

REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2022



REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



**STATISTICAL REFERENCE
BOOK 2022**

SOFIA, 2022





Dear users,

To your attention is the latest edition of the 'Statistical Reference Book 2022'. It includes data for the period 2017 - 2021.

In the Reference book, you will find statistical information covering many areas of our lives. The data are provided in an accessible and convenient way through short analyses, tables and graphs, divided into thematic sections. In this way, they can benefit all users.

The information in the 'Statistical Reference Book 2022' is a product of beneficial cooperation between the National Statistical Institute and our partners from the Bulgarian National Bank and the bodies of statistics, Eurostat, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and other international organizations. The statistical data provided by them are a valuable source of information in the decision-making of state and public importance.

In its mission to provide accurate, clear and accessible information, the National Statistical Institute is guided by the principles of professional independence, impartiality, objectivity, reliability, statistical secrecy and cost-effectiveness. In our work, we try to be innovative, adaptable to new needs, open to cooperation, sustainable in our development and proactive in our actions.

I would like to thank the respondents and the users for their commitment and empathy to the statistical activity. I am glad that we are working together for the development of statistical science and practice in Bulgaria and for its promotion among young people.

I would also like to address my colleagues, authors and experts for their high professionalism, hard work and efforts in preparing the 'Statistical Reference Book 2022'.

Sergey Tsvetarsky

President of the National Statistical Institute

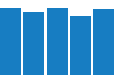
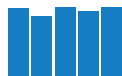


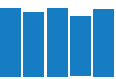
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Preface	3
Abbreviation and symbols	8
I. Geographical features and climate	
Territory and climate	12
Rivers, lakes and mountains	14
II. Population	
Population and demographic processes	18
Age-sex structure	20
Births	22
Mortality	24
Marriages and divorces	26
Population by district	28
Fertility and mortality by district	30
Migration of the population	32
III. Labour market	
Labour force	36
Labour force by district	38
Employment	40
Employment by district	44
Employees	46
Unemployment	48
Unemployment	50
Unemployment by district	52
Average annual wages and salaries	54
IV. Education	
Types of educational institutions	58
Students enrolled	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
Coverage rate of education system and expenditure on education	80
V. Culture and art	
Publishing	84
Performing arts and cinemas	86



	Page
Museums and community clubs	88
Libraries	90
Radio and television activities	92
VI. Health	
Health establishments and medical personnel	96
Medical personnel by district	98
Registered cases of malignant neoplasms and active tuberculosis	100
VII. Household income, expenditure and consumption	
Total household income	104
Total household expenditure	106
Consumption of main foods	108
Purchasing power of household	110
Poverty indicators	112
VIII. Criminology and justice	
Crimes with penalty inflicted	116
Persons convicted	118
IX. National accounts	
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
X. Finance	
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
XI. Prices	
Consumer price indices - annual inflation	144
Consumer price indices - annual average inflation	146
Harmonized index of consumer prices	148
Industrial producer price indices on the domestic market	150
Producer price indices in agriculture	152
Price indices 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	157

**XII. Exports and imports of goods**

Foreign trade turnover	160
Exports by main trade partner countries	162
Imports by main trade partner countries	164
Exports and imports by commodities	166

XIII. Balance of payments

Balance of payments	170
Foreign direct investments	172

XIV. Tangible fixed assets

Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets	176
Acquired tangible fixed assets	178

XV. Domestic trade; Accommodation and food service activities

Retail sales premises	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	198
Housing fund	200
Permits issued for buildings and dwellings completed	202

XVIII. Energy

Overall energy balance sheet	206
Electricity and heat	212

XIX. Transport

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

XX. Tourism

Accommodation establishments	222
Nights spent	224
Trips of Bulgarian residents abroad and arrivals of foreigners to Bulgaria	226

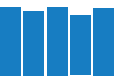
XXI. Forestry

Total forest area	230
Management of the forests	232

**Page**

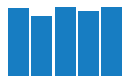
Wood	234
Game	236
XXII. Agriculture	
Utilized agricultural area and arable land	240
Agricultural crops production	242
Livestock	244
Economic accounts for agriculture	246
XXIII. Environment	
Emissions of pollutants in the air	250
Water	252
Waste	254
Environmental protection expenditure accounts	260
Tangible fixed assets with ecological use	263
Environmental goods and services	265
Packages placed on the market	268
Underground reserves	270
Registered noise levels	272
Protected natural scenery	274
XXIV. Research and development activity and innovation activity	
Research and development activity (R&D)	278
Innovation activity	280
Contact Information	282

*For information:
Data for 2021 are preliminary.*

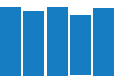


ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

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 _R	=	Regional Gross Domestic Product
GERD	=	Gross domestic expenditure on research and development
kg _{rt}	=	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
MMFs	=	Monetary Market Funds
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
n.p.r.s.	=	not packaged for retail sale
num. (n)	=	number



OECD	=	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
pkm	=	passenger-kilometre
%	=	per cent
PC	=	Personal computer
PPPs	=	Purchasing power parities
PRODCOM.BG	=	National Nomenclature of Industrial Production
p.r.s.	=	packaged for retail sale
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
tkm	=	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



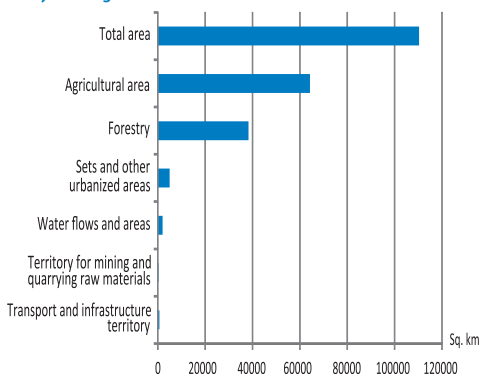
Territory and climate

The Republic of Bulgaria is situated on the Eastern Balkan Peninsula in Southeastern Europe, along the Black Sea. Total area is 110 371.9 sq. km (excl. the aquatory of the Danube river and Black Sea).

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.

34% 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 Bulgaria¹



¹Source: The Ministry of Agriculture - 'Balance of the Agricultural land as of 31.12.2011'.

1. Frontiers of Bulgaria¹

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 Republic of North Macedonia	165	165	-	-

¹Source: The Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Agency at the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works.



2. Meteorological data for 2021¹

Meteorological stations	Annual average atmospheric pressure	Air temperature					
		Annual average	Annual absolute maximum temperature		Annual absolute minimum temperature		
	hPa	°C	Date		°C	Date	
Vidin	1012.4	12.1	39.1	1.08.		-9.8	18.01.
Pleven	996.6	12.6	41.0	5.08.		-10.4	18.01.
Veliko Tarnovo	992.6	12.6	41.0	2.08.		-13.8	18.01.
Dobrich	991.9	11.8	38.2	2.08.		-12.6	17.02.
Varna	1011.6	13.5	33.7	3.08.		-8.6	17.02.
Burgas	1013.1	13.8	34.6	20.07.		-6.0	17.02.
Haskovo	988.8	13.7	42.0	2.08.		-13.6	17.02.
Kazanlak	969.4	11.5	38.8	2.08.		-12.8	17.02.
Pazardzhik	991.3	12.6	41.9	2.08.		-14.8	17.02.
Sofia - NIMH	947.0	11.1	38.0	5.08.		-14.8	15.02.
Kyustendil	954.8	11.8	39.0	30.07.		-15.2	17.02.
Cherni Vrah	769.7	1.1	22.8	5.08.		-22.1	17.01.
Sandanski	991.5	14.9	42.5	2.08.		-9.9	15.02.

2. Meteorological data for 2021¹

(Continued and end)

Meteorological stations	Average annual relative humidity	Maximum annual 24-hour precipitation		Annual amount precipitations	Average annual cloudiness
	%	mm	Date	mm	(0 - 10)
Vidin	71	28	11.01.	556	5.4
Pleven	71	39	11.01.	596	5.2
Veliko Tarnovo	71	32	12.06.	724	5.9
Dobrich	74	31	13.10.	688	5.8
Varna	75	45	13.01.	685	5.7
Burgas	75	66	13.01.	752	6.0
Haskovo	68	45	27.01.	793	5.9
Kazanlak	73	41	30.08.	680	5.4
Pazardzhik	71	37	9.10.	638	5.2
Sofia - NIMH	69	35	7.05.	812	6.0
Kyustendil	67	47	12.12.	688	5.3
Cherni Vrah	81	21	27.01.	689	6.2
Sandanski	66	48	7.12.	687	5.1

¹ Source: National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology.

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 rivers¹ and natural lakes² within the territory of Bulgaria

Rivers	Length - km	Lakes	Surface - sq. km
Iskar	352.3	Burgasko	27.6
Tundzha	328.4	Varnensko	17.4
Maritsa	309.0	Atanasovsko	16.9
Osam	204.6	Mandrensko	10.0
Struma	275.1	Pomoriysko ³	5.0
Yantra	222.0	Beloslavsko	3.9
Kamchia	190.7		
Arda	229.1		

¹ Source: National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology.

² Source: The Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Agency at the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works.

³ Excl. salterns.



4. Mountains in Bulgaria, highest peaks and their altitude¹

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
Lozenska 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

¹ Source: The Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Agency at the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works.

II. POPULATION



Population and demographic processes

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

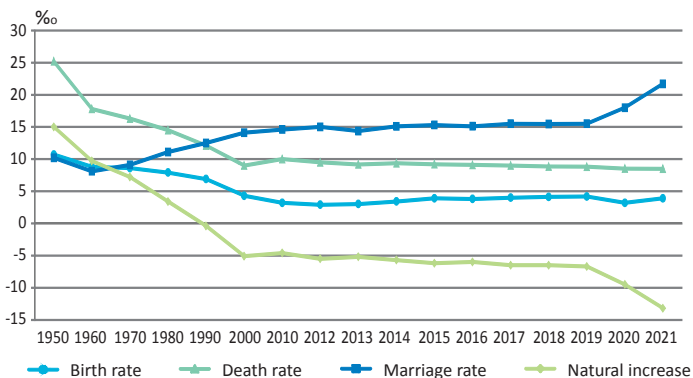
The population number and structures are calculated as of 31.12., based on the number and structures of population of the previous year and the demographic events (live births, deaths, immigrants and emigrants) registered during the year.

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

Data source on vital events and migration is the Unified System for Civil Registration and Administrative Services of the Population.

In 2021, the crude birth rate remains unchanged, and the crude death rate is increased compared with 2020. As a result, natural growth rate is minus 13.2 per 1 000 population.

Figure 1. Marriage, birth and death rates and natural growth of the population (Per 1 000 of population)





1. Main demographic indicators

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population as of 31.12. - in thousands	7000.0	6951.5	6916.5	6838.9
Population density per sq. km	63.4	62.6	62.3	61.6
Gender ratio (women per 1000 men)	1061	1063	1065	1065
Age dependency ratio - %	55.5	56.4	56.7	56.7
Ageing index	100.5	100.5	99.6	98.7
Share of urban population - %	73.7	73.7	72.9	73.1
Crude birth rate - ‰	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.5
Crude death rate - ‰	15.4	15.5	18.0	21.7
Natural increase - ‰	-6.5	-6.7	-9.5	-13.2
Crude marriage rate - ‰	4.1	4.2	3.2	3.9
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	5.8	5.6	5.1	5.6
Net fertility rate	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.75
Total fertility rate	1.56	1.58	1.56	1.58

2. Population by census year¹

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

¹ Up to 1956 - resident population, since 1965 - permanent population.

Age-sex structure

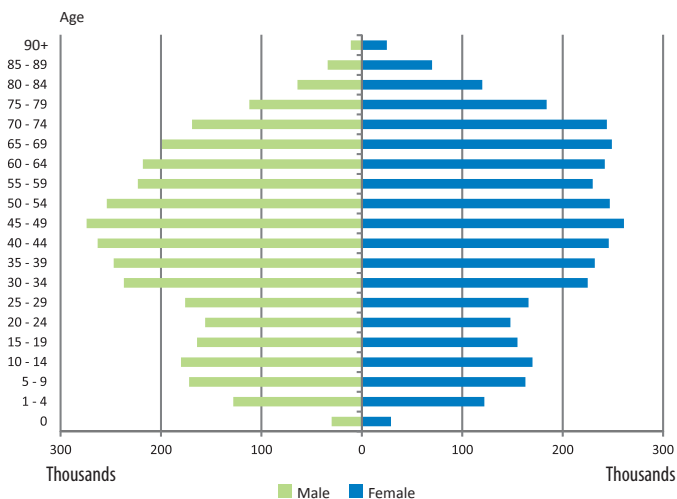
The population age structure is represented by distribution of the population by age groups. Population age is calculated in completed years as of 31.12. of the respective year.

By the end of 2021, the number of persons aged 65 and over is 1 482 177, or 21.7% of the country population. Compared to 2020, the share of population aged 65 and over decreases by 0.1 percentage points.

As of 31.12.2021, children up to 15 years of age in the country are 993 065, or 14.5% of the total population number. The share of children up to 15 years increases by 0.1 percentage points compared to 2020.

The population ageing during the years lead to increase of the population mean age. It has increased from 40.4 years in 2001 to 44.1 years at the end of 2021.

Figure 2. Population age-sex structure as of 31.12.2021





3. Population by age and gender as of 31.12. 2021

Age	Total	Male	Female	Share of urban population - %
	In numbers			
Total	6838937	3311311	3527626	73.1
0 - 4	308374	158366	150008	75.4
5 - 9	334968	172137	162831	76.1
10 - 14	349723	179778	169945	75.2
15 - 19	319108	164495	154613	73.3
20 - 24	304531	156690	147841	74.7
25 - 29	342277	175975	166302	74.9
30 - 34	461433	236707	224726	77.6
35 - 39	478690	247449	231241	77.2
40 - 44	508991	262715	246276	76.7
45 - 49	534958	273905	261053	75.8
50 - 54	500966	253837	247129	73.1
55 - 59	452775	223145	229630	71.1
60 - 64	459966	217685	242281	70.5
65 - 69	448244	198969	249275	69.4
70 - 74	413411	169139	244272	68.1
75 - 79	295991	111898	184093	65.5
80 and over	324531	108421	216110	64.6

4. Structure of population by working age status and place of residence as of 31.12.¹

(Per cent)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.5
Working age	60.0	59.8	59.8	60.1
Over working age	24.8	24.9	24.8	24.4
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	15.6	15.7	15.9	16.0
Working age	61.7	61.3	61.2	61.4
Over working age	22.7	23.0	22.9	22.6
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	14.4	14.4	14.0	14.1
Working age	55.2	55.4	56.1	56.5
Over working age	30.4	30.2	29.9	29.4

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



Births

Births include the number of live-born and stillborn children, and not the cases of giving a birth where one, two or more children could be born.

There are 59 069 births registered in 2021, of which 58 678 (99.3%) - live births. The crude birth rate (number of live births per 1 000 population) remains unchanged compared to 2020 - 8.5‰.

Total fertility rate (TFR) representing the average number of children that could be born by a woman during her fertile period is 1.58 children in 2021, and it increases with 0.02 compared to 2020.

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	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	63955	62197	61538	59086	58678
Up to 15	269	252	253	215	257
15 - 19	5769	5939	5992	5755	5604
20 - 24	11690	10625	10247	9983	9984
25 - 29	19565	18644	17964	16486	15744
30 - 34	16586	16770	16889	16495	16780
35 - 39	7986	7825	7928	7857	8043
40 - 44	1874	1917	2024	1987	1959
45 - 49	190	192	213	272	267
50 and over	25	30	26	35	37
Unknown	1	3	2	1	3
Urban					
Total	48005	46877	45991	43829	43692
Up to 15	154	172	167	144	163
15 - 19	3244	3323	3334	3246	3103
20 - 24	7225	6675	6369	6103	6098
25 - 29	14826	14136	13451	12283	11705
30 - 34	13834	14005	14003	13451	13825
35 - 39	6902	6684	6686	6654	6843
40 - 44	1626	1677	1764	1671	1679
45 - 49	171	176	192	246	240
50 and over	22	27	23	30	35
Unknown	1	2	2	1	1
Rural					
Total	15950	15320	15547	15257	14986
Up to 15	115	80	86	71	94
15 - 19	2525	2616	2658	2509	2501
20 - 24	4465	3950	3878	3880	3886
25 - 29	4739	4508	4513	4203	4039
30 - 34	2752	2765	2886	3044	2955
35 - 39	1084	1141	1242	1203	1200
40 - 44	248	240	260	316	280
45 - 49	19	16	21	26	27
50 and over	3	3	3	5	2
Unknown	-	1	-	-	2



Mortality

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

Mortality level remains too high. Crude death rate (number of dead persons per 1 000 population) is 21.7‰ in 2021.

The infant mortality rate (number of children who die up to 1 year of age per 1 000 live births) is 5.6‰ in 2021 compared with 5.1‰ in 2020. The infant mortality in the last years is the lowest in the demographic development of the country, but continues to be higher than in other European countries.

Life expectancy is showing the life expectancy of the new-born under the hypothesis that the age-specific mortality observed during the respective year will remain the same. For the period 2019 - 2021, the life expectancy is 70.1 years for males and 77.4 years for females.

Figure 4. Crude death rate and infant mortality

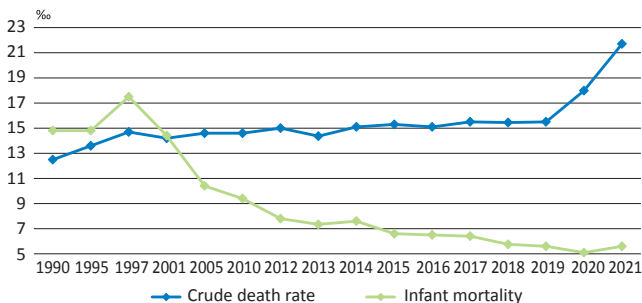
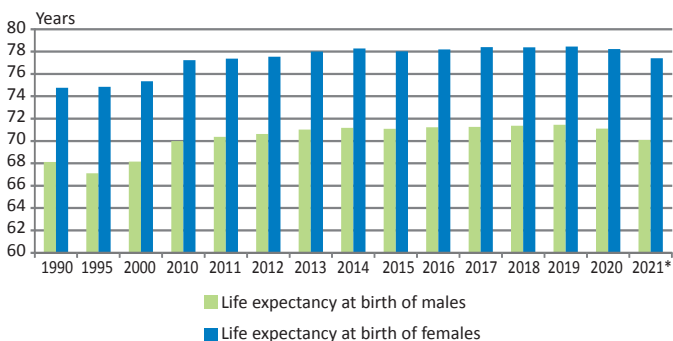


Figure 5. Life expectancy at birth





6. Deaths by age and place of residence

(Number)

Place of residence Age	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	109791	108526	108083	124735	148995
Up to 1	408	358	342	301	326
1 - 4	91	93	76	64	72
5 - 9	46	61	50	36	61
10 - 14	56	70	66	66	63
15 - 19	140	145	156	124	145
20 - 24	191	176	189	194	243
25 - 29	320	304	282	242	346
30 - 34	447	488	439	468	594
35 - 39	729	757	788	821	963
40 - 44	1395	1331	1301	1519	1710
45 - 49	2223	2203	2255	2554	3029
50 - 54	3395	3285	3174	3819	4709
55 - 59	5430	5474	5155	6153	7013
60 - 64	8074	8001	7922	9226	10945
65 - 69	11496	11132	11125	12852	15576
70 - 74	13195	13510	13822	17515	21825
75 - 79	15154	15069	14998	18001	22935
80 - 84	20017	18976	18150	20011	23514
85 and over	26984	27093	27793	30769	34926
Urban					
Total	68418	68011	68551	79952	96424
Up to 1	257	234	218	196	195
1 - 4	63	54	57	43	48
5 - 9	30	42	34	26	38
10 - 14	41	34	50	40	46
15 - 19	99	99	103	84	92
20 - 24	133	112	124	126	159
25 - 29	221	228	177	159	227
30 - 34	337	345	313	341	419
35 - 39	528	550	574	605	689
40 - 44	985	963	949	1067	1234
45 - 49	1496	1475	1570	1786	2124
50 - 54	2274	2212	2117	2589	3185
55 - 59	3664	3598	3489	4099	4680
60 - 64	5372	5301	5280	6185	7360
65 - 69	7471	7288	7371	8544	10421
70 - 74	8162	8518	8852	11320	14258
75 - 79	8961	9085	9126	11138	14408
80 - 84	11740	11202	10774	12303	14478
85 and over	16584	16671	17373	19301	22363
Rural					
Total	41373	40515	39532	44783	52571
Up to 1	151	124	124	105	131
1 - 4	28	39	19	21	24
5 - 9	16	19	16	10	23
10 - 14	15	36	16	26	17
15 - 19	41	46	53	40	53
20 - 24	58	64	65	68	84
25 - 29	99	76	105	83	119
30 - 34	110	143	126	127	175
35 - 39	201	207	214	216	274
40 - 44	410	368	352	452	476
45 - 49	727	728	685	768	905
50 - 54	1121	1073	1057	1230	1524
55 - 59	1766	1876	1666	2054	2333
60 - 64	2702	2700	2642	3041	3585
65 - 69	4025	3844	3754	4308	5155
70 - 74	5033	4992	4970	6195	7567
75 - 79	6193	5984	5872	6863	8527
80 - 84	8277	7774	7376	7708	9036
85 and over	10400	10422	10420	11468	12563

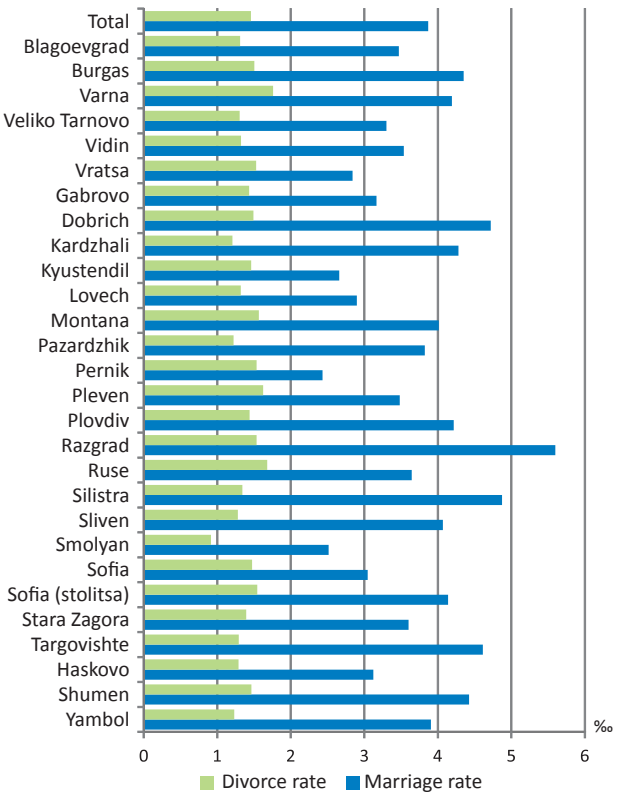
Marriages and divorces

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

There are 26 620 juridical marriages registered in 2021, or 4 448 more than the previous year. The crude marriage rate (number of marriages per 1 000 population) in 2021 is 3.9‰, and in 2020 was 3.2‰.

The number of divorces in 2021 is 10 021, or 1 006 more than in 2020.

Figure 6. Marriages and divorces by district in 2021





7. Marriages and divorces by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2021

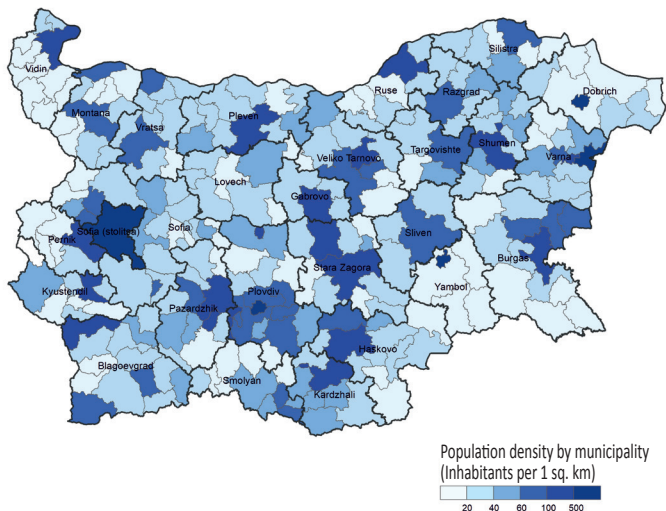
Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
	In numbers		Per 1 000 of the population	
Total	26620	10021	3.9	1.5
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
Severozapaden	2377	1073	3.3	1.5
Vidin	283	106	3.5	1.3
Vratsa	442	238	2.8	1.5
Lovech	351	160	2.9	1.3
Montana	497	194	4.0	1.6
Pleven	804	375	3.5	1.6
Severen tsentralen	2977	1110	3.9	1.5
Veliko Tarnovo	752	297	3.3	1.3
Gabrovo	331	150	3.2	1.4
Razgrad	609	167	5.6	1.5
Ruse	769	354	3.6	1.7
Silistra	516	142	4.9	1.3
Severoishtochten	4023	1469	4.4	1.6
Varna	1968	826	4.2	1.8
Dobrich	797	252	4.7	1.5
Targovishte	503	141	4.6	1.3
Shumen	755	250	4.4	1.5
Yugoizhtochten	4084	1421	4.0	1.4
Burgas	1781	616	4.4	1.5
Sliven	738	232	4.1	1.3
Stara Zagora	1114	431	3.6	1.4
Yambol	451	142	3.9	1.2
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
Yugozapaden	7768	3113	3.7	1.5
Blagoevgrad	1040	393	3.5	1.3
Kyustendil	306	168	2.7	1.5
Pernik	290	183	2.4	1.5
Sofia	719	348	3.0	1.5
Sofia (stolitsa)	5413	2021	4.1	1.5
Yuzhen tsentralen	5391	1835	3.9	1.3
Kardzhali	689	194	4.3	1.2
Pazardzhik	953	305	3.8	1.2
Plovdiv	2803	958	4.2	1.4
Smolyan	253	92	2.5	0.9
Haskovo	693	286	3.1	1.3

Population by district

Data on the population number and demographic events at territorial level are provided in accordance with the administrative - territorial division of the country as of 31.12.2021.

The lowest is the population in district Vidin - 78 814 persons, or 1.2% of the country population, and the highest is in district Sofia (stolitsa) - 1 307 439 persons (19.1%). Five districts have population above 300 thousand persons, and in three of them, Sofia (stolitsa), Plovdiv and Varna, lives more than 1/3 of the total country population (35.7%).

Figure 7. Population density as of 31.12.2021 by district





8. Population by sex, place of residence, statistical zone, statistical region and by district as of 31.12.2021

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Total			Of which: Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6838937	3311311	3527626	5000496	2396362	2604134
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
Severozapaden	702773	341354	361419	445111	213505	231606
Vidin	78814	38216	40598	51142	24607	26535
Vratsa	153700	75100	78600	90634	43581	47053
Lovech	119780	58181	61599	74042	35670	38372
Montana	122179	59481	62698	78143	37504	40639
Pleven	228300	110376	117924	151150	72143	79007
Severen tsentralen	750795	363615	387180	497209	238273	258936
Veliko Tarnovo	225674	108747	116927	157858	75333	82525
Gabrovo	103404	49703	53701	82576	39461	43115
Razgrad	107764	52358	55406	50155	23819	26336
Ruse	209084	101745	107339	160791	77875	82916
Silistra	104869	51062	53807	45829	21785	24044
Severoiztochen	913468	444045	469423	665544	319920	345624
Varna	468614	227990	240624	390481	188820	201661
Dobrich	167314	80910	86404	114734	54663	60071
Targovishte	108117	52668	55449	58690	27858	30832
Shumen	169423	82477	86946	101639	48579	53060
Yugoiztochen	1010263	488619	521644	722096	344792	377304
Burgas	408704	196999	211705	311099	148136	162963
Sliven	180058	87332	92726	117394	56125	61269
Stara Zagora	307140	148455	158685	214540	102389	112151
Yambol	114361	55833	58528	79063	38142	40921
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
Yugozapaden	2070760	999948	1070812	1738636	834186	904450
Blagoevgrad	298251	144852	153399	180448	86105	94343
Kyustendil	113440	55037	58403	79031	37918	41113
Pernik	118023	57252	60771	92158	44193	47965
Sofia	233607	114801	118806	138547	67116	71431
Sofia (stolitsa)	1307439	628006	679433	1248452	598854	649598
Yuzhen tsentralen	1390878	673730	717148	931900	445686	486214
Kardzhali	161024	79623	81401	64566	30895	33671
Pazardzhik	247360	120697	126663	155064	74761	80303
Plovdiv	662907	318186	344721	497753	236735	261018
Smolyan	99318	47662	51656	56554	26913	29641
Haskovo	220269	107562	112707	157963	76382	81581

Fertility and mortality by district

Highest is the crude birth rate in districts Sliven and Sofia (stolitsa). Lowest is the crude birth rate in districts Kardzhali, Smolyan and Gabrovo. Vidin, Montana and Kiustendil are the districts with the highest crude death rate, while the lowest one is registered in district Sofia (stolitsa).

Figure 8. Crude birth rate by district in 2021
(Per 1 000 of population)

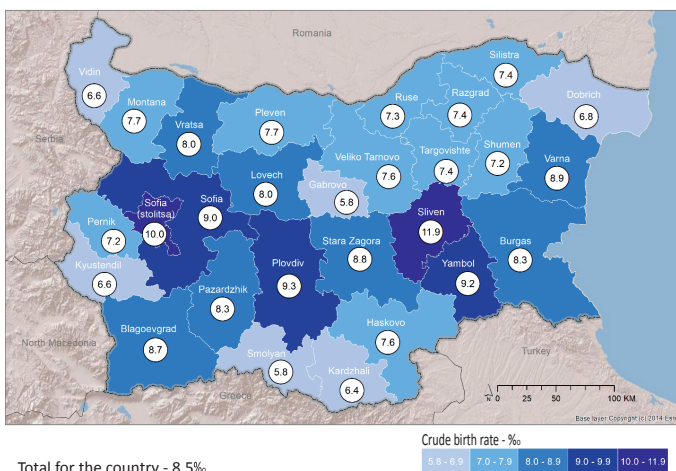
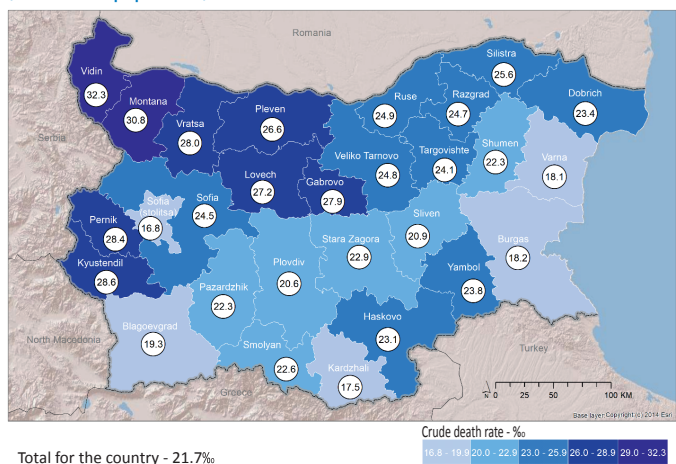


Figure 9. Crude death rate by district in 2021
(Per 1 000 of population)





9. Live births, deaths and natural increase of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2021

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase
	In numbers			Per 1 000 of the population		
Total	58678	148995	-90317	8.5	21.7	-13.2
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
Severozapaden	5474	20204	-14730	7.7	28.4	-20.7
Vidin	528	2582	-2054	6.6	32.3	-25.7
Vratsa	1242	4364	-3122	8.0	28.0	-20.0
Lovech	965	3297	-2332	8.0	27.2	-19.2
Montana	953	3815	-2862	7.7	30.8	-23.1
Pleven	1786	6146	-4360	7.7	26.6	-18.9
Severen tsentralen	5469	19196	-13727	7.2	25.3	-18.1
Veliko Tarnovo	1728	5636	-3908	7.6	24.8	-17.2
Gabrovo	610	2915	-2305	5.8	27.9	-22.1
Razgrad	800	2685	-1885	7.4	24.7	-17.3
Ruse	1545	5248	-3703	7.3	24.9	-17.6
Silistra	786	2712	-1926	7.4	25.6	-18.2
Severoiztochen	7357	18879	-11522	8.0	20.6	-12.6
Varna	4184	8506	-4322	8.9	18.1	-9.2
Dobrich	1144	3948	-2804	6.8	23.4	-16.6
Targovishte	804	2626	-1822	7.4	24.1	-16.7
Shumen	1225	3799	-2574	7.2	22.3	-15.1
Yugoiztochen	9358	21084	-11726	9.2	20.8	-11.6
Burgas	3399	7467	-4068	8.3	18.2	-9.9
Sliven	2166	3788	-1622	11.9	20.9	-9.0
Stara Zagora	2726	7083	-4357	8.8	22.9	-14.1
Yambol	1067	2746	-1679	9.2	23.8	-14.6
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
Yugozapaden	19457	40168	-20711	9.4	19.3	-9.9
Blagoevgrad	2595	5796	-3201	8.7	19.3	-10.6
Kyustendil	761	3295	-2534	6.6	28.6	-22.0
Pernik	853	3382	-2529	7.2	28.4	-21.2
Sofia	2113	5785	-3672	9.0	24.5	-15.5
Sofia (stolitsa)	13135	21910	-8775	10.0	16.8	-6.8
Yuzhen tsentralen	11563	29464	-17901	8.3	21.1	-12.8
Kardzhali	1029	2817	-1788	6.4	17.5	-11.1
Pazardzhik	2057	5557	-3500	8.3	22.3	-14.0
Plovdiv	6212	13692	-7480	9.3	20.6	-11.3
Smolyan	587	2276	-1689	5.8	22.6	-16.8
Haskovo	1678	5122	-3444	7.6	23.1	-15.5

Migration of the population

Migration of the population includes all persons who have declared change of their present address within the country, or change of address in the country with an address abroad or vice versa.

There are eleven districts with a positive migration growth in 2021. The highest migration growth is registered in Kardzhali (12.6%), Burgas (7.4%), Varna and Plovdiv (6.0% each).

The highest population decrease due to the negative migration growth is registered in districts Smolyan (-8.7%), Kyustendil (-5.6%) and Vratsa (-5.2%).

Figure 10. Migration of the population by statistical regions in 2021

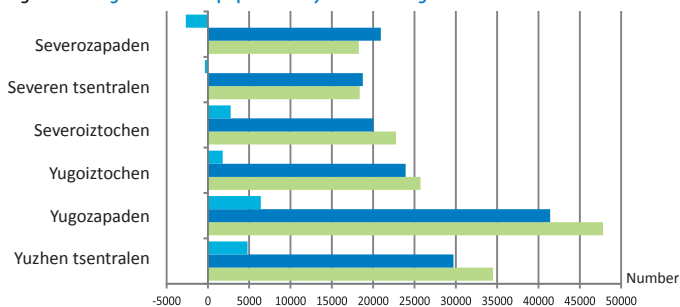
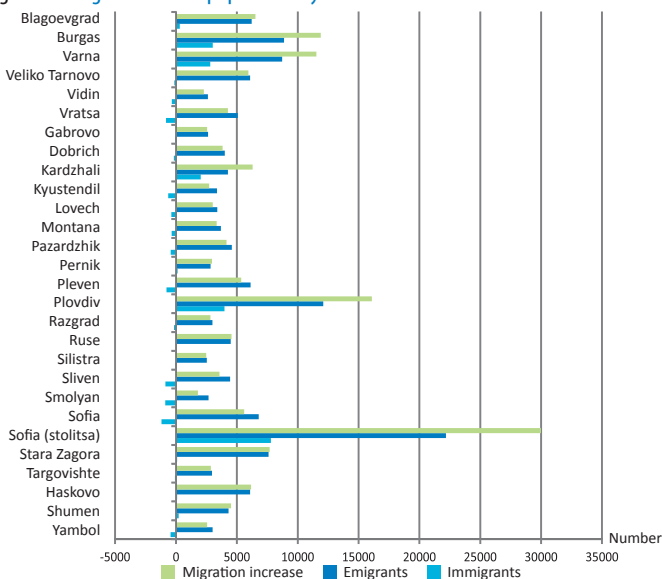


Figure 11. Migration of the population by district in 2021



10. Migration of population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2021¹

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Immigrants	Emigrants	Migration increase
Total	167423	154717	12706
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
Severozapaden	18255	20924	-2669
Vidin	2283	2627	-344
Vratsa	4266	5081	-815
Lovech	3015	3393	-378
Montana	3335	3689	-354
Pleven	5356	6134	-778
Severen tsentralen	18368	18743	-375
Veliko Tarnovo	5948	6084	-136
Gabrovo	2553	2632	-79
Razgrad	2833	2994	-161
Ruse	4556	4498	58
Silistra	2478	2535	-57
Severoiztochen	22763	20003	2760
Varna	11538	8726	2812
Dobrich	3829	4009	-180
Targovishte	2869	2957	-88
Shumen	4527	4311	216
Yugoiztochen	25728	23926	1802
Burgas	11898	8876	3022
Sliven	3571	4442	-871
Stara Zagora	7697	7600	97
Yambol	2562	3008	-446
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
Yugozapaden	47805	41405	6400
Blagoevgrad	6528	6214	314
Kyustendil	2727	3372	-645
Pernik	2962	2836	126
Sofia	5604	6801	-1197
Sofia (stolitsa)	29984	22182	7802
Yuzhen tsentralen	34504	29716	4788
Kardzhali	6296	4265	2031
Pazardzhik	4148	4588	-440
Plovdiv	16091	12102	3989
Smolyan	1798	2678	-880
Haskovo	6171	6083	88

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

III. LABOUR MARKET



Data on labour force, employment and unemployment in 2021, published in this section and the source of which is the Labour Force survey, are not fully comparable with the data for previous years due to changes in the methodology.

More information can be found at the NSI site, section Labour Market, Labour Force Survey, Annual data, Metadata and Methodology - <https://nsi.bg/en/content/4002/annual-data>.

Labour force

The labour force (the economically active population) consists of the persons, 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.

