

REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2021



REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2021

SOFIA, 2021





Dear users,

For a consecutive year, the National Statistical Institute publishes its edition 'Statistical Reference Book 2021' to acquaint the general Bulgarian public with up-to-date statistics on demographic processes, socio-economic and cultural life in Bulgaria for the period 2016 - 2020.

The structure of the edition is familiar to you because the 'Statistical Reference Book 2021' basically keeps its appearance, but every year we add new moments, which is quite natural. The information is presented at a national and regional level (by statistical zones, statistical regions and districts) for Bulgaria, while international comparisons are made by countries.

We have been working jointly and professionally with our partners from the Bulgarian National Bank, the statistical authorities, Eurostat for years, and since 2019 with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, as well as with other international organizations. On the pages of the Statistical Reference Book 2021, we publish the data of the National Statistical Institute, as well as the institutions already mentioned.

In 2021, the National Statistical Institute will conduct its largest survey, namely the Census of Population and Housing in the Republic of Bulgaria. Preparations for this started last year, and the work continues today. I hope that together we will be able to do everything possible to collect important information on population and housing, which will show the true picture of Bulgarian society in this regard and serve to make the right decisions for our country.

It has become a tradition for the National Statistical Institute to work and communicate with the pupils and students of Bulgaria on individual projects, familiarizing them with statistics as a science, applying it practically in their lives, and at the same time arousing their interest in knowledge in science and in the search for true information, which is particularly valuable for us as statisticians.

I would like to thank the entire team of the National Statistical Institute, as well as the respondents whose work has contributed to the existence of 'Statistical Reference Book 2021' today.

Sergey Tsvetarsky

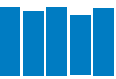
President of the National Statistical Institute



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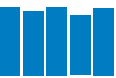
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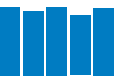
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*For information:
Data for 2020 are preliminary.*



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
GDPR	=	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 sample figures in brackets are not reliable
#	=	break in series

I. GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE



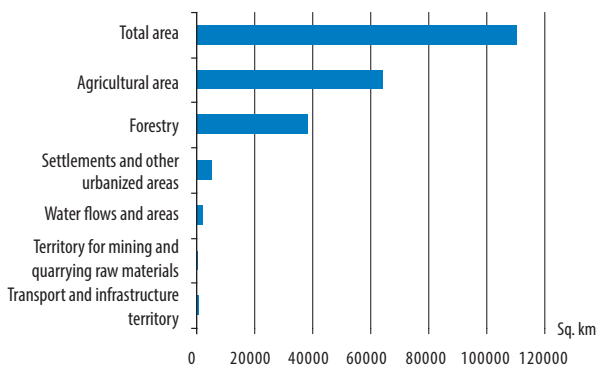
Territory and climate

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



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

1. Frontiers of Bulgaria¹

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

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



2. Meteorological data for 2020¹

Meteorological stations	Annual average atmospheric pressure	Air temperature				
		Annual average	Annual absolute maximum temperature		Annual absolute minimum temperature	
	hPa		°C	Date	°C	Date
Vidin	1012.9	12.6	36.4	31.07.	-10.4	8.01.
Pleven	997.2	13.4	37.1	1.09.	-8.7	2.12.
Veliko Tarnovo	993.1	13.6	39.0	1.09.	-8.8	8.01.
Dobrich	992.5	12.7	37.0	31.07.	-10.2	24.01.
Varna	1012.2	14.3	34.2	8.08.	-5.0	8.02.
Burgas	1013.5	14.6	34.8	30.06.	-4.2	8.02.
Haskovo	989.3	14.2	38.5	31.07.	-8.0	8.01.
Kazanlak	969.9	12.5	37.5	31.07.	-10.1	24.01.
Pazardzhik	991.8	13.4	38.4	31.07.	-9.0	8.01.
Sofia - NIMH	948.1	11.6	34.1	15.05.	-11.7	1.12.
Kyustendil	955.5	11.9	35.0	31.07.	-11.2	21.01.
Cherni Vrah	771.9	2.0	19.0	1.09.	-16.6	7.01.
Sandanski	992.0	15.1	40.2	31.07.	-5.1	8.01.

2. Meteorological data for 2020¹

(Continued and end)

Meteorological stations	Average annual relative humidity	Maximum annual 24-hour precipitations		Annual amount precipitations	Average annual cloudiness
	%	mm	Date	mm	(0 - 10)
Vidin	84	51	21.05.	558	5.3
Pleven	80	38	6.02.	457	5.1
Veliko Tarnovo	78	36	6.02.	526	5.7
Dobrich	81	46	26.10.	453	5.3
Varna	75	38	15.06.	332	5.1
Burgas	78	37	6.02.	359	5.4
Haskovo	77	50	6.02.	598	5.5
Kazanlak	84	43	3.05.	554	5.2
Pazardzhik	78	32	9.10.	439	5.1
Sofia - NIMH	70	34	9.08.	652	5.3
Kyustendil	83	30	6.08.	672	5.3
Cherni Vrah	78	30	9.10.	635	5.7
Sandanski	79	80	16.08.	524	5.0

¹ Source: National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

Rivers, lakes and mountains

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

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

3. Main 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 at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

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 sets and demographic events.

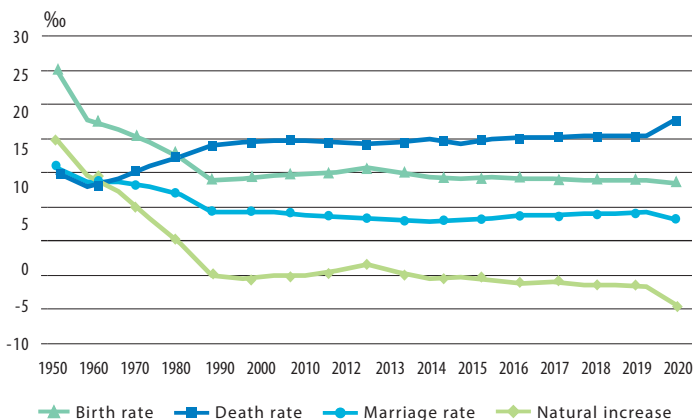
The population sets and its structures are calculated as of 31.12. based on the number and structures of population of the previous year and the demographic events (live births, deaths, immigrants and emigrants) registered during the year.

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.

Crude birth rate is decrease, and crude death rate is increase in 2020. Natural growth rate is minus 9.5 per 1 000 population.

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





1. Main demographic indicators

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Population as of 31.12. - in thousands	7050.0	7000.0	6951.5	6916.5
Population density per sq. km	63.9	63.4	62.6	62.3
Sex ratio (women per 1 000 men)	1060	1061	1063	1065
Age dependency ratio - %	54.5	55.5	56.4	56.7
Ageing index	100.8	100.5	100.5	99.6
Share of urban population - %	73.5	73.7	73.7	72.9
Crude birth rate - ‰	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.5
Crude death rate - ‰	15.5	15.4	15.5	18.0
Natural increase - ‰	-6.5	-6.5	-6.7	-9.5
Crude marriage rate - ‰	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.2
Infant mortality (per 1 000 live births)	6.4	5.8	5.6	5.1
Net fertility rate	0.75	0.74	0.76	0.75
Total fertility rate	1.56	1.56	1.58	1.56

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.

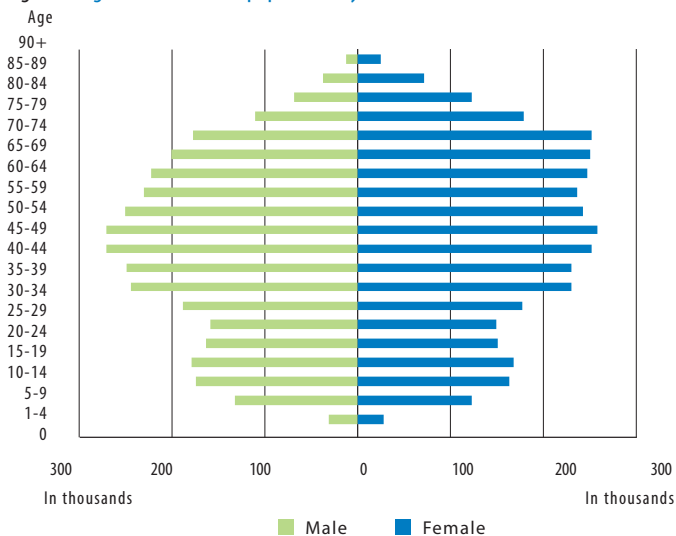
Age-sex structure

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.

The process of population ageing continues like in most European countries. In 2020 the share of population under 15 years is the same compare with 2019 - 14.4%, but the share of population 65 years and over increases to 21.8% compare with 2019 (21.6).

The population ageing leads to increase of the mean age of population from 41.2 years in 2005 to 44.0 years in 2020.

Figure 2. Age structure of the population by sex as of 31.12.2020





3. Population by age and sex as of 31.12.2020

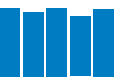
Age	Total	Male	Female	Share of urban population - %
	In numbers			
Total	6916548	3349715	3566833	72.9
0 - 4	314370	161441	152929	75.4
5 - 9	337290	173538	163752	76.2
10 - 14	347354	178487	168867	74.6
15 - 19	314238	161910	152328	72.9
20 - 24	306421	157465	148956	74.7
25 - 29	364385	187174	177211	75.1
30 - 34	474861	243542	231319	77.7
35 - 39	478532	247821	230711	76.8
40 - 44	522220	269012	253208	76.6
45 - 49	528127	270215	257912	75.4
50 - 54	491725	248851	242874	72.8
55 - 59	464881	228621	236260	71.1
60 - 64	468096	220852	247244	70.5
65 - 69	451579	200200	251379	69.5
70 - 74	428163	176225	251938	67.6
75 - 79	288403	109935	178468	64.5
80 and over	335903	114426	221477	64.4

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

(Per cent)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4
Working age	60.3	60.0	59.8	59.8
Over working age	24.6	24.8	24.9	24.8
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	15.4	15.6	15.7	15.9
Working age	62.1	61.7	61.3	61.2
Over working age	22.5	22.7	23.0	22.9
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.0
Working age	55.1	55.2	55.4	56.1
Over working age	30.5	30.4	30.2	29.9

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).



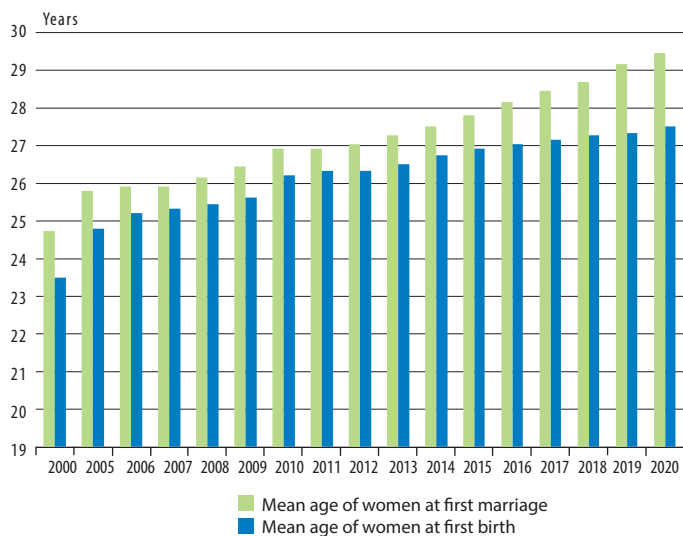
Births

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 59 440 births registered in 2020, of which 59 086 (99.4%) - live births. The crude birth rate (number of live births per 1000 population) decreases by 0.3‰ compare with 2019 - 8.5‰ in 2020.

Total fertility rate (TFR) representing the average number of children that could be born by a woman during her fertile period is 1.56 children in 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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	64984	63955	62197	61538	59086
Up to 15	259	269	252	253	215
15 - 19	5772	5769	5939	5992	5755
20 - 24	12341	11690	10625	10247	9983
25 - 29	20315	19565	18644	17964	16486
30 - 34	16530	16586	16770	16889	16495
35 - 39	7837	7986	7825	7928	7857
40 - 44	1731	1874	1917	2024	1987
45 - 49	181	190	192	213	272
50 and over	17	25	30	26	35
Unknown	1	1	3	2	1
Urban					
Total	48733	48005	46877	45991	43829
Up to 15	169	154	172	167	144
15 - 19	3294	3244	3323	3334	3246
20 - 24	7607	7225	6675	6369	6103
25 - 29	15455	14826	14136	13451	12283
30 - 34	13825	13834	14005	14003	13451
35 - 39	6731	6902	6684	6686	6654
40 - 44	1484	1626	1677	1764	1671
45 - 49	152	171	176	192	246
50 and over	15	22	27	23	30
Unknown	1	1	2	2	1
Rural					
Total	16251	15950	15320	15547	15257
Под 15	90	115	80	86	71
15 - 19	2478	2525	2616	2658	2509
20 - 24	4734	4465	3950	3878	3880
25 - 29	4860	4739	4508	4513	4203
30 - 34	2705	2752	2765	2886	3044
35 - 39	1106	1084	1141	1242	1203
40 - 44	247	248	240	260	316
45 - 49	29	19	16	21	26
50 and over	2	3	3	3	5
Unknown	-	-	1	-	-

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 18.0‰ in 2020.

The infant mortality rate (number of children who die up to 1 year of age per 1 000 live births) is 5.1‰ in 2020 or 0.5‰ lower than in 2019. 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 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 2018 - 2020, the life expectancy is 71.1 years for males and 78.2 years for females.

Figure 4. Crude death rate and infant mortality rate

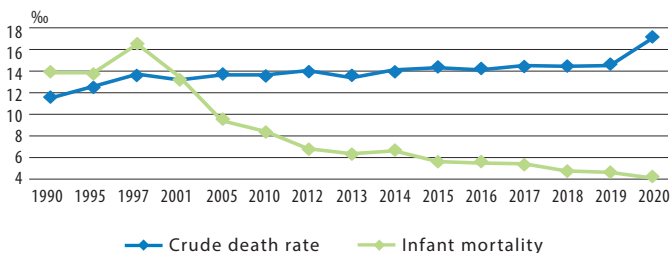
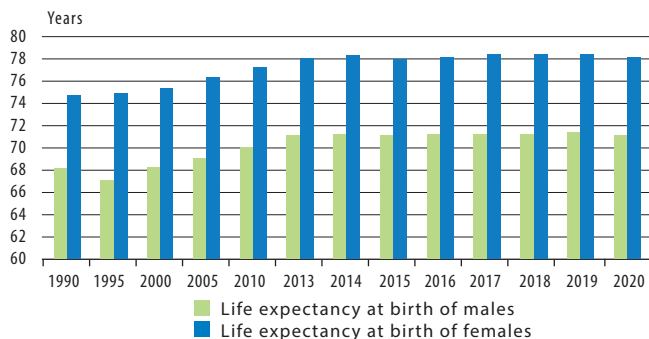


Figure 5. Life expectancy at birth





6. Deaths by age and place of residence

(Number)

Place of residence Age	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	107580	109791	108526	108083	124735
Up to 1	423	408	358	342	301
1 - 4	68	91	93	76	64
5 - 9	56	46	61	50	36
10 - 14	56	56	70	66	66
15 - 19	141	140	145	156	124
20 - 24	217	191	176	189	194
25 - 29	335	320	304	282	242
30 - 34	474	447	488	439	468
35 - 39	804	729	757	788	821
40 - 44	1323	1395	1331	1301	1519
45 - 49	2251	2223	2203	2255	2554
50 - 54	3420	3395	3285	3174	3819
55 - 59	5607	5430	5474	5155	6153
60 - 64	8261	8074	8001	7922	9226
65 - 69	11295	11496	11132	11125	12852
70 - 74	12460	13195	13510	13822	17515
75 - 79	15148	15154	15069	14998	18001
80 - 84	19635	20017	18976	18150	20011
85 and over	25606	26984	27093	27793	30769
Urban					
Total	67192	68418	68011	68551	79952
Up to 1	285	257	234	218	196
1 - 4	48	63	54	57	43
5 - 9	41	30	42	34	26
10 - 14	41	41	34	50	40
15 - 19	91	99	99	103	84
20 - 24	158	133	112	124	126
25 - 29	246	221	228	177	159
30 - 34	341	337	345	313	341
35 - 39	588	528	550	574	605
40 - 44	944	985	963	949	1067
45 - 49	1561	1496	1475	1570	1786
50 - 54	2263	2274	2212	2117	2589
55 - 59	3782	3664	3598	3489	4099
60 - 64	5611	5372	5301	5280	6185
65 - 69	7404	7471	7288	7371	8544
70 - 74	7674	8162	8518	8852	11320
75 - 79	8868	8961	9085	9126	11138
80 - 84	11486	11740	11202	10774	12303
85 and over	15760	16584	16671	17373	19301
Rural					
Total	40388	41373	40515	39532	44783
Up to 1	138	151	124	124	105
1 - 4	20	28	39	19	21
5 - 9	15	16	19	16	10
10 - 14	15	15	36	16	26
15 - 19	50	41	46	53	40
20 - 24	59	58	64	65	68
25 - 29	89	99	76	105	83
30 - 34	133	110	143	126	127
35 - 39	216	201	207	214	216
40 - 44	379	410	368	352	452
45 - 49	690	727	728	685	768
50 - 54	1157	1121	1073	1057	1230
55 - 59	1825	1766	1876	1666	2054
60 - 64	2650	2702	2700	2642	3041
65 - 69	3891	4025	3844	3754	4308
70 - 74	4786	5033	4992	4970	6195
75 - 79	6280	6193	5984	5872	6863
80 - 84	8149	8277	7774	7376	7708
85 and over	9846	10400	10422	10420	11468



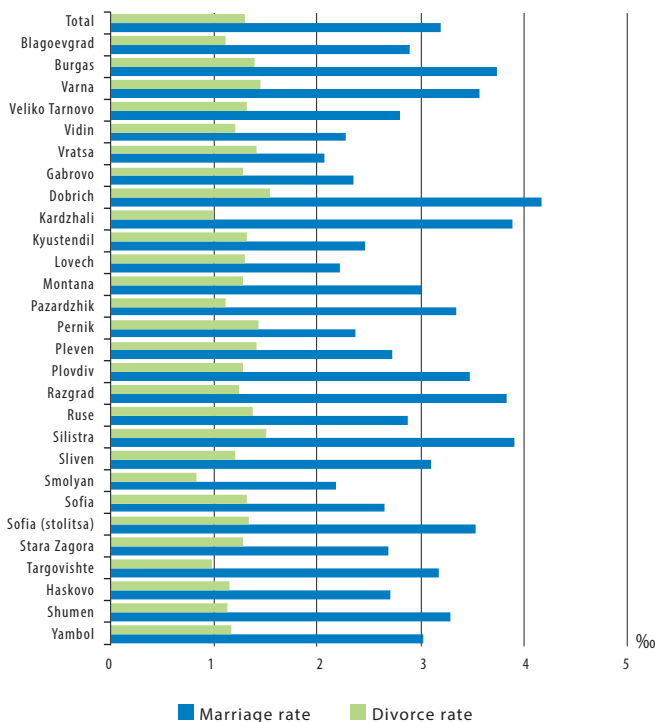
Marriages and divorces

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

There is a tendency of decrease of the number of marriages during the last years due to increasing number of young people living in consensual union, without official marriage. It is number of marriages in 2020 decreased. In 2020 the marriages (22 172) compared to the previous year are 7 026 less than in 2019. The crude marriage rate (number of marriages per 1 000 population) in 2020 is 3.2‰.

The number of divorces in 2020 is 9 015 or 1 844 less than in 2019.

Figure 6. Marriages and divorces by districts in 2020
(Per 1 000 of the population)





7. Marriages and divorces by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2020

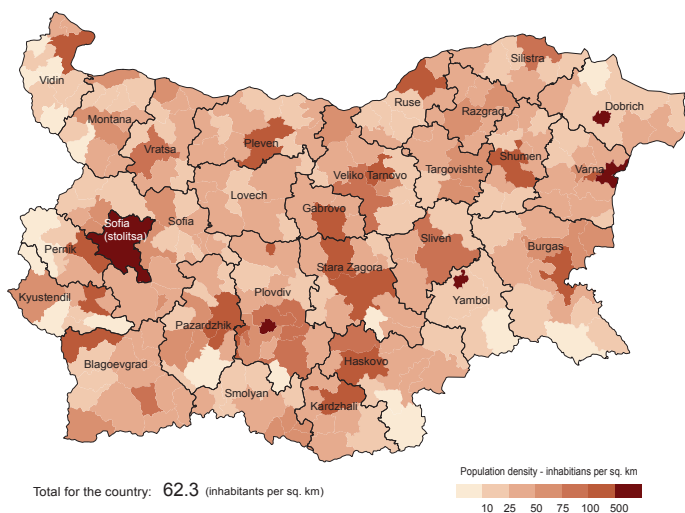
Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
	In numbers		Per 1 000 of the population	
Total	22172	9015	3.2	1.3
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
Severozapaden	1813	980	2.5	1.4
Vidin	188	100	2.3	1.2
Vratsa	329	225	2.1	1.4
Lovech	273	160	2.2	1.3
Montana	382	162	3.0	1.3
Pleven	641	333	2.7	1.4
Severen tsentralen	2363	1039	3.1	1.4
Veliko Tarnovo	648	307	2.8	1.3
Gabrovo	250	136	2.4	1.3
Razgrad	424	138	3.8	1.3
Ruse	619	295	2.9	1.4
Silistra	422	163	3.9	1.5
Severoiztochen	3325	1259	3.6	1.4
Varna	1687	688	3.6	1.5
Dobrich	716	264	4.2	1.5
Targovishte	353	110	3.2	1.0
Shumen	569	197	3.3	1.1
Yugoiztochen	3309	1338	3.2	1.3
Burgas	1539	577	3.8	1.4
Sliven	569	221	3.1	1.2
Stara Zagora	846	402	2.7	1.3
Yambol	355	138	3.0	1.2
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
Yugozapaden	6737	2758	3.2	1.3
Blagoevgrad	876	340	2.9	1.1
Kyustendil	289	154	2.5	1.3
Pernik	284	173	2.4	1.4
Sofia	619	309	2.7	1.3
Sofia (stolitsa)	4669	1782	3.5	1.4
Yuzhen tsentralen	4625	1641	3.3	1.2
Kardzhali	624	160	3.9	1.0
Pazardzhik	845	281	3.4	1.1
Plovdiv	2322	855	3.5	1.3
Smolyan	225	86	2.2	0.8
Haskovo	609	259	2.7	1.2

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 31.12.2020.

