind in the form of wages, salaries, fees, remuneration by civil contract, etc.

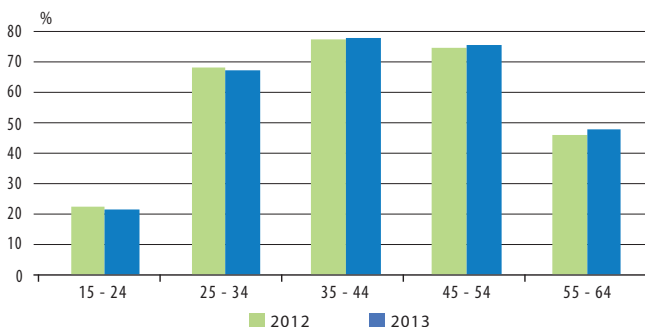
Unpaid family workers are the persons who work without pay in a firm, enterprise or farm, owned and operated by a relative of the same household.

The employment rate is the ratio between the employed population and the total population of the same age.

The source of the data is the Labour Force Survey.

Data for 2011 are revised estimates based on 2011 Population Census data (by 5-years age groups) and are not fully comparable with the data for previous years

Figure 4. Employment rates by age







## 4. Employed persons

(Thousands)

	2009	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>3253.6</b>	<b>3052.8</b>	<b>2965.2</b>	<b>2934.0</b>	<b>2934.9</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	2526.1	2390.8	2338.0	2320.6	2330.9
Rural	727.5	662.0	627.2	613.4	604.0
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	1732.3	1608.3	1567.1	1541.7	1546.9
Female	1521.3	1444.5	1398.1	1392.3	1388.1
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>3204.8</b>	<b>3010.4</b>	<b>2927.5</b>	<b>2894.9</b>	<b>2889.4</b>
15 - 24	240.0	207.4	190.2	178.3	164.5
25 - 34	691.0	620.2	691.8	679.5	659.5
35 - 44	965.2	936.7	817.3	827.0	842.0
45 - 54	856.6	824.9	754.1	730.9	731.9
55 - 64	452.0	421.2	474.1	479.2	491.5
65 and over	48.8	42.4	37.7	39.1	45.5
<b>By level of education</b>					
Higher	858.9	831.2	829.5	837.6	887.4
Upper secondary	1924.7	1838.4	1795.7	1776.1	1741.1
of which: Vocational	1303.7	1226.5	1185.6	1159.2	1143.4
Lower secondary or less	469.9	383.3	340.0	320.3	306.5
<b>By professional status</b>					
Employers	113.4	115.1	107.6	104.5	115.1
Self-employed without employees	259.4	242.7	221.3	210.9	221.6
Employees in private sector	2078.4	1933.4	1893.7	1872.5	1859.3
Employees in public sector	769.1	729.3	712.5	721.5	719.3
Unpaid family workers	33.3	32.2	30.2	24.5	19.6

## 5. Employment rates (15 - 64 years of age)

(Per cent)

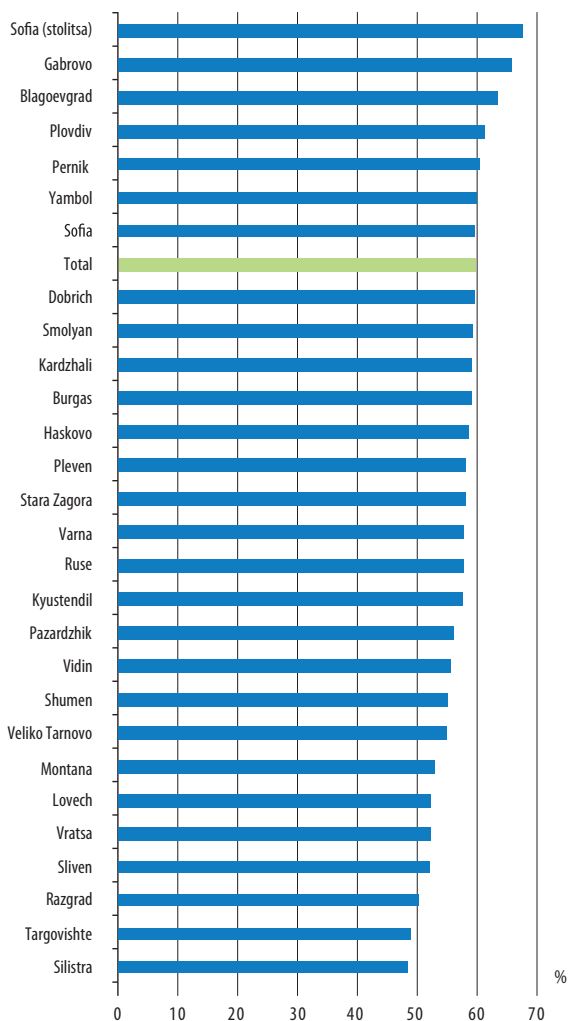
	2009	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>59.5</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	65.6	62.9	61.2	61.7	62.6
Rural	53.9	50.4	49.9	49.9	49.8
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	66.9	63.0	61.2	61.3	62.1
Female	58.3	56.4	55.6	56.3	56.8
<b>By age</b>					
15 - 24	24.8	22.2	22.1	21.9	21.2
25 - 34	75.1	70.7	67.8	67.9	66.7
35 - 44	82.6	79.4	77.4	76.9	77.7
45 - 54	79.0	75.8	74.7	74.2	75.0
55 - 64	46.1	43.5	44.6	45.7	47.4

<sup>1</sup> Revised data.

## Employment by district

The employed persons aged 15 - 64 and the employment rates for the same age group are presented by statistical regions in accordance with the Classification of Territorial Units for Statistical Purposes in Bulgaria in force since 14 February 2009, harmonized with the European Classification of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS), and by districts.

Figure 5. Employment rates (15 - 64 years of age) by district in 2013





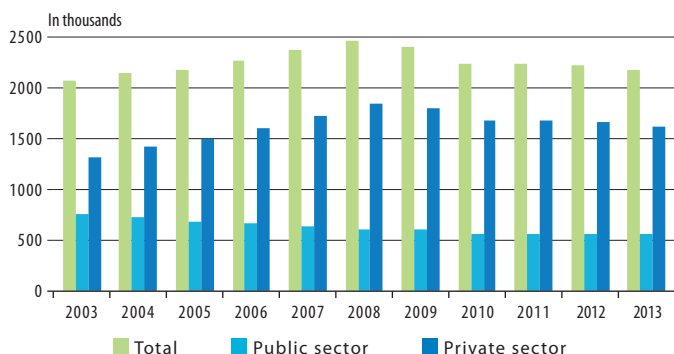
6. Employed persons (15 - 64 years of age) and employment rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2013

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Employed - in thousands	Employment rates - %
<b>Total</b>	<b>2889.4</b>	<b>59.5</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>280.4</b>	<b>54.6</b>
Vidin	32.9	55.6
Vratsa	60.7	52.1
Lovech	44.1	52.2
Montana	47.2	53.0
Pleven	95.5	58.1
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>308.5</b>	<b>55.5</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	92.1	54.8
Gabrovo	49.6	65.8
Razgrad	41.2	50.2
Ruse	88.7	57.7
Silistra	36.9	48.2
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>364.6</b>	<b>56.5</b>
Varna	186.7	57.8
Dobrich	73.8	59.4
Targovishte	38.1	48.7
Shumen	66.1	55.1
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>403.1</b>	<b>57.5</b>
Burgas	164.9	58.9
Sliven	64.8	51.8
Stara Zagora	124.4	58.0
Yambol	49.1	59.9
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>953.3</b>	<b>65.0</b>
Blagoevgrad	139.3	63.3
Kyustendil	48.3	57.4
Pernik	51.3	60.4
Sofia	94.1	59.5
Sofia (stolitsa)	620.2	67.5
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>579.4</b>	<b>59.4</b>
Kardzhali	61.0	59.0
Pazardzhik	101.0	56.0
Plovdiv	276.6	61.2
Smolyan	48.6	59.3
Haskovo	92.3	58.4

## Employees

Employees are all persons who have a labour contract with their employer by virtue of the Labour Code or the Civil Servants Act and who receive remuneration in cash or in kind for certain quality and quantity of work done. The average annual number of employees under labour contract is the arithmetic mean value of the average monthly number of employees. The average monthly number of employees is the arithmetic mean value of the daily number of employees (sum of the daily number of employees divided by the number of days of the reference month).

Figure 6. Average annual number of employees under labour contract by kind of ownership



## 7. Employees under labour contract by economic activity groupings

(Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>2218718</b>	<b>2174838</b>	<b>558445</b>	<b>560574</b>	<b>1660273</b>	<b>1614264</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	68887	67246	11629	12028	57258	55218
Mining and quarrying	24641	24171	7108	7059	17533	17112
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	90055	84690	206	185	89849	84505
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	127458	125455	170	238	127288	125217
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	31083	30505	159	193	30924	30312
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	2298	2113	-	-	2298	2113



## 7. Employees under labour contract by economic activity groupings

(Continued and end)

(Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	12552	12406	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	7702	8065	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	42399	41985	36	28	42363	41957
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	61416	56941	4350	3395	57066	53546
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	7845	8410	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of electrical equipment	19082	19303	-	-	19082	19303
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	29225	28013	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of transport equipment	17328	17132	-	-	17328	17132
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	42790	41889	1128	1133	41662	40756
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	31812	30399	15407	14026	16405	16373
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	35065	36339	20231	22134	14834	14205
Construction	133310	123862	3455	3272	129855	120590
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	374904	373620	530	348	374374	373272
Transportation and storage	135369	130867	51054	49784	84315	81083
Accommodation and food service activities	113397	106530	4841	4911	108556	101619
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	14381	14478	3206	3536	11175	10942
Telecommunications	20848	20315	..	..	..	..
IT and other information services	32827	31665	908	882	31919	30783
Financial and insurance activities	56617	53932	1935	1846	54682	52086
Real estate activities	23891	22269	2469	2425	21422	19844
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	40651	39280	1680	1406	38971	37874
Scientific research and development	10536	10685	9354	9433	1182	1252
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	19459	19567	201	130	19258	19437
Administrative and support service activities	113843	118623	28951	34227	84892	84396
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	114331	113469	114331	113469	x	x
Education	163138	163404	154936	154706	8202	8698
Human health services	104945	102085	78563	76994	26382	25091
Residential care and social work activities	28452	29052	26653	27444	1799	1608
Arts, entertainment and recreation	31083	32739	13259	13493	17824	19246
Other services	35098	33334	1323	1451	33775	31883

## Unemployment

Unemployed are the persons aged from 15 to 74, who were:

- without work during the reference period;
- actively seeking work in the four week period ending with the reference week;
- available to start working before the end of the two weeks following the reference week.

As unemployed are regarded also the persons who are not actively looking for work but have found a new job or business that is expected to start within 3 months following the reference period.

The duration of unemployment is defined by the shorter of the following two periods:

- the duration of looking for a job; or
- the length of time passed since last employment.

The source of the data (excluding data on registered unemployment) is the Labour Force Survey.

Labour Force Survey data for 2011 are revised estimates based on 2011 Population Census data (by 5-years age groups) and are not fully comparable with the data for previous years.

The source of the data on the unemployed persons registered at the Labour Offices is the National Employment Agency.

Figure 7. Structure of unemployed persons by age

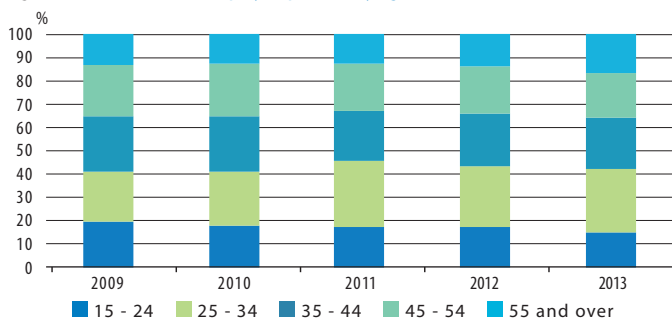
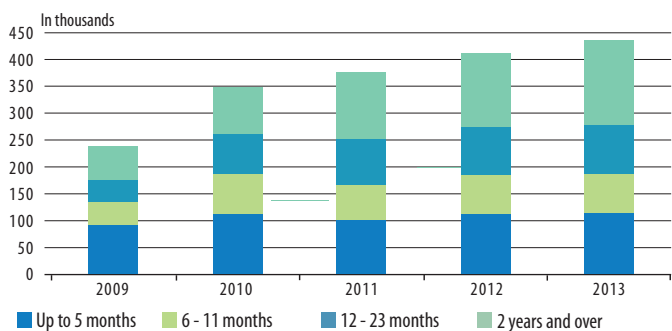


Figure 8. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment





## 8. Unemployed persons

(Thousands)

	2009	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>238.0</b>	<b>348.0</b>	<b>376.2</b>	<b>410.3</b>	<b>436.3</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	155.6	233.4	260.2	285.3	300.2
Rural	82.4	114.6	116.0	125.0	136.1
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	130.1	196.3	219.0	241.1	249.8
Female	107.9	151.7	157.2	169.3	186.5
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>236.7</b>	<b>345.9</b>	<b>374.8</b>	<b>409.0</b>	<b>433.2</b>
15 - 24	46.2	62.5	63.5	69.7	65.1
25 - 34	51.2	79.7	107.0	108.9	118.7
35 - 44	56.6	82.1	81.9	92.1	97.1
45 - 54	52.3	78.7	76.6	82.7	82.9
55 and over	31.7	45.1	47.2	57.1	72.4
<b>By level of education</b>					
Higher	25.7	38.7	44.7	51.8	60.9
Upper secondary	126.3	196.7	209.8	234.6	244.9
of which: Vocational	85.1	127.7	135.2	144.5	149.2
Lower secondary or less	86.0	112.6	121.7	123.9	130.5
<b>By duration of unemployment</b>					
Up to 5 months	91.0	112.9	99.9	113.1	115.1
6 - 11 months	43.5	73.4	66.4	70.6	70.8
12 - 23 months	39.9	74.9	87.4	89.0	93.6
2 years and over	63.5	86.8	122.6	137.6	156.7
<b>Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12.</b>	<b>338.1</b>	<b>342.4</b>	<b>342.4</b>	<b>375.8</b>	<b>386.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> Revised data.



### Unemployment

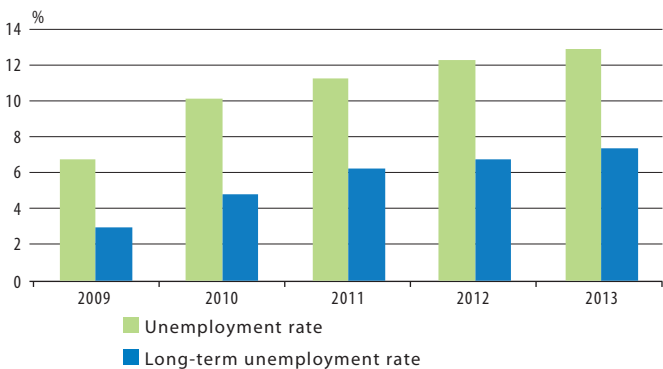
The unemployment rate is the ratio between the unemployed persons and the economically active population (the labour force).

The long-term unemployment rate is the ratio between the number of the long-term unemployed persons (unemployed for one or more years) and the economically active population.

Discouraged persons are the persons, who are not in the labour force (economically inactive population) and who want to work, but who do not actively look for a job, because they do not believe they will find one.

In 2013 the unemployment rate rose by 0.6 percentage point in comparison with the previous year and stood at 12.9%. The long-term unemployed (unemployed for one or more years) represented 57.4% of all unemployed persons

Figure 9. Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates







## 9. Unemployment rates

(Per cent)

	2009	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	5.8	8.9	10.0	11.0	11.4
Rural	10.2	14.8	15.6	16.9	18.4
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	7.0	10.9	12.3	13.5	13.9
Female	6.6	9.5	10.1	10.8	11.8
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>
15 - 24	16.2	23.2	25.0	28.1	28.4
25 - 34	6.9	11.4	13.4	13.8	15.3
35 - 44	5.5	8.1	9.1	10.0	10.3
45 - 54	5.8	8.7	9.2	10.2	10.2
55 and over	5.9	8.9	8.4	9.9	11.9
<b>Long-term unemployment rate</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>

## 10. Discouraged persons

(Thousands)

	2009	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>186.4</b>	<b>224.6</b>	<b>235.2</b>	<b>227.7</b>	<b>209.7</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	106.2	126.0	136.3	127.3	113.0
Rural	80.2	98.6	98.9	100.3	96.7
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	97.1	121.2	131.8	125.4	116.5
Female	89.3	103.4	103.3	102.3	93.2
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>184.2</b>	<b>222.3</b>	<b>233.5</b>	<b>225.6</b>	<b>206.5</b>
15 - 24	41.9	47.7	42.8	40.1	36.5
25 - 34	33.1	37.1	51.2	50.9	50.7
35 - 44	42.3	49.4	47.8	47.1	38.9
45 - 54	40.6	50.4	49.5	48.9	41.2
55 and over	28.4	40.0	43.8	40.6	42.4
<b>By level of education</b>					
Higher	8.3	10.9	12.8	14.4	15.9
Upper secondary	72.5	102.8	113.9	105.2	95.1
of which: Vocational	44.5	61.5	66.2	63.5	56.8
Lower secondary or less	105.5	110.9	108.5	108.0	98.7

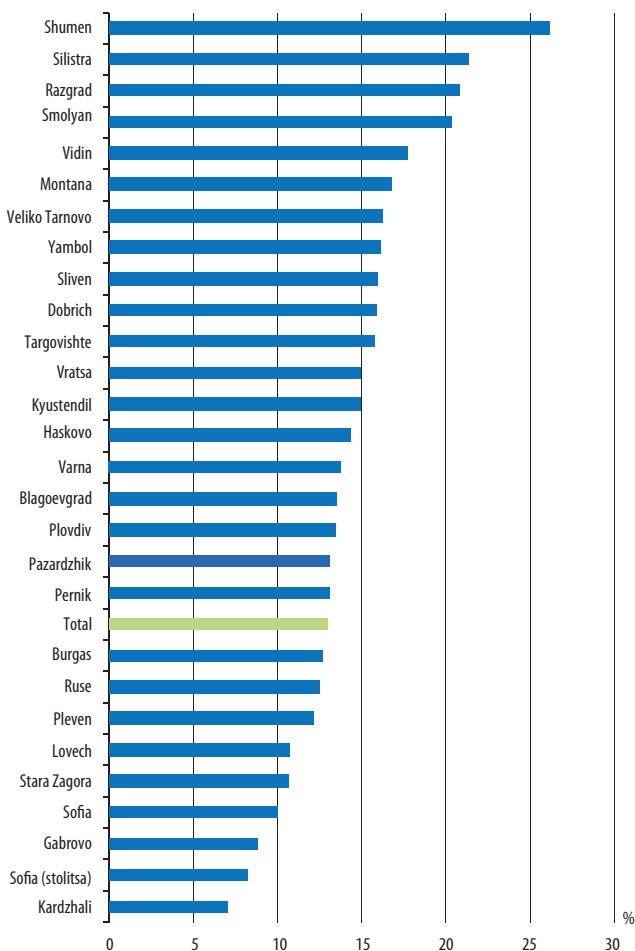
<sup>1</sup> Revised data.

## Unemployment by district

The unemployed persons and the unemployment rates are presented by statistical regions in accordance with the Classification of Territorial Units for Statistical Purposes in Bulgaria, in force since 14 February 2009, harmonized with the European Classification of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS), and by districts.

The source of the data on the unemployed persons registered at the Labour Offices is the Employment Agency.

Figure 10. Unemployed rate by district in 2013





## 11. Unemployment by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2013

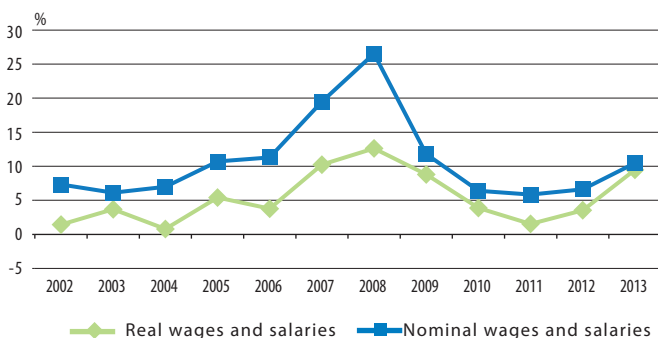
Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Unemployed - in thousands	Unemployment rates - %	Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12. - in thousands
<b>Total</b>	<b>436.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>386.2</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>65.8</b>
Vidin	7.2	17.7	8.3
Vratsa	10.7	14.9	16.0
Lovech	5.3	10.7	9.7
Montana	9.7	16.7	12.5
Pleven	13.4	12.1	19.2
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>46.3</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	18.3	16.2	12.4
Gabrovo	4.9	8.8	3.9
Razgrad	10.9	20.7	9.8
Ruse	12.7	12.5	11.0
Silistra	10.1	21.3	9.3
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>53.7</b>
Varna	30.0	13.7	18.1
Dobrich	14.1	15.8	11.4
Targovishte	7.2	15.7	9.8
Shumen	23.5	26.0	14.4
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>59.6</b>
Burgas	24.4	12.7	19.2
Sliven	12.4	15.9	15.7
Stara Zagora	14.8	10.6	15.3
Yambol	9.7	16.1	9.3
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>74.3</b>
Blagoevgrad	21.9	13.5	22.7
Kyustendil	8.6	14.9	8.0
Pernik	7.8	13.0	6.7
Sofia	10.7	10.0	14.7
Sofia (stolitsa)	56.6	8.2	22.2
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>76.4</b>
Kardzhali	4.6	7.0	10.1
Pazardzhik	15.3	13.0	19.3
Plovdiv	43.4	13.4	30.6
Smolyan	12.4	20.3	12.2
Haskovo	15.6	14.3	14.3

## Average annual wages and salaries

Gross annual wages and salaries are the remunerations paid regularly to the employees by the employers before the deduction of any tax and social security contributions payable by the employees and withheld by the employers.

The average annual gross wages and salaries are calculated through dividing the total amount of wage and salary costs accrued during the reference year by the average annual number of employees under labour contract excluding those on maternity leave.

Figure 11. Nominal and real wages and salaries  
(Percentage change to preceding year)



## 12. Average annual wages and salaries by economic activity groupings

(BGN)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>8773</b>	<b>9690</b>	<b>9496</b>	<b>10073</b>	<b>8528</b>	<b>9555</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7172	8076	10340	10200	6526	7608
Mining and quarrying	14843	15031	21289	20286	12231	12859
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	7640	8451	6255	6085	7643	8456
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	5027	5574	4322	4677	5028	5575
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	6355	7241	6683	7400	6354	7240
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	28037	29062	-	-	28037	29062



## 12. Average annual wages and salaries by economic activity groupings

(Continued and end)

(BGN)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	10668	11806	..	..	10669	11807
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	10811	11264	..	..	10787	11142
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	7662	8201	6478	6593	7663	8202
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	8004	8651	6126	6957	8147	8758
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	11069	11077	..	..	11081	11089
Manufacture of electrical equipment	9911	9701	-	-	9911	9701
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	9711	10205	..	..	9712	10205
Manufacture of transport equipment	8297	9042	-	-	8297	9042
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	7315	7703	9667	9940	7251	7640
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	18552	18446	21922	22048	15386	15358
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	8110	8676	7871	8796	8436	8487
Construction	7662	7809	7919	8291	7655	7796
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7672	9380	11882	11648	7666	9378
Transportation and storage	8878	9322	10537	11030	7870	8266
Accommodation and food service activities	5526	6434	6630	7155	5477	6399
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	14189	14235	11487	12011	14958	14967
Telecommunications	16795	18988	..	..	16796	18993
IT and other information services	25280	27668	13332	14986	25618	28036
Financial and insurance activities	17429	18188	19516	22207	17353	18041
Real estate activities	8822	10688	7949	8316	8924	10984
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	12766	15031	10969	11351	12845	15173
Scientific research and development	9569	10723	7497	8091	26030	30746
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	13186	16937	7510	8232	13246	16997
Administrative and support service activities	5726	6431	3988	4521	6323	7218
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	10713	11381	10713	11381	x	x
Education	8638	9572	8590	9502	9571	10829
Human health services	9914	11072	9876	10638	10025	12418
Residential care and social work activities	5315	5906	5304	5856	5474	6782
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7632	7707	7092	7654	8037	7746
Other services	6000	6962	6195	6553	5992	6981



## **IV. EDUCATION**



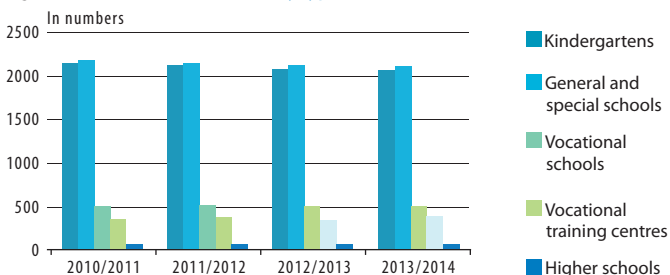
## Types of educational institutions

Educational institutions are those institutions, which directly perform training according to educational programmes with students in organized classes (groups) locally or through distance learning. Educational programs in those institutions include all educational stages and/or attainment of professional qualification degree. Non-formal education and informal learning do not come into the scope of the educational system, according to used definitions of ISCED 2011.

Types of educational institutions:

- Kindergartens;
- Schools (I - XII grade): primary (I - IV grade), basic (I - VIII grade), lower secondary (V - VIII grade), secondary (IX - XII or VIII - XII grade), secondary general educational (I - XII grade), vocational (art schools, sport schools, vocational secondary schools providing training by programs for attainment of professional qualification of III and II degrees (including clerical schools), vocational schools with programs for training for professional qualification of the II and I degree with enrolment after VIII grade, vocational schools with programs for training for professional qualification of the I degree with enrolment after VI and VII grades).
- Vocational training centres provide education for persons older than 16 years, enrolled in the vocational programmes against payment leading to professional qualification, according to the Law on Vocational Education and Training.
- Vocational colleges and vocational secondary schools leading programs with enrolment after secondary education.
- Higher schools - colleges, universities and equivalent higher schools. The statistical survey of higher education covers all tertiary schools accredited according to the Law on Higher Education and the private religious tertiary schools, opened by virtue of the Law on Religion.

Figure 1. Educational institutions by type







## 1. Educational institutions by type

	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private
<b>Total</b>	<b>5200</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>5164</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>5067</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>5060</b>	<b>577</b>
<b>Kindergartens</b>	<b>2138</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2112</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2070</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2051</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>General and special schools</b>	<b>2175</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2144</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2112</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2097</b>	<b>68</b>
Primary (I - IV grade)	156	5	156	7	153	6	150	4
Basic (I - VIII grade)	1429	29	1431	28	1402	27	1393	29
Lower secondary (V - VIII grade)	13	2	12	2	11	3	8	2
Upper secondary (IX - XII grade)	166	28	139	27	140	27	140	27
Secondary general (I - XII grade)	411	4	406	5	406	6	406	6
<b>Vocational</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>58</b>
Art schools	21	1	22	1	22	1	23	2
Sport schools <sup>1</sup>	x	x	22	-	19	-	24	-
Vocational gymnasiums	422	25	414	23	416	23	402	19
Vocational colleges	36	34	36	34	37	35	39	37
Vocational training schools	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Vocational training centres</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>360</b>
<b>Higher schools</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>16</b>
Universities and equivalent higher schools	44	8	45	9	45	9	45	9
Colleges at universities and equivalent higher schools	22	-	21	-	20	-	19	-
Independent colleges	9	8	8	7	8	7	8	7

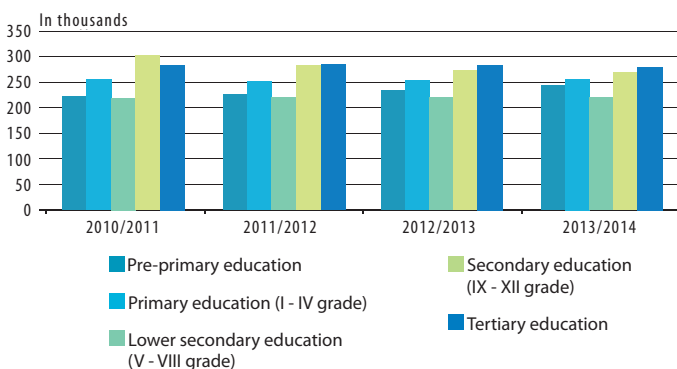
<sup>1</sup> Since 2011/2012 school year, all sport schools have been providing education on vocational programmes instead of general programmes (amendment to the Law on Vocational Education and Training - SG, N50/2010).

## Enrolled students

The methodology of educational statistics is built on the basis of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), revision 2011, and the concomitant methodological guidelines:

- Pre-primary education in kindergartens (educational level ISCED - 0);
- Primary and lower secondary education, secondary education in all types of schools and vocational education after secondary education in vocational colleges (educational levels ISCED - 1, 2, 3, and 4);
- Vocational training against payment for the attainment of professional qualification in centers for vocational training, vocational gymnasiums, vocational colleges and vocational schools (educational levels ISCED - 2, 3 and 4).
- Tertiary education for acquiring the educational qualification degrees 'Professional bachelor', 'Bachelor' and 'Master' in colleges, universities and equivalent higher schools (educational level ISCED - 6 and 7).
- Tertiary education for acquiring the educational and scientific degree 'Doctor' in universities, equivalent higher schools and scientific organization (educational level ISCED - 8).

Figure 2. Enrolments by level of education





## 2. Pupils and students by level of International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011)

	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private
<b>Total</b>	<b>1307705</b>	<b>84263</b>	<b>1293961</b>	<b>83145</b>	<b>1294682</b>	<b>83200</b>	<b>1303836</b>	<b>80915</b>
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	223186	1784	227971	1821	235015	2357	240622	2718
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	255086	1882	252372	1905	253675	2011	258840	2061
Lower secondary education (V - VIII grade, ISCED - 2)	219980	1464	221274	1517	221839	1693	220934	1603
Vocational training for adults - first level professional qualification (ISCED - 2) <sup>1</sup>	8403	7359	11219	10389	13637	12551	11176	9732
Vocational training for adults - second level professional qualification (ISCED - 3)	691	-	841	-	1011	-	831	-
Upper secondary education (IX - XII grade, ISCED - 3)	302684	3829	281671	3673	272487	3526	268395	3450
Vocational training for adults - second level professional qualification (ISCED - 3) <sup>1</sup>	4737	4160	4062	3420	4272	3683	7300	6336
Vocational training for adults - third level professional qualification (ISCED - 3) <sup>1</sup>	4353	3357	6660	5229	6323	5393	10278	6829
Post secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED - 4)	3224	3048	2804	2461	2381	2137	2001	1830
Vocational training for adults - fourth level professional qualification (ISCED - 4) <sup>1</sup>	96	36	92	1	83	-	165	-
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7, 8)	285265	57344	284995	52729	283959	49849	283294	46356
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor' (ISCED - 6)	25511	16962	<sup>2</sup> 16210	<sup>2</sup> 7727	14688	7076	15072	7153
Educational-qualification degree 'Bachelor' (ISCED - 6)	178728	31052	184069	34720	180949	31359	176344	27535
Educational-qualification degree 'Master' (ISCED - 7)	76931	9290	80013	10139	82951	11306	85823	11532
Educational and scientific degree 'Doctor' (ISCED - 8)	4095	40	4703	143	5371	108	6055	136

<sup>1</sup> Incl. students in vocational gymnasiums and colleges.

<sup>2</sup> The number of students decreased significantly due to the conversion of an independent private college into university and pass over the relative students from educational qualification degree 'Professional Bachelor' into 'Bachelor' degree.

## Teachers by teaching levels

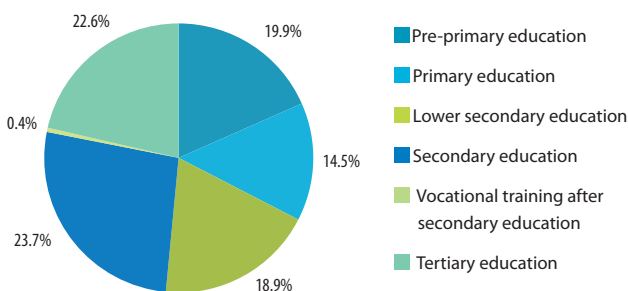
The teachers (academic staff) are official persons who directly conduct the training sessions according to the curricula irrespective of whether they are full-time or part-time employees.

The management personnel include officials performing managerial functions at the level of the educational institution – principals, assistant principals with teaching responsibilities, rectors, deans and their assistants, head of departments.

The number of the teaching staff includes teachers and management personnel with teaching activity.

Teachers in primary and secondary education are grouped by levels of teaching and by programme orientation (general education or vocational). In the cases when a teacher teaches at different levels, he/she is classified at the level where he/she has more school hours.

Figure 3. Structure of the teachers by teaching levels in 2013/2014





### 3. Teaching staff by level of International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011)

	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>104078</b>	<b>102925</b>	<b>102488</b>	<b>101828</b>
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	19579	19729	20015	20269
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	14780	14666	14565	14767
Lower secondary education (V - VIII grade, ISCED - 2)	19867	19504	19315	19277
Upper secondary education (IX - XII grade, ISCED - 3)	26903	25539	24684	24121
Post secondary non-tertiary (ISCED - 4)	517	532	453	382
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7)	22432	22955	23456	23012
Colleges (ISCED - 6)	1375	1079	1091	1070
Education in universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 6, 7)	21057	21876	22365	21942



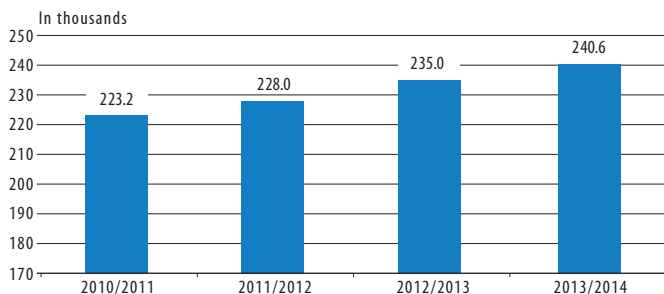
### Kindergartens

The kindergartens are: all-day, half-day and weekly, as well as kindergartens for children with special educational needs and with chronic illnesses. The age of the children covered in kindergartens is 3 - 6 years. Pre-primary education in preparatory groups or in a preparatory grade before I grade is compulsory.

In spite of the reduced number of kindergartens, a wider coverage of the children by these institutions has been achieved.

The average number of children per one teacher for the country is 12 and per one group - 24 for the school year 2013/2014.

Figure 4. Children in kindergartens





## 4. Kindergartens

	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
	Kindergartens			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2138</b>	<b>2112</b>	<b>2070</b>	<b>2051</b>
Permanent	2138	2112	2070	2051
All-day	2130	2105	2064	2046
Half-day	8	7	6	5
Seasonal	-	-	-	-
	Teaching staff			
<b>Total</b>	<b>19579</b>	<b>19729</b>	<b>20015</b>	<b>20269</b>
of which: Teachers in kindergartens	18340	18471	18749	18987
Permanent	19577	19727	20013	20267
All-day	18522	18676	18920	19162
Half-day	1055	1051	1093	1105
Seasonal	2	2	2	2
	Children enrolled			
<b>Total</b>	<b>223186</b>	<b>227971</b>	<b>235015</b>	<b>240622</b>
Permanent	223150	227942	234987	240598
All-day	204928	209562	215280	220049
Half-day	18222	18380	19707	20549
Seasonal	36	29	28	24

## General schools

General schools are non-profiled and profiled (foreign languages, natural sciences and mathematics, technologies and arts). The data about the number of students is provided by grade groups.

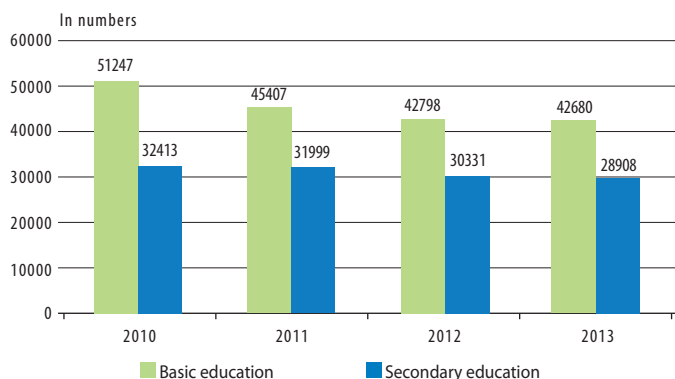
Graduates are those students who have received a document for a completed level from a legitimate educational institution, containing all the necessary records and stamps according to the law.

The students in vocational schools and in independent vocational classes with enrolment after VI and VII grade are provide general schooling for the attainment of basic education and vocational training for the attainment of a first level of professional qualification.

Graduates from programmes with enrolment after the VI and VII grades obtain a certificate for a completed basic education and a first level of professional qualification certificate.

Since 2011/2012 school year, all sport schools have been providing education on vocational programmes instead of general programmes (amendment to the Law on Vocational Education and Training - SG, N50/2010)

Figure 5. General education school graduates







## 5. Students in general schools by groups of grades and mode of attendance

	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>615554</b>	<b>608805</b>	<b>604773</b>	<b>606277</b>
I - IV grade	253149	250352	251962	257165
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	246	658	453	560
V - VIII grade	215457	217143	217798	216572
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	1315	2394	3070	3856
IX - XII grade <sup>1</sup>	146948	141310	135013	132540
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	3959	4266	4681	5032

<sup>1</sup> Incl. VIII grade of foreign languages secondary schools and other specialized secondary schools with selection after VII grade.

## 6. Graduates from general schools

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Basic	51247	45407	42798	42680
Upper secondary	32413	31999	30331	28908

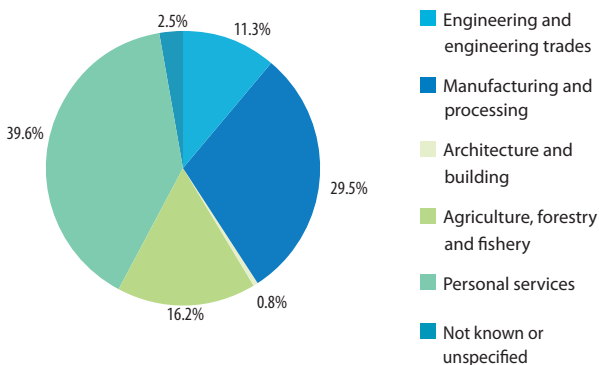
## Vocational training - I level

The students in vocational schools and classes with enrolment after the VI, VII and VIII grades are trained in vocational programmes for the attainment of the first level of professional qualification.