Figure 1. Structure of the labour force by age in 2021

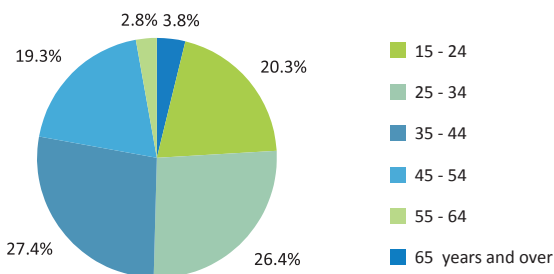
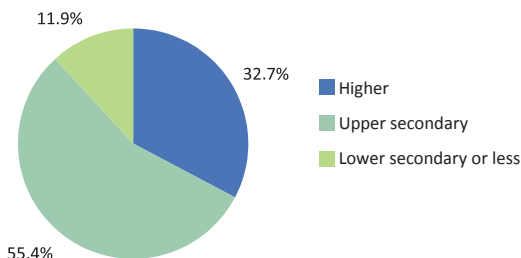


Figure 2. Structure of the labour force by level of education in 2021





1. Labour force

(Thousands)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹
Total	3357.2	3326.0	3375.9	3290.3	3247.5
By place of residence					
Urban	2618.6	2595.2	2623.5	2532.1	2503.4
Rural	738.6	730.8	752.5	758.2	744.1
By sex					
Male	1796.7	1787.0	1814.3	1772.4	1744.2
Female	1560.5	1539.0	1561.6	1518.0	1503.3
By age					
15 - 64	3277.5	3239.6	3276.4	3190.4	3155.3
15 - 24	170.7	149.3	147.8	134.1	123.6
25 - 34	740.9	719.9	718.9	675.9	658.5
35 - 44	919.6	908.1	902.6	871.3	855.4
45 - 54	842.1	847.8	868.5	877.1	890.6
55 - 64	604.2	614.6	638.5	632.1	627.3
65 and over	79.7	86.3	99.6	99.9	92.2
By level of education					
Higher	1020.5	1020.9	1030.1	1053.4	1062.8
Upper secondary	1920.7	1887.2	1895.4	1830.5	1800.1
of which: Vocational	1151.2	1103.2	1102.3	1063.3	1020.5
Lower secondary or less	415.9	417.9	450.4	406.5	384.6

2. Activity rates (age group 15 - 64)

(Per cent)

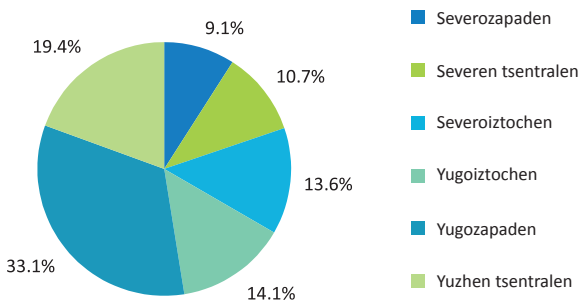
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹
Total	71.3	71.5	73.2	72.2	72.0
By place of residence					
Urban	73.8	73.8	75.5	74.4	74.5
Rural	63.8	64.3	66.4	65.9	64.6
By sex					
Male	75.4	75.9	77.6	76.8	76.2
Female	67.1	67.0	68.7	67.6	67.7
By age					
15 - 24	26.3	23.7	23.9	21.9	20.0
25 - 34	79.1	78.8	81.2	79.3	80.0
35 - 44	87.4	87.1	88.1	86.8	86.1
45 - 54	86.0	86.5	87.6	87.2	86.9
55 - 64	61.8	63.7	66.9	67.1	67.9

¹ Break in series.

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 (age group 15 - 64) by statistical region in 2021





3. Labour force (15 - 64 years of age) and activity rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2021

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Labour force - in thousands	Activity rates - %
Total	3155.3	72.0
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
Severozapaden	285.8	67.1
Vidin	32.2	69.0
Vratsa	62.3	65.2
Lovech	49.6	69.0
Montana	47.1	63.4
Pleven	94.6	69.0
Severen tsentralen	338.4	71.4
Veliko Tarnovo	107.4	75.0
Gabrovo	45.0	72.5
Razgrad	43.2	61.9
Ruse	100.1	74.9
Silistra	42.7	65.4
Severoiztochen	428.4	72.4
Varna	229.9	75.1
Dobrich	73.3	68.5
Targovishte	43.3	62.4
Shumen	81.9	74.8
Yugoiztochen	445.0	70.2
Burgas	178.6	68.2
Sliven	76.0	68.8
Stara Zagora	143.2	74.5
Yambol	47.2	67.7
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
Yugozapaden	1044.2	76.4
Blagoevgrad	146.9	75.3
Kyustendil	51.5	74.5
Pernik	57.3	76.9
Sofia	113.1	75.8
Sofia (stolitsa)	675.4	76.9
Yuzhen tsentralen	613.6	68.9
Kardzhali	71.5	69.0
Pazardzhik	111.6	70.3
Plovdiv	292.0	68.5
Smolyan	45.0	70.8
Haskovo	93.4	67.5

Employment

Employed persons are persons 15 to 89 years of age who during the reference period:

- performed some work for at least one hour for pay in cash or in kind, or other income;
- did not work but had a job or an enterprise, a business from which they were temporarily absent due to following reasons:
 - holidays, illness, maternity or paternity leave, working time arrangement;
 - participation in job-related training;
 - off-season, where persons continue to regularly perform tasks and duties for the job or business, excluding fulfilment of legal or administrative obligations;
 - other absence (incl. unpaid parental leave for taking care of a child between 2 and 8 years of age), where the expected duration of this absence is 3 month or less.

Persons that produce agricultural goods are considered employed if the main part of these products is intended for sale or barter.

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 remuneration in cash or in kind in the form of wages, salaries, fees, remuneration by civil contract, etc.

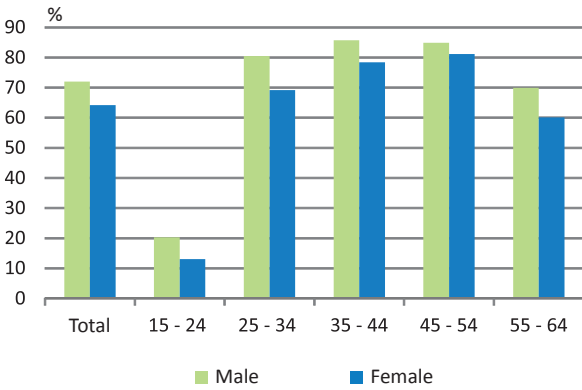
Unpaid family workers are the persons who work without pay in a firm, enterprise or farm, owned and operated by a family member.

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.



Figure 4. Employment rates (age group 15 - 64) by sex and age in 2021



4. Employed persons

(Thousands)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹
Total	3150.3	3152.7	3233.1	3121.7	3076.5
By place of residence					
Urban	2485.2	2487.3	2539.2	2429.4	2397.5
Rural	665.0	665.4	693.9	692.3	679.0
By sex					
Male	1682.6	1685.3	1732.1	1676.1	1648.7
Female	1467.7	1467.3	1501.1	1445.6	1427.8
By age					
15 - 64	3073.4	3068.9	3136.3	3024.3	2986.7
15 - 24	148.6	130.3	134.6	115.0	104.0
25 - 34	689.2	675.4	679.1	634.7	617.2
35 - 44	869.6	866.5	867.4	828.9	815.7
45 - 54	797.3	810.5	841.3	840.7	851.0
55 - 64	568.7	586.1	613.9	605.1	598.8
65 and over	76.9	83.8	96.8	97.4	89.8
By level of education					
Higher	989.6	997.3	1010.5	1027.5	1041.9
Upper secondary	1819.7	1802.2	1831.2	1744.3	1711.6
of which: Vocational	1091.1	1052.4	1063.4	1013.6	975.2
Lower secondary or less	340.9	353.2	391.4	349.9	322.9
By professional status					
Employers	114.8	117.2	114.7	112.0	113.3
Self-employed without employees	235.3	226.6	215.3	214.7	207.5
Employees in private sector	2101.8	2113.5	2198.9	2090.8	2080.1
Employees in public sector	673.6	671.9	684.2	685.3	658.0
Unpaid family workers	24.7	23.5	20.0	18.9	17.5

¹ Break in series.



5. Employment rates (age group 15 - 64)

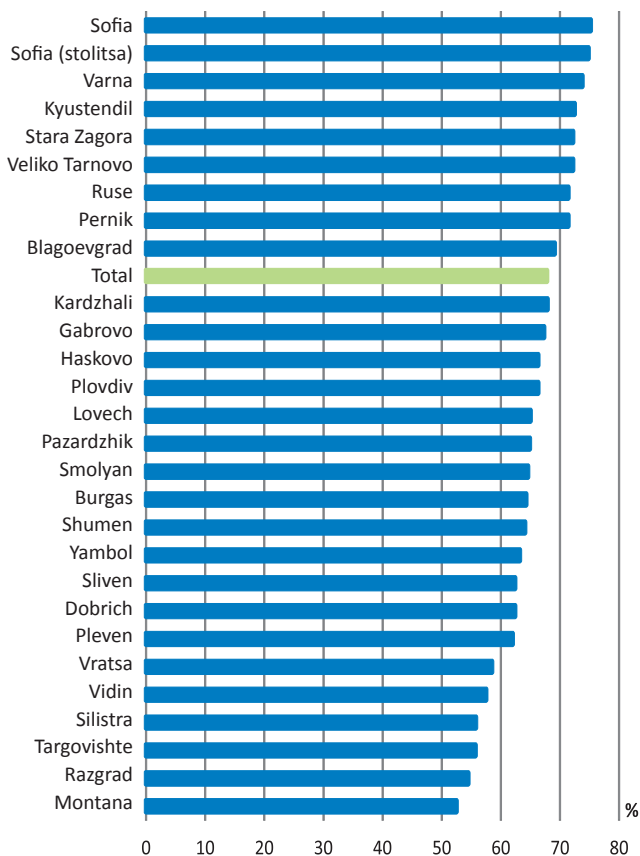
	(Per cent)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹
Total	66.9	67.7	70.1	68.5	68.1
By place of residence					
Urban	70.0	70.7	73.0	71.3	71.3
Rural	57.4	58.5	61.2	60.1	58.8
By sex					
Male	70.6	71.5	74.1	72.5	72.0
Female	63.1	63.9	66.0	64.3	64.2
By age					
15 - 24	22.9	20.7	21.8	18.8	16.8
25 - 34	73.6	73.9	76.7	74.4	75.0
35 - 44	82.7	83.1	84.7	82.6	82.1
45 - 54	81.4	82.7	84.8	83.6	83.1
55 - 64	58.2	60.7	64.4	64.2	64.8

¹ Break in series.

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 (age group 15 - 64) by district in 2021





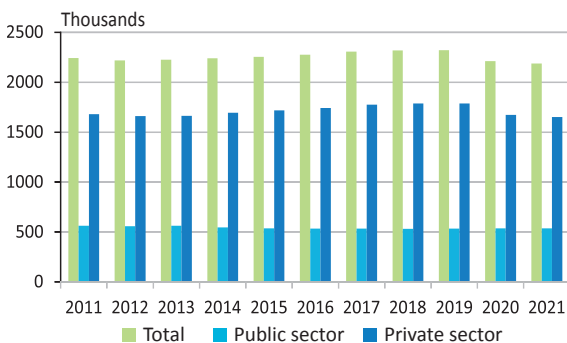
6. Employed persons (15 - 64 years of age) and employment rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2021

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Employed - in thousands	Employment rates - %
Total	2986.7	68.1
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
Severozapaden	253.7	59.6
Vidin	26.8	57.5
Vratsa	56.0	58.5
Lovech	46.7	65.0
Montana	39.0	52.5
Pleven	85.1	62.0
Severen tsentralen	315.2	66.5
Veliko Tarnovo	103.5	72.2
Gabrovo	41.8	67.3
Razgrad	38.0	54.5
Ruse	95.4	71.4
Silistra	36.4	55.8
Severoiztochen	401.8	67.9
Varna	226.2	73.8
Dobrich	66.8	62.4
Targovishte	38.6	55.7
Shumen	70.3	64.1
Yugoiztochen	419.9	66.2
Burgas	168.3	64.3
Sliven	68.9	62.4
Stara Zagora	138.7	72.2
Yambol	44.0	63.2
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
Yugozapaden	1007.5	73.7
Blagoevgrad	134.9	69.1
Kyustendil	50.1	72.5
Pernik	53.0	71.2
Sofia	112.3	75.2
Sofia (stolitsa)	657.3	74.8
Yuzhen tsentralen	588.6	66.1
Kardzhali	70.3	67.9
Pazardzhik	103.1	64.9
Plovdiv	282.3	66.3
Smolyan	41.0	64.6
Haskovo	91.9	66.3

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 type of ownership



7. Employees under labour contract by economic activity groupings and type of ownership

(Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Total	2211773	2187716	537437	537004	1674336	1650712
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	66958	66785	11 149	10887	55809	55898
Mining and quarrying	19760	19084	7255	6984	12505	12100
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	82882	82164	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	83431	81569	234	228	83197	81341
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	28598	28005	115	149	28483	27856
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	2412	2375	-	-	2412	2375



7. Employees under labour contract by economic activity groupings and type of ownership

(Continued and end)

(Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	13796	13699	-	-	13796	13699
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	8038	8234	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	48865	49298	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	62216	62445	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	9356	9823	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of electrical equipment	23492	27770	-	-	23492	27770
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	31186	31371	-	-	31186	31371
Manufacture of transport equipment	30370	28001	-	-	30370	28001
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	42438	40648	1077	1052	41361	39596
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	29584	29448	14525	14329	15059	15119
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	36521	36454	22066	22191	14455	14263
Construction	131030	121199	2271	2246	128759	118953
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	361635	371186	348	316	361287	370870
Transportation and storage	144331	136289	46631	44065	97700	92224
Accommodation and food service activities	90574	86003	3717	3980	86857	82023
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	11324	10616	2824	2793	8500	7823
Telecommunications	19203	18386	..	..	..	..
IT and other information services	74866	79412	..	..	..	..
Financial and insurance activities	55922	53648	1468	1365	54454	52283
Real estate activities	22578	18569	2880	2458	19698	16111
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	43525	41275	1029	1028	42496	40247
Scientific research and development	11860	12322	8290	8268	3570	4054
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	24575	23782	110	94	24465	23688
Administrative and support service activities	112777	108326	19210	17064	93567	91262
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	112208	113608	112208	113608	x	x
Education	162961	162693	153233	153119	9728	9574
Human health services	107894	105777	72127	70515	35767	35262
Residential care and social work activities	37078	42455	33827	39333	3251	3122
Arts, entertainment and recreation	32429	32775	13909	14217	18520	18558
Other services	35100	32222	1336	1248	33764	30974



Unemployment

Unemployed persons are persons 15 to 74 years of age who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- were currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the 2 weeks following the reference week;
- were actively seeking work in the four-week period ending with the reference week or found a job to start within a period of at most 3 months from the end of the reference week.

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

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

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

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

Figure 7. Unemployment rates by sex and age in 2021

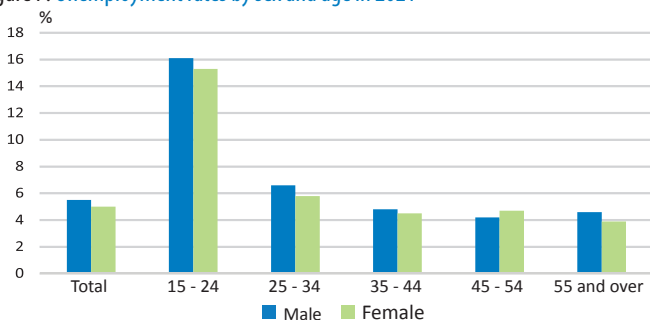
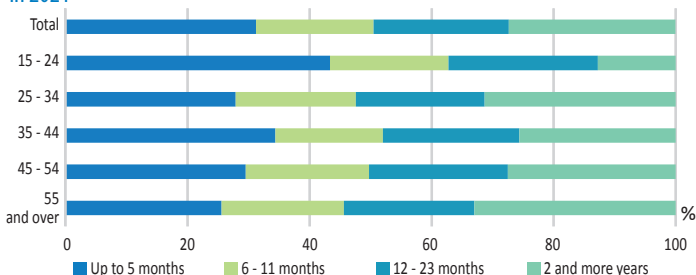


Figure 8. Structure of unemployed persons by age and duration of unemployment in 2021





8. Unemployed persons

(Thousands)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹
Total	206.9	173.3	142.8	168.6	171.1
By place of residence					
Urban	133.3	107.9	84.2	102.7	105.9
Rural	73.6	65.4	58.6	65.9	65.1
By sex					
Male	114.2	101.7	82.3	96.3	95.5
Female	92.8	71.6	60.5	72.3	75.6
By age					
15 - 64	204.1	170.8	140.1	166.1	168.6
15 - 24	22.1	18.9	13.1	19.1	19.6
25 - 34	51.6	44.5	39.8	41.2	41.2
35 - 44	50.0	41.6	35.3	42.4	39.8
45 - 54	44.8	37.3	27.2	36.4	39.6
55 and over	38.4	31.1	27.3	29.6	30.9
By level of education					
Higher	30.9	23.6	19.6	25.9	20.9
Upper secondary	101.0	85.0	64.2	86.2	88.5
of which: Vocational	60.1	50.8	39.0	49.6	45.3
Lower secondary or less	75.0	64.7	58.9	56.5	61.7
By duration of unemployment					
Up to 5 months	59.6	46.1	43.0	63.9	53.4
6 - 11 months	33.5	25.7	18.9	28.8	33.0
12 - 23 months	38.3	36.9	26.1	27.1	37.9
2 years and over	75.5	64.7	54.9	48.8	46.7
Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12.	232.1	201.5	194.7	220.3	157.3

¹ Break in series.

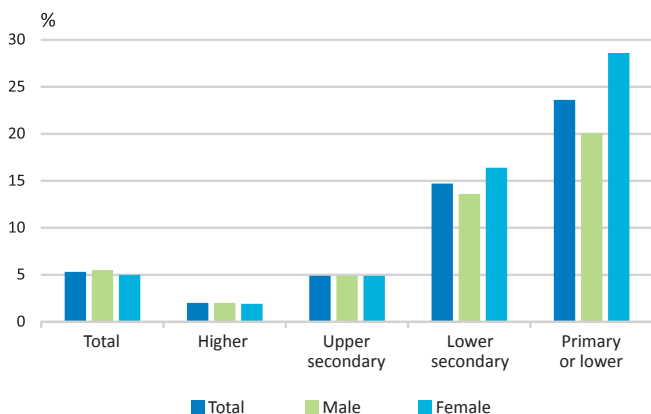
Unemployment

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 aged 15 - 74 years, 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 suitable job.

Figure 9. Unemployment rates by sex and level of education in 2021





9. Unemployment rates

	(Per cent)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹
Total	6.2	5.2	4.2	5.1	5.3
By place of residence					
Urban	5.1	4.2	3.2	4.1	4.2
Rural	10.0	8.9	7.8	8.7	8.8
By sex					
Male	6.4	5.7	4.5	5.4	5.5
Female	5.9	4.7	3.9	4.8	5.0
By age					
15 - 64	6.2	5.3	4.3	5.2	5.3
15 - 24	12.9	12.7	8.9	14.2	15.8
25 - 34	7.0	6.2	5.5	6.1	6.3
35 - 44	5.4	4.6	3.9	4.9	4.6
45 - 54	5.3	4.4	3.1	4.1	4.4
55 and over	5.6	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.3
Long-term unemployment rate	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.6

10. Discouraged persons

	(Thousands)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹
Total	115.8	85.4	63.8	63.9	59.7
By place of residence					
Urban	56.4	44.4	32.1	33.0	29.3
Rural	59.4	41.0	31.7	30.9	30.4
By sex					
Male	60.7	44.3	33.1	33.9	33.1
Female	55.2	41.0	30.7	30.0	26.5
By age					
15 - 64	112.2	81.4	61.7	61.7	57.2
15 - 24	13.5	12.7	10.9	9.9	9.7
25 - 34	26.5	16.3	11.4	13.7	13.5
35 - 44	24.5	19.3	13.8	12.0	12.8
45 - 54	23.4	14.8	11.7	13.6	11.4
55 and over	27.8	22.3	16.0	14.7	12.2
By level of education					
Higher	5.4	(3.2)	(2.6)	(2.5)	(2.9)
Upper secondary	41.4	27.6	17.7	18.8	18.1
of which: Vocational	22.5	14.8	9.0	9.6	9.0
Lower secondary or less	69.0	54.6	43.6	42.7	38.7

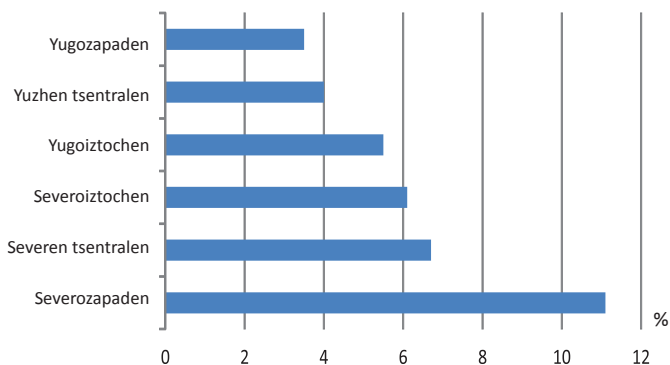
¹ Break in series.

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 National Employment Agency.

Figure 10. Unemployment rates by statistical regions in 2021





11. Unemployment by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2021

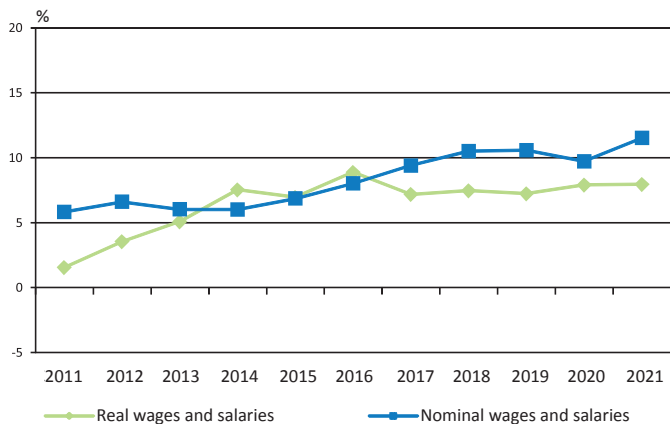
Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Unemployed - in thousands	Unemployment rates - %	Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12. - in thousands
Total	171.1	5.3	157.3
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
Severozapaden	32.8	11.1	28.6
Vidin	5.4	16.1	4.3
Vratsa	6.3	10.0	7.0
Lovech	(2.8)	(5.6)	4.1
Montana	8.4	17.3	5.8
Pleven	9.9	10.0	7.3
Severen tsentralen	23.5	6.7	19.9
Veliko Tarnovo	4.0	3.6	5.3
Gabrovo	3.3	7.0	1.7
Razgrad	5.2	11.7	4.1
Ruse	4.7	4.5	4.9
Silistra	6.4	14.5	3.9
Severoiztochen	27.0	6.1	20.3
Varna	3.9	1.7	7.1
Dobrich	6.5	8.6	3.4
Targovishte	4.8	10.4	3.7
Shumen	11.8	13.9	6.1
Yugoiztochen	25.5	5.5	21.1
Burgas	10.4	5.6	7.6
Sliven	7.2	9.2	5.3
Stara Zagora	4.7	3.2	5.8
Yambol	(3.1)	(6.4)	2.5
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
Yugozapaden	37.1	3.5	33.3
Blagoevgrad	12.0	8.0	12.3
Kyustendil	(1.4)	(2.7)	3.6
Pernik	4.3	7.2	2.4
Sofia	(0.9)	(0.8)	4.9
Sofia (stolitsa)	18.5	2.7	10.2
Yuzhen tsentralen	25.3	4.0	34.1
Kardzhali	(1.2)	(1.6)	4.5
Pazardzhik	8.5	7.5	7.7
Plovdiv	9.8	3.2	12.0
Smolyan	4.2	9.0	4.4
Haskovo	(1.5)	(1.6)	5.6

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 and type of ownership

(BGN)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Total	16687	18608	17239	20087	16508	18120
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12059	13204	14118	15628	11643	12725
Mining and quarrying	23086	25839	24228	27442	22421	24916
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	13553	15101	..	..	13553	15101
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	9643	10208	11886	13017	9637	10200
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	12723	14141	10425	12161	12732	14151
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	30662	34710	-	-	30662	34710



12. Average annual wages and salaries by economic activity groupings and type of ownership

(Continued and end)

(BGN)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	19156	18915	-	-	19156	18915
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	18082	18580	..	..	17709	18032
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	14619	15422	..	..	14619	15422
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	15179	16706	..	..	15423	17020
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	21019	21055	..	..	21032	21064
Manufacture of electrical equipment	17560	19911	-	-	17560	19911
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	17219	19098	-	-	17219	19098
Manufacture of transport equipment	16356	17284	-	-	16356	17284
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	15620	16760	17358	17446	15574	16741
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	26134	27278	29765	32084	22630	22725
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	13362	13929	12256	13094	15057	15231
Construction	13471	14084	13991	15931	13461	14049
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14559	15796	18264	18937	14555	15793
Transportation and storage	13966	15206	17193	18275	12412	13721
Accommodation and food service activities	9097	10703	11785	13641	8978	10556
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	21922	25419	17815	21107	23295	26990
Telecommunications	27357	29319	..	..	27357	29321
IT and other information services	46913	51753	29521	37944	47110	51908
Financial and insurance activities	26681	27858	39803	44770	26310	27400
Real estate activities	15391	16441	12330	13188	15848	16948
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	22099	23403	17838	20329	22207	23486
Scientific research and development	24452	29014	15105	17477	46858	53648
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	25997	27101	14738	16864	26049	27144
Administrative and support service activities	13144	14874	8582	9779	14093	15833
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	19446	22326	19446	22326	x	x
Education	17502	20472	17551	20600	16708	18354
Human health services	19302	25340	19085	25730	19748	24540
Residential care and social work activities	10417	11681	10191	11319	12797	16316
Arts, entertainment and recreation	13401	14960	12752	14646	13900	15206
Other services	10998	12142	12226	12748	10948	12117

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 education levels and/or attainment of professional qualification level. Non-formal education and informal learning do not come into the scope of the education system, according to the definitions of ISCED 2011. From the school year 2021/2022, the NSI switched to the use of administrative data on preschool and school education from the National Electronic System for Preschool and School Education (NEISPUO), maintained by the Ministry of Education and Science (MES). Due to a change in the data source, there is a break in the time series.

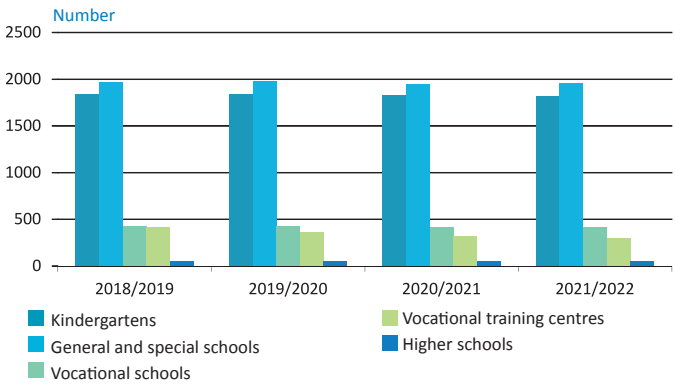
Types of educational institutions:

- Kindergartens;
- Schools¹ (I - XII grade): primary (I - IV grade), basic (I - VII grade), integrated (I - X grade), gymnasiums (VIII - XII grade), secondary (I - XII grade), vocational (art schools, sport schools, vocational gymnasiums providing training on programs for attainment of level of professional qualification);
- Vocational training centres providing training to persons aged 16 and over in vocational programmes against payment for acquisition of professional qualification, according to the Law on Vocational Education and Training;
- Vocational colleges and vocational gymnasiums carrying out training on programs with admission after completed secondary education;
- Higher schools - colleges, universities and equivalent higher schools. The statistical survey of tertiary education covers all higher schools accredited according to the Law on Higher Education and the private spiritual higher schools, opened by virtue of the Law on Religion.

¹ According to the Pre-school and School Education Act (promulgated SG No. 79 of 13 October 2015).



Figure 1. Educational institutions by type



1. Educational institutions by type and form of ownership

	(Number)							
	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022 ¹	
	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private
Total	4699	639	4653	593	4558	556	4536	544
Kindergartens	1834	101	1840	106	1823	110	1817	117
General and special schools²	1964	78	1972	86	1948	97	1956	96
Primary (I - IV grade)	131	4	133	7	129	6	126	7
Basic (I - VII grade)	1177	31	1163	30	1151	38	1136	34
Integrated (I - X grade)	68	-	70	-	71	1	75	-
Upper secondary (VIII - XII grade)	115	18	114	21	114	23	116	20
Secondary (I - XII grade)	473	25	492	28	483	29	503	35
Vocational schools	430	33	427	31	418	23	417	27
Art schools	21	-	21	-	21	-	21	-
Sport schools	25	-	25	-	25	-	25	-
Vocational gymnasiums	359	10	358	10	353	6	350	8
Vocational colleges	25	23	23	21	19	17	21	19
Vocational Training Centres³	417	410	360	353	315	310	292	288
Higher schools⁴	54	17	54	17	54	16	54	16
Universities and equivalent higher schools	50	13	50	13	50	12	50	12
Colleges, at the universities	17	-	17	-	17	-	17	-
Independent colleges	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

¹ Break in the time series due to change of the data source and the reference date.

² Incl. the Bulgarian schools abroad financed by state.

³ Centres conducting programmes for attaining level of professional qualification.

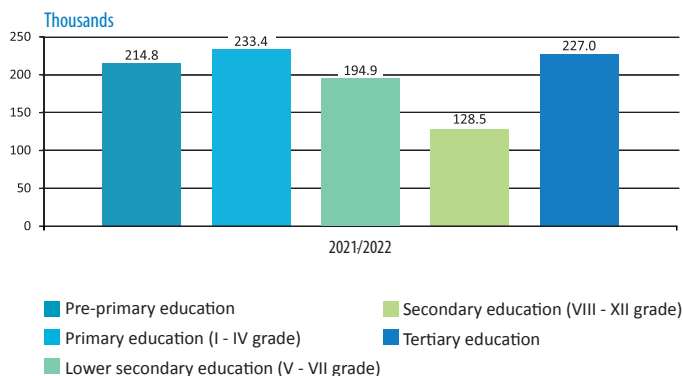
⁴ Includes universities and equivalent higher schools and independent colleges.

Students enrolled

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

Figure 2. Enrolments by level of education





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

(Number)

	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022 ¹	
	Total	Of which: In private	Total	Of which: In private	Total	Of which: In private	Total	Of which: In private
Total	1186933	62888	1166128	56300	1156555	54287	1159605	53650
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	218767	4606	217867	4982	215666	4874	214847	5569
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	256857	4292	248354	4650	237737	4877	233548	4880
Lower secondary and secondary education (V - VII grade and VIII - XII grade, ISCED - 2, 3)	460499	6260	459246	6818	466015	7633	475148	8551
Vocational training for adults - first level professional qualification (ISCED - 2)	9144	8586	6716	5587	3870	3297	3380	2907
Vocational training for adults - second level professional qualification (ISCED - 3)	6170	5543	3459	2842	2690	2259	2429	2073
Vocational training for adults - third level professional qualification (ISCED - 3)	5144	4336	3117	2333	3600	2951	2559	1918
Post secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED - 4)	830	634	658	479	530	398	586	380
Vocational training for adults - fourth level professional qualification (ISCED - 4)	58	58	103	85	86	86	127	127
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7, 8)	229464	28573	226608	28524	226361	27912	226981	27245
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor' (ISCED - 6)	8181	1501	8233	1597	7991	1564	7799	1430
Educational-qualification degree 'Bachelor' (ISCED - 6)	141505	19422	139711	19609	139765	19339	139000	18596
Educational-qualification degree 'Master' (ISCED - 7)	73311	7395	72224	7054	72035	6748	73640	6940
Educational and scientific degree 'Doctor' (ISCED - 8)	6467	255	6440	264	6570	261	6542	279

¹ Break in the time series for the preschool and school education due to change of the data source and the reference date.

Teachers by teaching levels

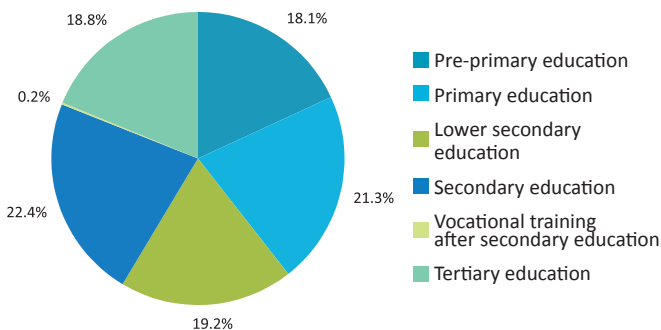
The teachers (academic staff) are officials who directly conduct the training sessions according to the curriculum irrespective of whether they are full-time or part-time employed.

The management personnel includes 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 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 2021/2022





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

	(Number)			
	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ¹
Total	106244	108584	110455	110259
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0) ²	19799	20050	20094	19975
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	20854	22527	23042	23499
Lower and upper secondary education (V - VII grade and VIII-XII grade, ISCED - 2, 3)	43626	44927	46432	45863
Post secondary non-tertiary (ISCED - 4)	209	186	171	227
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7)	21756	20894	20716	20695
Colleges (ISCED - 6)	692	676	677	672
Universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 6, 7)	21064	20218	20039	20023

¹ Break in the time series due to change of the data source and the reference date.

² Incl. directors without teaching activities, music instructors, methodologists and educators.

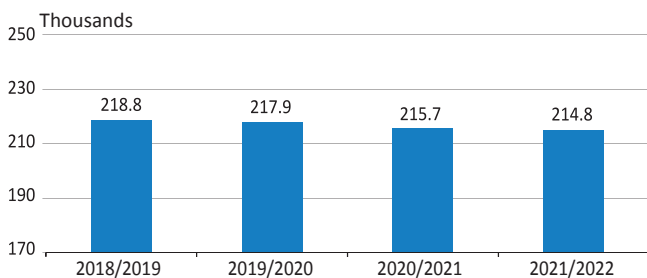


Kindergartens

The kindergartens and preparatory groups at schools cover the children aged 3 - 6 years.

The average number of children per one teacher for the country is 11 and per one group - 24 for the school year 2021/2022.

Figure 4. Children in kindergartens





4. Kindergartens

	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	(Number) 2021/2022 ¹
Kindergartens	1834	1840	1823	1817
Pedagogical staff	19799	20050	20094	19975
of which: Teachers	18544	18806	18786	18726
Children enrolled	218767	217867	215666	214847
of which: girls	105794	105311	104026	105794

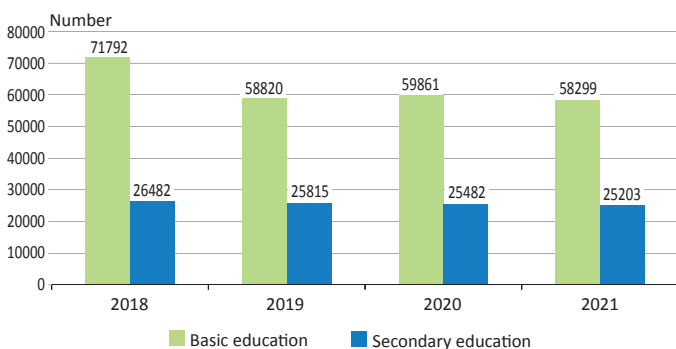
¹ Break in the time series due to change of the data source.

General schools

General schools are non-profiled and profiled (foreign languages, natural sciences and mathematics, humanitarian and others). 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.

Figure 5. Graduates from general schools





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

(Number)

	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ¹
Total	581267	572504	565023	556830
I - IV grade	256618	248157	237556	233369
of which: Extra-mural, evening courses, independent and distance learning	361	296	744	1189
V - VII grade	190033	191572	194412	194914
of which: Extra-mural, evening courses, independent and distance learning	2104	1849	1899	3548
VIII - XII grade	134616	132775	133055	128547
of which: Extra-mural, evening courses, independent and distance learning	3127	2950	3025	4267

6. Graduates from general schools

(Number)

	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹
Basic education	71792	58820	59914	58299
Upper secondary education	26482	25815	25482	25203

¹ Break in the time series due to change of the data source and the reference date.

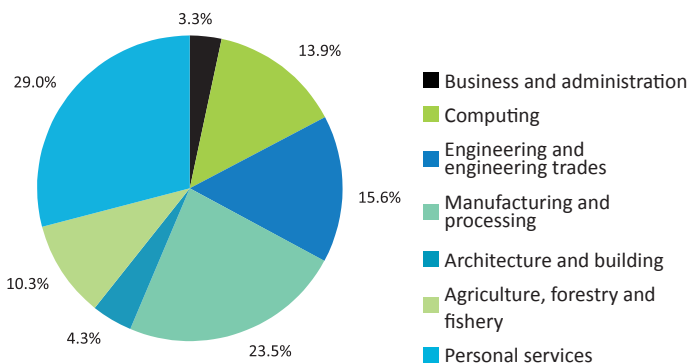
Vocational training - I level

The training for attainment of first level professional qualification is conducted in vocational classes.

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 enrolled and graduates from programmes for acquiring all the levels of professional qualification by narrow fields of education is presented according to the List of professions for vocational education and training, approved by Order No. RD 09-413 of 12 May 2003 of the Minister of Education and Science.

Figure 6. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of first level of professional qualification for the school year 2021/2022





7. Students in programmes for attainment of first level professional qualification by narrow fields of education

Narrow fields of education	(Number)			
	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ¹
Total	2493	2812	2885	3946
Business and administration	57	82	119	132
Computing	110	213	259	550
Engineering and engineering trades	453	543	411	615
Manufacturing and processing	921	888	801	928
Architecture and building	75	87	116	170
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	313	346	378	405
Personal services	564	653	801	1146

8. Graduates from programmes for attainment of first level professional qualification by narrow fields of education

Narrow fields of education	(Number)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹
Total	530	273	390	461
Business and administration	-	-	-	20
Computing	14	-	22	44
Engineering and engineering trades	132	40	70	49
Manufacturing and processing	177	109	144	120
Architecture and building	17	19	10	26
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	80	33	36	56
Personal services	110	72	108	146

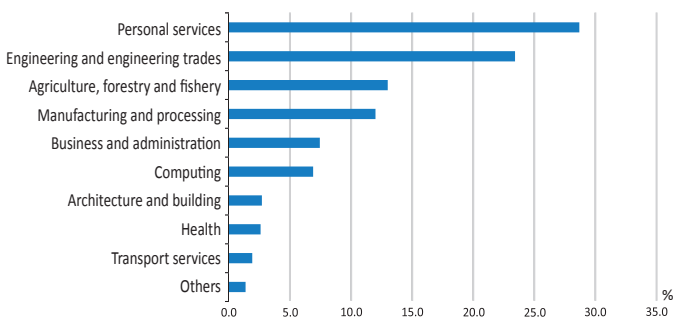
¹ Break in the time series due to change of the data source and the reference date.

Vocational training - II level

Training for acquiring second level of professional qualification is carried out in vocational gymnasiums and vocational classes in general schools.

Secondary education graduates who obtained second level of professional qualification from vocational gymnasiums are eligible to continue their education in tertiary schools or to start working in acquired occupation (specialty).