The smallest district in terms of population is the district of Vidin where 1.2% of the country's population lives, and the biggest one - Sofia (stolitsa) - 18.9%. The population in 16 districts is under 200 thousand persons (amount 29.8%). Six districts with a population between 200 and 300 thousand persons cover 20.1% of the country's population. There are six districts with a population over 300 thousand persons and more than one third (35.3%) of the country's population lives in three of them - Sofia (stolitsa), Plovdiv and Varna.

Figure 7. Population density per sq. km by district in 2020





8. Population by sex, place of residence, statistical zone, statistical region and by district as of 31.12.2020

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Total			Of which: Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6916548	3349715	3566833	5043186	2416899	2626287
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
Severozapaden	720172	350511	369661	454407	218365	236042
Vidin	81212	39487	41725	52439	25261	27178
Vratsa	157637	77196	80441	92639	44606	48033
Lovech	122490	59580	62910	75680	36533	39147
Montana	125395	61166	64229	79817	38344	41473
Pleven	233438	113082	120356	153832	73621	80211
Severen tsentralen	764897	370714	394183	505556	242464	263092
Veliko Tarnovo	229718	110803	118915	160186	76540	83646
Gabrovo	105788	50874	54914	84546	40448	44098
Razgrad	109810	53467	56343	51160	24360	26800
Ruse	212729	103521	109208	162914	78900	84014
Silistra	106852	52049	54803	46750	22216	24534
Severozitochen	922230	448491	473739	670379	322304	348075
Varna	470124	228625	241499	390916	188931	201985
Dobrich	170298	82505	87793	116994	55868	61126
Targovishte	110027	53665	56362	59592	28330	31262
Shumen	171781	83696	88085	102877	49175	53702
Yugoiztochen	1020187	493753	526434	727273	347571	379702
Burgas	409750	197692	212058	311247	148393	162854
Sliven	182551	88576	93975	119023	56942	62081
Stara Zagora	311400	150524	160876	216888	103549	113339
Yambol	116486	56961	59525	80115	38687	41428
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
Yugozapaden	2085071	1006077	1078994	1746143	836843	909300
Blagoevgrad	301138	146369	154769	181513	86646	94867
Kyustendil	116619	56699	59920	80924	38914	42010
Pernik	120426	58550	61876	93788	45080	48708
Sofia	238476	117261	121215	140641	68239	72402
Sofia (stolitsa)	1308412	627198	681214	1249277	597964	651313
Yuzhen tsentralen	1403991	680169	723822	939428	449352	490076
Kardzhali	160781	79430	81351	64686	30886	33800
Pazardzhik	251300	122821	128479	157414	76046	81368
Plovdiv	666398	319851	346547	498739	237108	261631
Smolyan	101887	48940	52947	57776	27517	30259
Haskovo	223625	109127	114498	160813	77795	83018

Fertility and mortality by district

Highest is the crude birth rate in district Sliven and Sofia (stolitsa). Lowest is the crude birth rate in districts Vidin and Gabrovo.

Vidin, Montana, Kiustendil and Gabrovo are the districts with the highest crude death rate, while the lowest one is registered in districts Sofia (stolitsa).

Figure 8. Crude birth rate by district in 2020
(Per 1 000 of population)

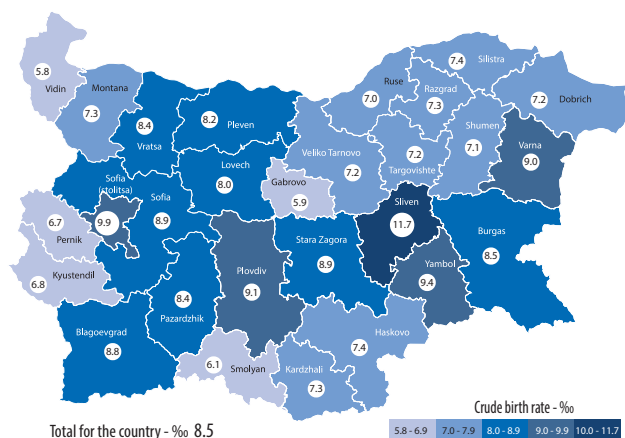
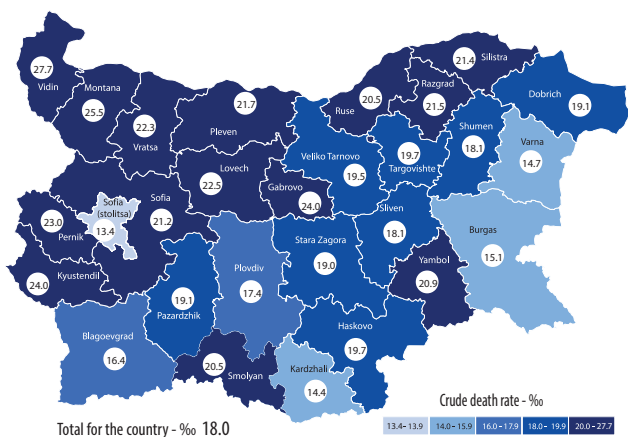


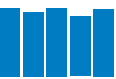
Figure 9. Crude death rate by district in 2020
(Per 1 000 of population)





9. Live births, deaths and natural increase of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2020

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	59086	124735	-65649	8.5	18.0	-9.5
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
Severozapaden	5635	16878	-11243	7.8	23.3	-15.5
Vidin	473	2269	-1796	5.8	27.7	-21.9
Vratsa	1334	3539	-2205	8.4	22.3	-13.9
Lovech	982	2754	-1772	8.0	22.5	-14.5
Montana	923	3216	-2293	7.3	25.5	-18.2
Pleven	1923	5100	-3177	8.2	21.7	-13.5
Severen tsentralen	5388	16106	-10718	7.0	20.9	-13.9
Veliko Tarnovo	1662	4499	-2837	7.2	19.5	-12.3
Gabrovo	622	2544	-1922	5.9	24.0	-18.1
Razgrad	803	2367	-1564	7.3	21.5	-14.2
Ruse	1505	4394	-2889	7.0	20.5	-13.5
Silistra	796	2302	-1506	7.4	21.4	-14.0
Severoiztochen	7461	15489	-8028	8.1	16.8	-8.7
Varna	4219	6930	-2711	9.0	14.7	-5.7
Dobrich	1224	3262	-2038	7.2	19.1	-11.9
Targovishte	793	2181	-1388	7.2	19.7	-12.5
Shumen	1225	3116	-1891	7.1	18.1	-11.0
Yugoiztochen	9507	17897	-8390	9.3	17.5	-8.2
Burgas	3492	6200	-2708	8.5	15.1	-6.6
Sliven	2144	3313	-1169	11.7	18.1	-6.4
Stara Zagora	2773	5935	-3162	8.9	19.0	-10.1
Yambol	1098	2449	-1351	9.4	20.9	-11.5
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
Yugozapaden	19438	33172	-13734	9.3	15.9	-6.6
Blagoevgrad	2655	4963	-2308	8.8	16.4	-7.6
Kyustendil	793	2807	-2014	6.8	24.0	-17.2
Pernik	803	2755	-1952	6.7	23.0	-16.3
Sofia	2079	4926	-2847	8.9	21.2	-12.3
Sofia (stolitsa)	13108	17721	-4613	9.9	13.4	-3.5
Yuzhen tsentralen	11657	25193	-13536	8.3	17.9	-9.6
Kardzhali	1171	2290	-1119	7.3	14.4	-7.1
Pazardzhik	2123	4807	-2684	8.4	19.1	-10.7
Plovdiv	6062	11569	-5507	9.1	17.4	-8.3
Smolyan	631	2107	-1476	6.1	20.5	-14.4
Haskovo	1670	4420	-2750	7.4	19.7	-12.3



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 twenty four districts with a positive migration growth in 2020: Sofia (63.0%), Pernik (26.6%), Kardzhali (23.2%).

Highest negative migration growth is registered in districts Sofia (stolitsa) (-11.9) and Sliven (-2.2).

Figure 10. Migration of the population by statistical region in 2020

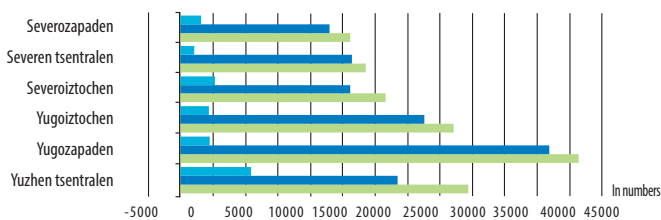
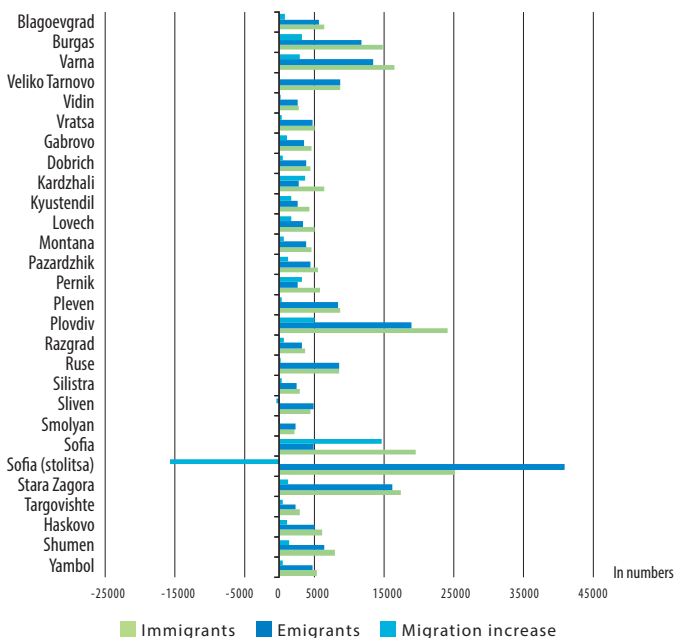


Figure 11. Migration of the population by district in 2020




 10. Migration of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2020¹

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Immigrants	Emigrants	Migration increase
Total	234606	203891	30715
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
Severozapaden	26243	22985	3258
Vidin	2843	2670	173
Vratsa	5064	4692	372
Lovech	5033	3317	1716
Montana	4574	3887	687
Pleven	8729	8419	310
Severen tsentralen	28657	26492	2165
Veliko Tarnovo	8718	8731	-13
Gabrovo	4676	3564	1112
Razgrad	3749	3164	585
Ruse	8648	8507	141
Silistra	2866	2526	340
Severozitochen	31655	26267	5388
Varna	16496	13546	2950
Dobrich	4388	3861	527
Targovishte	2872	2371	501
Shumen	7899	6489	1410
Yugoiztochen	42128	37666	4462
Burgas	14922	11729	3193
Sliven	4493	4892	-399
Stara Zagora	17391	16225	1166
Yambol	5322	4820	502
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
Yugozapaden	61470	56925	4545
Blagoevgrad	6461	5709	752
Kyustendil	4316	2598	1718
Pernik	5862	2674	3188
Sofia	19553	4901	14652
Sofia (stolitsa)	25278	41043	-15765
Yuzhen tsentralen	44453	33556	10897
Kardzhali	6436	2740	3696
Pazardzhik	5596	4388	1208
Plovdiv	24145	19041	5104
Smolyan	2117	2286	-169
Haskovo	6159	5101	1058

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

III. LABOUR MARKET



Labour force

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

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

The source of the data is the Labour Force Survey.

Figure 1. Structure of the labour force by age in 2020

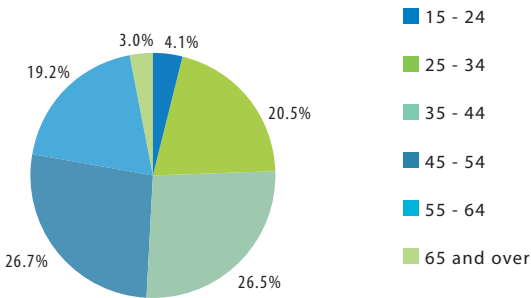
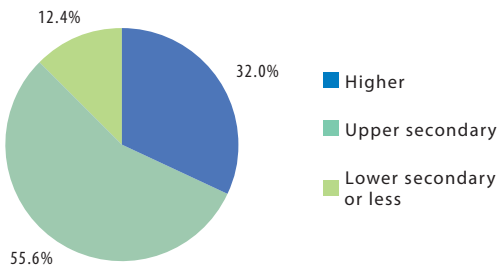


Figure 2. Structure of the labour force by level of education in 2020





1. Labour force

(Thousands)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	3264.0	3357.2	3326.0	3375.9	3290.3
By place of residence					
Urban	2563.6	2618.6	2595.2	2623.5	2532.1
Rural	700.4	738.6	730.8	752.5	758.2
By sex					
Male	1749.3	1796.7	1787.0	1814.3	1772.4
Female	1514.7	1560.5	1539.0	1561.6	1518.0
By age					
15 - 64	3199.6	3277.5	3239.6	3276.4	3190.4
15 - 24	161.1	170.7	149.3	147.8	134.1
25 - 34	732.2	740.9	719.9	718.9	675.9
35 - 44	904.8	919.6	908.1	902.6	871.3
45 - 54	822.5	842.1	847.8	868.5	877.1
55 - 64	579.0	604.2	614.6	638.5	632.1
65 and over	64.4	79.7	86.3	99.6	99.9
By level of education					
Higher	1013.5	1020.5	1020.9	1030.1	1053.4
Upper secondary	1849.4	1920.7	1887.2	1895.4	1830.5
of which: Vocational	1148.1	1151.2	1103.2	1102.3	1063.3
Lower secondary or less	401.2	415.9	417.9	450.4	406.5

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

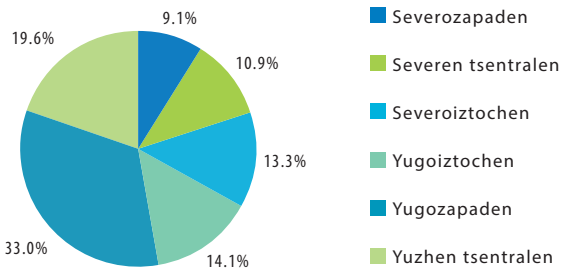
(Per cent)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	68.7	71.3	71.5	73.2	72.2
By place of residence					
Urban	71.6	73.8	73.8	75.5	74.4
Rural	59.8	63.8	64.3	66.4	65.9
By sex					
Male	72.7	75.4	75.9	77.6	76.8
Female	64.6	67.1	67.0	68.7	67.6
By age					
15 - 24	23.9	26.3	23.7	23.9	21.9
25 - 34	76.5	79.1	78.8	81.2	79.3
35 - 44	85.4	87.4	87.1	88.1	86.8
45 - 54	83.7	86.0	86.5	87.6	87.2
55 - 64	58.8	61.8	63.7	66.9	67.1

Labour force by district

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

Figure 3. Structure of the labour force (15 - 64 years of age) by statistical region in 2020





3. Labour force (15 - 64 years of age) and activity rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2020

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Labour force - in thousands	Activity rates - %
Total	3190.4	72.2
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
Severozapaden	291.9	67.6
Vidin	32.8	69.1
Vratsa	61.8	63.6
Lovech	48.8	67.3
Montana	51.8	68.7
Pleven	96.8	69.4
Severen tsentralen	349.3	72.6
Veliko Tarnovo	113.4	77.9
Gabrovo	45.8	72.8
Razgrad	48.1	68.0
Ruse	99.5	73.3
Silistra	42.5	64.1
Severoiztochen	423.2	71.1
Varna	220.3	71.8
Dobrich	75.8	69.9
Targovishte	44.3	63.4
Shumen	82.8	75.0
Yugoiztochen	449.9	70.4
Burgas	178.2	67.9
Sliven	78.1	69.9
Stara Zagora	145.4	74.9
Yambol	48.2	68.3
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
Yugozapaden	1051.9	76.6
Blagoevgrad	152.0	77.1
Kyustendil	48.5	69.2
Pernik	56.8	76.1
Sofia	117.1	79.4
Sofia (stolitsa)	677.5	76.6
Yuzhen tsentralen	624.1	69.7
Kardzhali	64.6	62.8
Pazardzhik	114.2	71.1
Plovdiv	302.5	70.8
Smolyan	48.2	74.0
Haskovo	94.6	67.6

Employment

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

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

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

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

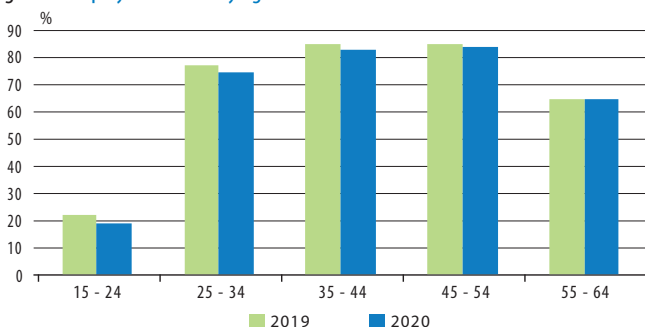
Self-employed are the persons who by themselves or in co-operation with other people work in their own enterprise, business, farm, professional practice or perform independently other work, and do not employ any other person.

Employees are the persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive a compensation in cash or in kind in the form of wages, salaries, fees, remuneration by civil contract, etc. Unpaid family workers are the persons who work without pay in a firm, enterprise or farm, owned and operated by a relative of the same household.

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

The source of the data is the Labour Force Survey.

Figure 4. Employment rates by age





4. Employed persons

(Thousands)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	3016.8	3150.3	3152.7	3233.1	3121.7
By place of residence					
Urban	2403.1	2485.2	2487.3	2539.2	2429.4
Rural	613.7	665.0	665.4	693.9	692.3
By sex					
Male	1607.6	1682.6	1685.3	1732.1	1676.1
Female	1409.2	1467.7	1467.3	1501.1	1445.6
By age					
15 - 64	2954.3	3073.4	3068.9	3136.3	3024.3
15 - 24	133.4	148.6	130.3	134.6	115.0
25 - 34	669.2	689.2	675.4	679.1	634.7
35 - 44	846.9	869.6	866.5	867.4	828.9
45 - 54	768.3	797.3	810.5	841.3	840.7
55 - 64	536.5	568.7	586.1	613.9	605.1
65 and over	62.5	76.9	83.8	96.8	97.4
By level of education					
Higher	979.3	989.6	997.3	1010.5	1027.5
Upper secondary	1725.1	1819.7	1802.2	1831.2	1744.3
of which: Vocational	1073.5	1091.1	1052.4	1063.4	1013.6
Lower secondary or less	312.3	340.9	353.2	391.4	349.9
By professional status					
Employers	107.3	114.8	117.2	114.7	112.0
Self-employed without employees	228.3	235.3	226.6	215.3	214.7
Employees in private sector	1981.8	2101.8	2113.5	2198.9	2090.8
Employees in public sector	681.1	673.6	671.9	684.2	685.3
Unpaid family workers	18.4	24.7	23.5	20.0	18.9

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

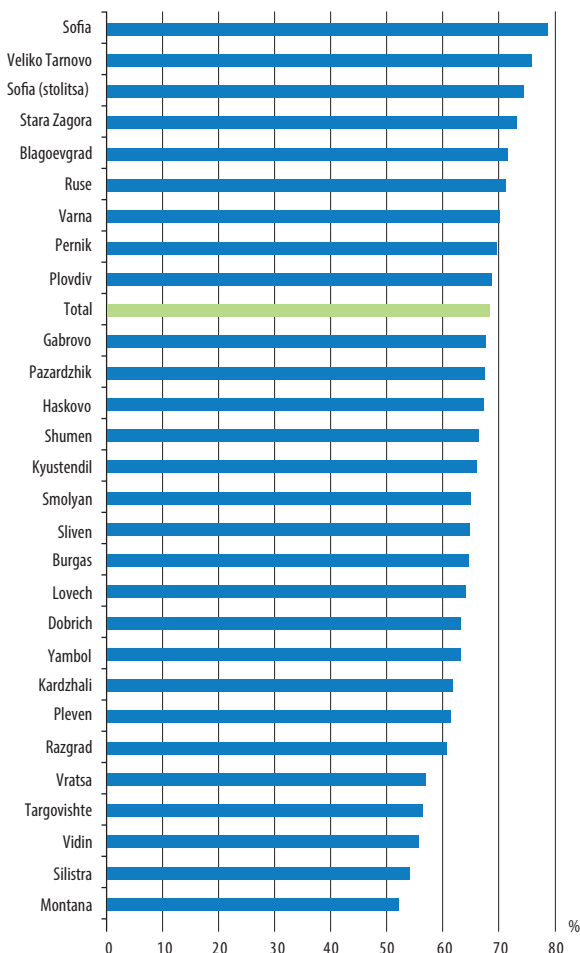
(Per cent)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	63.4	66.9	67.7	70.1	68.5
By place of residence					
Urban	67.0	70.0	70.7	73.0	71.3
Rural	52.3	57.4	58.5	61.2	60.1
By sex					
Male	66.7	70.6	71.5	74.1	72.5
Female	60.0	63.1	63.9	66.0	64.3
By age					
15 - 24	19.8	22.9	20.7	21.8	18.8
25 - 34	69.9	73.6	73.9	76.7	74.4
35 - 44	79.9	82.7	83.1	84.7	82.6
45 - 54	78.2	81.4	82.7	84.8	83.6
55 - 64	54.5	58.2	60.7	64.4	64.2

Employment by district

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

Figure 5. Employment rates (15 - 64 years of age) by district in 2020





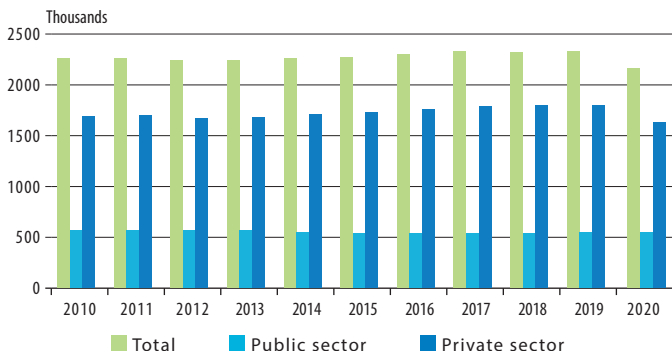
6. Employed persons (15 - 64 years of age) and employment rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2020