The number of graduates includes students who successfully passed the exams and received certificates for the first level of professional qualification.

The distribution of students and graduates in programmes for attainment of all levels professional qualification by narrow fields is represented according to the Classification of the Fields of Education and Training approved by the president of NSI and published in State Gazette, No. 91/09.11.2007.

Figure 6. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes with enrolment after the VIII grade for the attainment of a first level of professional qualification for the school year 2013/2014



## 7. Students in programmes with selection after VI and VII grade for attainment of a first level professional qualification by narrow fields

Narrow fields	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>2130</b>	<b>1902</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>2386</b>
Engineering and engineering trades	479	440	323	426
Manufacturing and processing	1110	1011	1056	1205
Architecture and building	28	23	138	203
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	151	150	188	296
Personal services	362	278	274	244
Not known or unspecified	-	-	-	12



### 8. Graduates from programmes with selection after VI and VII grade for attainment of a first level professional qualification by narrow fields

Narrow fields	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>251</b>
Engineering and engineering trades	59	36	65	27
Manufacturing and processing	210	199	220	152
Architecture and building	7	7	-	7
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	26	26	10	7
Personal services	74	50	72	58

### 9. Students in programmes with selection after VIII grade for attainment of a first level professional qualification by narrow fields

Narrow fields	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>1011</b>	<b>831</b>
Engineering and engineering trades	76	99	189	94
Manufacturing and processing	254	246	256	245
Architecture and building	-	-	41	7
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	79	174	157	135
Personal services	256	295	349	329
Not known or unspecified	26	27	19	21

### 10. Graduates from programmes with selection after VIII grade for attainment of a first level professional qualification by narrow fields

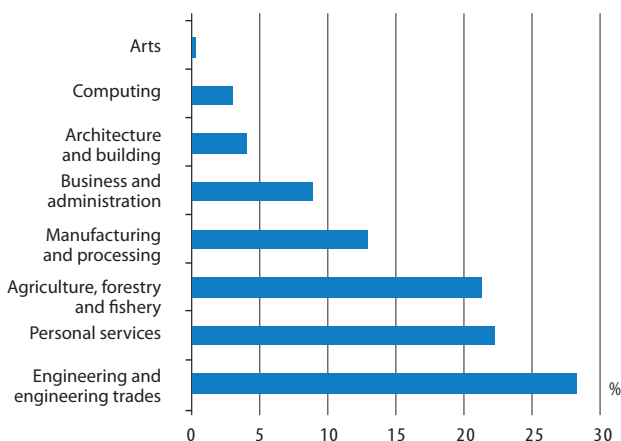
Narrow fields	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>298</b>
Engineering and engineering trades	7	14	38	114
Manufacturing and processing	116	61	68	53
Architecture and building	-	-	-	14
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	30	27	18	30
Personal services	65	76	77	76
Not known or unspecified	-	8	18	11

## Vocational training - II level

Training for the attainment of the second level of professional qualification is carried out in vocational gymnasiums and vocational schools and has duration of 4 years.

Secondary education graduates and students having attained the second level of professional qualification in vocational gymnasiums and vocational schools are eligible to continue their education in the tertiary schools or to start work in the acquired occupation (specialty).

Figure 7. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of a second level of professional qualification for the school year 2013/2014





## 11. Students in programmes for attainment of a second level professional qualification by narrow fields

Narrow fields	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>43225</b>	<b>40285</b>	<b>35469</b>	<b>32785</b>
Arts	102	94	90	74
Business and administration	7611	6037	4523	2884
Physical and chemical sciences	19	19	19	-
Computing	1194	998	1004	950
Engineering and engineering trades	13369	12528	9665	9209
Manufacturing and processing	4648	4573	4322	4208
Architecture and building	1530	1243	1024	1303
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	6844	7026	7495	6917
Social services	-	11	10	-
Personal services	7908	7756	7317	7240

## 12. Graduates from programmes for attainment of a second level professional qualification by narrow fields

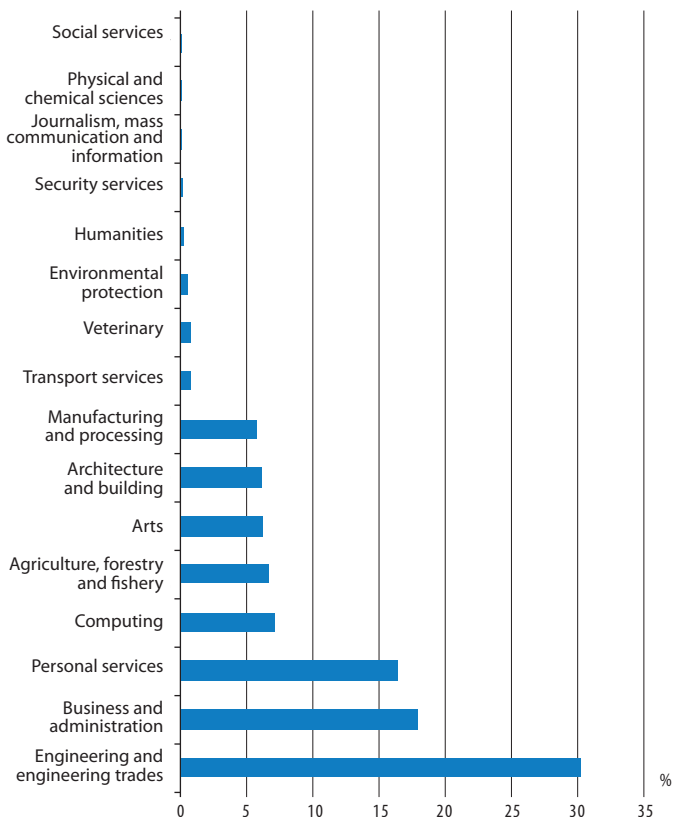
Narrow fields	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Graduates in secondary education</b>	<b>7498</b>	<b>8288</b>	<b>8903</b>	<b>7400</b>
<b>Attainments in vocational qualification</b>	<b>14834</b>	<b>8271</b>	<b>8096</b>	<b>6690</b>
Arts	-	13	10	18
Business and administration	2775	1725	1985	1601
Physical and chemical sciences	-	..	-	-
Computing	447	210	334	163
Engineering and engineering trades	5645	2334	2275	1796
Manufacturing and processing	1982	959	688	652
Architecture and building	906	480	343	248
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	1043	810	885	940
Social services	-	-	-	-
Personal services	2014	1732	1576	1272
Transport services	4	..	-	-
Not known or unspecified	18	-	-	-

## Vocational training - III level

Vocational gymnasiums, art schools and sport schools provide vocational training with attainment of the third level of professional qualification with duration of four or five years. They enrol students with completed basic education or with completed VII grade.

Secondary education graduates and students having attained the third level of professional qualification in vocational gymnasiums, art schools and sport schools are eligible to continue their education in the tertiary schools or to start work in the acquired occupation (specialty).

Figure 8. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of a third level of professional qualification for the school year 2013/2014





### 13. Students in programmes for attainment of a third level professional qualification by narrow fields

Narrow fields	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>112266</b>	<b>99896</b>	<b>101893</b>	<b>102879</b>
Arts	6109	6147	6344	6525
Humanities	360	380	371	386
Journalism, mass communication and information	.	.	18	29
Business and administration	18896	16857	17991	18510
Physical and chemical sciences	..	..	..	16
Computing	5405	5992	6891	7373
Engineering and engineering trades	37096	32442	31484	31126
Manufacturing and processing	8813	6699	5964	5984
Architecture and building	9367	8002	7123	6378
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	7270	6397	6428	6962
Veterinary	1504	903	944	891
Social services	87	121	187	266
Personal services	14701	13941	16439	16922
Transport services	1558	1137	1024	903
Environmental protection	1056	806	664	592
Security services	20	..	..	16
Not known or unspecified	..	52	-	-

### 14. Graduates from programmes for attainment of a third level professional qualification by narrow fields

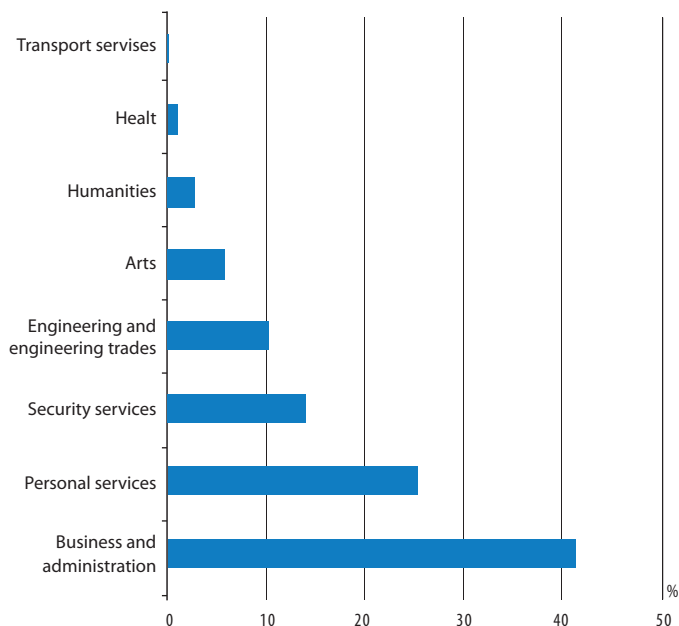
Narrow fields	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Graduates in secondary education</b>	<b>23064</b>	<b>22142</b>	<b>20473</b>	<b>19963</b>
<b>Attainments in vocational qualification</b>	<b>9366</b>	<b>18628</b>	<b>15812</b>	<b>15411</b>
Arts	784	1002	1011	933
Humanities	75	48	37	40
Business and administration	1686	2835	2703	2778
Physical and chemical sciences	-	-	-	..
Computing	224	535	660	956
Engineering and engineering trades	2937	6399	5266	4605
Manufacturing and processing	1065	1945	1154	875
Architecture and building	641	1591	1300	1326
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	748	1154	901	901
Veterinary	247	375	208	129
Social services	-	-	-	-
Personal services	826	2258	2196	2555
Transport services	74	273	202	175
Environmental protection	59	205	167	134
Security services	-	..	7	..
Not known or unspecified	-	..	-	-

## Vocational training - IV level

The vocational colleges and vocational gymnasiums provide professional training with attainment of the forth level of professional qualification with duration of up to two years. They enrol students with completed secondary education.

Students having attained the fourth level of professional qualification in vocational colleges and vocational gymnasiums can perform on the labour market with respect to the acquired occupation (specialty) and have the competency to undertake managerial responsibilities for the work of other people.

Figure 9. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of a fourth level of professional qualification giving in the school year 2013/2014







### 15. Students in programmes for attainment of a fourth level professional qualification by narrow fields

Narrow fields	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>3224</b>	<b>2804</b>	<b>2381</b>	<b>2001</b>
Arts	232	172	146	115
Humanities	55	55	51	55
Business and administration	2112	1318	1064	836
Engineering and engineering trades	187	187	173	201
Manufacturing and processing	-	..	-	-
Architecture and building	39	80	-	-
Health	-	-	-	..
Personal services	289	565	564	497
Transport services	5	..	-	..
Security services	305	426	383	276

### 16. Graduates from programmes for attainment of a fourth level professional qualification by narrow fields

Narrow fields	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>1866</b>	<b>1547</b>	<b>1228</b>	<b>1153</b>
Arts	225	134	77	56
Humanities	-	-	-	20
Business and administration	1306	1040	507	484
Engineering and engineering trades	106	77	71	66
Architecture and building	..	..	17	-
Personal services	-	48	230	299
Transport services	..	..	-	-
Security services	203	207	326	228

## Tertiary education

Students are all persons enrolled in an educational program of formal tertiary education according to ISCED irrespective of the mode of attendance. Formal education includes the educational programmes implemented in the legitimate educational institutions created in compliance with the existing legal order.

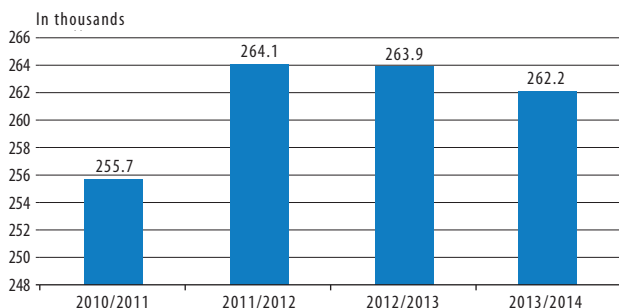
The NSI obtains annually the number of enrolled students by counting the students themselves and not by counting the number of enrolments. For example, according to the current national methodology, students are counted only once in the cases of simultaneous enrolment in two specialties within one university (or college). Double counting is not allowed except in the cases of illicit simultaneous study in two universities.

The graduates with minimal duration of the studies of 4 years according to the curriculum are granted the qualification degree of 'Bachelor'; the 'Master' qualification degree is granted to graduates with minimal duration of the studies of 5 years or at least one year of studies after the acquisition of the 'Bachelor' degree.

The qualification degree 'Professional Bachelor' is a degree of tertiary professional education. It is granted after the completion of vocational training at a college with minimal duration of the studies of 3 years.

The 'Doctor' educational and scientific degree is granted by the Scientific Jury, according to the Law on Development of Academic Staff in the Republic of Bulgaria after minimum 3 years of studies and the successful defence of a doctoral dissertation.

Figure 10. Students in universities and equivalent higher schools





## 17. Students in universities and equivalent higher schools

	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>281170</b>	<b>280292</b>	<b>278588</b>	<b>277239</b>
In universities and equivalent higher schools	255659	264082	263900	262167
In colleges	25511	<sup>1</sup> 16210	14688	15072

<sup>1</sup> The number of students decreased significantly due to the conversion of an independent private college into university and pass over the relative students from educational qualification degree 'Professional Bachelor' into 'Bachelor' degree.

## 18. Graduates from higher education<sup>1</sup>

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>59927</b>	<b>63405</b>	<b>63112</b>	<b>65221</b>
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor'	6929	7555	4151	3462
Educational-qualification degree 'Bachelor'	29548	31907	33804	34841
Educational-qualification degree 'Master'	23450	23943	25157	26918

<sup>1</sup> Excl. graduates degree and scientific title 'Doctor'.

## 19. Students at advanced research programmes

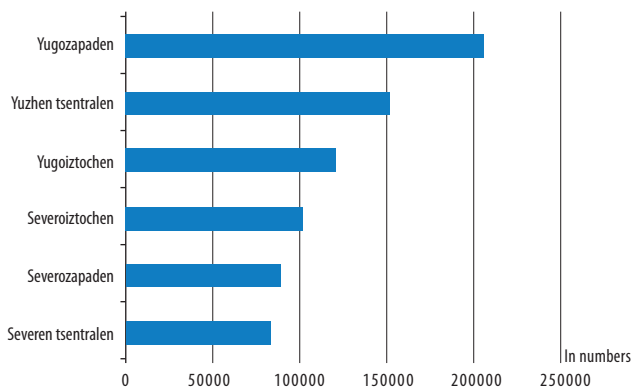
	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Students	4095	4703	5371	6055
of which: Regular training	1964	2384	2790	3096
Graduates educational and scientific degree 'Doctor'	596	638	979	1202
of which: Regular training	254	230	370	424

## Schools, teaching staff and students by district

The ‘district’ administrative and territorial units are presented in accordance with the Territorial Organization Act of the Republic of Bulgaria, which entered into force on 5 February 1999 (28 districts), while the territorial units for statistical purposes ‘statistical zones’ and ‘statistical regions’ are presented according to the Classification of Territorial Units for Statistical Purposes in Bulgaria. This classification complies with the NUTS classification of Eurostat and is approved with an Ordinance of the President of the NSI on the basis of Regulation (EC) No. 31/2011 of the Commission of 17 January 2011 on the amendment of Regulation 1059/2003, as well as on art. 9, p. 9 in conjunction with art 7. (1), p.6 and p. 15, art. 10 of the Law on Statistics (promulgated SG No. 13/08 February 2013, into force 12 February 2013).

In a territorial aspect, the highest numbers of students are found in the Yugozapaden and the Yuzhen tsentralen regions, while the Severen tsentralen region has the smallest number of students.

Figure 11. Students by statistical region in the school year 2013/2014





## 20. Schools, teaching staff and students by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in the school year 2013/2014 <sup>1</sup>

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Schools	Teaching staff	Students
<b>Total</b>	<b>2585</b>	<b>58547</b>	<b>751001</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	<i>1411</i>	<i>30274</i>	<i>393761</i>
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>6961</b>	<b>88109</b>
Vidin	38	766	9610
Vratsa	74	1533	19674
Lovech	61	1162	15124
Montana	67	1245	15420
Pleven	116	2255	28281
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>6631</b>	<b>83657</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	96	1922	24892
Gabrovo	39	833	10647
Razgrad	62	1154	13908
Ruse	73	1783	22210
Silistra	49	939	12000
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>7939</b>	<b>101531</b>
Varna	131	3620	50037
Dobrich	83	1602	19103
Targovishte	56	1050	12634
Shumen	72	1667	19757
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>8743</b>	<b>120464</b>
Burgas	142	3320	46229
Sliven	76	1662	23238
Stara Zagora	129	2730	36402
Yambol	47	1031	14595
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	<i>1174</i>	<i>28273</i>	<i>357240</i>
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>16152</b>	<b>206306</b>
Blagoevgrad	130	2805	35097
Kyustendil	47	1007	12376
Pernik	43	911	11777
Sofia	103	1990	25338
Sofia (stolitsa) <sup>2</sup>	295	9439	121718
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>12121</b>	<b>150934</b>
Kardzhali	79	1400	16240
Pazardzhik	119	2362	29520
Plovdiv	205	5384	69212
Smolyan	67	1054	10726
Haskovo	86	1921	25236

<sup>1</sup> Excl. higher schools.

<sup>2</sup> Incl. the Bulgarian schools abroad financed by state.

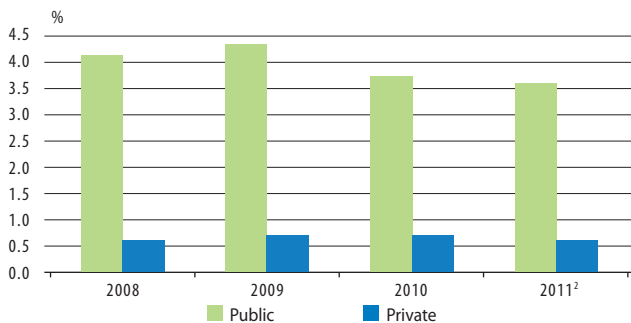
## Participation rate of the population in the educational system and expenditure on education

The internationally accepted indicator ‘Participation rate of the population in the educational system’ (net enrolment rate) is calculated as the relative share of enrolled students from a certain age group in relation to the number of the constant population of the country in the same age group.

The drop-out indicator for the educational system is calculated as the share of school drop-outs aged 18 - 24 related to the total number of the population in the same age group. The drop-outs from the educational system are the individuals who have not completed secondary education and who do not participate in education and training during the reference period.

Total expenditure on education (calculated according to the methodology of UNESCO, OECD and Eurostat) include governmental and municipal expenditure, private expenditure (those of private entities and households), as well as expenditure covered by international sources. In 2010, the ratios of education expenditure to GDP for some European countries according to OECD data were: Denmark - 8.0%, Belgium - 6.6%, United Kingdom, Finland and Sweden - 6.5%, Ireland - 6.4%, France and Netherlands - 6.3%, Estonia - 6.0%, Slovenia - 5.9%, Austria, Poland and Portugal - 5.8%, Spain - 5.6%, Italy and Czech Republic - 4.7%, Hungary and Slovakia - 4.6%. This ratio for Bulgaria in 2010 and 2011 was respectively 4.4% and 4.3%.

Figure 12. Ratio of public and private expenditure on education to GDP<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> The calculations are on the basis of the Eurostat methodology (UOE – finance tables).

<sup>2</sup> The calculations are on the basis of preliminary data of GDP.



## 21. Net enrolment rate of the population in the educational system

(Per cent)

	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Group net enrolment rates <sup>1</sup> by levels of ISCED 2011				
Pre - primary education (ISCED - 0)	81.3	81.5	82.1	83.6
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	96.7	95.8	95.3	95.5
Lower secondary education (V - VIII grade, ISCED - 2)	81.6	81.8	81.0	79.7
Upper secondary education (IX - XII grade, ISCED - 3)	81.7	81.3	82.1	83.0
Post secondary non - tertiary education (ISCED - 4)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Education in colleges (ISCED - 6)	3.4	2.3	2.1	2.1
Education in universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 6, 7)	35.4	37.3	38.2	39.0
Net enrolment rates <sup>2</sup> of the population in the educational system by age groups				
3 - 6 years	83.1	83.3	83.8	85.5
7 - 10 years	98.6	97.6	97.1	97.2
11 - 14 years	97.5	96.9	95.9	95.1
15 - 18 years	86.4	85.8	86.2	87.3
19 - 23 years	43.5	42.6	43.3	43.7

<sup>1</sup> Group rates are calculated in per cents of number of enrolments by levels in age groups 3 - 6, 7 - 10, 11 - 14, 15 - 18, 19 - 20, 19 - 21 and 19 - 23 years to number of population in the same age groups.

<sup>2</sup> The rate is calculated in per cents of number of enrolments in corresponding age groups, independently of the educational level, to the number of population in the same age groups. Numbers of enrolments and population are calculated as of 31.12. of the corresponding year.

## 22. Share of drop-outs from the population aged 18 - 24 years by sex<sup>1</sup>

(Per cent)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>
Male	13.2	11.2	12.1	12.3
Female	14.5	12.6	13.0	12.7

<sup>1</sup> Source: NSI, Labour Force Survey-annual data.





## **V. CULTURE AND ART**





## Publishing

The national written cultural heritage acquires a significant expression in the published books, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, bulletins and periodical collections. The statistical reporting of the published output gives the public an idea of the number of titles and their circulation in different classification groups.

Figure 1. Published titles

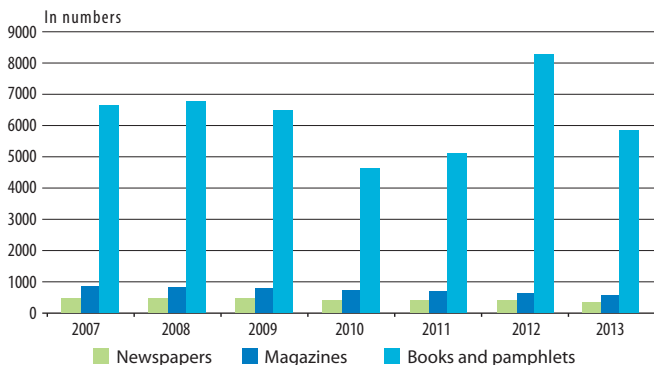
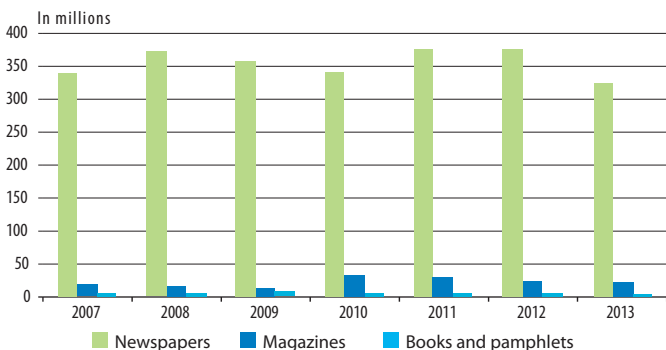


Figure 2. Circulation





## 1. Publishing

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Books <sup>1</sup>				
Titles - in numbers	6491	<sup>2</sup> 4614	<sup>3</sup> 5078	8263	5784
Circulation - in millions	6.0	3.2	3.2	5.0	3.5
	Magazines <sup>4</sup>				
Titles - in numbers	745	695	668	635	590
Annual circulation - in millions	11.4	32.1	27.8	24.1	22.1
	Newspapers				
Titles - in numbers	436	359	369	354	307
Annual circulation - in millions	355.6	340.8	373.1	374.7	324.3

<sup>1</sup> Incl. pamphlets.

<sup>2</sup> Data are for the first nine months of 2010.

<sup>3</sup> Data are for the last three months of 2010 and for 2011.

<sup>4</sup> Incl. bulletins.

## 2. Book and pamphlet production by target group in 2013

Target group	Total		Books		Pamphlets	
	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands
<b>Total</b>	<b>5784</b>	<b>3487</b>	<b>5049</b>	<b>2870</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>617</b>
Social political	314	175	294	166	20	9
Scientific literature	822	251	781	239	41	12
Popular literature	1026	660	953	618	72	42
Professional literature	42	17	33	13	9	4
Educational literature	1279	798	1205	687	74	111
High schools, Colleges	709	187	690	182	19	5
Professional schools and schools of arts	33	11	32	11	1	0
Schools of general education and schools for children with special needs	184	393	158	304	26	89
Educational methodic	353	207	325	189	28	18
Fiction for adults	1520	776	1359	727	160	49
Children's and juvenile literature	486	650	145	268	341	382
Children's and juvenile fiction	305	331	95	110	210	221
Children's and juvenile popular scientific literature	181	320	50	158	131	162
Official documents	79	36	76	34	4	1
Reference literature	218	124	203	118	15	6

## Performing arts and cinemas

The NSI observes the activities of the dramatic, opera and musical theatres, and of the music and dance formations (philharmonic orchestras, ensembles for folk songs and dances and orchestras: brass-bands, string orchestras and other), their audience capacity, attendance and number of performances. The number of visits in theatres in the last four years remains constant - around 1.7 million.

The number of ordinary cinemas in the country decreased - from 56 in 2009 to 40 in 2013. However, there is a trend of preference of investing in multiplexes (cinemas with eight and more cinema halls) and the number of screens increases to 157 in 2013.

Figure 3. Attendances in the theatres

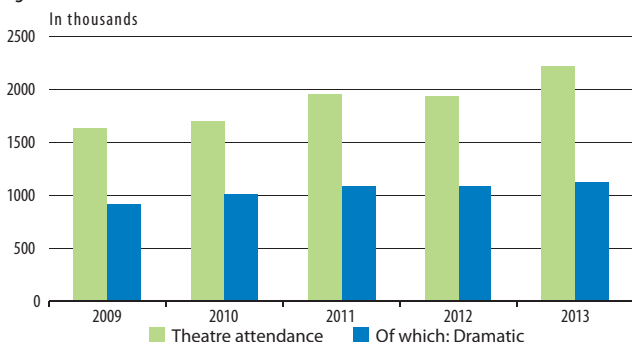
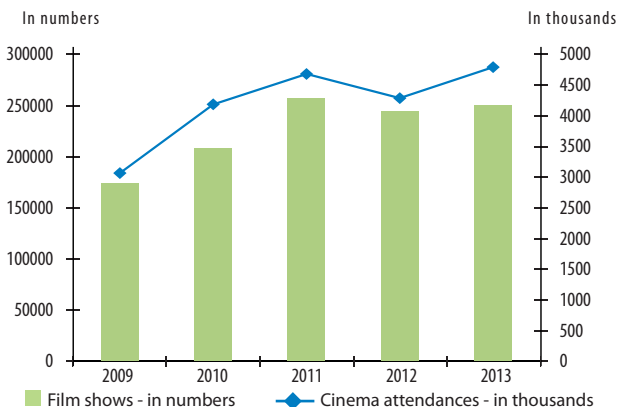


Figure 4. Cinema attendances and film shows





### 3. Theatres

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Theatres - in numbers	73	73	74	74
Capacity - in thousands	28.4	30.9	28.5	28.9
Theatre performances - in thousands	11.4	12.9	13.3	14.8
Theatre attendance - in millions	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.2

### 4. Cinemas

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cinemas - in numbers	42	43	41	40
Film shows - in numbers	207275	255190	242700	248486
Cinema attendances - in thousands	4157	4649	4257	4760

### 5. Film production

(Number)

Films by kind	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Films produced</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>106</b>
of which: Television	100	72	93	60
<b>Full-length films</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>
Feature films	14	14	17	13
Documentary films	7	7	13	13
Others	-	-	1	2
<b>Short- and medium length films</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>78</b>
Feature films	17	7	12	13
Documentary films	86	54	58	52
Cartoon films	20	8	10	12
Others	-	1	-	1

## Museums and community clubs

Museums are permanent institutions in public service which acquire, store, display and examine evidential material related to humanity and its environment. The NSI observes all museums open to visits: historical, natural, archaeological, ethnographic museums, art galleries and other exhibitions. Since 2010 the object of NSI' survey have been only the museums whose collections are cultural value. For the last observed year the museum collections (movable cultural property) (incl. those in the main storage fund, as well as in the research and ancillary materials fund, and in the exchange fund) decreased by 1.9%, but the number of visitors rose by 13.2%.

The Community clubs are 'traditional self-governing Bulgarian cultural and educational associations in urban and village areas, which perform public cultural and educational tasks' (Art. 2.(1) of the Act on the community clubs). The NSI survey of activity of community clubs is carried out every five years.

Figure 5. Museums

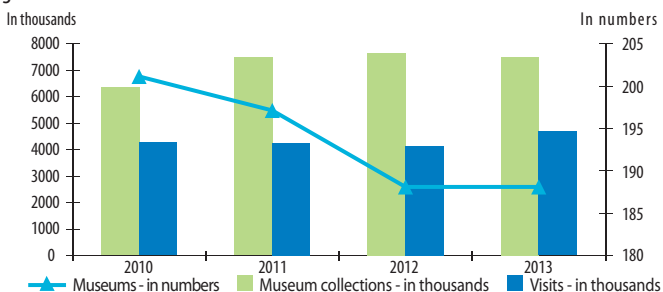
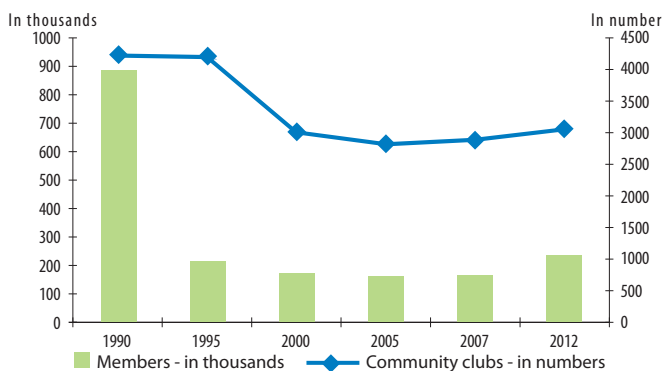


Figure 6. Community clubs and members



6. Museums<sup>1</sup>

	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011	2012	2013
Museums - in numbers	201	197	188	187
Stocks units - in thousands	6320	7439	7600	7456
Electronic units - in thousands	-	144	230	275
Visits - in thousands	4253	4211	4106	4644
Visits in the day for free entrance - in thousands	-	725	802	879
Personnel - in numbers	2500	2674	2697	2860
of which: Professionals with an academic degree or academic title and curators	895	957	954	965

<sup>1</sup> Since 2010 only museums whose collections are cultural value have been included.

## 7. Income, expenditure and personnel of museums by statistical zone and statistical region in 2013

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Income - thousand BGN	Expenditure - thousand BGN	Personnel - in numbers	
			Total	of which: Staff pay roll schemes - in numbers
<b>Total</b>	<b>42849</b>	<b>39761</b>	<b>2883</b>	<b>2538</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
Severozapaden	3452	3399	273	259
Severen tsentralen	7649	7084	510	463
Severoiztochen	4402	3942	414	295
Yugoiztochen	5536	5236	367	336
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
Yugozapaden	17004	15582	963	851
Yuzhen tsentralen	4805	4519	356	334

## 8. Community clubs

	2000	2005	2007	2012
Community clubs - units	3027	2838	2895	3075
In towns	511	539	548	587
In villages	2516	2299	2347	2488
Members - in thousands	170	164	168	238
In towns	74	68	67	96
In villages	96	96	101	142

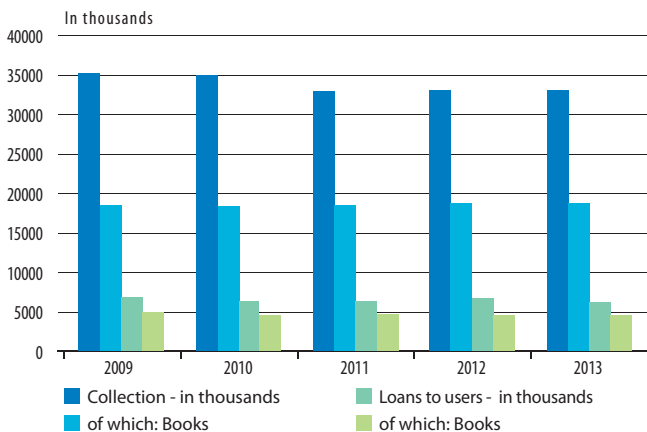


### Libraries

Since 2002 the NSI has observed libraries with collection sizes above 200 thousand books. These are the biggest libraries in the country: the 'St. St. Cyril and Methodius' National Library, the regional libraries, some larger community club libraries, and specialized libraries at the universities. At the end of 2012, the 46 libraries (in 2013 observed libraries with library holdings below 200 thousand) had 32 889 thousands library collections. The readers were 215 thousands. The books in libraries increased by 2.4% compared to the previous year.

During the 2010 – 2013 period, an increase of visits to these libraries is observed by 11.2% (2010 - 2965 thousand in 2013 - 3296 thousand).

Figure 7. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands







## 9. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Libraries - in numbers	47	47	47	46
Collection - in thousands	34781	32758	32988	32889
of which: Books	18096	18427	18510	18464
Loans to users - in thousands	6156	6201	6444	6144
of which: Books	4334	4558	4377	4482
Users - in thousands	220	218	223	215

## 10. Libraries by category with collection over 200 thousands in 2013

Type of libraries	Libraries - in numbers	Collections - in thousands		Users - in thousands	Loans to users - in thousands	
		Total	of which: Books		Total	of which: Books
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>32889</b>	<b>18464</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>6144</b>	<b>4482</b>
National Library 'St. St. Cyril and Methodius'	1	7907	1752	13	519	67
Non-specialized	27	11883	10119	123	3848	3059
Public libraries	4	1026	966	9	318	239
Libraries at institutions of higher education	10	5706	4207	67	1429	1108
Special libraries	4	6367	1420	3	30	9

## 11. Libraries with collection over 200 thousands by statistical zone and statistical region in 2013

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Libraries - in numbers	Collections - in thousands	Users - in thousands	Visitors - in thousands	Loans to users - in thousands
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>32889</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>3296</b>	<b>6144</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>					
Severozapaden	6	1687	16	331	583
Severen tsentralen	8	3192	35	666	1090
Severoiztochen	6	2810	31	359	775
Yugoiztochen	7	2490	25	423	1009
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>					
Yugozapaden	12	19514	68	1111	1802
Yuzhen tsentralen	7	3196	40	406	885

## Radio and television activities

During the 2010 - 2013 period the number of radio stations in Bulgaria decreased by from 86 in 2010 to 83 in 2013. In 2013 the share of broadcast advertisements was 3.2% of all broadcasts and compared to 2012 remains unchanged.

The total duration of the broadcasts in 2013 increased by 3.0% compared to 2012. The share of television advertising was 6.5% of all broadcasts in comparison to 2012, this share remains unchanged.

Figure 8. Structure of radio broadcasts

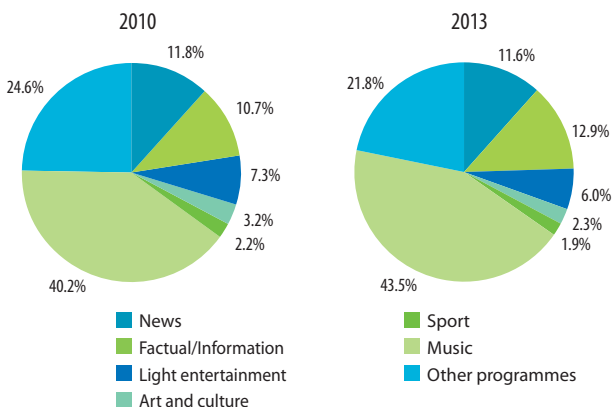
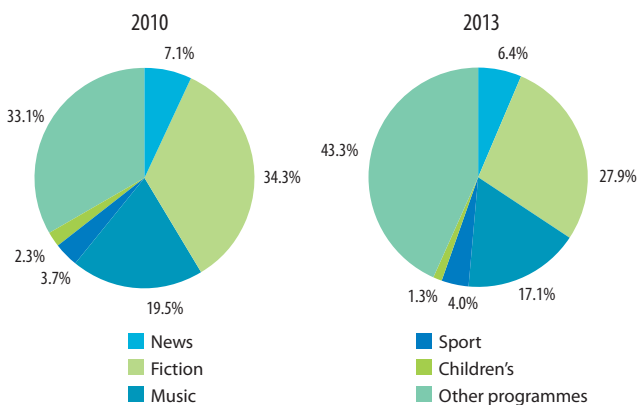


Figure 9. Structure of television broadcasts





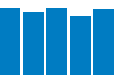
## 12. Radio and television operators

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Radio operators - in numbers</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>83</b>
Programmes - in hours	674375	640198	657037	591333
<b>Television operators - in numbers</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>683127</b>	<b>103</b>
Programmes - in hours	660775	683127	732731	754713

## 13. Radio programmes by genre

(Hours)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>674375</b>	<b>640198</b>	<b>657037</b>	<b>591333</b>
News	79844	77094	76492	68843
Factual/Information	72009	87293	84834	76351
Infotainment	50597	37403	35283	31755
Light entertainment	49110	42995	39141	35227
Art and culture	21714	18804	15405	13865
Education	9930	9801	9104	8194
Science	3219	2573	2538	2284
Religion	2262	1596	1362	1226
Dramatic	706	895	522	470
Sport	14927	12891	12456	11210
Entertainment	21301	19506	21645	19481
Music	270952	245133	285885	257297
Serious music programmes (classical music)	18319	17689	28077	25269
Light music programmes	175916	142292	180944	162850
Other music programmes	76717	85152	76864	69178
Children's-youth's	16622	10147	7741	6967
Regional	21282	28446	26577	23919
Advertising	23769	28139	20713	18642
Presentation/Promotion	4474	5701	6903	6213
Not classified elsewhere	11657	11781	10436	9392



## 14. Television programmes by genre

(Hours)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>660775</b>	<b>683127</b>	<b>732731</b>	<b>754713</b>
News	46933	44391	47140	48554
Information	30575	38399	57774	59507
Live broadcast from Parliament	1473	804	618	637
Information/Entertainment	24521	30914	25814	26588
Topical	19047	33383	19093	19666
Human interest	4823	5443	8056	8298
Art/Humanities/ sciences	5616	15080	15282	15740
Education	9894	10510	21414	22056
Religion	1565	1442	3834	3949
Sport	24456	31963	29453	30337
Fiction	226582	201119	204452	210586
Cinematographic films	133902	111685	111208	114544
Television or video works	92680	89434	93244	96041
Entertainment	21755	38017	26283	27071
Music	128567	94573	125410	129172
Children's	15025	15793	9499	9784
Youth's	4263	2820	3895	4012
Documentary	16322	19629	24914	25661
Regional	6848	5521	8171	8416
Advertising	34239	41374	47953	49392
Teleshopping	5948	9871	6641	6840
Not classified elsewhere	32323	42081	47035	48446

## **VI. HEALTH**



## Health establishments and medical personnel

The health network includes in-patient and outpatient health establishments as well as other health establishments. Data are presented according to the status at the end of the year. Data on hospital beds include all de facto operating hospital beds as well as hospital beds temporary out of use for a period of less than six months. Hospital beds for temporary use are excluded.