Figure 7. Structure of the students enrolled by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of second level of professional qualification for the school year 2021/2022





9. Students in programmes for attainment of second level professional qualification by narrow fields of education

Narrow fields of education	(Number)			
	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ¹
Total	25364	24464	24871	27087
Arts	150	216	241	235
Business and administration	1857	1838	1838	2016
Computing	988	1213	1153	1868
Engineering and engineering trades	5805	5341	5237	6343
Manufacturing and processing	2742	2608	2846	3248
Architecture and building	989	822	713	732
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	4887	4502	4049	3522
Health	181	235	337	702
Social services	19	41	61	135
Personal services	7424	7280	7946	7771
Transport services	322	368	450	515

10. Graduates from programmes for attainment of second level professional qualification by narrow fields of education

Narrow fields of education	(Number)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹
Attainments in vocational qualification	2518	2637	2325	2734
Arts	10	7	20	12
Business and administration	234	206	267	254
Computing	147	178	96	187
Engineering and engineering trades	554	540	392	476
Manufacturing and processing	244	342	275	267
Architecture and building	62	77	61	73
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	325	406	373	390
Health	-	11	17	28
Personal services	900	746	804	1016
Transport services	42	124	20	31

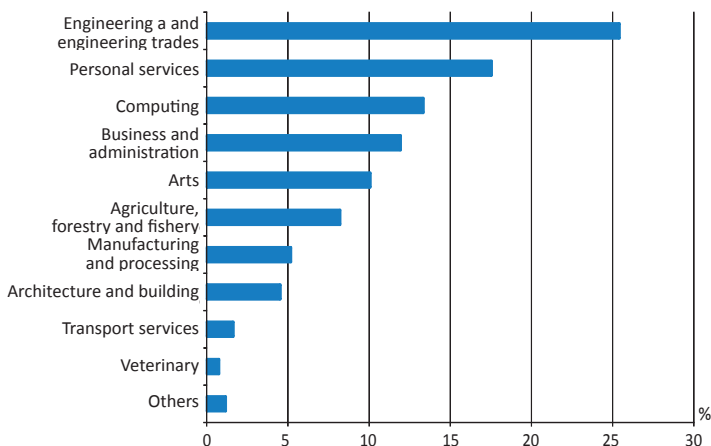
¹ Break in the time series due to change of the data source and the reference date.

Vocational training - III level

Vocational gymnasiums, art schools, sport schools and vocational classes at general schools provide vocational training for acquisition of third level of professional qualification.

Secondary education graduates who obtained third level of professional qualification from vocational gymnasiums, art schools and sport schools are eligible to continue their education in tertiary schools or to start working in the acquired occupation (specialty).

Figure 8. Structure of the students enrolled by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of third level of professional qualification for the school year 2021/2022





11. Students in programmes for attainment of third level professional qualification by narrow fields of education

(Number)

Narrow fields of education	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ¹
Total	107542	107183	110370	120136
Arts	8015	8601	9912	12124
Humanities	411	379	106	141
Journalism, mass communication and information	62	62	63	60
Business and administration	16439	15377	14773	14367
Physical sciences	8	8	9	9
Computing	9950	11306	13116	16052
Engineering and engineering trades	29508	28762	29697	30549
Manufacturing and processing	6088	5846	5684	6250
Architecture and building	5085	5126	5165	5470
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	8987	8670	9123	9889
Veterinary	868	876	899	925
Health	238	257	330	314
Social services	284	318	452	456
Personal services	20013	19892	19041	21094
Transport services	1172	1303	1558	1992
Environmental protection	342	280	258	261
Security services	72	120	184	183

12. Graduates from programmes for attainment of third level professional qualification by narrow fields of education

(Number)

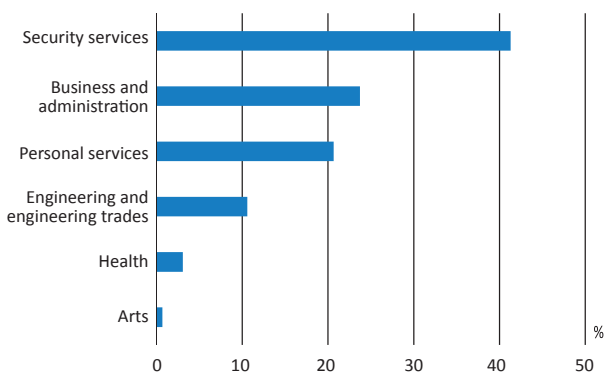
Narrow fields of education	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹
Attainments in vocational qualification	13364	13176	12499	13466
Arts	975	1005	885	1196
Humanities	32	45	-	13
Journalism, mass communication and information	10	13	12	2396
Business and administration	2845	2533	2468	1465
Computing	1222	1236	1352	3250
Engineering and engineering trades	3338	3201	3100	579
Manufacturing and processing	539	711	501	590
Architecture and building	575	648	684	1159
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	921	907	839	106
Veterinary	137	165	155	32
Health	-	25	33	41
Social services	71	47	25	2503
Personal services	2552	2477	2306	99
Transport services	88	97	105	37
Environmental protection	58	66	34	-
Security services	1	-	-	-

¹ Break in the time series due to change of the data source and the reference date.

Vocational training - IV level

The vocational colleges and vocational gymnasiums provide vocational training for acquisition of fourth level of professional qualification with duration of up to two years. They enroll students with completed secondary education.

Figure 9. Structure of the students enrolled by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of fourth level of professional qualification for the school year 2021/2022





13. Students in programmes after completed secondary education for attainment of fourth level professional qualification by narrow fields of education

(Number)

Narrow fields of education	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ¹
Total	830	658	530	586
Arts	29	32	29	4
Business and administration	356	208	139	139
Engineering and engineering trades	96	113	101	62
Health	8	1	18	18
Personal services	87	91	89	121
Transport services	16	-	-	-
Security services	238	213	154	242

14. Graduates from programmes after completed secondary education for attainment of fourth level professional qualification by narrow fields of education

(Number)

Narrow fields of education	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹
Total	783	544	581	338
Arts	16	5	8	-
Business and administration	123	95	35	58
Engineering and engineering trades	31	28	26	24
Health	4	5	4	7
Personal services	35	67	65	52
Security services	574	344	443	197

¹ Break in the time series due to change of the data source and the reference date.

Tertiary education

Students are persons enrolled in an educational program of formal tertiary education according to ISCED 2011 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.

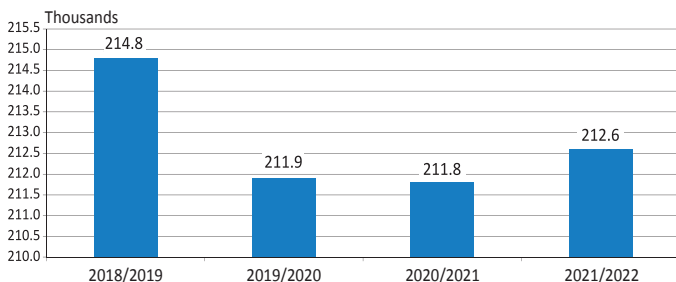
The NSI obtains annually the number of students enrolled by counting the students themselves and not by counting the number of enrolments. For example, according to the current national methodology, students are counted only once in the cases of simultaneous enrolment at two specialties within one university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

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

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

The 'Doctor' educational and scientific degree is awarded 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 enrolled at universities and equivalent higher schools





15. Students enrolled at higher schools

	(Number)			
	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Total	222997	220168	219791	220439
At universities and equivalent higher schools	214816	211935	211800	212640
At colleges	8181	8233	7991	7799

16. Higher education graduates¹

	(Number)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	53115	50179	45258	46135
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor'	1869	1843	1712	1 864
Educational-qualification degree 'Bachelor'	27831	25807	23151	23 269
Educational-qualification degree 'Master'	23415	22529	20395	21 002

¹ Excl. educational and scientific degree 'Doctor'.

17. PhD Students at higher schools and scientific organisations

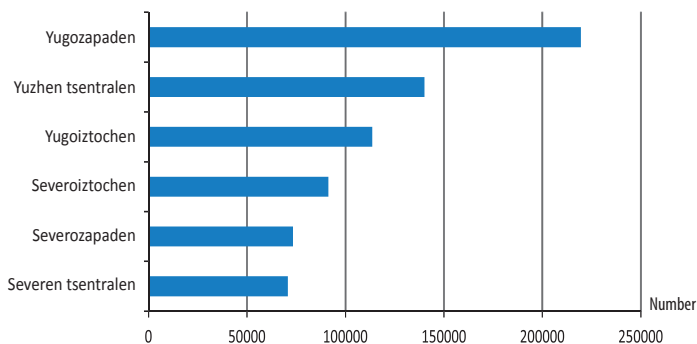
	(Number)			
	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Students enrolled	6467	6440	6570	6 542
of which: Regular training	3481	3465	3607	3 709
Graduated with educational and scientific degree 'Doctor'	1365	1285	1097	1149
of which: Regular training	594	593	505	542

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 number of students is in the Yugozapaden and the Yuzhen tsentralen regions, while the smallest is in the Severen tsentralen region.

Figure 11. Students enrolled by statistical region in the school year 2021/2022





18. Schools, teaching staff and students by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in the school year 2021/2022¹

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	(Number)		
	Schools	Teaching staff	Students
Total	2352	57593	708696
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	1274	28431	349026
Severozapaden	319	6282	73334
Vidin	32	667	7339
Vratsa	70	1497	17107
Lovech	55	1124	12540
Montana	59	1026	12240
Pleven	103	1968	24108
Severen tsentralen	281	6040	70740
Veliko Tarnovo	83	1895	20998
Gabrovo	30	751	9607
Razgrad	56	987	11429
Ruse	68	1510	18988
Silistra	44	897	9718
Severoiztochen	306	7467	91341
Varna	125	3647	49508
Dobrich	67	1398	14998
Targovishte	50	927	10325
Shumen	64	1495	16510
Yugoiztochen	368	8642	113611
Burgas	137	3560	46078
Sliven	68	1552	20967
Stara Zagora	120	2593	33701
Yambol	43	937	12865
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	1078	29162	359670
Yugozapaden	569	17460	219562
Blagoevgrad	119	2918	34289
Kyustendil	37	849	10798
Pernik	40	905	11216
Sofia	96	1933	23787
Sofia (stolitsa) ²	277	10855	139472
Yuzhen tsentralen	509	11702	140108
Kardzhali	72	1396	13898
Pazardzhik	110	2183	25693
Plovdiv	192	5233	68619
Smolyan	58	1037	8957
Haskovo	77	1853	22941

¹ Excl. higher schools and vocational colleges.

² Incl. the bulgarian schools abroad, financed by state.

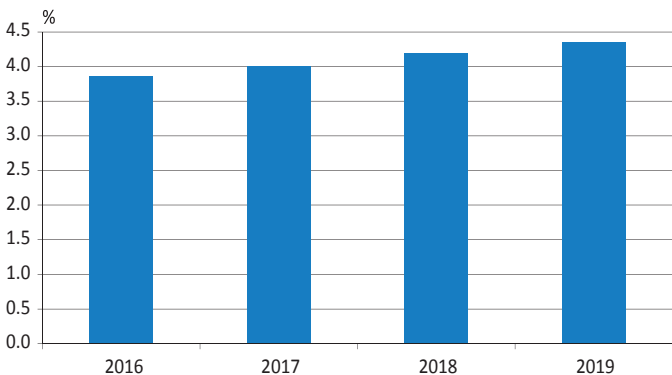


Coverage rate of education system and expenditure on education

The 'group net enrolment ratio' indicator aims to show the extent of coverage of the education system among children and youths belonging to a specific age group corresponding to a given education level.

Public expenditures on education are calculated according to a common methodology of UNESCO, OECD and Eurostat.

Figure 12. Public expenditure on education as a share of GDP¹



¹ The calculations are on the basis of the Eurostat methodology (UOE - finance tables).



19. Group net enrolment rates¹ of the population by education levels of ISCED 2011

	(Per cent)			
	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	78.4	78.7	78.1	79.1
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	88.4	86.2	84.8	83.6
Lower and upper secondary education (V - VII grade and VIII - XII grade , ISCED - 2, 3)	82.5	82.3	84.4	84.6
Post secondary non-tertiary (ISCED - 4)	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.02
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7)	42.0	42.1	42.3	41.9

¹ Group net enrolment rates are calculated in per cents of number of enrolments by levels in age groups 3 - 6, 7 - 10, 11 - 18, 19 - 20 and 19 - 23 years to the number of the population in the same age groups.

20. Early leavers from education and training by sex¹

	(Per cent)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	12.7	13.9	12.8	12.2
Male	12.6	14.5	13.4	11.5
Female	12.8	13.3	12.1	12.9

¹ Source: NSI, Labour Force Survey - annual data.

V. CULTURE AND ART



Publishing

The national written cultural heritage is expressed in the books, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, bulletins and periodical collections issued in the country. The statistical reporting for the issued products gives the public an idea of the number of titles and their circulation by different classification groups.

Figure 1. Published titles

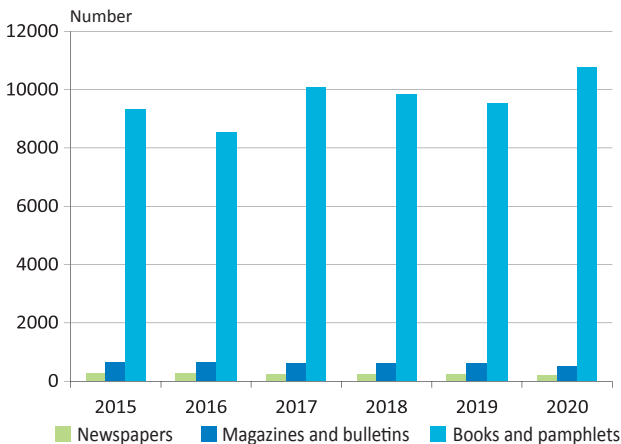
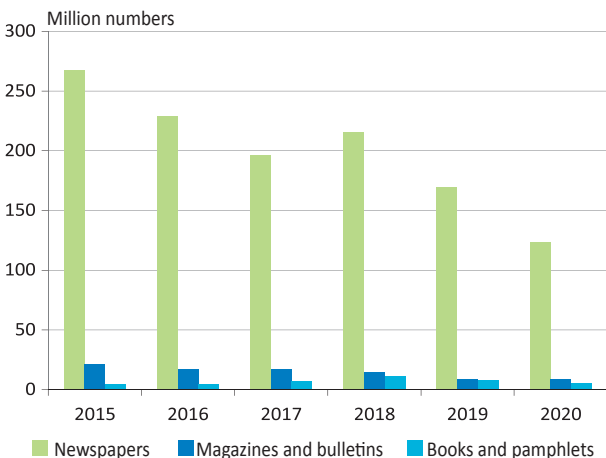


Figure 2. Circulation



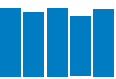


1. Publishing

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Books and pamphlets				
Titles - in numbers	8530	10068	9842	9516	10769
Circulation - in millions	4.5	6.7	11.3	7.6	5.7
	Magazines and bulletins				
Titles - in numbers	634	603	607	595	519
Annual circulation - in millions	17.3	17.0	14.8	9.0	8.4
	Newspapers				
Titles - in numbers	262	245	239	223	209
Annual circulation - in millions	229.0	196.3	216.0	169.3	123.3

2. Book and pamphlet production by target group in 2020

Target group	Total		Books		Pamphlets	
	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands
Total	10769	5740	9285	4568	1484	1172
Socio-political	49	14	46	13	3	-
Scientific literature	3342	503	3091	443	251	60
Popular literature for adults	1639	788	1527	727	112	60
Scientific-popular for adult	1639	788	1527	727	112	60
Professional literature	82	30	72	28	10	2
Professional production	82	30	72	28	10	2
Educational literature	1259	2168	1082	1805	177	362
Higher schools, Colleges	608	111	552	106	56	6
General and special schools	534	1986	430	1638	104	349
Educational methodic	117	70	100	62	17	8
Fiction for adults	3099	1103	2872	1063	227	40
Children's and juvenile literature	1075	1064	417	431	658	633
Children's and juvenile fiction	683	565	282	228	401	337
Children's and juvenile popular	392	499	135	203	257	295
Official documents	74	29	55	24	19	5
Reference literature	150	43	123	35	27	9



Performing arts and cinemas

The NSI observes the activities of the theatres, operas, operettas and musical theatres, and of the music and dance formations (philharmonic orchestras, ensembles for folk songs and dances and orchestras), their audience capacity, attendance and number of performances.

In 2020 and 2021 the activity of the cultural institutions was limited due to the anti-epidemic measures introduced on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria. The number of visits to the theatres increased by 15.2% compared to the previous year.

At the end of 2021, the number of cinemas in Bulgaria was 76, and the number of screens - 221, which is an increase of 6 for both 6 in comparison with 2020.

Figure 3. **Attendances in the theatres**

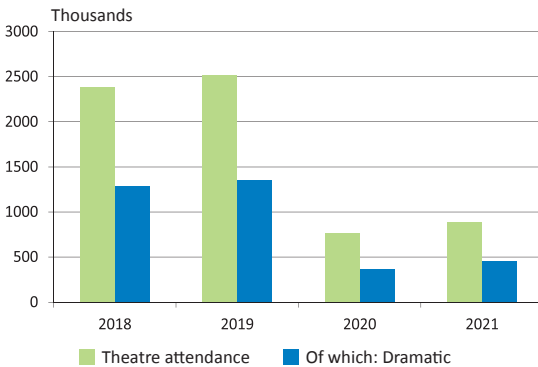
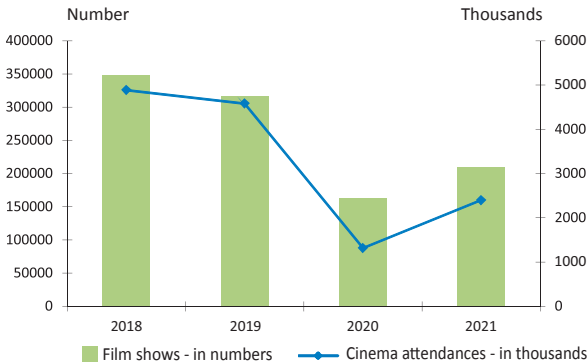


Figure 4. **Cinema attendances and film shows**





3. Theatres

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Theatres - in numbers	75	74	71	71
Capacity - in thousands	29.9	31.3	28.6	29.7
Theatre performances - in thousands	15.2	16.0	7.0	10.0
Theatre attendance - in millions	2.4	2.5	0.8	0.9

4. Cinemas

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cinemas - in numbers	69	74	70	76
Film shows - in numbers	348959	317418	162906	210536
Cinema attendances - in thousands	4885	4582	1316	2400

5. Film production

	(Number)			
Films by kind	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Films produced	77	104	95	74
of which: Television	30	34	41	31
Full-length films	30	37	28	20
Feature films	19	22	22	12
Documentary films	10	15	6	8
Others	1	-	-	-
Short- and medium length films	47	67	67	54
Feature films	13	21	14	13
Documentary films	28	33	42	30
Cartoon films	6	10	11	11
Others	-	3	-	-

Museums and community clubs

The museum is a cultural and scientific organisation which searches, examines, conserves and makes available for public viewing cultural and natural evidential material with cognitive, educational and aesthetic purposes. The NSI observes all museums open to visits: historical, natural, archaeological, ethnographic museums, art galleries and other exhibitions.

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). NSI conducts the survey on the activities of the community clubs every five years.

Figure 5. Museums

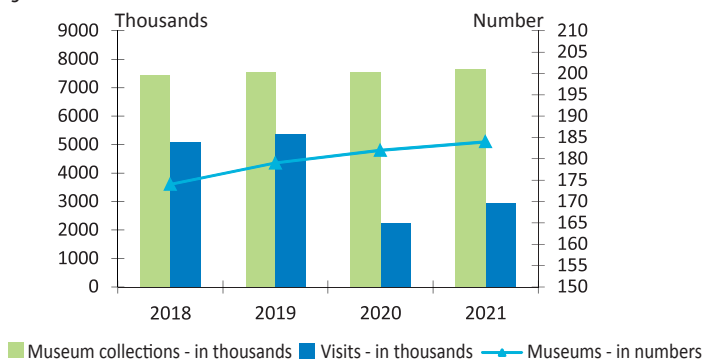
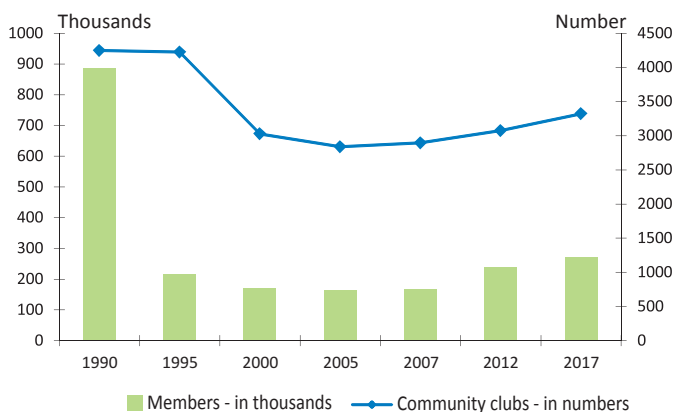


Figure 6. Community clubs and members





6. Museums

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Museums - in numbers	174	179	182	184
Stocks units - in thousands	7419	7529	7550	7624
Electronic units - in thousands	368	390	407	452
Visits - in thousands	5084	5355	2236	2915
Visits in the day for free entrance - in thousands	1025	1027	266	383
Personnel - in numbers	3296	3406	3365	3377
of which: Professionals with an academic degree or academic title and curators	1058	1056	1084	1057

7. Museums by statistical zone and statistical regions in 2021

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Income - thousand BGN	Expenditure - thousand BGN	Personnel - in numbers	
			Total	Of which: Staff pay roll schemes - in numbers
Total	80243	75166	3377	2920
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
Severozapaden	6452	5608	278	268
Severen tsentralen	13447	13170	607	537
Severoiztochen	9833	8621	603	340
Yugoiztochen	10922	9845	403	383
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
Yugozapaden	28383	27925	1042	974
Yuzhen tsentralen	11206	9998	444	418

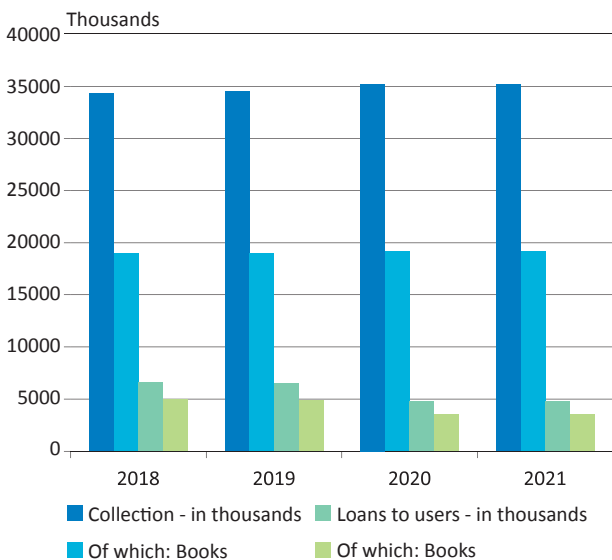
8. Community clubs

	2005	2007	2012	2017
Community clubs - units	2838	2895	3075	3321
In towns	539	548	587	663
In villages	2299	2347	2488	2658
Members - in thousands	164	168	238	273
In towns	68	67	96	111
In villages	96	101	142	162

Libraries

Since 2002, the NSI has observed libraries with a library fund of over 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, specialized libraries and libraries at institutions of higher education. At the end of 2021, there were 47 libraries with 35 480 thousand library collections. The readers were 221 thousand. The books in libraries increased by 0.2% compared to the previous year.

Figure 7. Libraries with library fund of over 200 thousands





9. Libraries with collection of over 200 thousands

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Libraries - in numbers	47	47	47	47
Collection - in thousands	34320	34555	35312	35480
of which: Books	18971	19028	19135	19179
Loans to users - in thousands	6676	6542	4838	4807
of which: Books	4978	4860	3567	3591
Users - in thousands	239	243	205	221

10. Libraries by category with collection over 200 thousands in 2021

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
Total	47	35480	19179	221	4807	3591
National Library 'St. st. Cyril and Methodius'	1	8380	1904	23	730	313
Regional libraries	26	11956	10107	127	2838	2527
Public libraries	4	1021	954	8	157	129
Libraries at institutions of higher education	12	7534	4774	57	1042	589
Special libraries	4	6590	1439	5	41	32

11. Libraries with collection over 200 thousands by statistical zone and statistical region in 2021

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Libraries - in numbers	Collections - in thousands	Users - in thousands	Visitors - in thousands	Loans to users - in thousands
Total	47	35480	221	3068	4807
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	27	10356	106	1601	2239
Severozapaden	5	1484	12	170	329
Severen tsentralen	9	3411	35	511	851
Severoiztochen	6	2891	32	442	433
Yugoiztochen	7	2570	27	477	627
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	20	25124	115	1467	2568
Yugozapaden	13	21790	76	1174	1998
Yuzhen tsentralen	7	3334	39	293	570

Radio and television activities

During the period 2018 - 2021, the number of radio stations in Bulgaria decreased with nine (83 in 2018 and respectively 74 in 2021). In 2021 the share of broadcast advertisements was 4.1% of all broadcasts.

The total duration of the television broadcast in 2021 increases by 9.9% compared to 2020. In 2021, the share of television advertising was 5.3% of all broadcasts.

Figure 8. Structure of radio broadcasts

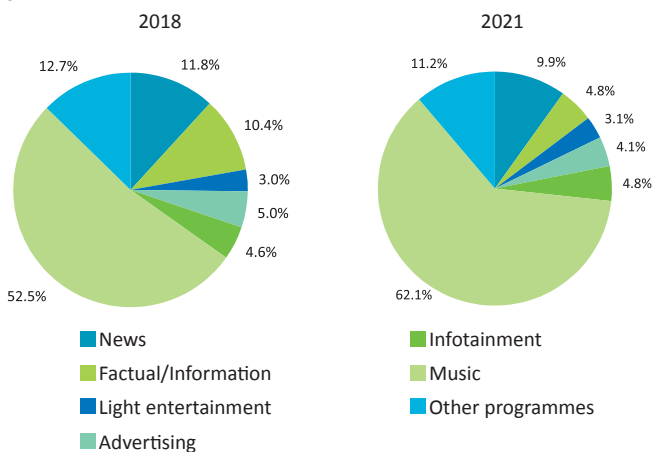
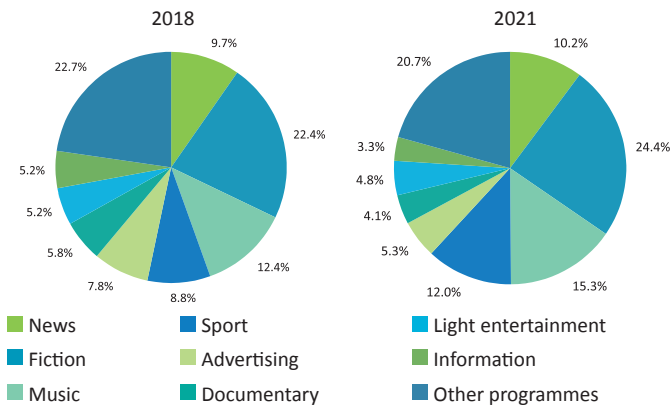


Figure 9. Structure of television broadcasts





12. Radio and television operators

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Radio operators - in numbers	83	82	77	74
Programmes - in hours	727001	721427	635102	634967
Television operators - in numbers	116	128	120	127
Programmes - in hours	742841	855745	779830	856806

13. Radio programmes by genre

(Hours)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	727001	721427	635102	634967
News	86040	83328	61824	63058
Factual/Information	75512	77052	30970	30665
Infotainment	33502	31273	27544	30378
Light entertainment	21772	19714	19369	19865
Art and culture	14277	13829	11774	11945
Education	9025	9242	7103	6807
Science	2204	1519	1549	1656
Religion	1467	1369	1203	1352
Dramatic	577	495	532	329
Sport	10867	10378	8711	8368
Entertainment	19447	14313	15798	16852
Music	381613	394317	398572	394265
Serious music programmes (classical music)	20850	24055	19346	23204
Light music programmes	269550	260905	272114	263054
Other music programmes	91213	109357	107112	108007
Children's-youth's	6538	6345	6753	6949
Regional	13997	14494	9566	8471
Advertising	36005	31027	25564	26032
Presentation/Promotion	4374	4006	3761	3719
Not classified elsewhere	9784	8726	4509	4256

14. Television programmes by genre

	(Hours)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	742841	855745	779830	856806
News	72091	93933	71564	87178
Information	38713	29269	23587	28041
Live broadcast from Parliament	4304	2366	1954	2983
Information/Entertainment	38589	41721	37278	41244
Topical	25352	33511	34622	36666
Human interest	5939	6588	6342	4971
Art/Humanities/ Sciences	13177	17942	14139	15066
Education	11996	10511	9785	8803
Religion	5683	6439	5679	6170
Sport	65522	80540	80488	102731
Fiction	166177	196106	197517	209265
Cinematographic films	71253	96243	92444	95254
Television or video works	94924	100732	105073	114011
Entertainment	23026	20208	22317	25065
Music	92184	119010	108473	131434
Children's	10740	13527	11732	6707
Youth's	4969	13339	14340	5497
Documentary	43040	43132	35479	35147
Regional	4598	6549	6860	8467
Advertising	57589	50755	41036	45152
Teleshopping	14689	12169	11881	17715
Not classified elsewhere	44463	58130	44757	38504

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 changes not only as a result of the opening or closure of establishments, but also because of the reorganization or merging of establishments.

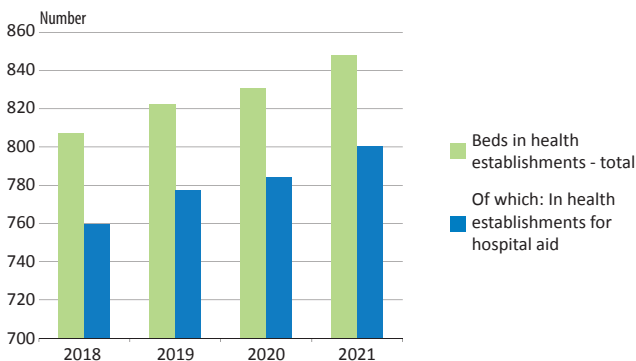
At the end of 2021, there are 57 960 beds in all types of health establishments available in the country. Health establishments for hospital aid are hospitals, dermato-venereological centres, complex oncological centres, mental health centres. At the end of 2021, the number of health establishments for hospital aid is 341 with 54 726 beds.

There are 848 beds available per 100 thousand of population at the end of 2021 and 800 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 per 10 000 of the population are calculated based on data on the total population as of the end of the year. At the end of 2021, there are 29 716 practicing physicians and 7 500 dentists. The number of physicians and dentists per 10 thousand of the population at the end of 2021 is 43.5 physicians and 11.0 dentists.

Figure 1. Beds per 100 000 of the population





1. Health establishments as of 31.12.

	(Number)					
	2019		2020		2021	
	Establish-ments	Beds	Establish-ments	Beds	Establish-ments	Beds
Health establishments for hospital aid	341	53997	342	54231	341	54726
Hospitals	319	51776	320	52006	319	52481
Multi profile hospitals	184	38249	183	38260	182	38659
Specialized hospitals	135	13527	137	13746	137	13822
Dermato-venereological centres	3	30	3	30	3	30
Complex oncological centres	7	1169	7	1185	7	1193
Mental health centres	12	1022	12	1010	12	1022
Out-patient health establishments	2079	1223	2098	1296	2136	1283
Diagnostic and consulting centres	111	299	110	309	112	291
Medical centres	738	844	752	912	766	927
Dental centres	55	9	54	8	57	6
Medical-dental centres	47	71	50	67	53	59
Independent medical-diagnostical laboratories and medical-technical laboratories	1128	-	1132	-	1148	-
Other health establishments	144	1914	149	1935	148	1951
of which:						
Centres for urgent medical aid	27	-	27	-	27	-
Haematological transfusion centres	4	-	4	-	4	-
Hospices	44	1103	48	1220	45	1326
Homes for medical and social care for children	13	809	12	713	4	450
Integrated care centres for children with disabilities and chronic illnesses	.	.	2	-	10	160

2. Medical personnel in health establishments as of 31.12.¹

	(Number)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Physicians	29667	29612	29717	29716
Per 10 000 population	42.4	42.6	43.0	43.5
Dentists	7240	7376	7312	7500
Per 10 000 population	10.3	10.6	10.6	11.0
Medical specialists on 'Health cares'	46332	46491	44676	44509
Per 10 000 population	66.2	66.9	64.5	65.1
Of which: Nurses	30589	30546	29160	28751
Per 10 000 population	43.7	43.9	42.1	42.0

¹ 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.

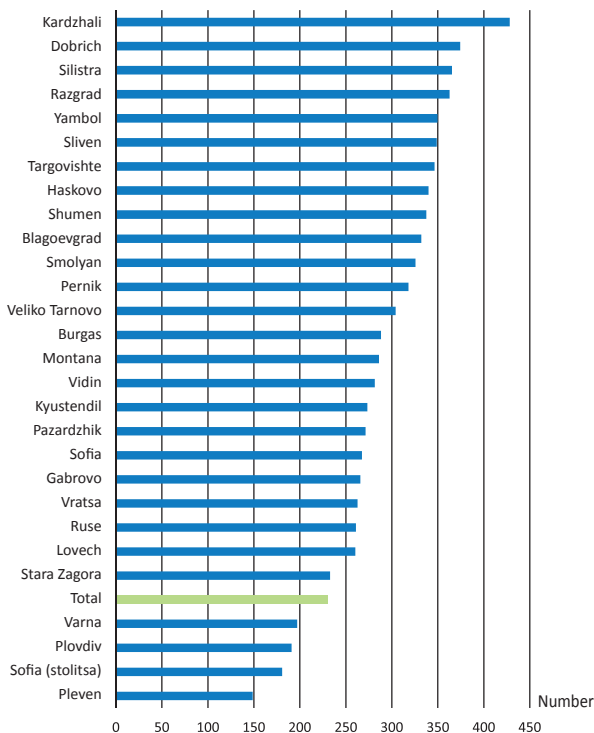
Indicators on the number of population per one physician and per one dentist are calculated based on the number of population at the end of the year.

Totally, for the country, there are 230 persons per one physician in 2021.

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

The highest number of population served by one physician is registered for the districts of Kardzhali (428 persons) and Dobrich (374).

Figure 2. Population per physician by district at the end of 2021





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		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Total¹	235	233	230	942	946	912
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	263	263	259	1207	1210	1169
Severozapaden	221	221	214	1314	1351	1323
Vidin	279	286	281	910	944	927
Vratsa	267	264	263	1286	1359	1372
Lovech	259	264	260	1277	1303	1261
Montana	283	286	286	1530	1567	1527
Pleven	159	158	149	1477	1487	1436
Severen tsentralen	298	301	298	1252	1279	1237
Veliko Tarnovo	311	313	304	1124	1110	1070
Gabrovo	255	265	266	1110	1138	1162
Razgrad	342	338	363	1759	1800	1796
Ruse	267	268	261	1146	1230	1155
Silistra	361	363	365	1688	1670	1589
Severoiztochen	250	251	251	1052	1018	975
Varna	197	196	197	806	764	729
Dobrich	368	374	374	1420	1456	1455
Targovishte	340	350	347	1849	1804	1716
Shumen	333	337	337	1498	1520	1461
Yugoiztochen	291	289	282	1266	1283	1241
Burgas	300	300	288	1355	1375	1318
Sliven	335	344	349	1395	1437	1396
Stara Zagora	246	236	233	1081	1070	1055
Yambol	356	366	350	1380	1475	1361
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	232	224	223	799	805	780
Yugozapaden	224	212	212	815	826	801
Blagoevgrad	336	333	332	983	978	956
Kyustendil	286	284	273	1044	1070	1060
Pernik	341	320	318	845	866	825
Sofia	250	270	268	1813	1863	1756
Sofia (stolitsa)	195	180	181	705	711	691
Yuzhen tsentralen	247	245	244	778	774	751
Kardzhali	403	411	428	1226	1237	1239
Pazardzhik	273	279	272	1176	1127	1104
Plovdiv	196	193	191	581	580	563
Smolyan	322	328	326	849	828	801
Haskovo	340	333	340	1155	1183	1130

¹ The indicators for the country are calculated by taking into account the total number of physicians and dentists incl. those attached to other offices as well as practitioners working in individual or group practices under a contract with the National Health Insurance Fund in more than one district.

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.

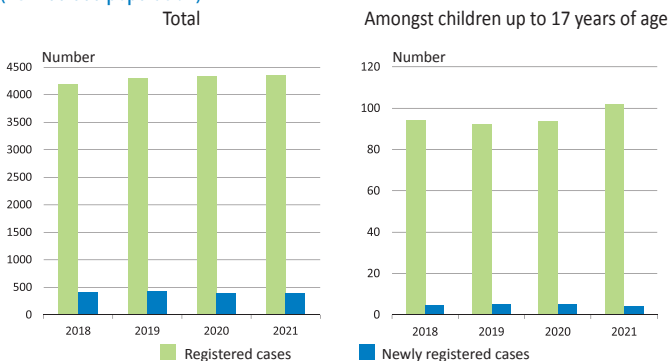
The number of registered cases increases from 4 190 in 2018 to 4 356 in 2021 per 100 thousand of the population. The number of the newly registered cases is 392 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the malignant neoplasms for children up to 17 years of age is 102 registered cases per 100 thousand children. The incidence rate per 100 thousand children of the respective age group is 4.

In 2021, the prevalence rate for active tuberculosis is 37 per 100 thousand of the population. The incidence rate is 10 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the children up to 17 and incidence rate is 7 and 2 per 100 thousand children.

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



4. Registered cases of diseases¹

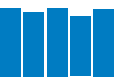
(Number)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Malignant neoplasms In numbers			
Total	294366	299334	300580	299628
Of which: New registered cases	28573	30338	27687	26973
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	1120	1096	1115	1212
Of which: Newly registered	57	60	62	52
	Per 100 000 population			
Total	4190	4291	4335	4356
Of which: New registered cases	407	435	399	392
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age ²				
Total	94	92	94	102
Of which: Newly registered	5	5	5	4
	Active tuberculosis In numbers			
Total	3753	3610	3064	2514
Of which: New registered cases ³	1293	1289	901	678
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age ²				
Total	298	204	164	87
Of which: New registered cases ³	94	68	26	29
	Per 100 000 population			
Total	53	52	44	37
Of which: New registered cases ³	18	18	13	10
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age ²				
Total	25	17	14	7
Of which: New registered cases ³	8	6	2	2

¹ Source: National Centre for Health Information at the Ministry of Health.² Calculated with the number of the population in the corresponding age group.³ Incl. recurrence.