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Employed - in thousands	Employment rates - %
Total	3024.3	68.5
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
Severozapaden	253.5	58.7
Vidin	26.4	55.7
Vratsa	55.5	57.1
Lovech	46.5	64.1
Montana	39.3	52.1
Pleven	85.8	61.6
Severen tsentralen	328.9	68.3
Veliko Tarnovo	110.6	75.9
Gabrovo	42.6	67.7
Razgrad	43.0	60.8
Ruse	96.9	71.4
Silistra	35.9	54.1
Severoiztochen	396.9	66.7
Varna	215.5	70.2
Dobrich	68.5	63.2
Targovishte	39.5	56.5
Shumen	73.4	66.5
Yugoiztochen	428.9	67.1
Burgas	169.4	64.6
Sliven	72.7	65.0
Stara Zagora	142.2	73.3
Yambol	44.6	63.2
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
Yugozapaden	1013.8	73.8
Blagoevgrad	141.0	71.5
Kyustendil	46.2	66.0
Pernik	52.1	69.8
Sofia	116.1	78.8
Sofia (stolitsa)	658.3	74.4
Yuzhen tsentralen	602.3	67.2
Kardzhali	63.6	61.9
Pazardzhik	108.4	67.4
Plovdiv	293.5	68.7
Smolyan	42.5	65.2
Haskovo	94.3	67.4

Employees

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

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



7. Employees under labour contract by economic activity groupings

(Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Total	2322561	2165310	534730	533014	1787831	1632296
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	69726	66720	11597	11034	58129	55686
Mining and quarrying	19137	20540	7329	7199	11808	13341
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	87563	81819	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	97517	86324	239	234	97278	86090
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	31522	28004	122	145	31400	27859
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	2409	1953	-	-	2409	1953



7. Employees under labour contract by economic activity groupings

(Continued and end)

(Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	13913	13443	-	-	13913	13443
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	8086	8686	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	49995	47547	12	7	49983	47540
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	69185	63536	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	10179	9988	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of electrical equipment	27367	26214	-	-	27367	26214
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	33371	29905	..	-	..	29905
Manufacture of transport equipment	27673	27278	-	-	27673	27278
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	46339	40643	1104	1083	45235	39560
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	29834	29521	14669	14543	15165	14978
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	36955	36000	22390	22097	14565	13903
Construction	135264	118979	2260	2152	133004	116827
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	379575	372205	357	337	379218	371868
Transportation and storage	149934	134481	47210	46357	102724	88124
Accommodation and food service activities	122458	82151	4009	3990	118449	78161
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	12213	10952	2903	2825	9310	8127
Telecommunications	19492	18842	..	..	..	..
IT and other information services	70544	69832	..	..	..	..
Financial and insurance activities	56872	54625	1407	1314	55465	53311
Real estate activities	23971	20116	2660	2480	21311	17636
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	45217	41588	1089	1201	44128	40387
Scientific research and development	11818	11954	8533	8383	3285	3571
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	25805	23215	119	103	25686	23112
Administrative and support service activities	116941	109931	19600	19435	97341	90496
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	112322	112484	112322	112484	x	x
Education	162757	160092	152405	150686	10352	9406
Human health services	108852	105270	72755	70764	36097	34506
Residential care and social work activities	31596	36345	28308	33320	3288	3025
Arts, entertainment and recreation	36989	32573	14205	14005	22784	18568
Other services	39170	31554	1354	1297	37816	30257

Unemployment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 7. Structure of unemployed persons by age

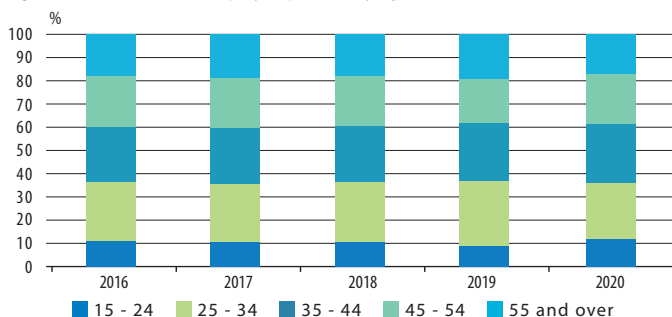
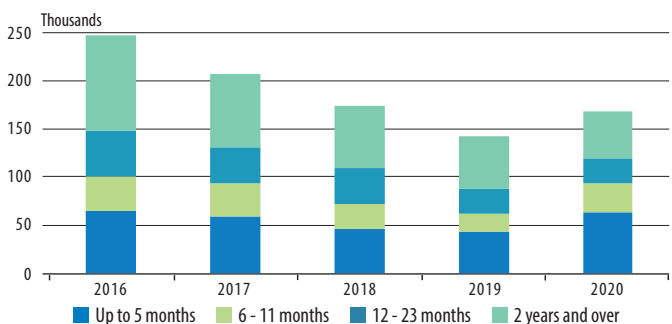


Figure 8. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment





8. Unemployed persons

(Thousands)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	247.2	206.9	173.3	142.8	168.6
By place of residence					
Urban	160.5	133.3	107.9	84.2	102.7
Rural	86.8	73.6	65.4	58.6	65.9
By sex					
Male	141.7	114.2	101.7	82.3	96.3
Female	105.6	92.8	71.6	60.5	72.3
By age					
15 - 64	245.3	204.1	170.8	140.1	166.1
15 - 24	27.7	22.1	18.9	13.1	19.1
25 - 34	62.9	51.6	44.5	39.8	41.2
35 - 44	57.9	50.0	41.6	35.3	42.4
45 - 54	54.3	44.8	37.3	27.2	36.4
55 and over	44.4	38.4	31.1	27.3	29.6
By level of education					
Higher	34.1	30.9	23.6	19.6	25.9
Upper secondary	124.2	101.0	85.0	64.2	86.2
of which: Vocational	74.6	60.1	50.8	39.0	49.6
Lower secondary or less	88.9	75.0	64.7	58.9	56.5
By duration of unemployment					
Up to 5 months	65.2	59.6	46.1	43.0	63.9
6 - 11 months	35.9	33.5	25.7	18.9	28.8
12 - 23 months	47.4	38.3	36.9	26.1	27.1
2 years and over	98.8	75.5	64.7	54.9	48.8
Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12.	261.0	232.1	201.5	194.7	220.3

Unemployment

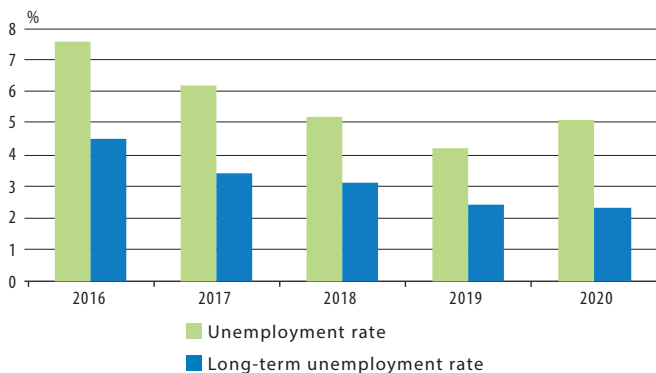
The unemployment rate is the ratio between the unemployed persons and the economically active population (the labour force).

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

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

In 2020 the unemployment rate was 5.1%, up by 0.9 percentage points compared to a year earlier. The growth of unemployment in this period was due to increasing number of unemployed persons being unemployed for less than one year. In 2020 they represented 55.0% of all unemployed people.

Figure 9. Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates





9. Unemployment rates

(Per cent)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	7.6	6.2	5.2	4.2	5.1
By place of residence					
Urban	6.3	5.1	4.2	3.2	4.1
Rural	12.4	10.0	8.9	7.8	8.7
By sex					
Male	8.1	6.4	5.7	4.5	5.4
Female	7.0	5.9	4.7	3.9	4.8
By age					
15 - 64	7.7	6.2	5.3	4.3	5.2
15 - 24	17.2	12.9	12.7	8.9	14.2
25 - 34	8.6	7.0	6.2	5.5	6.1
35 - 44	6.4	5.4	4.6	3.9	4.9
45 - 54	6.6	5.3	4.4	3.1	4.1
55 and over	6.9	5.6	4.4	3.7	4.0
Long-term unemployment rate	4.5	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.3

10. Discouraged persons

(Thousands)

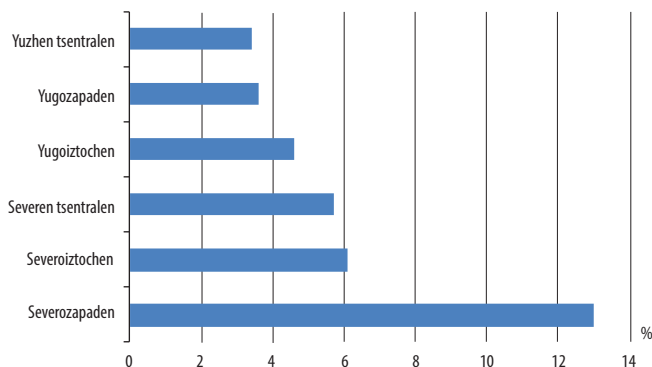
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	165.8	115.8	85.4	63.8	63.9
By place of residence					
Urban	76.1	56.4	44.4	32.1	33.0
Rural	89.7	59.4	41.0	31.7	30.9
By sex					
Male	91.5	60.7	44.3	33.1	33.9
Female	74.3	55.2	41.0	30.7	30.0
By age					
15 - 64	163.4	112.2	81.4	61.7	61.7
15 - 24	23.4	13.5	12.7	10.9	9.9
25 - 34	36.5	26.5	16.3	11.4	13.7
35 - 44	35.9	24.5	19.3	13.8	12.0
45 - 54	35.9	23.4	14.8	11.7	13.6
55 and over	34.1	27.8	22.3	16.0	14.7
By level of education					
Higher	8.5	5.4	(3.2)	(2.6)	(2.5)
Upper secondary	69.4	41.4	27.6	17.7	18.8
of which: Vocational	35.5	22.5	14.8	9.0	9.6
Lower secondary or less	87.9	69.0	54.6	43.6	42.7

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 2020





11. Unemployment by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2020

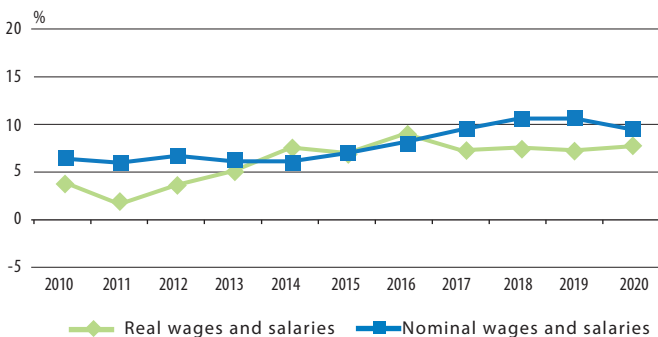
Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Unemployed - in thousands	Unemployment rates - %	Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12. - in thousands
Total	168.6	5.1	220.3
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
Severozapaden	39.1	13.0	35.4
Vidin	6.4	18.9	5.0
Vratsa	6.3	10.0	8.3
Lovech	(2.4)	(4.8)	5.5
Montana	13.0	24.5	6.8
Pleven	11.0	10.9	9.7
Severen tsentralen	20.9	5.7	26.5
Veliko Tarnovo	(3.1)	(2.6)	7.0
Gabrovo	(3.2)	(6.8)	2.9
Razgrad	5.1	10.3	5.1
Ruse	(2.7)	(2.6)	7.0
Silistra	6.7	15.2	4.6
Severoiztochen	26.7	6.1	30.7
Varna	4.8	2.1	12.5
Dobrich	7.4	9.4	5.4
Targovishte	4.9	10.5	5.0
Shumen	9.6	11.1	7.8
Yugoiztochen	21.3	4.6	32.5
Burgas	8.9	4.9	13.5
Sliven	5.6	6.9	7.8
Stara Zagora	(3.2)	(2.1)	7.9
Yambol	(3.6)	(7.2)	3.3
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
Yugozapaden	38.5	3.6	50.9
Blagoevgrad	11.2	7.2	16.3
Kyustendil	(2.2)	(4.5)	4.9
Pernik	4.7	8.1	3.1
Sofia	(1.0)	(0.8)	6.4
Sofia (stolitsa)	19.4	2.8	20.2
Yuzhen tsentralen	22.1	3.4	44.3
Kardzhali	(0.9)	(1.4)	4.9
Pazardzhik	5.8	5.0	10.2
Plovdiv	9.2	2.9	17.1
Smolyan	5.8	11.5	5.6
Haskovo	(0.3)	(0.3)	6.5

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

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Total	15209	16642	15522	17295	15114	16425
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11553	11807	14293	14151	11000	11334
Mining and quarrying	20798	22822	23615	24332	19045	22002
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	12388	13954	..	..	12388	13954
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	9282	9607	10439	11668	9279	9602
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	11799	12834	10649	11008	11803	12843
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	31117	33892	-	-	31117	33892



12. Average annual wages and salaries by economic activity groupings

(Continued and end)

(BGN)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	17515	19678	-	-	17515	19678
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	16796	18010	..	..	16488	17354
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	13413	14354	10280	11648	13413	14354
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	14915	14975	..	..	15179	15148
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	18957	21268	..	..	18969	21281
Manufacture of electrical equipment	16846	18005	-	-	16846	18005
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	16269	16731	..	-	16269	16731
Manufacture of transport equipment	15073	15679	-	-	15073	15679
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	14842	16061	15914	17108	14815	16032
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	24513	25775	27908	29787	21230	21881
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	12497	13388	11596	12296	13886	15136
Construction	12236	12527	12727	14317	12227	12494
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13559	14721	16694	17657	13556	14718
Transportation and storage	13401	14304	16649	17166	11896	12782
Accommodation and food service activities	9075	9342	11109	11906	9005	9207
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	20731	21753	16290	17551	22122	23240
Telecommunications	25374	27085	..	..	25374	27086
IT and other information services	42962	46324	27272	30414	43135	46506
Financial and insurance activities	25129	26740	35758	40220	24847	26396
Real estate activities	14355	16833	11846	12179	14672	17495
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	20433	21526	15934	19897	20548	21578
Scientific research and development	21824	24739	13523	15451	43983	47562
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	24029	25207	13280	15021	24080	25254
Administrative and support service activities	12052	12829	7714	8638	12934	13742
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	17154	19408	17154	19408	x	x
Education	15393	17678	15380	17716	15594	17046
Human health services	17056	19650	16405	18959	18390	21109
Residential care and social work activities	9500	10574	9160	10453	12433	11948
Arts, entertainment and recreation	13105	13070	12150	12862	13709	13231
Other services	10197	11058	11257	11550	10158	11037

IV. EDUCATION



Types of educational institutions

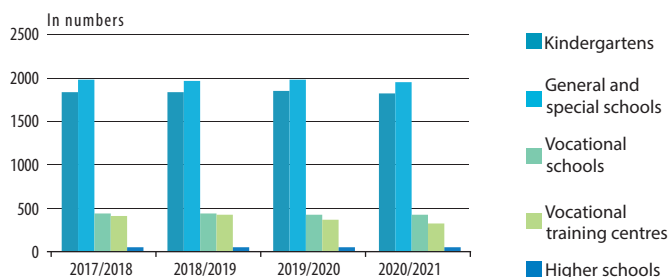
Educational institutions are those institutions, which directly perform training according to educational programmes with students in organized classes (groups) locally or through distance learning. Educational programs in those institutions include all educational stages and/or attainment of professional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

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 third and second level of professional qualification, including religious schools);
- Vocational training centres provide 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)

	2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private
Total	4711	633	4699	639	4653	593	4558	556
Kindergartens	1834	98	1834	101	1840	106	1823	110
General and special schools¹	1979	76	1964	78	1972	86	1948	97
Primary (I - IV grade)	137	6	131	4	133	7	129	6
Basic (I - VIII grade)	1203	27	1177	31	1163	30	1151	38
Basic (I - VII grade)	59	-	68	-	70	-	71	1
Lower secondary (V - VIII grade)	117	18	115	18	114	21	114	23
Integrated (I - X grade)	463	25	473	25	492	28	483	29
Upper secondary (IX - XII grade)	434	38	430	33	427	31	418	23
Upper secondary (VIII - XII grade)	22	1	21	-	21	-	21	-
Secondary (I - XII grade)	24	-	25	-	25	-	25	-
Vocational schools	359	10	359	10	358	10	353	6
Art schools	29	27	25	23	23	21	19	17
Sport schools	410	404	417	410	360	353	315	310
Vocational gymnasiums	54	17	54	17	54	17	54	16
Vocational colleges	50	13	50	13	50	13	50	12
Vocational Training Centres	17	-	17	-	17	-	17	-
Higher schools²	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Universities and equivalent higher schools	50	13	50	13	50	13	50	13
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 changes in the national education system (Pre-school and School Education Act, promulgated SG No. 79 of 13 October 2015). The data are not comparable to the previous school years.

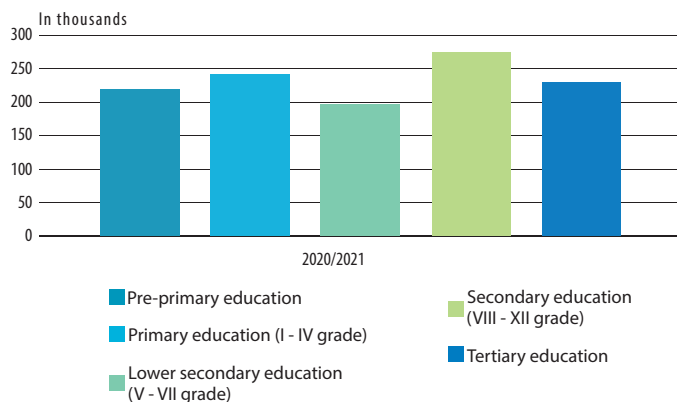
² Includes universities and equivalent higher schools and independent colleges.

Enrolled students

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

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

Figure 2. Enrolments by level of education





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

(Number)

	2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private
Total	1210704	64117	1186933	62888	1166128	56300	1156555	54287
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	220877	4007	218767	4606	217867	4982	215666	4874
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	262735	3885	256857	4292	248354	4650	237737	4877
Lower secondary and secondary education (V - VII grade and VIII - XII grade, ISCED - 2, 3)	466 794	5901	460499	6260	459246	6818	466015	7633
Vocational training for adults - first level professional qualification (ISCED - 2)	10369	8513	9144	8586	6716	5587	3870	3297
Vocational training for adults - second level professional qualification (ISCED - 3)	6313	5598	6170	5543	3459	2842	2690	2259
Vocational training for adults - third level professional qualification (ISCED - 3)	6189	5181	5144	4336	3117	2333	3600	2951
Post secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED - 4)	1047	611	830	634	658	479	530	398
Vocational training for adults - fourth level professional qualification (ISCED - 4)	45	45	58	58	103	85	86	86
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7, 8)	236335	30376	229464	28573	226608	28524	226361	27912
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor' (ISCED - 6)	8527	1622	8181	1501	8233	1597	7991	1564
Educational-qualification degree 'Bachelor' (ISCED - 6)	146564	20335	141505	19422	139711	19609	139765	19339
Educational-qualification degree 'Master' (ISCED - 7)	74680	8126	73311	7395	72224	7054	72035	6748
Educational and scientific degree 'Doctor' (ISCED - 8)	6564	293	6467	255	6440	264	6570	261

Teachers by teaching levels

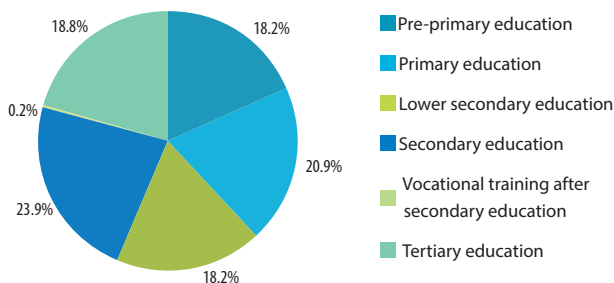
The teachers (academic staff) are official persons who directly conduct the training sessions according to the curricula irrespective of whether they are full-time or part-time employees.

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

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of the teachers by teaching levels in 2020/2021





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

	(Number)			
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Total	104374	106244	108584	110455
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0) ¹	19617	19799	20050	20094
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED -1)	19412	20854	22527	23042
Lower secondary and upper secondary education (V - VII grade and VIII - XII grade, ISCED - 2, 3)	43205	43626	44927	46432
Post secondary non-tertiary (ISCED - 4)	226	209	186	171
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7)	21914	21756	20894	20716
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor' (ISCED - 6)	707	692	676	677
Education in universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 6, 7)	21207	21064	20218	20039

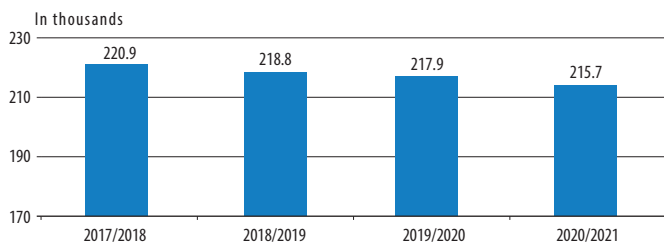
¹ Incl. directors without teaching activities, music instructors, methodologists and educators.

Kindergartens

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

The average number of children per one teacher for the country is 12 and per one group - 23 for the school year 2020/2021.

Figure 4. Children in kindergartens





4. Kindergartens

(Number)

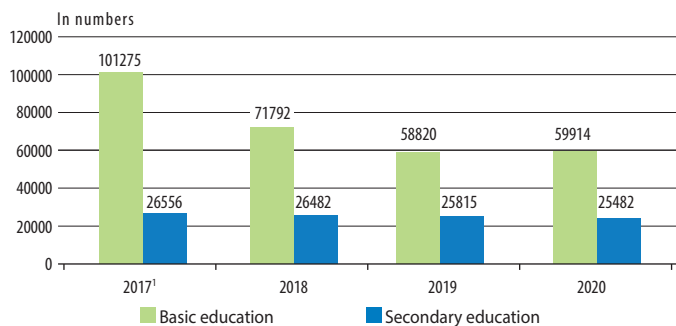
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
	Kindergartens			
Total	1834	1834	1840	1823
Permanent	1834	1834	1840	1823
All-day	1831	1831	1839	1823
Half-day	3	3	1	1
Seasonal	-	-	-	-
	Teaching staff			
Total	19617	19799	20050	20094
of which: Teachers in kindergartens	18370	18544	18806	18786
Permanent	19615	19796	20048	20094
All-day	18672	18889	19187	19176
Half-day	943	907	861	918
Seasonal	2	3	2	-
	Children enrolled			
Total	220877	218767	217867	215666
Permanent	220830	218740	217843	215666
All-day	205301	204147	204380	202309
Half-day	15529	14593	13463	13357
Seasonal	47	27	24	-

General schools

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

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

Figure 5. General education graduates



¹ In 2017 lower secondary education attained all VII grade graduates, VIII grade graduates in unprofiled classes and IX grade graduates in profiled classes with admission after VII grade. The data are not comparable to the previous school years.