When analyzing the health network data the following has to be taken into account: the number of health establishments and hospital beds has changed not only as a result of the opening or closure of establishments, but also because of the reorganization or merging of establishments.

At the end of 2013 there are 53 634 beds in all types of health establishments available in the country. Health establishments for hospital aid are hospitals, dermato-venereological centres, complex oncological centres, mental health centres. At the end of 2013 the number of health establishments for hospital aid is 342 with 49 522 beds.

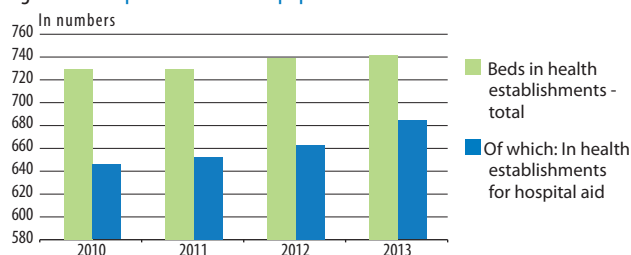
There are 740 beds available per 100 thousand of population in 2013 and 683 hospital beds per 100 thousand inhabitants.

The number of medical personnel (individuals working under basic labour contract) includes persons practicing at healthcare establishments regardless of their ownership and subordination. Data on medical specialists working outside of the country as well as on medical specialists practicing outside of the health establishments (for example, doctors working for the pharmaceutical industry) are excluded.

The indicators on the coverage of the population are calculated based on the population numbers at the end of year.

At the end of 2013, there are 28 937 practicing physicians and 7 247 dentists. The number of physicians and dentists per 10 thousand of the population at the end of 2013 is 39.9 physicians and 10.0 dentists.

Figure 1. Beds per 100 000 of the population





## 1. Health establishments as of 31.12.

(Number)

	2011		2012		2013	
	Establish-ments	Beds	Establish-ments	Beds	Establish-ments	Beds
Health establishments for hospital aid	344	47391	339	48308	342	49522
Hospitals	315	44811	312	45726	316	46804
Multi profile hospitals	167	31546	168	32192	171	33172
Specialized hospitals	148	13265	144	13534	145	13632
Dermato-venereological centres	10	100	8	80	7	70
Complex oncological centres	7	1152	7	1144	7	1168
Mental health centres	12	1328	12	1358	12	1480
Out-patient health establishments	1770	924	1804	838	1885	980
Diagnostic and consulting centres	121	263	121	228	117	245
Medical centres	559	617	575	588	603	698
Dental centres	49	6	49	7	48	9
Medical-dental centres	35	38	33	15	39	28
Independent medical-diagnostical laboratories and medical-technical laboratories	1006	-	1026	-	1078	-
Other health establishments	150	4546	141	4426	145	3132
of which:						
Centres for urgent medical aid	28	-	28	-	28	-
Haematological transfusion centres	4	-	4	-	4	-
Hospices	49	790	41	802	45	867
Homes for medical and social care for children	31	3756	30	3624	29	2258

## 2. Medical specialists in health establishments as of 31.12.<sup>1</sup>

(Number)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Physicians	27997	28411	28643	28937
Per 10 000 population	37.3	38.8	39.3	39.9
Dentists	6355	6655	6706	7247
Per 10 000 population	8.5	9.1	9.2	10.0
Medical specialists on 'Health cares'	47468	47427	47806	48463
Per 10 000 population	63.2	64.7	65.6	66.9
Of which: Nurses	31786	31609	32059	32450
Per 10 000 population	42.4	43.1	44.0	44.8

<sup>1</sup> Under basic labour contract.

## Medical personnel by district

The peculiarities of healthcare services from a territorial point of view have to be taken into account during the analysis of data on health establishments and medical personnel. Depending on the specialization of medical activities, the health establishments serve the population of one or more municipalities, districts or of the entire country.

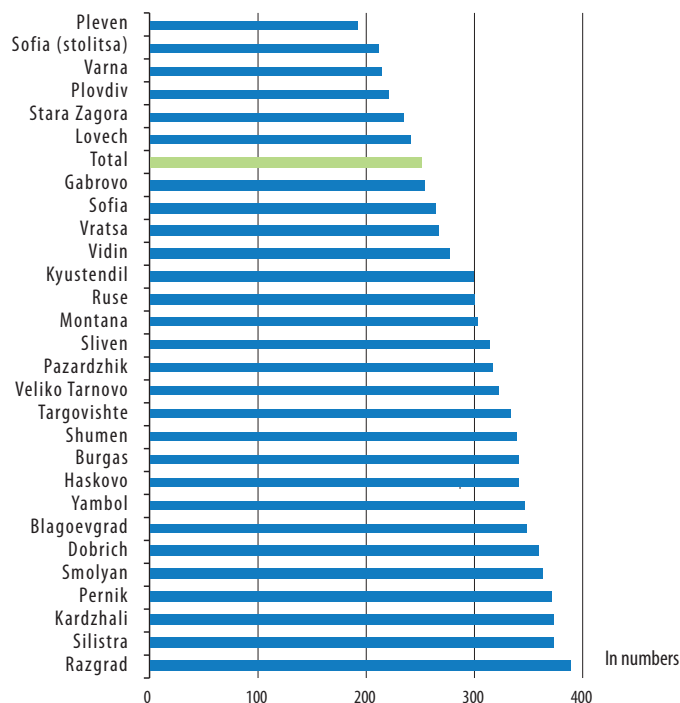
Indicators on the number of population per one physician and per one dentist are calculated based on the number of population at the end of the year.

Totally for the country, there are 250 persons per one physician in 2013.

Compared to the country's average, this indicator is more favourable for the districts Pleven, Sofia (stolitsa), Varna, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora and Lovech.

The highest number of population served by one physician is registered for the districts of Razgrad (388 persons) and Silistra (372).

Figure 2. Population per physician by district at the end of 2013







### 3. Medical care of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district as of 31.12.

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Population per					
	Physician			Dentist		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>258</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1101</b>	<b>1086</b>	<b>1000</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	282	279	276	1373	1350	1246
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1413</b>	<b>1435</b>	<b>1353</b>
Vidin	288	284	276	921	985	909
Vratsa	273	269	266	1606	1526	1372
Lovech	229	239	241	1214	1219	1329
Montana	307	301	303	1678	1633	1573
Pleven	199	200	192	1598	1697	1508
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>1411</b>	<b>1396</b>	<b>1240</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	319	310	321	1370	1314	1179
Gabrovo	260	246	253	1134	1176	1066
Razgrad	390	387	388	1902	1939	1827
Ruse	315	308	300	1299	1272	1094
Silistra	380	373	372	1794	1803	1568
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>1320</b>	<b>1255</b>	<b>1192</b>
Varna	222	221	214	1071	988	964
Dobrich	353	355	358	1554	1541	1477
Targovishte	328	328	333	1873	1916	1731
Shumen	323	329	338	1779	1770	1535
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>1365</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>1227</b>
Burgas	363	351	341	1514	1484	1454
Sliven	342	323	313	1446	1436	1447
Stara Zagora	233	236	234	1195	1170	988
Yambol	351	327	346	1314	1326	1096
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	261	257	252	927	913	846
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>895</b>
Blagoevgrad	352	353	347	1234	1213	1132
Kyustendil	287	281	297	1174	1175	1086
Pernik	377	367	371	857	1113	1129
Sofia	257	253	263	1949	1915	1721
Sofia (stolitsa)	222	223	210	817	773	761
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>783</b>
Kardzhali	375	384	372	1299	1294	1234
Pazardzhik	321	318	316	1190	1197	1005
Plovdiv	228	217	220	699	696	620
Smolyan	354	354	362	987	1080	830
Haskovo	344	335	341	1220	1214	1027

<sup>1</sup> Population per physician and per dentist generally for the country is calculated by taking the total number of physicians and dentists incl. those attached to other offices.

## Registered cases of malignant neoplasms and active tuberculosis

The data on the registered cases of malignant neoplasms and active tuberculosis are collected on the basis of the annual statistical reports. The latter are produced according to the notifications issued by the specialized health establishments with respect to such cases. Two indicators are calculated – the prevalence rate and the incidence rate.

The prevalence rate is the ratio between the total number of registered cases (incl. cases registered during previous years) and the average population for the respective year.

The Incidence rate is the ratio between the newly registered cases and the average population for the same period.

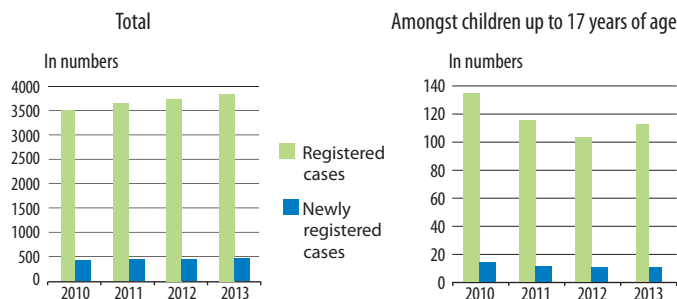
In 2013 the persistent upward trend of the prevalence rate for malignant neoplasms continued. The number of registered cases increases from 3 469 in 2010 to 3 819 in 2013 per 100 thousand of the population. The number of the newly registered cases is 462 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the malignant neoplasms for children up to 17 years of age is 112 registered cases per 100 thousand children. The incidence rate per 100 thousand children of the respective age group is 10.

In 2013 the prevalence rate for active tuberculosis is 69 per 100 thousand of the population. The incidence rate is 24 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the children up to 17 and incidence rate is 44 and 14 per 100 thousand children.

**Figure 3. Registered and newly registered cases of malignant neoplasms (Per 100 000 population)**





#### 4. Registered cases of diseases<sup>1</sup>

	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Malignant neoplasms In numbers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>261382</b>	<b>264739</b>	<b>270492</b>	<b>277456</b>
Of which: New registered cases	32067	32969	31588	33555
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	1691	1366	1215	1245
Of which: Newly registered	179	125	118	115
	Per 100 000 population			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3469</b>	<b>3603</b>	<b>3702</b>	<b>3819</b>
Of which: New registered cases	426	449	432	462
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age <sup>2</sup>				
Total	135	115	103	112
Of which: Newly registered	14	11	10	10
	Active tuberculosis In numbers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>6822</b>	<b>5460</b>	<b>5537</b>	<b>5042</b>
Of which: New registered cases	2285	2049	1946	1727
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	710	622	613	494
Of which: Newly registered	274	215	209	160
	Per 100 000 population			
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>69</b>
Of which: New registered cases	30	28	27	24
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age <sup>2</sup>				
Total	57	52	52	44
Of which: Newly registered	22	18	18	14

<sup>1</sup> Source: National Centre for Public Health and Analyses at the Ministry of Health.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated with the number of the population in the corresponding age group.



## **VII. HOUSEHOLD INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND CONSUMPTION**



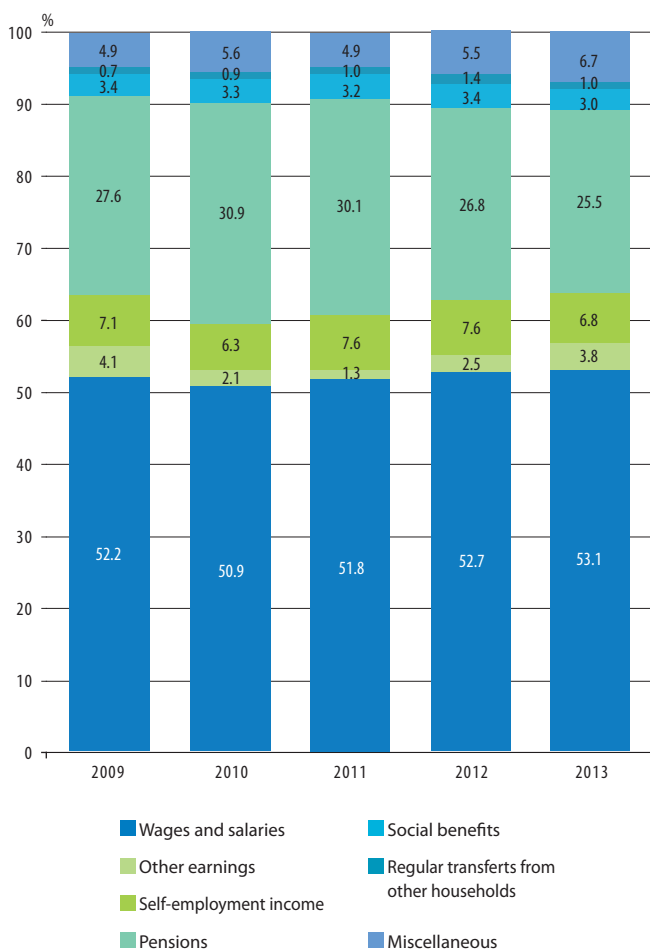


### Total household income

Total income, total expenditure, consumption of basic foods and purchasing power of the households are calculated on the basis a quarterly representative survey of a random (stochastic) sample of 3 060 households held by NSI.

Total income includes all monetary income as well as income in kind with a known value, irrespective of their source.

Figure 1. Structure of total household income by source





## 1. Total household income by source

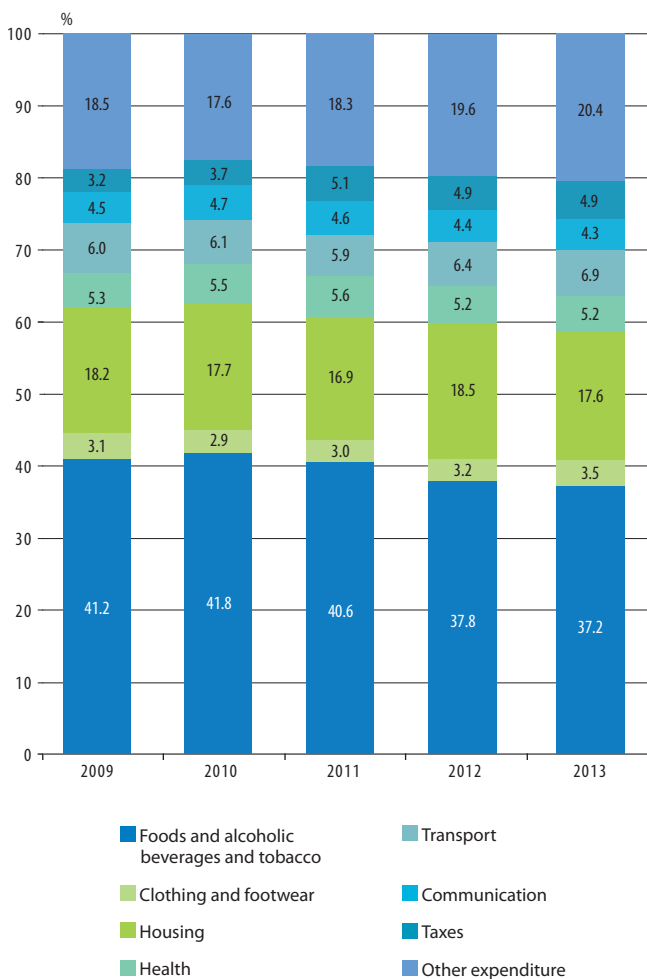
Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Average per capita - BGN				
<b>Total</b>	<b>3867</b>	<b>3812</b>	<b>3937</b>	<b>4541</b>	<b>5094</b>
<b>Total income</b>	<b>3693</b>	<b>3648</b>	<b>3782</b>	<b>4327</b>	<b>4814</b>
Total gross income	3536	3474	3625	4121	4541
Wages and salaries	1928	1857	1960	2281	2557
Other earnings	153	78	50	109	182
Self-employment income	264	228	288	330	328
Property income	24	28	25	41	52
Pensions	1019	1128	1140	1153	1229
Unemployment benefits	20	23	27	29	32
Family allowances	34	33	32	35	36
Other social benefits	68	67	66	82	79
Regular transfers from other households	26	33	38	61	47
Receipt sale	32	35	23	35	55
Miscellaneous	126	139	135	171	218
Drawn savings	112	125	113	154	154
Loans and credits	62	38	41	60	127
	Structure - %				
<b>Total income</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total gross income	95.7	95.2	95.8	95.2	94.3
Wages and salaries	52.2	50.9	51.8	52.7	53.1
Other earnings	4.1	2.1	1.3	2.5	3.8
Self-employment income	7.1	6.3	7.6	7.6	6.8
Property income	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1
Pensions	27.6	30.9	30.1	26.7	25.5
Unemployment benefits	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Family allowances	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Other social benefits	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6
Regular transfers from other households	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.0
Receipt sale	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1
Miscellaneous	3.4	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.5



## Total household expenditure

Total household expenditure includes all monetary expenditure on food and non-food goods and services as well as valued expenditure in kind according to the international Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) adopted by Eurostat.

Figure 2. Structure of total household expenditure







## 2. Total household expenditure by group

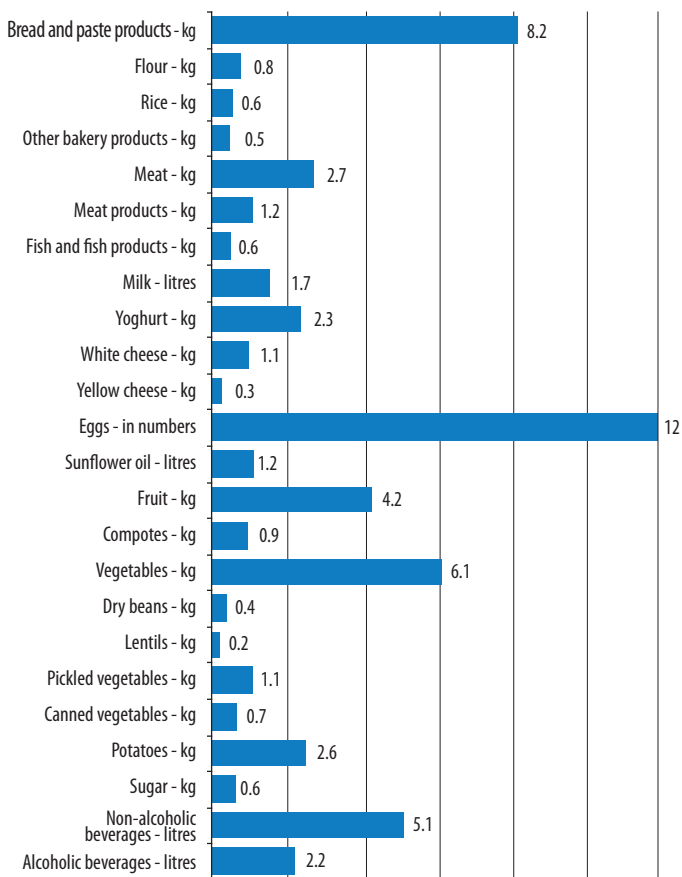
Expenditure groups	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Average per capita - BGN				
<b>Total</b>	<b>3668</b>	<b>3481</b>	<b>3672</b>	<b>4293</b>	<b>4745</b>
Total expenditure	3335	3278	3494	4058	4466
Consumer total expenditure	2859	2814	2937	3392	3721
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	1216	1219	1265	1355	1480
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	157	150	155	178	180
Clothing and footwear	103	93	104	129	154
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	484	470	493	621	632
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	123	111	96	131	152
Health	177	181	196	212	233
Transport	201	200	207	260	309
Communication	150	153	162	179	192
Recreation, culture and education	129	114	121	167	202
Miscellaneous goods and services	120	121	136	160	186
Taxes	106	122	180	200	219
Social insurance contributions	123	145	205	247	285
Regular transfers to other households	63	55	58	55	52
Other expenditure	184	143	115	163	189
Saving deposits	167	78	46	65	75
Debt paid out and loan granted	166	125	132	170	205
	Structure - %				
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Consumer total expenditure	85.7	85.8	84.0	83.6	83.3
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	36.5	37.2	36.2	33.4	33.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.0
Clothing and footwear	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.5	14.3	14.1	15.3	14.2
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	3.7	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.4
Health	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.2
Transport	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.9
Communication	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3
Recreation, culture and education	3.9	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.2
Taxes	3.2	3.7	5.1	4.9	4.9
Social insurance contributions	3.7	4.4	5.9	6.1	6.4
Regular transfers to other households	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2
Other expenditure	5.5	4.4	3.3	4.0	4.2



### Consumption of main foods

The consumption of main food products covers foods consumed at home. Catering data are excluded.

Figure 3. Average monthly consumption of main foods and beverages per capita in 2013





## 3. Household consumption of main foods and beverages average per capita

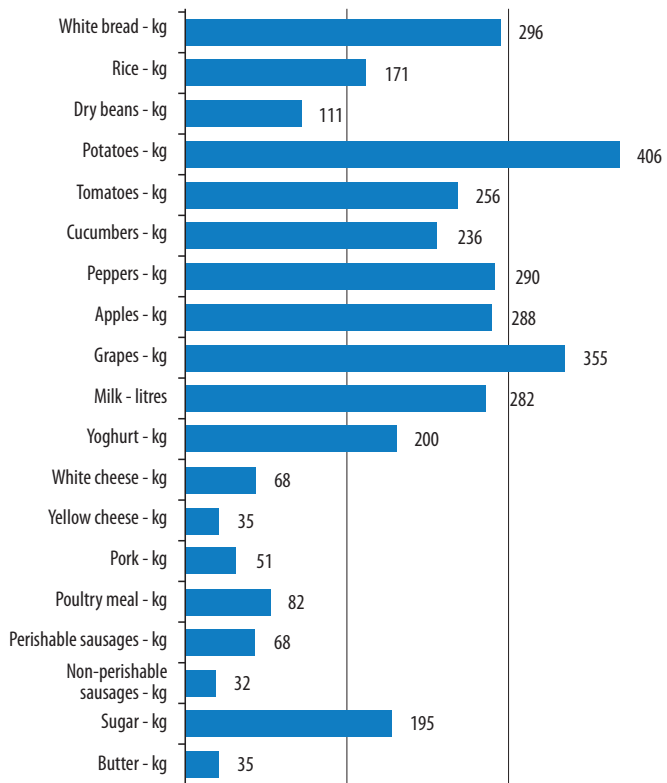
Foods and beverages	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bread and paste products - kg	105.9	108.0	106.7	101.1	97.8
Flour - kg	8.3	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.2
Rice - kg	5.9	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.7
Other cereals - kg	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
Other bakery products - kg	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.1
Meat - kg	30.7	32.0	32.1	32.0	32.2
Meat products - kg	14.3	13.8	14.0	14.3	14.4
Fish and fish products - kg	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.4	6.7
Milk - litres	19.9	20.9	19.9	19.6	20.1
Yoghurt - kg	26.8	28.9	27.7	29.0	28.1
White cheese - kg	11.0	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.7
Yellow cheese - kg	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.7
Eggs - in numbers	131	137	137	136.1	143
Sunflower oil - litres	13.2	14.1	14.3	13.6	13.8
Margarine - kg	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Butter - kg	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Fresh and frozen fruit - kg	44.3	43.5	47.2	46.0	50.3
Compotes - kg	12.0	15.4	12.4	11.6	10.7
Fresh and frozen vegetables - kg	68.4	69.1	71.0	70.4	73.1
Dry beans - kg	3.9	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.4
Lentils - kg	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9
Canned vegetables - kg	11.8	12.9	13.8	13.5	12.9
Vegetable juices and nectars - litres	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Pickled vegetables - kg	9.5	8.9	8.5	9.0	7.8
Potatoes - kg	27.9	31.2	30.8	31.2	30.8
Sugar - kg	8.1	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.7
Sugar products - kg	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Chocolate products - kg	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4
Salt - kg	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Vinegar - kg	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Non-alcoholic beverages - litres	52.2	50.9	49.5	56.9	60.8
Alcoholic beverages - litres	25.5	23.6	23.2	26.3	27.1
Cigarettes - in numbers	778	591	547	601	596



### Purchasing power of household

The purchasing power is the quantity of a given kind of goods, which can be bought with the monetary annual household income average per capita if this income is used to buy only this kind of good.

Figure 4. Average monthly household purchasing power per capita in 2013





## 4. Household purchasing power average per capita

Goods	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Foods				
White bread - kg	2997	3103	2814	3287	3557
Rice - kg	1372	1518	1522	1774	2048
Dry beans - kg	1217	1307	1312	1440	1329
Potatoes - kg	4458	4516	4269	5730	4877
Tomatoes - kg	2584	2230	2772	2650	3072
Cucumbers - kg	2257	2149	2544	2585	2833
Peppers - kg	2641	2530	2835	3095	3479
Apples - kg	2764	2925	2691	3118	3453
Grapes - kg	3876	3304	3439	3287	4262
Milk - litres	2972	2901	2879	3095	3379
Yoghurt - kg	1959	1993	1976	2186	2402
White cheese - kg	752	746	703	770	820
Yellow cheese - kg	377	379	345	394	419
Pork - kg	457	492	512	562	608
Poultry meal - kg	820	894	876	940	986
Perishable sausages - kg	650	653	673	746	814
Non-perishable sausages - kg	309	313	327	360	384
Eggs - in numbers	16981	16990	18570	16308	20570
Sugar - kg	2286	2411	1673	1945	2342
Butter - kg	413	386	357	418	417
	Non-foods				
Men's shoes - pair	99	107	101	107	119
Women's shoes - pair	114	125	118	129	134
Children's shoes - pair	178	184	173	181	178
Men's suits - in numbers	23	22	23	26	27
Women's suits - in numbers	53	46	52	70	61
Coal - ton	21	17	16	16	19
Television sets - in numbers	7	6	8	7	8



## Poverty indicators

The survey on income and living conditions is considered as the main source of statistical data on incomes and social inclusion along with the common indicators. To calculate indicators of poverty and social inclusion total disposable net income per equivalent unit is used. Equivalent scales are used because of the different composition and number of persons in the households. The modified OECD scale is used according to which the first adult aged 14 and more receives weight 1.0, the second adult aged 14 and more receives weight 0.5 and every child aged less than 14 receives weight 0.3. The weights are assigned to every household member and then are summed up so that an equivalent size of the household is obtained. Total disposable net income for every household is divided by its equivalent size and thus a net total disposable income per equivalent unit is formed.

Figure 5. At-risk-of-poverty rate by age

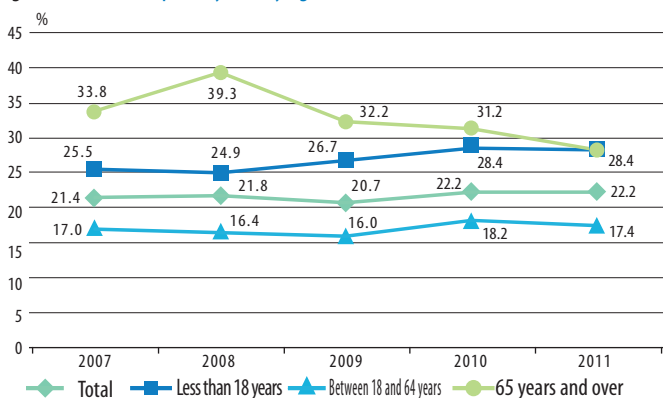
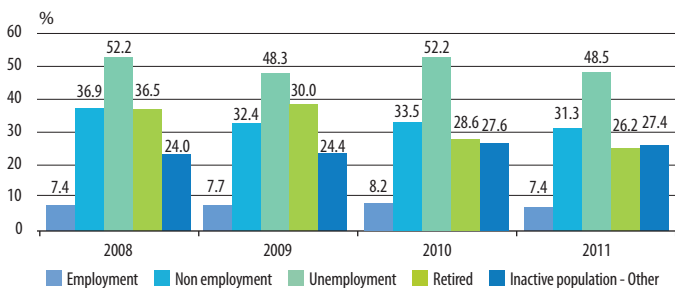


Figure 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status



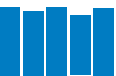


## 5. At-risk-of-poverty rate by age

Age	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>21.2</b>
0 - 17	24.9	26.7	28.9	28.2
18 - 64	16.4	16.0	18.2	17.4
65 and over	39.3	32.2	30.9	28.2

## 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type

Households type	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>21.2</b>
Households without dependent children	23	19.4	20.1	19.2
One adult younger than 64 years	32.5	30.7	32.8	30.5
One adult older than 65 years	72.1	61.6	61	55.1
Single female	67.7	58.7	59.1	55.8
Single male	39.4	34.5	35.2	29.0
Two adults younger than 65 years	13.3	12.0	12.7	13.9
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	35.4	26.9	24.4	21.0
Three or more adults	9.3	7.9	10.2	9.9
Households with dependent children	20.8	21.7	23.4	22.9
Single parent with dependent children	30.9	42.3	35.4	42.5
Two adults with one dependent child	12.9	13.7	13.2	14.6
Two adults with two dependent children	15.5	16.3	16.8	16.7
Two adults with three or more dependent children	67.9	65.2	78.2	61.0
Three or more adults with dependent children	22	21.9	25.4	23.8



### 7. At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status

Activity status	2008	2009	2010	2011
Employment	7.4	7.7	8.2	7.4
Non employment	36.9	32.4	33.4	31.3
Unemployment	52.2	48.3	52.2	48.5
Retired	36.5	30.0	28.3	26.2
Other inactive population	24.0	24.4	27.8	27.4

### 8. Inequality of income distribution

	2008	2009	2010	2011
S80/S20 <sup>1</sup>	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.1
Gini coefficient	33.4	33.2	35.0	33.6

<sup>1</sup> Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio.



## VIII. CRIMINALITY AND JUSTICE





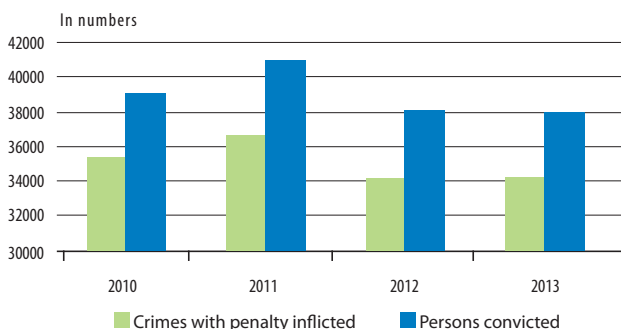
### Crimes with penalty inflicted

Statistical data on punished criminality are based on the annual data received from the regional, district and martial courts. The number of crimes during a given reporting year includes those for which the sentences have come into force during the same year. Crimes with penalty inflicted include all crimes having led to convictions, regardless of whether they had been committed by one or more persons. In case of complicity, a crime is considered to have led to conviction even when only one of the defendants has been convicted or given a suspended sentence. When a number of persons commit one crime, data on the crime itself are reported only once. Crimes committed by Bulgarian citizens abroad are subject to the jurisdiction of the courts in the Republic of Bulgaria.

According to the NSI's data the number of convicted crimes in 2013 is 34 243.

Sources of the data on crimes with penalty inflicted are the regular NSI statistical survey and Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria (National Investigative Services). Since 2012 data from Special Criminal Court have been included.

Figure 1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted





## 1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted

(Number)

	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Crimes	Persons convicted <sup>1</sup>	Crimes	Persons convicted <sup>1</sup>	Crimes	Persons convicted <sup>1</sup>	Crimes	Persons convicted <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>35397</b>	<b>39070</b>	<b>36707</b>	<b>41013</b>	<b>34249</b>	<b>37996</b>	<b>34243</b>	<b>37948</b>
of which:								
Crimes against the person	2072	2056	2121	1967	2053	1935	2036	1968
of which:								
Homicide (committed and attempted)	149	162	142	148	136	140	138	142
Bodily harm	1034	1099	962	885	943	969	954	966
Depravity	352	336	366	304	354	329	361	334
of which: Rape (committed and attempted)	135	149	86	87	98	99	96	98
Crimes against marriage, family and youth	641	616	876	838	1059	1042	1051	1049
Crimes against the property	12012	15614	13272	17901	11679	15728	11674	15573
of which:								
Theft	8719	12042	10163	14541	8801	12616	8824	12338
Robbery	1061	1331	1050	1325	936	1169	942	1056
Misappropriation	207	209	199	203	204	211	195	202
Crimes against the economy	1632	1793	2802	2987	2980	3155	2889	2997
Crimes against the financial, tax and insurance system	144	127	141	109	212	147	196	152
Crimes against the activity of state bodies, public organisations and persons performing public duties	2162	2684	1701	1990	1820	2125	1811	2054
Documentary crimes	1525	1249	1360	1127	1382	1187	1357	1211
Crimes against the order and the public peace	934	939	835	867	767	750	749	732
of which: Hooliganism	723	684	564	542	527	495	533	514
Generally dangerous crimes	14021	13741	13298	12934	11983	11605	12104	11846
of which:								
Crimes against the transport and communications	11522	11326	10860	10638	9516	9330	9543	9486
Theft of motor vehicle	273	316	211	263	194	204	176	189
Drug - related crimes	1522	1490	1512	1432	1533	1427	1547	1432
Military crimes	44	40	16	17	16	25	15	19

<sup>1</sup> According to penalty inflicted.



### Persons convicted

The number of persons convicted during a certain year includes those with sentence that have come into force during the same year. In case of conviction of a person for a number of crimes, data on the penalty inflicted on the person are provided for the most serious punishable offence, while the data concerning each individual crime are provided according to the respective type of crime. The number of convictions does not coincide with the number of convicted individuals, since during the reporting year a person may appear several times in the quality of a convicted person. The age of persons convicted is given in completed years. Persons, who have completed 14 years of age, but not 18 years, are considered juveniles. Persons who have completed 14 years of age are considered to be penalty responsible.

In accordance with the NSI's regular annual survey the number of persons convicted in 2013 is 37 948.

Data on persons convicted are obtained on the basis of NSI statistical survey and from administrative source (Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria - National Investigative Services). Since 2012 data from Special Criminal Court have been included.

Figure 2. Persons convicted by gender

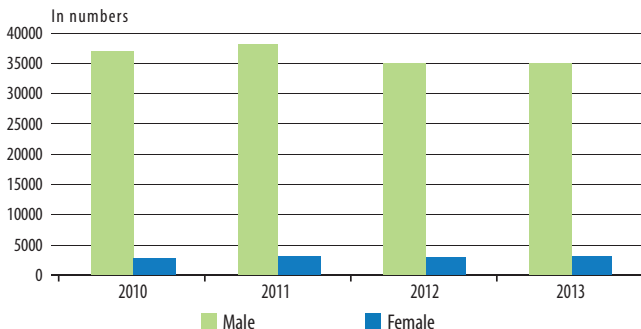
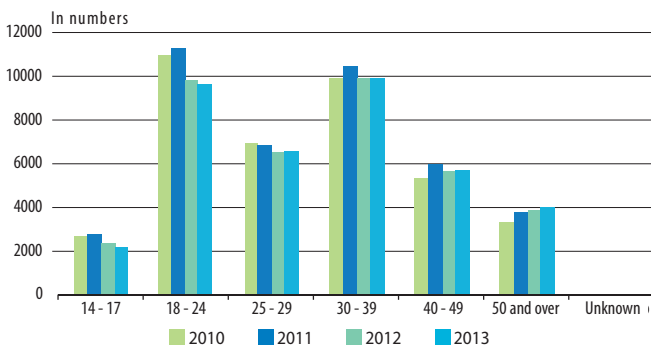


Figure 3. Persons convicted by age



2. Persons convicted by gender<sup>1</sup>

Gender	2010	2011	2012	2013
	In numbers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>39070</b>	<b>41013</b>	<b>37996</b>	<b>37948</b>
Male	36481	38053	35154	35064
Female	2589	2960	2842	2884
	Structure - %			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	93.4	92.8	92.5	92.4
Female	6.6	7.2	7.5	7.6

3. Persons convicted by age<sup>1</sup>

Age	2010	2011	2012	2013
	In numbers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>39070</b>	<b>41013</b>	<b>37996</b>	<b>37948</b>
14 - 17	2694	2746	2312	2163
18 - 24	10949	11259	9818	9639
25 - 29	6901	6832	6470	6565
30 - 39	9906	10425	9839	9904
40 - 49	5327	5947	5663	5692
50 +	3293	3774	3894	3985
Unknown	-	30	-	-
	Structure - %			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
14 - 17	6.9	6.7	6.1	5.7
18 - 24	28.0	27.5	25.8	25.4
25 - 29	17.7	16.7	17.0	17.3
30 - 39	25.4	25.4	25.9	26.1
40 - 49	13.6	14.5	14.9	15.0
50 +	8.4	9.2	10.3	10.5
Unknown	-	0.0	-	-

<sup>1</sup> According to penalty inflicted.



## **IX. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS**





### Gross domestic product

The national accounts of Bulgaria are compiled in accordance with the main methodological recommendations of the documents 'European System of Accounts, 1995' (ESA '95) issued by Eurostat and the 'System of National Accounts, 1993' (SNA '93), a joint issue of the UN, OECD, Eurostat, IMF and the World Bank. The main macroeconomic indicator of the System of National Accounts is Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

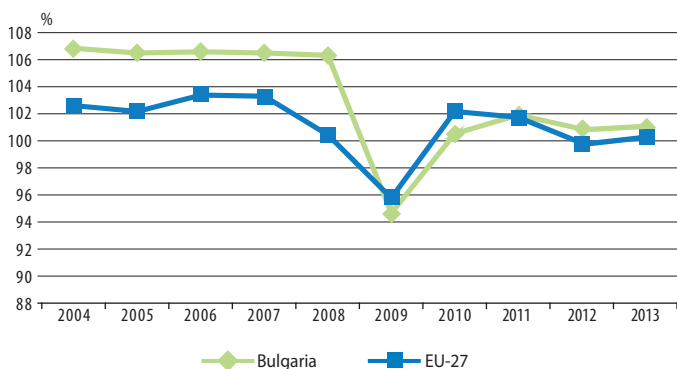
GDP estimates are an indicator for the trends in the development of the respective economy and they can be treated as an indicator for the economic policies at the macroeconomic level.