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





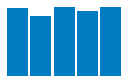
Total household income

Total income, total expenditure, consumption of basic foods and purchasing power of the households are calculated on the basis of 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

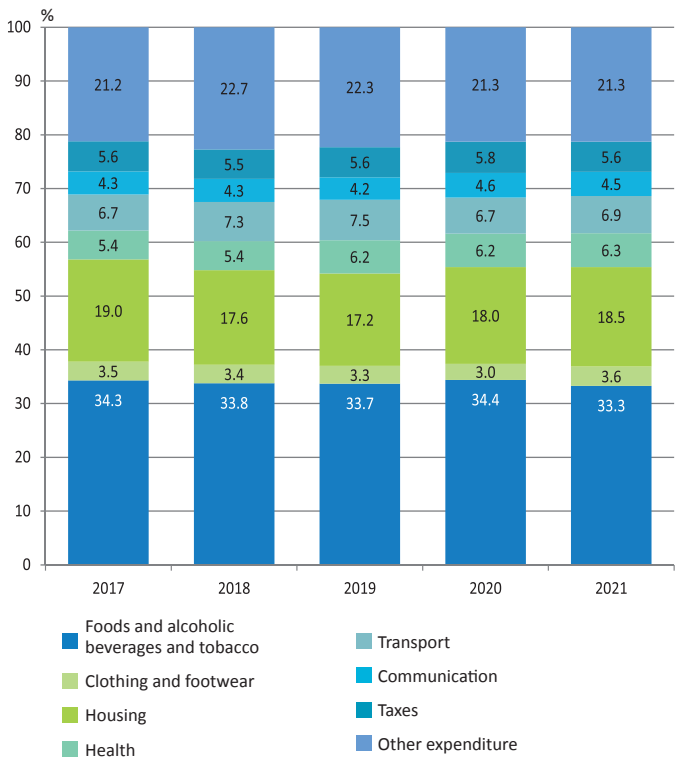
Sources of income	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Average per capita - BGN				
Total	5861	6363	6913	7288	8036
Total income	5586	6013	6592	7002	7705
Total gross income	5336	5747	6325	6749	7434
Wages and salaries	3038	3336	3731	3927	4379
Other earnings	129	70	56	46	49
Self-employment income	377	420	421	434	401
Property income	51	30	43	43	33
Pensions	1479	1645	1801	2018	2311
Unemployment benefits	20	20	18	32	31
Family allowances	39	79	82	82	71
Other social benefits	128	57	94	90	90
Regular transfers from other households	74	89	80	78	70
Receipt sale	41	23	27	20	15
Miscellaneous	209	244	239	233	255
Drawn savings	210	241	238	219	278
Loans and credits	65	109	83	66	53
	Structure - %				
Total income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total gross income	95.5	95.6	96.0	96.4	96.5
Wages and salaries	54.4	55.5	56.6	56.1	56.8
Other earnings	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6
Self-employment income	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.2	5.2
Property income	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4
Pensions	26.5	27.3	27.3	28.8	30.0
Unemployment benefits	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Family allowances	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9
Other social benefits	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.2
Regular transfers from other households	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9
Receipt sale	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Miscellaneous	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.3

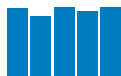


Total household expenditure

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

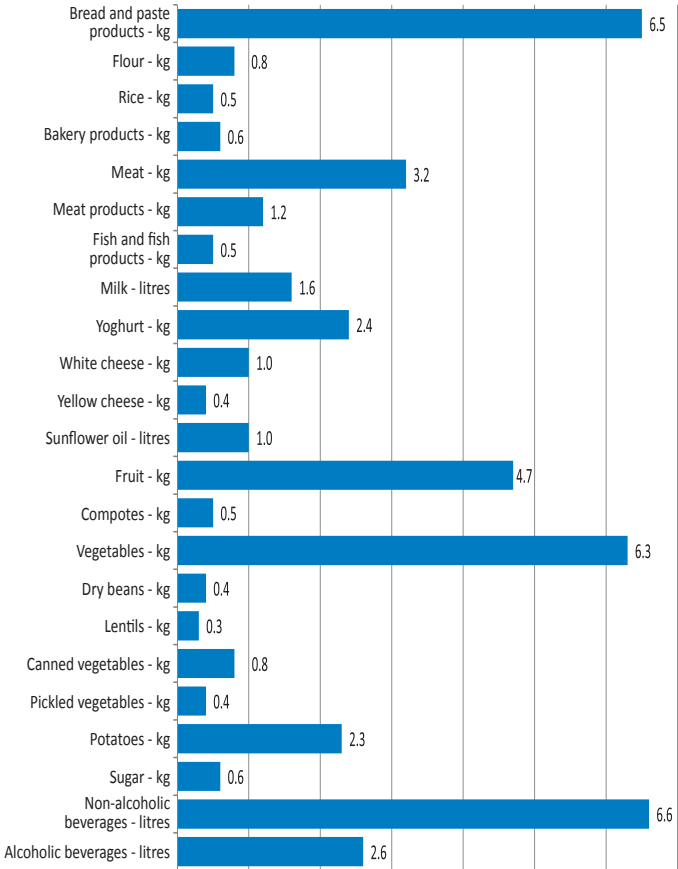
Expenditure groups	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Average per capita - BGN				
Total	5653	6211	6735	6865	7717
Total expenditure	5217	5772	6214	6220	7042
Consumer total expenditure	4280	4692	5066	5054	5788
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	1573	1714	1833	1872	2057
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	219	236	261	265	289
Clothing and footwear	183	196	202	188	256
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	770	787	836	861	974
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	217	230	231	260	333
Health	280	313	386	388	442
Transport	352	419	467	415	483
Communication	224	248	263	285	315
Recreation, culture and education	230	279	322	250	312
Miscellaneous goods and services	232	270	264	270	326
Taxes	290	318	348	360	394
Social insurance contributions	358	420	472	500	532
Regular transfers to other households	63	58	64	56	63
Other expenditure	227	284	263	251	264
Saving deposits	282	305	383	510	533
Debt paid out and loan granted	154	134	137	135	141
	Structure - %				
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Consumer total expenditure	82.0	81.3	81.5	81.3	82.2
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	30.1	29.7	29.5	30.1	29.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1
Clothing and footwear	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.6
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.8	13.6	13.5	13.8	13.8
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	4.2	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.7
Health	5.4	5.4	6.2	6.2	6.3
Transport	6.7	7.3	7.5	6.7	6.9
Communication	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.5
Recreation, culture and education	4.4	4.8	5.2	4.0	4.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.6
Taxes	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.6
Social insurance contributions	6.9	7.3	7.6	8.0	7.6
Regular transfers to other households	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Other expenditure	4.4	4.9	4.2	4.0	3.7

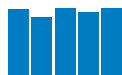


Consumption of main foods

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

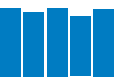
Figure 3. Average monthly consumption of main foods and beverages per capita in 2021





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

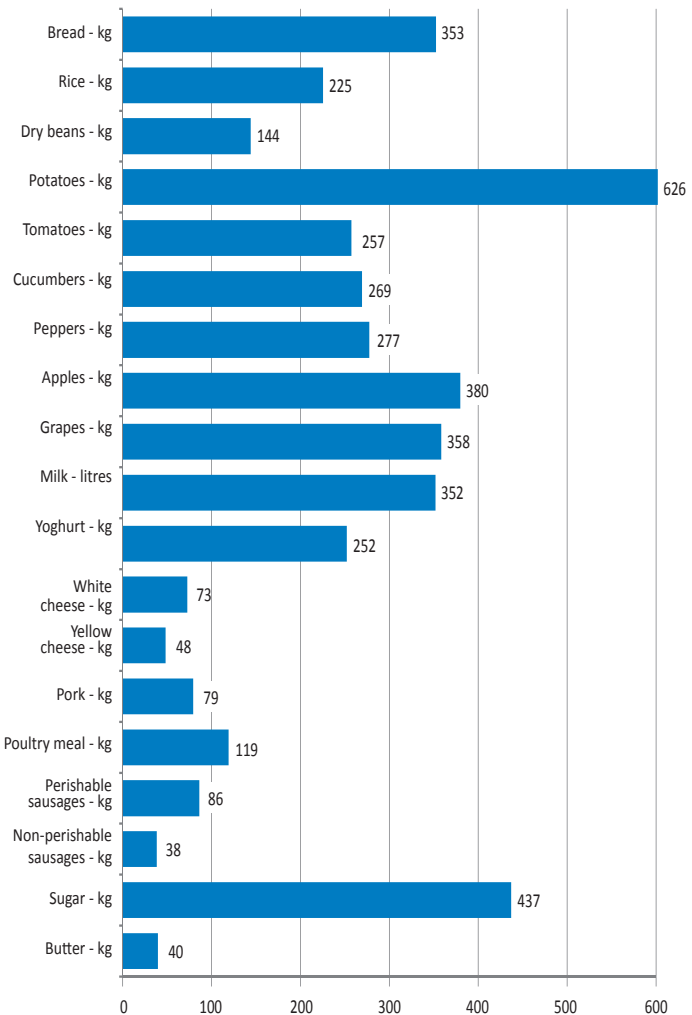
Foods and beverages	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Bread and paste products - kg	87.1	85.3	82.4	80.4	78.2
Flour - kg	8.7	8.6	8.4	9.3	9.4
Rice - kg	5.9	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.1
Other cereals - kg	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
Other bakery products - kg	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.6
Meat - kg	32.8	34.3	35.7	36.1	38.4
Meat products - kg	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.4	14.6
Fish and fish products - kg	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.6	6.2
Milk - litres	17.2	16.8	16.9	18.0	19.2
Yoghurt - kg	27.6	29.3	29.2	29.6	28.9
White cheese - kg	11.5	11.8	12.1	11.8	12.0
Yellow cheese - kg	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.6	5.1
Eggs - in numbers	143	146	152	157	160
Sunflower oil - litres	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Margarine - kg	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Butter - kg	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4
Fresh and frozen fruit - kg	50.7	49.5	51.9	53.7	56.4
Compotes - kg	7.7	7.3	6.1	6.3	5.4
Fresh and frozen vegetables - kg	68.0	70.7	72.7	73.0	75.9
Dry beans - kg	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4
Lentils - kg	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0
Canned vegetables - kg	10.5	9.8	8.7	9.5	9.5
Vegetable juices and nectars - litres	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Pickled vegetables - kg	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.7	4.5
Potatoes - kg	26.6	26.6	26.7	27.2	28.1
Sugar - kg	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.6
Sugar products - kg	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1
Chocolate products - kg	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9
Salt - kg	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
Vinegar - kg	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Non-alcoholic beverages - litres	65.3	66.5	70.4	72.1	78.7
Alcoholic beverages - litres	28.9	31.0	32.6	31.7	31.7
Cigarettes - in numbers	656	674	733	727	781

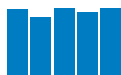


Purchasing power of household

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 2021





4. Household purchasing power average per capita

Goods	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Foods				
White bread - kg	4218	4155	4055	4213	4230
Rice - kg	2382	2550	2743	2694	2706
Dry beans - kg	1421	1527	1666	1663	1728
Potatoes - kg	6209	6675	5580	6620	7507
Tomatoes - kg	2834	2856	2915	3022	3088
Cucumbers - kg	3003	2941	3080	3174	3231
Peppers - kg	3329	3078	3383	3391	3329
Apples - kg	4004	3934	4566	4138	4558
Grapes - kg	4004	3645	4295	4399	4302
Milk - litres	3785	3883	4106	4138	4223
Yoghurt - kg	2657	2725	2851	2921	3026
White cheese - kg	810	817	845	834	873
Yellow cheese - kg	468	489	520	540	580
Pork - kg	756	819	836	814	952
Poultry meal - kg	1217	1311	1426	1404	1431
Perishable sausages - kg	932	989	1027	983	1036
Non-perishables sausages - kg	410	425	438	430	462
Eggs - in numbers	23025	23764	27204	28963	31904
Sugar - kg	3454	4753	5061	5001	5245
Butter - kg	385	346	389	460	477
	Non-foods				
Men's shoes - pair	116	119	132	134	172
Women's shoes - pair	134	144	152	155	203
Children's shoes - pair	197	207	206	195	229
Men's suits - in numbers	34	33	46	51	35
Women's suits - in numbers	72	72	86	78	80
Coal - kg	20	19	23	23	22
Television sets - in numbers	12	12	13	14	18

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. Data on poverty level show the share of poor people under the poverty line. The last is defined as 60% of the median equivalent disposable income.

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

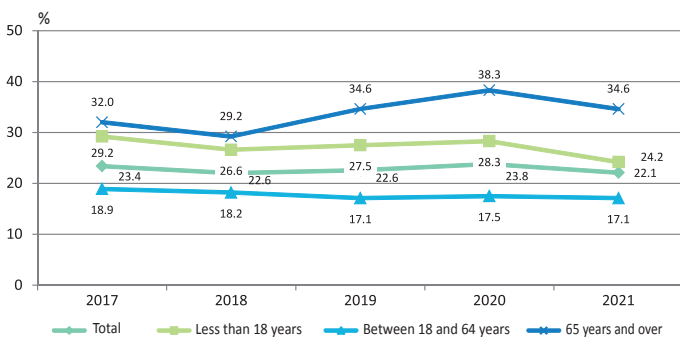
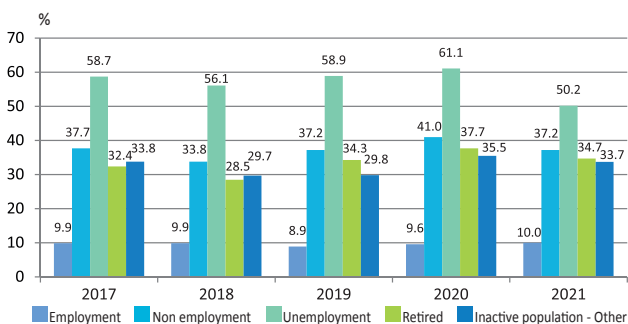
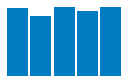


Figure 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate, by most frequent activity status





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

Age	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	23.4	22.0	22.6	23.8	22.1
0 - 17	29.2	26.6	27.5	28.3	24.2
18 - 64	18.9	18.2	17.1	17.5	17.1
65 and over	32.0	29.2	34.6	38.3	34.6

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

Households type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	23.4	22.0	22.6	23.8	22.1
Households without dependent children	22.0	20.5	23.2	23.5	22.5
One adult younger than 65 years	25.7	25.3	25.9	24.1	23.6
One adult older or equal than 65 years	55.0	49.3	56.9	61.8	55.4
Single female	51.4	46.3	50.3	53.5	48.6
Single male	31.2	30.0	35.8	36.8	34.7
Two adults younger than 65 years	12.6	13.3	13.5	9.5	10.6
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	20.0	16.8	21.4	23.6	21.3
Three or more adults	12.2	9.5	9.8	8.4	8.0
Households with dependent children	24.8	23.4	22.1	24.2	21.8
Single parent with dependent children	35.7	30.0	41.4	39.5	35.7
Two adults with one dependent child	12.0	12.0	10.7	11.9	13.2
Two adults with two dependent children	21.7	19.7	16.9	19.8	16.1
Two adults with three or more dependent children	65.0	51.2	62.3	59.2	49.3
Three or more adults with dependent children	28.2	27.4	22.8	26.6	24.8

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

Activity status	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Employment	9.9	9.9	8.9	9.6	10.0
Non employment	37.7	33.8	37.2	41.0	37.2
Unemployment	58.7	56.1	58.9	61.1	50.2
Retired	32.4	28.5	34.3	37.7	34.7
Other inactive population	33.8	29.7	29.8	35.5	33.7

8. Inequality of income distribution

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
S80/S20 ¹	8.2	7.7	8.1	8.0	7.4
Gini coefficient	40.2	39.6	40.8	40.0	39.7

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

Figure 7. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age

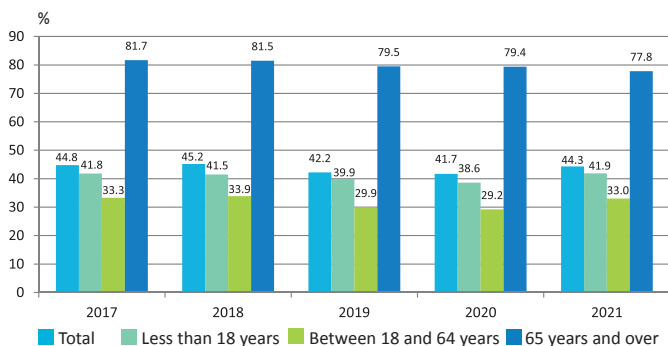
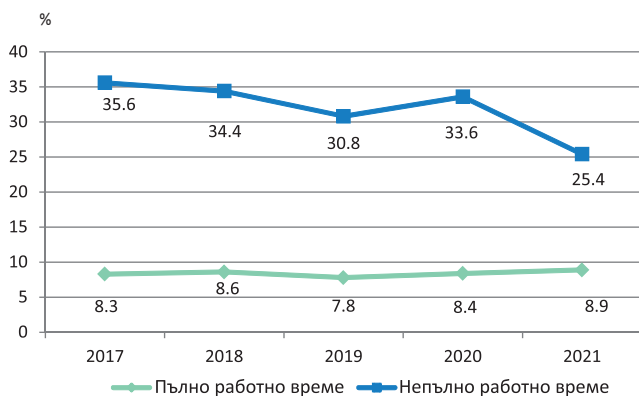


Figure 8. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (by full-time/part-time work)



VIII. CRIMINALITY AND JUSTICE



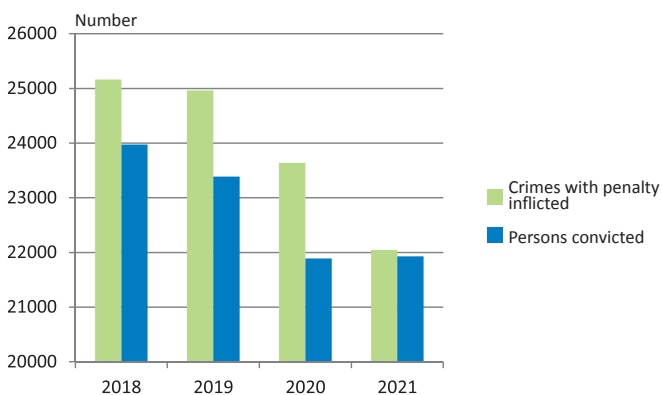
Crimes with penalty inflicted

Statistical data on crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted are based on the annual data and covered the activity of district, regional and military courts within the territory of the country on penal trials of general, private and administrative nature. Since 2012, data from Special Criminal Court have been included.

The number of crimes includes the information from penal trials with sentence that has come into force during the reference year. Crimes with penalties inflicted include proceedings that finished with a conditional or effective sentence irrespective of the number of perpetrators. A crime committed by more than one person (in complicity) is counted as crime with penalty inflicted when at least one of the accused persons is effectively or conditionally convicted. When a crime is committed by more than one person, it is reported only once. Crimes committed abroad, which are under the jurisdiction of courts in the Republic of Bulgaria, are included in the total number of crimes.

Sources of the data on crimes with penalty inflicted are the NSI's statistical survey and administrative source - the Unified Information System for Counteraction to Criminality, maintained by the Administration of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria. According to the NSI's preliminary data, the number of convicted crimes in 2021 is 22 047.

Figure 1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted



1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted ¹

	(Number)							
	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Crimes	Persons convicted	Crimes	Persons convicted	Crimes	Persons convicted	Crimes	Persons convicted
Total	25165	23973	24962	23389	23640	21889	22047	21927
of which:								
Crimes against the person	1690	1444	1905	1511	1833	1460	1500	1265
of which:								
Homicide (committed and attempted)	89	98	71	82	59	64	58	61
Bodily harm	730	700	777	706	732	667	662	617
Depravity	255	208	245	205	313	245	203	166
of which: Rape (committed and attempted)	63	65	47	40	53	51	35	32
Crimes against marriage, family and youth	626	585	653	642	633	595	548	518
Crimes against the property	4951	5579	4926	5480	4704	5106	4215	4588
of which:								
Theft	3193	3802	3281	3831	3145	3571	2909	3316
Robbery	539	641	484	571	500	589	395	458
Misappropriation	126	127	120	118	104	98	93	92
Crimes against the economy	1797	1767	1451	1474	1220	1230	1191	1187
Crimes against the financial, tax and insurance system	99	94	99	95	72	57	82	74
Crimes against the activity of state bodies, public organisations and persons performing public duties	1307	1280	1417	1239	1241	1097	1932	1729
Documentary crimes	934	785	886	747	839	685	944	743
Crimes against the order and the public peace	542	539	577	643	469	461	418	360
of which: Hooliganism	383	336	412	399	343	309	327	253
Generally dangerous crimes	13065	11736	12826	11344	12452	11025	12749	11297
of which:								
Crimes against the transport and communications	10108	9250	9393	8472	8312	7438	8578	7719
Theft of motor vehicle	164	166	155	177	159	168	172	174
Drug-related crimes	2360	1963	2834	2343	2778	2327	3080	2559
Military crimes	3	3	2	2	4	2	2	2

¹ According to the sentences in force.



Persons convicted

The number of persons convicted during a certain year includes those with effective or conditional sentence that has come into force during the same year. In case there is convicted person for more than one committed crime in one proceeding, the most severe punishment is counted. If a person is convicted for several crimes, the person is counted as the most serious punishable offence and each crime separately according to the respective type of crime. The number of persons convicted does not coincide with the actual number, as during the calendar year, a person may be convicted more than once. The age of persons convicted is in completed years by the date of commitment of the crime. 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 preliminary data, the number of persons convicted in 2021 is 21 927.

Figure 2. Persons convicted by sex

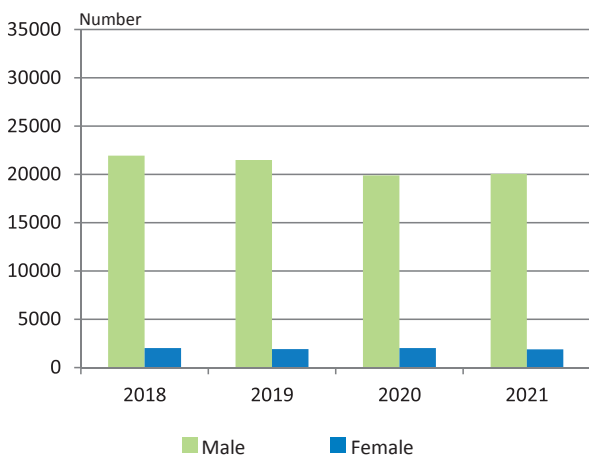
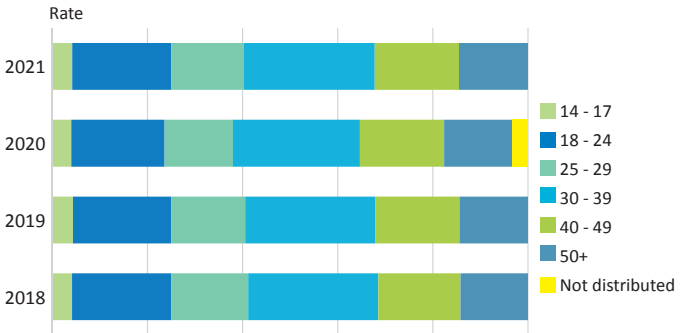




Figure 3. Distribution of persons convicted by age



2. Persons convicted by sex¹

Sex	2018	2019	2020	2021
	In numbers			
Total	23973	23389	21889	21927
Male	21951	21496	19884	20049
Female	2022	1893	2005	1878
	Structure - %			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	91.6	91.9	90.8	91.4
Female	8.4	8.1	9.2	8.6

3. Persons convicted by age¹

Age	2018	2019	2020	2021
	In numbers			
Total	23973	23389	21889	21927
14 - 17	999	1023	874	921
18 - 24	5003	4826	4296	4561
25 - 29	3872	3640	3150	3355
30 - 39	6557	6384	5834	6030
40 - 49	4141	4148	3879	3881
50+	3401	3368	3136	3179
Not distributed	-	-	720	-
	Structure - %			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14 - 17	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.2
18 - 24	20.9	20.6	19.6	20.8
25 - 29	16.1	15.6	14.4	15.3
30 - 39	27.3	27.3	26.7	27.5
40 - 49	17.3	17.7	17.7	17.7
50+	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.5
Not distributed	-	-	3.3	-

¹ According to the sentences in force.

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, 2010 (ESA 2010)’ issued by Eurostat and the ‘System of National Accounts, 2008’ (SNA 2008), 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).

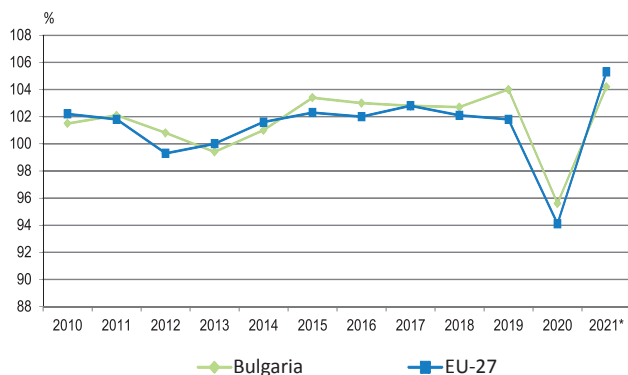
GDP estimates are an indicator for the trends in the development of the respective economy and they can be treated as an indicator for the economic policies at the macroeconomic level.

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
(Preceding year = 100)





1. Gross domestic product per capita

	2018	2019	2020	2021*
BGN	15653	17259	17299	19268
Euro	8003	8824	8845	9852
USD	9443	9879	10085	11645
Exchange rate - USD/BGN	1.658	1.747	1.715	1.655

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

Economic sector and economic activity groupings	(Million BGN)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3722	3902	4205	4950
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	20658	21479	21184	25496
Construction	3979	4629	5113	5084
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	22006	24482	22279	23852
Information and communication	6460	7867	8608	9265
Financial and insurance activities	6333	6023	5821	6435
Real estate activities	10062	10745	10206	10776
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	6171	7334	7228	7588
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	13737	14995	17352	19722
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	2149	2495	1980	2251
Gross value added at basic prices	95278	103952	103977	115419
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	14686	16443	15974	17326
Taxes on products	15330	17002	16733	19257
Subsidies on products	643	558	759	1931
Gross Domestic Product	109964	120395	119951	132744

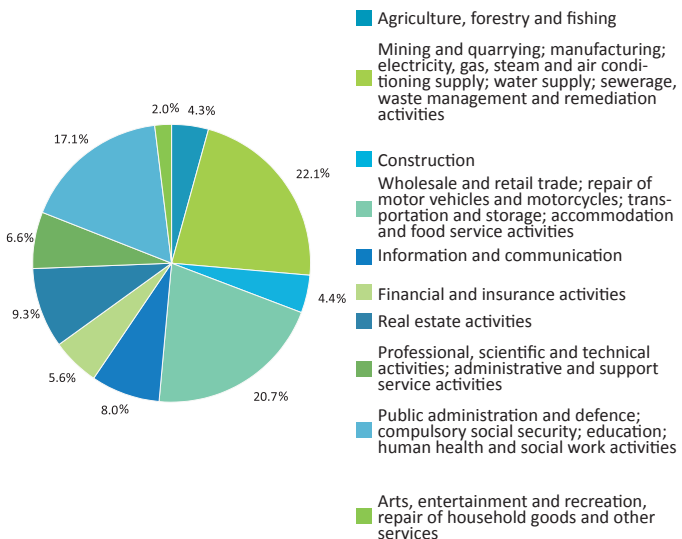
Gross value added

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 2021*





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

Economic sector and economic activity groupings	(Preceding year = 100)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	98.0	104.1	96.7	106.1
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	99.8	99.3	90.5	109.4
Construction	101.1	103.7	99.0	92.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	103.1	103.7	93.6	97.5
Information and communication	110.5	113.8	104.1	106.3
Financial and insurance activities	102.2	103.0	99.8	107.7
Real estate activities	111.4	105.0	93.6	104.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	108.7	113.1	95.2	103.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	102.7	100.9	103.0	103.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	101.8	102.7	75.8	111.9
Gross value added at basic prices	103.5	103.7	95.5	103.6
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	97.8	106.1	96.3	107.7
Gross Domestic Product	102.7	104.0	95.6	104.2

Compensation of employees and gross operating surplus/gross mixed income

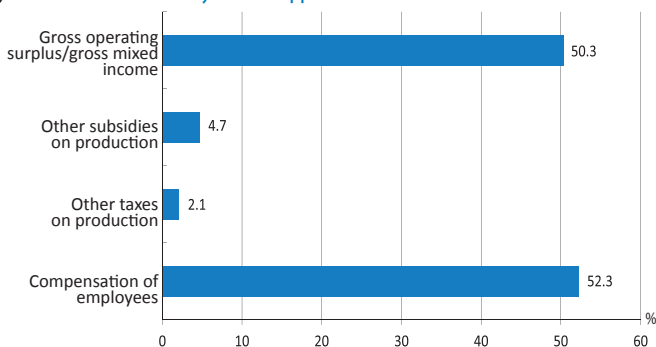
The income approach is compiled simultaneously with the production approach for GDP estimation; it characterizes the activity in which the primary incomes of the participants in the production process originate. According to the income approach for GDP estimation, GDP consists of the compensation of 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 2021*





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

	(Million BGN)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Compensation of employees	48238	52371	54575	60360
Net taxes on production (other taxes minus subsidies)	-2626	-2771	-3701	-3024
Operating surplus and mixed income, gross	49666	54352	53103	58082
Consumption of fixed capital	15210	16324	17036	x
Operating surplus and mixed income, net	34456	38028	36067	x
Gross value added at basic prices	95278	103952	103977	115419
Adjustments	14686	16443	15974	17326
GDP at market prices	109964	120395	119951	132744

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.

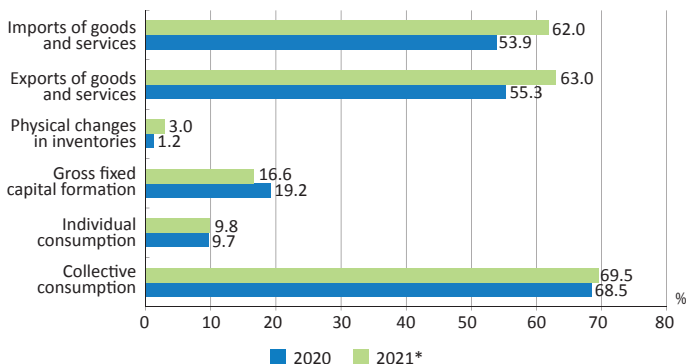
Collective consumption is measured by the final consumption expenditure of government on collective services provided to society as a whole.

Gross fixed capital formation includes expenditure on acquisition of fixed non-financial 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)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Gross domestic product	109964	120395	119951	132744
Final consumption	83843	91228	93791	105352
Individual consumption	74694	81100	82160	92298
Collective consumption	9149	10128	11631	13054
Gross capital formation	23328	25280	24398	25959
Gross fixed capital formation	20624	22404	22981	21993
Changes in inventories	2704	2877	1417	3966
Net exports	2793	3887	1762	1433
Exports of goods and services	72242	76974	66361	83673
Imports of goods and services	69449	73087	64599	82241
Statistical discrepancy	0	0	0	0

6. Volume indices of GDP by expenditure approach

	(Preceding year = 100)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Gross domestic product	102.7	104.0	95.6	104.2
Final consumption	104.0	105.1	101.5	107.0
Individual consumption	104.0	105.6	100.9	107.5
Collective consumption	104.5	101.0	106.9	103.5
Gross capital formation	110.4	103.9	94.7	98.9
Gross fixed capital formation	105.4	104.5	100.6	89.0
Changes in inventories	.	.	.	.
Net exports	.	.	.	.
Exports of goods and services	101.7	104.0	87.9	109.9
Imports of goods and services	105.8	105.2	94.6	112.2
Statistical discrepancy	.	.	.	.

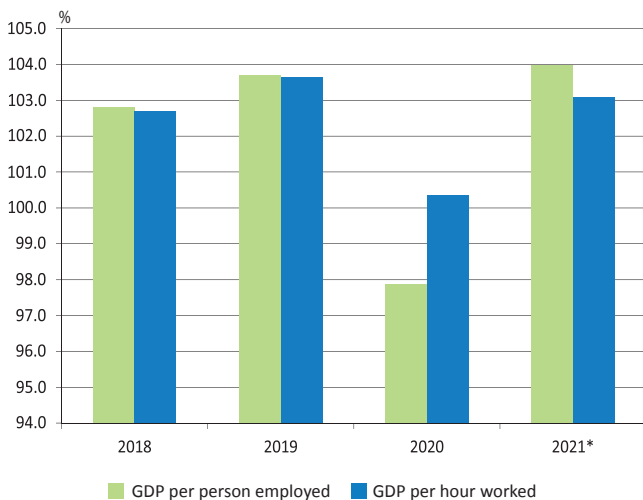
Labour productivity

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)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021*
GDP per employed	31225	34072	34751	38383
GDP per hour worked	19.0	20.7	21.7	23.7

8. Gross value added per employed and hour worked by economic sector at the same year prices¹

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2019	2020	2021*	2019	2020	2021*
Agriculture	6540	7060	8850	4.4	4.8	6.0
Industry	28936	30276	34907	17.0	18.3	21.1
Services	32366	33068	35469	19.4	20.3	21.6
Total of economy	27128	27877	31022	16.5	17.4	19.2

9. Volume indices of GVA per employed and hour worked by economic sector¹

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2019	2020	2021*	2019	2020	2021*
Agriculture	108.9	96.9	113.1	108.9	98.4	112.3
Industry	99.4	95.6	105.1	99.3	98.2	104.9
Services	104.1	99.4	100.7	104.2	102.0	99.6
Total of economy	103.7	97.9	103.4	103.7	100.4	102.5

¹ GVA of the imputed rent is not included in the estimation of labour productivity.

X. FINANCE



Monetary aggregates

Money supply comprises liabilities with money character of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) to the resident sectors with exception of the liabilities to the Central government sector and the Monetary financial institutions sector. It is measured using the following monetary aggregates: M1, M2 and M3.

The monetary aggregate M1 - ‘narrow money’ - includes the most liquid instruments used in settlements (currency outside the MFIs 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 and also transferable deposits are included in this item. Transferable saving deposits are included in transferable deposits.

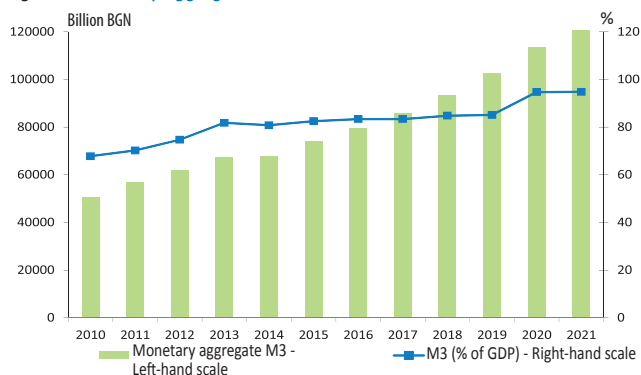
The monetary aggregate M2 includes monetary aggregate M1 and quasi-money.

Quasi-money comprise deposits with agreed maturity of up to two years and deposits redeemable at notice (incl. non-transferable savings deposits) up to three months. Deposits with agreed maturity are not immediately available as they have an agreed term prior to withdrawal. Received loans are also included under this category. Deposits redeemable at notice include non-transferable savings deposits and other deposits redeemable at notice.

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

Marketable instruments consist of repos, money market funds shares/units and debt securities issued up to two years.

Figure 1. Monetary aggregate M3





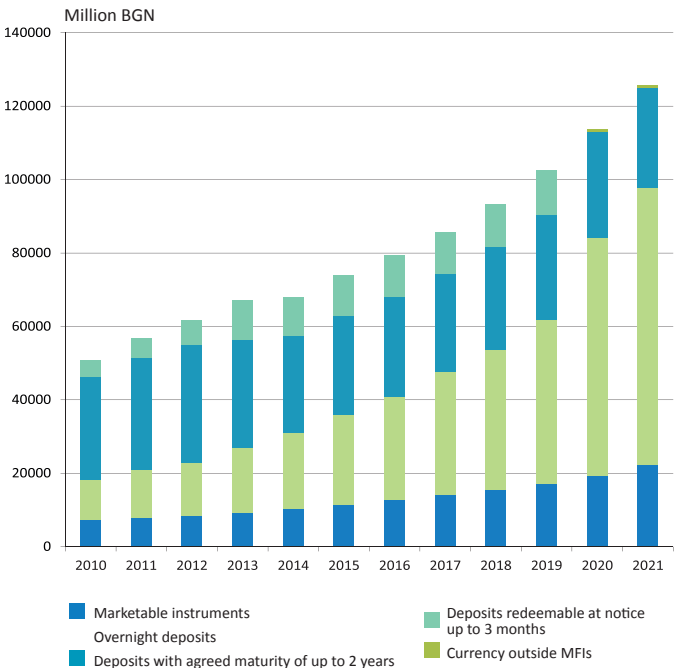
1. Money supply as of 31.12.^{1,2}

	(Million BGN)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Broad money M3	93255.6	102469.3	113619.5	125776.2
Money M1	53557.2	61867.3	83998.2	97827.8
Currency outside MFIs	15560.8	17192.6	19290.7	22377.6
Overnight deposits	37996.4	44674.7	64707.5	75450.2
Money M2 (M1 + quasi-money)	93255.1	102469.3	113619.5	125776.2
Quasi-money	39697.9	40602.0	29621.3	27948.4
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	28184.6	28540.2	29048.0	27339.0
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	11513.3	12061.8	573.3	609.5
Marketable instruments (debt securities issued up to 2 years+ MMFs shares/units + repos)	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹ Source: BNB.

² The definition of monetary aggregates is in accordance with the requirements of the ECB.

Figure 2. Components of the monetary aggregate M3

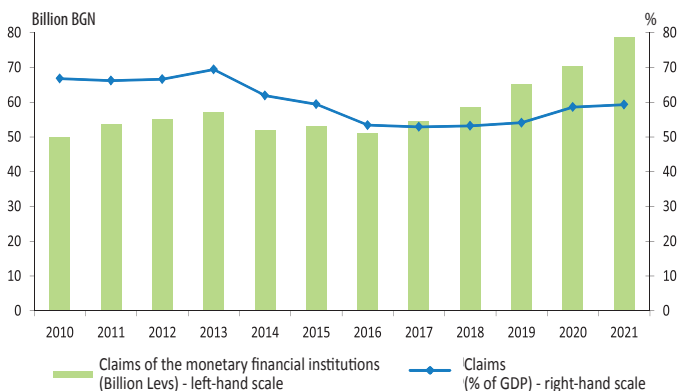


Claims of the monetary financial institutions on government and non-government sectors

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. It 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 31.12.¹

(Million BGN)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Claims on General government	-400.9	576.3	2793.8	5183.9
Central government (net)	-770.2	175.0	2365.2	4800.1
Claims	9847.3	10134.0	11710.3	14679.3
Government securities	9301.1	9514.9	11099.3	14041.4
Repos	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	546.2	619.1	611.0	637.9
Less: liabilities (deposits and repos)	10617.5	9959.0	9345.2	9879.3
Local government and Social security funds	369.3	401.3	428.6	383.8
Securities other than shares	98.2	90.6	83.3	68.4
Repos	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	271.1	310.7	345.3	315.4
Claims on non-government sector	58857.8	64589.0	67504.5	73475.0
Non-financial corporations	33524.8	35733.8	36572.9	38283.2
Repos	224.0	302.4	368.0	355.9
Loans	32686.0	34616.3	35643.1	37280.0
Securities other than shares	400.4	592.5	369.5	432.3
Shares and other equity	214.4	222.6	192.3	215.0
Financial corporations	3503.7	4947.3	5438.8	6283.9
Repos	110.4	138.9	47.2	40.0
Loans	2840.8	4172.9	4321.6	4968.7
Securities other than shares	47.6	76.2	352.9	534.4
Shares and other equity	504.9	559.3	717.1	740.8
Households and NPISHs	21829.3	23907.9	25492.8	28907.9
Repos	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.3
Loans	21827.6	23906.8	25491.7	28907.6

¹ Source: BNB.