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

(Number)

	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Total	587836	581267	572504	565023
I - IV grade	262476	256618	248157	237556
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	673	361	296	744
V - VIII grade	189459	190033	191572	194412
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	2877	2104	1849	1899
V - VII grade	135901	134616	132775	133055
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	4054	3127	2950	3025
IX - XII grade ²	129023	x	x	x
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	4307	x	x	x
VIII - XII grade	x	135901	134616	132775
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	x	4054	3127	2950

6. Graduates from general schools

(Number)

	2017 ¹	2018	2019	2020
Basic	101275	71792	58820	59914
Upper secondary	26556	26482	25815	25482

¹ In 2017 lower secondary education attained all VII grade graduates, VIII grade graduates in unprofiled classes and IX grade graduates in profiled classes with admission after VII grade. The data are not comparable to the previous school years.

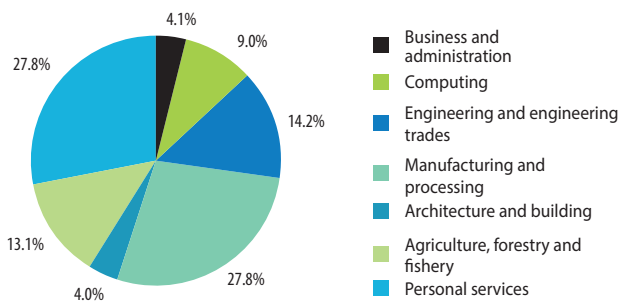
Vocational training - I level

The training for attainment of first level professional qualification is conducted in vocational classes with duration up to three years.

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

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

Figure 6. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of a first level of professional qualification for the school year 2020/2021





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

(Number)

Narrow fields	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Total	2436	2493	2812	2885
Business and administration	18	57	82	119
Computing	88	110	213	259
Engineering and engineering trades	456	453	543	411
Manufacturing and processing	828	921	888	801
Architecture and building	58	75	87	116
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	317	313	346	378
Personal services	671	564	653	801

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

(Number)

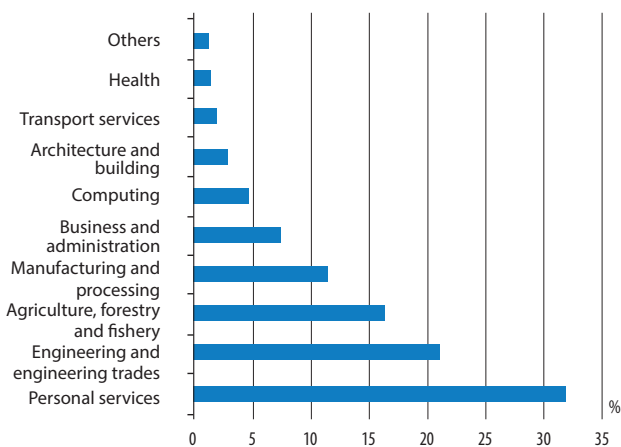
Narrow fields	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	413	530	273	390
Business and administration	10	-	-	-
Computing	13	14	-	22
Engineering and engineering trades	101	132	40	70
Manufacturing and processing	147	177	109	144
Architecture and building	-	17	19	10
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	62	80	33	36
Personal services	80	110	72	108

Vocational training - II level

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

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

Figure 7. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of a second level of professional qualification for the school year 2020/2021





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

(Number)

Narrow fields	2017/2018 ¹	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Общо	28875	25364	24464	24871
Arts	247	150	216	241
Business and administration	2146	1857	1838	1838
Computing	968	988	1213	1153
Engineering and engineering trades	6968	5805	5341	5237
Manufacturing and processing	3138	2742	2608	2846
Architecture and building	1459	989	822	713
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	5965	4887	4502	4049
Health	115	181	235	337
Social services	33	19	41	61
Personal services	7598	7424	7280	7946
Transport services	238	322	368	450

¹ Break in the time series due to changes in the national education system (Pre-school and School Education Act, promulgated SG No. 79 of 13 October 2015). The data are not comparable to the previous school years.

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

(Number)

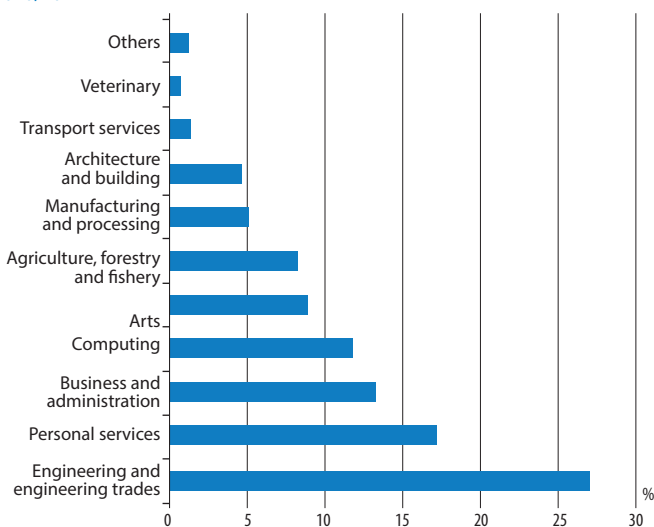
Narrow fields	2017	2018	2019	2020
Graduates in secondary education	3566	3560	2928	2794
Attainments in vocational qualification	2946	2518	2637	2325
Arts	11	10	7	20
Business and administration	314	234	206	267
Computing	153	147	178	96
Engineering and engineering trades	708	554	540	392
Manufacturing and processing	256	244	342	275
Architecture and building	97	62	77	61
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	577	325	406	373
Health	-	-	11	17
Personal services	812	900	746	804
Transport services	18	42	124	20

Vocational training - III level

Vocational gymnasiums, art schools, sport schools and vocational classes in general schools provide vocational training for acquisition of third level of professional qualification with duration of four or five years. They enrol students with completed VII grade/VIII grade.

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

Figure 8. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of a third level of professional qualification for the school year 2020/2021





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

(Number)

Narrow fields	2017/2018 ¹	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Total	109663	107542	107183	110370
Arts	7440	8015	8601	9912
Humanities	420	411	379	106
Journalism, mass communication and information	56	62	62	63
Business and administration	17418	16439	15377	14773
Physical sciences	-	8	8	9
Computing	9224	9950	11306	13116
Engineering and engineering trades	30438	29508	28762	29697
Manufacturing and processing	6563	6088	5846	5684
Architecture and building	5223	5085	5126	5165
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	9258	8987	8670	9123
Veterinary	936	868	876	899
Health	199	238	257	330
Social services	357	284	318	452
Personal services	20603	20013	19892	19041
Transport services	1093	1172	1303	1558
Environmental protection	395	342	280	258
Security services	40	72	120	184

¹ Break in the time series due to changes in the national education system (Pre-school and School Education Act, promulgated SG No. 79 of 13 October 2015). The data are not comparable to the previous school years.

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

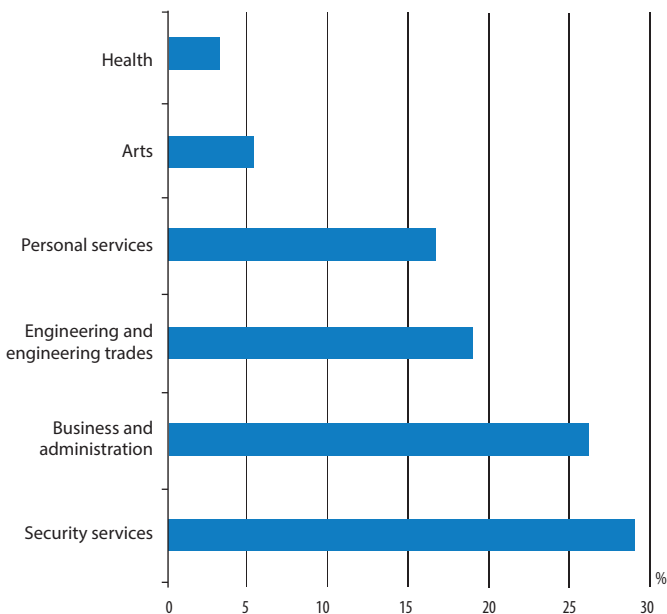
(Number)

Narrow fields	2017	2018	2019	2020
Graduates in secondary education	18148	19445	18660	16847
Attainments in vocational qualification	13192	13364	13176	12499
Arts	990	975	1005	885
Humanities	70	32	45	-
Journalism, mass communication and information	10	10	13	12
Business and administration	2697	2845	2533	2468
Computing	1154	1222	1236	1352
Engineering and engineering trades	3289	3338	3201	3100
Manufacturing and processing	690	539	711	501
Architecture and building	611	575	648	684
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	822	921	907	839
Veterinary	167	137	165	155
Health	-	-	25	33
Social services	65	71	47	25
Personal services	2454	2552	2477	2306
Transport services	106	88	97	105
Environmental protection	64	58	66	34
Security services	3	1	-	-

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 enrol students with completed secondary education.

Figure 9. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of a fourth level of professional qualification giving in the school year 2020/2021





13. Students in programmes for attainment of fourth level professional qualification by narrow fields

Narrow fields	(Number)			
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Total	1047	830	658	530
Arts	30	29	32	29
Business and administration	312	356	208	139
Engineering and engineering trades	101	96	113	101
Health	13	8	1	18
Personal services	82	87	91	89
Transport services	5	16	-	-
Security services	504	238	213	154

14. Graduates from programmes for attainment of fourth level professional qualification by narrow fields

Narrow fields	(Number)			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	691	783	544	581
Arts	8	16	5	8
Business and administration	291	123	95	35
Engineering and engineering trades	48	31	28	26
Health	4	4	5	4
Personal services	79	35	67	65
Security services	261	574	344	443

Tertiary education

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

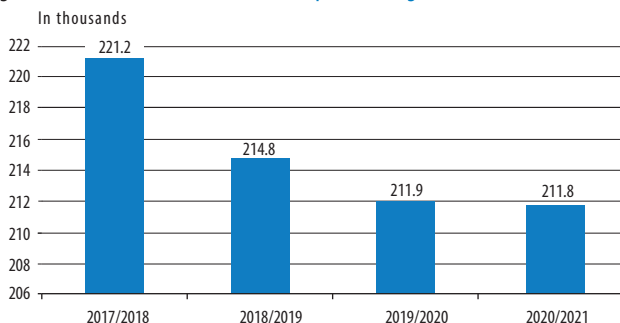
The NSI obtains annually the number of enrolled students by counting the students themselves and not by counting the number of enrolments. For example, according to the current national methodology, students are counted only once in the cases of simultaneous enrolment in two specialties within one university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

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 in universities and equivalent higher schools





15. Students in higher schools

(Number)

	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Total	229771	222997	220168	219791
In universities and equivalent higher schools	221244	214816	211935	211800
In colleges	8527	8181	8233	7991

16. Graduates from higher education¹

(Number)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	55428	53115	50179	45258
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor'	2175	1869	1843	1712
Educational-qualification degree 'Bachelor'	28926	27831	25807	23151
Educational-qualification degree 'Master'	24327	23415	22529	20395

¹ Excl. graduates in educational and scientific degree 'Doctor'.

17. PhD students in higher schools and scientific organisations

(Number)

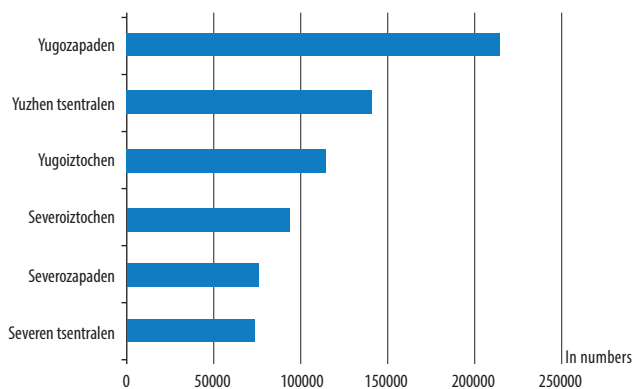
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Students	6564	6467	6440	6570
of which: Regular training	3359	3481	3465	3607
Graduates in educational and scientific degree 'Doctor'	1423	1365	1285	1097
of which: Regular training	613	594	593	505

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 State Gazette, No. 13/8 February 2013, into force 12 February 2013).

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

Figure 11. Students by statistical region in the school year 2020/2021





18. Schools, teaching staff and students by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in the school year 2020/2021¹

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	(Number)		
	Schools	Teaching staff	Students
Total	2355	69474	703752
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	1278	34550	349798
Severozapaden	320	7639	73545
Vidin	32	749	7467
Vratsa	70	1745	16914
Lovech	55	1284	12494
Montana	60	1269	12442
Pleven	103	2592	24228
Severen tsentralen	281	7471	72805
Veliko Tarnovo	83	2285	20991
Gabrovo	30	909	10947
Razgrad	56	1187	11462
Ruse	68	2009	19336
Silistra	44	1081	10069
Severoiztochen	307	9161	91264
Varna	125	4585	48927
Dobrich	67	1647	15237
Targovishte	50	1183	10397
Shumen	65	1746	16703
Yugoiztochen	370	10279	112184
Burgas	137	4020	44934
Sliven	69	1865	20834
Stara Zagora	121	3159	33382
Yambol	43	1235	13034
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	1077	34924	353954
Yugozapaden	568	20955	215610
Blagoevgrad	120	3435	34099
Kyustendil	36	1033	10555
Pernik	40	1094	11071
Sofia	97	2310	23902
Sofia (stolitsa) ²	275	13083	135983
Yuzhen tsentralen	509	13969	138344
Kardzhali	72	1491	13766
Pazardzhik	110	2651	25383
Plovdiv	192	6467	66977
Smolyan	58	1236	9205
Haskovo	77	2124	23013

¹ Excl. higher schools.

² Incl. the bulgarian schools abroad financed by state.



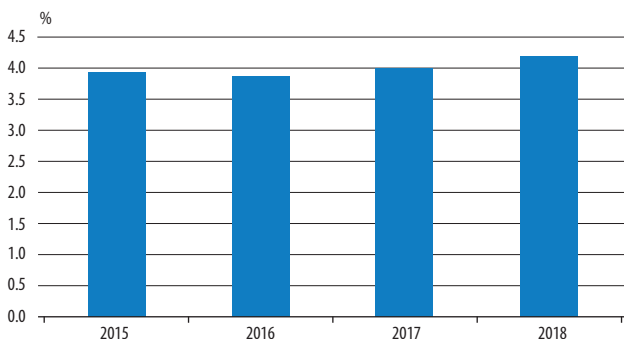
Coverage rate of educational system and educational expenditure

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

The drop-out indicator for the educational system is calculated as a ratio between persons aged 18 - 24 having attained lower secondary education as a highest and not received any education and training in the four weeks preceding the survey and the total population of the same age group.

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

Figure 12. Ratio of public expenditure on education as a percentage 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 educational levels of ISCED 2011

(Per cent)

	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	78.4	78.4	78.7	78.1
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	90.8	88.4	86.2	84.8
Lower and upper secondary education (V - VII grade and VIII-XII grade, ISCED - 2, 3)	82.6	82.5	82.3	84.4
Post secondary non-tertiary (ISCED - 4)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.04
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7)	41.7	42.0	42.1	42.3

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

20. Early leavers from education and training by sex¹

(Per cent)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	12.7	12.7	13.9	12.8
Male	12.0	12.6	14.5	13.4
Female	13.5	12.8	13.3	12.1

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

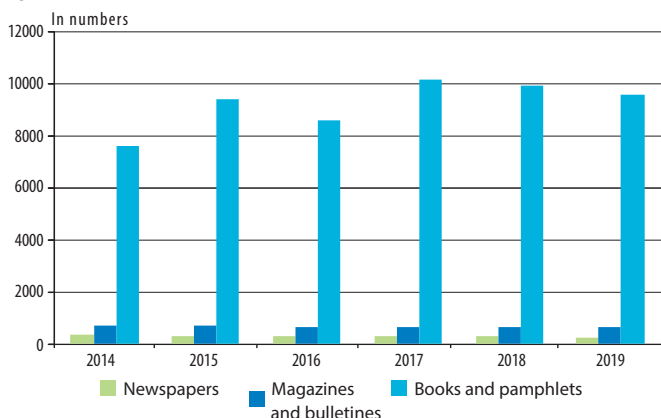
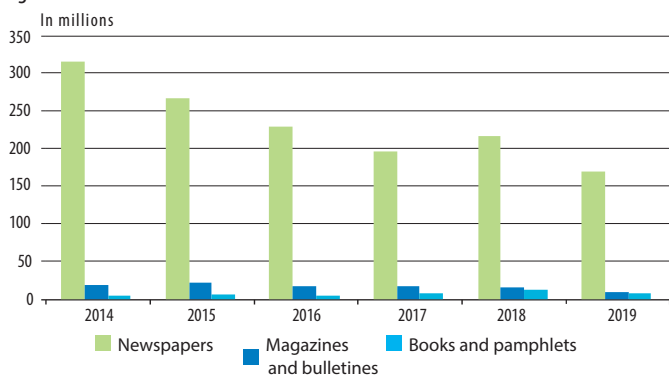


Figure 2. Circulation





1. Publishing

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Books and pamphlets				
Titles - in numbers	9320	8530	10068	9842	9516
Circulation - in millions	4.9	4.5	6.7	11.3	7.6
	Magazines and bulletins				
Titles - in numbers	635	634	603	607	595
Annual circulation - in millions	21.4	17.3	17.0	14.8	9.0
	Newspapers				
Titles - in numbers	283	262	245	239	223
Annual circulation - in millions	267.3	229.0	196.3	216.0	169.3

2. Book and pamphlet production by target group in 2019

Target group	Total		Books		Pamphlets	
	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands
Total	9516	7628	8604	6325	912	1303
Socio-political	43	169	39	167	4	2
Scientific literature	2972	567	2927	554	45	12
Popular literature for adults	1387	930	1296	847	91	83
Scientific-popular for adults	1387	930	1296	847	91	83
Professional literature	134	51	123	48	11	4
Professional production	134	51	123	48	11	4
Educational literature	1743	3783	1595	3069	148	715
High schools, Colleges	940	144	911	135	29	8
Professional schools and schools of arts	1	0	1	0	-	-
General and special schools	606	3442	500	2755	106	687
Educational methodic	196	197	183	178	13	19
Fiction for adults	2146	1181	2034	1152	112	29
Children's and juvenile literature	870	826	395	376	475	450
Children's and juvenile fiction	513	459	287	257	226	202
Children's and juvenile popular scientific literature	357	367	108	119	249	247
Official documents	83	40	80	35	3	4
Reference literature	138	81	115	77	23	5



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 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 decreased by 69.44% compared to the previous year.

At the end of 2020 the number of cinemas in Bulgaria was 70, and the number of screens - 215 which is a decrease by 4 and 22 respectively in comparison with 2019.

Figure 3. **Attendances in the theatres**

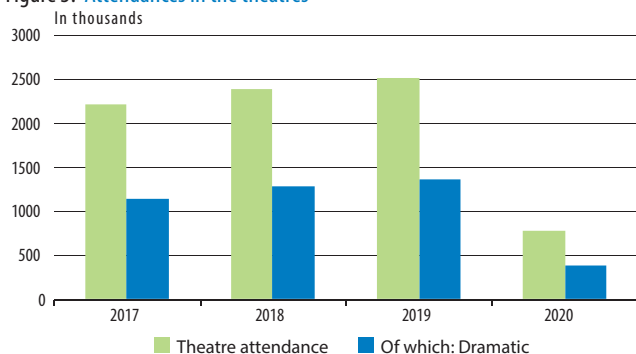
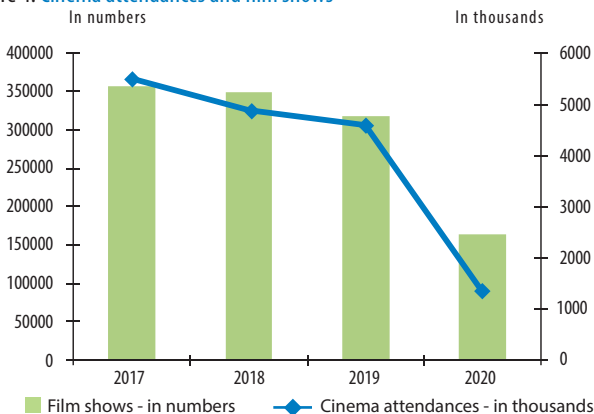


Figure 4. **Cinema attendances and film shows**





3. Theatres

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Theatres - in numbers	74	75	74	71
Capacity - in thousands	29.4	29.9	31.3	28.6
Theatre performances - in thousands	15.3	15.2	16.0	7.0
Theatre attendance - in millions	2.2	2.4	2.5	0.8

4. Cinemas

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Cinemas - in numbers	68	69	74	70
Film shows - in numbers	356385	348959	317418	162906
Cinema attendances - in thousands	5506	4885	4582	1316

5. Film production

(Number)

Films by kind	2017	2018	2019	2020
Films produced	106	77	104	86
of which: for television	51	30	34	41
Full-length films	25	30	37	26
Feature films	16	19	22	20
Documentaries	8	10	15	6
Animations	1	1	-	-
Short and medium - length films	81	47	67	60
Feature films	13	13	21	12
Documentaries and educational films	56	28	33	37
Animations	12	6	10	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 aesthetical purposes. The NSI observes all museums open to visits: historical, natural, archaeological, ethnographic museums, art galleries and other exhibitions. For the last year the museum collections (movable cultural property) (incl. those in the main storage fund, as well as in the research and ancillary materials fund, and in the exchange fund) increased by 0.28%, and the number of visitors decreased by 58.24% compared to 2019.