Gross domestic product represents a balanced estimate of the data performed by using the following three approaches:

- Production approach (output approach);
- Final expenditures approach;
- Income approach.

Every approach is based on different economic aggregates, which, put together, represent a generalization of the logical interrelations within the system of national accounts. A fundamental requirement of the system is the independence of the three different estimates, i.e. every component of GDP calculated according to the different approaches should be estimated independently and on its own.

Figure 1. Volume indices of GDP  
(Previous year = 100)







## 1. Gross domestic product per capita

	2010	2011	2012	2013
BGN	9359	10248	10689	10744
Euro	4785	5240	5465	5493
USD	6332	7287	7018	7291
Exchange rate - USD/BGN	1.478	1.406	1.523	1.474

## 2. Gross domestic product and gross value added by economic sector and economic activity groupings at current prices

(Million BGN)

Economic sector and economic activity groupings	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2976	3519	3647	3317
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	13540	15690	16753	16897
Construction	4341	4218	4118	3754
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	12757	13409	14131	13077
Information and communication	3445	3658	3655	3629
Financial and insurance activities	4889	5441	4532	4861
Real estate activities	5936	6078	6389	6493
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	3294	3473	3861	3763
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	7885	8167	8414	9662
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	1654	1522	1577	1625
<b>Cross value added at basic prices</b>	<b>60716</b>	<b>65174</b>	<b>67077</b>	<b>67078</b>
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products )	9795	10134	11012	11037
Import duties	82	95	89	106
Net taxes on products incl. VAT	9713	10039	10924	10931
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	<b>70511</b>	<b>75308</b>	<b>78089</b>	<b>78115</b>

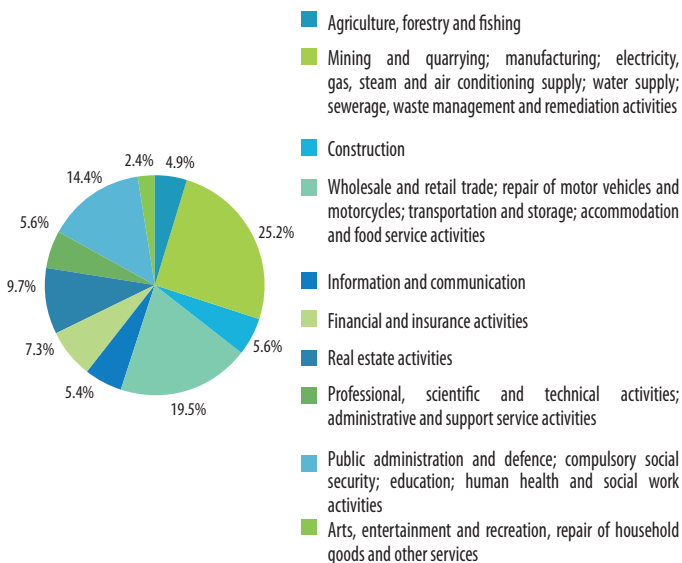
## Gross value added

Gross domestic product (GDP) is calculated along the production approach as the sum of the gross value added at basic prices for the economy as a whole and of the adjustments, which include net taxes on products (taxes less subsidies), value added tax and import duties. On its own, the gross value added is a balancing item of the 'Output' account and determines the result of the production process as the difference between gross output and the goods and services used in this process, that is, the intermediate consumption.

Output (at basic prices) is the value of produced goods and services resulting from the production activity of resident units during the relevant period.

Intermediate consumption includes the value of all goods and services, transformed or entirely used up in the production process during the corresponding period except for the consumption of fixed assets recorded as consumption of fixed capital (amortization)

Figure 2. Structure of GVA by economic sector and economic activity groupings in 2013





### 3. Volume indices of GDP and GVA by economic sector and economic activity groupings

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sector and economic activity groupings	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	93.8	98.9	92.8	103.4
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	98.5	108.4	102.5	99.9
Construction	82.1	97.8	98.2	99.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	114.1	101.5	102.2	99.3
Information and communication	102.3	102.6	98.0	101.3
Financial and insurance activities	100.7	101.2	94.1	106.0
Real estate activities	103.4	99.5	101.8	100.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	95.6	105.7	98.7	101.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	98.8	99.0	100.3	103.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	96.2	91.6	99.4	102.8
<b>Cross value added at basic prices</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>101.1</b>
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	99.5	100.2	103.9	99.6
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>100.9</b>



### Compensation of employees and gross operating surplus/gross mixed income

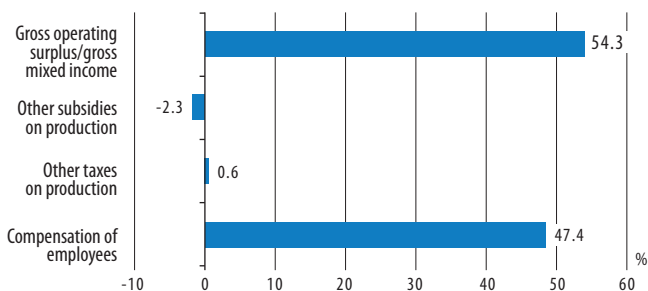
The income approach is compiled simultaneously with the production approach for GDP estimation; it characterizes the activity in which the primary incomes of the participants in the production process originate. According to the income approach for GDP estimation, GDP consists of the compensation of the employees, of the net taxes on production and imports, and of the gross operating surplus/gross mixed income and adjustments.

The compensation of the employees includes the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, paid by the employer to the employees in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period, including the social and health insurance contributions payable by the employer according to the national labour legislation.

Other net taxes on production and imports (taxes minus subsidies) are included as a component of the value added by economic sectors and represent output related unrequited payments of the employers to the state budget less the production subsidies granted by the state budget to the economic units.

Gross operating surplus/gross mixed income is a balancing item for the income approach. It is a measure of the results achieved by the production activities of the economic units. The gross operating surplus is calculated as the difference between the gross value added, the compensation of the employees, and the net taxes on production and imports.

Figure 3. Structure of GVA by income approach in 2013





## 4. Gross domestic product by value added component at current prices

(Million BGN)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Compensation of employees	27130	28524	30176	31790
Net taxes on production (other taxes minus subsidies)	-599	-562	-913	-1114
Operating surplus and mixed income, gross	34185	37212	37813	36402
Consumption of fixed capital	10347	10443	10367	x
Operating surplus and mixed income, net	23838	26769	27447	x
<b>Gross value added at basic prices</b>	<b>60716</b>	<b>65174</b>	<b>67077</b>	<b>67078</b>
Adjustments	9795	10434	11012	11037
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>70511</b>	<b>75308</b>	<b>78089</b>	<b>78115</b>



### Investments and consumption

According to the final expenditure approach, GDP is calculated as a sum of individual consumption, collective consumption, gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and the net exports of goods and services.

Individual household consumption consists of final household consumption expenditure, government final consumption expenditure for the provision of individual services to households and final consumption expenditure of the non-profit institutions serving households.

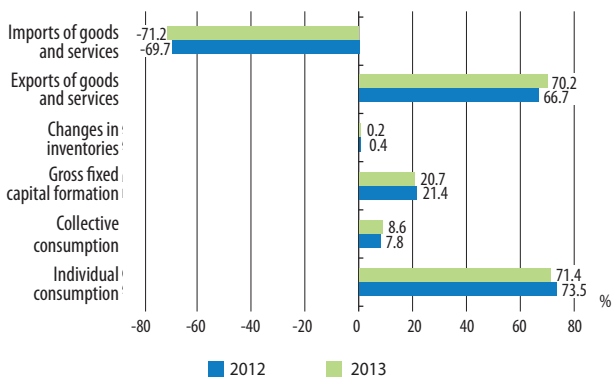
Collective consumption is measured by the final consumption expenditure of government on collective services provided to society as a whole.

Gross fixed capital formation includes expenditure on acquisition of fixed assets, including the increase of uncompleted construction less revenues from sales of existing fixed assets.

Changes in inventories include the change in materials and supplies, work-in-progress, finished goods and goods for resale in the enterprises, as well as the changes of households inventories resulting from their unincorporated activity.

Net exports of goods and services (exports minus imports of goods and services) as a final use GDP component represents the difference between the values of the exports and imports of goods and services. Exports and imports are valued at F.O.B. prices.

Figure 4. Structure of GDP by expenditure approach





## 5. Gross domestic product by expenditure approach, current prices

(Million BGN)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>70511</b>	<b>75308</b>	<b>78089</b>	<b>78115</b>
Final consumption	55709	58815	63499	62490
Individual consumption	49918	52937	57434	55748
Collective consumption	5791	5878	6065	6742
Gross capital formation	16138	16509	16978	16358
Gross fixed capital formation	16077	16225	16701	16170
Changes in inventories	61	284	277	188
Net exports	-1336	-16	-2388	-733
Exports of goods and services	40481	50078	52054	54856
Imports of goods and services	41817	50094	54442	55589
Statistical discrepancy	0	0	0	0

## 6. Volume indices of GDP by expenditure approach

(Preceding year = 100)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>100.9</b>
Final consumption	100.5	101.5	102.9	98.6
Individual consumption	100.6	101.7	103.2	98.2
Collective consumption	99.5	100.3	100.3	102.9
Gross capital formation	.	.	.	.
Gross fixed capital formation	81.7	93.5	104.0	99.7
Changes in inventories	.	.	.	.
Net exports	.	.	.	.
Exports of goods and services	114.7	112.3	99.6	108.9
Imports of goods and services	102.4	108.8	103.3	105.7
Statistical discrepancy	.	.	.	.



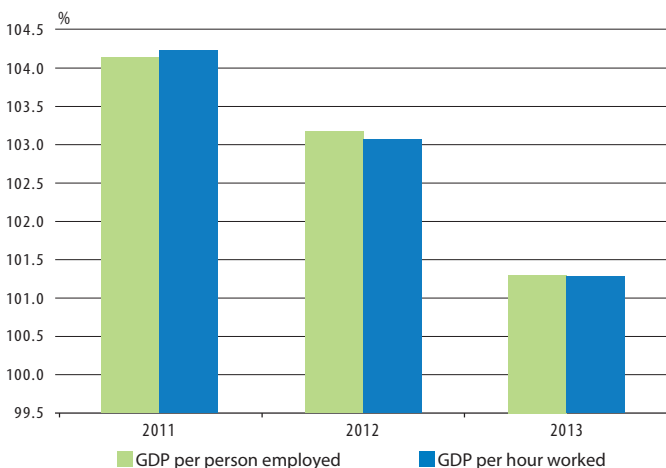
### Labour productivity

Labour productivity is a compound economic indicator, which compares the accomplished result (the newly created product) with the labour input used in a given economic activity within a certain economic area during a specified period of time. The main components of labour productivity are indicators measuring the result of the performed productive activity (as a numerator), and indicators related to the labour input in the production process (as a denominator).

For the purposes of international comparisons, GDP is the preferred measure for the labour productivity of the various national economies.

Using GVA is appropriate for estimating labour productivity at the national level as well as at the production activity level.

Figure 5. Volume indices of GDP per person employed and hour worked  
(Preceding year = 100)







## 7. Gross domestic product per employed and hour worked at current prices

(BGN)

	2010	2011	2012*	2013*
GDP per employed	19565	21367	22724	22830
GDP per hour worked	11.9	13.0	13.8	13.9

8. Gross value added per employed and hour worked by economic sector at the same year prices<sup>1</sup>

(BGN)

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2011	2012*	2013*	2011	2012*	2013*
Agriculture	5103.4	5622.3	5055.8	3.4	3.8	3.4
Industry	21849.1	23554.2	24019.3	12.9	13.9	14.2
Services	19354.8	19916.2	20208.1	11.6	11.9	12.1
<b>Total of economy</b>	<b>17211.5</b>	<b>18155.9</b>	<b>18259.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>

9. Volume indices of GVA per employed and hour worked by economic sector<sup>1</sup>

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2011	2012*	2013*	2011	2012*	2013*
Agriculture	101.9	98.6	102.2	102.0	98.8	102.4
Industry	109.8	104.5	102.8	109.9	104.6	102.7
Services	101.7	100.8	101.2	101.7	100.8	101.1
<b>Total of economy</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>101.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> GVA of the imputed rent is not included in the estimation of labour productivity.



**X. FINANCE**



## Monetary aggregates

Money supply is a general indicator characterizing the condition of monetary circulation and that of the financial system. It is measured by monetary aggregates. The following monetary aggregates are used: M1, M2 and M3.

The monetary aggregate M1 - 'narrow money' - includes the most liquid instruments used in settlements (currency outside the monetary financial institutions and overnight deposits in national and foreign currency).

The 'Currency outside monetary financial institutions' indicator represents currency in circulation less cash in BGN held by other monetary financial institutions.

Overnight deposits include deposits without an agreed maturity, which are immediately convertible into currency or transferable on demand through banker's order or by cheque without significant restrictions or penalties. One-day deposits are also included.

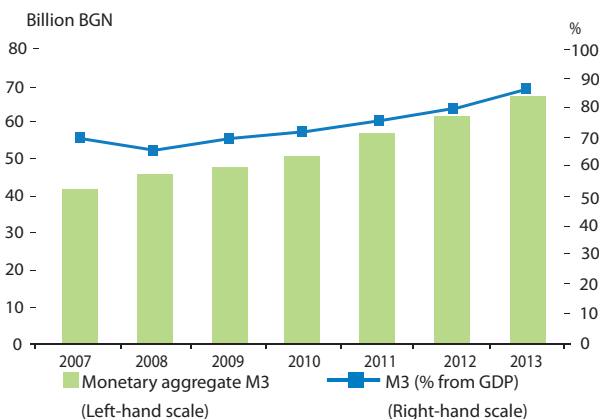
The monetary aggregate M2 includes monetary aggregate M1 and quasi-money.

Quasi-money are liabilities of the monetary system, which are not directly used as a payment instrument at a given moment, but represent a monetary potential that in future could be found under certain circumstances in the sphere of monetary circulation. They comprise deposits with agreed maturity of up to two years and deposits redeemable at notice (incl. savings deposits) up to three months.

The broadest monetary aggregate M3 (broad money) includes monetary aggregate M2 and marketable instruments.

Marketable instruments are the least liquid financial instruments included in the money supply. They consist of repos, money market funds shares/units and debt securities issued up to two years.

Figure 1. Monetary aggregate M3





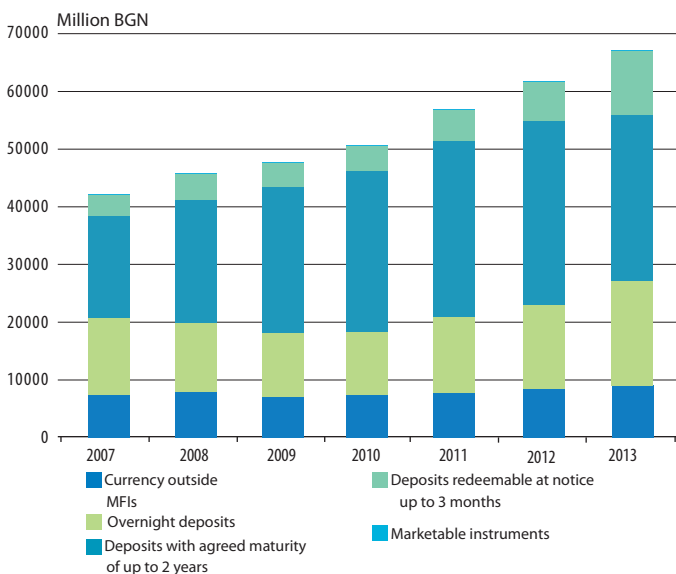
## 1. Money supply as of 31.12. <sup>1,2</sup>

(Million BGN)

	2010	2011	2012	2013*
<b>Broad money M3</b>	<b>50740.9</b>	<b>56921.8</b>	<b>61721.7</b>	<b>67236.4</b>
Money M1	18387.1	21026.9	23014.2	27039.2
Currency outside MFIs	7356.7	7793.4	8499.2	9075.2
Overnight deposits	11030.4	13233.5	14515.0	17964.0
Money M2 (M1 + quasi-money)	50668.6	56803.0	61608.4	67163.2
Quasi-money	32281.6	35776.1	38594.2	40124.0
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	27840.4	30409.8	31936.6	29233.7
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	4441.2	5366.2	6657.6	10890.3
Marketable instruments (debt securities issued up to 2 years+ MMFs shares/units + repos)	72.3	118.9	113.3	73.1

<sup>1</sup> Source: BNB.<sup>2</sup> The definition of monetary aggregates is in accordance with the requirements of the ECB.

Figure 2. Components of the monetary aggregate M3

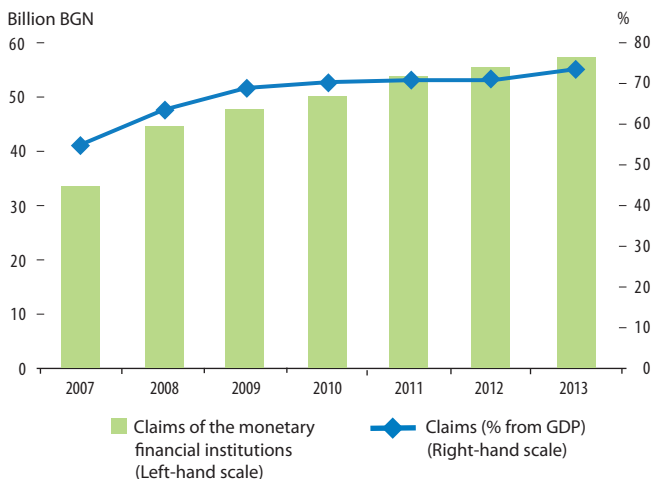


## Claims of the monetary financial institutions on government and non-government sectors

Claims of the monetary financial institutions on government and non-government sectors represent domestic credit, which is part of net domestic assets included in the Monetary survey. The Monetary survey is part of the monthly monetary statistics published by the Bulgarian National Bank.

Domestic credit covers credit to the consolidated general government sector (net claims on the central government sector, and gross claims on sectors local government and social security funds) and credit to the non-government sector (gross claims on non-financial corporations, financial corporations, households and NPISHs).

Figure 3. Claims of the monetary financial institutions on government and non-government sectors





## 2. Claims of MFIs on government and non-government sectors as of 31.12. <sup>1</sup>

(Million BGN)

	2010	2011	2012	2013*
<b>Claims on General government</b>	<b>-2258.7</b>	<b>-538.5</b>	<b>-678.9</b>	<b>1151.5</b>
Central government (net)	-2552.8	-867.8	-1007.7	862.5
Claims	3598.1	4261.8	5277.9	5818.4
Government securities	3320.7	3926.7	5264.9	5464.5
Repos	-	-	-	-
Loans	277.4	335.0	13.0	354.0
Less: liabilities (deposits and repos)	6150.9	5129.5	6285.6	4955.9
Local government and Social security funds	294.2	329.3	328.9	289.0
Securities other than shares	65.1	66.9	62.6	54.8
Repos	-	-	-	-
Loans	229.1	262.4	266.3	234.2
<b>Claims on non-government sector</b>	<b>52280.4</b>	<b>54259.6</b>	<b>55754.6</b>	<b>55911.1</b>
Non-financial corporations	32087.3	34056.2	35647.8	35754.1
Repos	27.1	33.4	25.9	46.0
Loans	31677.8	33398.5	35065.2	35089.5
Securities other than shares	225.6	414.8	307.3	319.9
Shares and other equity	156.8	209.5	249.4	298.8
Financial corporations	1206.0	1301.2	1389.4	1470.2
Repos	22.5	38.5	60.6	28.3
Loans	881.0	901.8	989.8	1088.3
Securities other than shares	90.2	79.2	50.3	41.6
Shares and other equity	212.3	281.7	288.7	311.9
Households and NPISHs	18987.1	18902.2	18717.3	18686.9
Repos	3.2	2.7	1.9	1.9
Loans	18983.9	18899.5	18715.4	18684.9

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bulgarian National Bank.

## Interest rates

Interest rates refer to BGN denominated instruments. They are average weighted with the respective volumes except for the base interest rate and the long-term interest rate (LTIR) for convergence assessment purposes which are calculated as simple average values.

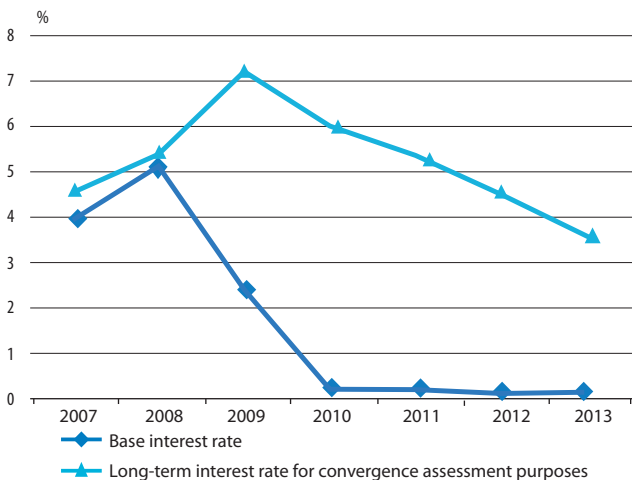
Yield on long-term government securities is the average weighted effective yield to maturity on individual transactions in interest-bearing government securities on the secondary market during the reporting period. The yield is calculated using the ISMA formula at ACT/365 day count convention. The securities are grouped by their original maturity.

The long-term interest rate for convergence assessment purposes is determined on the basis of the secondary market yield to maturity of a long-term government bond (benchmark bond) issued by the Ministry of Finance and denominated in national currency.

The annual effective interest rates are average weighted with the volumes of new business throughout the reporting period or the outstanding amounts as of the end of the reporting period. These are the interest rates applied by the banks on loans and deposits vis-a-vis resident 'Non-financial corporations' and 'Households and NPISHs' sectors.

The annual percentage rate of charge comprises all interest payments on a loan, as well as all fees, commissions and other charges a client has to pay in order to obtain the loan. It is calculated for consumer loans and loans for house purchases only.

Figure 4. Dynamics of the interest rates







### 3. Interest rates<sup>1,2</sup>

(Per cent)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Base interest rate	0.20	0.19	0.11	0.02
Interbank money market	0.30	0.24	0.11	0.05
Yield on long-term government securities	4.72	4.43	2.96	1.98
Long-term interest rate for convergence assessment purposes	6.01	5.36	4.50	3.47
New business <sup>3</sup>				
Deposits with agreed maturity	5.36	4.75	4.23	3.44
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	8.47	7.29	7.45	8.11
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	11.28	10.72	9.67	8.91
Annual percentage rate of charge	13.31	12.83	12.20	11.45
Outstanding amounts <sup>3</sup>				
Overnight deposits <sup>4</sup>	0.55	0.53	0.45	0.50
Deposits with agreed maturity	5.53	5.27	4.85	4.13
Overdraft <sup>4</sup>	10.86	10.41	9.24	8.65
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	9.89	8.98	7.97	8.42
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	10.89	10.69	10.01	9.35

<sup>1</sup> Source: BNB.

<sup>2</sup> The interest rates are on BGN instruments.

<sup>3</sup> The data for 2013 are preliminary. Effective annual rates applied by banks on loans and deposits vis-a-vis 'Non-financial corporations' and 'Households and Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)' sectors.

<sup>4</sup> The interest rates on new business and on outstanding amounts coincide.

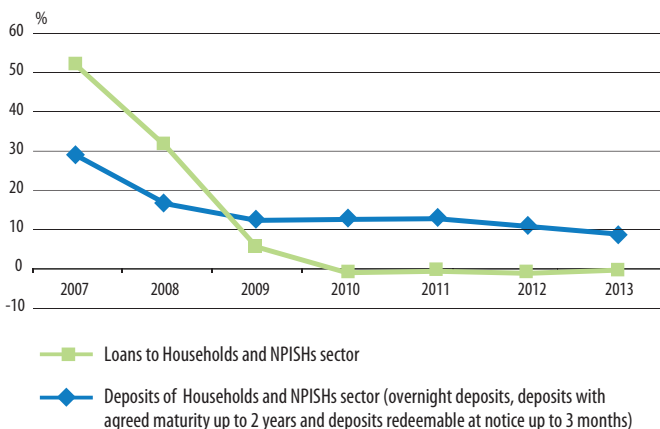
## Deposits and loans of Households and NPISHs sector

Deposits are funds accepted by the monetary financial institutions, and can be payable at sight, without any notice, upon notice or under other previously agreed repayment conditions. Deposits are accepted upon agreement between the parties concerning the terms and conditions for the keeping of the deposit accounts, the interest rate, the time of repayment and the penalties for the parties in case of failure to perform their obligations. The deposits are liabilities of the financial institution.

Deposits with an agreed maturity are not immediately available as they have an agreed term prior to withdrawal. These deposits cannot be used for payments purposes and are not convertible into cash money without any significant restrictions or penalties. Received loans are also included under this category.

Deposits redeemable at notice include savings deposits and other deposits redeemable at notice. Savings deposits are non-transferable deposits without specified maturity used for safekeeping the funds of households against issuance of a personal savings book or an analogous document. These include deposits on house purchase, children's deposits and other deposits. Other deposits redeemable at notice are non-transferable deposits without specified maturity which cannot be converted into currency without any notice. Their conversion into cash is not possible or they can be converted into cash prior to the term of the notice but by imposing a sanction. Non-transferable deposits with specified maturity which can be converted into cash prior to maturity only at notice are also included.

Figure 5. Annual growth of deposits and loans of Households and NPISHs sector





Loans are financial assets created to provide the borrowers with funds, goods, or services. Terms and conditions of loans (fixed by the creditor or negotiated) are usually evidenced by non-transferable document. Loan is an unconditional debt which has to be repaid upon maturity and which generates income in the form of interest. Margin deposits made by the reporting agents are also included in the 'Financial corporations' sector.

Overdrafts are loans granted by the credit institutions in case that the available funds on the customers' current accounts are insufficient to meet ordered payments. Repayment is automatic upon receipt of funds on the respective current account. Overdrafts with pre-agreed interest terms and amounts and without pre-agreed terms are included.

Consumer loans - loans granted for the purpose of purchase of goods and services for personal use of the households.

Loans for house purchases - loans extended to households for the purpose of investing in housing for own use or rental, including building and home improvements.

Other loans - all other loans extended to households, including loans for education and medical treatment. Loans for commercial or production purposes and loans to NPISHs are also included in the indicator.

#### 4. Deposits and loans of Households and NPISHs sector as of 31.12.<sup>1</sup>

(Million BGN)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Deposits of Households and NPISHs sector<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>26661.9</b>	<b>30118.7</b>	<b>33432.0</b>	<b>36408.1</b>
In BGN	12602.4	15245.1	18388.0	20134.5
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	7646.5	9392.4	11146.4	9694.5
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	2265.9	2809.2	3713.7	6148.5
Overnight deposits	2690.0	3043.5	3527.9	4291.5
In foreign currency <sup>2</sup>	14059.5	14873.6	15044.0	16273.6
<b>Loans to Households and NPISHs sector</b>	<b>18983.9</b>	<b>18899.5</b>	<b>18715.4</b>	<b>18684.9</b>
In BGN	12211.9	11406.6	11006.4	11472.0
Overdraft	1578.1	1433.1	1372.9	1359.5
Consumer loans	6175.7	5724.4	5412.6	5659.7
Loans for house purchases	3932.1	3736.6	3699.3	3902.4
Other loans	526.1	512.5	521.6	550.4
In foreign currency <sup>3</sup>	6772.0	7492.9	7709.0	7212.9

<sup>1</sup> Source: BNB.

<sup>2</sup> The indicator includes data on overnight deposits, deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years and deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months.

<sup>3</sup> The indicator includes data on overdraft, consumer loans, loans for house purchases and other loans.



## XI. PRICES



## Consumer price indices - annual inflation

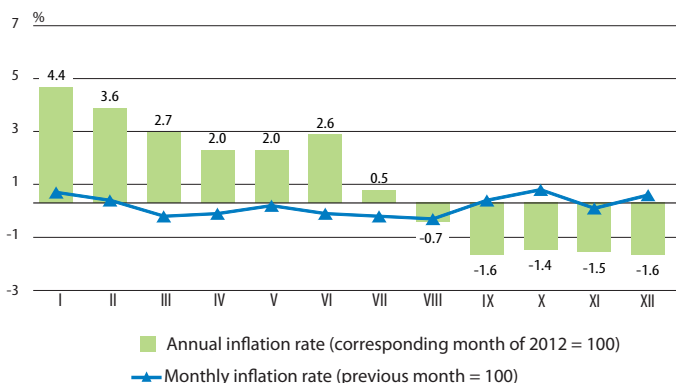
The consumer price index (CPI) is an official measure of the inflation in the Republic of Bulgaria. It measures the total relative price change of goods and services used by households for private (non-production) consumption and it is calculated by applying the structure of the final monetary consumption expenditures of Bulgarian households. The main source of information concerning the expenditures is the Households budget survey in the country. CPI in year  $t$  is calculated with structure of expenditures for year  $t - 1$ . Since 1999, NSI has applied a methodology for constructing and calculating consumer price index, according to Eurostat and requirements and International Monetary Fund recommendations. For ensuring the comparable consumer price index series monthly consumer price indices are revised for the period from January 1995 to December 2000.

The chain consumer price indices measure the price change in current month compared to the previous month. The chain consumer price indices are used as a measure of monthly inflation.

The 12-month consumer price indices measure the price change between the current month and the same month of the previous year. The 12-month consumer price indices are used as a measure of annual inflation.

Consumer price indices over December of the previous year measure the accumulated changes in the prices of the current month with respect to December of the previous year. Consumer price indices over December of the previous year have been used as measures of the inflation since the beginning of the year. In December each year, the 12-month index is equal to the consumer price index over December of the previous year.

Figure 1. Consumer prices indices by months in 2013  
(Annual and monthly inflation rates)



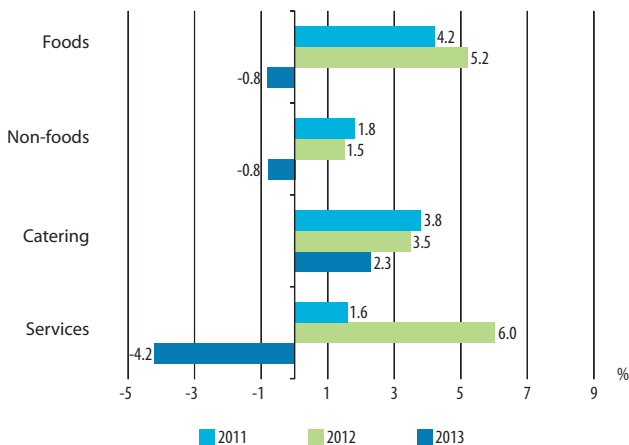


## 1. Annual consumer prices indices by main commodity groups (Annual inflation rates)

(December of the current year compared to December of the preceding year)

Commodity groups	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4.0	4.3	5.4	-0.9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	26.4	0.0	0.3	1.5
Clothing and footwear	0.1	3.1	-0.6	-0.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	3.8	2.2	10.3	-7.2
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	-0.6	-0.2	0.2	-0.8
Health	1.0	3.0	-1.5	-1.8
Transport	10.1	4.0	4.9	1.3
Communication	-1.2	-0.6	-0.4	0.1
Recreation and culture	-0.9	-2.3	-0.1	-3.1
Education	1.6	4.5	6.4	0.9
Restaurants and hotels	1.5	3.3	3.4	2.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.0	2.6	0.6	0.8

Figure 2. Consumer prices indices by commodity groups  
(Annual inflation rates)



## Consumer price indices - annual average inflation

The annual average consumer price indices measure the average price change during the 12 months of the current year compared to the average price change during the 12 months of the previous year. The annual average consumer price indices are used as a measure of the annual average inflation.

Figure 3. Consumer prices indices  
(Annual average inflation rates)

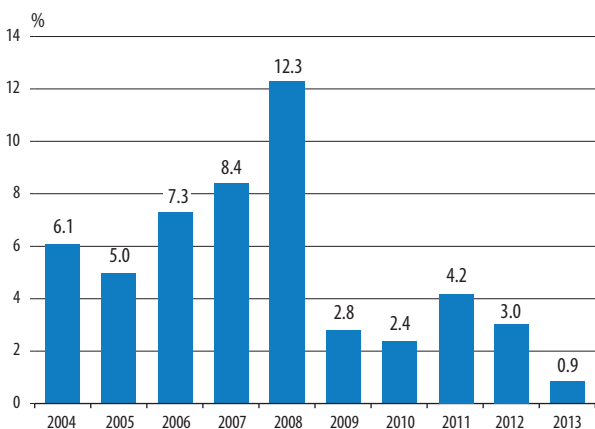
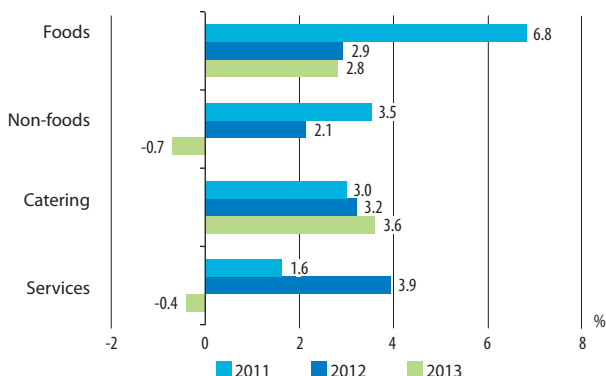


Figure 4. Consumer prices indices by commodity groups  
(Annual average inflation rates)







## 2. Annual average consumer prices indices

(1995 = 100)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
All items	6144.43	6403.71	6592.92	6651.60

## 3. Annual average consumer prices indices by main commodity groups (Annual average inflation rates)

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-0.4	6.9	3.0	2.8
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	25.1	5.2	0.1	0.8
Clothing and footwear	-1.6	2.0	-0.2	-0.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	0.5	2.2	7.4	-0.6
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	-0.7	-0.1	-0.5	0.1
Health	3.2	2.3	1.1	-2.5
Transport	8.1	8.2	5.7	-0.6
Communication	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8	0.0
Recreation and culture	2.0	-1.9	-2.6	-1.4
Education	5.7	2.6	6.3	3.0
Restaurants and hotels	1.8	2.7	3.0	3.6
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.5	3.0	1.3	0.7

## Harmonized index of consumer prices

The Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is the comparable measure of inflation across EU Member states. It is one of the criteria of price stability and for the readiness of Bulgaria to join the euro-zone. HICP, just as CPI, measures the total relative price change of goods and services. Both indices are calculated using the same basket of goods and services, but differ with respect to the used weights. HICP is calculated through the use of weights, which reflect the individual and the collective consumption of all households (incl. institutional and foreign households) on the economic territory of the country. The main source of information for HICP weights is the national accounts data. HICP in year  $t$  is calculated with the weights of year  $t-2$ . With the implementation of domestic concept since 2007 a full harmonization with Eurostat requirements has been achieved. In order to ensure comparable index series HICP was revised for the period from January 2005 to December 2006.

Figure 5. Harmonized indices of consumer prices by months in 2013  
(Annual and monthly inflation rates)

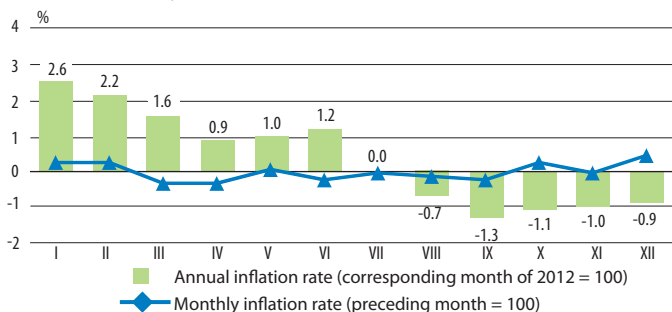
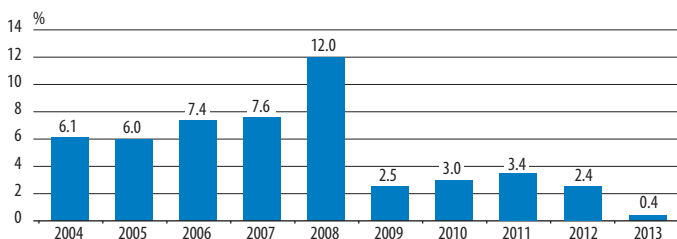


Figure 6. Harmonized indices of consumer prices  
(Annual average inflation rates)





#### 4. Annual average harmonized indices of consumer prices

(2005 = 100)

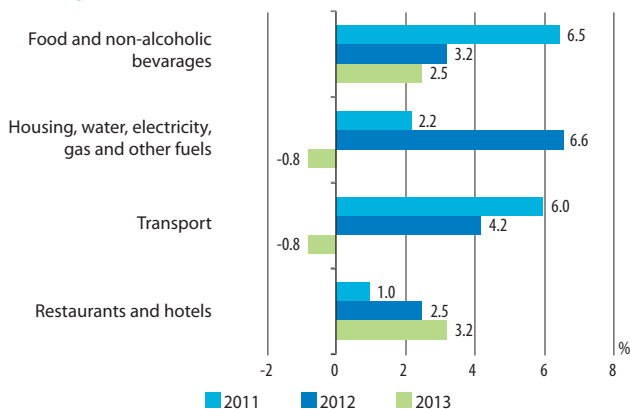
	2010	2011	2012	2013
All items	136.58	141.21	144.58	145.14

#### 5. Annual average harmonized indices of consumer prices by main commodity groups (Annual average inflation rates)

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-0.5	6.5	3.2	2.5
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	23.9	5.2	0.3	1.2
Clothing and footwear	-1.1	2.0	0.1	0.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	0.9	2.2	6.6	-0.8
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.0
Health	2.7	6.0	5.4	-1.6
Transport	6.0	6.0	4.2	-0.8
Communication	-1.0	-1.4	-1.1	-0.7
Recreation and culture	1.9	-3.7	-4.6	-2.8
Education	5.9	2.7	6.2	2.8
Restaurants and hotels	0.5	1.0	2.5	3.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	9.9	4.4	2.1	0.9

Figure 7. Harmonized indices of consumer prices by selected commodity groups (Annual average inflation rates)

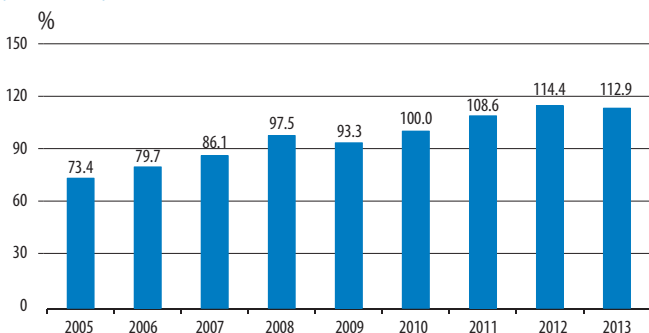


## Industrial producer price indices on the domestic market

The industrial producer price indices on the domestic market measure the average price changes of industrial products produced by industrial enterprises and sold on the domestic market, on the basis of a permanent sample of enterprises and products. Surveyed prices do not include VAT (value added tax), excises and subsidies.