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.

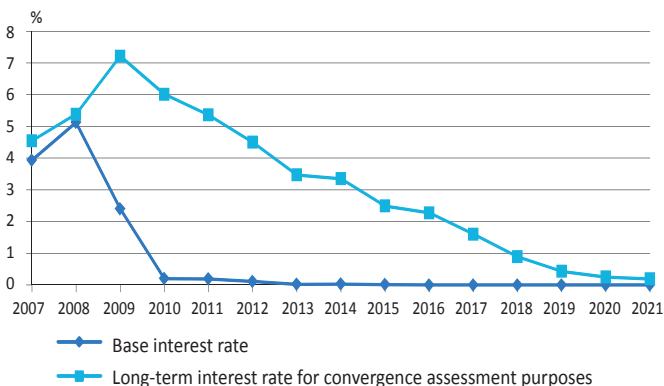
Yield on long-term government securities is the average weighted effective yield to maturity on individual transactions in interest-bearing government securities on the secondary market during the reporting period. The yield is calculated using the ISMA formula at ACT/365 day count convention. The securities 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^{1,2}

	(Per cent)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Base interest rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interbank money market	-0.49	-0.49	-0.62	-0.62
Yield on long-term government securities	0.54	0.24	0.25	0.28
Long-term interest rate for convergence assessment purposes	0.89	0.43	0.25	0.19
New business ³				
Deposits with agreed maturity	0.17	0.12	0.06	0.00
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	7.10	6.25	5.47	5.90
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	4.93	4.82	4.22	4.19
Annual percentage rate of charge	7.94	7.62	6.70	6.09
Outstanding amounts ³				
Overnight deposits ⁴	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Deposits with agreed maturity	0.26	0.21	0.16	0.08
Overdraft ⁴	4.67	4.40	4.14	3.86
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	6.96	5.93	6.07	6.08
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	5.03	4.70	4.34	4.05

¹ Source: BNB.

² The interest rates are on BGN instruments.

³ 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.

⁴ The interest rates on new business and on outstanding amounts coincide.

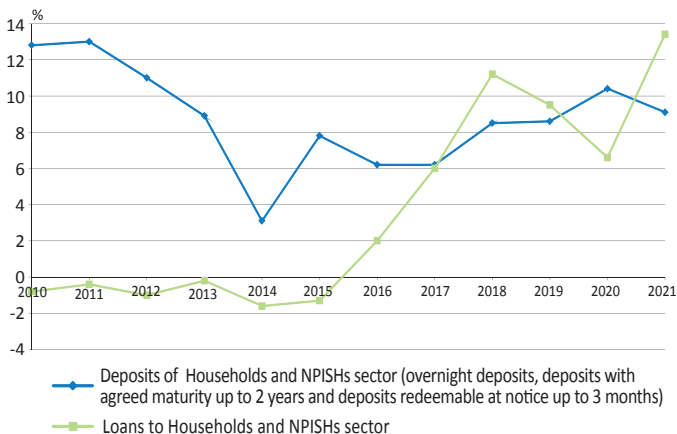
Deposits and loans of Households and NPISHs sector

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 payment conditions. Deposits are accepted upon agreement between the parties concerning the terms and conditions for the keeping of the deposit accounts, 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 financial institutions.

Deposits with agreed maturity are not immediately available as they have an agreed term prior to withdrawal. These deposits cannot be used for payment 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 non-transferable 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 change 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 represent debit balance on a current account. Repayment is automatic upon receipt of funds on the respective current account. Both 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 31.12.¹

(Million BGN)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Deposits of Households and NPISHs sector	49557.0	53825.7	59399.9	64804.2
In BGN	31140.1	34691.4	37246.4	41918.7
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	11911.7	12663.9	12119.5	11121.8
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	7487.0	8077.1	318.6	338.2
Overnight deposits	11741.4	13950.4	24808.3	30458.7
In foreign currency ²	18416.9	19134.3	22153.5	22885.5
Loans to Households and NPISHs sector	21827.5	23906.8	25491.7	28907.5
In BGN	19103.8	21626.2	23572.7	27240.8
Overdraft	1234.5	1211.1	1108.7	1106.8
Consumer loans	9598.0	10828.3	11491.7	12893.0
Loans for house purchases	7455.0	9107.5	10596.0	12903.7
Other loans	816.3	479.3	376.3	337.3
In foreign currency ³	2723.7	2280.6	1919.0	1666.7

¹ Source: BNB.

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

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

XI. PRICES



Consumer price indices - annual inflation

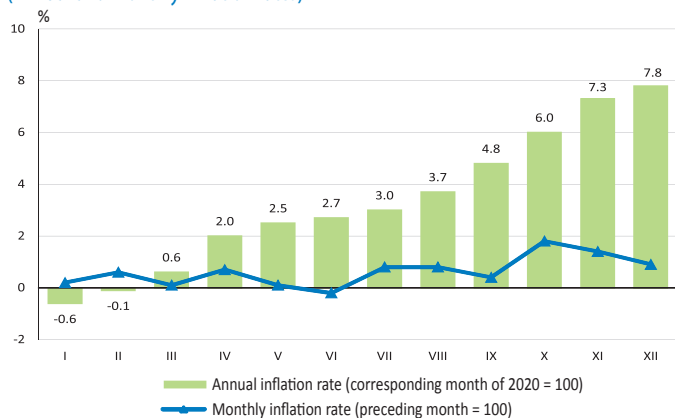
The consumer price index is an official measure of the inflation in the Republic of Bulgaria. It measures the total relative price change of goods and services used by households for private (non-production) consumption and it is calculated by applying the structure of the final monetary consumption 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 been applying advanced methodology for constructing and calculating consumer price index, according to Eurostat 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 2021
(Annual and monthly inflation rates)



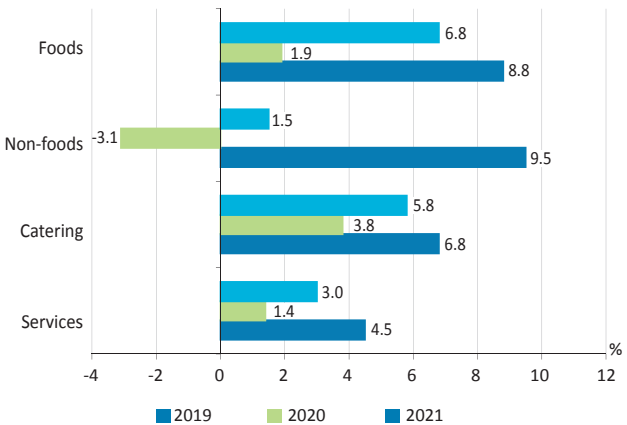


1. Annual consumer prices indices by main commodity groups (Annual inflation rates)

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

Commodity groups	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	2.7	3.8	0.1	7.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	2.6	7.0	1.9	8.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.7	2.1	0.5	1.4
Clothing and footwear	-1.8	0.8	-4.9	2.8
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	4.6	2.4	0.9	11.6
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1.2	1.2	0.7	4.8
Health	0.4	2.5	1.8	0.9
Transport	0.0	3.4	-9.4	22.2
Communication	3.9	-3.1	0	-5.3
Recreation and culture	4.5	6.4	1.2	5.6
Education	2.3	3.6	4.7	4.8
Restaurants and hotels	4.6	5.6	3.1	6.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.2	0.9	1.3	3.3

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)

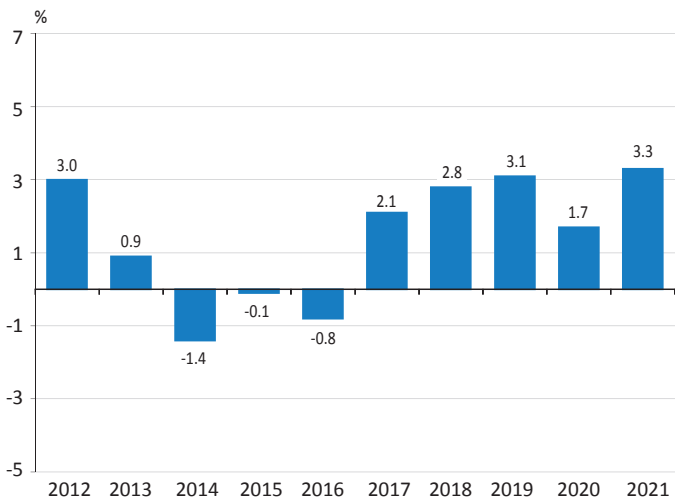
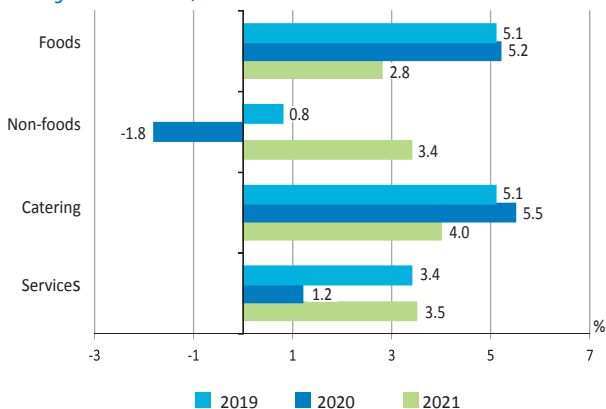


Figure 4. Consumer prices indices by commodity groups (Annual average inflation rates)





2. Annual average consumer prices indices

(1995 = 100)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
All items	6818.72	7030.35	7147.93	7383.61

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	2.8	3.1	1.7	3.3
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	2.2	5.2	5.4	2.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.4	2.2	1.6	0.8
Clothing and footwear	-1.4	-0.7	-1.7	-1.1
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	4.6	3.9	1.0	4.8
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.9
Health	0.2	1.3	2.8	0.8
Transport	4.9	0.0	-7.3	10.4
Communication	2.6	-0.7	-1.4	-2.6
Recreation and culture	3.5	4.5	0.6	5.8
Education	3.0	2.8	3.8	4.8
Restaurants and hotels	4.5	5.3	4.7	3.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.6

Harmonized index of consumer prices

The Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices is the comparable measure of inflation across EU Member states. It is one of the criteria of price stability and for 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 $t-2$. In compliance with Regulation (EC) No. 2015/2010 **since January 2016 the base year for HICP has been changed** and the all indices have been calculated and published at **2015 as a base year**. The time series have been recalculated according to the new base year and have been posted on the NSI website (www.nsi.bg).

Figure 5. Harmonized indices of consumer prices by months in 2021
(Annual and monthly inflation rates)

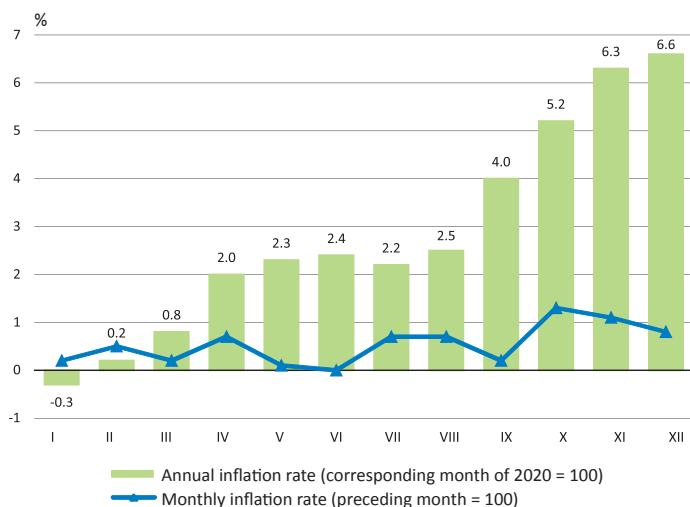
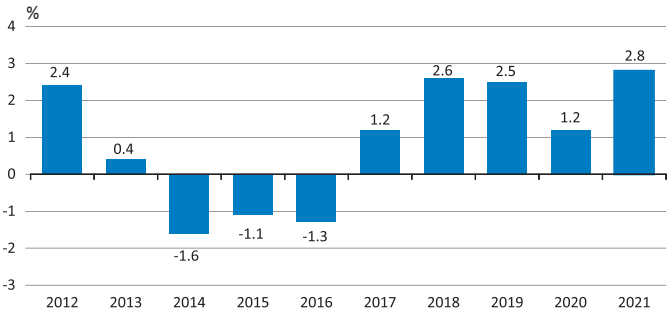


Figure 6. Harmonized indices of consumer prices
(Annual average inflation rates)



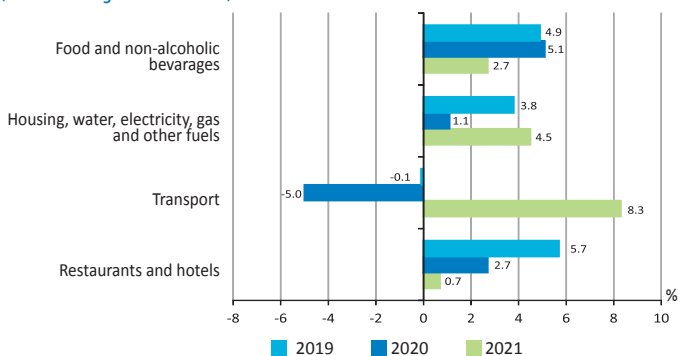
4. Annual average harmonized indices of consumer prices

	(2015 = 100)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
All items	102.48	104.99	106.27	109.30

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

	(Preceding year = 100)			
Commodity groups	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	2.6	2.5	1.2	2.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1.8	4.9	5.1	2.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.2	2.2	1.7	1.0
Clothing and footwear	-0.9	-0.3	-1.2	-0.9
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	4.0	3.8	1.1	4.5
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	0.9	0.7	0.5	2.4
Health	0.3	1.2	2.6	0.8
Transport	3.2	-0.1	-5.0	8.3
Communication	1.4	-2.6	-1.4	-2.6
Recreation and culture	2.1	2.5	0.8	3.5
Education	3.0	2.7	3.6	4.9
Restaurants and hotels	6.9	5.7	2.7	0.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.1	3.7	3.1	3.3

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



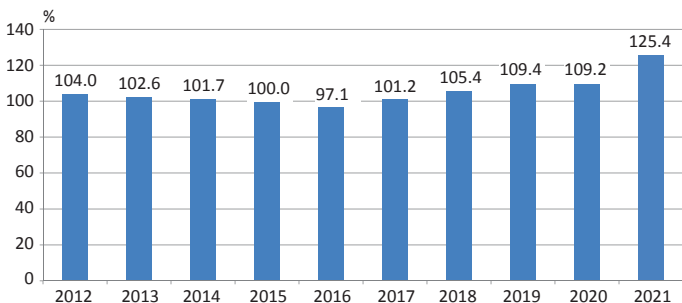
Industrial producer price indices on the domestic market

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, excises and subsidies.

Information for calculation of PPI is received on the bases of monthly surveys on producer prices of industrial products, where the prices of specific products with equal quality in the two surveyed time periods are compared and also in the case of quality change of the surveyed specific products this quality change is taken into account.

Price indexes are calculated at fixed base year, where indexes at different level of detail are calculated as weighted average though ascending weighing system, following the structure of Classification of Economic Activities (NACE.BG 2008).

Figure 8. Producer price indices on the domestic market
(2015 = 100)





6. Producer price indices on the domestic market in industry by economic activities

	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
	2015 = 100			Previous year = 100		
Total	109.4	109.2	125.4	103.8	99.8	114.9
Mining and quarrying	103.3	105.0	124.5	98.2	101.7	118.5
Manufacturing	105.3	103.8	113.7	101.5	98.5	109.6
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	105.9	109.4	114.9	102.8	103.3	105.0
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	106.0	106.3	106.9	102.2	100.4	100.5
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	105.5	104.7	111.0	100.9	99.2	106.1
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	103.5	102.2	128.7	102.0	98.7	126.0
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	105.8	108.4	110.7	101.5	102.4	102.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	101.4	101.8	107.0	101.2	100.5	105.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	107.4	106.9	126.2	101.1	99.5	118.1
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	102.9	102.8	104.7	100.2	99.9	101.8
Manufacture of electrical equipment	105.3	106.4	116.2	101.2	101.0	109.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	106.9	108.6	111.5	103.2	101.6	102.6
Manufacture of transport equipment	105.7	107.5	109.5	102.2	101.7	101.8
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	108.1	110.6	114.0	103.2	102.3	103.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	117.1	118.7	146.4	108.4	101.4	123.3

Producer price indices 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).

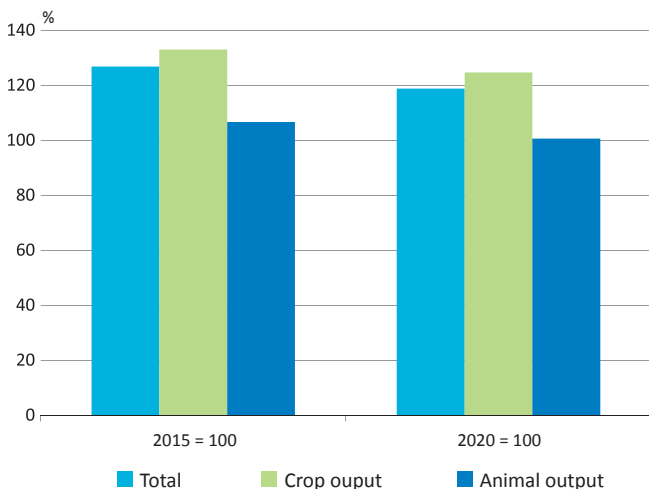
The survey is based on samples and is carried out quarterly.

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 2015, as well as the preceding year.

Figure 9. Producer price indices in agriculture in 2021





7. Producer price indices for agricultural products and live animals in 2021

	2021 as % to	
	2015	2020
Total	126.8	118.8
Crop output	133.0	124.7
Cereals crops	134.9	125.9
Industrial crops	136.7	134.1
Forage plants	96.0	107.0
Potatoes	100.5	93.5
Vegetables	119.2	101.4
Fruit	118.1	102.3
Other crop products	119.0	123.5
Animal output	106.7	100.6
Animals	95.5	94.4
Cattle	115.0	103.2
Pigs	96.6	81.1
Sheep and goats	99.1	103.2
Poultry	88.4	101.3
Animal products	114.9	106.3
Milk	117.0	106.1
Cow's milk	118.4	104.1
Other milk types	111.8	111.6
Eggs	104.7	107.6
Other animal products	117.8	104.9

Price indices 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.

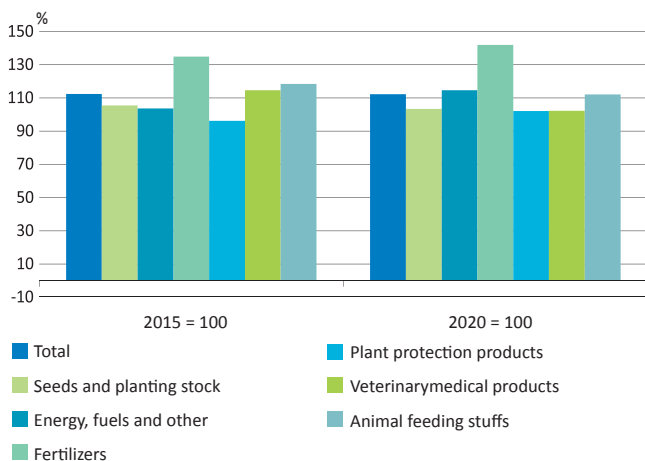
The surveys are based on samples and are carried out quarterly.

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 2015, as well as the preceding year.

Figure 10. Price indices of goods and services, currently used in agriculture in 2021





8. Price indices of goods and services currently consumed in agriculture in 2021

	2021 as % to	
	2015	2020
Total	112.4	112.3
Seeds and planting stock	105.5	103.4
Energy, fuels and other	103.7	114.6
Fertilizers	134.9	141.9
Straight fertilizers	135.2	142.1
Nitrogenous fertilizers	145.4	146.2
Phosphatic fertilizers	109.6	130.9
Potassic fertilizers	58.7	114.0
Compound fertilizers	122.3	133.8
Plant protection products and pesticides	96.3	102.2
Fungicides	97.1	97.2
Insecticides	100.8	103.1
Herbicides	95.0	105.2
Veterinary-medical products	114.7	102.3
Animal feeding stuffs	118.5	112.2
Straight feeding stuffs	125.3	117.9
Compound feeding stuffs	114.9	109.1
Maintenance of materials	119.9	103.2
Maintenance of buildings	112.8	105.1
Other goods and services	115.2	103.3

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 2015, 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 2021

	2021 as % to	
	2015	2020
Total	103.3	101.4
Materials	107.0	101.9
Machinery and other equipment	107.1	98.2
Transport equipment	105.6	116.2
Buildings	95.0	100.6



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 2021

	2021 as % to	
	2015	2020
Total	111.7	110.8

**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 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

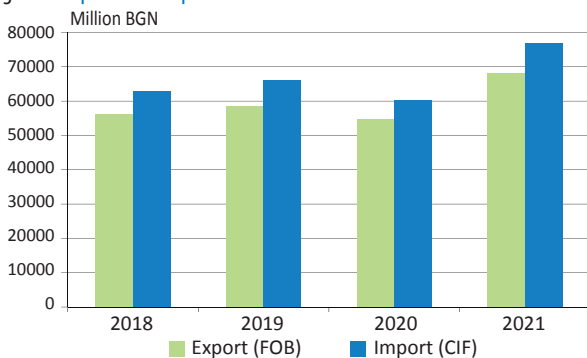
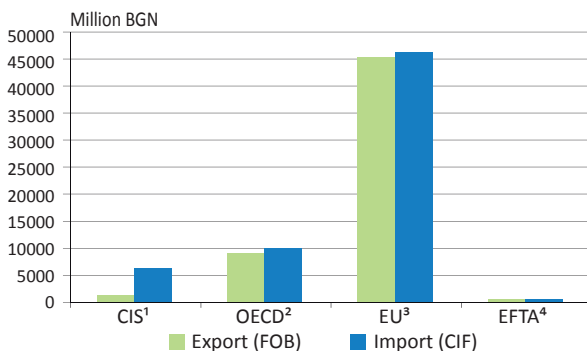


Figure 2. Exports and imports by economic zones in 2021¹

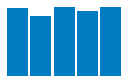


¹ CIS includes: Azerbaijan; Armenia; Belarus; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Moldova, Republic of; Russian Federation; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

² OECD includes: Australia; Virgin Islands (US); United States; Iceland; Canada; Chile; Mexico; New Zealand; Norway; Korea, Republic of; Turkey; United Kingdom / from 2020 /; Switzerland; Japan and Israel.

³ EU excluding the United Kingdom.

⁴ EFTA includes: Norway; Switzerland; Iceland and Liechtenstein.



1. Foreign trade turnover

(Million BGN)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Turnover	118906.0	124449.3	114804.7	144910.1
Exports (FOB)	56030.4	58459.4	54779.3	68193.7
Imports (CIF)	62875.6	65989.9	60127.1	76716.4

2. Number of countries, trade partners of Bulgaria

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Turnover	209	209	211	213
Exports (FOB)	207	204	210	207
Imports (CIF)	166	168	172	175

3. Exports and imports by economic zones

(Million BGN)

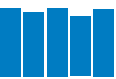
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Exports	56030.4	58459.4	54779.3	68193.7
of which:				
CIS ¹	1158.1	1460.9	1268.2	1316.5
OECD ²	6626.2	6960.4	7343.5	8992.1
EU ³	37700.3	38755.4	35845.3	45266.5
EFTA ⁴	401.8	463.9	447.8	566.2
Imports	62875.6	65989.9	60127.1	76716.4
of which:				
CIS ¹	6350.1	6760.8	3888.0	6270.0
OECD ²	6017.7	6493.7	7852.2	9933.7
EU ³	39907.7	41157.9	36582.0	46338.0
EFTA ⁴	534.8	555.9	528.9	623.1

¹ CIS includes: Azerbaijan; Armenia; Belarus; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Moldova, Republic of; Russian Federation; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

² OECD includes: Australia; Virgin Islands (US); United States; Iceland; Canada; Chile; Mexico; New Zealand; Norway; Korea, Republic of; Turkey; United Kingdom / from 2020 /; Switzerland; Japan and Israel.

³ EU excluding the United Kingdom from 2020.

⁴ EFTA includes: Norway; Switzerland; Iceland and Liechtenstein.



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 2021

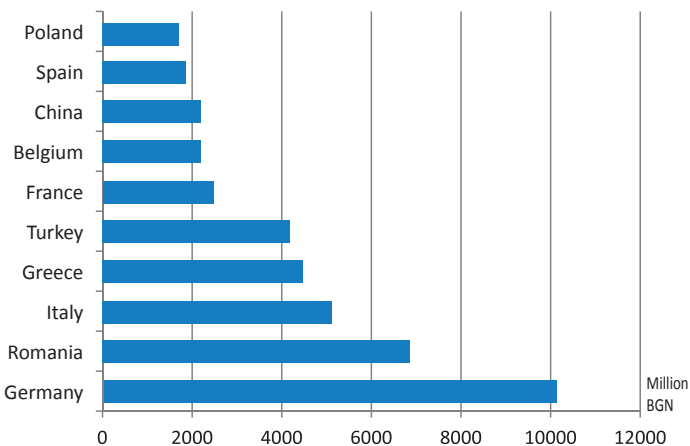
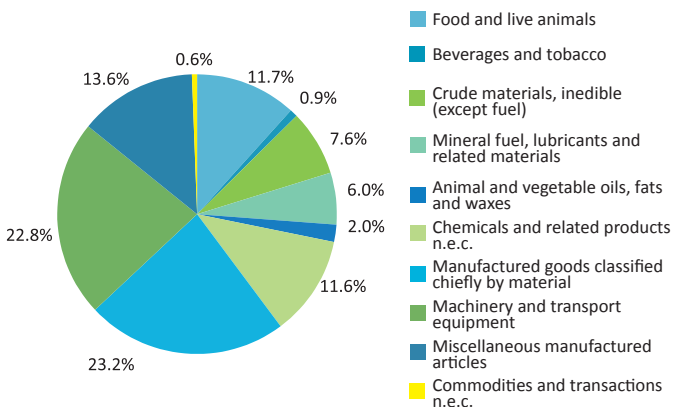


Figure 4. Structure of exports by sections of SITC (rev. 4) in 2021





4. Exports by countries main trade partners

Country	(Million BGN)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	56030.4	58459.4	54779.3	68193.7
of which:				
Austria	991.1	1068.8	1049.9	1604.4
Algeria	133.0	160.4	153.0	158.0
Belgium	1904.2	1664.2	1903.8	2208.0
China	1494.2	1612.7	1806.3	2190.1
Croatia	366.4	288.5	323.1	636.5
Cyprus	200.4	216.5	227.7	274.4
Czechia	1182.4	1388.0	1266.2	1489.1
Denmark	392.6	345.5	380.1	645.0
Egypt	487.1	764.8	328.8	455.4
France	2204.8	2204.8	2100.4	2478.4
Georgia	347.1	295.9	258.9	378.9
Germany	8175.4	8625.3	8773.8	10133.4
Gibraltar	317.8	274.3	199.0	272.4
Greece	3696.4	3925.5	3637.7	4483.8
Hungary	977.5	1009.2	951.9	1249.6
Izrael	150.6	277.2	204.7	373.1
Italy	4775.3	4276.5	3760.3	5127.3
Lebanon	147.2	230.7	205.5	103.9
Libya	108.5	126.6	224.8	224.8
Netherlands	1514.2	1479.8	1440.1	1703.1
Poland	1274.4	1263.1	1359.6	1717.1
Portugal	194.6	307.8	202.6	251.1
Republic of North Macedonia	828.2	829.4	851.9	1129.3
Romania	4690.8	5081.5	4976.0	6865.7
Russian Federation	795.9	1027.4	826.6	848.5
Serbia	1039.9	1145.2	969.2	1453.4
Singapore	495.1	196.8	39.9	56.2
Slovakia	424.6	589.3	526.7	565.9
Slovenia	408.0	481.7	359.9	419.8
Spain	1366.6	1589.5	1308.8	1860.7
Sweden	494.4	513.2	483.5	532.7
Switzerland	310.3	377.9	354.2	457.7
Turkey	4368.5	4247.8	3531.6	4193.6
Ukraine	368.2	666.7	445.6	793.7
United Arab Emirates	212.5	216.8	139.2	155.1
United Kingdom ¹	1362.9	1368.9	1303.7	1250.2
United States	1048.8	1108.4	1105.1	1641.0

¹ The United Kingdom includes: Northern Ireland; Great Britain; Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

5. Exports by sections of SITC, rev. 4

	(Million BGN)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	56030.4	58459.4	54779.3	68193.7
Food and live animals	5962.8	6799.6	6447.6	8002.4
Beverages and tobacco	649.4	714.1	730.3	633.8
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	3542.6	3970.0	3907.1	5206.5
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	4986.9	5574.6	2545.1	4113.8
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	622.5	616.0	834.6	1363.0
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	5702.7	6396.4	6400.9	7937.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	13011.6	11776.7	12502.3	15847.2
Machinery and transport equipment	12643.8	13671.2	12975.7	15556.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8752.6	8748.8	8212.5	9276.0
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	155.5	192.0	223.2	256.4



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 manufactured goods classified chiefly by material.

Figure 5. Imports from the top 10 Bulgarian trade partner countries in 2021

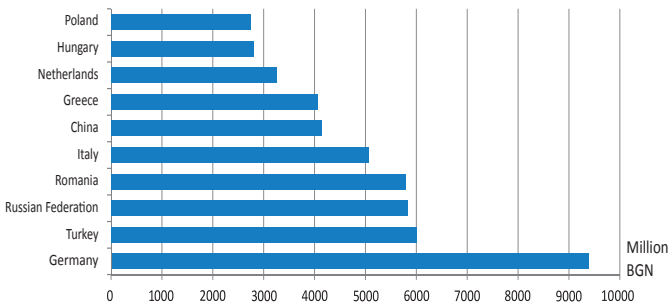
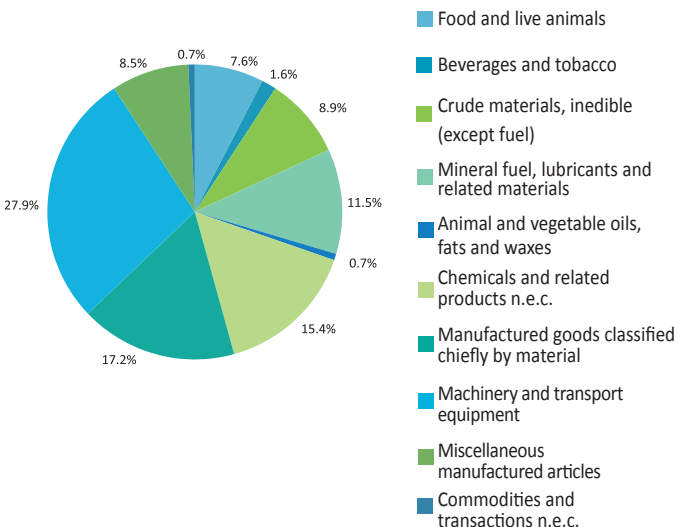
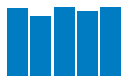


Figure 6. Structure of imports by sections of SITC (rev.4) in 2021





6. Imports by countries main trade partners

(Million BGN)

Country	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	62875.6	65989.9	60127.1	76716.4
of which:				
Austria	1568.7	1645.1	1614.2	2027.3
Belgium	1265.8	1256.2	1143.5	1481.2
China	2578.7	2976.2	3057.2	4128.7
Croatia	186.3	159.5	353.0	370.7
Czechia	1497.7	1665.0	1596.1	1889.9
Denmark	288.7	282.7	290.5	349.3
Egypt	1040.0	1459.0	659.2	513.8
France	1723.6	1978.2	1736.1	2016.5
Germany	7779.8	7925.1	7262.2	9388.9
Georgia	632.4	660.4	923.2	723.6
Greece	2737.4	3028.8	2965.5	4052.8
Hungary	2169.4	2332.8	2346.5	2805.0
India	381.2	328.1	283.3	391.4
Italy	4742.7	4907.1	4261.8	5065.3
Ireland	269.4	356.3	362.7	497.6
Japan	273.4	285.8	297.9	401.0
Jordan	8.6	19.8	6.4	7.1
Korea, Rep .of	298.5	290.4	262.3	277.2
Netherlands	2380.8	2359.4	2382.6	3254.6
Poland	2091.8	2243.5	2224.1	2738.6
Republic of North Macedonia	627.5	639.2	592.6	728.4
Romania	6111.5	4712.2	4397.3	5784.2
Russian Federation	4319.4	6515.0	3674.2	5828.5
Serbia	1234.6	1236.5	1202.6	1497.3
Slovakia	770.1	858.5	838.2	959.9
Slovenia	463.0	525.3	458.9	571.0
Spain	2920.7	2481.0	1145.9	1449.1
Sweden	402.0	390.3	368.8	484.7
Switzerland	470.5	508.1	478.0	561.0
Taiwan	222.9	202.4	214.6	332.5
Turkey	3935.1	4299.7	4264.5	6009.0
Ukraine	934.7	1048.2	1141.2	1634.5
United Kingdom ¹	963.0	900.8	763.4	611.9
United States	566.4	630.8	773.3	558.6

¹ The United Kingdom includes: Northern Ireland; Great Britain; Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

7. Imports by sections of SITC, rev. 4

(Million BGN)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	62875.6	65989.9	60127.1	76716.4
Food and live animals	4627.7	5062.5	5157.2	5796.7
Beverages and tobacco	930.4	1161.4	1156.4	1256.3
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	5713.3	5364.8	6270.0	6802.6
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	8529.1	9139.6	5116.4	8797.4
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	201.3	220.7	309.9	513.2
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	8813.9	9335.1	9147.3	11845.1
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by the material	10793.2	11050.4	10172.3	13209.6
Machinery and transport equipment	17655.7	18513.2	17070.3	21387.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5271.1	5746.5	5259.9	6526.2
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	339.9	395.7	467.4	582.3

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	2018	2019	2020	2021
Meat of swine - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	6.1	5.5	3.5	6.3
Poultry meat - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	40.1	38.4	29.7	32.6
Cheese and yellow cheese - thousand tons	15.2	14.5	14.2	13.9
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	10.7	9.3	9.4	15.8
Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	8.7	9.3	13.7	16.4
Maize - thousand tons	1391.7	2589.0	2593.0	1759.3
Preserved tomatoes - thousand tons	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.9
Other preserved vegetables - thousand tons	24.5	24.6	25.9	26.5
Tobacco, unmanufactured - thousand tons	27.3	25.7	22.9	22.9
Cigarettes - thousand tons	9.8	5.8	4.6	4.5
Dentifrices - thousand tons	9.0	9.2	8.6	8.4
New pneumatic tyres of rubber - thousand tons	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.7
Men's or boys' suits, jackets, trousers - million BGN	445.8	428.1	328.4	253.4
Men's or boys' shirts - million BGN	71.7	70.9	46.2	44.3
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	3903.3	3683.8	2393.6	2796.7
Pumps for liquids - million BGN	262.6	289.7	228.7	242.1
Lathes - thousand tons	4.2	4.1	3.2	3.5
Electric accumulators - million BGN	342.6	360.4	329.6	391.3
Furniture - million BGN	325.6	353.0	377.0	488.2



9. Imports of selected commodities

Commodities	2018	2019	2020	2021
Bananas - thousand tons	57.0	69.1	71.0	73.0
Oranges - thousand tons	41.4	32.3	36.3	35.9
Lemons - thousand tons	34.2	29.0	32.7	39.0
Grapefruit - thousand tons	18.1	16.1	19.2	20.4
Olives - thousand tons	17.7	16.0	15.8	15.9
Coffee beans - thousand tons	37.8	40.2	39.8	38.1
Pepper (black and white) - tons	884.6	644.1	833.7	814.8
Rice - thousand tons	36.5	64.7	94.5	57.7
Margarine - thousand tons	7.4	7.7	6.1	6.2
Chocolate - thousand tons	29.7	32.5	32.2	32.5
Fruit and vegetable juices - thousand tons	22.0	23.7	22.7	25.8
Sugar - thousand tons	214.5	248.4	232.3	207.9
Soya groats - thousand tons	114.3	120.8	116.2	107.6
Salt - thousand tons	259.6	310.5	136.7	256.4
Coal (excl. anthracite) - thousand tons	505.2	238.6	364.6	388.8
Anthracite - thousand tons	339.8	332.2	242.1	472.0
Coke and semi-coke of coal - thousand tons	60.9	55.4	68.2	56.0
Cellulose - thousand tons	10.1	12.2	13.5	7.9
Newsprint - thousand tons	28.4	23.2	19.3	18.2
Cigarette paper - thousand tons	5.8	6.3	7.8	7.4
Cotton (incl. linter) - thousand tons	4.9	3.1	2.9	2.7
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	3023.3	3191.6	2788.4	3364.2
Tubes of cast iron and steel - thousand tons	87.0	224.6	241.6	75.2
Refrigerators - thousand items	81.5	74.1	55.8	56.8
Washing machines thousand items	218.6	256.6	244.3	273.6
Vacuum-cleaners - thousand items	377.7	447.6	550.1	669.9
TV sets - thousand items	705.6	896.9	817.2	759.7
Household sewing machines - thousand items	8.2	34.1	9.1	11.0
Combines (corn) - in numbers	842	726	599	543
Passenger cars - thousand items	102.6	97.5	68.6	79.3
Trucks - thousand items	13.3	11.7	23.9	11.1
Busses - in numbers	734	838	1211	1954
Bicycles- thousand items	34.4	63.8	71.4	117.5
Motorcycles - thousand items	23.7	26.8	32.7	50.9
Tractors - thousand items	9.4	9.6	7.5	8.7
Cultivators - in numbers	968	5707	361	7921
Cameras - million BGN	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0
Clocks and watches - thousand items	1083.1	1297.5	1009.3	1107.7

XIII. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



Balance of payments

The Balance of payments (standard presentation) is in accordance with the Sixth edition of the 'Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual' (IMF, 2008) and the 'Guidelines of the European Central Bank'. The components of the standard presentation of the balance of payments are classified in the following main categories:

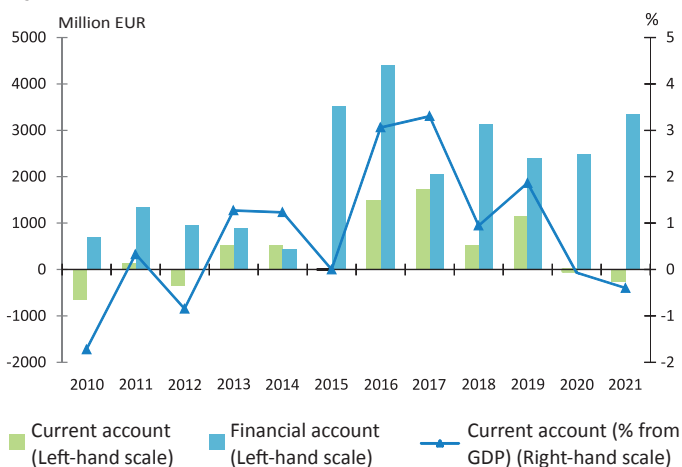
Current Account - comprises the acquisition and provision of goods and services, primary and secondary income between residents and non-residents.