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

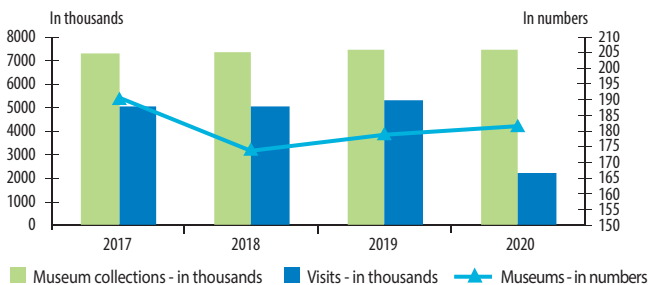
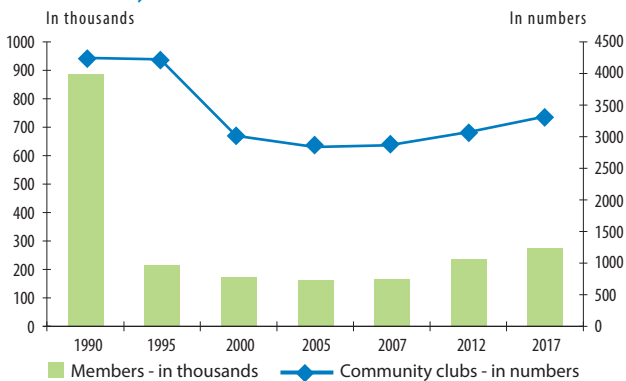


Figure 6. Community clubs and members





6. Museums

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Museums - in numbers	191	174	179	182
Stocks units - in thousands	7406	7419	7529	7550
Electronic units - in thousands	343	368	390	407
Visits - in thousands	5109	5084	5355	2236
Visits in the day for free entrance - in thousands	1221	1025	1027	266
Personnel - in numbers	3224	3296	3406	3365
of which: Professionals with an academic degree or academic title and curators	1009	1058	1056	1084

7. Museums by statistical zone and statistical region in 2020

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Income - thousand BGN	Expenditure - thousand BGN	Personnel - in numbers	
			Total	Of which: Staff pay roll schemes - in numbers
Total	70166	66694	3365	2947
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
Severozapaden	5461	5143	272	263
Severen tsentralen	11675	11290	615	549
Severoiztochen	7888	7223	509	346
Yugoiztochen	9133	8455	413	392
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
Yugozapaden	25551	25222	1048	973
Yuzhen tsentralen	10458	9361	508	424

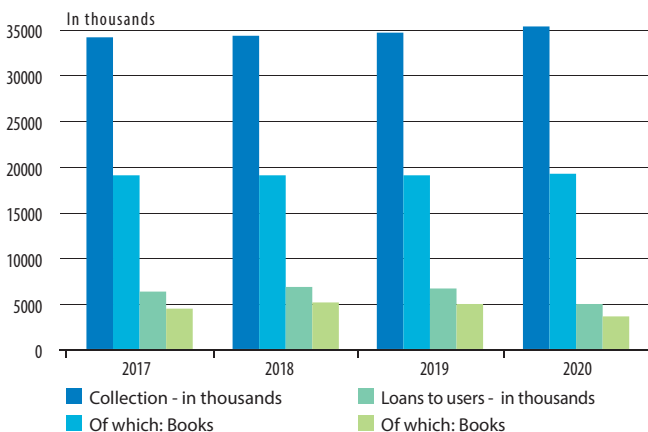
8. Community clubs

	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 collection sizes above 200 thousand books. These are the biggest libraries in the country: the ‘St. St. Cyril and Methodius’ National Library, the regional libraries, some larger community club libraries, specialized libraries and libraries at institutions of higher education. At the end of 2020, the 47 libraries had 35 312 thousand library collections. The readers were 205 thousand. The books in libraries increased by 2.19% compared to the previous year.

Figure 7. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands





9. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Libraries - in numbers	47	47	47	47
Collection - in thousands	34054	34320	34555	35312
of which: Books	18895	18971	19028	19135
Loans to users - in thousands	6233	6676	6542	4838
of which: Books	4349	4978	4860	3567
Users - in thousands	248	239	243	205

10. Libraries by category with collection over 200 thousands in 2020

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	35312	19135	205	4838	3567
National Library 'St. St. Cyril and Methodius'	1	8321	1881	19	692	308
Non-specialized	26	11948	10100	111	2630	2274
Public libraries	4	1019	953	7	153	114
Libraries at institutions of higher education	12	7462	4765	62	1316	829
Special libraries	4	6562	1436	6	47	41

11. Libraries with collection over 200 thousands by statistical zone and statistical region in 2020

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Libraries - in numbers	Collections - in thousands	Users - in thousands	Visitors - in thousands	Loans to users - in thousands
Total	47	35312	205	3330	4838
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>					
Severozapaden	5	1481	9	151	306
Severen tsentralen	9	3396	36	847	892
Severoiztochen	6	2900	30	425	527
Yugoiztochen	7	2565	22	327	609
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>					
Yugozapaden	13	21633	72	1302	1925
Yuzhen tsentralen	7	3337	36	277	579

Radio and television activities

During the period 2017 - 2020 the number of radio stations in Bulgaria decreased with eight number (85 in 2017 and respectively 77 in 2020). In 2020 the share of broadcast advertisements was 4.0% of all broadcasts.

The total duration of the broadcasts in 2020 decreases by 8.9% compared to 2019. In 2020 the share of television advertising was 5.3% of all broadcasts.

Figure 8. Structure of radio broadcasts

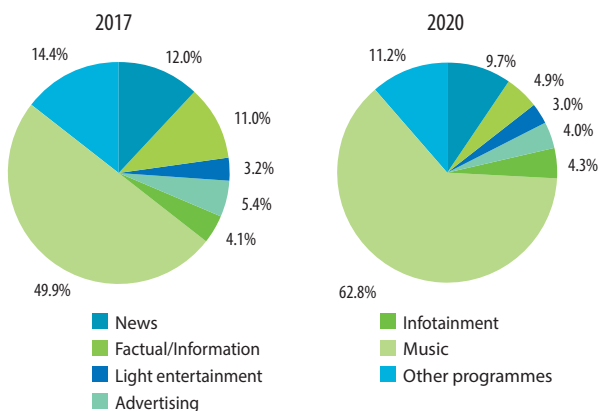
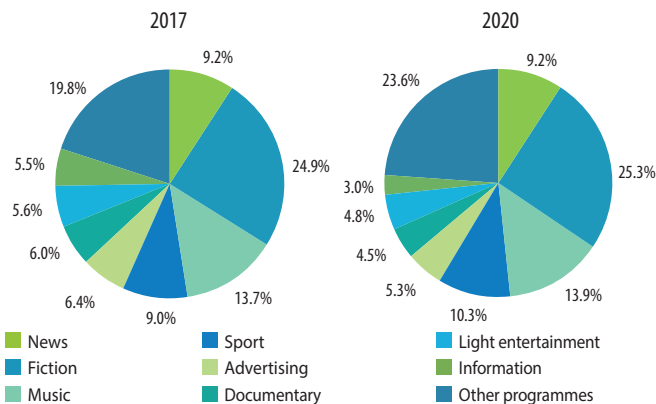


Figure 9. Structure of television broadcasts





12. Radio and television operators

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Radio operators - in numbers	85	83	82	77
Programmes - in hours	723559	727001	721427	635102
Television operators - in numbers	117	116	128	120
Programmes - in hours	749598	742841	855745	779830

13. Radio programmes by genre

	2017	2018	2019	2020
				(Hours)
Total	723559	727001	721427	635102
News	87180	86040	83328	61824
Factual/Information	79643	75512	77052	30970
Infotainment	29761	33502	31273	27544
Light entertainment	23250	21772	19714	19369
Art and culture	15670	14277	13829	11774
Education	9882	9025	9242	7103
Science	2074	2204	1519	1549
Religion	1387	1467	1369	1203
Dramatic	611	577	495	532
Sport	11115	10867	10378	8711
Entertainment	20866	19447	14313	15798
Music	360929	381613	394317	398572
Serious music programmes (classical music)	22015	20850	24055	19346
Light music programmes	254066	269550	260905	272114
Other music programmes	84848	91213	109357	107112
Children's-youth's	5929	6538	6345	6753
Regional	14854	13997	14494	9566
Advertising	38800	36005	31027	25564
Presentation/Promotion	5369	4374	4006	3761
Not classified elsewhere	16239	9784	8726	4509

14. Television programmes by genre

(Hours)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	749598	742841	855745	779830
News	68786	72091	93933	71564
Information	40859	38713	29269	23587
Live broadcast from Parliament	4488	4304	2366	1954
Information/Entertainment	41812	38589	41721	37278
Topical	26203	25352	33511	34622
Human interest	3586	5939	6588	6342
Art/Humanities/Sciences	12045	13177	17942	14139
Education	9580	11996	10511	9785
Religion	5908	5683	6439	5679
Sport	67767	65522	80540	80488
Fiction	186761	166177	196106	197517
Cinematographic films	82506	71253	96243	92444
Television or video works	104255	94924	100732	105073
Entertainment	19413	23026	20208	22317
Music	102321	92184	119010	108473
Children's	10852	10740	13527	11732
Youth's	5069	4969	13339	14340
Documentary	44784	43040	43132	35479
Regional	4179	4598	6549	6860
Advertising	47865	57589	50755	41036
Teleshopping	11074	14689	12169	11881
Not classified elsewhere	36246	44463	58130	44757

VI. HEALTH



Health establishments and medical personnel

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

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

At the end of 2020 there are 57 462 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 2020 the number of health establishments for hospital aid is 342 with 54 231 beds.

There are 831 beds available per 100 thousand of population in 2020 and 784 hospital beds per 100 thousand inhabitants.

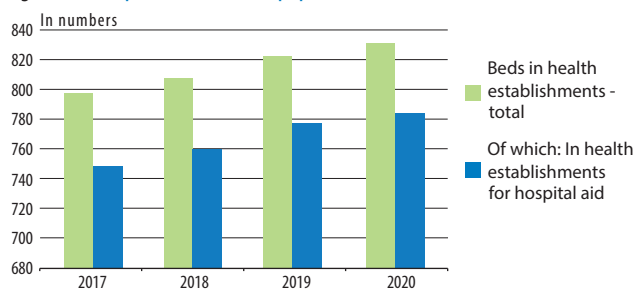
The number of medical personnel (individuals working under basic labour contract) includes persons practicing at healthcare establishments regardless of their ownership and subordination. Data on medical specialists working outside of the country as well as on medical specialists practicing outside of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

The data for the period 2010-2017 have been revised in respect to the territorial distribution of physicians and dentists, working in practices under a contract with the NHIF. Medical practitioners working in practices that serve more than one municipality or district are included in the total number but not distributed by municipalities or by district

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

At the end of 2020, there are 29 717 practicing physicians and 7 312 dentists. The number of physicians and dentists per 10 thousand of the population at the end of 2020 is 43.0 physicians and 10.6 dentists.

Figure 1. Beds per 100 000 of the population





1. Health establishments as of 31.12.

(Number)

	2018		2019		2020	
	Establish-ments	Beds	Establish-ments	Beds	Establish-ments	Beds
Health establishments for hospital aid	346	53173	341	53997	342	54231
Hospitals	322	50927	319	51776	320	52006
Multi profile hospitals	185	37489	184	38249	183	38260
Specialized hospitals	137	13438	135	13527	137	13746
Dermato-venereological centres	5	50	3	30	3	30
Complex oncological centres	7	1174	7	1169	7	1185
Mental health centres	12	1022	12	1022	12	1010
Out-patient health establishments	2066	1253	2079	1223	2098	1296
Diagnostic and consulting centres	114	307	111	299	110	309
Medical centres	734	884	738	844	752	912
Dental centres	52	4	55	9	54	8
Medical-dental centres	51	58	47	71	50	67
Independent medical-diagnostical laboratories and medical-technical laboratories	1115	-	1128	-	1132	-
Other health establishments	145	2086	144	1914	147	1935
of which:						
Centres for urgent medical aid	27	-	27	-	27	-
Haematological transfusion centres	4	-	4	-	4	-
Hospices	47	1175	44	1103	48	1220
Homes for medical and social care for children	13	909	13	809	12	713

2. Medical specialists in health establishments as of 31.12.¹

(Number)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Physicians ²	29647	29667	29612	29717
Per 10 000 population	42.1	42.4	42.6	43.0
Dentists ²	7464	7240	7376	7312
Per 10 000 population	10.6	10.3	10.6	10.6
Medical specialists on 'Health cares'	46702	46332	46491	44642
Per 10 000 population	66.2	66.2	66.9	64.5
of which: Nurses	30955	30589	30546	29136
Per 10 000 population	43.9	43.7	43.9	42.1

¹ Under basic labour contract.

² The data for 2017 have been revised - see methodological notes.

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.

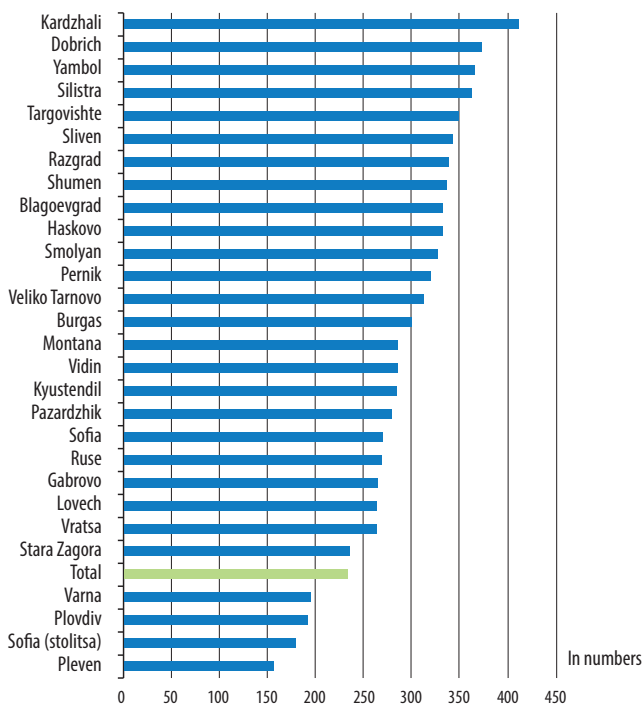
Indicators on the number of population per one physician and per one dentist are calculated based on the number of population at the end of the year.

Totally for the country, there are 233 persons per one physician in 2020.

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 (411 persons) and Dobrich (374).

Figure 2. Population per physician by district at the end of 2020





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		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Total¹	236	235	233	967	942	946
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	265	263	263	1227	1207	1210
Severozapaden	224	221	221	1302	1314	1351
Vidin	291	279	286	884	910	944
Vratsa	273	267	264	1332	1286	1359
Lovech	262	259	264	1224	1277	1303
Montana	287	283	286	1600	1530	1567
Pleven	161	159	158	1422	1477	1487
Severen tsentralen	299	298	301	1294	1252	1279
Veliko Tarnovo	313	311	313	1155	1124	1110
Gabrovo	258	255	265	1129	1110	1138
Razgrad	341	342	338	1781	1759	1800
Ruse	271	267	268	1207	1146	1230
Silistra	345	361	363	1762	1688	1670
Severoishtochten	253	250	251	1082	1052	1018
Varna	200	197	196	828	806	764
Dobrich	375	368	374	1473	1420	1456
Targovishte	336	340	350	1891	1849	1804
Shumen	333	333	337	1525	1498	1520
Yugoiztochen	289	291	289	1279	1266	1283
Burgas	305	300	300	1324	1355	1375
Sliven	331	335	344	1492	1395	1437
Stara Zagora	241	246	236	1102	1081	1070
Yambol	343	356	366	1399	1380	1475
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	233	232	224	823	799	805
Yugozapaden	225	224	212	816	815	826
Blagoevgrad	335	336	333	1056	983	978
Kyustendil	282	286	284	1072	1044	1070
Pernik	349	341	320	839	845	866
Sofia	254	250	270	1877	1813	1863
Sofia (stolitsa)	196	195	180	695	705	711
Yuzhen tsentralen	247	247	245	834	778	774
Kardzhali	386	403	411	1253	1226	1237
Pazardzhik	282	273	279	1222	1176	1127
Plovdiv	195	196	193	638	581	580
Smolyan	335	322	328	925	849	828
Haskovo	339	340	333	1152	1155	1183

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.

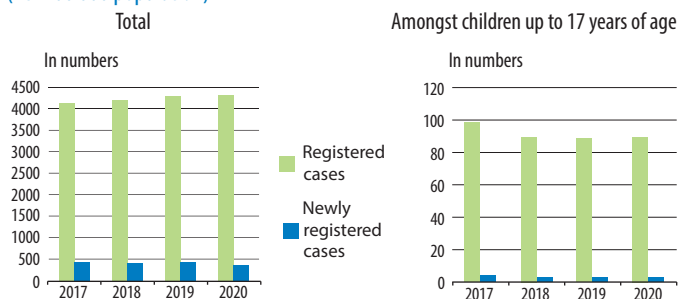
The number of registered cases increases from 4 137 in 2017 to 4 335 in 2020 per 100 thousand of the population. The number of the newly registered cases is 399 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the malignant neoplasms for children up to 17 years of age is 94 registered cases per 100 thousand children. The incidence rate per 100 thousand children of the respective age group is 5.

In 2020 the prevalence rate for active tuberculosis is 44 per 100 thousand of the population. The incidence rate is 13 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the children up to 17 and incidence rate is 14 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

	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Malignant neoplasms In numbers			
Total	292721	294366	299334	300580
Of which: New registered cases	30057	28573	30338	27687
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	1177	1120	1096	1115
Of which: Newly registered	69	57	60	62
	Per 100 000 population			
Total	4137	4190	4291	4335
Of which: New registered cases	425	407	435	399
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age ²				
Total	99	94	92	94
Of which: Newly registered	6	5	5	5
	Active tuberculosis In numbers			
Total	3988	3753	3610	3064
Of which: New registered cases ³	1415	1293	1289	901
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	351	298	204	164
Of which: Newly registered ³	135	94	68	26
	Per 100 000 population			
Total	56	53	52	44
Of which: New registered cases ³	20	18	18	13
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age ²				
Total	29	25	17	14
Of which: Newly registered ³	11	8	6	2

¹ Source: National Centre for Public Health and Analyses 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 a quarterly representative survey of a random (stochastic) sample of 3 060 households held by NSI.

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

Figure 1. Structure of total household income by source





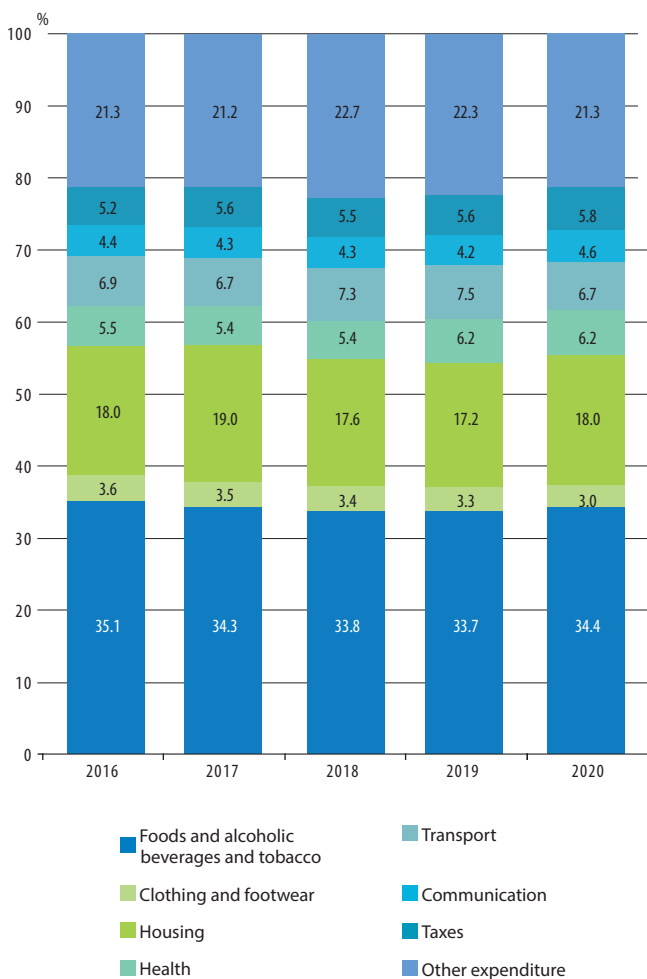
1. Total household income by source

Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Average per capita - BGN				
Total	5404	5861	6363	6913	7288
Total income	5167	5586	6013	6592	7002
Total gross income	4989	5336	5747	6325	6749
Wages and salaries	2807	3038	3336	3731	3927
Other earnings	150	129	70	56	46
Self-employment income	319	377	420	421	434
Property income	36	51	30	43	43
Pensions	1432	1479	1645	1801	2018
Unemployment benefits	20	20	20	18	32
Family allowances	40	39	79	82	82
Other social benefits	119	128	57	94	90
Regular transfers from other households	65	74	89	80	78
Receipt sale	31	41	23	27	20
Miscellaneous	147	209	244	239	233
Drawn savings	179	210	241	238	219
Loans and credits	57	65	109	83	66
	Structure - %				
Total income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total gross income	96.6	95.5	95.6	96.0	96.4
Wages and salaries	54.3	54.4	55.5	56.6	56.1
Other earnings	2.9	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.7
Self-employment income	6.2	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.2
Property income	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6
Pensions	27.7	26.5	27.3	27.3	28.8
Unemployment benefits	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Family allowances	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2
Other social benefits	2.3	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.3
Regular transfers from other households	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1
Receipt sale	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
Miscellaneous	2.9	3.7	4.1	3.6	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





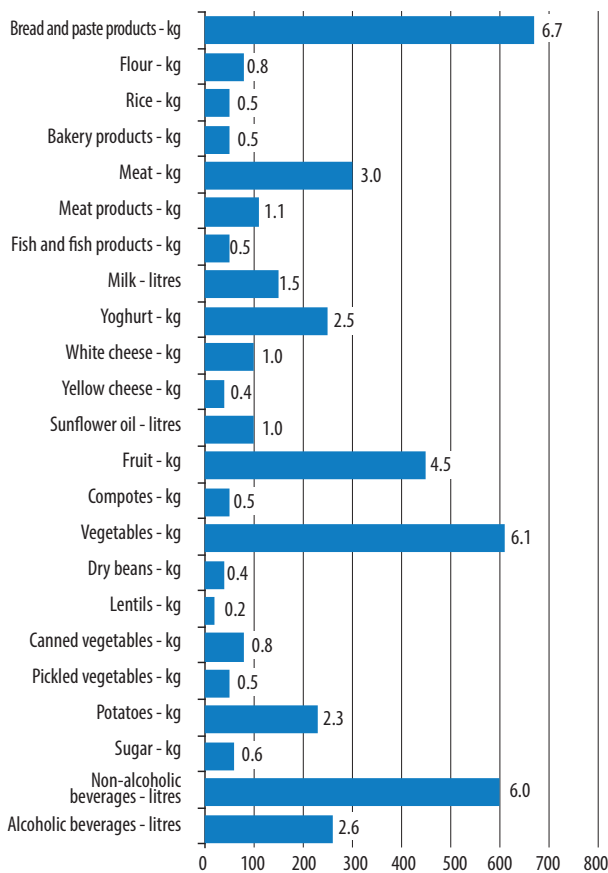
2. Total household expenditure by group

Expenditure groups	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Average per capita - BGN				
Total	5106	5653	6211	6735	6865
Total expenditure	4755	5217	5772	6214	6220
Consumer total expenditure	3926	4280	4692	5066	5054
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	1464	1573	1714	1833	1872
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	206	219	236	261	265
Clothing and footwear	172	183	196	202	188
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	681	770	787	836	861
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	175	217	230	231	260
Health	263	280	313	386	388
Transport	326	352	419	467	415
Communication	211	224	248	263	285
Recreation, culture and education	226	230	279	322	250
Miscellaneous goods and services	202	232	270	264	270
Taxes	247	290	318	348	360
Social insurance contributions	310	358	420	472	500
Regular transfers to other households	55	63	58	64	56
Other expenditure	216	227	284	263	251
Saving deposits	195	282	305	383	510
Debt paid out and loan granted	156	154	134	137	135
	Structure - %				
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Consumer total expenditure	82.6	82.0	81.3	81.5	81.3
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	30.8	30.1	29.7	29.5	30.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3
Clothing and footwear	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.3	14.8	13.6	13.5	13.8
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.7	4.2
Health	5.5	5.4	5.4	6.2	6.2
Transport	6.9	6.7	7.3	7.5	6.7
Communication	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.6
Recreation, culture and education	4.8	4.4	4.8	5.2	4.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.3
Taxes	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.8
Social insurance contributions	6.5	6.9	7.3	7.6	8.0
Regular transfers to other households	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Other expenditure	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.2	4.0