Producer price indexes are base weighted (Laspeyres) indexes. After specification's price collection from the enterprises, elementary indexes (price relatives) are calculated for each specification (price relative - specification price in the current month divided by average price of that specification in the base year). After that price relatives are weighted with turnover structure in the base year (currently 2010) at different levels of aggregation.

Figure 8. **Producer price indices on the domestic market**  
(2010 = 100)





## 6. Producer price indices on the domestic market by industrial subsections

	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
	2010 = 100			Previous year = 100		
<b>Total</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>98.7</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>91.7</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>99.2</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	108.5	113.9	118.0	108.5	105.0	103.6
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	106.0	110.1	112.5	106.0	103.9	102.1
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	104.6	107.0	107.3	104.6	102.3	100.2
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	109.8	117.6	118.5	109.8	107.1	100.8
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	100.4	101.2	101.6	100.4	100.8	100.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	99.9	99.7	101.5	99.9	99.8	101.8
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	106.5	107.0	106.3	106.5	100.5	99.4
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	100.0	102.5	106.6	100.0	102.5	104.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	103.9	103.2	102.9	103.9	99.3	99.8
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	104.1	106.9	108.6	104.1	102.7	101.6
Manufacture of transport equipment	100.1	101.1	102.0	100.1	100.9	101.0
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	104.6	106.3	108.1	104.6	101.6	101.6
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>98.4</b>

## Producer prices in agriculture

The survey of producer prices in agriculture is carried out in accordance with the main requirements of the Eurostat agricultural price statistics methodology (i.e., the Handbook of Agricultural Price Statistics).

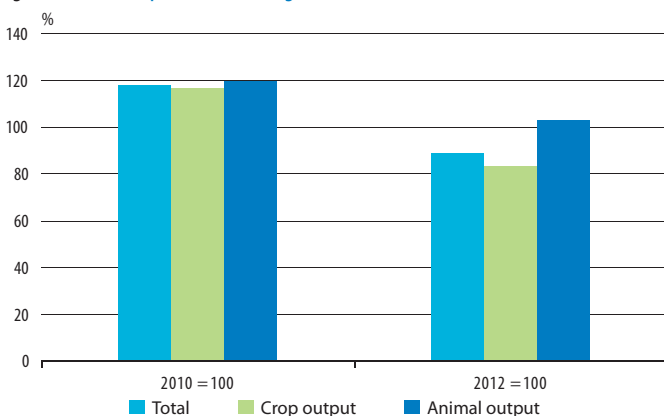
The survey is based on samples and is carried out quarterly.

The object of the survey is the producer price of a defined specific product. This is the price of the largest purchase or sale, in terms of quantity, during the respective month of the reference period. In the case of daily purchases or sales, the price in the middle of the month is recorded.

The producer's price is the output price of the agricultural farm, i.e., this price excludes expenditures for delivery, storage, transportation and the other expenditures arising from selling or purchasing agricultural products. This price does not include the product subsidies received (if such subsidies exist), VAT and other paid taxes.

On the basis of the collected information on agricultural producer prices, the producer price indices are calculated, using as a base (100) the year 2010, as well as the preceding year.

Figure 9. Producer price indices in agriculture in 2013





## 7. Producer price indices for agricultural products and live animals in 2013

	2013 as % to	
	2010	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>88.9</b>
<b>Crop output</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>83.5</b>
Cereals crops	124.9	83.0
Industrial crops	116.4	80.1
Forage plants	137.0	111.7
Potatoes	107.1	130.3
Vegetables	85.3	92.7
Fruit	101.8	92.4
Other crop products	109.5	92.6
<b>Animal output</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>102.7</b>
Animals	116.1	105.7
Cattle	115.3	101.0
Pigs	110.5	102.4
Sheep and goats	119.2	101.7
Poultry	119.0	110.5
Animal products	123.3	100.1
Milk	125.1	102.4
Cow's milk	122.6	102.9
Other milk types	151.3	101.4
Eggs	110.5	92.0
Other animal products	136.8	102.5

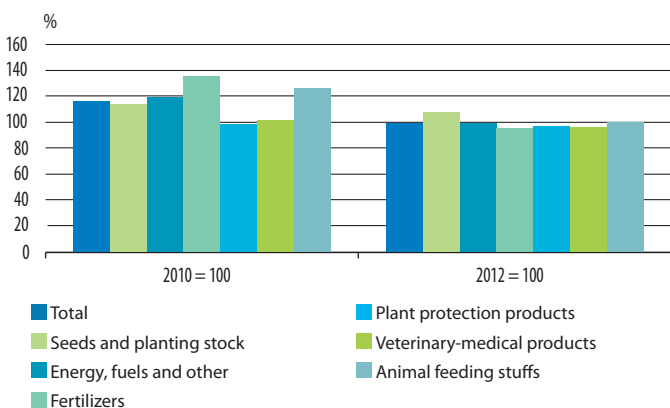
## Prices of goods and services, currently consumed in agriculture

The survey of the prices of goods and services currently consumed in agriculture is carried out in accordance with the main requirements of the Eurostat agricultural price statistics methodology (The Handbook of Agricultural Price Statistics). Five surveys on prices of fertilizers, animal feeding stuffs, plant protection products, veterinary-medical products and seeds and planting stock are carried out.

The surveys are based on samples and are carried out quarterly. The objects of the surveys are the purchasing prices of the surveyed goods and services, currently consumed in agriculture. The surveyed unit price is the price at the input of the agricultural farm, i.e., the price, which the purchaser has actually paid for the goods. This price includes taxes and levies and excludes subsidies and deductible VAT.

Based on the information from the five surveys, as well as on the information from other surveys conducted by the NSI, common price index of the goods and services, currently used in agriculture is calculated using as a base (100) the year 2010, as well as the preceding year.

Figure 10. Price indices of goods and services, currently used in agriculture in 2013







## 8. Price indices of goods and services currently consumed in agriculture in 2013

	2013 as % to	
	2010	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>99.5</b>
Seeds and planting stock	114.2	108.2
Energy, fuels and other	119.4	99.5
Fertilizers	135.7	95.9
Straight fertilizers	136.2	96.2
Nitrogenous fertilizers	139.0	96.7
Phosphatic fertilizers	104.2	92.7
Potassic fertilizers	71.1	101.2
Compound fertilizers	121.7	99.0
Plant protection products and pesticides	98.4	97.1
Fungicides	97.5	100.7
Insecticides	94.0	96.9
Herbicides	99.2	96.2
Veterinary-medical products	101.7	96.2
Animal feeding stuffs	126.7	100.1
Straight feeding stuffs	131.1	98.3
Compound feeding stuffs	123.5	101.6
Maintenance of materials	105.2	101.1
Maintenance of buildings	104.9	101.5
Other goods and services	105.3	100.5

### Price indices of goods and services contributing to agricultural investment

To calculate the price indices of goods and services contributing to agricultural investment using as a base (100) the year 2010, as well as the preceding year:

- Quarterly indices for import of agricultural machinery and transport equipment from the department 'Foreign trade statistics';
- Monthly indices in building construction from the department 'Business trends and tourism'.

#### 9. Price indices of goods and services contributing to agricultural investment in agriculture in 2013

	2013 as % to	
	2010	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>105.4</b>
Materials	109.6	108.6
Machinery and other equipment	109.3	109.7
Transport equipment	111.5	101.8
Buildings	86.2	84.5

### Total index of goods and services in agriculture

The total index is calculated based on the prices indices of goods and services currently consumed in agriculture and price indices of goods and services contributing to agricultural investment.

#### 10. Price indices of goods and services in agriculture in 2013

	2013 as % to	
	2010	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>99.7</b>

## **XII. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS**





### Foreign trade turnover

The indicators, which describe the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Bulgaria are based on the following data: the Single Administrative Document (SAD) for exports and imports with third countries; the monthly Intrastat declarations of the providers of statistical information on the values of arrivals and dispatches for trade between EU Member States; the statistical adjustments for non-response and intra-Community trade under the thresholds; additional statistical information from other administrative sources.

The main trading partner of Bulgaria, during the recent years is EU - more than one- half of the country's foreign trade is carried out with the Member States.

Figure 1. Exports and imports

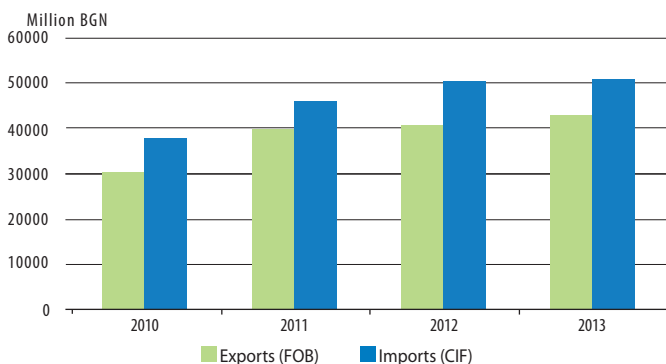
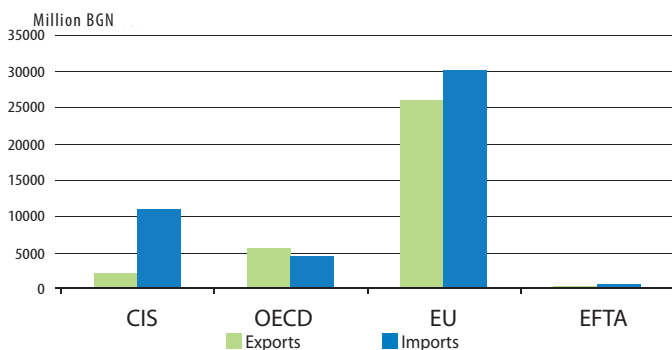


Figure 2. Exports and imports by economic zones in 2013





## 1. Foreign trade turnover

(Million BGN)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>68074.5</b>	<b>85412.1</b>	<b>90416.6</b>	<b>94022.7</b>
Exports (FOB)	30435.0	39633.6	40622.9	43474.5
Imports (CIF)	37639.5	45778.5	49793.7	50548.2

## 2. Number of countries, trade partners of Bulgaria

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>212</b>
Exports (FOB)	195	198	199	204
Imports (CIF)	168	166	159	165

## 3. Exports and imports by economic zones

(Million BGN)

	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>2</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>	2013 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>30435.0</b>	<b>39633.6</b>	<b>40622.9</b>	<b>43474.5</b>
of which:				
CIS	1819.7	1941.9	1987.8	2366.7
OECD	3560.2	4843.8	5677.6	5617.9
EU	18520.1	24652.1	23779.8	<sup>3</sup> 26121.3
EFTA	246.1	318.1	376.9	381.3
<b>Imports</b>	<b>37639.5</b>	<b>45778.5</b>	<b>49793.7</b>	<b>50548.2</b>
of which:				
CIS	8125.9	10201.5	11862.0	10786.0
OECD	3035.1	3735.4	3664.0	4517.6
EU	22015.2	27183.7	29200.0	<sup>3</sup> 30153.2
EFTA	365.4	380.4	423.3	419.3

<sup>1</sup> CIS includes: Azerbaijan; Armenia; Belarus; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyz, Republic; Republic of Moldova, ; Russian Federation; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan and Ukraine.

OECD includes: Australia; Virgin Islands (US); United States; Iceland; Canada; Liechtenstein; Mexico; New Zealand; Norway; Republic of Korea, ; Turkey; Switzerland; Japan;

EFTA includes: Norway; Switzerland; Iceland and Liechtenstein.

<sup>2</sup> CIS includes: Azerbaijan; Armenia; Belarus; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyz, Republic; Moldova, Republic of; Russian Federation; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan and Ukraine.

OECD includes: Australia; Virgin Islands (US); United States; Iceland; Canada; Mexico; New Zealand; Norway; Republic of Korea, ; Turkey; Switzerland; Japan; Israel and Chile.

EFTA includes: Norway; Switzerland; Iceland and Liechtenstein.

<sup>3</sup> EU including Croatia.



### Exports by main trade partner countries

The geographical distribution of the data on exports is presented according to the countries of destination of the goods. The graph shows exports to the top 10 Bulgarian trade partner countries.

The distribution of exports according to the Standard International Trade classification shows the biggest share of manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, followed by machinery and transport equipment.

Figure 3. Exports to the top 10 Bulgarian trade partner countries in 2013

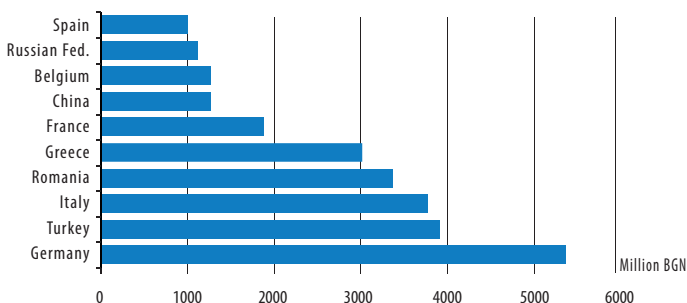
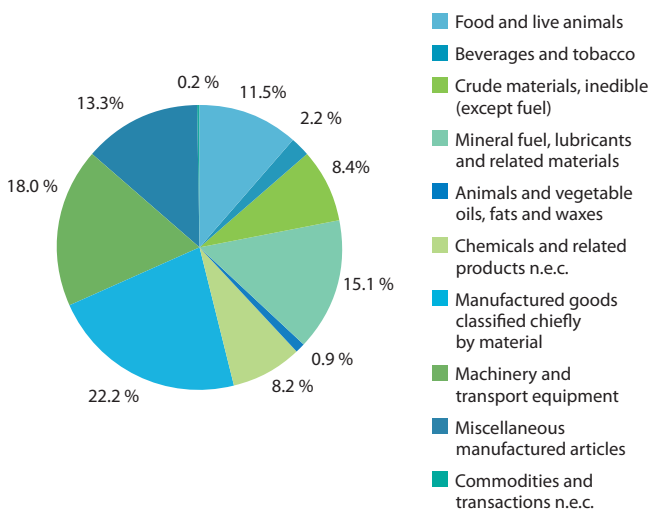


Figure 4. Structure of exports by sections of SITC, rev. 4 in 2013





## 4. Exports by countries main trade partners

(Million BGN)

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>30435.0</b>	<b>39633.6</b>	<b>40662.9</b>	<b>43474.5</b>
of which:				
Austria	574.6	759.3	744.0	783.4
Belgium	1148.7	1954.5	1497.9	1262.8
China	366.5	574.4	1163.7	1267.0
Croatia	160.3	164.3	154.0	98.0
Czech Republic	286.4	425.8	497.2	557.4
Egypt	201.9	333.9	335.8	348.8
France	1229.0	1672.7	1623.4	1880.1
Georgia	281.7	445.0	557.6	365.1
Germany	3244.1	4606.4	4159.0	5367.5
Gibraltar	667.3	1221.7	1432.0	786.9
Greece	2419.0	2784.2	2923.1	3020.2
Hungary	387.4	499.3	471.9	539.1
Italy	2955.6	3443.8	3449.8	3766.8
Lebanon	123.1	64.0	137.4	356.3
Namibia	171.4	301.8	395.5	268.1
Netherlands	458.6	703.5	741.8	940.0
Poland	523.2	704.7	710.3	790.9
Portugal	88.6	162.8	358.1	281.0
Romania	2772.2	3781.1	3274.3	3363.8
Russian Federation	863.2	1060.3	1100.2	1121.8
Serbia	1075.4	935.7	865.2	730.9
Singapore	366.1	76.0	93.8	650.0
Slovakia	204.6	216.9	246.7	323.2
Slovenia	230.7	174.4	366.1	242.3
South Africa	15.2	131.9	229.5	288.6
Spain	813.5	1063.2	1055.2	1006.7
Switzerland	193.8	245.9	307.8	300.2
The Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	650.1	902.2	768.0	687.2
Tunisia	65.4	156.3	153.8	365.8
Turkey	2576.2	3389.6	3828.9	3918.2
Ukraine	387.3	565.0	479.1	837.1
United Arab Emirates	64.1	111.5	307.4	506.3
United Kingdom	592.6	724.4	778.9	917.9
United States	414.7	518.2	725.3	594.8

## 5. Exports by sections of SITC, rev. 4

(Million BGN)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>30435.0</b>	<b>39633.6</b>	<b>40622.9</b>	<b>43474.5</b>
Food and live animals	3261.2	3796.7	4135.3	5009.4
Beverages and tobacco	679.1	797.7	877.4	946.9
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	2647.9	3978.2	3565.6	3664.1
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	4111.5	5452.2	6746.6	6551.2
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	203.0	294.9	303.0	394.5
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	2424.1	3160.6	3371.8	3548.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	7062.4	9805.5	9275.0	9666.3
Machinery and transport equipment	5094.5	6695.2	6741.4	7811.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4921.6	5601.9	5517.9	5778.9
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	29.7	50.7	88.9	103.4



### Imports by main trade partner countries

The geographical distribution of the data on imports is presented according to the countries of consignment of the goods. The graph shows imports from the top 10 partner countries.

The distribution of imports according to the Standard International Trade classification shows the biggest share of machinery and transport equipment, followed by mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials.

Figure 5. Imports from the top 10 Bulgarian trade partner countries in 2013

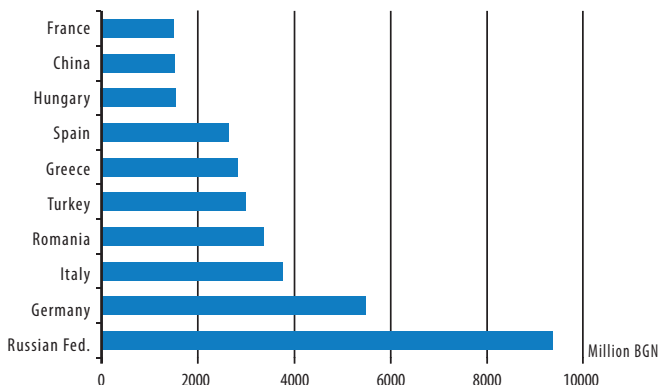
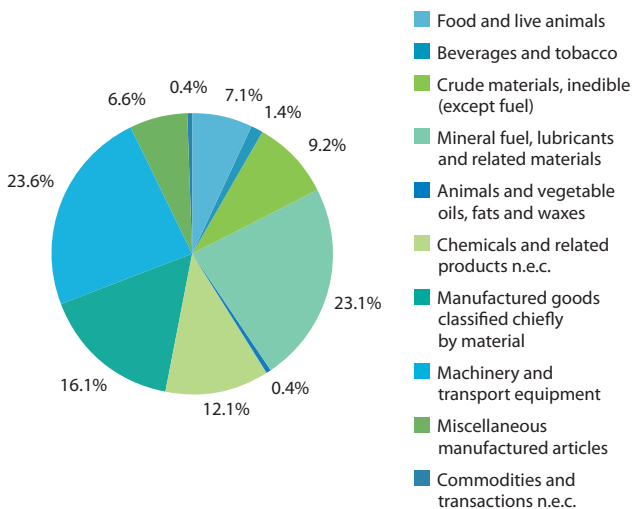


Figure 6. Structure of imports by sections of SITC, rev. 4 in 2013







## 6. Imports by countries main trade partners

(Million BGN)

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>37639.5</b>	<b>45778.5</b>	<b>49793.7</b>	<b>50548.2</b>
of which:				
Austria	1307.2	1534.8	1529.9	1390.2
Australia	10.5	13.7	17.7	291.1
Belgium	712.1	777.4	872.3	929.6
China	965.1	1327.6	1483.0	1500.9
Croatia	69.8	53.3	59.4	72.0
Czech Republic	711.5	792.0	958.2	1033.1
Denmark	187.3	172.3	177.9	182.1
Egypt	153.8	149.7	112.1	117.5
France	1231.7	1487.3	1450.3	1500.8
Germany	4374.5	4960.0	5537.4	5463.2
Georgia	321.9	384.0	336.2	419.0
Greece	2232.7	2568.1	3017.2	2808.3
Hungary	1168.6	1384.2	1488.5	1536.4
India	95.4	119.6	146.8	240.9
Italy	2773.7	3269.8	3299.1	3767.1
Ireland	105.3	150.7	165.8	160.7
Japan	136.5	134.0	124.0	129.7
Korea, Rep.of	146.1	234.2	183.4	168.2
Netherlands	1052.2	1162.0	1494.6	1337.0
Poland	788.0	875.4	1093.5	1429.5
Romania	2622.4	3161.5	3260.6	3365.3
Russian Federation	6115.0	8071.8	10363.0	9356.5
Serbia	394.6	496.5	494.8	514.4
Slovakia	407.5	549.2	644.5	655.3
Slovenia	296.4	337.3	315.4	332.0
Spain	709.2	2422.1	2205.0	2618.1
Sweden	196.8	287.0	259.4	285.1
Switzerland	340.8	354.8	407.3	387.9
Taiwan	113.8	113.5	126.6	131.5
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	501.9	490.2	493.4	539.8
Turkey	2047.0	2164.5	2324.9	2970.8
Ukraine	1571.6	1837.9	1253.5	1121.4
United Kingdom	593.2	712.9	715.0	747.5
United States	260.9	384.9	338.2	386.4

## 7. Imports by sections of SITC, rev. 4

(Million BGN)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>37639.5</b>	<b>45778.5</b>	<b>49793.7</b>	<b>50548.2</b>
Food and live animals	2857.4	3449.8	3497.2	3602.9
Beverages and tobacco	495.3	553.4	629.0	696.7
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	3220.0	4540.0	4398.7	4651.3
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	8487.3	10521.1	12402.6	11656.4
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	171.0	212.0	245.5	212.6
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	4407.6	5197.7	5711.1	6104.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by the material	6356.0	7730.6	7766.9	8120.3
Machinery and transport equipment	8750.4	10504.2	11990.2	11936.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2776.0	2938.7	3033.6	3325.0
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	118.5	131.0	118.9	241.4



### Exports and imports by commodities

The NSI applies the Special System of Trade for the reporting of foreign trade flows.

The reporting of commodity flows by kind of commodity is done according to Combined Nomenclature.

#### 8. Exports of selected commodities

Commodities	2010	2011	2012	2013
Meat of swine - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	1.7	4.7	4.7	1.8
Poultry meat - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	38.2	41.5	42.4	32.3
Cheese and yellow cheese - thousand tons	14.3	14.5	15.9	16.5
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	4.8	2.3	1.1	1.6
Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	10.9	14.7	10.8	10.9
Maize - thousand tons	654.0	939.0	825.4	2159.5
Preserved tomatoes - thousand tons	4.3	3.1	4.8	3.5
Other preserved vegetables - thousand tons	23.7	22.4	19.9	21.1
Tobacco, unmanufactured - thousand tons	40.2	47.4	36.7	40.4
Cigarettes - thousand tons	13.3	16.2	19.9	22.3
Dentifrices - thousand tons	3.6	2.3	2.0	2.1
New pneumatic tyres of rubber - thousand tons	1.7	2.1	5.6	3.0
Men's or boys' suits, jackets, trousers - million BGN	361.0	442.7	441.4	477.1
Men's or boys' shirts - million BGN	96.7	102.4	92.6	78.7
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	7128.9	6324.4	5147.0	5404.1
Pumps for liquids - million BGN	59.9	136.1	133.7	144.4
Lathes - thousand tons	3.8	4.6	5.1	4.7
Electric accumulators - million BGN	244.1	304.8	281.2	342.9
Furniture - million BGN	146.8	169.1	196.3	197.9



## 9. Imports of selected commodities

Commodities	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bananas - thousand tons	42.0	49.7	35.0	39.0
Oranges - thousand tons	22.1	27.4	27.3	31.8
Lemons - thousand tons	12.1	13.8	13.0	15.0
Grapefruit - thousand tons	11.3	11.3	10.6	9.9
Olives - thousand tons	19.2	18.9	33.2	22.8
Coffee beans - thousand tons	26.7	24.6	28.4	29.6
Pepper (black and white) - tons	1342.7	972.7	893.1	883.1
Rice - thousand tons	22.6	25.1	18.5	30.3
Margarine - thousand tons	10.9	9.1	10.1	11.0
Chocolate - thousand tons	16.1	16.8	14.0	16.5
Fruit and vegetable juices - thousand tons	16.7	14.3	11.3	11.5
Sugar - thousand tons	311.5	296.1	194.9	242.9
Soya groats - thousand tons	101.5	121.8	104.4	109.1
Salt - thousand tons	215.4	214.7	252.4	163.9
Coal (excl. anthracite) - thousand tons	1128.7	1032.2	1080.6	964.1
Anthracite - thousand tons	1858.4	2203.8	1132.6	732.9
Coke and semi-coke of coal - thousand tons	68.8	63.7	65.9	71.2
Cellulose - thousand tons	10.0	21.7	23.2	36.5
Newsprint - thousand tons	47.2	50.0	51.1	46.8
Cigarette paper - thousand tons	2.1	2.6	4.3	3.7
Cotton (incl. linter) - thousand tons	6.3	2.4	4.1	4.7
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	4369.0	2753.2	2778.1	3171.9
Tubes of cast iron and steel - thousand tons	53.0	57.3	66.8	87.3
Refrigerators - thousand items	97.6	102.4	86.5	81.2
Washing machines - thousand items	170.0	137.7	153.2	159.9
Vacuum-cleaners - thousand items	330.1	235.5	258.9	300.7
TV sets - thousand items	748.6	690.3	645.6	998.2
Household sewing machines - thousand items	4.7	9.9	8.9	6.5
Combines (corn) - in numbers	431.0	674.0	728.0	674.0
Passenger cars - thousand items	55.2	65.8	65.5	74.7
Trucks - thousand items	4.9	6.6	7.3	8.6
Busses - in numbers	451.0	298.0	212.0	384.0
Bicycles - thousand items	30.3	39.4	37.5	31.0
Motorcycles - thousand items	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.1
Tractors - thousand items	5.4	7.0	7.0	8.3
Cultivators - in numbers	512.0	324.0	345.0	252.0
Cameras - million BGN	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Clocks and watches - thousand items	997.9	1126.5	1254.5	1674.5



### **XIII. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS**





### Balance of payments

The Balance of payments (analytic presentation) is in accordance with the Fifth edition of the 'Balance of Payments Manual' (IMF, 1993) and the 'Guidelines of the European Central Bank'. The components of the Balance of payments are classified in the following main categories:

**Current Account** - comprises the acquisition and provision of goods and services, income, and current transfers between the country and the rest of the world.

**Capital Account** - includes capital transfers and acquisition or disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets.

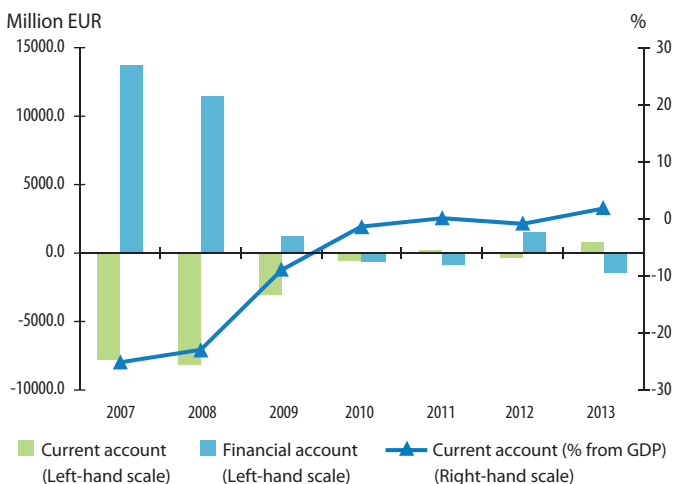
**Financial Account** - comprises all transactions in the external financial assets and liabilities of an economy.

**Net errors and omissions** is an offsetting item.

**Reserves and Related Items** - include those external assets that are readily available for direct financing of balance of payments deficits.

The Balance of payments is compiled by the Bulgarian National Bank.

Figure 1. Current and financial account



1. Balance of payments of Bulgaria<sup>1,2</sup>

(Million EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>A. Current account</b>	<b>-533.1</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>-333.9</b>	<b>751.3</b>
Goods, credit (FOB)	15561.2	20264.3	20770.2	22228.2
Goods, debit (FOB)	-18324.8	-22420.4	-24230.4	-24581.5
Trade Balance	-2763.7	-2156.1	-3460.3	-2353.3
Services, credit	5011.5	5354.0	5794.0	5769.2
Transportation	986.5	1112.2	1109.9	1153.8
Travel	2747.1	2852.4	2916.6	3058.4
Other services	1277.9	1389.4	1767.5	1557.0
Services, debit	-3143.7	-3038.5	-3413.9	-3661.1
Transportation	-699.0	-829.5	-989.1	-1048.1
Travel	-931.2	-958.7	-1015.7	-1150.4
Other services	-1513.4	-1250.2	-1409.0	-1462.6
Services, net	1867.8	2315.5	2380.1	2108.1
Income, net	-1134.2	-1810.8	-1328.2	-1385.4
Goods, services and income, net	-2030.0	-1651.4	-2408.4	-1630.6
Current transfers, net	1496.9	1684.6	2074.5	2381.9
<b>B. Capital account<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>290.9</b>	<b>503.6</b>	<b>541.0</b>	<b>466.4</b>
Capital transfers, net	256.3	471.2	518.3	533.2
<b>C. Financial account<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>-673.1</b>	<b>-885.8</b>	<b>1466.2</b>	<b>-1465.6</b>
Direct investment, net	977.3	1212.7	802.0	957.3
Direct investment abroad	-173.9	-117.5	-268.3	-135.1
Direct investment in Bulgaria	1151.2	1330.2	1070.3	1092.4
Merges and acquisitions, net <sup>4</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portfolio investment, net	-635.4	-357.4	-898.4	-128.2
Financial derivatives, net	-24.7	-65.3	-33.3	-119.4
Other investment, net	-990.3	-1675.8	1595.9	-2175.4
Other investment, assets	-26.2	-708.3	673.4	-1659.9
Trade credits, net	-86.2	-93.6	-168.7	-94.4
Loans	-110.5	-70.6	-152.6	-439.3
Currency and deposits	147.9	-484.8	1053.1	-1022.1
Other assets	22.6	-59.3	-58.4	-104.0
Other investment, liabilities	-964.1	-967.5	922.5	-515.5
Trade credits, net	-32.4	63.5	-8.4	107.6
Loans	-386.5	30.5	892.9	48.7
Currency and deposits	-642.0	-1117.9	-2.8	-776.3
Other liabilities	96.7	56.4	40.7	104.5
<b>D. Net errors and omissions</b>	<b>531.4</b>	<b>507.6</b>	<b>487.7</b>	<b>-351.3</b>
<b>TOTAL BALANCE</b>	<b>-383.9</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>2161.0</b>	<b>-599.2</b>
<b>E. Reserves and related items</b>	<b>383.9</b>	<b>-158.7</b>	<b>-2161.0</b>	<b>599.2</b>
BNB Reserve Assets	383.9	-158.7	-2161.0	599.2
Use of fund credit, net	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exceptional financing, net	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

<sup>1</sup> Analytic presentation in accordance with IMF 5th edition of the 'Balance of Payments Manual'.<sup>2</sup> Source: Bulgarian National Bank.<sup>3</sup> The sign (-) means increase in assets or decrease in liabilities.<sup>4</sup> Merges and acquisitions are included in this item.



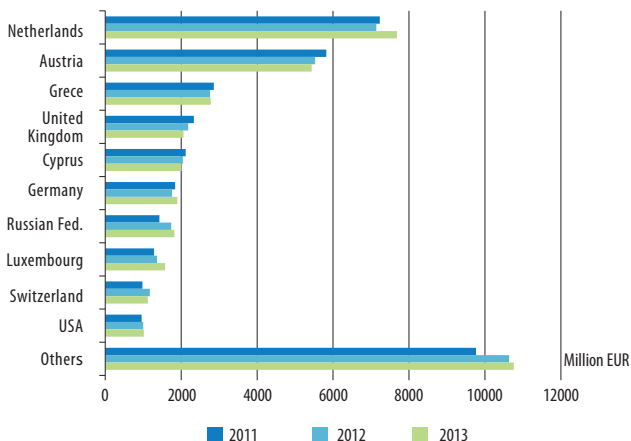
### Foreign direct investments

Foreign direct investment in the country is an international investment in which a direct investor, resident of a foreign economy, obtains a lasting interest in an enterprise resident of the Bulgarian economy (direct investment enterprise). The lasting interest of the direct investor in a long-term relationship with the direct investment enterprise implies a significant degree of influence by the direct investor on the management of the direct investment enterprise. For the purposes of international compatibility of the data of the separate countries, the Balance of Payments Manual has adopted the principle that the acquisition of 10 or more percents of the voting power in the management of an enterprise is considered an establishment of a direct investment relationship.

The foreign direct investment comprises the initial transaction establishing the relationship between the direct investor and the direct investment enterprise, as well as all subsequent transactions between them. The transactions can be related to increase/decrease in the liabilities of the direct investment enterprise to its direct investor, as well as to increase/decrease in the claims of the direct investment enterprise on the direct investor.

The foreign direct investments are reported in the balance of payments from the Bulgarian National Bank.

Figure 2. Stock of FDI in Bulgaria, by country





2. FDI flows in Bulgaria, by economic activity groupings<sup>1</sup>

(Million EUR)

Economic activity groupings	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>1330.2</b>	<b>1070.3</b>	<b>1092.4</b>
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	13.5	5.5	-8.6
Construction	-90.5	227.9	19.1
Education	0.9	0.8	0.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	450.7	737.3	64.7
Financial intermediation	257.2	-161.1	-64.3
Fishing	5.6	2.2	0.1
Health and social work	-3.6	9.2	0.4
Hotels and restaurants	141.2	62.3	-9.9
Manufacturing	283.7	504.9	188.5
Mining and quarrying	150.4	231.7	110.8
Other community, social and personal service activities	140.8	0.5	48.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	-251.7	-458.6	-44.1
Transport, storage and communication	203.1	-364.3	412.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	38.4	255.5	215.9
Non-classified	-9.5	16.6	159.5

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bulgarian National Bank.



## **XIV. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**



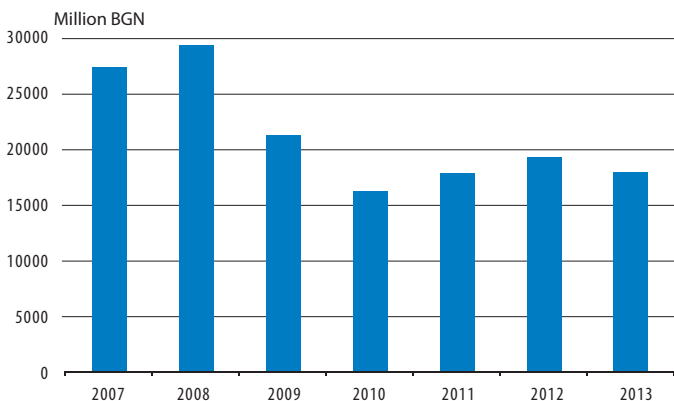


### Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets

The expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets include the actual expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets of land, buildings and construction equipment, machines, equipment and means of transport, other expenditure made through construction and purchase, including used tangible fixed assets.

The data about expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets are shown at current prices.

Figure 1. Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets





## 1. Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets by kind

(Thousand BGN)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>16218269</b>	<b>17913925</b>	<b>19091492</b>	<b>17597303</b>
Land	1091585	1534227	1426906	868146
Buildings and construction equipments	7697177	8266052	7322825	7113603
Machines, equipment and means of transport	5945227	6614232	8667155	8554487
Other expenditure	1484280	1499414	1674606	1061067

## 2. Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets by economic activity groupings

(Thousand BGN)

	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>17913925</b>	<b>19091492</b>	<b>17597303</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1469798	1479905	1068586
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	5361442	7602323	6760203
Construction	1146482	1088400	1108944
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	4142678	3588034	3213994
Information and communication	600098	618032	493255
Financial and insurance activities	424117	368767	350590
Real estate activities	2497378	1895653	1563348
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	833228	782810	403805
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	1215262	1443543	2309693
Other services	223442	224025	324885

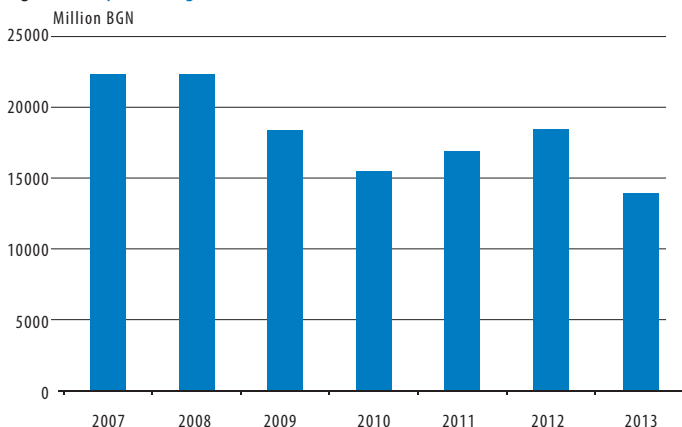


### Acquired tangible fixed assets

The acquired tangible fixed assets include the value of all acquired tangible fixed assets, irrespective of the manner of their acquisition (construction or purchase). The tangible fixed assets acquired by construction are reported after their putting into operation according to Ordinance No. 2/31.07.2003 of the Ministry of Territorial Development and Public Works.

The data about acquired tangible fixed assets are shown at current prices.