Capital Account - shows (1) capital transfers receivable and payable between residents and non-residents; and (2) the acquisition and disposal of non-produced nonfinancial assets between residents and non-residents.

Financial Account - records all transactions that involve financial assets and liabilities and that take place between residents and non-residents.

Net errors and omissions is an offsetting item.

Figure 1. Current and financial account



1. Balance of payments of Bulgaria¹

(Million EUR)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Current and Capital Account	1133.8	2039.5	905.1	219.3
Current Account	531.6	1147.8	-41.4	-271.4
Goods and Services - Net	1425.5	1986.1	1148.0	1198.2
Goods - Net ²	-2706.3	-2908.3	-1941.1	-3295.7
Services - Net	4131.8	4894.4	3089.1	4493.9
Primary income - Net	-2688.9	-2611.7	-2119.7	-2210.2
Secondary income - Net	1795.1	1773.5	930.2	740.7
Capital Account	602.2	891.7	946.6	490.7
Gross acquisitions/disposals of non-produced non-financial assets - Net	94.2	238.8	142.7	-310.8
Capital transfers - Net	508.0	652.8	803.9	801.5
Financial account - Net³	3125.2	2406.6	2485.0	3351.2
Direct investment - Net ⁴	-757.0	-1237.9	-2785.0	-1138.5
Portfolio investment - Net ⁵	1548.2	1607.3	765.2	2303.7
Financial derivatives - Net	41.3	-26.5	-12.8	-99.3
Other investment - Net	931.0	2623.1	-1276.3	-1321.0
BNB Reserve assets ⁶	1361.6	-559.4	5793.9	3606.3
Balancing Items:				
Current and Capital Account Balance	1133.8	2039.5	905.1	219.3
Financial Account Balance	3125.2	2406.6	2485.0	3351.2
Net errors and Omissions ⁷	1991.3	367.1	1579.9	3131.9

¹ Standard presentation in accordance with IMF 6-th edition of the „Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual“. Preliminary data as of March 18, 2022.

² Preliminary NSI and BNB data for 2021. The data are based on the balance of payments compilation methodology.

³ A minus sign denotes a capital outflow (decrease in assets or liabilities) and a positive sign - a capital inflow (increase in assets or liabilities).

⁴ Preliminary data compiled in accordance with the asset/liability principle. Data are provided by direct investment companies reporting to BNB, banks, the Central Depository, notaries, the NSI, the Public Enterprises and Control Agency. The 2021 data are subject to revisions with the annual NSI data and reports from foreign direct investment enterprises.

⁵ Based on data provided by banks, nonbank financial institutions, insurance companies and pension funds, general government institutions, and nonfinancial corporations acquiring securities without intermediation of a resident investment intermediary.

⁶ Excluding valuation changes due to the exchange rate or price changes, changes associated with the creation of reserve assets (monetization/demonetization of gold and the allocation or cancellation of SDRs) and reclassifications. A positive sign (+) denotes an increase in the reserves, a minus sign (-) - a decrease.

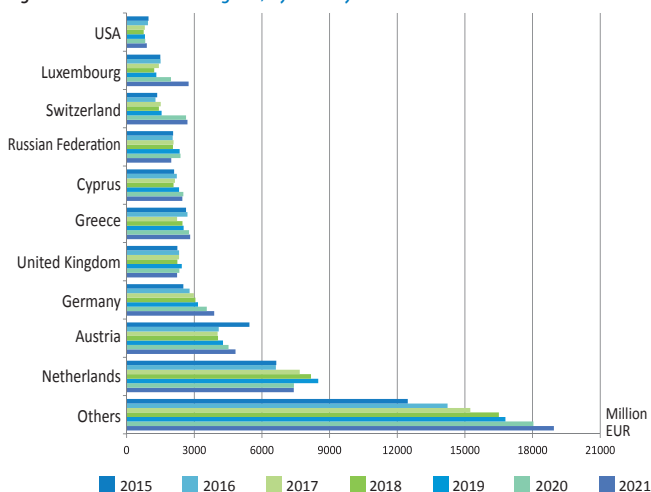
⁷ Net errors and omissions represent the difference between the Financial account balance and Current and Capital account balance.

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.

Figure 2. Stock of FDI in Bulgaria, by country



2. FDI flows in Bulgaria, by economic activity groupings¹

(Million EUR)

Economic activity groupings	2018	2019	2020	2021
All FDI activities	967.5	1639.4	2996.5	1265.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.4	34.2	-2.8	5.8
Mining and quarrying	-17.3	-13.6	43.2	48.7
Manufacturing	-135.5	301.4	187.8	-55.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-70.3	-14.9	-6.9	55.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-21.8	14.1	7.8	-3.5
Construction	-4.8	63.2	223.7	-40.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	424.4	807.4	27.8	130.4
Transportation and storage	35.8	16.2	227.2	-78.9
Accommodation and food service activities	-56.5	-36.4	-76.4	-2.7
Information and communication	-93.4	39.5	164.6	258.2
Financial and insurance activities	649.7	145.6	711.8	771.4
Real estate activities	78.1	185.3	64.5	-48.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	150.7	22.6	1439.3	218.0
Administrative and support service activities	64.2	27.2	8.9	16.0
Education	-20.3	-1.1	-2.5	-0.7
Human health and social work activities	-0.1	-5.4	0.3	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	11.7	-45.6	-7.6	1.9
Other service activities	0.1	4.4	3.0	-0.1
Not allocated	-31.6	95.4	-16.9	-11.8

¹ Source: Bulgarian National Bank.
Preliminary data as of March 18, 2022.

XIV. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS



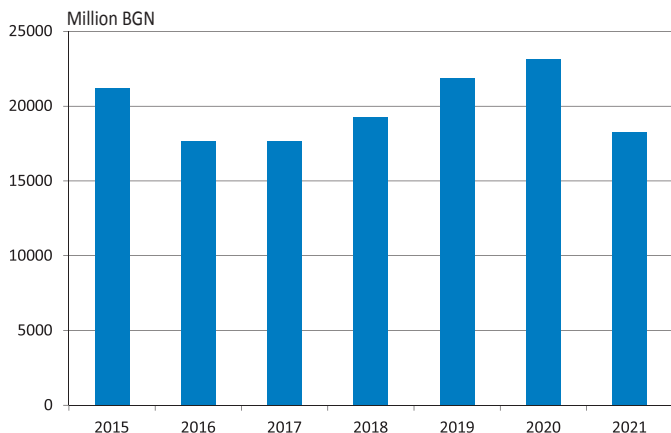


Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets

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)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	19249299	21873680	23157131	18241687
Land	1565773	1436997	1512070	912084
Buildings and construction equipment	6657839	8626430	10399613	6325892
Machines, equipment and means of transport	8798411	9205633	8712867	9482540
Other expenditure	2227276	2604620	2532581	1521171

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

(Thousand BGN)

Economic activity groupings	2019	2020	2021
Total	21873680	23157131	18241687
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1582299	1405677	1229035
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	6116290	5377872	5449247
Construction	1655886	1916645	1611815
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	5204875	7516072	4576478
Information and communication	895163	700012	688940
Financial and insurance activities	413266	335973	336105
Real estate activities	2194808	2223393	1329541
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	1291163	1127288	1284008
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	2213013	2304345	1585062
Other services	306917	249854	151456

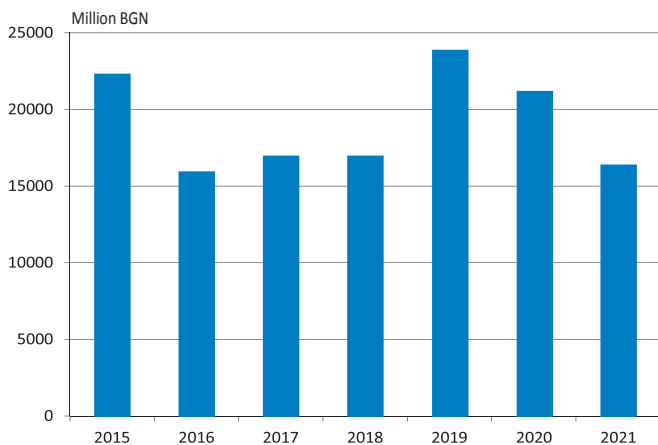


Acquired tangible fixed assets

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 Regional 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)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	16830111	23730943	21045792	16243166
Land	1565773	1436997	1512070	912084
Buildings and construction equipment	5315946	11405940	9016697	4793029
Machines, equipment and means of transport	8279792	8971945	8713354	9365297
Other expenditure	1668600	1916061	1803671	1172756

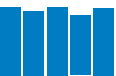
4. Acquired tangible fixed assets by economic activity groupings

(Thousand BGN)

Economic activity groupings	2019	2020	2021
Total	23730943	21045792	16243166
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1519102	1376622	1094981
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	5679952	4905366	5043551
Construction	1212523	1401768	1609215
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	5091832	7006767	3473357
Information and communication	842464	711540	608766
Financial and insurance activities	397201	323845	255952
Real estate activities	1893834	1760558	1085533
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	1209015	995726	1293324
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	5624033	2347155	1596071
Other services	260987	216445	182416

**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' is not included in the number of shops. The retail sales shops are classified according to the predominant kind of goods offered.

In 2020, a reduction in the total number of shops was registered. In comparison with 2015, the number of shops decreased as for 'Foods, beverages and tobacco' as well as for 'Durable and other consumer goods' by 2.7% and 1.4%, respectively.



1. Retail sales premises as of 31.12.

Kind of premises	In numbers			Change - % (Preceding year = 100)	
	2018	2019	2020	2019	2020
Shops and pavilions - total	116959	122035	113753	4.3	-6.8
For foods, beverages and tobacco	43241	45455	42016	5.1	-7.6
Specialized shops	15242	16669	15249	9.4	-8.5
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods	27999	28786	26767	2.8	-7.0
For durable and other consumer goods	73718	76580	71737	3.9	-6.3
Specialized shops	56425	58322	55261	3.4	-5.2
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods (mainly non-foods)	17293	18258	16476	5.6	-9.8
Petrol stations	2547	2543	2492	-0.2	-2.0
Gas stations	520	358	361	-31.1	0.8

Turnover in domestic trade, accommodation and food service activities

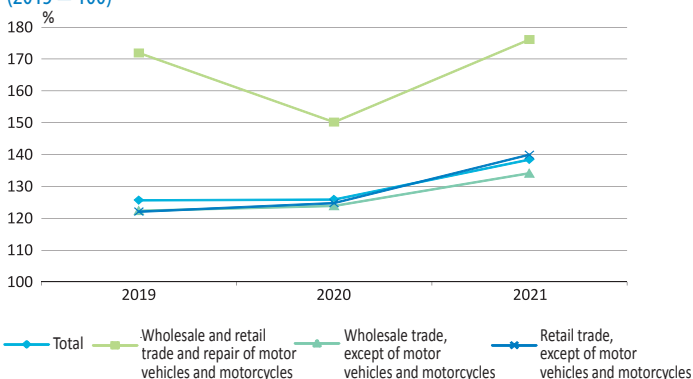
The indicator refers only to the economic subjects classified in accordance with the National Classification of Economic Activities (NACE.BG 2008) in section G - 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' and section I - 'Accommodation - and food service activities'. The turnover 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 2015 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 2021, the turnover in section 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' rose by 10.0% compared to the previous year. In the 'Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles', the general increase was 12.2%. In the 'Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles', the growth of 8.3% determined the magnitude of the overall index, as the activity formed about 70% of the turnover volume in the trade sector. An increment was observed in 'Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' - 17.3%.

The turnover at constant prices in section 'Accommodation and food service activities' in 2021 ran up by 37.8% compared to 2020, which was due principally to the growth in the 'Accommodation' - 55.3%. In the 'Food and beverage service activities', an increase by 25.1% was observed.

Figure 1. Turnover indices for the major trade activities (2015 = 100)





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

(Million BGN)

Economic activities	2018	2019	2020	2021
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	123100	134271	132985	157984
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9764	10297	9138	10858
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	82034	89607	88729	106164
of which:				
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	9365	11161	11993	16095
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	18775	20480	20447	21298
Wholesale of household goods	12636	14042	15844	16709
Wholesale of information and communication equipment	3202	3123	3133	2975
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	4600	4993	5249	5696
Other specialised wholesale	25527	27372	23212	33808
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	31302	34367	35118	40962
of which:				
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco	11888	13121	13949	15404
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	1385	1563	1626	1824
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	5176	5635	4370	5612
Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	3221	2822	3677	4616
Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	1603	1669	1295	1476
Retail sale of audio and video equipment; hardware, paints and glass; electrical household appliances, etc. in specialised stores	3607	3997	4343	4925
Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software; telecommunications equipment, etc. in specialised stores	3838	4048	4009	4923
Accommodation and food service activities	5250	5636	3683	4999
Accommodation	2202	2306	1120	1658
Food and beverage service activities	3048	3330	2563	3341

XVI. INDUSTRY



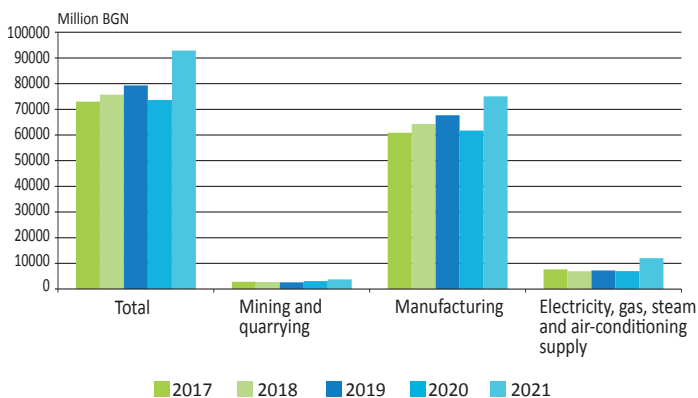
Production value of industrial enterprises

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 overall activity 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)

	2019	2020	2021
Total	79320837	73658021	92881532
Mining and quarrying	2586650	3097435	3763511
Manufacturing	67693717	61759156	75065593
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	7208310	7005546	12051986
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1832160	1795884	2000441

2. Production value of industrial enterprises by economic activities

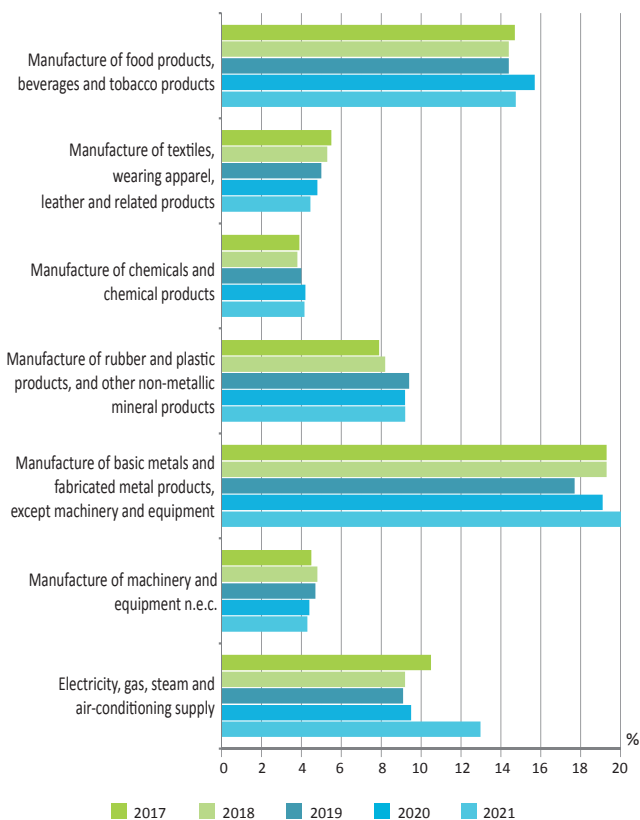
(Thousand BGN)

Economic activities	2019	2020	2021
Total	79320837	73658021	92881532
Mining and quarrying	2586650	3097435	3763511
Manufacturing	67693717	61759156	75065593
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	11426414	11528158	13698931
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	3994205	3522119	4133520
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3138278	2881231	3797767
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3145231	3104341	3859262
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products, and other non-metallic mineral products	7494029	6760956	8551066
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	14067414	14077257	18593546
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1344762	1312823	1905048
Manufacture of electrical equipment	3901870	3581479	4872651
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	3705737	3267495	3994373
Manufacture of transport equipment	3456770	3825684	4196448
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	3688454	3228752	4142382
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	7208310	7005546	12051986
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1832160	1795884	2000441

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 activities in the volume of production is observed. The shares of the manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, and the electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply increased, while a decrease was observed in the shares of food products, beverages, tobacco products, manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products.

Figure 2. Share of the production value in some main economic activities





3. Structure of the production value of industrial enterprises by economic activities

Economic activities	(Per cent)		
	2019	2020	2021
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining and quarrying	3.3	4.2	4.1
Manufacturing	85.3	83.9	80.8
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	14.4	15.7	14.7
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	5.0	4.8	4.5
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	4.0	3.9	4.1
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4.0	4.2	4.2
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products, and other non-metallic mineral products	9.4	9.2	9.2
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	17.7	19.1	20.0
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1.7	1.8	2.1
Manufacture of electrical equipment	4.9	4.9	5.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	4.7	4.4	4.3
Manufacture of transport equipment	4.4	5.2	4.5
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	4.7	4.4	4.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	9.1	9.5	13.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	2.3	2.4	2.2

Production value indices of industrial enterprises

Industrial production value indices are calculated on the basis of their values at constant prices. For the calculation of production value at constant prices, a total deflator is used, calculated as a 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)

	2019	2020	2021
Total	102.9	94.2	108.90
Mining and quarrying	94.1	96.3	104.8
Manufacturing	104.0	93.9	108.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	95.9	96.3	137.6
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	103.5	95.5	106.4



5. Production value indices of industrial enterprises by economic activities

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic activities	2019	2020	2021
Total	102.9	94.2	108.9
Mining and quarrying	94.1	96.3	104.8
Manufacturing	104.0	93.9	108.4
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	102.2	98.0	111.0
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	96.6	87.2	116.3
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	101.6	93.5	122.8
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	115.7	72.7	45.0
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	106.5	98.6	110.0
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	99.6	103.3	106.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products, and other non-metallic mineral products	117.7	90.5	119.6
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	95.0	103.5	102.1
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	109.0	97.5	146.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	106.3	106.7	118.0
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	100.2	88.3	120.6
Manufacture of transport equipment	111.4	96.1	122.2
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	104.2	85.6	126.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	95.9	96.3	137.6
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	103.5	95.5	106.4

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).

Due to the specific character of the survey, published data are subject to continuous review and updating to improve the quality of the disseminated data.

Figure 3. **Portland cement**

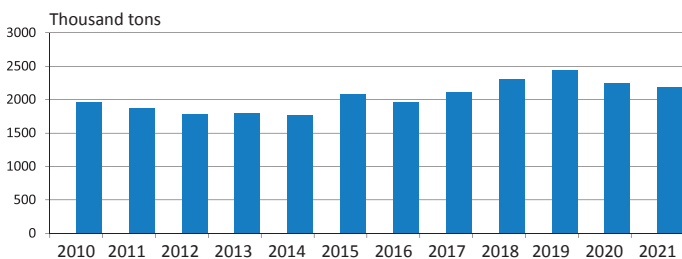
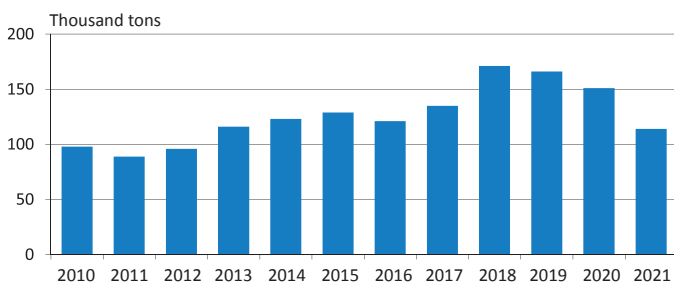
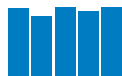


Figure 4. **Refined sunflower oil**





6. Output of basic industrial products

Industrial products	2018	2019	2020	2021
Copper ores and concentrates - thousand tons	31258	31623	32407	30747
Lead, zinc and tin ores and concentrates - thousand tons	868	898	825	885
Limestone flux, limestone and other calcareous stone used for the manufacture of lime or cement (excluding crushed limestone aggregate and calcareous dimension stone) - thousand tons	5883	5611	5422	6002
Natural sands - thousand tons	..	7280	7198	5892
Refined unwrought lead (excluding lead powders or flakes) - thousand tons	..	..	..	85
Pulley tackle and hoists powered by an electric motor (excluding of the kind used for raising vehicles) - in numbers	16445	13093	12094	13049
Self-propelled works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, powered by an electric motor, with a lifting height \geq 1 m - in numbers	201	62	42	52
Self-propelled works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, non-powered by an electric motor - in numbers	167	80	58	65
Non-numerically controlled horizontal lathes, for removing metal - in numbers	807	810	..	..
Bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles), non-motorised - thousand items	713	638	438	370
Lead-acid accumulators, excluding for starting piston engines - elements	427889	461260	458168	486927
Lifts and skip hoists - in numbers	1563	982	1094	726
Electrical instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters - thousand items	1088	1168	1198	1232
Electricity supply or production meters (incl. calibrated) - thousand items	378	275	..	..
Paints and varnishes based on synthetic or modified natural polymers dispersed or dissolved in an aqueous medium - thousand tons	41	34	29	21
Detergents and washing preparations - tons	99529	91625	103037	103149
Tooth paste - thousand items	79930	78658	76231	75746
Shampoos - tons	5671	5130	4921	4121
Portland cement - thousand tons	2300	2437	2243	2186
Quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime - thousand tons	1545	1457	1277	1485
Non-refractory clay building bricks - thousand cub. m	605	572	484	548
Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar or on mineral tar pitch - thousand tons	3097	3725	3735	3820
Corrugated paper and paperboard in rolls or sheets - thousand tons	152	150	158	163

6. Output of basic industrial products¹

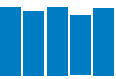
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Industrial products	2018	2019	2020	2021
Toilet paper - thousand tons	26.8	28.6	31.7	28.6
Cotton yarn - thousand tons	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.3
Wool yarn - thousand tons	5.9	4.9	4.7	5.9
Cotton fabrics- million sq. m	7.4	6.5	6.0	5.2
Panty hose and tights - million items	4.3	4.1	2.4	2.4
Socks - million pairs	54.4	54.5	45.9	48.5
Bed linen of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted) - tons	1137	1168	1484	977
Footwear with leather uppers, with rubber, plastic or leather outer soles (including boots; excluding sports footwear, footwear with a protective metal toe-cap) - thousand pairs	3388	2635	1593	1482
Meat (excl. edible offal) ¹ - thousand tons	207	202	186	207
Sausages - thousand tons	100	100	102	101
Fish and fish products processed and preserved - thousand tons	11	12	11	11
Vegetables processed and preserved ¹ - thousand tons	75	89	82	82
Fruit manufactured and preserved ¹ - thousand tons	70	74	97	86
Butter, fats and other cream based on milk ¹ - thousand tons	1	1	1	1
White cheese ¹ - thousand tons	58	62	66	62
Yellow cheese ¹ - thousand tons	26	26	26	28
Milk in liquid form ¹ - thousand litres	71750	71396	74030	75206
Yoghurt ¹ - thousand tons	132	153	157	158
Refined sunflower oil and its fractions (excluding chemically modified) - thousand tons	171	166	151	114
Mayonnaise, other sauces and preparations therefor, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings - thousand tons	15	15	16	16
Wheat or meslin flour - thousand tons	477	458	484	495
Rice - thousand tons	27	26	23	21
Prepared feeds for farm animals (excluding premixtures) - thousand tons	863	905	853	843
Uncooked pasta - tons	9376	9018	11101	8635
Jams, marmalades, fruit jellies, fruit or nut purees and pastes (excluding of citrus fruit, homogenised preparations) - thousand tons	12	13	11	12
Spirits obtained from distilled grape wine or grape marc - thousand litres alc 100%	8074	7609	5969	4786
Wines, including with 'Protected geographical indication (PGI)' and sort of wines and grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by the addition of alcohol (excluding sparkling wine and wine with 'Protected Designation of Origin') - million litres	134	122	107	77
Beer made from malt (excluding non-alcoholic beer, beer containing ≤ 0,5 % by volume of alcohol) - million litres	528	491	445	438
Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes - million items	14242	..	..	..

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

**XVII. CONSTRUCTION AND
HOUSING FUND**



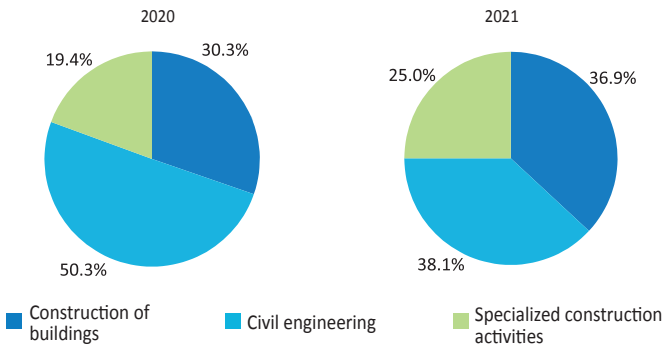


Production of enterprises in construction

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)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	15747682	17310619	23238966	16099766
Construction of buildings	6420681	7094685	7037591	5947797
Civil engineering	5511704	6064286	11696873	6127073
Specialized construction activities	3815297	4151648	4504502	4024896

Housing fund

Data about the housing fund as of the end of 2021 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 - 31.12.2021.

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 inhabited and uninhabited residential buildings, cook-houses (as separate buildings), hostels, boarding houses, cloisters and the homes for elderly people, where joint households live are included.

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

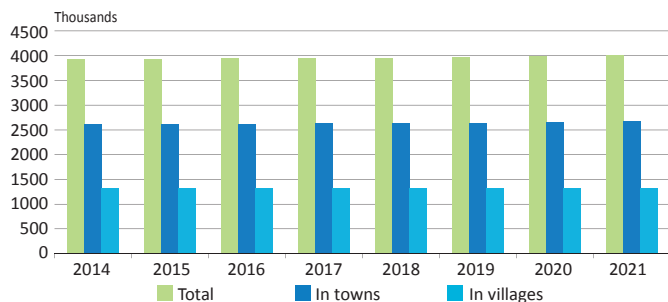
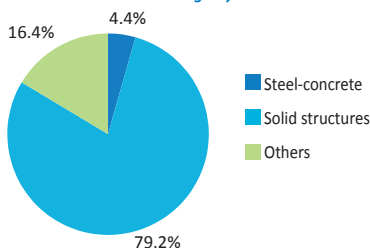


Figure 3. Structure of residential buildings by kind of construction in 2021





2. Housing fund

	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Total			
Dwellings - thousands numbers	3959	3970	3985	4002
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	290094	291167	292540	294220
of which: Living floor space ¹	219771	247764	248805	250117
	In towns			
Dwellings - thousands numbers	2634	2644	2658	2673
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	195107	196000	197174	198571
of which: Living floor space ¹	146612	166449	167343	168440
	In villages			
Dwellings - thousands numbers	1325	1326	1327	1329
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	94987	95167	95366	95649
of which: Living floor space ¹	73159	81315	81462	81677

¹ From 1.01.2019 the living floor space includes the space of the kitchens over 4 sq. m.

3. Residential buildings by structure of building

(Thousand numbers)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Total			
Total	2077	2079	2082	2085
Steel-concrete	84	87	90	93
Solid structures	1651	1651	1651	1651
Others	342	341	341	341
	In towns			
Total	780	781	783	785
Steel-concrete	55	57	59	61
Solid structures	667	667	667	667
Others	58	57	57	57
	In villages			
Total	1297	1298	1299	1300
Steel-concrete	29	30	31	32
Solid structures	984	984	984	984
Others	284	284	284	284

Permits issued for buildings and dwellings completed

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.

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 centres, 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.

In the scope of the survey were the newly built residential buildings with approved record of handover Form 16 or a valid usage license according to Regulation № 2/31.07.2003 of the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works.

Living floor space is the floor area of living-rooms, bedrooms, recesses for sleeping, dining-rooms, the living rooms, cabinets and libraries of scientists and drawing rooms and the space of kitchens with over 4 sq. m floor space. The space of the kitchens with over 4 sq. m floor area was presented separately before 31.12.2018.

Service floor space is the floor area of the rooms and kitchens with less than 4 square meters of floor area, vestibules with a portal or another screen, corridors, bathrooms, toilets, larders, hanging closets, other service rooms such as drying-rooms, laundries or balconies regardless of their space.

The useful floor space of the dwelling is the sum of the living floor space and the service floor space.



4. Buildings permits issued for construction of new buildings

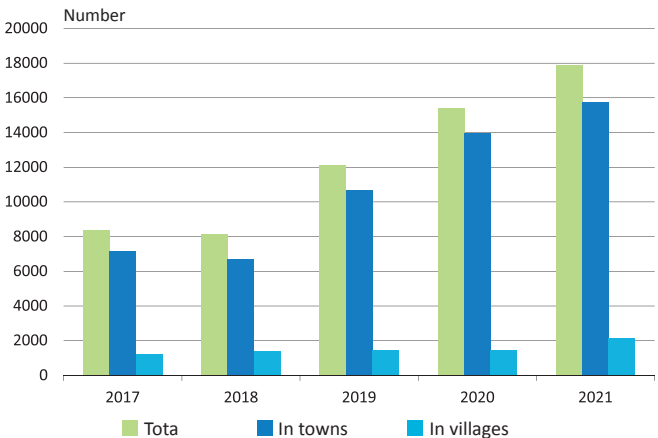
Kind of buildings	2018	2019	2020	2021
Residential buildings- in numbers	5774	5980	5860	7047
Dwellings in residential buildings - in numbers	35526	32783	29438	39998
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	4471	4118	3746	4686
Administrative buildings - in numbers	128	103	95	96
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	504	209	158	181
The other buildings - in numbers	4826	4608	3944	4685
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	3087	2454	1920	2544

5. Dwellings completed

	2018	2019 ¹	2020	2021
	Total			
Dwellings - in numbers	8136	12105	15415	17868
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	751	1113	1433	1748
of which: Living floor space ¹	484	806	1089	1367
	In towns			
Dwellings - in numbers	6722	10667	13978	15731
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	575	921	1215	1444
of which: Living floor space ¹	370	665	926	1134
	In villages			
Dwellings - in numbers	1414	1438	1437	2137
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	176	192	218	304
of which: Living floor space ¹	114	141	163	233

¹ From 1.01.2019 the living floor space includes the space of the kitchens over 4 sq. m.

Figure 4. Dwellings completed



XVIII. ENERGY



Overall energy balance sheet

The overall energy balance (OEB) is an aggregate of the energy balances of all energy products consumed in the country, in an unified unit of measurement. It consists of the following indicators:

Primary energy production represents any kind of extraction of energy products from natural sources on the territory of the country. Includes coal production (purified production to be reported), crude oil, natural gas, nuclear energy, renewable energy (water, wind, solar, geothermal and heat from the environment), biomass, biogas, liquid biofuels and non-renewable fuels. Since 2019 it has comprised also primary heat production which is calculated by estimation of the quantities of electricity and heat produced from 'heat from chemical processes' and efficiency of the production process.

Recovered and recycled products refer to slurry and shale from coal recovered from mines as well as to lubricating oils used for petroleum products, which are processed.

Imports (incl. arrivals) and *exports* (incl. dispatches) include the quantities passed through the political boundaries of the country, whether customs clearance has taken place or not. Transit is not reported (excluding electricity). Only energy products, produced in the country, are reported as exports in the energy balance.

Stock change is the difference between stocks at the beginning and at the end of the year in producers, large trade companies and consumers.

Gross available energy is calculated from primary energy production + recovered and recycled products + imports - exports + stock change. Shows the amount of energy, required to meet energy demand in the country.

International maritime bunkers are the quantities of fuels delivered to ships of all flags that are engaged in international navigation. The international navigation may take place at sea, on inland lakes and waterways, and in coastal waters (port of departure and port of arrival in different countries).



1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2020

	(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)					
	Total	Solid fossil fuels	Manu- factured gases	Peat and peat products	Oil shale and oil sands	Oil and petroleum products
Primary production	10832.0	3732.4	-	-	7.3	..
Recovered and recycled products	182.0	164.9	-	-	-	17.1
Imports	10509.6	407.0	-	-	-	7204.4
Exports	3720.2	11.7	-	-	-	2916.7
Change in stock	118.9	-9.7	-	-	-2.2	92.3
Gross available energy	17922.2	4282.9	-	-	5.1	4397.1
International maritime bunkers	84.7	-	-	-	-	84.7
Gross inland consumption	17837.4	4282.9	-	-	5.1	4312.4
International aviation	139.2	-	-	-	-	139.2
Total energy supply	17698.2	4282.9	-	-	5.1	4173.1
Transformation input	16393.4	4001.6	-	-	5.2	5687.4
Transformation output	10408.2	193.1	-	-	-	5600.6
Energy sector	1022.2	-	-	-	-	343.6
Distribution losses	397.6	3.1	-	-	-	1.6
Available for final consumption	10293.2	471.2	-	-	-0.1	3741.1
Final non-energy consumption	470.3	47.6	-	-	-	273.1
Final energy consumption	9512.7	292.1	-	-	-	3423.9
Statistical differences	310.2	131.4	-	-	-0.1	44.1

1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2020

	(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)					
	Natural gas	Renewables and biofuels	Non-re- newable waste	Nuclear energy	Heat	Electricity
Primary production	47.8	2579.6	66.2	4334.7	64.0	-
Recovered and recycled products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	2433.7	145.7	-	-	-	318.7
Exports	8.6	171.5	-	-	-	611.8
Change in stock	42.2	-3.9	-	-	-	-
Gross available energy	2515.2	2550.0	66.2	4334.7	64.0	-293.0
International maritime bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross inland consumption	2515.2	2550.0	66.2	4334.7	64.0	-293.0
International aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total energy supply	2515.2	2550.0	66.2	4334.7	64.0	-293.0
Transformation input	1045.0	1174.5	7.7	4334.7	75.4	61.9
Transformation output	-	177.0	-	-	932.2	3505.3
Energy sector	46.0	-	-	-	224.4	408.1
Distribution losses	9.4	-	-	-	160.4	223.2
Available for final consumption	1414.8	1552.6	58.5	-	536.0	2519.0
Final non-energy consumption	149.5	-	-	-	-	-
Final energy consumption	1176.5	1550.2	58.5	-	552.0	2459.4
Statistical differences	88.8	2.3	-	-	-16.0	59.7

Total energy supply represents the amount of energy required to meet domestic consumption in the country. For secondary products derived from a transformation process, the data may be a negative number.

Transformation input are fuels and energy used to produce other energy products.

Transformation output are the quantities of the secondary energy products derived from different transformation processes: production of electricity and heat, briquetting, coke and blast furnace, production of petroleum products. The total heat production of main activity producer plants and the produced heat sold to third parties by Autoproducer plants are reported.

Consumption of the energy sector reflects final consumption of energy and fuels (not transformed in other energy products) for the implementation and maintenance of the main activity of companies producing energy products.

Distribution losses includes losses in gas and heat transmission and distribution, electricity transmission and distribution and transport of other fuels.

Available for final consumption are the quantities of energy products available for final use. This indicator is calculated as: *Total energy supply - Transformation input + Transformation output - Energy Sector Consumption - Distribution losses*.

There are two types of final consumption: non-energy and energy consumption.

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

Final energy consumption contains data for consumed energy products, which are not transformed into others. The quantities of fuel consumed in the Autoproducer plants for the production of heat, used for inner plants' activities, are reported as final energy consumption by the relevant sector of economic activity.

Statistical difference is the difference between *Available for final consumption and Final consumption (non-energy and energy)*.

The information on the overall energy balance is presented in thousand tons of oil equivalent. The Joule and its multiples are used as common energy unit of measure in international practice. The conversion from one type of measure unit into another is effected by the following relation:

1 Gigajoule = 278 kWh = 0.023885 toe.



2. Structure of primary energy production

	(Per cent)			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Solid fossil fuels	48.3	42.3	40.0	34.5
Oil shale and oil sands	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Oil and petroleum products ¹	0.2	0.2	..	..
Natural gas	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
Renewables and biofuels	16.5	21.6	21.8	23.8
Non-renewable waste	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
Nuclear energy	33.6	34.9	36.8	40.0
Heat ²	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6

¹ Data for the period 2017 - 2018 have been made by assessment of information from 'Bulletin on the state and development of the energy sector in the Republic of Bulgaria' of the Ministry of Energy.

² Heat from chemical processes.

3. Final energy consumption by sectors

	2018	2019	2020	2020 in % to 2019
	Thousand tons of oil equivalent			
Total	9755.1	9706.8	9512.7	98.0
Industry	2736.1	2678.8	2646.4	98.8
Iron and steel	126.0	116.0	106.2	91.6
Chemical and petrochemical	839.4	794.8	770.6	97.0
Non-ferrous metals	177.5	176.6	180.4	102.2
Non-metallic minerals	571.8	560.4	560.8	100.1
Transport equipment	19.2	16.6	15.3	92.2
Machinery	140.4	135.4	124.9	92.2
Mining and quarrying	126.5	141.0	159.7	113.3
Food, beverages & tobacco	250.7	241.6	249.7	103.4
Paper, pulp and printing	201.0	208.8	191.6	91.8
Wood and wood products	70.8	69.7	81.6	117.1
Construction	66.0	75.2	73.7	98.0
Textile and leather	66.3	61.5	52.1	84.7
Not elsewhere specified (industry)	80.6	81.3	79.7	98.0
Transport	3372.2	3409.5	3215.3	94.3
Rail	34.4	36.9	42.8	116.0
Road	3181.4	3306.1	3127.8	94.6
Domestic aviation	17.5	11.4	8.5	74.6
Domestic navigation	-	-	-	-
Pipeline transport	138.8	55.2	36.2	65.6
Not elsewhere specified (transport)	-	-	-	-
Other	3646.8	3618.4	3651.1	100.9
Commercial and public services	1231.2	1267.9	1079.9	85.2
Households	2229.7	2162.3	2382.2	110.2
Agriculture and forestry	185.3	187.5	188.1	100.3
Fishing	0.6	0.8	0.8	100.0
Not elsewhere specified (other)	-	-	-	-

Figure 1. Energy flows

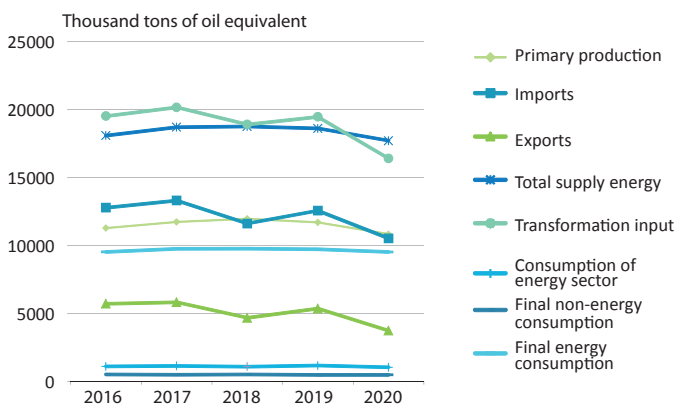
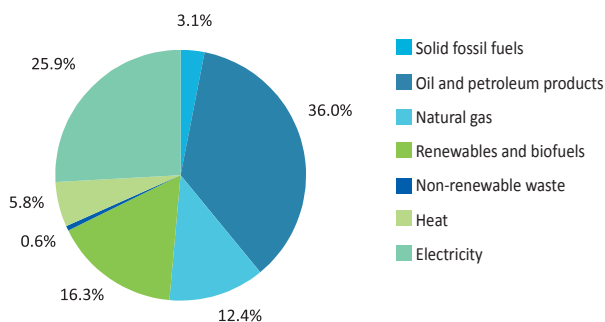


Figure 2. Structure of final energy consumption by energy sources in 2020





4. Balance of electricity

	(GWh)			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gross production	45612.8	46837.7	44301.8	40766.6
Net production	41351.3	42714.4	40346.1	37234.9
Imports	3705.4	2222.7	3044.9	3706.7
Exports	9185.8	10030.1	8855.1	7114.8
Transformation input- electricity and heat generation (for pumped storage)	949.5	415.2	649.7	720.4
Supply	34921.4	34491.9	33886.2	33106.4
Distribution losses	3475.9	3101.9	2766.5	2595.4
Available for final consumption	31445.5	31390.0	31119.7	30511.0
Energy sector	1490.9	1410.8	1481.3	1214.5
Industry	9737.3	9871.7	9830.3	9456.9
Transport	377.6	323.6	359.4	415.3
Households	11137.5	10963.0	10843.9	11356.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	222.4	264.6	330.8	382.0
Commercial and public services	8433.8	8470.5	8754.6	6992.2
Statistical differences	45.9	85.8	-480.5	694.0

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.