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 2020





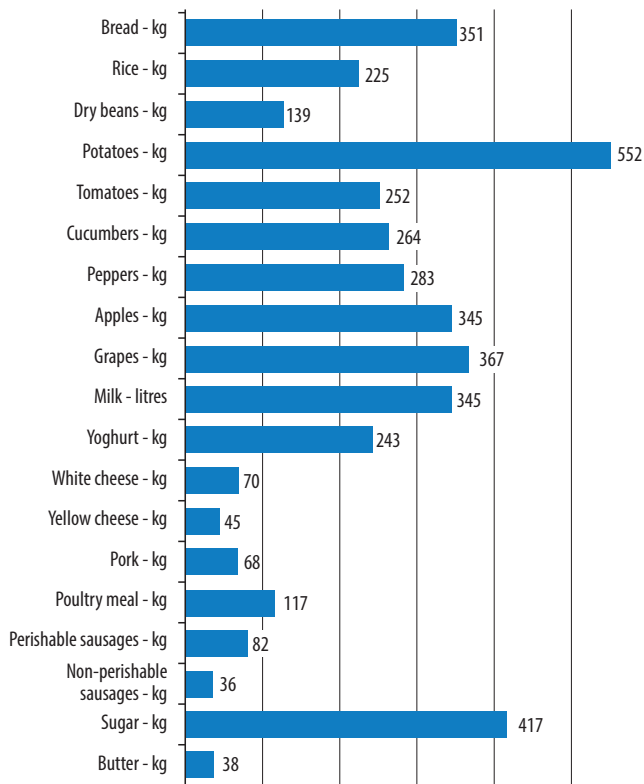
3. Household consumption of main foods and beverages average per capita

Foods and beverages	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bread and paste products - kg	88.0	87.1	85.3	82.4	80.4
Flour - kg	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.4	9.3
Rice - kg	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7	6.0
Other cereals - kg	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other bakery products - kg	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1
Meat - kg	32.5	32.8	34.3	35.7	36.1
Meat products - kg	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.4
Fish and fish products - kg	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.6
Milk - litres	17.3	17.2	16.8	16.9	18.0
Yoghurt - kg	27.5	27.6	29.3	29.2	29.6
White cheese - kg	11.8	11.5	11.8	12.1	11.8
Yellow cheese - kg	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.6
Eggs - in numbers	140	143	146	152	157
Sunflower oil - litres	12.4	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0
Margarine - kg	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Butter - kg	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3
Fresh and frozen fruit - kg	49.0	50.7	49.5	51.9	53.7
Compotes - kg	8.3	7.7	7.3	6.1	6.3
Fresh and frozen vegetables - kg	70.0	68.0	70.7	72.7	73.0
Dry beans - kg	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3
Lentils - kg	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9
Canned vegetables - kg	10.6	10.5	9.8	8.7	9.5
Vegetable juices and nectars - litres	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Pickled vegetables - kg	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.7
Potatoes - kg	27.5	26.6	26.6	26.7	27.2
Sugar - kg	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6
Sugar products - kg	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0
Chocolate products - kg	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6
Salt - kg	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Vinegar - kg	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
Non-alcoholic beverages - litres	58.8	65.3	66.5	70.4	72.1
Alcoholic beverages - litres	27.3	28.9	31.0	32.6	31.7
Cigarettes - in numbers	639	656	674	733	727

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 2020





4. Household purchasing power average per capita

Goods	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Foods				
White bread - kg	3988	4218	4155	4055	4213
Rice - kg	2163	2382	2550	2743	2694
Dry beans - kg	1358	1421	1527	1666	1667
Potatoes - kg	5736	6209	6675	5580	6620
Tomatoes - kg	2745	2834	2856	2915	3022
Cucumbers - kg	2820	3003	2941	3080	3174
Peppers - kg	3272	3329	3078	3383	3391
Apples - kg	3867	4004	3934	4566	4138
Grapes - kg	3521	4004	3645	4295	4399
Milk - litres	3595	3785	3883	4106	4138
Yoghurt - kg	2515	2657	2725	2851	2921
White cheese - kg	806	810	817	845	834
Yellow cheese - kg	458	468	489	520	540
Pork - kg	741	756	819	836	814
Poultry meal - kg	1115	1217	1311	1426	1404
Perishable sausages - kg	892	932	989	1027	983
Non-perishable sausages - kg	397	410	425	438	430
Eggs - in numbers	24310	23025	23764	27204	28963
Sugar - kg	3191	3454	4753	5061	5001
Butter - kg	432	385	346	389	460
	Non-foods				
Men's shoes - pair	109	116	119	132	134
Women's shoes - pair	130	134	144	152	155
Children's shoes - pair	189	197	207	206	195
Men's suits - in numbers	30	34	33	46	52
Women's suits - in numbers	63	72	72	86	78
Coal - ton	19	20	19	23	23
Television sets - in numbers	9	12	12	13	14

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

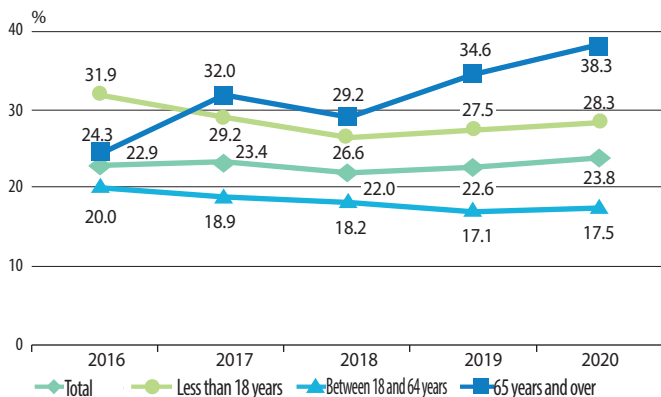
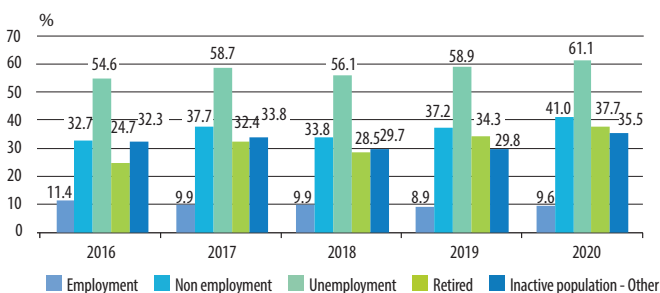


Figure 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status





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

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

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

Households type	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	23.4	22.0	22.6	23.8
Households without dependent children	22.0	20.5	23.2	23.5
One adult younger than 64 years	25.7	25.3	25.9	24.1
One adult older than 65 years	55.0	49.3	56.9	61.8
Single female	51.4	46.3	50.3	53.5
Single male	31.2	30.0	35.8	36.8
Two adults younger than 65 years	12.6	13.3	13.5	9.5
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	20.0	16.8	21.4	23.6
Three or more adults	12.2	9.5	9.8	8.4
Households with dependent children	24.8	23.4	22.1	24.2
Single parent with dependent children	35.7	30.0	41.4	39.5
Two adults with one dependent child	12.0	12.0	10.7	11.9
Two adults with two dependent children	21.7	19.7	16.9	19.8
Two adults with three or more dependent children	65.0	51.2	62.3	59.2
Three or more adults with dependent children	28.2	27.4	22.8	26.6

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

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

8. Inequality of income distribution

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

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

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

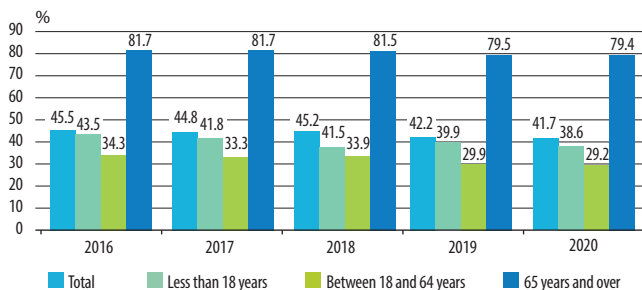
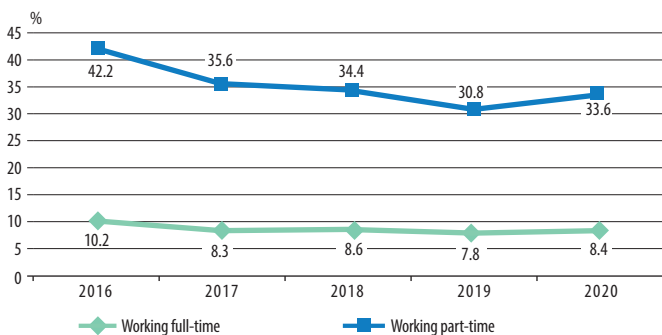


Figure 8. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate
(By full-time/part-time work)



VIII. CRIMINALITY AND JUSTICE



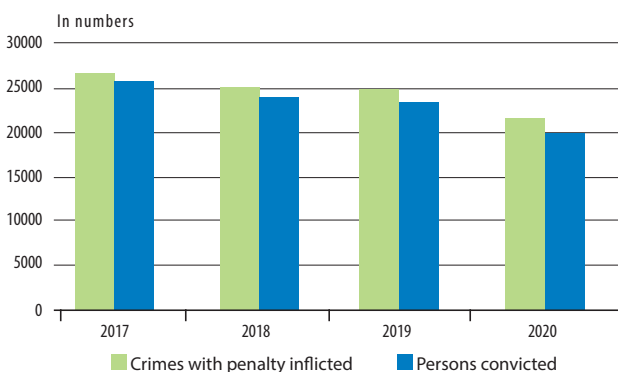
Crimes with penalty inflicted

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

Sources of the data on crimes with penalty inflicted are the NSI regular 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. Since 2012 data from Special Criminal Court have been included.

According to the NSI's data the number of convicted crimes in 2020 is 21 652.

Figure 1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted



1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted¹

(Number)

	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Crimes	Persons convicted	Crimes	Persons convicted	Crimes	Persons convicted	Crimes	Persons convicted
Total	26753	25800	25165	23973	24962	23389	21652	20021
of which:								
Crimes against the person	1745	1509	1690	1444	1905	1511	1545	1221
of which:								
Homicide (committed and attempted)	90	102	89	98	71	82	55	60
Bodily harm	836	789	730	700	777	706	605	550
Depravity	247	211	255	208	245	205	260	207
of which: Rape (committed and attempted)	44	47	63	65	47	40	41	40
Crimes against marriage, family and youth	749	699	626	585	653	642	596	561
Crimes against the property	5692	6427	4951	5579	4926	5480	4060	4431
of which:								
Theft	3752	4443	3193	3802	3281	3831	2769	3176
Robbery	605	703	539	641	484	571	413	482
Misappropriation	134	138	126	127	120	118	76	71
Crimes against the economy	2009	2023	1797	1767	1451	1474	1167	1168
Crimes against the financial, tax and insurance system	141	136	99	94	99	95	71	56
Crimes against the activity of state bodies, public organisations and persons performing public duties	1681	1732	1307	1280	1417	1239	1188	1045
Documentary crimes	1035	830	934	785	886	747	756	623
Crimes against the order and the public peace	597	595	542	539	577	643	398	405
of which:								
Hooliganism	421	355	383	336	412	399	288	269
Generally dangerous crimes	12837	11582	13065	11736	12826	11344	11712	10355
of which:								
Crimes against the transport and communications	9731	8979	10108	9250	9393	8472	7783	6943
Theft of motor vehicle	181	190	164	166	155	177	159	166
Drug - related crimes	2402	1991	2360	1963	2834	2343	2611	2189
Military crimes	4	5	3	3	2	2	2	1

¹ According to the sentences into force.

Persons convicted

The number of persons convicted during a certain year includes those with sentence that have come into force during the same year. In case of conviction of a person for a number of crimes, data on the penalty inflicted on the person are provided for the most serious punishable offence, while the data concerning each individual crime are provided according to the respective type of crime. The number of convicted persons does not coincide with the physical number of persons, as one person can be convicted several times in a reporting year.

The age of persons convicted is given in completed years. Persons, who have completed 14 years of age, but not 18 years, are considered juveniles. Persons who have completed 14 years of age are considered to be penalty responsible.

Data on persons convicted are obtained based on the NSI regular 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. Since 2012 data from Special Criminal Court have been included.

In accordance with the NSI's regular annual survey the number of persons convicted in 2020 is 20 021.

Figure 2. Persons convicted by gender

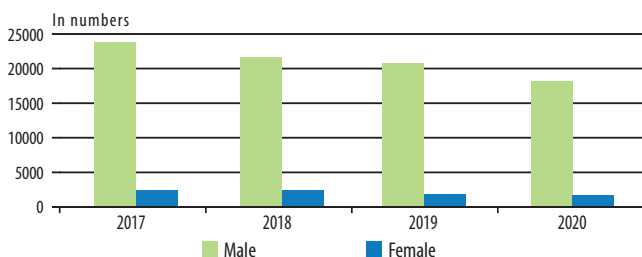
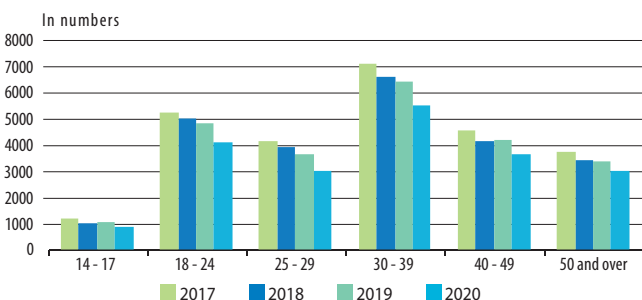


Figure 3. Persons convicted by age



2. Persons convicted by gender¹

Sex	2017	2018	2019	2020
	In numbers			
Total	25800	23973	23389	20021
Male	23662	21951	21496	18191
Female	2138	2022	1893	1830
	Structure - %			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	91.7	91.6	91.9	90.9
Female	8.3	8.4	8.1	9.1

3. Persons convicted by age¹

Age	2017	2018	2019	2020
	In numbers			
Total	25800	23973	23389	20021
14 - 17	1152	999	1023	839
18 - 24	5224	5003	4826	4083
25 - 29	4125	3872	3640	2987
30 - 39	7076	6557	6384	5477
40 - 49	4527	4141	4148	3641
50 and over	3696	3401	3368	2994
	Structure - %			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14 - 17	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.2
18 - 24	20.2	20.9	20.6	20.4
25 - 29	16.0	16.1	15.6	14.9
30 - 39	27.4	27.3	27.3	27.4
40 - 49	17.5	17.3	17.7	18.2
50 and over	14.3	14.2	14.4	14.9

¹ According to the sentences into 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).

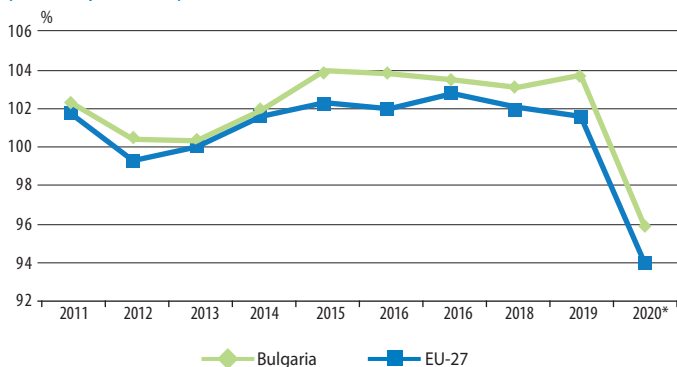
GDP estimates are an indicator for the trends in the development of the respective economy and they can be treated as an indicator for the economic policies at the macroeconomic level.

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
(Previous year = 100)





1. Gross domestic product per capita

	2017	2018	2019	2020*
BGN	14464	15622	17170	17109
Euro	7395	7987	8779	8748
USD	8338	9424	9828	9974
Exchange rate - USD/BGN	1.735	1.658	1.747	1.715

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)			
	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4129	3698	3876	4048
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	21180	20549	21274	22247
Construction	3641	3974	4619	4997
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	19725	22014	24363	19514
Information and communication	5395	6459	7818	8235
Financial and insurance activities	5790	6333	6023	6342
Real estate activities	8829	10060	10735	10511
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	5355	6166	7301	7016
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	12264	13721	14910	17586
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	2061	2148	2463	2152
Cross value added at basic prices	88369	95120	103383	102649
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	13976	14623	16389	15957
Taxes on products	14515	15267	16947	16736
Subsidies on products	540	643	558	779
Gross Domestic Product	102345	109743	119772	118605

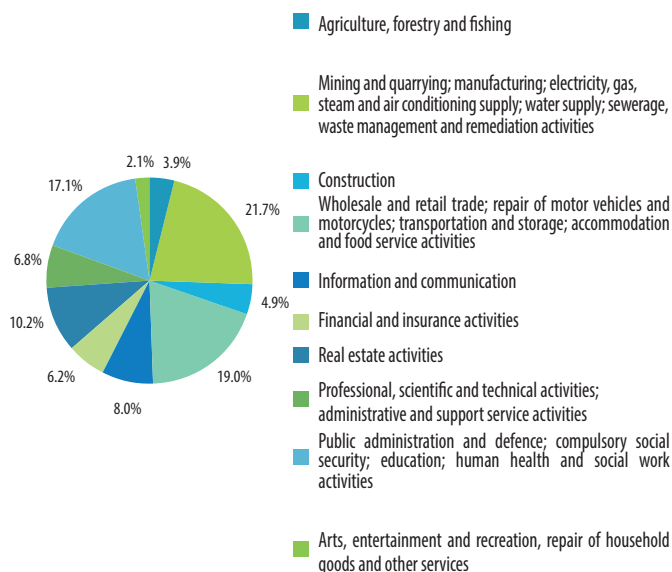
Gross value added

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 2020*





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

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sector and economic activity groupings	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	109.0	98.0	104.1	94.7
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	103.3	98.5	98.8	94.8
Construction	104.5	101.4	103.6	99.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	102.8	103.9	103.1	88.1
Information and communication	106.1	110.6	113.1	100.6
Financial and insurance activities	101.0	102.7	103.0	102.5
Real estate activities	107.2	111.4	104.9	96.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	101.3	109.0	112.7	93.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	105.8	103.1	100.3	105.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	105.5	102.6	101.1	84.4
Cross value added at basic prices	104.2	103.5	103.3	95.7
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	99.4	100.7	106.5	96.6
Gross Domestic Product	103.5	103.1	103.7	95.8

Compensation of employees and gross operating surplus/gross mixed income

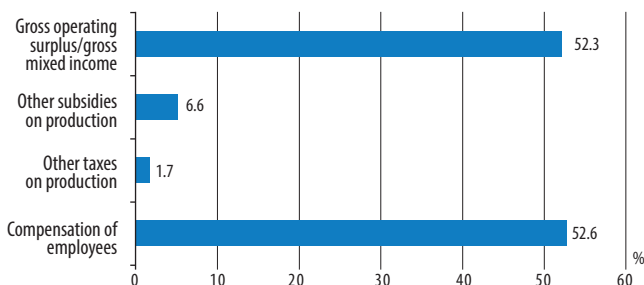
The income approach is compiled simultaneously with the production approach for GDP estimation; it characterizes the activity in which the primary incomes of the participants in the production process originate. According to the income approach for GDP estimation, GDP consists of the compensation of 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 2020*





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

(Million BGN)

	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Compensation of employees	43620	48238	52371	53942
Net taxes on production (other taxes minus subsidies)	-1786	-2282	-2617	-5018
Operating surplus and mixed income, gross	46535	49164	53630	53725
Consumption of fixed capital	14494	15210	16324	x
Operating surplus and mixed income, net	32041	33954	37306	x
Gross value added at basic prices	88369	95120	103383	102649
Adjustments	13976	14623	16389	15957
GDP at market prices	102345	109743	119772	118605

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.

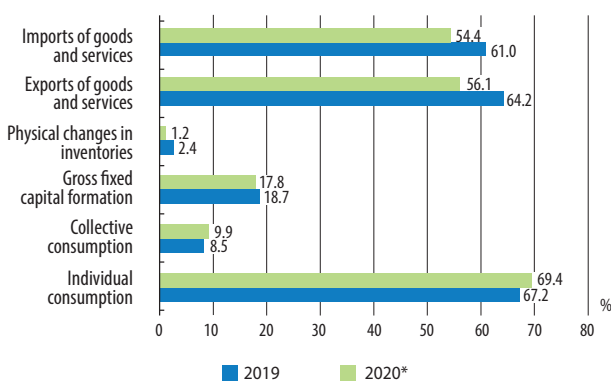
Collective consumption is measured by the final consumption expenditure of government on collective services provided to society as a whole.

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)

	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Gross domestic product	102345	109743	119772	118605
Final consumption	77561	83618	90646	94101
Individual consumption	69328	74469	80518	82334
Collective consumption	8233	9149	10128	11767
Gross capital formation	20349	23328	25280	22488
Gross fixed capital formation	18795	20624	22404	21137
Changes in inventories	1554	2704	2877	1351
Net exports	4436	2797	3846	2015
Exports of goods and services	68857	72232	76884	66581
Imports of goods and services	64421	69434	73038	64565
Statistical discrepancy	0	0	0	0

6. Volume indices of GDP by expenditure approach

(Preceding year = 100)

	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Gross domestic product	103.5	103.1	103.7	95.8
Final consumption	103.9	104.6	104.7	101.8
Individual consumption	103.7	104.6	105.2	100.9
Collective consumption	105.6	104.5	101.0	109.0
Gross capital formation	106.5	110.4	103.9	89.0
Gross fixed capital formation	103.2	105.4	104.5	94.9
Changes in inventories	.	.	.	.
Net exports	.	.	.	.
Exports of goods and services	105.8	101.7	103.9	88.7
Imports of goods and services	107.4	105.7	105.2	93.4
Statistical discrepancy	.	.	.	.