Figure 2. Acquired tangible fixed assets





## 3. Acquired tangible fixed assets by kind

(Thousand BGN)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>15552551</b>	<b>16921196</b>	<b>18337016</b>	<b>13780128</b>
Land	1091585	1534227	1426906	771928
Buildings and construction equipments	6583429	7934398	7073593	4341081
Machines, equipment and means of transport	6948651	6355787	8622131	8009550
Other expenditure	928886	1096784	1214386	657569

## 4. Acquired tangible fixed assets by economic activity groupings

(Thousand BGN)

	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>16921196</b>	<b>18337016</b>	<b>13780128</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1421888	1372974	1004011
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	6267483	7440914	5389696
Construction	1020020	1173680	962751
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	3603998	3766105	2599518
Information and communication	608922	603091	484391
Financial and insurance activities	314229	265677	362485
Real estate activities	2093495	1946270	1318820
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	713399	817240	466706
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	577273	761703	1068589
Other services	300489	189362	123161





**XV. DOMESTIC TRADE;  
ACCOMMODATION AND  
FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES**



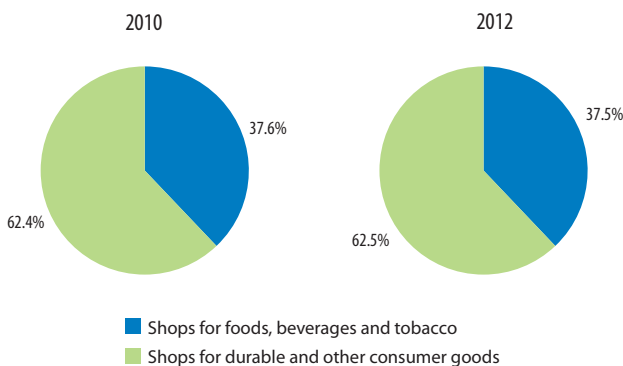


### Retail sales premises

The number of 'Shops' comprises shops and pavilions of the stationary trade network with trade rooms for serving customers. The number of 'Petrol stations' and 'Gas stations' are not included in the number of shops. The retail sales shops are classified according to the predominant kind of goods offered.

In 2012 a reduction in the total number of shops was registered. In comparison with 2010 the number of shops decreased as for 'Foods, beverages and tobacco' as well as for 'Durable and other consumer goods' by 3.3% and 3.2% respectively. The tendency of increasing the share of shops for 'Durable and other consumer goods' was maintained, as their relative share in the structure of the shops rose by 0.1 points compared to 2010, reaching 62.5% in 2012.

Figure 1. Structure of the retail sales shops





## 1. Retail sales premises as of 31.12.

Kind of premises	In numbers			Change - % (Preceding year = 100)	
	2010	2011	2012	2011	2012
<b>Shops</b>	<b>130102</b>	<b>132304</b>	<b>125909</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-4.8</b>
For foods, beverages and tobacco	48877	49324	47248	0.9	-4.2
of which:					
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods	32841	32559	29856	-0.9	-8.3
Fruit and vegetables	2930	3163	3262	8.0	3.1
Meat and meat products	1340	1349	1385	0.7	2.7
Fish and fish products	460	481	484	4.6	0.6
Bread and bakery products	2260	2379	2290	5.3	-3.7
Sugar and sugar confectionery	2118	2143	2074	1.2	-3.2
Beverages	2576	3043	2929	18.1	-3.7
For durable and other consumer goods	81225	82980	78661	2.2	-5.2
of which:					
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods (mainly non-foods)	14469	15287	14991	5.7	-1.9
Textiles	2879	3156	2923	9.6	-7.4
Clothing	18076	17371	17171	-3.9	-1.2
Footwear and leather goods	3835	3869	3696	0.9	-4.5
Furniture, lighting articles and household goods	3530	3410	3104	-3.4	-9.0
Household appliances, radio and TV sets	2047	2058	1691	0.5	-17.8
Ironmongery, varnishes and glasses	2960	2876	2757	-2.8	-4.1
Books, newspapers and stationery	2875	3189	2652	10.9	-16.8
Building and heating materials (incl. warehouses)	1883	2215	1878	17.6	-15.2
Perfume and cosmetics shops	3178	3051	2993	-4.0	-1.9
Automobiles, motorcycles and spare parts	5676	6174	5188	8.8	-16.0
Pharmacies, optical and sanitary shops	5281	5360	5245	1.5	-2.1
<b>Petrol stations</b>	<b>2766</b>	<b>2725</b>	<b>2684</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
<b>Gas stations</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>-12.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>



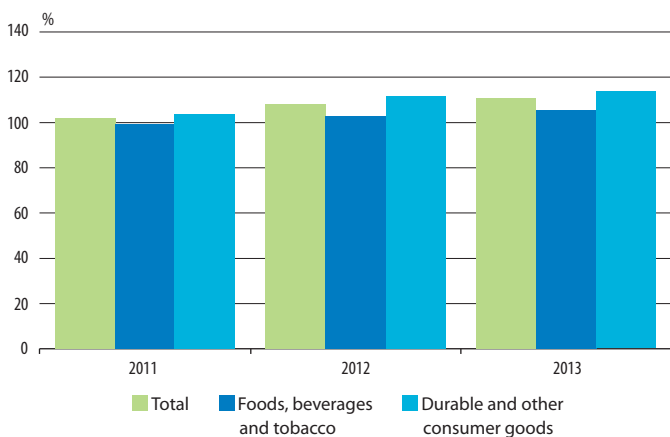
### Retail sales

Retail sales in the country include the value of sold own production, goods and materials to the final consumer at prices of realization (including VAT and excises), excluding those in the catering. The retail sales are presented by commodity groups in accordance with the requirements of the COICOP classification (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose) adopted by Eurostat.

The retail sales indices reflect the short-term changes of the sales between two consecutive years at constant prices and are calculated on the base of 2010 average annual prices. They are chain-linked and comparable in coverage. The price impact is eliminated by deflation of the sales through use of the consumer price indices, regrouped according to the content of the respective commodity groups.

In 2013 the retail sales in the country at constant prices increased by 2.5% compared to the previous year. The group 'Food, beverages and tobacco' increased by 3.0% and the group 'Durable and other consumer goods' increased by 2.1%.

Figure 2. Retail sales indices  
(2010 = 100)





## 2. Retail sales indices

(Preceding year = 100)

	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>102.5</b>
Foods, beverages and tobacco	99.1	103.1	103.0
Durable and other consumer goods	103.5	107.3	102.1

## 3. Retail sales indices by group of goods

(Preceding year = 100)

Group of goods	2010	2011	2012
Foods, beverages and tobacco			
Fruit	98.9	94.2	99.4
Vegetables	97.4	102.6	106.2
Milk, dairy products and eggs	98.5	95.3	96.6
Meat and meat products	102.6	100.8	103.8
Fish and fish products, crustaceans and molluscs	98.3	105.2	104.2
Bread and bakery products, grain mill products	99.5	94.2	100.9
Sugar and sugar confectionery	108.3	88.8	107.8
Edible oils and fats	100.3	94.1	102.3
Alcoholic beverages	89.7	118.8	106.0
Wine	94.8	105.0	118.2
Beer	102.2	107.8	115.4
Soft drinks	101.3	116.3	109.7
Tobacco products	88.3	96.3	110.2
Coffee, tea and cocoa	116.6	109.6	104.5
Durable and other consumer goods			
Clothing and fur goods	108.6	101.7	109.0
Footwear	83.4	99.0	99.1
Furniture	88.2	100.3	104.0
Carpets and other floor coverings	83.6	92.8	106.0
Household appliances	88.0	102.9	111.0
Household articles	88.8	104.7	123.4
Pharmaceutical, medical and orthopaedic goods	108.2	110.3	107.5
Automobiles	66.4	124.6	108.3
Motorcycles and bicycles	98.4	87.0	91.2
Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	102.4	97.3	104.6
Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	102.5	93.9	103.4
Communications	77.5	118.0	121.6
Radio and television sets	77.2	99.8	117.1
Optical and photographic articles	97.4	117.0	93.9
Computer and office equipment	79.3	118.8	125.1
Construction materials	93.1	99.8	94.4

## Turnover in domestic trade, accommodation and food service activities

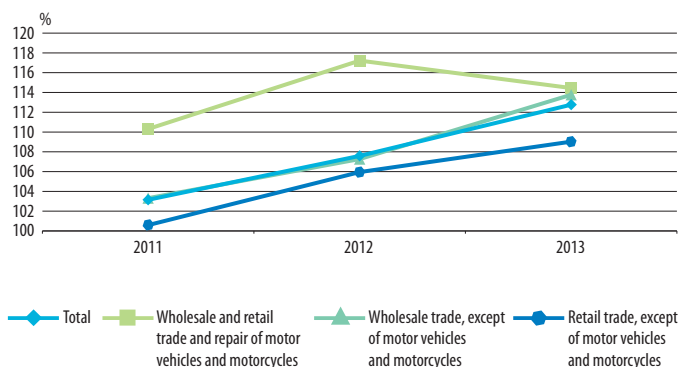
The indicator refers only to the economic subjects classified in accordance with the National Classification of Economic Activities (NACE.BG 2008) in section G - 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' and section I 'Accommodation and food service activities'. The turnover includes all revenues invoiced during the reported period for delivery of products, goods or services, including the accrued excises.

The turnover indices are calculated for all groups of trade activities as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 and reflect the turnover changes between two consecutive years' constant prices. They are calculated on the base of 2010 average annual prices and are chain-linked and comparable in coverage. The price impact is eliminated by deflation of the turnover through use of the consumer prices' indices and the producer prices' indices, regrouped according to the content of the relevant activity groups.

According to the preliminary data in 2013 the turnover in section 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' increased by 4.8% compared to the previous year. In 'Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the general increase was 2.9%. In 'Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the growth of 6.1% determined the magnitude of the overall index, as the activity formed about 70% of the turnover volume in the trade sector. A decrease was observed in 'Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' – 2.4%.

The turnover at constant prices in section 'Accommodation and food service activities' in 2013 decreased by 9.4% compared to 2012, which was due principally to the drop in 'Food and beverage service activities' – 14.7%. In 'Accommodation' a reduction by 2.4% was observed.

Figure 3. Turnover indices for the major trade activities (2010 = 100)





## 4. Turnover in section 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' and section 'Accommodation and food service activities'

(Million BGN)

Economic activities	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>80625</b>	<b>88941</b>	<b>94530</b>	<b>98593</b>
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4503	4902	5192	4961
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	57211	64024	67631	71215
of which:				
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	5336	6536	7415	10021
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	13854	14089	14245	14625
Wholesale of household goods	7115	7420	8172	9957
Wholesale of information and communication equipment	1795	1547	1604	1987
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	2552	3145	3832	3578
Other specialised wholesale	23722	28109	28371	25687
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18911	20015	21707	22417
of which:				
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco	6137	6718	7227	7577
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	851	917	970	1065
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	3518	3855	4393	4460
Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	1707	1859	2025	1985
Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	913	961	1029	1172
Retail sale of audio and video equipment; hardware, paints and glass; electrical household appliances, etc. in specialised stores	2747	2630	2912	2963
Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software; telecommunications equipment, etc. in specialised stores	2648	2669	2659	2688
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>2831</b>	<b>3134</b>	<b>3349</b>	<b>3137</b>
Accommodation	1083	1249	1374	1391
Food and beverage service activities	1748	1885	1975	1746





## **XVI. INDUSTRY**



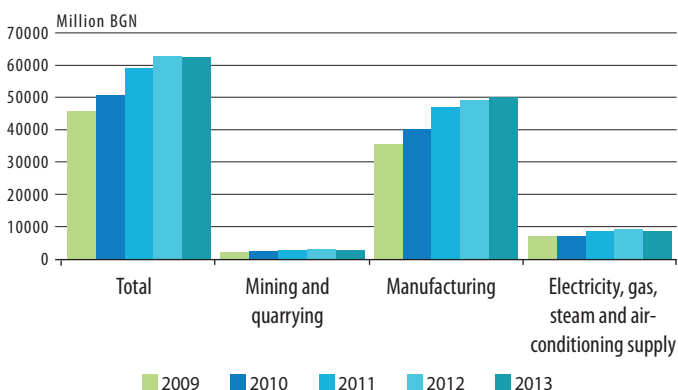
## Production value of industrial enterprises

The 'Industry' comprises the activity of industrial enterprises, classified in the mining and quarrying industry, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

The indicator 'Production value of industrial enterprises' refers to the entire of the industrial enterprises i.e., it includes receipts from their non-industrial activities. The production value comprises the following elements: receipts from sales of industrial production and services; expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets on own account of the enterprises, other receipts, changes in stocks of finished goods and changes in stocks of work-in-progress.

All data in value terms are published at current prices.

Figure 1. Production value of industrial enterprises





## 1. Production value of industrial enterprises

(Thousand BGN)

	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>59659708</b>	<b>62710629</b>	<b>62662814</b>
Mining and quarrying	2802188	2969775	2625516
Manufacturing	46974358	48728136	50076106
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	8524327	9638391	8671479
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1358835	1374327	1289713

## 2. Production value of industrial enterprises by subsections

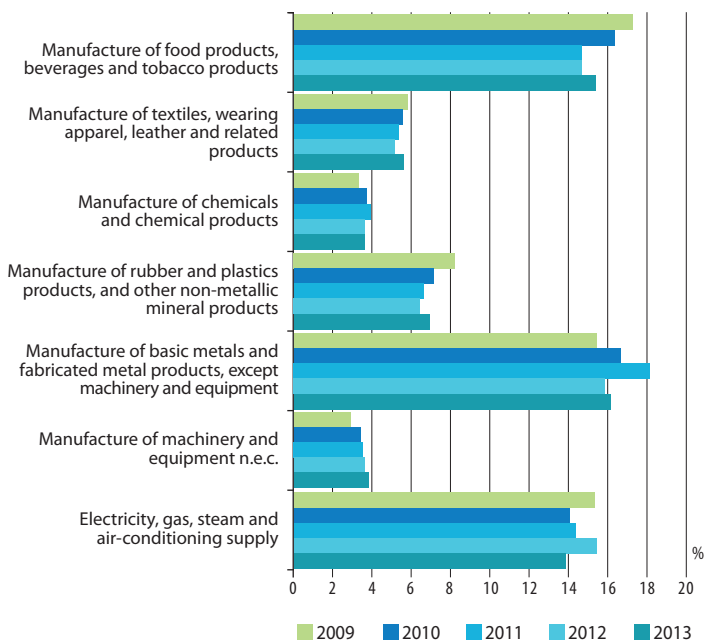
(Thousand BGN)

Subsections	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>59659708</b>	<b>62710629</b>	<b>62662814</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>2802188</b>	<b>2969775</b>	<b>2625516</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>46974358</b>	<b>48728136</b>	<b>50076106</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	8715827	9142863	9569276
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	3163323	3180420	3529501
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	2113028	2195492	2447408
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2308403	2269927	2268375
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	3926196	4037525	4307111
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	10788558	9903682	10116844
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	620190	610643	637245
Manufacture of electrical equipment	1838521	2069539	2026037
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2084701	2250664	2383196
Manufacture of transport equipment	1502987	1579089	1759797
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1887757	1961734	2073516
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	<b>8524327</b>	<b>9638391</b>	<b>8671479</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation</b>	<b>1358835</b>	<b>1374327</b>	<b>1289713</b>

## Structure of the production value of industrial enterprises

The structures (relative shares) are calculated at current prices. A change in the contribution of the main industrial subsections in the volume of production is observed. The shares of manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products and the manufacture of basic metals and metal products, except machinery and equipment increased, while there was a decrease of the share of the electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply.

Figure 2. Share of the production value in some main subsections





### 3. Structure of the production value of industrial enterprises by subsections

(Per cent)

Subsections	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>79.9</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	14.6	14.6	15.3
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	5.3	5.1	5.6
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.5	3.5	3.9
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.9	3.6	3.6
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	6.6	6.4	6.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	18.1	15.8	16.1
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1.0	1.0	1.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	3.1	3.3	3.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	3.5	3.6	3.8
Manufacture of transport equipment	2.5	2.5	2.8
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	3.2	3.1	3.3
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>

## Production value indices of industrial enterprises

Industrial production value indices are calculated on the basis of their values at constant prices of the year 2010. For the calculation of production value at constant prices a total deflator is used calculated as weighted average of the producer price indexes on the domestic market and the producer price indexes on the non-domestic market.

### 4. Production value indices of industrial enterprises

	(Preceding year = 100)		
	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>100.5</b>
Mining and quarrying	109.8	99.8	95.7
Manufacturing	107.4	100.9	103.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	114.9	108.8	89.6
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	94.6	98.2	91.9



## 5. Production value indices of industrial enterprises by subsections

(Preceding year = 100)

Subsections	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>100.5</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>95.7</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>103.2</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	99.5	101.5	101.5
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	104.8	97.1	108.4
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	108.6	101.1	111.4
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	105.3	107.3	97.4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	113.9	91.2	98.6
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	113.3	116.4	103.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	108.8	100.5	106.0
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	112.5	94.9	104.0
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	106.1	100.5	103.8
Manufacture of electrical equipment	110.1	109.5	97.7
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	114.7	103.5	105.3
Manufacture of transport equipment	108.1	102.7	112.7
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	108.1	104.6	105.0
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>89.6</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>91.9</b>

## Industrial products in kind

The annual statistical survey on industrial products in kind is conducted on the basis of the National Nomenclature of Industrial Production (PRODCOM.BG), which is identical to the European Nomenclature of Industrial Products (PRODCOM List) and ensures comparability with EU industrial products. Information is collected according to the methodology of the statistical survey for all PRODCOM.BG headings for which it is known that production exists, on the basis of a representative sample of industrial enterprises and non-industrial ones whose secondary activity is industrial.

The data on the output of industrial products in kind (Table 6) comprises total production in volume terms for the respective reference year, including industrial products manufactured on the sub-contracting basis, and intermediate consumption of the enterprises (any production by the enterprise which is incorporated into the manufacture of other products).

Figure 3. **Electric motors and generators**

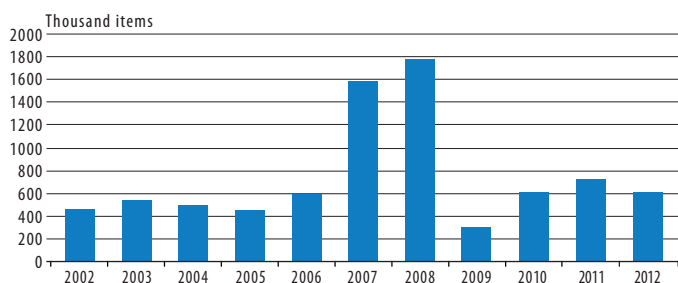
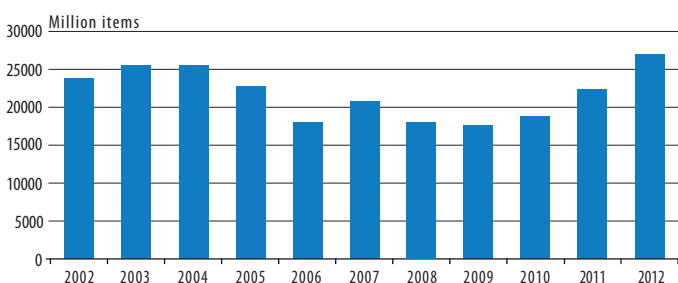


Figure 4. **Tobacco products (cigarettes)**

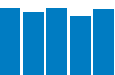






## 6. Output of basic industrial products

Industrial products	2009	2010	2011	2012
Limestone flux, limestone and other calcareous stone used for the manufacture of lime or cement (excl. crushed limestone aggregate and calcareous dimension stone) - thousand tons	3155	4543	4993	5774
Fireclay - thousand tons	18	18	23	..
Rolled products of steel - thousand tons	936	921	1149	832
Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of steel - thousand tons	118	102	141	157
Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought; master alloys of copper - thousand tons	245	286	302	310
Lead and zinc, unwrought - thousand tons	175	178	187	166
Aluminium, unwrought- tons	4132	12257	10465	..
Metal forming machinery - in numbers	1677	1566	1818	1935
of which:				
Lathes	546	629	847	896
Drilling machines; boring, milling, threading or tapping machines for working metal	248	217	245	284
Pulley tackle and hoists powered by an electric motor (excl. of the kind used for raising vehicles) - in numbers	7087	12159	15044	16486
Self-propelled fork-lift trucks powered by an electric motor, with a lifting height $\geq 1$ m - in numbers	95	145	231	183
Self-propelled trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, non-powered by an electric motor - in numbers	136	226	180	217
Cranes - in numbers	127	163	284	377
Bicycles - in numbers	443025	534008	636610	874718
Accounting machines, cash registers, postage-franking machines, ticket-issuing machines and similar machines, incorporating a calculating device - in numbers	195595	286266	329176	470581
Electric motors and generators - thousand items	309	614	725	619
Lead-acid accumulators for starting piston engines - thousand items	1786	2371	2072	2071
Lifts and skip hoists - in numbers	2283	1479	1400	1502
Electric burglar or fire alarms and similar apparatus for buildings - thousand items	349	412	290	264
Electrical instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters - thousand items	368.7	350.6	369.8	435.9
Electricity supply or production meters - in numbers	323864	341415	277262	464900



## 6. Output of basic industrial products

(Continued)

Industrial products	2009	2010	2011	2012
Ammonia in aqueous solution - ton N	1224	1233	1089	1588
Mineral fertilizers - thousand tons nutritious substance	177	256	381	315
Wood charcoal - thousand tons	16	17	16	4
Soap and organic surface-active products and preparations, for toilet use (incl. medicated products) - thousand tons	5.3	2.7	3.1	4.6
Perfumes - thousand litres	47	60	52	40
Paints and varnishes based on synthetic or modified natural polymers - thousand tons	63.7	52.9	52.3	49.7
Detergents and washing preparations - tons	54257	62916	60628	60541
Tooth paste - thousand items	31212	35958	27960	23621
Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement and similar hydraulic cements - thousand tons	2662	1966	1882	1803
Quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime - thousand tons	988	1311	1492	1425
Non-refractory clay building bricks - thousand cub. m	529	454	432	459
Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar or on mineral tar pitch - thousand tons	974	675	1229	1668
Plywood, veneered panels, block-, lamin-, battenboard - thousand cub. m	26.7	29.2	39.7	45.1
Particle boards and similar boards of wood or other ligneous materials - thousand cub. m	650.9	771.8	831.9	863.2
Paper and paperboard (incl. sulphite wrapping paper) - thousand tons	120	154	193	209
Corrugated paper and paperboard in rolls or sheets - thousand tons	97	94	97	95
Toilet paper - thousand tons	19.4	20.4	20.0	22.1
Ceramic sanitary fixtures - thousand items	2377	2882	2991	3392
Cotton yarn - thousand tons	7.8	6.4	3.8	3.2
Wool yarn - thousand tons	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.2
Cotton fabrics- million sq. m	22.3	14.1	9.9	7.7
Woollen fabrics - million sq. m	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.4
Silk fabrics - million sq. m	4.2	0.7	0.8	1.5
Carpets and rugs - thousand sq. m	1051	1302	1071	1012
Men's and boys outerwear (excl. knitted or crocheted) - thousand items	11324	12322	14780	14254
Women's and girls outerwear (excl. knitted or crocheted) - thousand items	25506	24395	24722	25400
Panty hose and tights - million items	5.2	4.5	7.8	4.5
Stockings, socks and other hosiery, knitted or crocheted - million pairs	62.3	58.5	50.2	42.9
Footwear (excl. sport footwear and footwear incorporating a protective metal toe-cap) - million pairs	11.4	12.4	13.6	11.6
Exercise books - tons	4011	3653	2549	3134
Meat (excl. edible offal) <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	152.8	146.7	155.5	154.9
Sausages - thousand tons	104.4	106.2	105.5	104.5
Lard and other pig fats, rendered -tons	181	198	229	59



## 6. Output of basic industrial products

(Continued and end)

Industrial products	2009	2010	2011	2012
Fish and fish products processed and preserved - thousand tons	9.7	10.5	9.6	8.7
Vegetables processed and preserved <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	83.4	71.0	75.5	67.5
Fruit manufactured and preserved <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	37.4	47.8	53.1	59.1
Butter, fats and other cream based on milk <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
White cheese <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	45.2	42.9	44.3	45.2
Yellow cheese <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	20.3	19.9	19.5	17.8
Milk in liquid form <sup>1</sup> - thousand litres	55950	60144	65298	69973.0
Yoghurt <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	154.8	160.4	135.0	138.8
Refined sunflower oil and its fractions (excl. chemically modified) - thousand tons	113.0	98.1	88.9	95.9
Mayonnaise, other sauces and preparations therefor, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings - thousand tons	12.2	12.8	12.9	13.9
Wheat or meslin flour - thousand tons	519	529	518	533
Macaroni, noodles and similar farinaceous products; prepared meals and dishes based on pasta - thousand tons	8.7	11.8	8.4	11.4
Refined sugar - thousand tons	157	115	97	..
Chocolate and sugar confectionery - thousand tons	29.4	37.1	36.2	40.1
Spirits obtained from distilled grape wine or grape marc - million litres alc 100%	4.7	6.6	6.3	7.2
Grape wines (incl. grape must) - million litres	164.4	151.1	124.9	141.7
Beer - million litres	498.9	491.8	494.8	521.9
Manufactured tobacco (excl. smoking tobacco) - thousand tons	52.0	44.5	46.4	40.9
Tobacco products (cigarettes) - million items	17574	18739	22267	27053

<sup>1</sup> Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food.



## **XVII. CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING FUND**



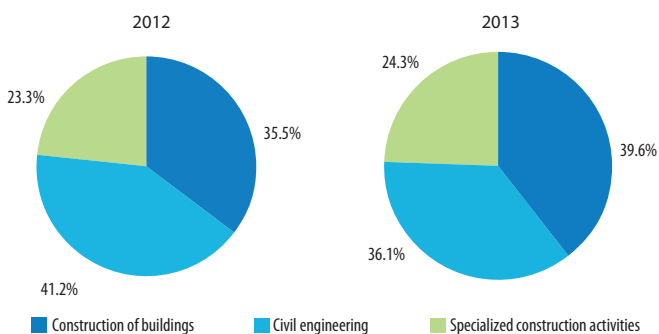


### Production of enterprises in construction

The data on the production of enterprises in the construction are shown at current prices.

The enterprises are classified by economic activity grouping according to the Classification of Economic Activities (NACE.BG 2008), where they are divided as follows: Construction of buildings, Civil engineering and Specialized construction activities.

Figure 1. Structure of production of construction enterprises





## 1. Production of construction enterprises

(Thousand BGN)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>13250164</b>	<b>12818200</b>	<b>12899899</b>	<b>11276219</b>
Construction of buildings	5426805	4738879	4582047	4465613
Civil engineering	4642620	5007349	5319259	4068931
Specialized construction activities	3180739	3071972	2998593	2741675



### Housing fund

The data about the housing fund as of the end of 2013 is calculated on the basis of the results of the Census of the housing fund as of 1st February 2011, and accumulation of the number of new constructed residential buildings and deduction of the number of destroyed residential buildings during the period 1.02.2011 - 31.12.2013 year.

Residential buildings are the buildings which by initial building or after reconstruction are suitable for living by one or several households. In the coverage of the survey are included inhabited and uninhabited residential buildings, cook-houses (as separate buildings), hostels, boarding houses, cloisters and the homes for elderly people, where joint households live.

Steel-concrete buildings are those of which the carrier and the floor constructions are built of steel-concrete and the walls are made of panels, brick masonry or other materials.

Solid structures are those of which the carrier walls are of brick and stone masonry and the belts, the beams and the floor construction are made of steel-concrete but have no steel-concrete columns. The buildings of which the floor elements are precast reinforced concrete units also refers to the solid structures.

In the group of 'other buildings' are included the structures that are built of stones, sun-dried brick, wood and other materials.

Figure 2. Dwellings

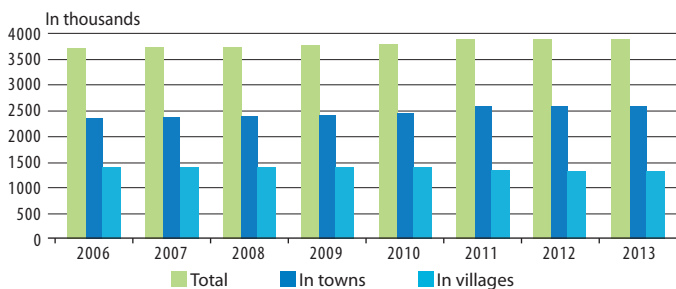
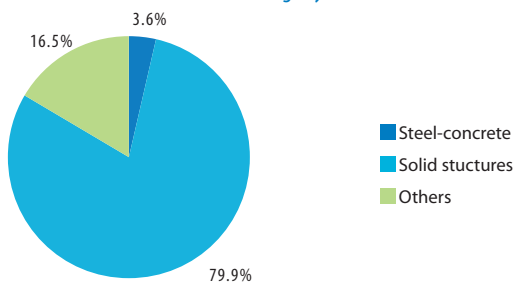


Figure 3. Structure of residential buildings by kind of construction in 2013







## 2. Housing fund

	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Total			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	3804	3900	3909	3918
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	243458	284845	285660	286417
of which: Living floor space	156540	216469	216980	217458
	In towns			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	2432	2581	2589	2596
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	157833	190769	191437	192044
of which: Living floor space	98486	143865	144282	144666
	In villages			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	1372	1319	1320	1322
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	85625	94076	942223	94373
of which: Living floor space	58054	72604	72698	72792

## 3. Residential buildings by structure of building

(Thousand numbers)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Total			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2138</b>	<b>2064</b>	<b>2066</b>	<b>2068</b>
Steel-concrete	107	73	74	76
Solid structures	1578	1649	1650	1650
Others	453	342	342	342
	In towns			
<b>Total</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>773</b>
Steel-concrete	71	49	49	50
Solid structures	613	664	665	665
Others	85	58	58	58
	In villages			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1369</b>	<b>1293</b>	<b>1294</b>	<b>1295</b>
Steel-concrete	36	24	25	26
Solid structures	965	985	985	985
Others	368	284	284	284



### Permits issued for buildings and dwellings completed

The data about building permits issued for construction are collected from quarterly statistical surveys of NSI, which ensure information about building permits issued for construction of new buildings for the type of buildings and the gross building area by municipal authorities.

The type of buildings is classified according to the Classification of types of construction (CC) and is divided into:

- Residential - buildings for which the useful floor area is mostly used for permanent residential habitation.
- Non-residential - buildings for various purpose, including:
  - administrative - offices and buildings for administrative work of departments and other organizations and associations (representative buildings - banks, post offices, government department offices, conference and congress centers, court-of-law, municipal halls, etc.);
  - other buildings - buildings used for different activities: production, trade, transport, education, cultural purposes, sports, agriculture, health, recreation and facilities for short accommodation (hotels, motels, rest houses, huts and others).

The gross building area is the sum of all floors areas according to their external dimensions.



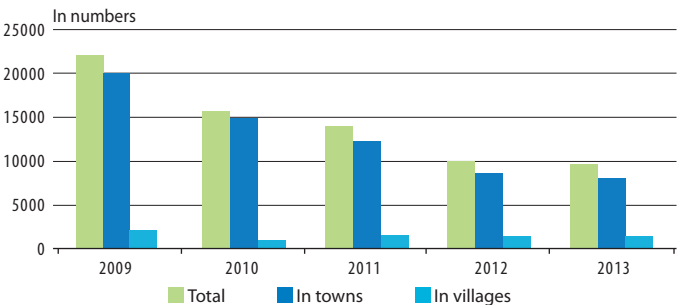
## 4. Building permits issued for construction of new buildings

Kind of buildings	2010	2011	2012	2013
Residential buildings - in numbers	4891	4799	4238	4120
Dwellings in residential buildings - in numbers	12832	10973	10616	12278
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	1689	1607	1433	1605
Administrative buildings - in numbers	215	221	170	156
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	151	150	84	137
Other buildings - in numbers	4360	5325	4938	4674
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	2181	2401	2081	2207

## 5. Dwellings completed

	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Total			
Dwellings - in numbers	15771	13953	9970	9250
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	1190	1115	838	778
of which: Living floor space	744	723	527	493
	In towns			
Dwellings - in numbers	14858	12352	8598	7892
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	1086	944	683	620
of which: Living floor space	681	614	428	393
	In villages			
Dwellings - in numbers	913	1601	1372	1358
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	104	171	155	158
of which: Living floor space	63	109	99	100

Figure 4. Dwellings completed





## **XVIII. ENERGY**



## Overall energy balance sheet

The Overall energy balance comprises/covers all primary and secondary energy sources, their transformation and final use by economic branches. It is developed in accordance with Eurostat methodology.

Primary energy is the energy obtained from nature i.e. energy that has not been transformed, such as coal, crude oil, natural gas, firewood, nuclear energy, hydro power, geothermal energy, wind energy, solar energy.

Stock change is the difference between the opening stock levels and closing stock levels for stocks held on national territory by producers, large import and export traders and consumers. A stock build is shown as a negative number, and a stock draw as a positive number.

Marine bunkers are the quantities of fuels delivered to ships of all flags. Gross inland consumption is defined as Primary production + Recovered products + Imports - Exports - Marine bunkers + Stock changes.

Transformation input includes the quantities of fuels and energy used for production of secondary energy commodities.

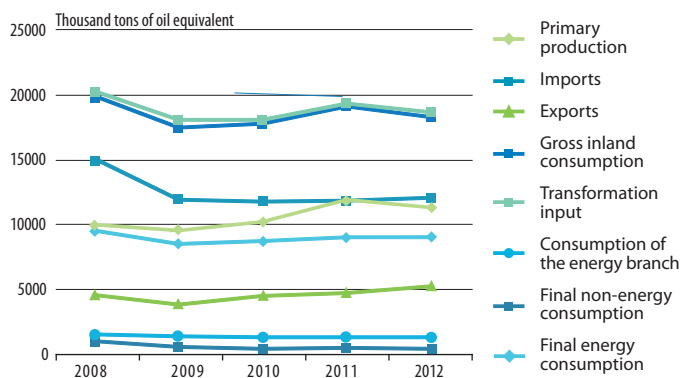
Transformation output are the secondary commodity quantities shown as output from different transformation processes: production of electricity and heat, briquetting, coke and blast furnace, production of petroleum products.

Consumption of the energy branch represents the quantities of energy commodities consumed within the energy enterprises supporting their main activities of extraction, transformation, transportation and distribution.

Final non-energy consumption shows fossil fuels used as raw materials for the manufacture of non-fuel products.

Final energy consumption - this indicator contains data for consumed energy commodities that are not transformed into others. It includes also fuels consumed by Auto-producers for non-sold heat, used in its main activities.

Figure 1. Energy flows





## 1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2012

(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)

	Total	Coal	Coal fuels	Natural gas	Crude oil and feedstocks	Petroleum products
Primary energy production	11321	5609	-	308	24	-
Recovered products	284	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	12039	1509	45	2042	6450	1694
Stock change	-35	-181	-3	101	8	54
Exports	5240	68	-	-	-	4159
Marine Bunkers	64	-	-	-	-	64
<b>Gross inland consumption</b>	<b>18305</b>	<b>6869</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2451</b>	<b>6482</b>	<b>-2475</b>
Transformation input	18626	6476	239	1022	6672	173
Transformation output	11726	-	296	-	-	6497
Exchanges and transfers, returns	2	-	-	-	190	-188
Consumption of the energy branch	1329	-	1	240	-	307
Distribution losses	520	5	-	10	-	-
<b>Available for final consumption</b>	<b>9558</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1179</b>	-	<b>3354</b>
Final non-energy consumption	466	9	44	184	-	229
Final energy consumption	9045	380	54	981	-	3098
Statistical difference	47	-1	-	14	-	27

## 1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2012

(Continued and end)

(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)

	Renewable fuels and wastes	Heat from RES	Electricity from renewable sources	Nuclear energy	Heat	Electricity
Primary energy production	860	48	452	4020	-	-
Recovered products	284	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	97	-	-	-	-	202
Stock change	-14	-	-	-	-	-
Exports	96	-	-	-	-	917
Marine Bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross inland consumption</b>	<b>1131</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>4020</b>	-	<b>-715</b>
Transformation input	20	-	-	4019	5	-
Transformation output	2	-	-	-	1379	3552
Exchanges and transfers, returns	-	-	-452	-	-	452
Consumption of the energy branch	-	-	-	-	249	532
Distribution losses	-	-	-	-	141	364
<b>Available for final consumption</b>	<b>1113</b>	<b>48</b>	-	<b>1</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>2393</b>
Final non-energy consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final energy consumption	1112	48	-	-	983	2389
Statistical difference	1	-	-	1	1	4

## 2. Structure of primary energy production

(Per cent)

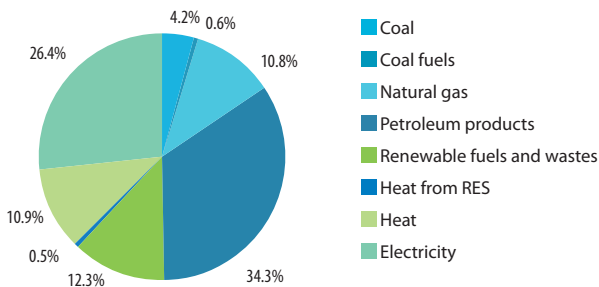
	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Coal	47.7	48.4	52.1	49.6
Crude oil	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Natural gas	0.1	0.6	3.0	2.7
Renewable fuels, wastes and other fuels	7.6	7.7	7.1	7.6
Nuclear energy, electricity and heat from RES	44.3	43.1	37.6	39.9

## Final energy consumption

Final energy consumption is the consumption of energy commodities during which they are not transformed into other energy products. Final consumption divides by non-energy use and energy use. The quantities of fuel consumed for the production of non-sold heat by auto-producers are reported in the figures for the final consumption of fuels by relevant sectors of economic activity. The quantities of coke oven gas, blast furnace gas and electricity used in blast furnaces are included in 'Consumption of the energy branch'.

Final energy consumption comprises consumption in the sectors 'Industry', 'Transport' and 'Others' (incl. households, agriculture and forestry, trade, public organizations, financial institutions, governmental agencies, health services and others).