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. This is the heat produced by the installations, including own needs.

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

The Available for final consumption is on the one hand: *Gross production - Net production + Imports - Exports - Transformation input for electricity and heat generation (incl. Pumped storage) - Distribution losses*, and on the other: *Final energy consumption by sectors (Industry, Transport, Households, Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Commerce and public services, Energy sector) + Statistical difference*.

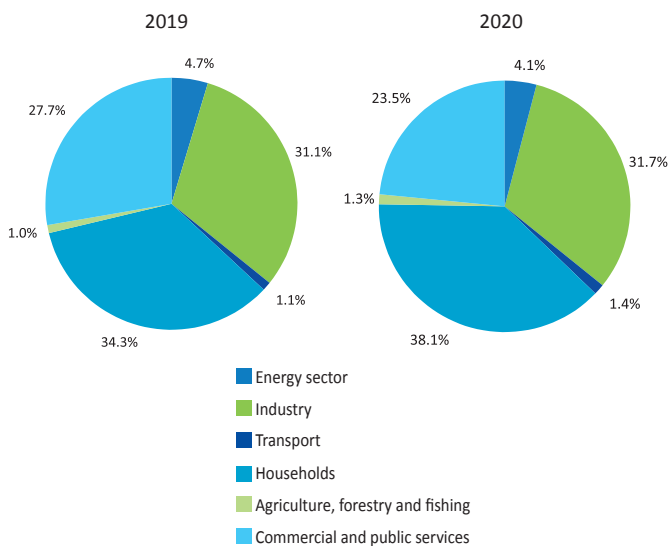
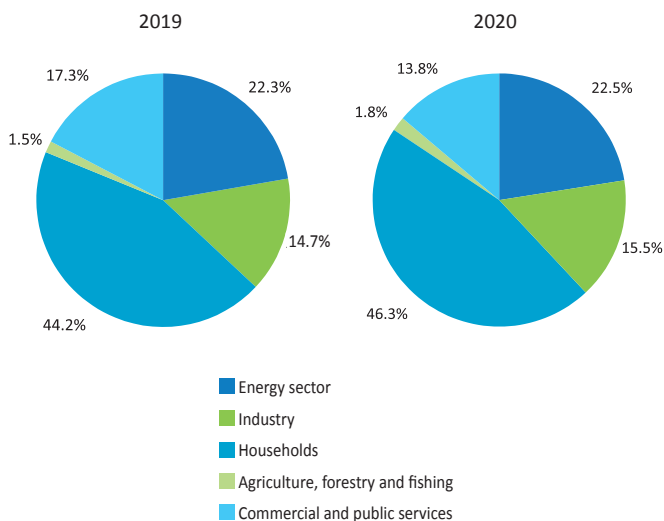
The electricity consumption by economic activities does not include the own needs of power plants, as it is reported in the consumption of Energy sector.

The available amount of heat for final consumption to be interpreted similarly.



5. Balance of heat

	(GWh)			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gross production	12268.7	10546.9	10777.0	10841.4
Net production	11479.2	9840.7	10182.5	10097.0
Transformation input- electricity and heat generation	147.8	104.0	117.4	132.2
Supply	11331.4	9736.6	10065.1	9964.8
Distribution losses	1967.2	1821.7	2024.3	1865.8
Available for final consumption	9364.2	7915.0	8040.7	8098.9
Energy sector	1559.8	1515.8	1801.0	1865.5
Industry	2303.3	858.4	1190.6	1285.0
Households	3951.8	3765.8	3577.0	3837.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	105.2	101.7	120.6	152.2
Commercial and public services	1299.1	1553.1	1402.5	1145.5
Statistical differences	145.0	120.2	-51.0	-186.5

Figure 3. Structure of electricity consumption by sectors

Figure 4. Structure of heat consumption by sectors


XIX. TRANSPORT



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, maritime, inland waterway, air, 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 and international regular bus lines are included.

The route length of the trolleybus and electric bus 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, electric buses, trams and metro motorcars is related to the available vehicles owned by the urban electrical enterprises.



1. Basic transport data

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Length of track, incl. sidings - km	5470	5466	5464	5460
of which: Running track - km	4030	4030	4029	4031
Share of electrified running track - %	71.2	71.2	71.2	73.4
Coach lines - in numbers	3137	3171	2767	2736
Total length of coach lines - thousand km	434.6	422.5	325.3	405.3
Towns with trolleybus lines - in numbers	10	10	10	10
Route length of trolleybus lines as of 31.12. - km	396	405	447	479
Route length of electric bus lines as of 31.12. - km	-	-	33	66
Route length of tram lines as of 31.12. - km	131	131	131	133
Route length of underground lines as of 31.12. - km	38	38	46	50

2. Means of transport by kind as of 31.12.

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Registered cargo vehicles - in numbers	473809	489074	499727	499311
Lorries	387186	401823	412031	410197
Special vehicles	35481	36591	38296	40797
Road tractors	51142	50660	49400	48317
Registered busses - in numbers	20442	20318	19080	17352
Trolleybuses - in numbers	376	369	370	379
Passenger seats - in numbers	41110	39791	38321	39591
Electric buses - in numbers	-	-	15	45
Passenger seats - in numbers	-	-	1110	3210
Trams - in numbers	301	313	317	316
Passenger seats - in numbers	60853	62777	63337	61361
Railcars for underground electrical transport - in numbers	208	208	268	298
Passenger seats - in numbers	64064	64064	76404	82574
Sea cargoships - in numbers	3	2	1	1
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	12	15	7	7
Sea passenger ships - in numbers	2	3	10	11
Passenger seats/berths - in numbers	156	168	355	403
Inland non-self-propelled cargoships - in numbers	111	106	101	98
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	187	179	170	165
Inland passenger boats - in numbers	1	1	1	1
Seats/berths - in numbers	243	243	243	243

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

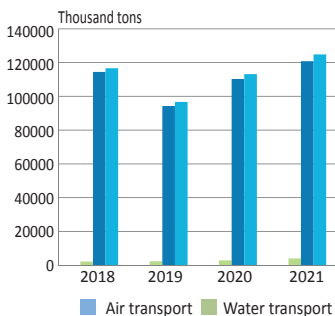
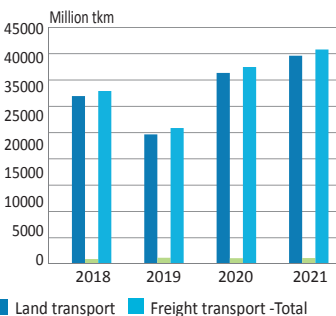


Figure 2. Transport performance by mode of transport



Passenger transport

Figure 3. Passengers carried by mode of transport

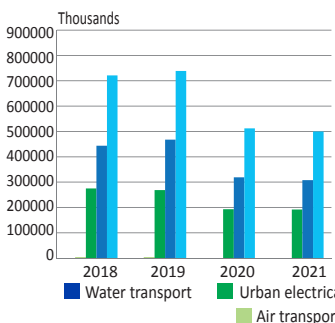
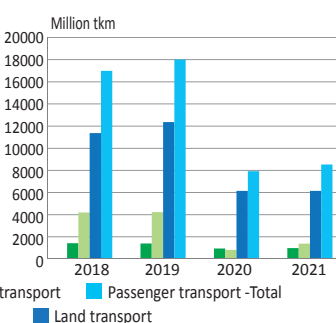


Figure 4. Transport performance by mode of transport





3. Goods carried and transport performance by mode of transport

Mode of transport	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Goods carried - thousand tons			
Total	116644	96675	113118	124804
Land transport ¹	114430	94279	110270	120781
Water transport ²	2191	2376	2827	3992
Air transport	23	20	21	31
	Transport performance - million tkm			
Total	32923	25866	37477	40801
Land transport ¹	31951	24662	36350	39635
Water transport ²	956	1188	1108	1147
Air transport	16	16	19	19

¹ Railways, road and pipeline transport.

² Maritime and inland transport.

4. Passengers carried and transport performance by mode of transport

Mode of transport	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Passengers carried - in thousands			
Total	721585	739118	512458	500184
Land transport ¹	443870	467524	318768	307614
Water transport ²	114	102	91	152
Air transport	2470	2693	591	603
Urban electrical transport	275131	268799	193008	191815
	Transport performance - million pkm			
Total	16993	18009	7928	8535
Land transport ¹	11366	12360	6157	6155
Water transport ²	4	10	6	6
Air transport	4200	4234	816	1386
Urban electrical transport	1423	1405	949	988

¹ Excl. free of charge travels by railways and road transport.

² Maritime and inland waterway transport.

XX. TOURISM



Accommodation establishments

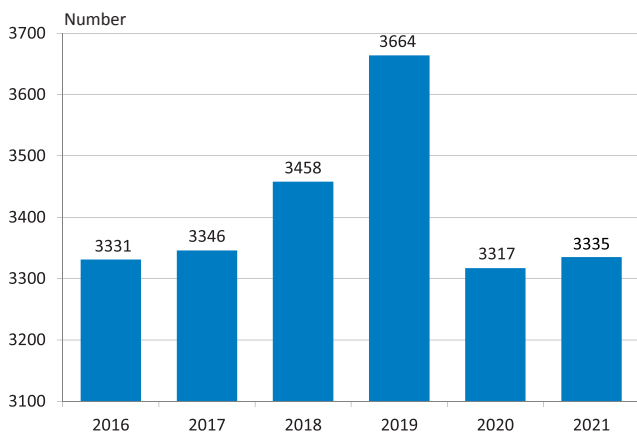
The methodology used in statistical surveys on tourism is in line with the Regulation 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism and Commission Regulation 1051/2011 implementing Regulation 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning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

The object of the survey is all accommodation establishments in use with more than 10 bed-places - hotels, camping sites and other establishments for short-term accommodation (holiday settlements, hostels, guesthouses, bungalows, rest houses, mountain chalets, private rooms and flats, and other).

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 2021, there were 3 335 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 establishments¹

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Accommodation establishments - in numbers	3458	3664	3317	3335
Bed-places - in thousands	335.6	341.5	281.7	304.2
Bed-nights - in thousands	68223	69254	47573	57701
Using of bed-nights - %	39.3	39.2	25.2	30.5
Nights spent - in thousands	26845	27155	11968	17620
of which: By foreigners	17749	17480	4656	7994
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	1455.7	1521.9	645.5	1071.7
Hotels - in numbers	2102	2166	1960	1960
Bed-places - in thousands	286.2	288.0	233.6	255.0
Bed-nights - in thousands	58514	59241	39784	48560
Using of bed-nights - %	42.3	42.1	26.5	32.7
Nights spent - in thousands	24750	24923	10523	15889
of which: By foreigners	17327	17033	4527	7818
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	1407.0	1465.6	608.2	1021.9
Camping sites - in numbers	10	14	14	12
Bed-places - in thousands	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0
Bed-nights - in thousands	106	128	115	126
Using of bed-nights - %	60.0	59.2	63.8	67.5
Nights spent - in thousands	63	76	74	85
of which: By foreigners	2	4	2	2
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7
Other establishments for short-term accommodation - in numbers	1346	1484	1343	1363
Bed-places - in thousands	48.7	52.6	47.4	48.2
Bed-nights - in thousands	9603	9885	7674	9015
Using of bed-nights - %	21.2	21.8	17.9	18.3
Nights spent - in thousands	2032	2156	1371	1646
of which: By foreigners	420	443	127	174
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	48.2	55.5	36.8	49.1

¹In use.

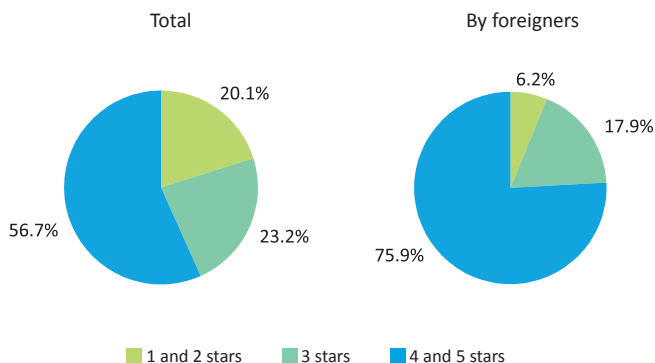
Nights spent

The total number of the nights spent in all accommodation establishments in 2021 was 17 620.3 thousand and increased by 5 651.8 thousand (47.2%) compared to 2020. The number of the nights spent by foreigners (7 993.8 thousand) in all accommodation establishments increased by 71.7% in 2021 compared to the previous year.

Almost all foreigners - 97.5%, preferred to spend the night in hotels, while 2.5% 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 2021 showed that the highest percentage of nights was spent in four and five-star accommodation establishments (75.9%), followed by those with three stars (17.9%) and those with one and two stars (6.2%).

Figure 2. Structure of the nights spent in accommodation establishments by categories in 2021





2. Nights spent by foreigners in accommodation establishments by country of origin and by categories in 2021

(Number)

Country	Total	Categories of accommodation establishments			
		1 and 2 stars	3 stars	4 stars	5 stars
Total	7993767	499661	1430063	4822426	1241617
EU	6220952	312403	991600	4041253	875696
Austria	53993	3154	6749	31411	12679
Belgium	133636	6856	8380	87228	31172
Croatia	16768	1657	3343	9305	2463
Cyprus	9403	994	1358	4728	2323
Czechia	485417	20650	86880	323788	54099
Denmark	52687	2642	11938	29763	8344
Estonia	54413	3170	8966	35077	7200
Finland	8844	799	1200	4935	1910
France	166105	11507	34192	87493	32913
Germany	957703	36119	102879	678384	140321
Greece	88822	9552	26847	34335	18088
Hungary	73077	5598	17994	42040	7445
Ireland	17232	2069	3439	7281	4443
Italy	96736	9469	19649	46368	21250
Latvia	29899	2330	5684	16885	5000
Lithuania	69046	5679	7819	45467	10081
Luxemburg	10274	192	209	7718	2155
Malta	2617	506	468	1154	489
Netherlands	107515	8942	12194	71290	15089
Poland	917931	36449	159438	612939	109105
Portugal	20865	2030	5348	10209	3278
Romania	2685361	129112	428672	1768147	359430
Slovakia	95108	5760	24508	52907	11933
Slovenia	12438	1498	3890	5496	1554
Spain	36765	4144	7047	17409	8165
Sweden	18297	1525	2509	9496	4767
Other European countries	1121330	145347	318349	482961	174673
Norway	8698	689	1454	4489	2066
Republic of North Macedonia	52689	4921	11294	26050	10424
Russian Federation	190801	26810	38971	89077	35943
Serbia	64583	9608	17203	26761	11011
Switzerland	25000	2084	3434	11440	8042
Turkey	128807	25722	25523	48670	28892
Ukraine	555951	68855	205388	230131	51577
United Kingdom	94801	6658	15082	46343	26718
Other countries	262800	9688	20451	98875	133786
Israel	151847	5130	11821	65411	69485
Japan	4739	704	736	2179	1120
USA	106214	3854	7894	31285	63181
Rest of the world	388685	32223	99663	199337	57462

Trips of Bulgarian residents abroad and arrivals of foreigners to Bulgaria

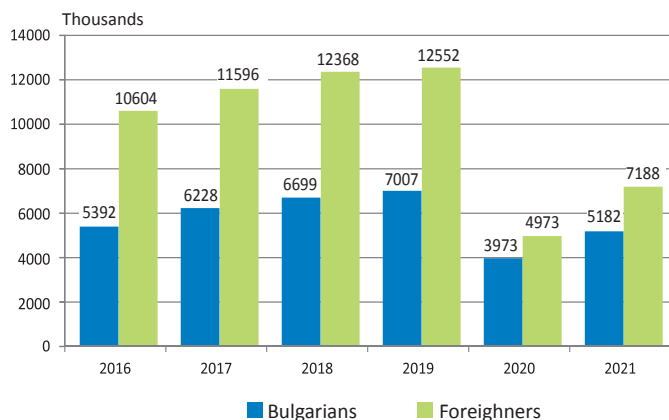
The statistical data on travel of Bulgarian residents abroad and on visits by foreigners in Bulgaria are developed on the basis of the monthly information received from the Ministry of the Interior and from a sample survey of the National Statistical Institute among Bulgarian and foreign citizens passing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

In connection with the epidemic situation related to the spread of COVID-19 in the Republic of Bulgaria and the temporarily suspended conduction of the statistical survey at the border from January to June 2021 and September to December 2021, the Ministry of Interior provided all the data on trips of Bulgarian residents abroad and visits of foreigners to Bulgaria.

The number of the trips of Bulgarian residents abroad during 2021 was 5 182.0 thousand. The trips of Bulgarians abroad increased by 30.4% compared to 2020.

In 2021, the number of visits from abroad to Bulgaria was 7 188.4 thousand, 55.9% of which were with other purpose, 32.1% with holiday and recreation purpose, and 12.0% with professional purpose. Compared to the previous year, the visits of foreigners to Bulgaria increased by 44.5%.

Figure 3. Trips of Bulgarian residents abroad and arrivals of foreigners to Bulgaria





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	
	2020 ¹	2021 ²	2020 ³	2021 ⁴
Total	3973009	5182042	4973356	7188363
EU	601221	700598	2577101	3531372
Austria	41143	36953	58120	123812
Belgium	21252	12285	62315	110703
Croatia	5425	15608	14273	19582
Cyprus	1470	1154	5871	7909
Czechia	20222	20230	63039	127955
Denmark	5433	7226	8216	24207
Finland	954	775	2994	6075
France	34875	20888	96126	166225
Germany	54889	108517	330505	607953
Greece	180115	264772	386012	344970
Hungary	10154	20641	40549	52696
Ireland	1639	1847	9341	10353
Italy	24839	34389	50584	75581
Malta	692	335	1352	2056
Netherlands	11823	9937	67451	135454
Poland	11683	10170	193489	286257
Portugal	3090	2404	5242	9876
Romania	91379	117292	982517	1269847
Slovakia	8423	6218	12353	34379
Slovenia	5394	2464	3899	6077
Spain	31349	3598	21009	33124
Sweden	4692	1831	14269	31397
Other countries from EU	2250	1064	16307	44884
Other European countries	455515	509415	2142769	3002154
Norway	1276	627	3252	8757
Republic of North Macedonia	71705	52493	287371	341829
Russian Federation	6474	4268	46565	134971
Serbia	95928	86001	415680	429405
Switzerland	5053	3831	14663	21555
Turkey	244489	347221	1039721	1522190
Ukraine	2554	2013	204249	467323
United Kingdom	28036	12961	131268	76124
Other countries	6478	3825	84324	114526
Canada	1316	356	2945	5660
Israel	2626	1557	54196	54342
USA	2536	1912	27183	54524
Rest of the world	19163	25584	300430	540311

¹ In connection with the epidemic situation related to the spread of COVID-19 in the Republic of Bulgaria and the temporarily suspended conduction of the statistical survey at the border, the data on the trips of Bulgarian residents abroad by country of destination were for the period **January - March 2020**. For the period **April - December 2020**, the Ministry of Interior provided data, which included only the total number.

² In connection with the epidemic situation related to the spread of COVID-19 in the Republic of Bulgaria and the temporarily suspended conduction of the statistical survey at the border, the data on the trips of Bulgarian residents abroad by purpose of visit and by country of destination were for the months **July and August 2021**. In the remaining months, the data were provided from the Ministry of Interior and included only the total number.

³ In connection with the epidemic situation related to the spread of COVID-19 in the Republic of Bulgaria and the temporarily suspended conduction of the statistical survey at the border, the Ministry of Interior provided all the data on visits of foreigners to Bulgaria for the period **April - December 2020**.

⁴ In connection with the epidemic situation related to the spread of COVID-19 in the Republic of Bulgaria and the temporarily suspended conduction of the statistical survey at the border for the period **January - June 2021 and September - December 2021**, the Ministry of Interior provided all the data on visits of foreigners to Bulgaria.

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.

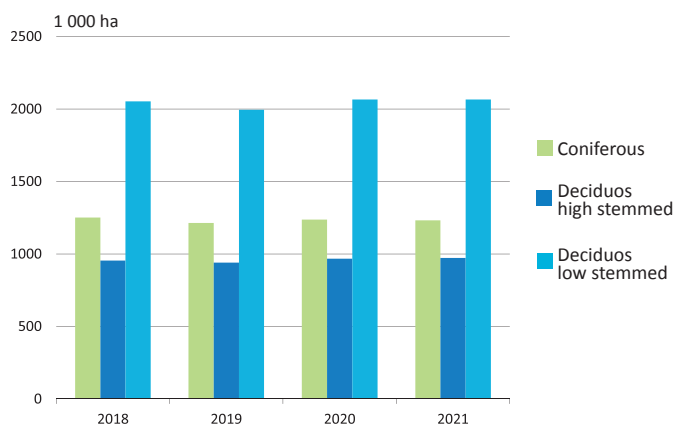
Afforestation in mature non-regenerated forest is defined as afforestation carried out in a mature forest (at age of main cutting) for which natural regeneration is insufficient.

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 kind





1. Forest area¹

	(1 000 ha)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Forest area by type	4257	4149	4270	4269
Coniferous	1251	1214	1237	1232
Deciduous	3006	2935	3033	3037
High-stemmed	954	940	967	972
Low-stemmed	2052	1995	2066	2065
Of which: Wooded forest area²	3893	3789	3603	3921
Coniferous	1122	1088	1117	1115
Deciduous	2770	2701	2801	2806
High-stemmed	895	882	911	913
Low-stemmed	1875	1818	1890	1893

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.

² Incl. area under *Pinus mugo*.

2. Afforestation¹

	(Hectares)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Preparation of area	1278	1465	1613	1508
Afforestation	1503	1529	1760	1645
New afforestation	853	695	999	957
Mature non-regenerated forests	612	790	714	605
Sparse forests	36	43	46	77
Establishment of two-storeyed plantations	651	574	677	535
Reforestation of artificial forests	694	488	482	625
Growing of crops	10987	11569	10094	9432

¹ 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

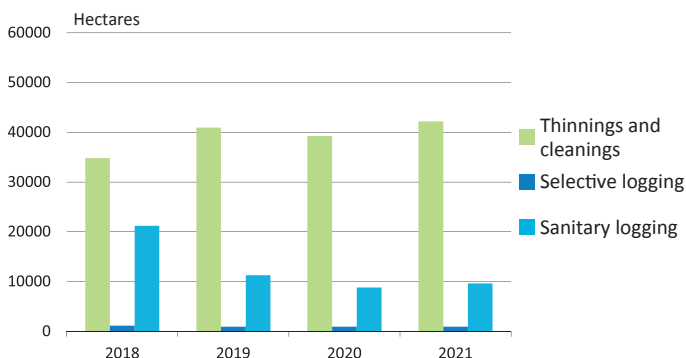
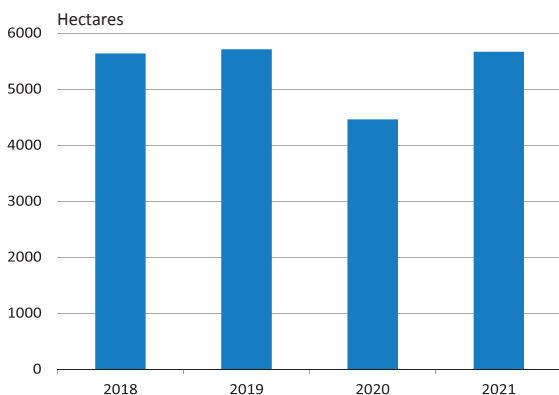


Figure 3. Supporting the natural reproduction of the forests





3. Management of the forests¹

	(Hectares)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Thinnings and cleanings	34821	40924	39270	42189
Coniferous	14007	18482	21048	21200
Deciduous high-stemmed	14048	14256	11302	12875
Shoots	6766	8186	6920	8112
Selective logging	1154	925	941	944
Coniferous	238	276	354	326
Deciduous high-stemmed	640	380	326	467
Shoots	276	269	261	151
Sanitary logging	21225	11291	8823	9620
Coniferous	18174	8876	6658	7619
Deciduous high-stemmed	1003	1000	941	666
Shoots	2048	1415	1224	1335
Trimming	1507	1546	1636	1209
Supporting the natural reproduction	5640	5713	4463	5668
of which: Chisel shoots	4355	4253	3322	4045
Blazed timber logging fund	131536	134861	118844	109856
Coniferous	57184	57703	51729	46735
Deciduous high-stemmed	30529	32577	27052	26174
Shoots	43823	44581	40063	36946

4. Production of forest seeds¹

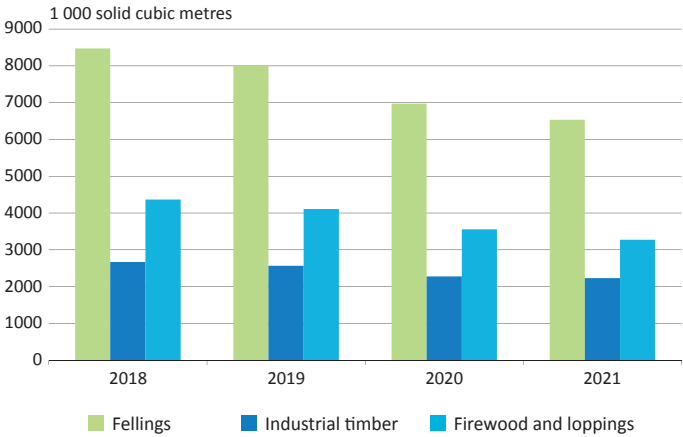
	(Kilograms)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Pick of coniferous strobiles	5427	14938	6406	2977
Gathered and yield of seeds	43732	33076	34097	42155
Coniferous spaces	120	670	460	353
Deciduous spaces	43720	33009	34051	41802
of which: Oak acorn	36144	30808	32043	39978

¹ 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. Wood¹

(1 000 solid cubic metres)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Total			
Fellings	8476	8007	6972	6536
Removals	7034	6671	5829	5506
Industrial timber	2666	2565	2275	2232
Firewood and loppings	4368	4106	3554	3274
	Coniferous			
Fellings	4435	3910	3537	3017
Removals	3474	3079	2836	2401
Industrial timber	1928	1813	1667	1576
Firewood and loppings	1546	1266	1169	825
	Deciduous			
Fellings	4041	4097	3435	3519
Removals	3560	3592	2993	3105
Industrial timber	738	752	608	656
Firewood and loppings	2822	2840	2385	2449
High-stem beech				
Fellings	807	778	683	647
Removals	713	687	583	563
Industrial timber	153	145	123	120
Firewood and loppings	559	542	460	444
High-stem oak				
Fellings	198	177	175	202
Removals	170	154	150	172
Industrial timber	34	33	29	35
Firewood and loppings	135	121	123	137
Other deciduous high-stemmed				
Fellings	611	642	513	544
Removals	548	566	453	490
Industrial timber	246	261	208	238
Firewood and loppings	301	304	244	253
Coppice				
Fellings	2556	2423	2064	2125
Removals	2259	2129	1807	1877
Industrial timber	320	304	248	263
Firewood and loppings	1939	1825	1558	1615

¹ 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*

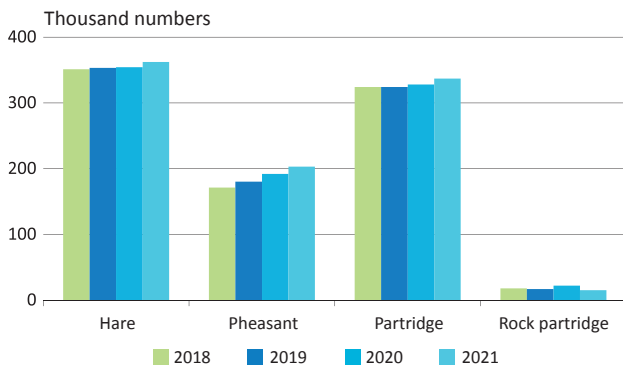
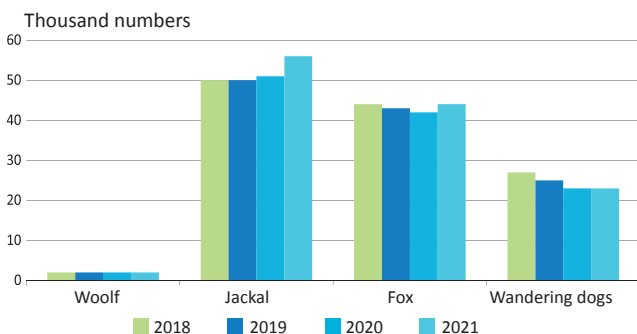


Figure 6. *Predatory animals*



6. Game¹

	(Number)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Big game			
Red deer	29585	31227	31406	32819
Fallow deer	9421	9761	10312	10523
Deer	116697	121136	123850	125523
Wild boar	100065	97690	50397	40134
Wild goat	2267	2505	2657	2949
Moufflon	4274	4415	4680	4652
Bear	943	1003	1011	995
Tibetan Yak	20	20	19	16
Auroch	36	48	62	65
Capercaillie	3229	3303	3233	3510
	Small game			
Hare	351855	353264	354124	362455
Pheasant	171871	180545	192596	203937
Partridge	324257	324923	328581	337199
Rock partridge	18830	17601	22227	15906
	Predatory animals			
Woolf	2649	2824	2586	2712
Jackal	50289	50800	51303	56436
Fox	44119	43477	42621	44235
Wandering dogs	27005	25264	23302	23193

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.

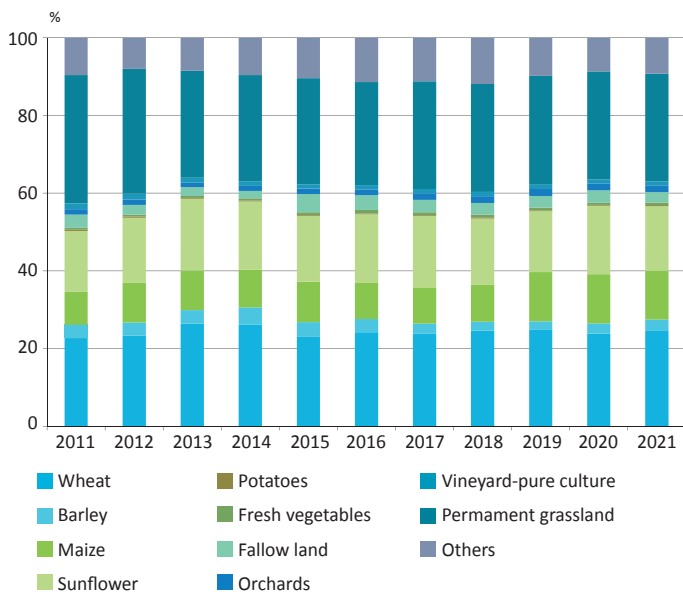
XXII. AGRICULTURE



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 utilized agricultural area^{1,2,3}

(Hectares)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Arable land	3463370	3461615	3477514	3486748
Wheat	1237736	1250478	1203964	1247453
Barley	115773	112264	131340	139109
Rye and triticale	29767	28163	25875	35053
Oats	16886	13866	11386	10421
Maize	478354	641555	642373	633735
Other cereals	24641	26352	22757	21903
Sunflower	859910	789604	888200	840185
Tobacco	8668	4849	5440	3015
Other oleaginous crops	203397	158305	120055	142838
Other industrial crops	46640	57878	65209	64261
Potatoes	14611	11177	11524	12363
Beans, peas, other pulses	103445	42167	24989	30584
Fresh vegetables	35483	35627	25705	31015
Annual fodder crops	18152	13859	8345	8115
Grassland under legumes	112702	117708	119134	119942
Grassland under cereals	5917	6625	8152	7345
Fallow land	149683	149636	161565	137707
Green houses	1606	1503	1502	1704
Utilized agricultural area	5030276	5037470	5047252	5046597
Kitchen gardens	14836	14636	14231	13728
Orchards	88829	90221	91339	90261
Vineyard - pure culture	53787	53005	51356	50252
Mixed permanent crop	8312	7813	7120	6820
Nurseries	2100	1699	1703	1709
Total permanent crop	153029	152738	151518	149042
Permanent grassland and meadows - orchards	1399041	1408481	1403988	1397079
Agricultural area	5226194	5222925	5227902	5227350

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

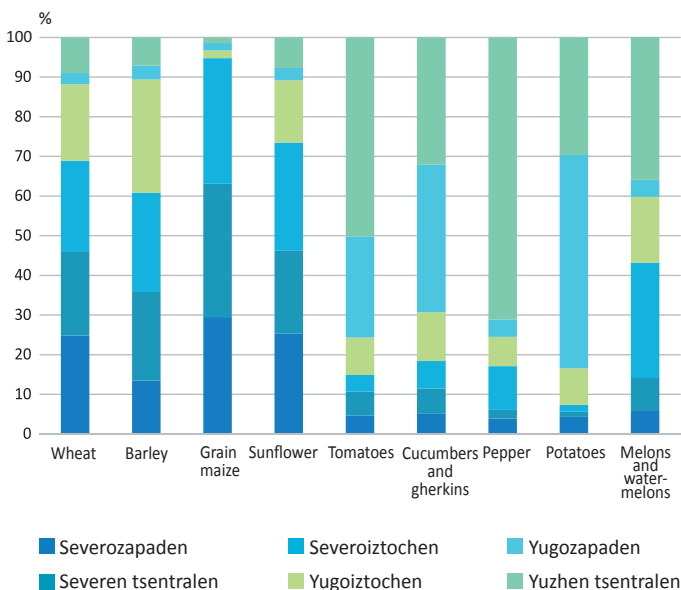
² Data are obtained by the survey on land cover and land use of the territory of Bulgaria (BANCİK).

³ Since 2010 in accordance with Regulation (EC) № 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 2021. 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 2021





2. Harvested area, production and yields of main crops¹

Crops	Harvested area - ha		Production - thousand tons		Yields- kg/ha	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Wheat	1200580	1206187	4714	7119	3927	5902
Barley	130959	126310	550	683	4199	5411
Grain maize	583050	573023	2977	3376	5105	5892
Sunflower	823061	836469	1726	1989	2097	2378

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

3. Area, production and yields of vegetable crops, potatoes and melons and watermelons¹

Crops	Harvested area ² - ha		Production ³ - tons		Yields ⁴ - kg/ha	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Tomatoes	2586	2427	115790	116418	26881	23650
Cucumbers and gherkins	696	588	53636	53682	16865	16197
Pepper	2597	2866	50992	61576	18221	19906
Potatoes	9946	10902	192331	195639	19338	17944
Melons and watermelons	6663	7699	112704	136545	16915	17732

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

² Harvested area, excl. area under glass.

³ Incl. under glass production.

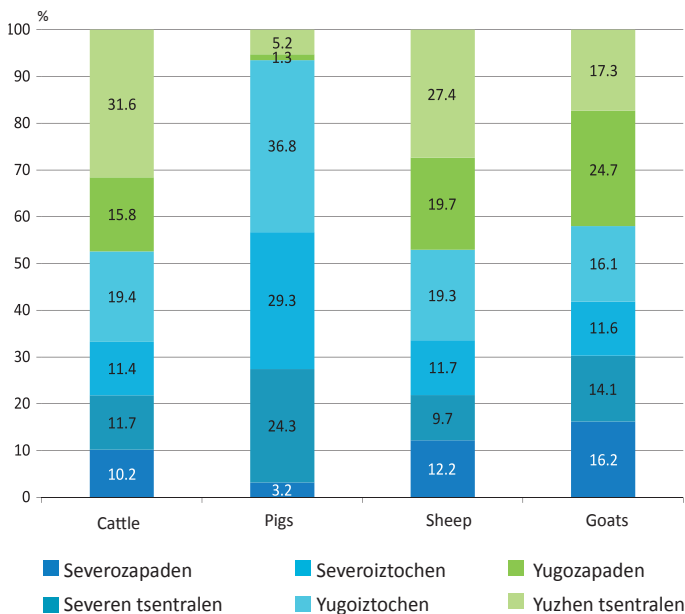
⁴ Average yields excl. production under glass.