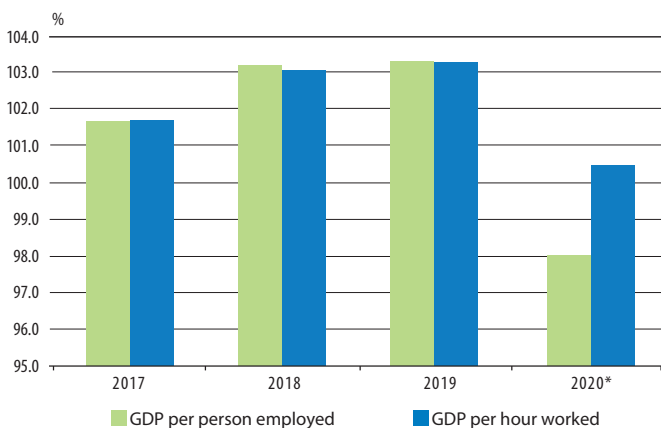
Labour productivity

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)

	2017	2018	2019	2020*
GDP per employed	29031	31163	33895	34361
GDP per hour worked	17.7	19.0	20.6	21.4

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

(BGN)

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2018	2019	2020*	2018	2019	2020*
Agriculture	5923	6496	6796	4.0	4.4	4.7
Industry	27339	28698	31365	16.1	16.9	19.0
Services	29548	32204	31942	17.7	19.3	19.6
Total of economy	24796	26968	27457	15.1	16.4	17.1

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2018	2019	2020*	2018	2019	2020*
Agriculture	104.3	108.9	94.9	104.4	109.0	96.3
Industry	97.5	99.0	99.2	97.5	98.9	102.0
Services	104.3	103.5	98.1	104.3	103.6	100.7
Total of economy	103.3	103.2	98.0	103.2	103.2	100.4

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.

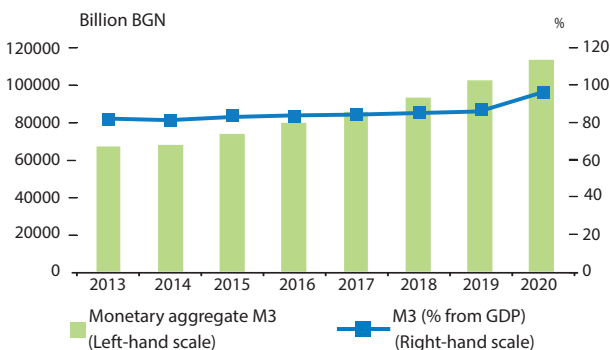
The monetary aggregate M2 includes monetary aggregate M1 and quasi-money.

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}

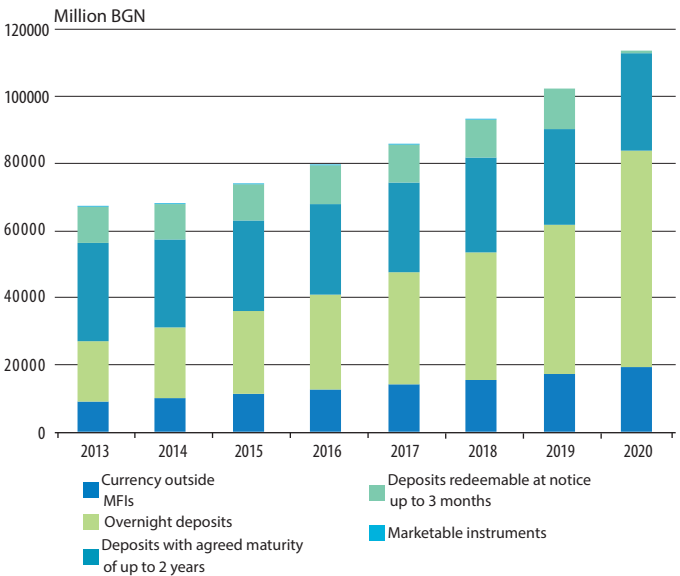
(Million BGN)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Broad money M3	85727.1	93255.6	102469.3	113619.5
Money M1	47734.4	53557.2	61867.3	83998.2
Currency outside MFIs	14148.5	15560.8	17192.6	19290.7
Overnight deposits	33585.9	37996.4	44674.7	64707.5
Money M2 (M1 + quasi-money)	85655.0	93255.1	102469.3	113619.5
Quasi-money	37920.6	39697.9	40602.0	29621.3
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	26710.2	28184.6	28540.2	29048.0
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	11210.4	11513.3	12061.8	573.3
Marketable instruments (debt securities issued up to 2 years + MMFs shares/units + repos)	72.1	0.5	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

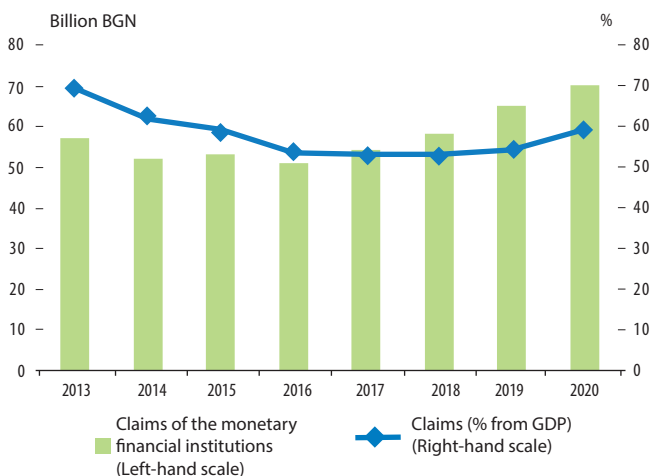


Claims of the monetary financial institutions on government and non-government sectors

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)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Claims on General government	357.7	-400.9	576.3	2793.8
Central government (net)	35.5	-770.2	175.0	2365.2
Claims	10956.1	9847.3	10134.0	11710.3
Government securities	10462.3	9301.1	9514.9	11099.3
Repos	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	485.0	546.2	619.1	611.0
Less: liabilities (deposits and repos)	10920.6	10617.5	9959.0	9345.2
Local government and Social security funds	322.2	369.3	401.3	428.6
Securities other than shares	106.6	98.2	90.6	83.3
Repos	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	215.6	271.1	310.7	345.3
Claims on non-government sector	54025.2	58857.8	64589.0	67504.5
Non-financial corporations	31511.8	33524.8	35733.8	36572.9
Repos	197.1	224.0	302.4	368.0
Loans	31002.7	32686.0	34616.3	35643.1
Securities other than shares	129.1	400.4	592.5	369.5
Shares and other equity	182.9	214.4	222.6	192.3
Financial corporations	2884.6	3503.7	4947.3	5438.8
Repos	108.8	110.4	138.9	47.2
Loans	2297.4	2840.8	4172.9	4321.6
Securities other than shares	27.4	47.6	76.2	352.9
Shares and other equity	451.0	504.9	559.3	717.1
Households and NPISHs	19628.8	21829.3	23907.9	25492.8
Repos	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.1
Loans	19626.6	21827.6	23906.8	25491.7

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.

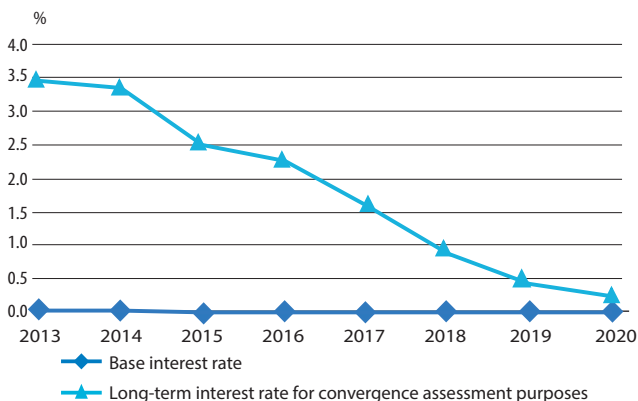
Yield on long-term government securities is the average weighted effective yield to maturity on individual transactions in interest-bearing government securities on the secondary market during the reporting period. The yield is calculated using the ISMA formula at ACT/365 day count convention. The securities 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)			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Base interest rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interbank money market	-0.30	-0.49	-0.49	-0.62
Yield on long-term government securities	0.67	0.54	0.24	0.25
Long-term interest rate for convergence assessment purposes	1.60	0.89	0.43	0.25
New business ³				
Deposits with agreed maturity	0.22	0.17	0.12	0.06
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	5.71	7.10	6.25	5.47
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	4.89	4.93	4.82	4.22
Annual percentage rate of charge	7.82	7.94	7.62	6.70
Outstanding amounts ³				
Overnight deposits ⁴	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01
Deposits with agreed maturity	0.44	0.26	0.21	0.16
Overdraft ⁴	5.07	4.67	4.40	4.14
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	5.97	6.96	5.93	6.07
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	5.27	5.03	4.70	4.34

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.

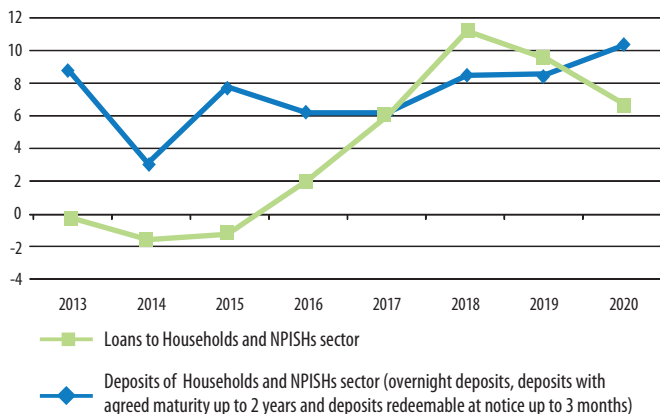
Deposits and loans of Households and NPISHs sector

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 payments purposes and are not convertible into cash money without any significant restrictions or penalties. Received loans are also included under this category.

Deposits redeemable at notice include 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)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Deposits of Households and NPISHs sector²	45681.7	49557.0	53825.7	59399.9
In BGN	28253.2	31140.1	34691.4	37246.4
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	11332.1	11911.7	12663.9	12119.5
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	7163.6	7487.0	8077.1	318.6
Overnight deposits	9757.5	11741.4	13950.4	24808.3
In foreign currency ²	17428.5	18416.9	19134.3	22153.5
Loans to Households and NPISHs sector	19626.6	21827.5	23906.8	25491.7
In BGN	16330.9	19103.8	21626.2	23572.7
Overdraft	1197.3	1234.5	1211.1	1108.7
Consumer loans	7944.6	9598.0	10828.3	11491.7
Loans for house purchases	6108.9	7455.0	9107.5	10596.0
Other loans	1080.1	816.3	479.3	376.3
In foreign currency ³	3295.7	2723.7	2280.6	1919.0

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

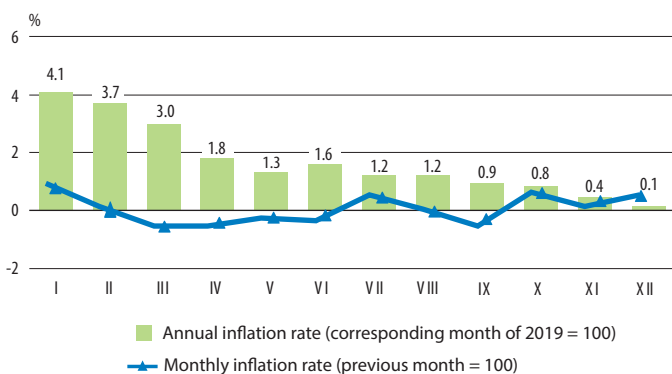
The consumer price index (CPI) is an official measure of the inflation in the Republic of Bulgaria. It measures the total relative price change of goods and services used by households for private (non-production) consumption and it is calculated by applying the structure of the final monetary consumption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

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

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

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

Figure 1. Consumer prices indices by months in 2020
(Annual and monthly inflation rates)



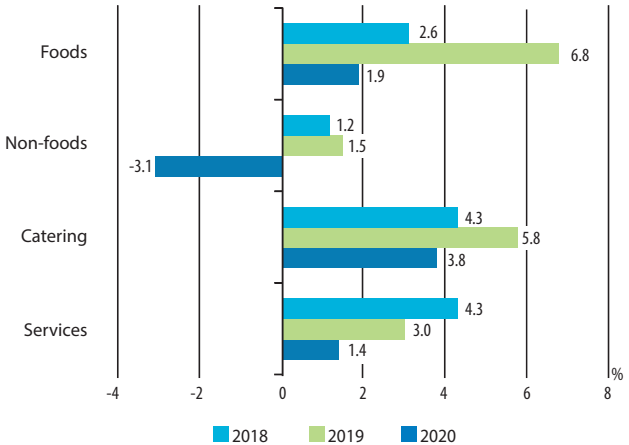


1. Annual consumer prices indices by main commodity groups (Annual inflation rates)

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

Commodity groups	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	2.8	2.7	3.8	0.1
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3.8	2.6	7.0	1.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.8	3.7	2.1	0.5
Clothing and footwear	-0.5	-1.8	0.8	-4.9
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	5.4	4.6	2.4	0.9
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.7
Health	0.4	0.4	2.5	1.8
Transport	3.3	0.0	3.4	-9.4
Communication	-0.7	3.9	-3.1	0.0
Recreation and culture	0.6	4.5	6.4	1.2
Education	4.0	2.3	3.6	4.7
Restaurants and hotels	2.8	4.6	5.6	3.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	0.3	3.2	0.9	1.3

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)

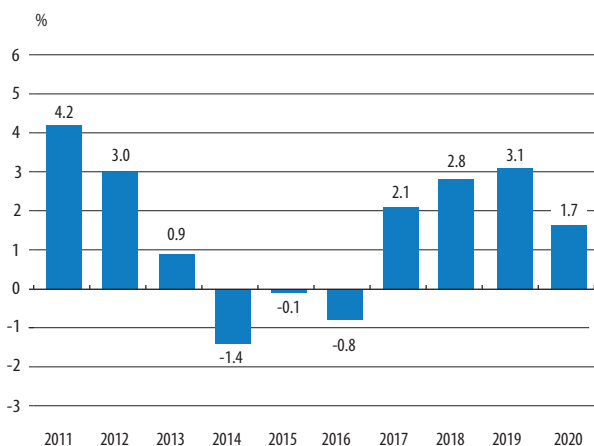
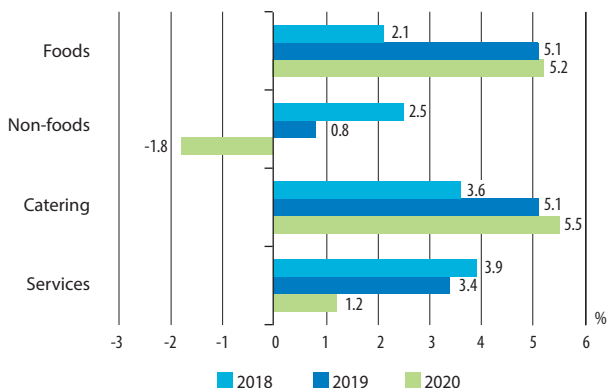


Figure 4. Consumer prices indices by commodity groups
(Annual average inflation rates)





2. Annual average consumer prices indices

(1995 = 100)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
All items	6632.06	6818.72	7030.35	7147.93

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	2.1	2.8	3.1	1.7
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4.0	2.2	5.2	5.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.5	3.4	2.2	1.6
Clothing and footwear	-1.4	-1.4	-0.7	-1.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	3.2	4.6	3.9	1.0
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	-0.3	1.6	0.9	0.9
Health	0.2	0.2	1.3	2.8
Transport	3.7	4.9	0.0	-7.3
Communication	-2.6	2.6	-0.7	-1.4
Recreation and culture	-2.5	3.5	4.5	0.6
Education	4.5	3.0	2.8	3.8
Restaurants and hotels	2.5	4.5	5.3	4.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	0.3	2.0	2.1	1.7

Harmonized index of consumer prices

The Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is the comparable measure of inflation across EU Member states. It is one of the criteria of price stability and for 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 2020

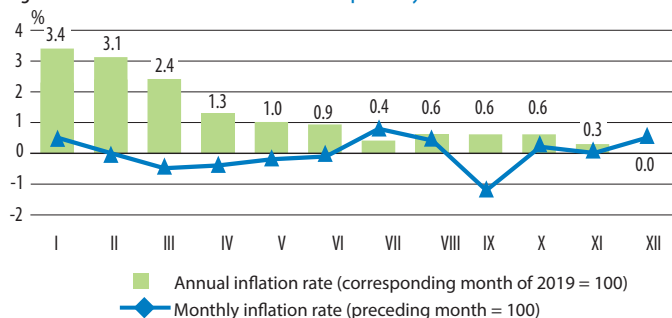
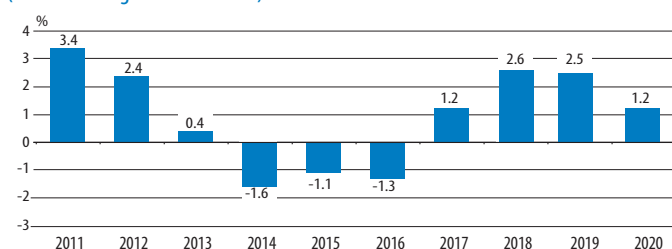


Figure 6. Harmonized indices of consumer prices (Annual average inflation rates)





4. Annual average harmonized indices of consumer prices

(2015 = 100)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
All items	99.85	102.48	104.99	106.27

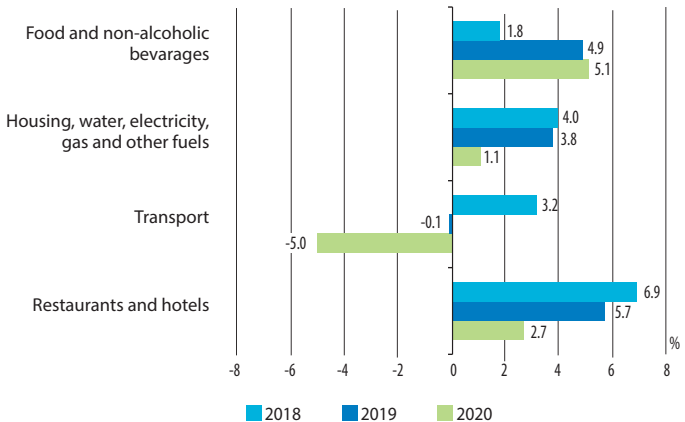
5. Annual average harmonized indices of consumer prices by main commodity groups

(Annual average inflation rates)

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	1.2	2.6	2.5	1.2
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3.6	1.8	4.9	5.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.1	3.2	2.2	1.7
Clothing and footwear	-1.3	-0.9	-0.3	-1.2
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	2.5	4.0	3.8	1.1
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.5
Health	0.2	0.3	1.2	2.6
Transport	0.5	3.2	-0.1	-5.0
Communication	-3.0	1.4	-2.6	-1.4
Recreation and culture	-1.7	2.1	2.5	0.8
Education	4.4	3.0	2.7	3.6
Restaurants and hotels	2.4	6.9	5.7	2.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	1.8	4.1	3.7	3.1

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



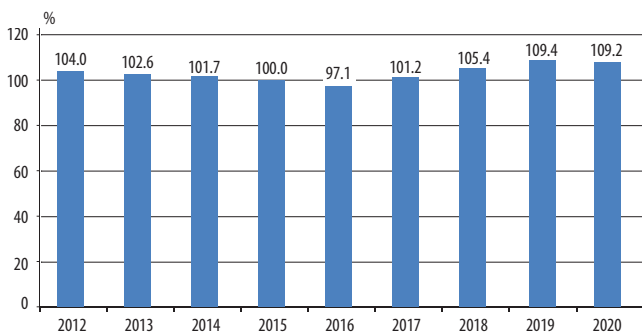
Industrial producer price indices on the domestic market

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

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 by economic activities

	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
	2015 = 100			Preceding year = 100		
Total	105.4	109.4	109.2	104.1	103.8	99.8
Mining and quarrying	105.2	103.3	105.0	100.9	98.2	101.7
Manufacturing	103.8	105.3	103.8	102.4	101.5	98.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	103.0	105.9	109.4	100.8	102.8	103.3
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	103.7	106.0	106.3	101.5	102.2	100.4
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	104.6	105.5	104.7	103.3	100.9	99.2
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	101.5	103.5	102.2	103.2	102.0	98.7
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	104.3	105.8	108.4	102.0	101.5	102.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	100.1	101.4	101.8	100.1	101.2	100.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	106.2	107.4	106.9	102.1	101.1	99.5
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	102.7	102.9	102.8	99.5	100.2	99.9
Manufacture of electrical equipment	104.1	105.3	106.4	101.5	101.2	101.0
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	103.6	106.9	108.6	101.7	103.2	101.6
Manufacture of transport equipment	103.4	105.7	107.5	102.2	102.2	101.7
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	104.8	108.1	110.6	102.1	103.2	102.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	108.0	117.1	118.7	107.3	108.4	101.4

Producer prices in agriculture

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

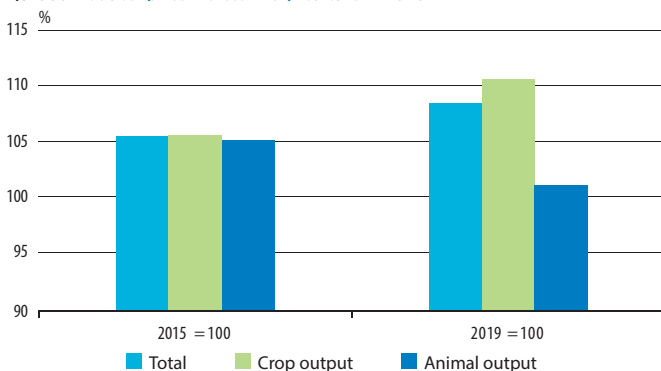
The survey is based on samples and is carried out quarterly.

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

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

On the basis of the collected information on agricultural producer prices, the producer price indices are calculated, using as a base (100) the year 2015, as well as the preceding year.