Figure 2. Structure of final energy consumption by energy sources in 2012







### 3. Final energy consumption by sectors

	2010	2011	2012	2012 as % to 2011
	1000 t o.e.			
<b>Total</b>	<b>8720</b>	<b>9050</b>	<b>9045</b>	<b>99.9</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2549</b>	<b>2694</b>	<b>2577</b>	<b>95.7</b>
Extraction, excluding energy sources	78	86	91	105.8
Foods, beverages and tobacco	252	233	231	99.1
Textiles and apparel	66	66	63	95.5
Leather, leather and fur clothes, footwear and products	2	2	2	100.0
Wood and products of wood, and cork, plaiting materials, without furniture	58	56	54	96.4
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	189	220	217	98.6
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres (incl. petrochemical industry)	722	883	815	92.3
Rubber and plastic products	126	122	142	116.4
Other non-metallic mineral products	606	513	503	98.1
Ferrous/non-ferrous metallurgy and metal production, excl. equipment	298	335	293	87.5
Equipment, without electric and optical	34	43	40	93.0
Electric and optical equipment	29	29	29	100.0
Transport equipment	12	16	16	100.0
Manufacture industry not mentioned above	13	15	19	126.7
Construction	64	75	62	82.7
<b>Transport</b>	<b>2738</b>	<b>2722</b>	<b>2871</b>	<b>105.5</b>
<b>Households, commerce, public authorities, etc.</b>	<b>3433</b>	<b>3634</b>	<b>3597</b>	<b>99.0</b>
of which:				
Households	2262	2391	2397	100.3
Agriculture and forestry	184	204	198	97.1

## Electricity and heat

Electricity generation is the gross electricity generation that is the sum of the electric energy produced by all generating sets concerned (incl. pumped storage) measured at the output terminals of the main generators.

The gross electricity generation includes the electric energy absorbed by the power plants' own generating auxiliaries and the losses in the main generator transformers.

The consumption of electricity by economic activities does not include the power plants' own use.

Heat production covers gross heat production by the public plants and only heat production by auto-producers that is sold to third parties.

The public plants (Main Activity Producers) report the gross heat produced by the installations. It includes the heat consumed by the installation's auxiliaries using a hot fluid (space heating, liquid fuel heating, etc.) and losses in the installation/network heat exchanges.

Auto-producers report the heat sold to third parties only. The production of heat used by a company for its main activities is not included.

The own use of heat by the public plants is included in sector 'Electricity, gas and water supply'.

Figure 3. Structure of electricity consumption by sectors

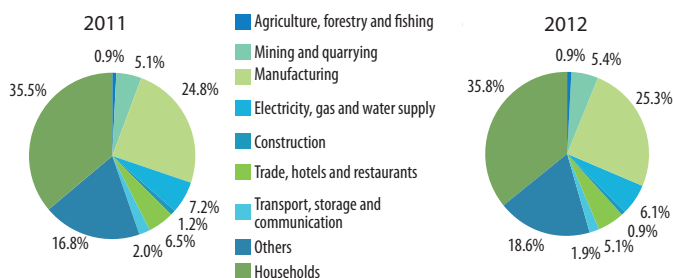
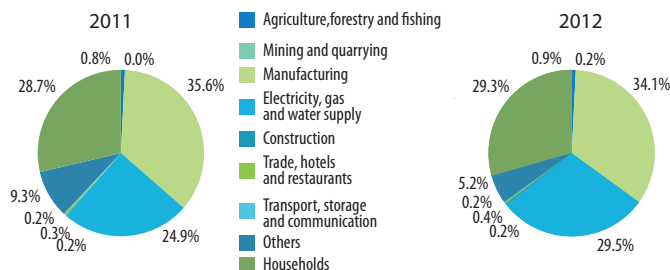


Figure 4. Structure of heat consumption by sectors





#### 4. Balance of electricity

(GWh)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Resources</b>	<b>45626</b>	<b>47819</b>	<b>52246</b>	<b>49682</b>
Generation	42964	46651	50797	47329
Import	2662	1168	1449	2353
<b>Distribution</b>	<b>45626</b>	<b>47819</b>	<b>52246</b>	<b>49682</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	252	227	283	269
Mining and quarrying	1528	1431	1582	1618
Manufacturing	7635	7167	7632	7652
Electricity, gas and water supply	1828	2462	2224	1860
Construction	368	303	368	277
Trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1528	1477	1999	1557
Transport, storage and communication	651	634	602	573
Others	5004	4948	5159	5639
Households	10302	10559	10912	10838
Exports	7734	9614	12111	10661
Distribution losses	4512	4480	4396	4231
Own use of electricity plants	4220	4434	4953	4470
Statistical difference	64	83	25	37

#### 5. Balance of heat

(GWh)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Resources</b>	<b>16698</b>	<b>16486</b>	<b>16231</b>	<b>16062</b>
Production	16214	15852	15400	15441
From chemical processes	484	634	831	621
<b>Distribution</b>	<b>16698</b>	<b>16486</b>	<b>16231</b>	<b>16062</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3	103	114	124
Mining and quarrying	12	8	1	28
Manufacturing	4163	4579	5194	4915
Electricity, gas and water supply	5492	4660	3634	4264
Construction	9	10	27	23
Trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14	15	48	52
Transport, storage and communication	37	44	22	22
Others	1282	1268	1358	755
Households	4199	4122	4180	4232
Distribution losses	1533	1622	1626	1642
Statistical difference	-46	55	27	5



## **XIX. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS**





### Transport - main data on transport development

Transport is a branch in the national economy, which comprises transport enterprises that provide services for hire or reward. According to the National classification of economic activities, this section includes all kinds of transport (railway, road, sea, river, aviation, pipeline and urban electric transport).

The section consists of basic data characterizing the conditions and the changes that occurred in the public and private sector.

The total length of the railway lines includes current road and stations' platforms. The current road contains the length of the railway lines between the stations' axes and the distance between the border stations and the state borders. The length of the double and the electrified railway lines is measured in one direction.

In the coach lines until 2010 intercity and international regular bus lines are included. Since 2011 just the international lines have been included.

The route length of the trolleybus lines, the tram network and the metro is a sum of the total one-way operational length of the lines. The length of the overlaying lines is reported only once.

The data source of registered freight vehicles and buses is the General Directorate Security Police Service at the Ministry of Interior.

The number of trolleybuses, trams and metro motorcars is related to the available vehicles owned by the urban electrical enterprises.



## 1. Basic transport data

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Length of track, incl. sidings - km	5831	5661	5658	5540
of which: Running track - km	4098	4072	4070	4032
Share of electrified running track - %	68	70.3	70.3	71.2
Coach lines - in numbers	3464	2935	2777	2751
Total length of coach lines- thousand km	371.3	365.1	326.8	374.3
Towns with trolleybus lines - in numbers	14	14	14	13
Route length of trolleybus lines as of 31.12. - km	525	524	535	483
Route length of tram lines as of 31.12. - km	135	149	150	146
Route length of underground lines as of 31.12. - km	18	18	29	29

<sup>1</sup> Incl. intercity and international regular bus lines till the end of 2010. Since 2011 - international regular bus lines only.

## 2. Means of transport by kind as of 31.12.

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Registered cargo vehicles - in numbers	364786	379340	399900	421784
Lorries	304436	315505	331763	348834
Special vehicles	31329	31779	32871	33825
Road tractors	29021	32056	35266	39125
Registered busses - in numbers	23857	23101	22788	22792
Trolleybuses - in numbers	600	550	501	467
Passenger seats - in numbers	75083	68815	59819	51529
Trams - in numbers	305	317	309	280
Passenger seats - in numbers	62219	66073	65072	59548
Railcars for underground electrical transport - in numbers	27060	27060	168	168
Passenger seats - in numbers	18410	18410	51744	51744
Sea cargoships - in numbers	23	12	7	1
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	545	322	195	2
Sea passenger ships - in numbers	6	3	6	6
Passenger seats/berths - in numbers	264	198	510	526
Inland non-self-propelled cargoships - in numbers	151	149	141	127
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	247	247	237	217
Inland passenger boats - in numbers	2	2	2	2
Seats/berths - in numbers	393	393	393	393



### Goods and passengers carried and transport performance

The main indicators characterizing transport activities are relevant to the realization of carriage of goods and passengers via land, sea, air and urban electrical transport.

Land transport includes the transport activities by rail and road transport, as well as the carriage of goods by pipeline transport.

Data on freight land transport include goods carried and the transport performance of railway, road and pipeline transport. The land passenger transport covers the number of passengers carried and the transport performance of railway and road transport.

The data on urban electrical transport include passengers carried and transport performance of the trolleybus transport in the country, tramway transport and metro in Sofia (stolitsa).

#### Freight transport

Figure 1. Goods carried by mode of transport

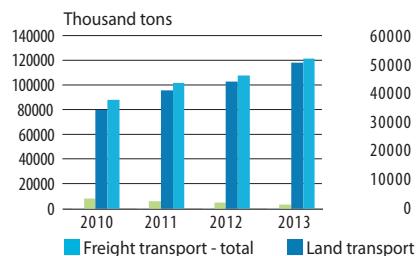
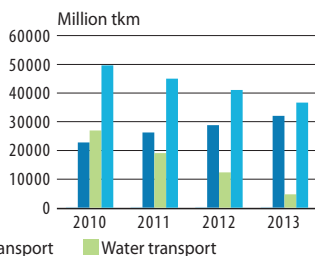


Figure 2. Transport performance by mode of transport



#### Passenger transport

Figure 3. Passengers carried by mode of transport

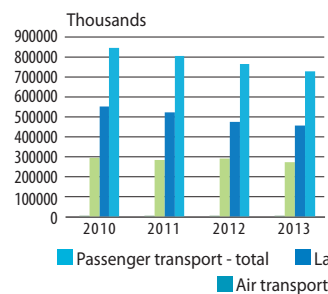
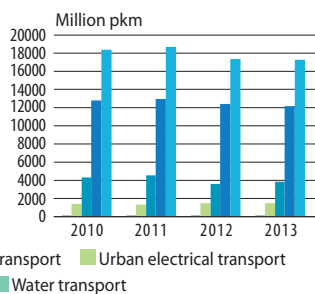


Figure 4. Transport performance by mode of transport







## 3. Goods carried and transport performance by mode of transport

Mode of transport	2010	2011	2012	2013
Goods carried - thousand tons				
<b>Total</b>	<b>87416</b>	<b>101338</b>	<b>107184</b>	<b>120528</b>
Land transport <sup>1</sup>	79441	95431	102155	117493
Water transport <sup>2</sup>	7964	5899	5023	3031
Air transport	11	8	6	4
Transport performance - million tkm				
<b>Total</b>	<b>48983</b>	<b>44485</b>	<b>40501</b>	<b>36165</b>
Land transport <sup>1</sup>	22440	25794	28374	31549
Water transport <sup>2</sup>	26535	18684	12122	4612
Air transport	8	7	5	4

<sup>1</sup> Railways, road and pipeline transport.

<sup>2</sup> Maritime and inland waterway transport.

## 4. Passengers carried and transport performance by mode of transport

Mode of transport	2010	2011	2012	2013
Passengers carried - in thousands				
<b>Total</b>	<b>840196</b>	<b>800303</b>	<b>759919</b>	<b>724695</b>
Land transport <sup>1</sup>	546536	517254	<sup>3</sup> 471654	452835
Water transport <sup>2</sup>	166	175	195	143
Air transport	2327	2693	2211	2269
Urban electrical transport	291167	280181	285859	269448
Transport performance - million pkm				
<b>Total</b>	<b>18345</b>	<b>18684</b>	<b>17319</b>	<b>17258</b>
Land transport <sup>1</sup>	12713	12910	12358	12143
Water transport <sup>2</sup>	2	2	3	2
Air transport	4275	4496	3528	3738
Urban electrical transport	1355	1276	1430	1375

<sup>1</sup> Excl. free of charge travels by railways and road transport.

<sup>2</sup> Maritime and inland waterway transport.

<sup>3</sup> Data on transported passengers in the urban carriages in Sofia (stolitsa) have been recalculated according to the new methodology of the 'Centre for urban mobility' AD which has been in force since 2013.



### Communications

The section contains basic data characterizing the condition and the changes that occurred in the universal postal services and specific data on the communications infrastructure of the national post offices. Data on activity and infrastructure refer to public as well to private enterprises.

The postal network covers post stations in towns and villages and the postal agencies, situated only in the villages.

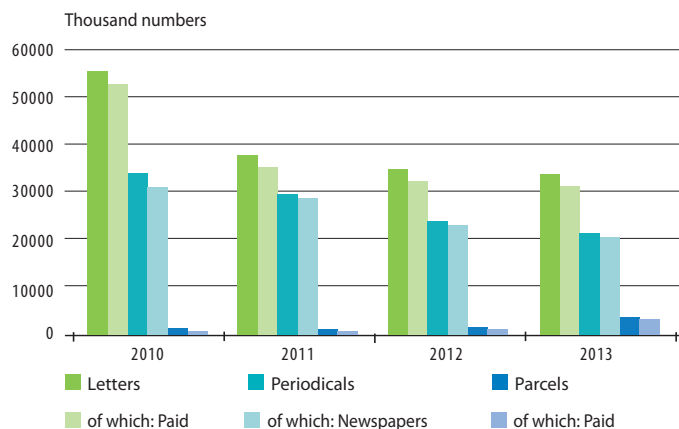
The outgoing traffic of the universal postal services includes the following indicators:

Letters - refer to the outgoing national and international correspondence (letters, postal cards, illustrated cards, printed issues up to 5 kg, small parcels - up to 2 kg, and postal advertising up to 2 kg).

Periodicals - includes subscription to periodicals and daily papers, as well as free sales of newspapers and magazines.

Parcels - includes outgoing national and international parcels, comprising goods with or without commercial value.

Figure 5. Outgoing universal postal services





## 5. Postal network as of 31.12.

(Number)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Post, telegraph and telephone stations	2981	2981	2981	2981
Post agencies	2135	2705	2960	2837

## 6. Outgoing universal postal services

(In thousands)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Letters	55791	37943	34976	34092
of which: Paid	53032	35473	32623	31873
Periodicals	34240	29819	24061	21676
of which: Newspapers	31264	28856	23229	20928
Parcels	1280	1212	1571	3388
of which: Paid	661	654	1084	2867



**XX. TOURISM**



## Accommodation establishments

The methodology used in statistical surveys on tourism is in compliance with the Regulation 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism and Commission Regulation 1051/2011 implementing Regulation 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism, as regards the structure of the quality reports and the transmission of the data.

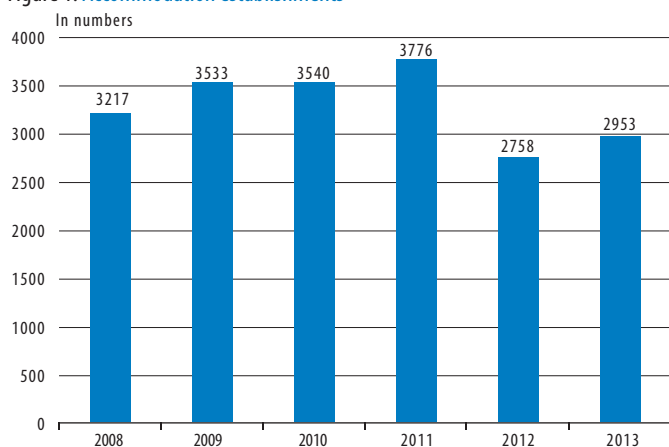
Till the end of 2011 the Council Directive 95/57 EC on data collection in the field of tourism was in use.

The object of the survey are all accommodation establishments in use with more than 10 bed-places - hotels, mountain chalets, camping sites and other type of accommodations (holiday settlements, bungalows, private flats, rest houses and other type of private accommodation).

The observation of accommodation establishments collects various data by types of accommodation establishments, nights spent, arrivals in accommodation establishments, revenues from nights spent and others.

In 2013, there were 2 953 public and private accommodation establishments functioning in the country - hotels, motels, mountain chalets, camping sites and other establishments for short-term accommodation with more than 10 bed places.

Figure 1. Accommodation establishments



1. Accommodation establishments<sup>1</sup>

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Accommodation establishments - in numbers</b>	<b>3540</b>	<b>3776</b>	<b>2758</b>	<b>2953</b>
Bed-places - in thousands	283.6	283.3	301.1	302.4
Bed-nights - in thousands	61997	58855	56211	58740
Using of bed-nights - %	26.2	32.0	36.0	36.8
Nights spent - in thousands	16261	18855	20252	21617
of which: By foreigners	10565	12461	13451	14371
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	653.7	733.1	836.2	906.3
<b>Hotels - in numbers</b>	<b>1823</b>	<b>1862</b>	<b>1936</b>	<b>2055</b>
Bed-places - in thousands	245.4	241.7	261.2	262.2
Bed-nights - in thousands	53466	50399	48209	50353
Using of bed-nights - %	28.1	34.6	38.8	39.5
Nights spent - in thousands	15002	17454	18682	19914
of which: By foreigners	10455	12287	13152	13988
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	634.4	708.3	805.6	872.4
<b>Camping sites - in numbers</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
Bed-places - in thousands	1.2	2.4	0.8	0.8
Bed-nights - in thousands	226	352	201	196
Using of bed-nights - %	9	14.2	20.9	18.1
Nights spent - in thousands	20	50	42	35
of which: By foreigners	3	17	20	14
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.7
<b>Other accommodation establishments - in numbers</b>	<b>1707</b>	<b>1901</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>890</b>
Bed-places - in thousands	37	39.2	39.2	39.4
Bed-nights - in thousands	8305	8104	7801	8191
Using of bed-nights - %	13.6	15.7	19.6	20.4
Nights spent - in thousands	1239	1351	1528	1668
of which: By foreigners	107	157	280	369
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	18.7	23.7	29.8	33.2

<sup>1</sup> In use.

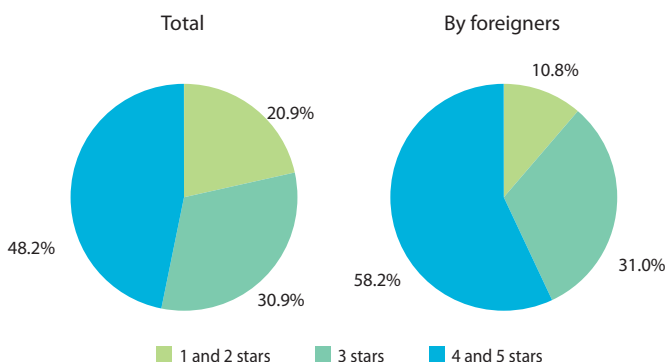
## Nights spent

The total number of the nights spent in 2013 in all accommodation establishments increased by 1 365 thousand (6.7%) to 21 617.5 thousand as compared to 2012. The number of the nights spent by foreigners (14.370 thousand) in all accommodation establishments rose by 6.8% in 2013 as compared to the previous year.

Almost all foreigners - 97.3%, preferred to spend the night in hotels while only 2.7% of them spent nights in other accommodation establishments (camping sites, mountain chalets and other establishments for short-time accommodation).

The structure of the nights spent by foreigners in 2013 showed that the highest percentage of nights was spent in four-stars and five-stars accommodation establishments (58.2%), followed by those with three stars (31.0%) and those with one and two stars (10.8%).

Figure 2. Structure of the nights spent in accommodation establishments by categories in 2013







## 2. Nights spent by foreigners in accommodation establishments by country of origin and by categories in 2013

(Number)

Country	Total	Categories of accommodation establishments			
		1 and 2 stars	3 stars	4 stars	5 stars
<b>Total</b>	<b>14370426</b>	<b>1564988</b>	<b>4447958</b>	<b>6718919</b>	<b>1638561</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>8299093</b>	<b>704101</b>	<b>2455235</b>	<b>4231267</b>	<b>908490</b>
Austria	167999	3556	47116	94954	22373
Belgium	177567	5114	46411	92558	33484
Croatia	18008	2193	3621	8715	3479
Cyprus	12202	1047	2255	5458	3442
Czech Republic	312840	32174	123153	137809	19704
Denmark	165581	16907	44420	97500	6754
Estonia	72667	5639	25170	33835	8023
Finland	123609	11182	44730	54481	13216
France	259255	16864	78942	130881	32568
Germany	2286613	54077	606386	1390689	235461
Greece	225925	26255	47302	104897	47471
Hungary	168056	19098	76707	57779	14472
Ireland	56899	6593	28664	15315	6327
Italy	130237	19790	31656	51774	27017
Latvia	53484	5056	22316	18981	7131
Lithuania	94953	18100	27531	41139	8183
Luxemburg	12040	91	3252	6354	2343
Malta	4258	125	1668	1650	815
Netherlands	151084	13479	43142	83401	11062
Poland	837196	113535	306207	368579	48875
Portugal	13663	1021	3935	5748	2959
Romania	1454411	94436	395208	753461	211306
Slovakia	222026	44224	85556	84285	7961
Slovenia	45296	5088	15161	19043	6004
Spain	49924	5575	13979	20518	9852
Sweden	141273	8022	43512	82475	7264
United Kingdom	1042027	174860	287235	468988	110944
<b>Other European countries</b>	<b>4398673</b>	<b>621809</b>	<b>1471691</b>	<b>1828534</b>	<b>476639</b>
Norway	335719	18884	80870	218680	17285
Russian Federation	2823295	373788	1016855	1102398	330254
Serbia	108705	19633	21495	58765	8812
Switzerland	52032	3647	10476	24816	13093
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	184697	39461	27728	93141	24367
Turkey	172792	30074	44053	76603	22062
Ukraine	721433	136322	270214	254131	60766
<b>Others countries</b>	<b>446144</b>	<b>14998</b>	<b>103121</b>	<b>199737</b>	<b>128288</b>
Israel	318596	6213	82189	149652	80542
Japan	31269	1742	3525	18260	7742
USA	96279	7043	17407	31825	40004
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>1226516</b>	<b>224080</b>	<b>417911</b>	<b>459381</b>	<b>125144</b>

## Trips of Bulgarian residents abroad and arrivals of foreigners to Bulgaria

The statistical data on travel of Bulgarian residents abroad and on visits by foreigners in Bulgaria are developed on the basis of the monthly information received from the Ministry of the Interior and from a sample survey of the National Statistical Institute among Bulgarian and foreign citizens passing the border crossing control points.

Data on the number of trips of EU citizens of are estimated based on information received from the Ministry of the Interior and the airport authorities. Data on the number of third country citizens are obtained directly by the Ministry of the Interior.

Data on the purposes of the trips are developed on the basis of the NSI's regular monthly sample survey of passing Bulgarian and foreign citizens through the country's border crossing control points.

Figure 3. Structure of the trips of Bulgarian residents abroad by purpose of visit in 2013

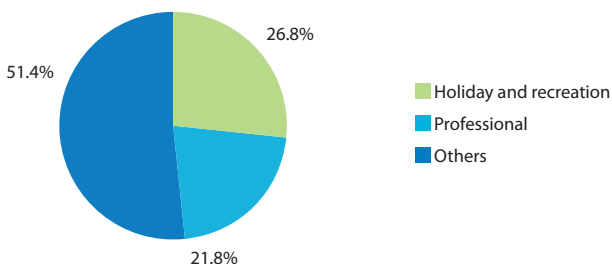
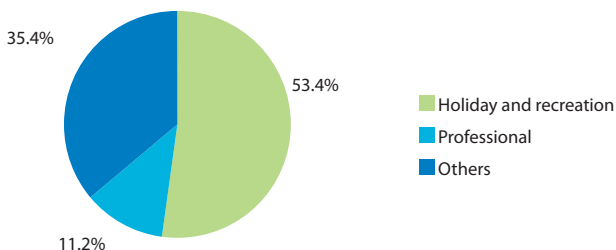


Figure 4. Structure of arrivals of visitors to Bulgaria from abroad by purpose of visit in 2013





### 3. Trips of Bulgarian residents abroad and arrivals of foreigners to Bulgaria by country of origin

(Number)

Country	Trips of Bulgarian residents abroad		Arrivals of foreigners to Bulgaria by country of origin	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>3757882</b>	<b>3929648</b>	<b>8866552</b>	<b>9191782</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>1888536</b>	<b>2080367</b>	<b>5350622</b>	<b>5362776</b>
Austria	75824	99576	185242	192298
Belgium	28627	39089	95678	94735
Croatia <sup>1</sup>	4153	7168	9333	23137
Cyprus	5861	10084	18689	17785
Czech Republic	40046	55196	173739	171315
Denmark	7481	11690	72216	70915
Finland	3214	4859	38926	37812
France	59969	85598	180060	180114
Germany	189574	219950	784678	812189
Greece	789842	828929	1087260	1105437
Hungary	14542	17927	120883	115205
Ireland	3340	1954	26722	18405
Italy	92868	119936	128851	129115
Malta	308	6150	4369	2988
Netherlands	26906	25668	144382	134683
Poland	22160	29858	286267	283498
Portugal	6433	7099	7325	6944
Romania	318112	308306	1468179	1465600
Slovakia	4879	6389	90076	81488
Slovenia	4964	4357	22459	22002
Spain	100527	89352	59322	59972
Sweden	4737	7747	44038	39826
United Kingdom	85388	85365	282076	269656
Others countries from EU	2934	8120	29185	27657
<b>Other European countries</b>	<b>1815394</b>	<b>1768687</b>	<b>2796737</b>	<b>3047582</b>
Norway	3588	5652	28993	30768
Russian Federation	33212	55658	609630	695853
Serbia	301623	300299	396448	428582
Switzerland	13602	16650	27328	30881
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	362021	315604	424182	429008
Turkey	1091214	1060847	984212	1053046
Ukraine	10134	13977	325944	379444
<b>Others countries</b>	<b>17016</b>	<b>41613</b>	<b>180970</b>	<b>190913</b>
Canada	2250	5286	16061	17082
Israel	5280	16588	95586	101222
USA	9486	19739	69323	72609
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>36936</b>	<b>38981</b>	<b>538223</b>	<b>590511</b>

<sup>1</sup> Since 1.07.2013 - EU member state.



**XXI. FORESTRY**



## Total forest area

The total forest area covers all wooded, non-wooded and non-timber producing areas.

The deciduous high stemmed forests include trees of seedling origin, which are naturally and artificially established through afforestation by planting or seeding. The deciduous low stemmed forests include the same species as the deciduous high stemmed forests, but have shoots origin. The forests are managed through methods preserving their biological variety and shoots regeneration (including the stands of *Robina pseudoacacia*).

Wooded forest area is a land under natural or planted stands of trees and bushes that covers natural plantings, sparse forests and crops.

Data on afforestation are based on the inventory of forests.

The substitution of forest-trees is cutting of unacceptable tree species out of condition and afforestation of new ones of good quality in genetic and technical sense.

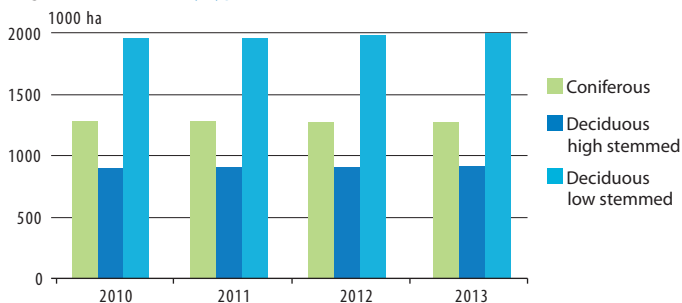
Afforestation in mature non-regenerated forest is defined as afforestation carried out in a mature forest (at age of main cutting) for which natural regeneration is insufficient.

Afforestation of sparse forests is carried out on areas with small numbers of trees per unit of area.

Reforestation of crops is afforestation in artificially established forest areas up to 3 years old for restoration of dry (lost) saplings.

Growing of crops includes activities aiming at supporting the initial growth and the stability of the saplings up to 3 years old (cutting of shoots, digging, removing of competitive plants, etc.)

Figure 1. Forest area by type





## 1. Forest area<sup>1</sup>

(1000 ha)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Forest by type</b>	<b>4138</b>	<b>4148</b>	<b>4164</b>	<b>4180</b>
Coniferous	1279	1271	1267	1263
Deciduous	2859	2877	2897	2917
High-stemmed	904	908	912	919
Low-stemmed	1955	1969	1985	1998
<b>of which: wooded forest area<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3761</b>	<b>3775</b>	<b>3796</b>	<b>3811</b>
Coniferous	1146	1141	1138	1134
Deciduous	2615	2634	2658	2677
High-stemmed	846	850	856	861
Low-stemmed	1769	1784	1802	1816

<sup>1</sup> Source: Executive Forest Agency.<sup>2</sup> Incl. area under *Pinus mugo*.

## 2. Afforestation<sup>1</sup>

(Hectares)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Preparation of area	764	1603	1164	1337
Afforestation	1727	1498	1119	1252
New afforestation	1118	735	436	586
Mature non-regenerated forests	559	745	642	595
Sparse forests	50	18	41	71
Establishment of two-storeyed plantations	432	666	619	622
Reforestation of artificial forests	1062	634	558	550
Growing of crops	12426	9281	7304	6571

<sup>1</sup> Source: Executive Forest Agency.

## Management of the forests

Thinning and cleaning are regular cuttings in young and middle aged plantations in order to regulate their species structure and to improve the growing conditions and the quality of timber production.

Sanitary logging is cutting of dead (lost) trees and bushes and trees damaged (broken) by storm and snow, in order to insure protection from calamities and diseases.

Supporting of natural regeneration includes all activities to facilitate the forest's natural regeneration - from seeds and shoots.

Figure 2. Management of the forests

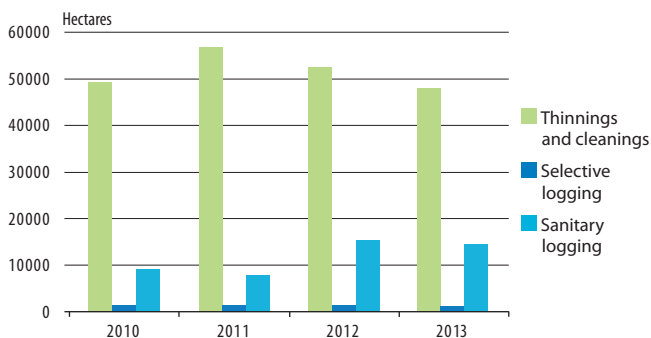
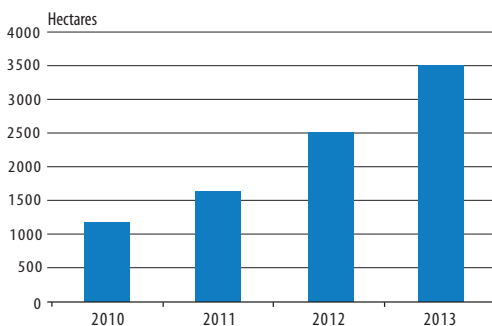


Figure 3. Supporting the natural reproduction of the forests







### 3. Management of the forests<sup>1</sup>

(Hectares)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Thinnings and cleanings	49429	56855	52611	47942
Coniferous	26683	32825	29181	25914
Deciduous high-stemmed	12478	13600	13625	12921
Shoots	10268	10430	9805	9107
Selective logging	1311	1361	1435	1070
Coniferous	482	563	547	606
Deciduous high-stemmed	686	415	619	337
Shoots	143	383	269	127
Sanitary logging	9148	7915	15358	14704
Coniferous	3586	2105	4234	7386
Deciduous high-stemmed	1861	1733	5183	2910
Shoots	3701	4077	5941	4408
Trimming	1442	1261	1136	1287
Supporting the natural reproduction	1177	1622	2509	3499
of which: Chisel shoots	1158	1620	2266	3317
Blazed timber logging fund	103761	111807	123322	130172
Coniferous	39942	41580	42300	50068
Deciduous high-stemmed	23990	26834	28981	33457
Shoots	39829	43393	52041	46647

### 4. Production of forest seeds<sup>1</sup>

(Kilograms)

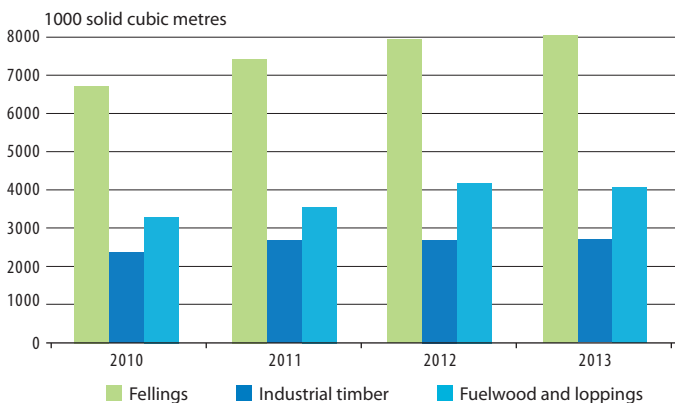
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Pick of coniferous strobiles	4023	5869	12367	4557
Gathered and yield of seeds	16285	23705	27094	23880
Coniferous spaces	297	429	2931	479
Deciduous spaces	15988	23276	24163	23401
of which: Oak acorn	12346	18484	22301	22385

<sup>1</sup> Source: Executive Forest Agency.

## Wood

Data covers: total wood produced of industrial cuttings, firewood and loppings for the population, dead and fallen trees and wood, produced by sanitary logging, conducted in state and private forests.

Figure 4. Wood



5. Wood <sup>1</sup>

(1000 solid cubic metres)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Total			
Fellings	6726	7414	7937	8055
Removals	5669	6206	6841	6796
Industrial timber	2363	2667	2691	2715
Firewood and loppings	3306	3539	4150	4081
	Coniferous			
Fellings	2515	2969	2962	3311
Removals	1961	2310	2348	2622
Industrial timber	1454	1756	1701	1788
Firewood and loppings	507	554	647	834
	Deciduous			
Fellings	4211	4445	4975	4744
Removals	3708	3896	4493	4174
Industrial timber	909	911	990	927
Firewood and loppings	2799	2985	3503	3247
High-stem beech				
Fellings	771	898	931	805
Removals	675	792	825	712
Industrial timber	166	186	186	166
Firewood and loppings	509	606	639	546
High-stem oak				
Fellings	205	219	275	243
Removals	174	189	249	209
Industrial timber	47	46	68	48
Firewood and loppings	127	143	181	161
Other deciduous high-stemmed				
Fellings	582	610	666	679
Removals	511	532	586	599
Industrial timber	244	248	264	279
Firewood and loppings	267	284	322	320
Coppice				
Fellings	2653	2718	3103	3017
Removals	2348	2383	2833	2654
Industrial timber	452	431	472	434
Firewood and loppings	1896	1952	2361	2220

<sup>1</sup> Source: Executive Forest Agency.

## Game

The number of game species in Bulgaria is determined on an annual basis through game counts carried out both in the state hunting areas and in the hunting areas, managed by the local hunting companies. The game counts consist in estimating the number of game by species, sex, age and number, settled on a certain territory, suitable for game breeding. The process of game counts is carried out through questionnaires, filled by the gamekeepers for the respective region. The Executive Forest Agency maintains a Register for the annual data on spring game counts on national level.

Figure 5. *Small game*

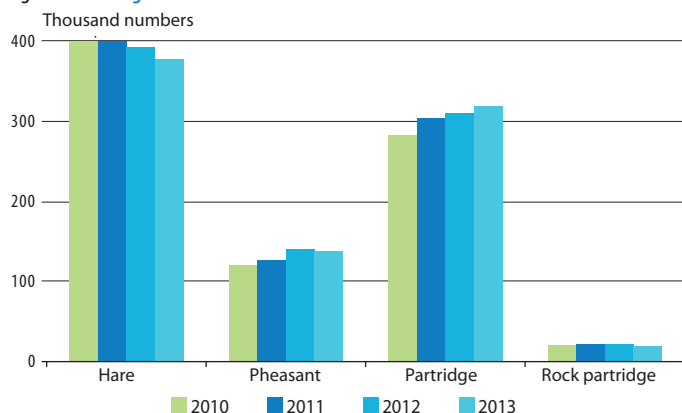
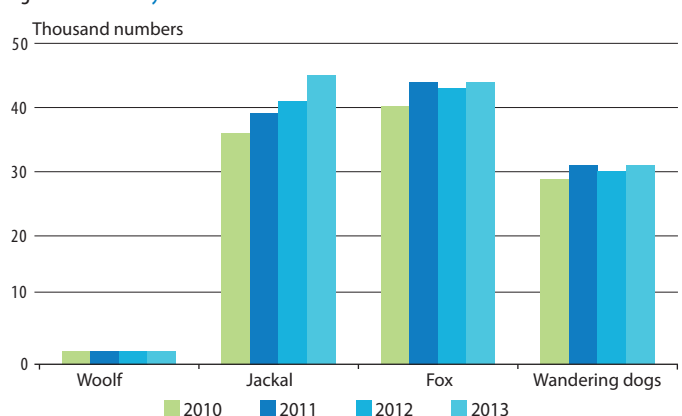


Figure 6. *Predatory animals*



6. Game<sup>1</sup>

(Number)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Big game			
Red deer	19590	21140	21346	22780
Fallow deer	5843	6247	6538	7277
Deer	79264	85648	87720	94410
Wild boar	71204	76402	79281	82593
Wild goat	1524	1488	1547	1754
Mouflon	4430	4763	4595	4364
Bear	898	905	937	960
Tibetan Yak	18	18	18	22
Auroch	19	19	25	31
Capercaillie	2824	2624	2649	2789
	Small game			
Hare	400262	402886	390914	375934
Pheasant	120680	127730	139577	138770
Partridge	281611	303054	309404	316591
Rock partridge	21811	22259	22860	21467
	Predatory animals			
Woolf	2026	2073	2240	2296
Jackal	36075	39343	41345	44569
Fox	40303	43899	42756	44306
Wandering dogs	29169	31435	30123	30683

<sup>1</sup> Source: Executive Forest Agency.



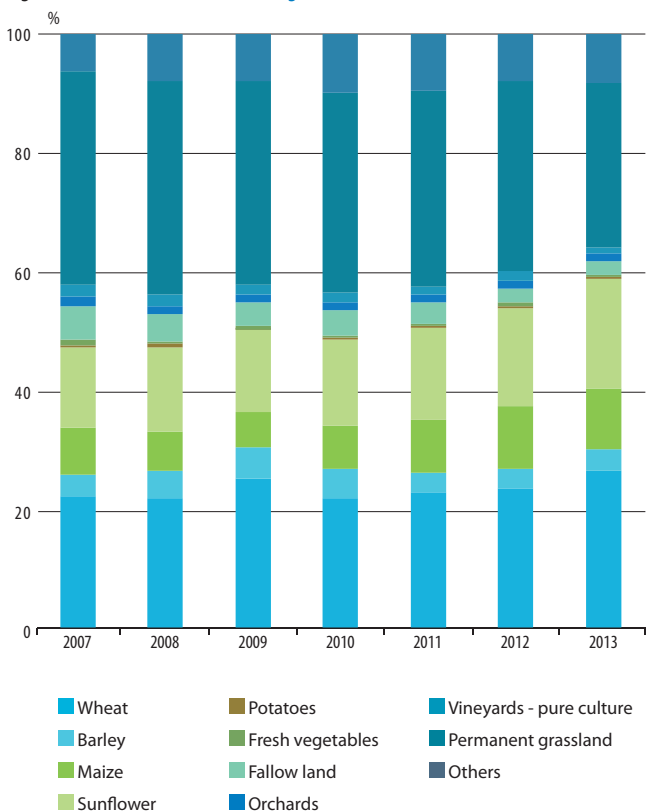
## **XXII. AGRICULTURE**



## Utilized agricultural area and arable land

The data on the crop area and the data on the utilized agricultural area is obtained under the Survey on land use and land cover in Bulgaria based on territorial sample. The survey is carried out during the May - July period and is implemented over the entire territory of Bulgaria. The land cover and land use are observed at approximately 110 000 points grouped in 3 123 segments. The surveyors observe the same points and the same segments each year.