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 1.11.2021



4. Livestock by type as of 1.11.¹

(Thousand numbers)

Type of animals	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cattle	526.5	510.5	568.7	589.5
of which: Cows	340.8	331.4	367.5	381.4
Buffalo	15.6	16.7	20.2	21.7
of which: Buffalo-cows	10.3	11.5	14.1	15.4
Pigs	650.5	491.8	592.1	694.7
of which: Sows	51.5	37.3	46.5	54.4
Sheep	1350	1281	1307.8	1199.5
of which: Ewes	1119.9	1074.6	1105.8	1013.2
Goats	271.7	228.5	253.4	215.0
of which: She-goats	231.2	193.9	207.7	179.8
Poultry	15519.0	15565.0	13964.0	14168.0
of which: Hens	6951.0	7107.0	7062.0	6659.0

5. Farms and livestock by type as of 1.11.2021¹

	Farms - in thousands	Livestock	
		In thousands	Average per farm - in numbers
Cattle	25.5	589.5	23.1
of which:			
Cows	24.0	381.4	15.9
Cattle less than 1 year old	12.5	118.4	9.5
Buffalo	0.6	21.7	38.4
of which: Buffalo-cows	0.5	15.4	33.5
Pigs	1.5	694.7	449.9
of which: Sows	0.3	54.3	187.4
Sheep	19.3	1199.5	62.0
of which: Ewes	18.9	1013.2	53.6
Goats	9.2	215.0	23.4
of which: She-goats	9.1	179.8	19.8

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

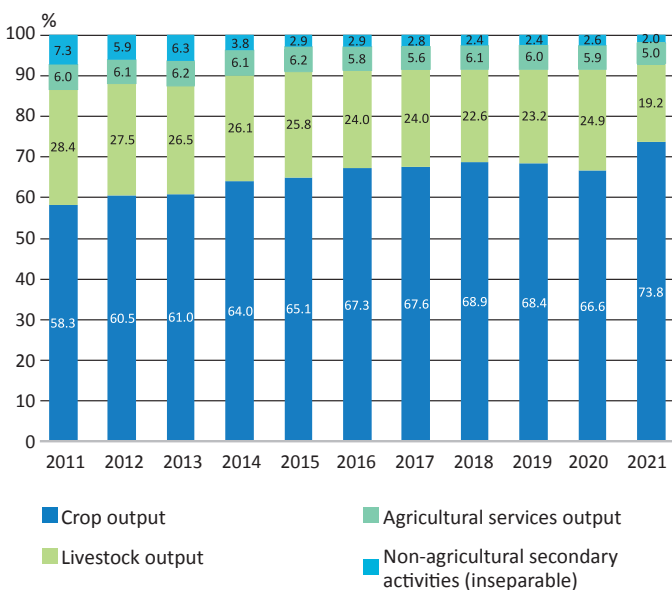
Economic accounts for agriculture

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, irrespective of whether their agricultural activity is main or secondary, including households. Data refer to the final production, excluding internal turnover (goods and services produced and consumed for own during the accounting period). From 2007 onwards the information includes both subsidies from the national budget and 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 prices¹

Indicators	(Million BGN)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹
Cereals	2823.6	2933.3	2608.5	4200.3
Industrial crops	1742.4	1675.8	1667.0	2459.0
Fodder	176.8	143.3	131.2	150.4
Vegetables	420.0	426.2	373.8	352.6
Potatoes	100.1	86.0	73.1	61.3
Fruits	336.8	333.6	343.5	426.2
Wine	.	.	.	.
Other crop products	37.2	35.4	40.9	41.8
Crop output	5636.9	5633.6	5238.0	7691.6
Livestock	894.1	963.2	988.2	987.5
Livestock products	957.4	946.9	973.8	1013.0
Livestock output	1851.5	1910.1	1962.0	2000.5
Agricultural goods output	7488.4	7543.7	7200.0	9692.1
Agricultural services output	501.7	492.2	462.0	522.3
Agricultural output	7990.1	8035.9	7662.0	10214.4
Non-agricultural secondary activities (inseparable)	192.7	198.9	204.1	207.3
Output of agricultural activities	8182.8	8234.8	7866.1	10421.7
Total intermediate consumption	4794.2	4777.4	4446.6	5474.0
Gross value added at basic price	3388.6	3457.4	3419.5	4947.7
Fixed capital consumption	903.7	910.5	922.6	1034.9
Net value added at basic prices	2484.9	2546.9	2496.9	3912.8
Factor income	4566.8	4754.3	4775.2	6095.3
Net operating surplus/mixed income	3600.6	3688.8	3663.7	4869.6
Net entrepreneurial income	2419.8	2477.2	2408.3	3439.2

¹ The data for 2021 are forecast.

XXIII. ENVIRONMENT



Environmental statistics provide information on the state and changes in environmental conditions and the impact of human activities on it, as well as information on social actions and economic measures taken by society to avoid or mitigate these impacts and to restore and maintain capacity of the environment.

Environmental accounts are a statistical system that combines economic and environmental information into a common framework for measuring the contribution of the environment to the economy and the impact of the economy on the environment. They organize environmental data from many areas using the same concepts and terminology as national accounts. In this sense, they are satellite accounts to national accounts, through which various aspects of the economy can be analyzed and evaluated.

Emissions of pollutants in the air

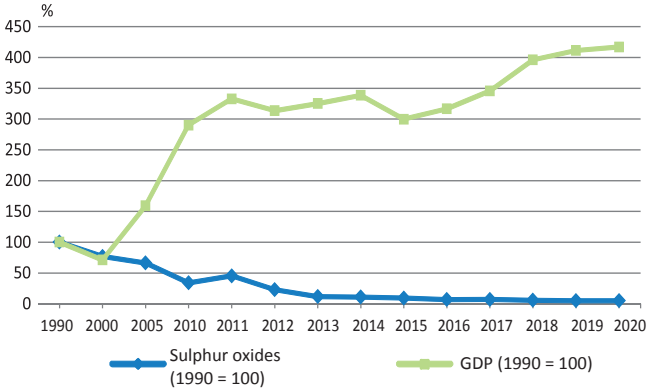
Emission is the release of harmful substances (pollutants) into the atmosphere (air emission). Air emissions are a direct result of the economic activity in the country. The amount of the emitted harmful substances depends both on the quantities of consumed fuels and produced output, and the level of technology used.

Air emissions are calculated based on data from a specialized statistical survey of the National Statistical Institute (NSI) and information from the Executive Environmental Agency (ExEA) at the Ministry of Environment and Water (MOEW). Emissions are estimated using a calculation method based on the following 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 most common characteristic of the relation economy - environment is contained in the indicator 'Emission per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)'. Relative to output GDP, emissions characterize its resource intensity (energy intensity) and structure. High energy consumption per unit of GDP is accompanied by high emissions per unit of GDP and vice versa.

The following figure shows the trend of sulfur dioxide emissions and the trend of GDP (in dollars at current prices).

Figure 1. Emissions of Sulfur dioxide and GDP


 1. Emissions of pollutants in the air^{1,2}

	(Thousand tons)							
	Sulphur oxides	Nitrogen oxides	Non-methane volatile organic compounds	Methane	Carbon oxide	Carbon dioxide	Dinitrogen oxide	Ammonia oxides
2018								
Total	84	87	65	243	244	43616	16	43
Industrial heating processes	41	20	0	3	3	28424	1	0
Industrial processes	38	8	21	45	23	4839	0	1
Other sources ³	5	59	43	195	217	10353	15	41
2019								
Total	73	82	65	233	228	42256	16	42
Industrial heating processes	38	16	1	3	7	27227	1	0
Industrial processes	30	7	23	42	22	4558	0	1
Other sources ³	4	59	42	188	199	10471	15	40
2020								
Total	70	79	65	229	234	36967	16	43
Industrial heating processes	29	15	1	3	6	22856	1	0
Industrial processes	37	7	21	38	21	4167	0	2
Other sources ³	4	57	43	189	206	9944	15	41

¹ Because of rounding some totals exceed or are less than the sums of their components.

² Emissions are calculated in accordance with the latest edition of EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019.

³ Data on emissions from road transport, agriculture and households are included.

Water

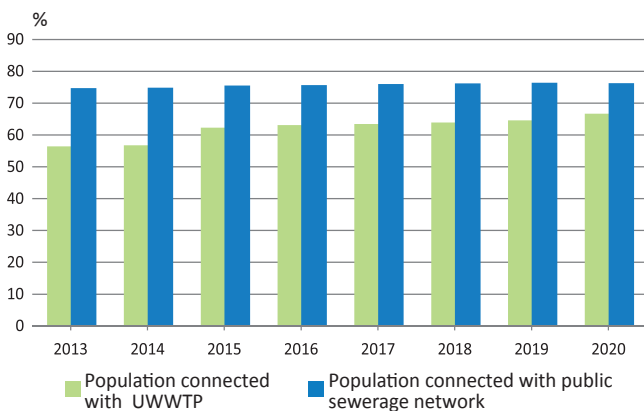
Water statistics gives information for different parts of the water cycle in quantitative terms (water abstraction, water use, wastewater), water infrastructure, treatment plants for drinking water, urban wastewater treatment plants (UWWTP). The scope of water statistics includes companies providing supply and sewage water services (PWS, operators of UWWTP and irrigation systems) and water users.

The data are based on annual statistical surveys: 'Water supply, sewage and treatment' and 'Water supply through irrigation systems' (exhaustive) and 'Water use' (the subject of the study are economic units that have used over 36 thousand cubic meters of water per year (approximately 4.1 cubic meters per hour). The water abstraction by households is not covered.

The presented results are calculated on the basis of the reported statistical data, proportions and estimates. The methodology also uses principles from the Data Collection Manual for the OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire 'Inland water'.

The share of the population with wastewater collection and treatment services provides an overview of infrastructure development and environmental protection.

Figure 2. Main indicators for the water services of the population



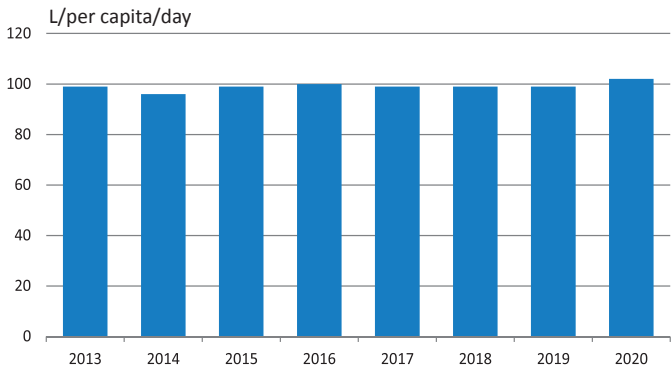


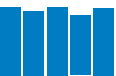
2. Water abstraction, water use, wastewater

	(Million m ³ /year)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gross fresh water abstraction	5689	5658	5425	5421	5077
Fresh surface water	5128	5076	4859	4860	4515
of which: From artificial reservoirs	2222	2279	2090	2010	1686
Fresh groundwater	561	582	566	562	561
Gross non-fresh water abstraction	0	0	10	4	36
Water use by economic activity - total	4721	4732	4647	4579	4310
Agriculture, hunting and forestry (incl. fishing)	355	307	312	327	336
of which: Irrigation	306	255	258	267	274
Industry	4041	4091	3995	3928	3650
of which: For cooling in energy production	3681	3704	3627	3552	3322
Services	67	78	87	73	66
Households	257	257	253	251	257
Wastewater discharged into water bodies - total	803	768	772	715	712
of which: From WWTPs (urban and other)	603	582	587	533	532
Cooling water discharged into water bodies	3625	3719	3613	3480	3259

Water is key to normal human functioning. Figure 3 presents the amount of water (average per person per day) delivered from the public water supply to households. Water supplied by the public to other consumers, total water losses (including illegal use - theft of water) and water supplied for technological and fire-fighting purposes is not included.

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





Waste

Waste statistics cover waste from economic activity and household waste. Waste from economic activity is the waste generated as a result of all economic activities in the country.

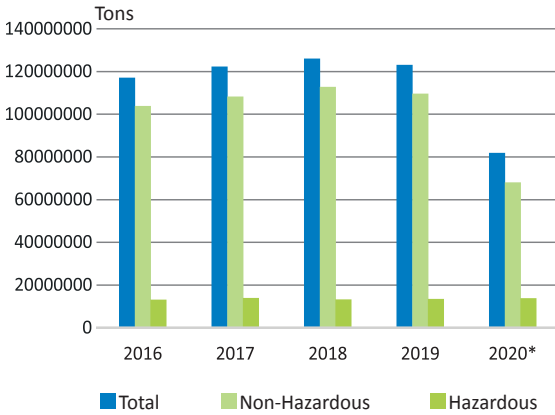
Most waste in Bulgaria was generated in 2018 - 126 138 159 tons. Over the years, the ratio between hazardous and non-hazardous waste is preserved - 11% and 89% of the total amount of waste generated in the country, respectively.



3. Generated waste from economic activities by industry and type

	(Tons)			
	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Non-Hazardous waste - total	108304466	112824785	109654456	68081199
Agriculture, hunting and forestry.				
Fishing and aquaculture	383111	308579	905486	2301030
Mining and quarrying	90493368	93652304	93378455	45614924
Manufacturing	4216474	2469441	3775959	7201057
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9735756	12977671	8401654	4436492
Water collection, treatment and supply. Sewerage. Remediation activities and other waste management services	1661565	2714341	1570361	3422800
Water collection, treatment and supply	172399	173140	229137	190485
Sewerage	251	24	53	4497
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	709022	2515674	1159292	3025669
Remediation activities and other waste management services	779893	25503	181879	202149
Construction	559309	192964	406890	1753056
Services (excl. wholesale of waste and scrap)	1254883	509486	1215650	3351841
Hazardous waste - total	14011426	13313374	13493848	13863967
Agriculture, hunting and forestry.				
Fishing and aquaculture	134	181	4923	6334
Mining and quarrying	13826223	13216848	13119359	13294154
Manufacturing	154414	73228	317471	352386
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1485	1502	2045	3580
Water collection, treatment and supply. Sewerage. Remediation activities and other waste management services	17004	10640	12616	3287
Water collection, treatment and supply	551	456	180	72
Sewerage	-	-	-	-
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	16436	10070	12197	3197
Remediation activities and other waste management services	17	113	240	18
Construction	200	222	998	20478
Services (excl. wholesale of waste and scrap)	11966	10754	36436	183748

Figure 4. Generated industrial and hazardous waste by type - total^{1,2}



¹ According to the list of wastes in Regulation (EC) No. 2150/2002 on waste statistics.

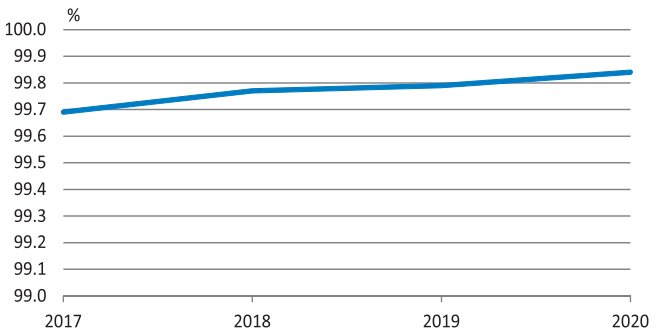
² Data source Executive Environment Agency (EEA). The study is based on the 'Waste list' (MOEW - Ordinance No. 2 of 27.07.2014).



Municipal is the waste that results from the vital activity of people in homes, administrative, social and public buildings. The waste from commercial sites and accompanying craft activities, sites for recreation and entertainment, when it is not hazardous waste and at the same time its quantity or composition does not interfere with its treatment together with household waste, is equated to municipal waste. The information about the waste is provided through specialized statistical surveys of the NSI and administrative data from the Executive Agency for Environment, including estimation.

The share of the served population of the municipal waste collection system continues to increase, reaching 99.84% in 2020 (compared to 99.79% in 2019). The tendency to serve almost all settlements, except for some hard-to-reach settlements, is permanently preserved.

Figure 5. Share of population served by systems for organized waste collection



‘Generated municipal waste’ is a summary indicator that is calculated as the sum of the quantities of municipal waste: 1) collected through organized waste collection systems, 2) collected through other systems than those with organized waste collection (mostly recyclable materials, such as metal, paper, plastic and others, which are collected at specialized sites and subsequently sent directly for recycling), and 3) statistical assessment of the generated waste from the not covered population by organized waste collection systems. The quantity of generated municipal waste from 2018 to 2020 maintains its level, and in 2020 it is estimated to 2 826 thousand tons.

4. Municipal waste^{1,2,3,4,5}

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total generated municipal wastes - thousand tons	3080	2862	2838	2826
Delivered for landfilling municipal waste - thousand tons	1142	834	849	847
Delivered for preliminary treatment - thousand tons	1789	1813	1788	1777
Delivered for recycling municipal waste - thousand tons	148.7	214.6	184.1	182.7
Generated municipal wastes per capita - kg/per capita/year	435	407	407	408
Served settlements - number	4642	4698	4723	4727
Share of population served by municipal waste collection systems - %	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8
Landfill sites and installation for treatment of municipal waste - number	104	72	69	73

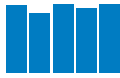
¹ The calculation of the treated waste for 2019 and 2020 does not include waste from the municipality of Kyustendil.

² There are no data available on the treated waste of Kyustendil municipality for 2019 and 2020.

³ Data on treated waste for 2019 have been revised.

⁴ Data on generated waste for 2020 are preliminary and estimated.

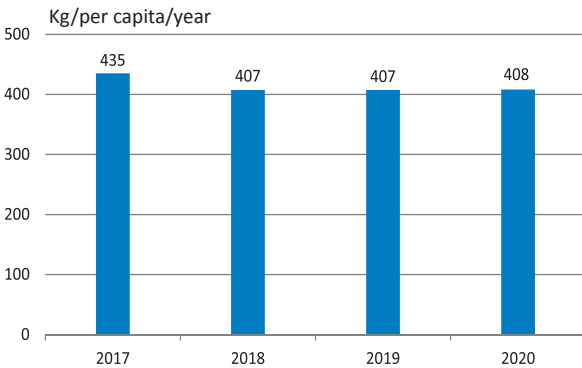
⁵ Data to 15.02.2022.



The rate of accumulation of municipal waste or generated municipal waste per capita is the ratio between the amount of generated municipal waste and the average number of the population for the year. It shows the pressure on the environment.

The amount of waste generated per capita in the period 2018 - 2019 remains almost unchanged, as in 2020 it is equal to 408 kg. average per capita.

Figure 6. Collected municipal waste per capita of served population



Environmental protection expenditure accounts

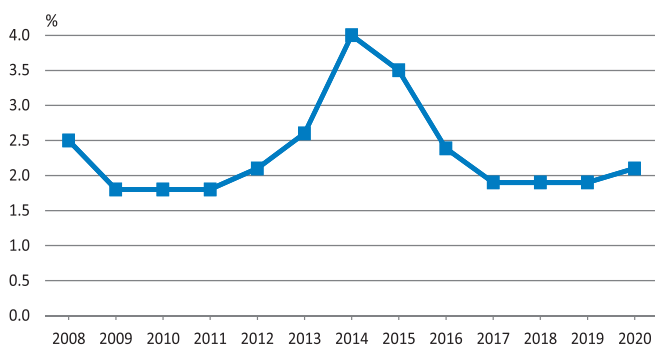
Statistics on environmental protection and restoration expenditures quantify the resources distributed to environmental protection by local economic units. They include all activities and actions whose main purpose is to prevent, reduce, and remove pollution and any other deterioration and loss of environmental quality. The environmental expenditures are carried out in the following directions: wastewater discharge and treatment, air protection, protection of forests, soils and biodiversity, collection, treatment and disposal of waste and others.

The source of data on environmental protection and restoration expenditures is a statistical survey. The set of statistical surveys combines two approaches - comprehensive and sample observation.

The survey is comprehensive for statistical units previously known to have incurred environmental expenditure. The rest of the statistical population is covered by a random sample, representative at a national level by a group of economic activities according to the number of employed (over 10 employees). The random sample is processed and supplemented based on an assessment to ensure representation at a national level and quality.

The share of environmental expenditures from the gross domestic product (GDP) is the main measure for steps taken by society and the state to reduce environmental pressure. For example, in 2020, the share of environmental expenditure of GDP was 2.1%.

Figure 7. Expenditure of protection and restoration of environment (% of GDP)





5. Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment

	2016 ¹	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total - million BGN	1895	1935	2037	2308	2467
On acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets - Million BGN	552	460	499	455	653
On maintenance of tangible fixed assets - Million BGN	1343	1475	1538	1853	1813
Share of environmental expenditure in GDP - %	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1

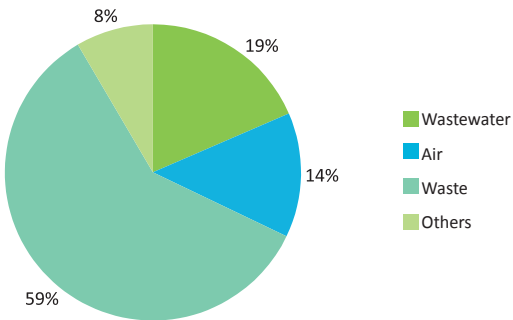
¹ Revised data.

6. Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment by use

Use	(Thousand BGN)	
	2019	2020
Total	2308050	2466512
Wastewater	423402	455892
Circulating water supply	46642	52337
Air	257812	335815
Protection and restoration of soil, groundwater and surface water	25396	54931
Forests	7491	6544
Protection of biodiversity and natural scenery	1765	6729
Hunting and fishing projects	454	132
Waste	1452066	1466325
Noise	130	609
Scientific and research activity	8554	7129
Educational and other activity	137	8
Administrative activity	43972	46434
Monitoring and control equipment	39379	32812
Environmentant impact assessment	850	815

Waste recovery and disposal has the largest share of the total environmental expenditures (59%), followed by wastewater treatment (19%) and the protection of air (14%). For other environmental domains - noise abatement, conservation of biodiversity, protected areas and sites and others, the share is 8%.

Figure 8. Structure of expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment by ecological use in 2020





Tangible fixed assets with ecological use

Tangible fixed assets (TFA) with ecological use include facilities, installations and equipment necessary for protection and restoration of the environment in areas (for wastewater, air, land, waste disposal, noise protection), and monitoring and control equipment. They do not include equipment to protect the air purity and reduce noise and vibration in the workplace, i.e. labor protection activities. The statistics provide information on the availability and movement of tangible fixed assets for environmental purposes.

Data on tangible fixed assets with ecological use are collected through a comprehensive statistical survey. The methodology is in line with the latest requirements of the European institutions - Eurostat (EU Statistical Office) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Data on available tangible fixed assets are published at book value and are a part of the total tangible fixed assets in the country.

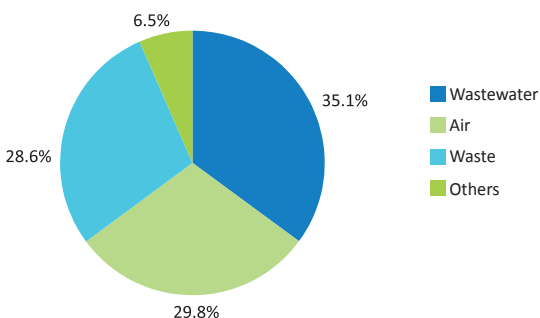
At the end of 2020, the total value of the TFA with ecological use amounted to 10 468 million BGN and is distributed by the main environmental domains as follows: for wastewater treatment (industrial and urban wastewater treatment plants, sewerage network, etc.) - 35.1%, followed by the facilities for air protection - 29.8% and for waste treatment - 28.6%. There is no significant change in the relative share of assets distributed by environmental domains compared to previous years.

7. Tangible fixed assets with ecological use¹

Use	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total - thousand BGN	9045451	9468298	9523596	9889758	10468033
Wastewater	3159826	3225709	3298021	3429842	3672458
of which: Wastewater treatment plants	1473428	1475506	1540404	1659824	1680922
Circulating water supply	237976	265253	256955	258041	279092
Air	2828014	2972763	2888790	2971711	3118719
Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	108883	111264	119945	124998	130595
Protection of biodiversity and natural scenery	124044	137294	46308	45136	49336
Hunting and fishing projects	2782	3562	3854	5435	4532
Recovery and disposal of waste	2363485	2521249	2706583	2852272	2991424
Noise	4973	4984	5030	2267	2260
Monitoring and control equipment	215468	226220	198110	200056	219617

¹ Accounting value at the end of the year.

Figure 9. Tangible fixed assets with ecological use as of 31.12.2020





Environmental goods and services

The environmental goods and services sector includes all economic operators carrying out activities leading to environmental protection and resource management (called producers of environmental goods and services). Environmental protection includes all activities and actions whose main purpose is to prevent, reduce and eliminate its pollution and deterioration. Resource management includes the conservation, maintenance and improvement of natural resources, and, as a result, their prevention from depletion. Producers of environmental goods and services may or may not specialize in their production, may produce them as a result of primary or secondary activities, or may produce them for their own use.

Data on environmental goods and services are collected through a statistical survey. The statistical survey is a combination of comprehensive and sample observation, including evaluation. The methodology is based on the 2016 Handbook of Environmental Goods and Services. The environmental goods and services sector provides data on output, value added, exports and employment, according to the Accounting System (SEEA SF 2012).

In the sector of environmental goods and services, there is an increase in production, added value and employment, as the significant increase for 2019 and 2020 is due to data estimates.

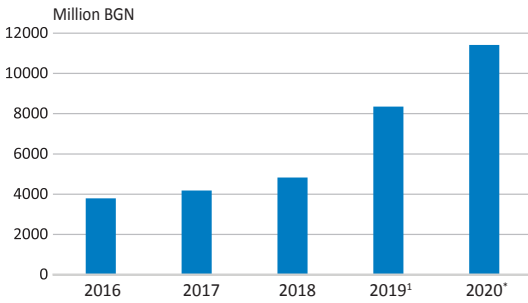
8. Environmental goods and services

Economic activity	Output - Mln. BGN	Gross value added - Mln. BGN	Employment - Number
2016			
Total	3792	1829	43087
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	174	68	4143
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing	597	175	3758
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2338	1446	23474
Construction	33	15	424
Services	650	125	11288
2017			
Total	4186	1972	46219
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	246	94	5140
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing	745	204	5040
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2437	1501	23641
Construction	72	34	1044
Services	686	139	11354
2018			
Total	4828	2082	50115
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	280	131	5609
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing	1021	204	5889
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2516	1492	24603
Construction	164	67	2038
Services	847	188	11976
2019¹			
Total	8348	3409	82345
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	623	247	10261
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing	1695	434	10339
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2854	1591	24661
Construction	1376	545	12129
Services	1801	592	24955
2020*			
Total	11412	4901	95838
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	569	250	9113
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing	2880	779	16931
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2792	1722	24726
Construction	2662	1190	22447
Services	2509	960	22621

¹ From 2019 estimates are included in the data.



Figure 10. Output in the environment goods and services sector



¹ From 2019 estimates are included in the data.

Packages placed on the market

Package is all products made of material of any nature, used to place, store, transport, deliver and present goods, from raw materials to processed goods, from the manufacturer to the user or the consumer. Items that are 'non-returnable' and used for the same purposes are also considered packaging. Data on packages placed on the market, used for packaging of sold products, are collected through a statistical survey of economic entities that produce and import packaged goods; carry out packaging of goods for remuneration; package goods for own sale; produce disposable packaging and utensils.

The statistical survey is comprehensive. It is consistent with the need for a complete statistical estimation of the phenomenon.

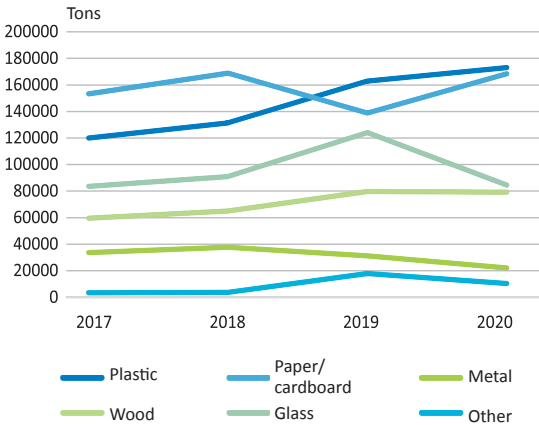
In the last 4 years, there has been a dynamic in the packages placed on the market. In 2020, there is an increase in paper packaging (by 28%) and a decrease in glass (by 32%). For other types of packages, the trend from previous years is preserved.



9. Placed on the market packaging by materials

	(Tons)			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	453194	497493	554489	537692
Plastic	119962	131359	162921	173072
Paper/cardboard	153212	168840	138797	168331
Metal	33594	37625	31233	22133
Wood	59589	65011	79649	79248
Glass	83517	90950	124017	84481
Other	3320	3708	17873	10426

Figure 11. Placed on the market packaging





Underground reserves

Underground reserves are the reserves and resources of underground natural resources, which are mineral deposits in the earth's interior or on the earth's surface with a certain geological study and economic interest. The reserves are the part of the mineral resources that are expected to be extracted for commercial purposes with a certain degree of security. The reserves of the underground natural resources are grouped in the following classification categories: (1) proven reserves - those for which there is a high degree of certainty (90% and over 90%) of a technical possibility for extraction and its economic profitability with the existing technology and the corresponding prices, and (2) probable reserves - those that have not yet been proven, but for which there is more than 50% probability of a technically feasible and economically viable yield.

Data on underground reserves are obtained on the basis of a comprehensive statistical survey. It is consistent with the need for a complete statistical estimation of the phenomenon.

The area of underground reserves in 2020 decreased by 60% compared to 2017.

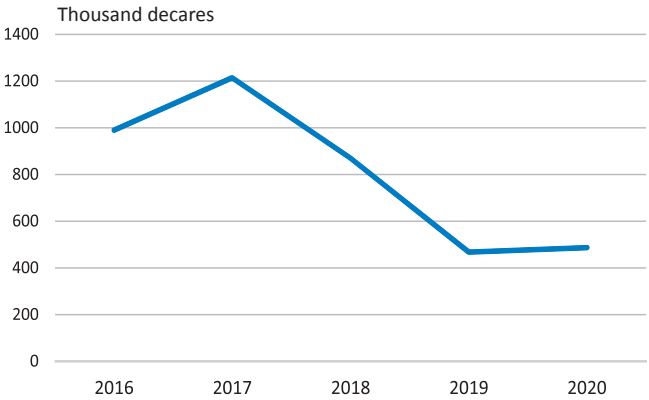


10. Area of deposits of ores and minerals

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total for the country	989	1214	870	468	487

(Thousand decares)

Figure 12. Area of underground reserves - total for the country

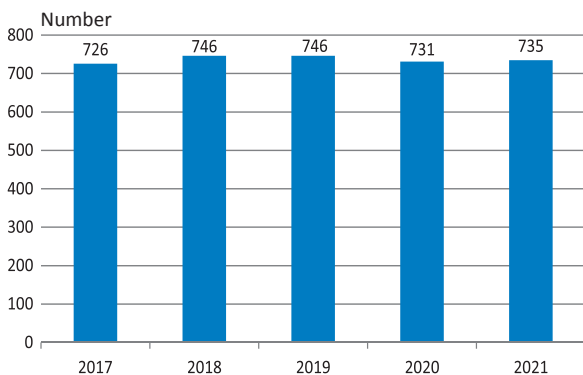


Registered noise levels

Noise is one of the main factors with adverse effects on the population, present as unwanted or harmful external sound caused by human activity, including emitted by road, rail and air transport, from industrial installations and facilities and from local sources. Noise levels are observed in different terrains and development zones in the urbanized territories and outside them. A special noise indicator is used for areas subject to aviation noise.

Data on noise levels are based on comprehensive survey, covering all noise registration points in the country. The source of the data is the National Center for Public Health and Analysis. The statistical survey is comprehensive and is conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Noise Monitoring System. In 2021, 735 points for measuring the noise level were observed, distributed in 36 settlements, and in 503 points, levels above the permissible norms were measured.

Figure 13. Surveyed points of noise registration





11. Surveyed points of noise registration by district in 2021

(Number)

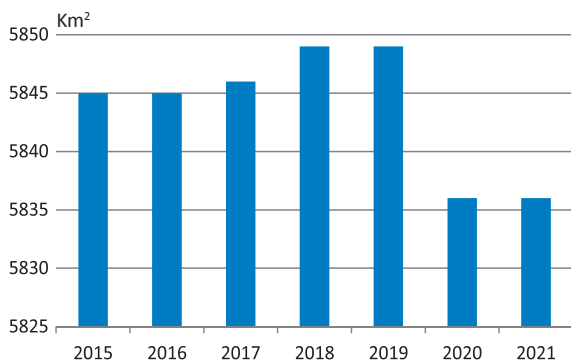
Districts	Total	Of which: over permissible limits	By registered noise level in decibels						
			Under 58	58 - 62	63 - 67	68 - 72	73 - 77	78 - 82	Over 82
Total	735	503	182	119	268	155	11	-	-
Blagoevgrad	17	3	16	1	-	-	-	-	-
Burgas	37	26	7	2	9	14	5	-	-
Varna	45	18	29	2	6	8	-	-	-
Veliko Tarnovo	48	33	-	15	22	11	-	-	-
Vidin	15	13	4	1	8	2	-	-	-
Vratsa	15	12	6	5	3	1	-	-	-
Gabrovo	20	16	1	4	14	1	-	-	-
Dobrich	15	11	3	1	8	3	-	-	-
Kardzhali	15	11	4	1	1	6	3	-	-
Kyustendil	36	34	6	4	22	4	-	-	-
Lovech	15	12	4	5	6	-	-	-	-
Montana	15	13	-	-	7	8	-	-	-
Pazardzhik	15	11	1	3	9	2	-	-	-
Pernik	24	16	-	4	16	4	-	-	-
Pleven	21	17	6	7	6	2	-	-	-
Plovdiv	45	36	-	4	8	32	1	-	-
Razgrad	15	14	3	2	7	3	-	-	-
Ruse	30	23	2	2	17	9	-	-	-
Silistra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sliven	20	10	7	3	10	-	-	-	-
Smolyan	15	7	5	4	5	1	-	-	-
Sofia	35	21	1	16	18	-	-	-	-
Sofia (stolitsa)	75	51	27	9	19	18	2	-	-
Stara Zagora	45	33	8	8	15	14	-	-	-
Targovishte	51	25	25	10	12	4	-	-	-
Haskovo	20	15	6	2	8	4	-	-	-
Shumen	15	11	5	1	6	3	-	-	-
Yambol	16	11	6	3	6	1	-	-	-

Protected natural scenery

Protected areas in Bulgaria is a generalized concept covering all parks, reserves, landmarks and protected areas. They are designed to protect the biological diversity of ecosystems and the natural processes taking place in them, as well as characteristic or remarkable objects of inanimate nature. Data on the number and area of protected areas and sites by species (reserves, natural landmarks, protected areas, national parks, nature parks and maintained reserves), as well as the number of protected plants, animals and centuries-old trees are provided by statistical survey with administrative data from the Ministry of Environment and Water. The scope of the study includes all protected areas and sites in the country. The statistical survey is comprehensive and is conducted in accordance with the Protected Areas Act and the Biodiversity Act.

In 2021, one protected area and one natural landmark with a total area of 43.9 hectares have been newly declared.

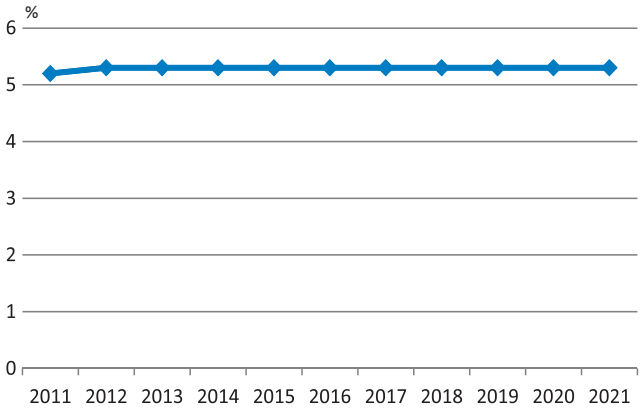
Figure 14. Area of protected natural scenery





The share of protected areas and sites for the country remains at 5.3% for 2021.

Figure 15. Share of protected areas in the total country's territory



12. Protected natural scenery in 2021¹

	In numbers			Area ² - ha		
	As of 31.12.2021	Included in 2021	Excluded in 2021	As of 31.12.2021	Included in 2021	Excluded in 2021
Protected natural areas	1025	2	-	583625.9	43.9	0.2
Reserves	55	-	-	77204.2	-	-
Natural landmarks	347	1	-	18022.0	9.0	0.2
Protected areas	574	1	-	76619.3	34.8	-
National parks	3	-	-	150798.7	-	-
Natural parks	11	-	-	256441.4	-	-
Maintained reserves	35	-	-	4540.2	-	-
Protected plant species	574	-	-	x	x	x
Protected animal species	483	-	-	x	x	x
Protected venerable trees	1361	25	-	x	x	x

¹ Source: Ministry of Environment and Water.

² Because of rounding, some totals do not exceed or are less than the sums of their components.

13. Protected natural areas¹

Year	Area - ha	Share of protected areas as % to the total country's territory
2016	584501	5.3
2017	584563	5.3
2018	584862	5.3
2019	584922	5.3
2020	583582	5.3
2021	583626	5.3

¹ 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 creative and systematic work undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge - including knowledge of humankind, culture and society - and to devise new applications of available knowledge. R&D activity covers basic research, applied research and experimental development.

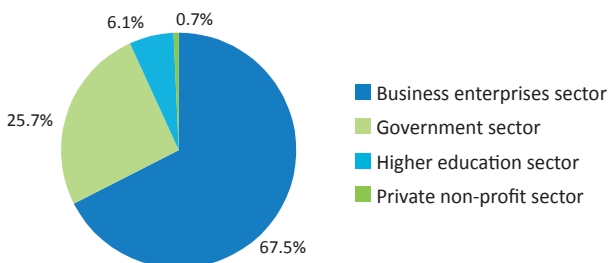
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) comprises current costs and capital expenditure.

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 is 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 2020



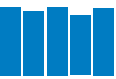


1. Gross domestic expenditure on research and development activity (GERD) by type of costs

	2017	2018	2019	2020
GERD - thousand BGN	760234	828904	1002132	1023790
Current costs	691428	762264	902095	922112
Capital expenditure	68806	66640	100037	101678
R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP - %	0.74	0.75	0.83	0.85

2. Personnel engaged in research and development activity (R&D) by category

Categories	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Headcount			
Total	31221	34610	34986	35087
Researchers	20971	22792	23171	23228
Other R&D personnel	10250	11818	11815	11859
	Full-time equivalent			
Total	23290	25809	26399	26085
Researchers	15094	16521	16940	16691
Other R&D personnel	8196	9288	9459	9394



Innovation activity

An innovation is a new or improved product (good or service) or business process that differs significantly from the enterprise's previous products or business processes and that has been implemented on the market or brought into use by the enterprise.

An innovation-active enterprise is an enterprise, which during the observation period is engaged in one or more activities to develop or implement new or improved products or business processes.

A product innovation is a new or improved good or service that differs significantly from the enterprise's previous goods or services and that has been implemented on the market. It includes significant changes to the design of the goods. Simple re-sale of new goods and changes of a solely aesthetic nature are excluded.

A business process innovation is a new or improved business process for one or more business functions that differs significantly from the enterprise's previous business processes and that has been implemented within the firm.



3. Innovation-active enterprises as a share of all enterprises in 2018¹

(Per cent)

Economic sectors	
Total	30.1
Industry	35.3
Mining and quarrying	25.0
Manufacturing	36.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	24.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	21.3
Services	24.6
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	20.8
Transportation and storage	11.5
Information and communication	51.1
Financial and insurance activities	31.1
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	25.3
Scientific research and development	100.0
Advertising and market research	22.1

4. Enterprises that have new or significantly improved products new to the market as a share of all enterprises in 2018¹

(Per cent)

Economic sectors	
Total	9.5
Industry	10.2
Mining and quarrying	3.3
Manufacturing	10.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.6
Services	8.7
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.4
Transportation and storage	2.3
Information and communication	24.9
Financial and insurance activities	7.2
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	6.9
Scientific research and development	45.6
Advertising and market research	7.8

¹ The data refer to enterprises with 10 or more persons employed and cover economic activities pointed in table.



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