Figure 1. Structure of the utilized agricultural area





1. Arable land and used agricultural area <sup>1,2,3</sup>

(Hectares)

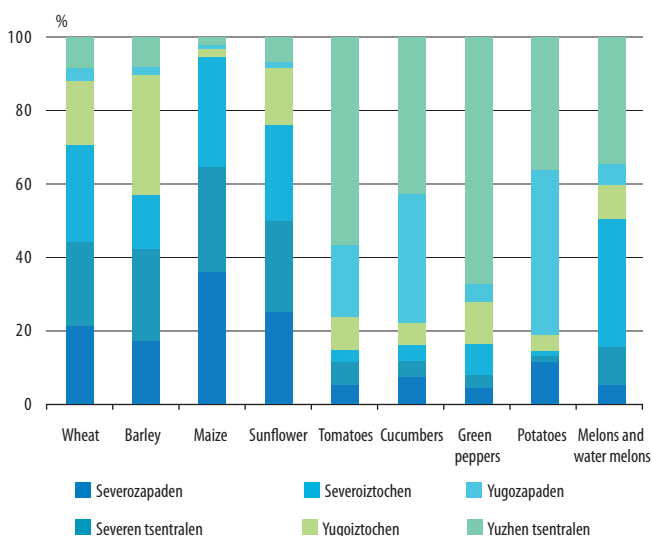
	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Arable land</b>	<b>3162526</b>	<b>3227237</b>	<b>3294685</b>	<b>3462117</b>
Wheat	1095703	1152999	1194141	1328062
Barley	250640	174010	176556	182457
Rye and triticale	16116	17841	24303	31506
Oats	24627	17163	16814	20835
Maize	360046	430914	525412	518471
Other cereals	9259	12006	16046	22938
Sunflower	734314	795319	854738	928781
Tobacco	31652	21710	24857	19265
Other oleaginous crops	209347	233934	144457	123544
Other industrial crops	74738	54458	40989	29795
Potatoes	13824	16852	17465	10634
Beans, peas, other pulses	5839	8076	9395	8263
Fresh vegetables	29420	27227	24778	26846
Nurseries	3014	#	#	#
Annual fodder crops	7462	3804	11035	4685
Grassland under legumes	87718	83503	82590	81935
Grassland under cereals	1191	1301	899	1302
Fallow land	207616	174110	128097	121289
Greenhouses	#	2010	2113	1509
<b>Utilized agricultural area</b>	<b>5051866</b>	<b>5087948</b>	<b>5122983</b>	<b>4995111</b>
Kitchen gardens	21629	22517	22226	16757
Orchards	72913	69478	69494	66824
Vineyard - pure culture	82675	78468	77341	60474
Mixed permanent crops	8020	8629	8529	5998
Nurseries	#	3311	3715	1892
Total permanent crops	163608	159886	159079	135188
Greenhouses	2113	#	#	#
Permanent grassland and meadows - orchards	1701990	1678308	1646993	1381049
<b>Agricultural area</b>	<b>5492891</b>	<b>5486572</b>	<b>5481222</b>	<b>5258809</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food.<sup>2</sup> Data are obtained by the survey on land cover and land use of the territory of Bulgaria (BANCİK).<sup>3</sup> Since 2010 in accordance with Regulation (EC) N° 1166/2009 nurseries have been included under permanent crops.

## Agricultural crops production

Data on main agricultural crops production is obtained through the survey on the yield of main crops in 2013. The survey is carried out during the month of November through interview with the farmers. Total production of vegetables includes production from open areas and green-houses.

Figure 2. Structure of the production of main crop products by statistical regions in 2013





## 2. Harvested area, production and yields of main crops<sup>1</sup>

Crops	Harvested area - ha		Production - thousand tons		Yields - kg/ha	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Wheat	1185007	1290251	4455	5409	3760	4193
Barley	191432	194217	662	718	3458	3696
Grain maize	466788	422341	1718	2700	3680	6392
Sunflower	780755	859777	1388	1937	1777	2253

## 3. Area, production and yields of vegetable crops, potatoes and melons and watermelons<sup>1</sup>

Crops	Area - ha		Production - tons		Yields - kg/ha	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Tomatoes	3402	3247	94016	119137	21666	23918
Cucumbers	701	752	37961	57380	13475	14812
Green pepper	3013	4026	47087	63466	15242	14725
Potatoes	14906	12605	151319	197814	10150	15691
Melons and watermelons	4359	4167	73388	78958	16832	18880

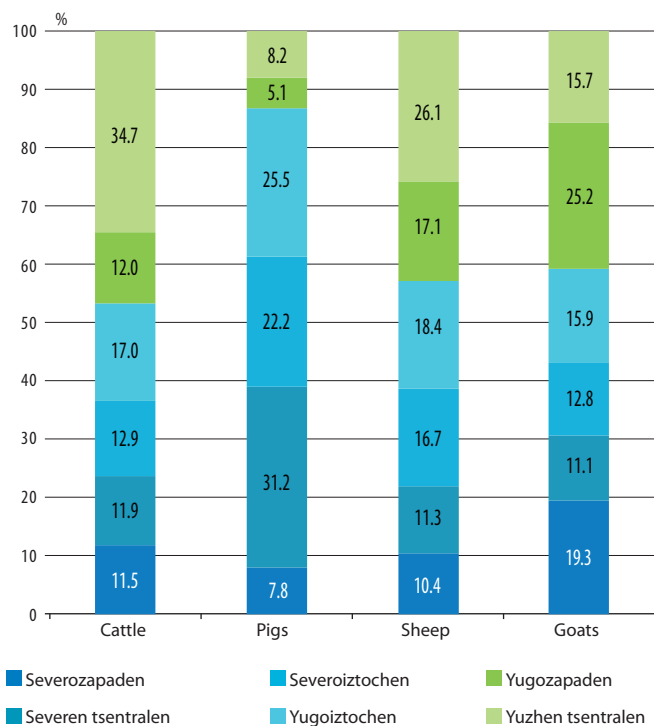
<sup>1</sup> Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

## Livestock

Information on the number of livestock in Bulgaria is obtained by means of a special survey. Statistical data on the type, category and number of animals, milk production and sales by directions, sales of animals for slaughter, slaughtered animals in farms and main information for structure of livestock is collected. The questionnaire is filled by means of interviews with livestock farmers.

Information on the number of poultry and eggs production is collected by a special survey. All the big farms are observed exhaustively. The results are supplemented with information from sample of small holdings raising poultry.

Figure 3. Structure of main livestock by statistical regions as of 1.11.2013



4. Livestock by type as of 1.11. <sup>1</sup>

(Thousand numbers)

Type of animals	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cattle	544.5	557.6	526.1	575.6
of which: Cows	326.8	330.0	317.3	346.8
Buffaloes	9.2	9.9	9.2	10.0
of which: Buffalo-cows	5.4	6.3	5.7	6.2
Pigs	664.0	608.3	530.9	586.4
of which: Sows	54.2	53.4	48.8	43.5
Sheep	1368.0	1454.6	1361.5	1369.6
of which: Ewes	1093.0	1173.2	1085.2	1152.9
Goats	356.3	341.4	293.6	289.3
of which: She-goats	278.0	272.9	236.1	244.6
Poultry	15926.0	14656.0	15260.0	13500.0
of which: Hens	7790.0	6628.0	6338.0	6700.0

5. Farms and livestock by type as of 1.11.2013<sup>1</sup>

	Farms - in thousands	Livestock	
		In thousands	Average per farm - in numbers
Cattle	70.7	575.6	8.1
of which:			
Cows	63.0	346.8	5.5
Bovines less than 1 year old	44.4	148.1	3.3
Buffaloes	0.6	10.0	16.7
of which: Buffalo-cows	0.5	6.2	12.4
Pigs	59.6	586.4	9.8
of which: Sows	4.0	43.5	10.9
Sheep	63.7	1369.6	21.5
of which: Ewes	62.0	1152.9	18.6
Goats	49.5	289.3	5.8
of which: She-goats	47.8	244.6	5.1

<sup>1</sup> Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

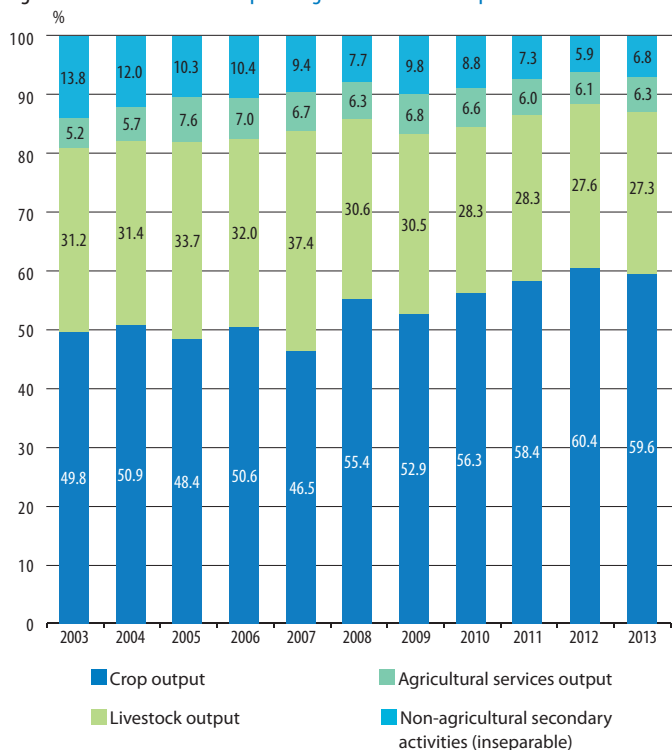
## Economic accounts for agriculture

The Economic accounts for Agriculture (NSI data) are a satellite account in the framework of National Accounts.

Output of agriculture represents all goods and services produced over the accounting period by all the units, including households. Data refer to the final production, excluding internal turnover (goods and services produced and consumed for own during the accounting period). The information from 2007 onwards includes both subsidies from the national budget and the EU budget.

The main purpose of the elaboration of the economic accounts is the calculation of the entrepreneurial income characterizing the state and development tendencies of agriculture.

Figure 4. Structure of final output in agriculture at current prices





## 6. Economic accounts for agriculture - final output at current prices

(Million BGN)

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cereals	1648.4	2339.2	2565.0	2297.3
Industrial crops	1461.5	1801.5	1675.0	1363.6
Fodder	376.5	280.9	417.0	380.8
Vegetables	360.6	234.5	229.3	172.5
Potatoes	118.9	33.2	52.2	62.4
Fruits	238.7	252.6	275.0	285.6
Wine	.	.	.	.
Other crop products	6.8	29.7	14.2	12.9
Crop output	4211.4	4971.6	5227.7	4575.1
Livestock	1094.6	1226.8	1253.2	1076.9
Livestock products	1019.7	1190.3	1129.7	1014.9
Livestock output	2114.3	2417.1	2382.9	2091.8
Agricultural goods output	6325.7	7388.7	7610.6	6666.9
Agricultural services output	491.8	508.9	526.5	480.0
Agricultural output	6817.5	7897.6	8137.1	7146.9
Non-agricultural secondary activities (inseparable)	657.3	619.9	514.6	522.7
Output of agricultural activities	7474.8	8517.5	8651.7	7669.6
Total intermediate consumption	4823.5	5369.9	5400.9	4811.5
Gross value added at basic price	2651.3	3147.6	3250.8	2858.1
Fixed capital consumption	413.3	523.3	519.2	485.3
Net value added at basic prices	2238.0	2624.3	2731.6	2372.8
Factor income	3144.8	3516.7	3935.6	4040.8
Net operating surplus/mixed income	2722.0	3027.5	3446.2	3511.2
Net entrepreneurial income	2242.7	2467.8	2614.6	2645.1





## **XXIII. ENVIRONMENT**



## Emissions of pollutants in the air

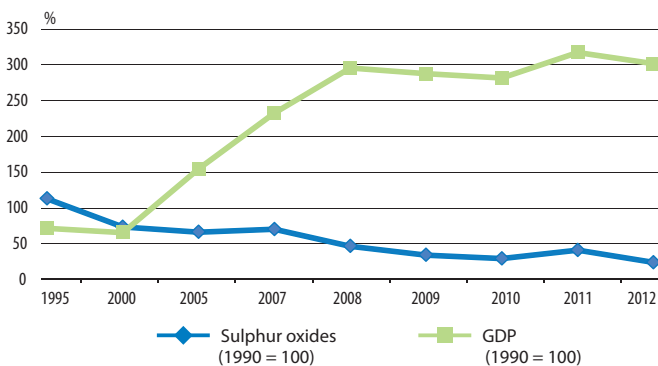
For collecting primary information and calculation of emissions of harmful substances, methods of NSI and Ministry of Environment and Water are used, harmonized with the CORINAIR methodology developed by the European Union. For the whole period since 1990 emissions have been recalculated according to the third update of the methodology. Emissions are estimated using a method of estimation based on the parameters: fuels consumed, sulphur content, calorific value, quantity of produced output and input of raw materials as well as emission factors applicable for the respective pollutants.

The emissions into the air are a direct result of the economic activity within the country. The amount of the emitted harmful substances depends both on the quantity of used fuels and produced output and the level of technologies used. The most general characteristics of the 'economy - environment' relationship is contained in the indicator 'Emission per unit of GDP'.

After 1999 there is a general trend to reduce sulfur emissions into the atmosphere, with the exception of 2007 and 2011. In 2012 emissions decreased again, not only below the 2011 level, but also below the 2010 level. The decrease compared to 2011 is about 36%. The main reason is the increased amount of sulfur oxides trapped in thermal power plants and the amount of produced electricity that is below the level of 2011.

The Figure 1 below illustrates the trend of sulfur oxides' emissions relative to GDP for the period from 1990 to 2012.

Figure 1. Emissions of Sulphur oxides and GDP



1. Emissions of pollutants in the air <sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand tons)

	Sulphur oxides	Nitrogen oxides	Non-methane volatile organic compounds	Methane	Carbon oxide	Carbon dioxide	Dinitrogen oxide	Ammonia oxides
	2010							
<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>49857</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>51</b>
Industrial heating processes	345	50	0	0	1	30988	6	-
Industrial processes	33	26	18	394	32	4998	0	3
Other sources <sup>3</sup>	9	39	259	327	288	13871	40	47
	2011							
<b>Total</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>59297</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>
Industrial heating processes	467	60	0	1	1	40307	8	-
Industrial processes	37	35	17	450	27	4791	0	3
Other sources <sup>3</sup>	10	41	264	258	341	14198	39	45
	2012							
<b>Total</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>54519</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>46</b>
Industrial heating processes	283	54	0	1	2	34740	7	0
Industrial processes	36	27	17	442	25	3698	0	3
Other sources <sup>3</sup>	10	47	272	333	419	16081	39	43

<sup>1</sup> Because of rounding some totals do not exceed or are less than the sums of their components.<sup>2</sup> Emissions are calculated in accordance with the latest edition of CORINAIR. New emission factors are used.<sup>3</sup> Data on emissions from transport, agriculture and households are included.

## Water use

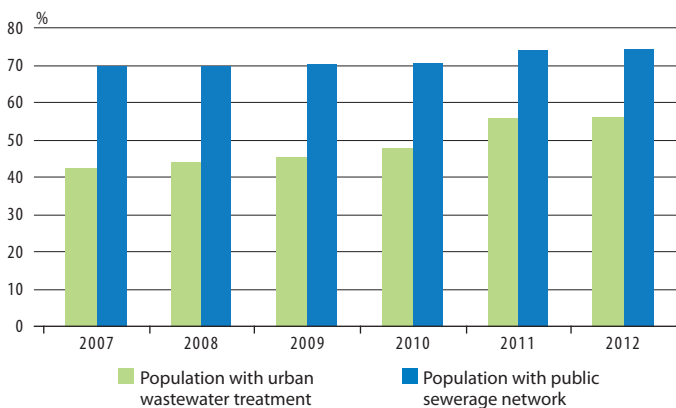
The information is a result from statistical surveys covering comprehensively water suppliers (water supply operators and irrigation systems) and economic units which have used over 36 thousand m<sup>3</sup> of water annually. Water use for hydropower production and water abstraction by physical entities is not included.

Water supply is carried out by water suppliers and through self-supply. Main water users are: agriculture, industry and domestic sector (households and services). The level of water use in the country is mainly determined by water usage of the energy production, which requires significant volumes of water for cooling processes. For calculating consumption of drinking water in households (supplied by PWS partnerships, average per capita) was used the average annual population.

After use, water is discharged into public sewerage network and water bodies. Two categories are distinguished – wastewater and water from cooling processes. Wastewater discharged into water bodies is formed by public sewerage network (incl. of non-point sources), economic units and households. Wastewater treatment is done locally or in urban wastewater treatment plants.

The estimate on population supplied with services on wastewater discharge and treatment is based on information from PWS-operators and municipalities with organized discharge of water into urban wastewater treatment plant (UWWTP). It is possible that the share of this population to be overestimated due to settlements with partially built sewerage network. Population, whose waters are transported in tanks to the sewerage system or UWWTP, is not included.

Figure 2. Basic indicators related to population and the water services



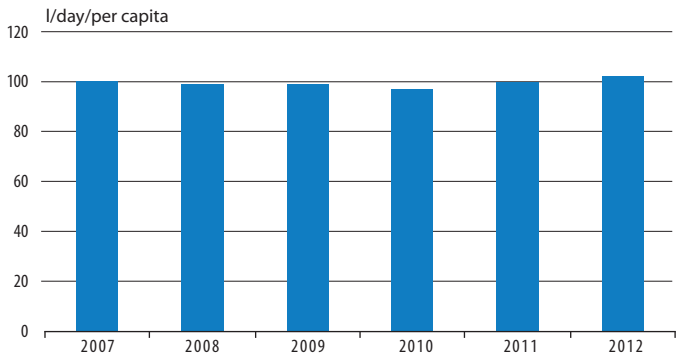


## 2. Water abstraction, water use, wastewater

(Million m<sup>3</sup>/year)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Gross fresh water abstraction</b>	<b>6425</b>	<b>6121</b>	<b>5960</b>	<b>6385</b>	<b>5715</b>
Fresh surface water	5810	5536	5403	5840	5149
of which: From the Danube river	2689	2648	2621	2544	2290
Fresh groundwater	616	584	557	545	566
Gross non-fresh water abstraction	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Water use - total</b>	<b>5168</b>	<b>4911</b>	<b>4821</b>	<b>5178</b>	<b>4559</b>
Agriculture, hunting and forestry (incl. fishing)	291	326	309	348	296
of which: Irrigation	272	296	283	322	262
Industry	4530	4245	4180	4497	3927
of which: For cooling in energy production	3848	3624	3560	3795	3284
Other activities (services)	76	68	68	66	66
Households	271	271	264	266	271
<b>Wastewater discharged into water bodies - total</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>787</b>
of which: From WWTPs (urban and other)	516	494	544	533	538
<b>Cooling water discharged into water bodies</b>	<b>3550</b>	<b>3308</b>	<b>3241</b>	<b>3560</b>	<b>3055</b>

Figure 3. Drinking water used by households, average per capita



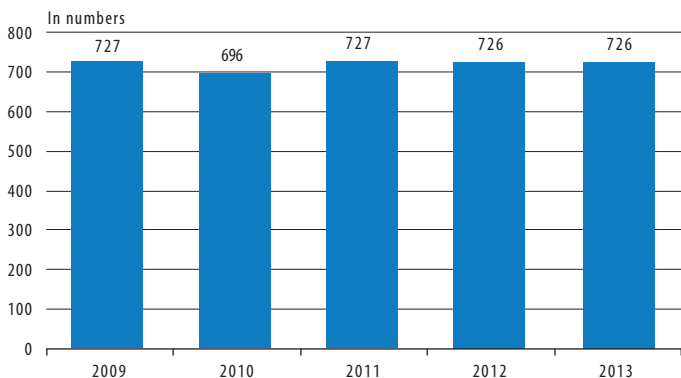
## Noise

Source of data about noise levels is the National Center for Public Health and Analyses.

726 points of noise level measurement were surveyed in 2013. They are located in 36 settlements in the country.

In 2013 continues the trend the measured noise level to exceed the admissible hygiene standards of 55-60 decibels. In the worst acoustic environment during 2013 remained the large cities with a measured noise level of 68 to 77 dB: Sofia (stolitsa), Burgas, Varna, Plovdiv, Pernik, Ruse, Stara Zagora, Dupnitsa and others. In 2013, noise levels above 77 decibels were not recorded.

Figure 4. [Surveyed points of noise registration](#)





## 3. Surveyed points of noise registration by district in 2013

(Number)

Districts	Total	By registered noise level in decibels					
		under 58	58 - 62	63 - 67	68 - 72	73 - 77	over 77
<b>Total</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-</b>
Blagoevgrad	17	8	7	2	-	-	-
Burgas	37	11	4	-	10	12	-
Varna	45	27	3	4	9	2	-
Veliko Tarnovo	48	1	13	24	10	-	-
Vidin	15	5	2	7	1	-	-
Vratsa	15	7	5	2	1	-	-
Gabrovo	20	1	4	9	6	-	-
Dobrich	15	4	1	9	1	-	-
Kardzhali	15	5	1	5	4	-	-
Kyustendil	36	4	2	18	12	-	-
Lovech	20	3	7	8	2	-	-
Montana	15	1	4	10	-	-	-
Pazardzhik	15	3	1	8	3	-	-
Pernik	24	-	3	7	7	7	-
Pleven	21	7	4	8	2	-	-
Plovdiv	45	-	1	9	34	1	-
Razgrad	15	3	3	7	2	-	-
Ruse	30	5	3	14	6	2	-
Silistra	15	-	3	8	4	-	-
Sliven	20	9	1	1	5	4	-
Smolyan	15	5	2	7	1	-	-
Sofia	48	12	4	9	22	1	-
Sofia (stolitsa)	35	9	15	11	-	-	-
Stara Zagora	45	4	9	9	16	7	-
Targovishte	51	22	5	22	2	-	-
Haskovo	19	4	2	8	4	1	-
Shumen	15	5	-	10	-	-	-
Yambol	15	5	4	6	-	-	-

## Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment

Need to protect the environment requires additional resources. Their effective use will contribute to reducing pollution, which is a consequence of socio-economic processes.

In 2012, 1 694 million BGN were spent on protection and restoration of the environment. The share of environmental expenditure in 2012 is 2.2 per cent of GDP.

For 2012 the total expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment is allocated in the following areas: the largest is the share of expenditure on recovery and disposal of waste - 64% (52% in 2011); wastewater treatment - 14% (21% for 2011); preserving air quality - 13% (17% in 2011). Significantly lower is the share of expenditure on noise protection, biodiversity conservation, protected areas and sites, and others.

Figure 5. Share of environmental expenditure in GDP

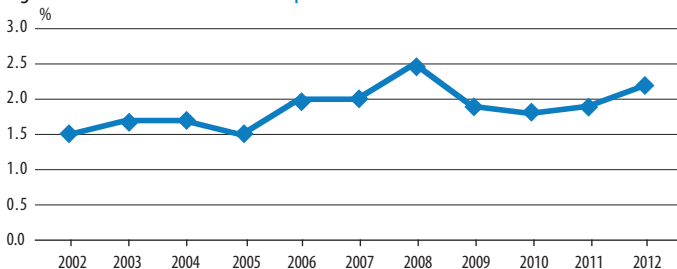
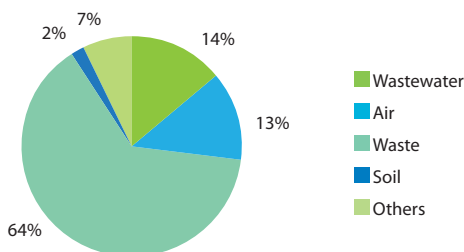


Figure 6. Structure of expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment by ecological use in 2012







#### 4. Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total - million BGN</b>	<b>1700</b>	<b>1281</b>	<b>1274</b>	<b>1438</b>	<b>1694</b>
On acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets - Million BGN	836	545	546	512	414
On maintenance of tangible fixed assets - Million BGN	865	735	728	926	1280
<b>Share of environmental expenditure in GDP - %</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>

#### 5. Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment by use<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand BGN)

Use	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>1438165</b>	<b>1693583</b>
Wastewater	308749	238160
End-of-pipe technology	305370	231802
of which:		
Industrial wastewater treatment plants	74883	91031
Urban wastewater treatment plants	146529	65239
Integrated technology	3379	6358
Circulating water supply	51447	40860
Air	237458	220458
End-of-pipe technology	104626	110895
Integrated technology	132832	109563
Protection and restoration of soil, groundwater and surface water	34911	29222
End-of-pipe technology	34502	29211
Integrated technology	409	11
Forests	4359	6537
Protection of biodiversity and natural scenery	1632	2488
End-of-pipe technology	1627	1664
Integrated technology	5	824
Hunting and fishing projects	3648	3019
Waste	749118	1078291
End-of-pipe technology	748840	1071011
Integrated technology	278	7280
Noise	209	442
End-of-pipe technology	201	414
Integrated technology	8	28
Scientific and research activity	3280	6246
Educational and other activity	1829	1618
Administrative activity	16677	31893
Monitoring and control equipment	23903	33683
Environmentant impact assessment	945	666

<sup>1</sup> Excl. expenditure on depreciation.

## Municipal waste

Municipal waste is the waste resulting from the activities of people at home, in administrative, social and public buildings. Included here is also the waste from commercial outlets, crafts, resort and entertainment facilities, which are non-hazardous, and the same time, their quantity or composition will not prevent treatment together with the household waste.

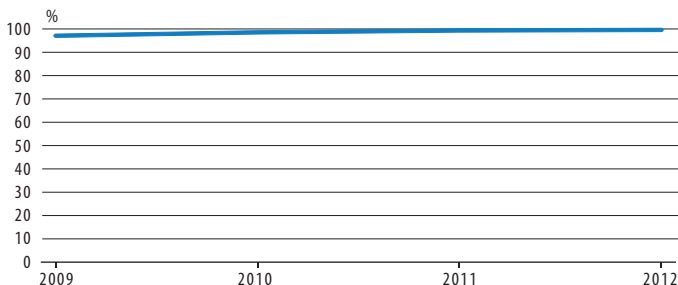
Sources of data on municipal waste are the municipal administrations. Continues building up of regional landfills for municipal waste and at the end of 2012 their number reached 30. Landfills, which do not meet the ecological requirements, are closed down. As a result, the total number of landfills is reducing - from 278 in 2009 to 157 in 2012. Settlements served by organized waste collection systems in 2012 were 4 431. The implementation of organized waste collection systems in new settlements led to an increase of the population served by municipal waste collection services - from 96.6% in 2009 to 99.2% in 2012 (Fig. 7).

According to data provided by the municipal administrations, in 2012, 3 257 thousand tons of municipal waste were accepted at landfills by organized waste collection (including municipal, construction and other waste).

In 2012, 2 323 thousand tons of municipal waste were landfilled, and 830 thousand tons - passed for recycling.

Construction waste collected at landfill sites amounted to 554 thousand tons. The collected municipal waste per capita of served population in 2012 amounted to 347 kg.

Figure 7. Share of population served by systems for organized waste collection





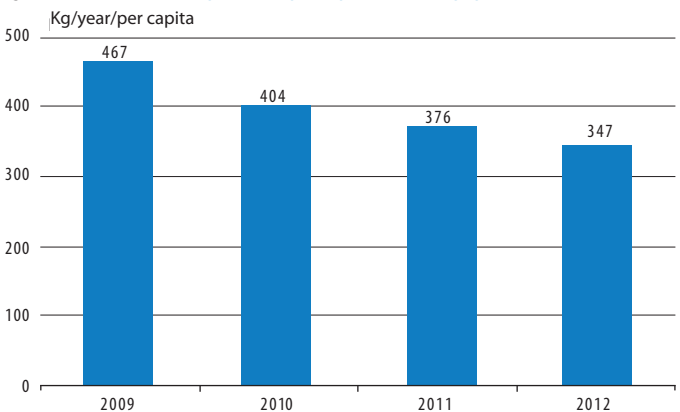
## 6. Municipal waste

	Measure	2009	2010	2011	2012
Generated municipal waste <sup>1</sup>	Thousand tons	4443	4068	3572	3249
Settlements served by municipal waste collection systems	Number	3988	4238	4364	4431
Share of population served by municipal waste collection systems	%	96.6	98.2	98.9	99.2
Collected municipal waste per capita of served population	Kg/year/per capita	467	404	376	347
Landfill sites for municipal waste	Number	278	172	164	157
Total municipal waste accepted at landfill sites	Thousand tons	3948	3725	3506	3257
Recycled waste <sup>2</sup>	Thousand tons	881	977	819	726
Municipal waste landfilled	Thousand tons	3421	3067	2568	2323
Municipal waste temporarily stored	Thousand tons	265	.	.	.
Collected construction waste at landfill sites for municipal waste	Thousand tons	396	380	508	554

<sup>1</sup> Data are resulting from statistical estimate. Calculation does not include the temporary stored municipal waste. Data from administrative sources on recycled waste are included.

<sup>2</sup> Data from administrative source - Executive Environmental Agency.

Figure 8. Collected municipal waste per capita of served population



## Protected natural scenery

Data about protected natural scenery are provided by the Ministry of Environment and Water (MOEW).

The protected natural sceneries are intended to protect the biological diversity in the ecosystems and natural processes therein, as well as typical or remarkable objects of the inanimate nature and landscapes.

Over the past few years the protection of the environment and biodiversity is one of the top priorities of Bulgaria.

In 2013, the area of protected natural scenery in Bulgaria amounts to 584 587 ha or 5.3 % of the country's territory and compared to 2012 there is an increase by 711 ha. At the end of 2013 in Bulgaria exist 1 009 protected natural areas, which is by 36 more compared to the previous year.

Figure 9. Area of protected natural scenery

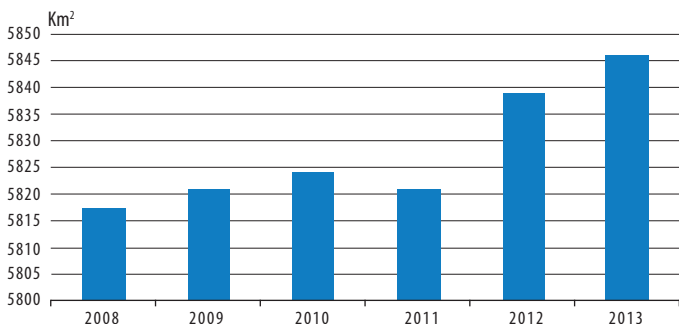
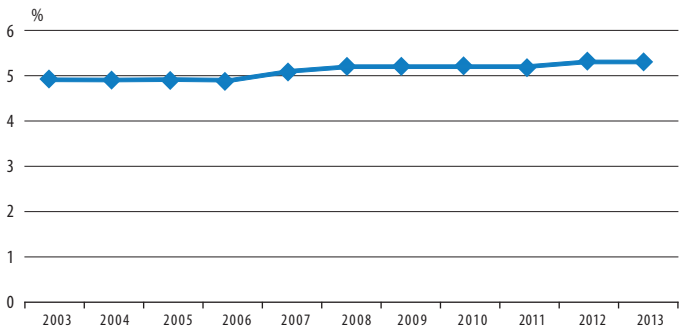


Figure 10. Share of protected areas in the total country's territory





## 7. Protected natural scenery in 2013<sup>1</sup>

	In numbers			Area <sup>2</sup> - ha		
	As of 31.12.2013	Included in 2013	Excluded in 2013	As of 31.12.2013	Included in 2013	Excluded in 2013
<b>Protected natural areas</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>584587.1</b>	<b>820.2</b>	<b>109.3</b>
Reserves	55	-	-	77064.9	23.9	3.1
Natural landmarks	344	2	2	16844.2	12.2	84.9
Protected areas	561	36		79353.4	775.9	1.9
National parks	3	-	-	150362.3	-	-
Natural parks	11	-	-	256441.4	-	14.3
Maintained reserves	35	-	-	4520.9	8.1	5.2
Protected plant species	574	-	-	x	x	x
Protected animal species	483	-	-	x	x	x
Protected venerable trees	1751	41	18	x	x	x

<sup>1</sup> Source: Ministry of Environment and Water.

<sup>2</sup> Because of rounding some totals do not exceed or are less than the sums of their components.

## 8. Protected natural areas<sup>1</sup>

Years	Area - ha	Share of protected areas as % to the total country's territory
2008	581736	5.2
2009	582076	5.2
2010	582458	5.2
2011	582122	5.2
2012	583876	5.3
2013	584587	5.3

<sup>1</sup> Source: Ministry of Environment and Water.



**XXIV. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY  
AND INNOVATION ACTIVITY**





### Research and development activity (R&D)

Research and development activity (R&D) comprises any creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the volume of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this knowledge to devise new applications. R&D activity covers basic research, applied research and experimental development.

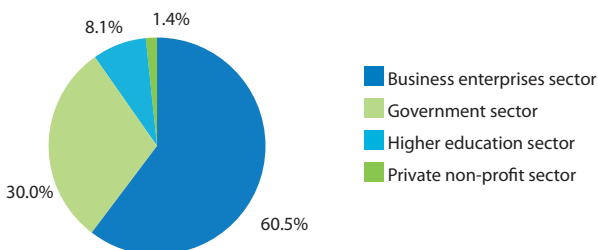
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) comprises current costs and capital expenditure.

R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP is an internationally comparable measure of the intensity of R&D.

R&D personnel comprise two categories - researchers and other R&D personnel. The personnel employed on R&D can be measured both in full-time equivalent (FTE) on R&D and in headcounts. Personnel in FTE are calculated on the basis of working time spent on R&D activity during the reference year.

GERD and R&D personnel are distributed in four institutional sectors: business enterprises sector, government sector, higher education sector and private non-profit sector.

Figure 1. Structure of gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by institutional sectors in 2012







## 1. Gross domestic expenditure on research and development activity (GERD) by type of costs

	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>GERD - Thousand BGN</b>	<b>361060</b>	<b>421612</b>	<b>429566</b>	<b>496176</b>
Current costs	320588	390369	413355	461864
Capital expenditure	40472	31243	16211	34312
<b>R&amp;D expenditure as a percentage of GDP - %</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.64</b>

## 2. Personnel engaged in research and development activity (R&D) by category

Categories	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Total			
<b>Total</b>	<b>21971</b>	<b>20823</b>	<b>20810</b>	<b>21677</b>
Researchers	14699	14138	14794	15219
Other R&D personnel	7272	6685	6016	6458
	In full-time equivalent			
<b>Total</b>	<b>18230</b>	<b>16574</b>	<b>16986</b>	<b>16758</b>
Researchers	11968	10979	11902	11300
Other R&D personnel	6262	5595	5084	5458



### Innovation activity

An innovation is the implementation of a new or significantly improved product (good or service) or process, a new marketing method, or a new organisational method in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations. Innovations are based on the results of new technological developments, new combinations of existing technology or the utilisation of other knowledge acquired by an enterprise. Innovations may be developed by the innovating enterprise or by another enterprise. However, purely selling innovations wholly produced and developed by other enterprises is not included as an innovation activity. Innovations should be new to the enterprise concerned. For product innovations they do not necessarily have to be new to the market and for process innovations the enterprise does not necessarily have to be the first one to have introduced the process.

Enterprises with innovation activity include enterprises with technological innovation (product innovators, process innovators, as well as enterprises with only ongoing and/or abandoned innovation activities) as well as enterprises with organisational and marketing innovation.



## 3. Innovative enterprises as a share of all enterprises in 2010<sup>1</sup>

(Per cent)

Economic sectors	
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.1</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>31.1</b>
Mining and quarrying	24.6
Manufacturing	31.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	30.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	21.8
<b>Services</b>	<b>22.0</b>
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	21.3
Transportation and storage	14.6
Publishing activities	24.3
Telecommunications	29.7
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	38.9
Information service activities	33.8
Financial and insurance activities	35.7
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	22.6

## 4. Enterprises that have new or significantly improved products new to the market as a share of all enterprises in 2010<sup>1</sup>

(Per cent)

Economic sectors	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Mining and quarrying	..
Manufacturing	6.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	..
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	..
<b>Services</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.8
Transportation and storage	1.3
Publishing activities	6.3
Telecommunications	9.4
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	15.9
Information service activities	12.2
Financial and insurance activities	10.5
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	4.1

<sup>1</sup> The data refer to enterprises with 10 employees or more and cover economic activities pointed in table.





## FOR CONTACTS

### National Statistical Institute

2, P. Volov, st., 1038 Sofia, Bulgaria  
<http://www.nsi.bg>

### NSI Reception Desk

Phone: (359 2) 9857 111  
e-mail: [info@nsi.bg](mailto:info@nsi.bg)

### Publications

Phone: (359 2) 9857 142  
(359 2) 9857 515  
e-mail: [publikacii@nsi.bg](mailto:publikacii@nsi.bg)

### Library

Phone: (359 2) 9857 633  
(359 2) 9857 521  
e-mail: [aparusheva@nsi.bg](mailto:aparusheva@nsi.bg)  
[szlatanova@nsi.bg](mailto:szlatanova@nsi.bg)

### ESDS Help Desk

Phone: (359 2) 9857 187  
e-mail: [eustatistics@nsi.bg](mailto:eustatistics@nsi.bg)

ISSN 1313-9436

NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE  
**STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2014**

Responsible editor: A. Ilkova

Authors: A. Dancheva, B. Bogdanov, E. Yordanova, F. Denkova,  
G. Nikolova, L. Yaneva, M. Gergova, M. Elenkova, M. Kolev,  
M. Kostova, P. Stojanov, S. Kavgadzhiiska, S. Kateliev,  
S. Tsonev, T. Davidkov

Pre-print processing and printing:  
Education and Science inc. Co.

Format 105x215  
Circulation 280





## **STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2014**

[www.nsi.bg](http://www.nsi.bg)