Figure 9. Producer price indices in agriculture in 2020





7. Producer price indices for agricultural products and live animals in 2020

	2020 as % to	
	2015	2019
Total	105.5	108.4
Crop output	105.6	110.6
Cereals crops	107.0	109.6
Industrial crops	100.7	115.2
Forage plants	91.1	104.3
Potatoes	105.3	85.8
Vegetables	116.1	101.6
Fruit	114.8	113.0
Other crop products	112.7	102.9
Animal output	105.1	101.1
Animals	101.9	103.2
Cattle	115.1	104.0
Pigs	109.6	105.7
Sheep and goats	96.7	103.1
Poultry	92.1	99.3
Animal products	107.5	99.4
Milk	112.0	99.2
Cow's milk	114.1	98.3
Other milk types	103.4	105.3
Eggs	98.8	98.3
Other animal products	82.1	104.5

Prices of goods and services, currently consumed in agriculture

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

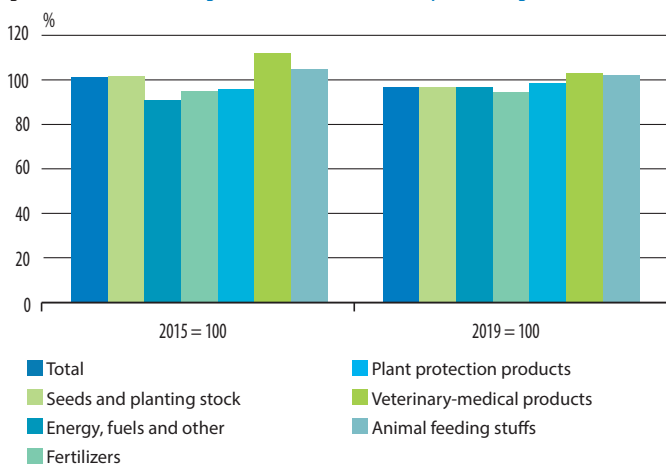
The surveys are based on samples and are carried out quarterly.

The objects of the surveys are the purchasing prices of the surveyed goods and services, currently consumed in agriculture.

The surveyed unit price is the price at the input of the agricultural farm, i.e., the price, which the purchaser has actually paid for the goods. This price includes taxes and levies and excludes subsidies and deductible VAT.

Based on the information from the five surveys, as well as on the information from other surveys conducted by the NSI, common price index of the goods and services, currently used in agriculture is calculated using as a base (100) the year 2015, as well as the preceding year.

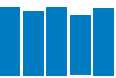
Figure 10. Price indices of goods and services, currently used in agriculture in 2020





8. Price indices of goods and services currently consumed in agriculture in 2020

	2020 as % to	
	2015	2019
Total	100.8	97.1
Seeds and planting stock	101.3	97.1
Energy, fuels and other	91.1	97.1
Fertilizers	95.1	93.7
Straight fertilizers	95.2	93.6
Nitrogenous fertilizers	100.4	93.8
Phosphatic fertilizers	83.8	84.6
Potassic fertilizers	52.2	114.5
Compound fertilizers	91.6	98.6
Plant protection products and pesticides	95.6	98.8
Fungicides	99.1	98.3
Insecticides	99.7	101.2
Herbicides	92.9	98.6
Veterinary-medical products	112.3	103.4
Animal feeding stuffs	105.1	102.5
Straight feeding stuffs	104.0	105.3
Compound feeding stuffs	105.7	101.1
Maintenance of materials	113.8	102.1
Maintenance of buildings	107.4	101.5
Other goods and services	111.0	102.5



Price indices of goods and services contributing to agricultural investment

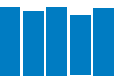
To calculate the price indices of goods and services contributing to agricultural investment using as a base (100) the year 2015, as well as the preceding year:

- 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 2020

	2020 as % to	
	2015	2019
Total	102.2	96.6
Materials	105.9	101.0
Machinery and other equipment	107.5	102.1
Transport equipment	88.7	98.9
Buildings	94.2	91.6



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 2020

	2020 as % to	
	2015	2019
Total	100.9	97.0

**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

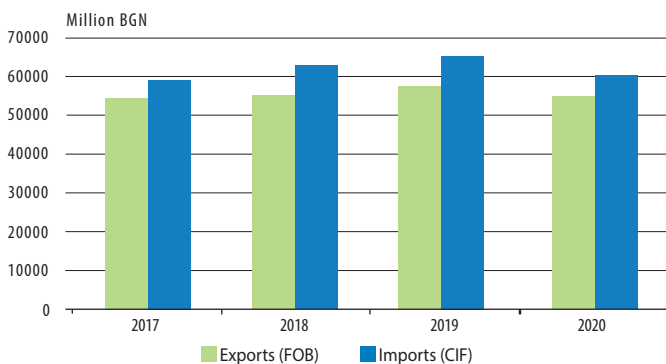
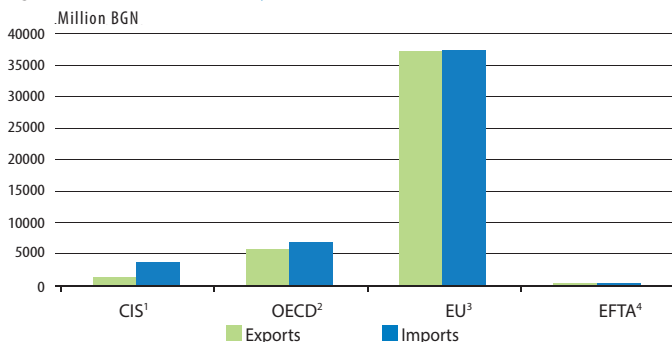


Figure 2. Exports and imports by economic zones in 2020



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

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

³ EU includes the United Kingdom for 2020.

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



1. Foreign trade turnover

(Million BGN)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Turnover	113831.9	118906.0	124449.3	114804.7
Exports (FOB)	54598.5	56030.4	58459.4	54702.0
Imports (CIF)	59233.4	62875.6	65989.9	60102.7

2. Number of countries, trade partners of Bulgaria

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Turnover	208	209	209	211
Exports (FOB)	205	207	204	210
Imports (CIF)	173	166	168	172

3. Exports and imports by economic zones

(Million BGN)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Exports	54598.5	56030.4	58459.4	54702.0
of which:				
CIS ¹	2119.7	1158.1	1460.9	1267.8
OECD ²	6741.4	6626.2	6960.4	5991.5
EU ³	34546.6	37700.3	38755.4	37139.2
EFTA ⁴	404.5	401.8	463.9	447.9
Imports	59233.4	62875.6	65989.9	60102.7
of which:				
CIS ¹	7205.2	6350.1	6760.8	3951.9
OECD ²	5410.0	6017.7	6493.7	7060.2
EU ³	37807.8	39907.7	41157.9	37318.2
EFTA ⁴	477.4	534.8	555.9	529.5

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

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

³ EU includes the United Kingdom for 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 machinery and transport equipment followed by manufactured goods classified chiefly by material.

Figure 3. Exports to the top 10 Bulgarian trade partner countries in 2020

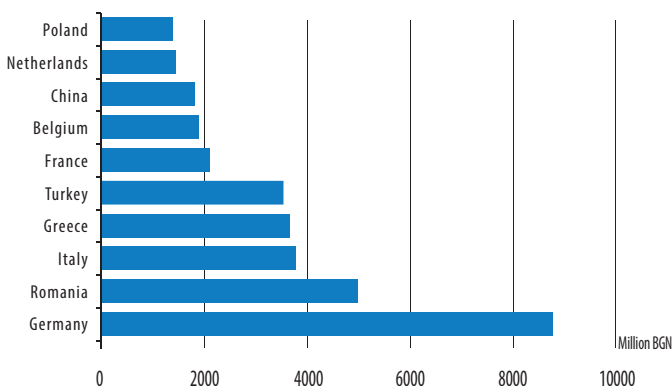
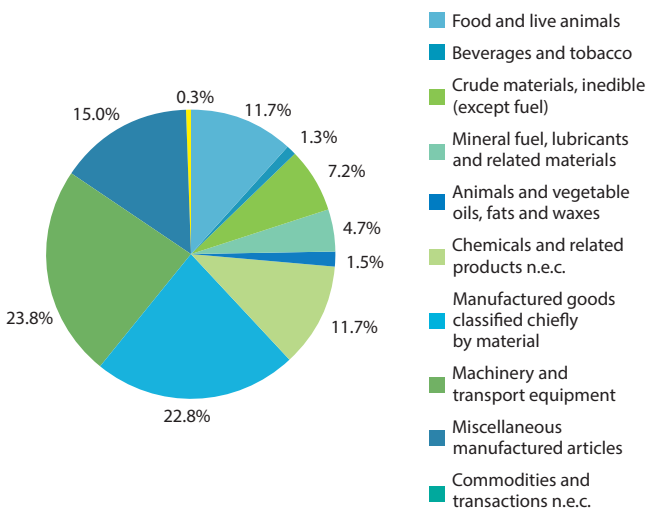


Figure 4. Structure of exports by sections of SITC, (rev. 4) in 2020





4. Exports by countries main trade partners

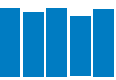
(Million BGN)

Country	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	54598.5	56030.4	58459.4	54702.0
of which:				
Austria	961.3	991.1	1068.8	1049.6
Algeria	228.9	133.0	160.4	152.9
Belgium	2195.1	1904.2	1664.2	1884.9
China	1329.0	1494.2	1612.7	1802.9
Croatia	223.3	366.4	288.5	323.1
Cyprus	157.3	200.4	216.5	227.7
Czechia	1069.1	1182.4	1388.0	1267.6
Denmark	315.0	392.6	345.5	380.0
Egypt	927.6	487.1	764.8	324.0
France	2137.1	2204.8	2204.8	2100.9
Georgia	351.5	347.1	295.9	258.7
Germany	7023.1	8175.4	8625.3	8775.7
Gibraltar	131.0	317.8	274.3	199.0
Greece	3362.5	3696.4	3925.5	3645.4
Hungary	902.6	977.5	1009.2	950.8
Izrael	212.9	150.6	277.2	201.6
Italy	4326.8	4775.3	4276.5	3760.7
Lebanon	166.7	147.2	230.7	205.3
Libya	116.0	108.5	126.6	220.1
Netherlands	1293.4	1514.2	1479.8	1440.6
Poland	1231.7	1274.4	1263.1	1359.5
Portugal	230.2	194.6	307.8	202.6
Republic of North Macedonia	796.3	828.2	829.4	852.1
Romania	4261.9	4690.8	5081.5	4975.1
Russian Federation	1448.9	795.9	1027.4	824.3
Serbia	927.2	1039.9	1145.2	972.5
Singapore	471.6	495.1	196.8	39.2
Slovakia	404.9	424.6	589.3	528.8
Slovenia	404.0	408.0	481.7	358.4
Spain	1533.8	1366.6	1589.5	1308.6
Sweden	426.8	494.4	513.2	483.5
Switzerland	322.8	310.3	377.9	354.4
Turkey	4853.3	4368.5	4247.8	3525.7
Ukraine	294.4	368.2	666.7	443.7
United Arab Emirates	321.5	212.5	216.8	137.6
United Kingdom	1272.7	1362.9	1368.9	1302.7
United States	797.6	1048.8	1108.4	1082.3

5. Exports by sections of SITC, rev. 4

(Million BGN)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	54598.5	56030.4	58459.4	54702.0
Food and live animals	5612.7	5962.8	6799.6	6425.5
Beverages and tobacco	720.9	649.4	714.1	730.4
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	3347.7	3542.6	3970.0	3911.3
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	5415.0	4986.9	5574.6	2545.0
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	585.7	622.5	616.0	834.6
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	5420.7	5702.7	6396.4	6373.1
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	12792.7	13011.6	11776.7	12451.9
Machinery and transport equipment	11443.0	12643.8	13671.2	13004.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9113.2	8752.6	8748.8	8202.5
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	146.9	155.5	192.0	223.3



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 2020

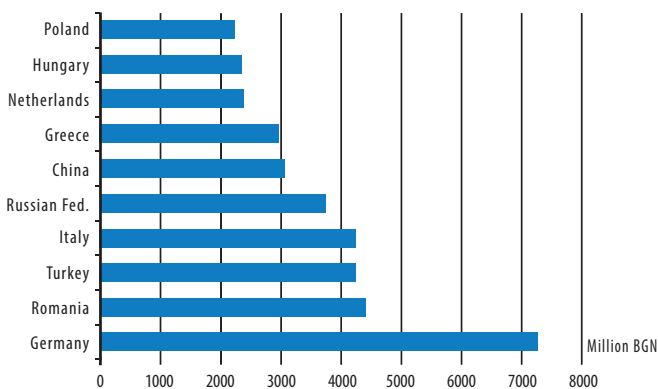
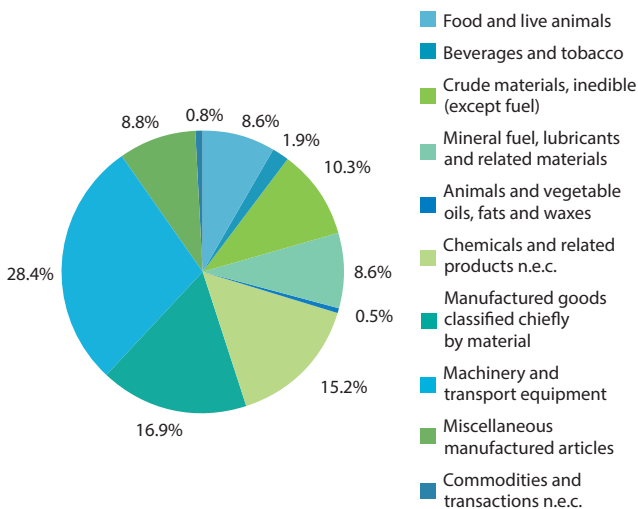


Figure 6. Structure of imports by sections of SITC, (rev. 4) in 2020





6. Imports by countries main trade partners

(Million BGN)

Country	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	59233.4	62875.6	65989.9	60102.7
of which:				
Austria	1426.1	1568.7	1645.1	1607.6
Belgium	1248.1	1265.8	1256.2	1143.4
China	2171.2	2578.7	2976.2	3059.3
Croatia	155.5	186.3	159.5	351.9
Czechia	1335.5	1497.7	1665.0	1593.7
Denmark	271.4	288.7	282.7	289.4
Egypt	1098.8	1040.0	1459.0	659.1
France	1705.4	1723.6	1978.2	1735.1
Germany	7243.7	7779.8	7925.1	7267.2
Georgia	585.5	632.4	660.4	916.4
Greece	2605.9	2737.4	3028.8	2965.8
Hungary	2085.1	2169.4	2332.8	2345.9
India	273.9	381.2	328.1	283.1
Italy	4290.1	4742.7	4907.1	4250.0
Ireland	223.7	269.4	356.3	362.0
Japan	205.9	273.4	285.8	298.0
Jordan	51.2	8.6	19.8	6.4
Korea, Rep .of	222.2	298.5	290.4	262.3
Netherlands	2174.0	2380.8	2359.4	2382.2
Poland	2136.8	2091.8	2243.5	2223.2
Republic of North Macedonia	641.7	627.5	639.2	587.8
Romania	4174.7	6111.5	4712.2	4400.6
Russian Federation	6068.2	4319.4	6515.0	3736.6
Serbia	1183.4	1234.6	1236.5	1202.9
Slovakia	762.6	770.1	858.5	838.1
Slovenia	432.0	463.0	525.3	459.9
Spain	3117.8	2920.7	2481.0	1144.4
Sweden	378.7	402.0	390.3	360.6
Switzerland	414.4	470.5	508.1	478.7
Taiwan	197.8	222.9	202.4	214.6
Turkey	3733.9	3935.1	4299.7	4250.3
Ukraine	896.4	934.7	1048.2	1141.2
United Kingdom	930.1	963.0	900.8	762.6
United States	454.4	566.4	630.8	774.2

7. Imports by sections of SITC, rev. 4

(Million BGN)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	59233.4	62875.6	65989.9	60102.7
Food and live animals	4616.9	4627.7	5062.5	5154.0
Beverages and tobacco	807.6	930.4	1161.4	1155.5
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	5386.3	5713.3	5364.8	6195.4
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	8393.6	8529.1	9139.6	5174.5
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	194.3	201.3	220.7	312.8
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	8411.1	8813.9	9335.1	9142.5
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by the material	10100.3	10793.2	11050.4	10170.3
Machinery and transport equipment	15999.4	17655.7	18513.2	17071.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5007.0	5271.1	5746.5	5259.9
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	316.9	339.9	395.7	466.6

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	2017	2018	2019	2020
Meat of swine - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	3.9	6.1	5.5	3.5
Poultry meat - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	39.5	40.1	38.4	29.7
Cheese and yellow cheese - thousand tons	17.4	15.2	14.5	14.1
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	6.2	10.7	9.3	9.4
Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	5.9	8.7	9.3	13.7
Maize - thousand tons	990.3	1391.7	2589.0	2559.6
Preserved tomatoes - thousand tons	4.4	3.8	3.2	3.1
Other preserved vegetables - thousand tons	25.7	24.5	24.6	25.8
Tobacco, unmanufactured - thousand tons	29.8	27.3	25.7	22.9
Cigarettes - thousand tons	12.2	9.8	5.8	4.6
Dentifrices - thousand tons	9.2	9.0	9.2	8.6
New pneumatic tyres of rubber - thousand tons	3.7	2.8	2.2	2.3
Men's or boys' suits, jackets, trousers - million BGN	519.0	445.8	428.1	327.9
Men's or boys' shirts - million BGN	72.5	71.7	70.9	46.2
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	4808.5	3903.3	3683.8	2393.4
Pumps for liquids - million BGN	226.4	262.6	289.7	228.7
Lathes - thousand tons	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.1
Electric accumulators - million BGN	297.9	342.6	360.4	329.2
Furniture - million BGN	316.4	325.6	353.0	377.0



9. Imports of selected commodities

Commodities	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bananas - thousand tons	46.8	57.0	69.1	71.0
Oranges - thousand tons	32.9	41.4	32.3	36.3
Lemons - thousand tons	24.0	34.2	29.0	32.7
Grapefruit - thousand tons	11.8	18.1	16.1	19.2
Olives - thousand tons	17.4	17.7	16.0	15.8
Coffee beans - thousand tons	35.9	37.8	40.2	40.1
Pepper (black and white) - tons	856.3	884.6	644.1	833.5
Rice - thousand tons	27.6	36.5	64.7	94.5
Margarine - thousand tons	9.7	7.4	7.7	6.1
Chocolate - thousand tons	26.4	29.7	32.5	32.2
Fruit and vegetable juices - thousand tons	20.0	22.0	23.7	22.7
Sugar - thousand tons	196.3	214.5	248.4	232.3
Soya groats - thousand tons	115.0	114.3	120.8	116.2
Salt - thousand tons	357.5	259.6	310.5	136.7
Coal (excl. anthracite) - thousand tons	587.4	505.2	238.6	370.6
Anthracite - thousand tons	339.8	339.8	332.2	242.1
Coke and semi-coke of coal - thousand tons	62.7	60.9	55.4	68.2
Cellulose - thousand tons	15.6	10.1	12.2	13.5
Newsprint - thousand tons	31.9	28.4	23.2	19.3
Cigarette paper - thousand tons	6.6	5.8	6.3	7.8
Cotton (incl. linter) - thousand tons	6.8	4.9	3.1	2.9
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	3515.9	3023.3	3191.6	2782.9
Tubes of cast iron and steel - thousand tons	84.7	87.0	224.6	241.6
Refrigerators - thousand items	51.4	81.5	74.1	55.8
Washing machines thousand items	185.3	218.6	256.6	244.3
Vacuum-cleaners - thousand items	366.6	377.7	447.6	550.1
TV sets - thousand items	692.5	705.6	896.9	817.2
Household sewing machines - thousand items	3.6	8.2	34.1	9.1
Combines (corn) - in numbers	668	842	726	599
Passenger cars - thousand items	99.3	102.6	97.5	68.6
Trucks - thousand items	12.2	13.3	11.7	23.9
Busses - in numbers	649	734	838	1212
Bicycles - thousand items	36.2	34.4	63.8	71.4
Motorcycles - thousand items	21.5	23.7	26.8	32.8
Tractors - thousand items	8.3	9.4	9.6	7.5
Cultivators - in numbers	217	968	5707	361
Cameras - million BGN	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.8
Clocks and watches - thousand items	1076.3	1083.1	1297.5	1005.0

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 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 the country and the rest of the world.

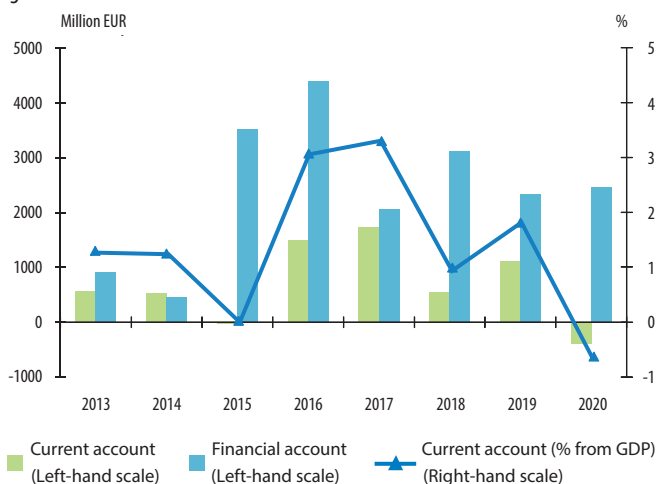
Capital Account - includes capital transfers and acquisition or disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets.

Financial Account - comprises all transactions in the external financial assets and liabilities of an economy. Reserves and Related Items - include those external assets that are readily available for direct financing of balance of payments deficits.

Net errors and omissions is an offsetting item.

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

Figure 1. Current and financial account



1. Balance of payments of Bulgaria¹

(Million EUR)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Current and Capital Account	2266.4	1133.8	2012.8	547.5
Current Account¹	1736.0	531.6	1121.2	-399.9
Goods and Services - Net	2277.6	1425.5	1986.1	1097.7
Goods - Net ²	-773.2	-2706.3	-2908.3	-1872.0
Services - Net	3050.8	4131.8	4894.4	2969.7
Primary income - Net	-2256.8	-2688.9	-2638.4	-2098.4
Secondary income - Net	1715.2	1795.1	1773.5	600.8
Capital Account³	530.4	602.2	891.7	947.4
Gross acquisitions/disposals of non-produced non-financial assets - Net	96.7	94.2	238.8	141.9
Capital transfers - Net	433.7	508.0	652.8	805.5
Financial account - Net³	2049.3	3125.2	2346.7	2453.3
Direct investment - Net ⁴	-1313.0	-757.0	-1158.5	-1945.5
Portfolio investment - Net ⁵	2833.0	1548.2	1600.3	611.7
Financial derivatives - Net	-22.5	41.3	-26.5	-62.3
Other investment - Net	650.7	931.0	2490.8	-1944.5
BNB Reserve assets ⁶	-98.9	1361.6	-559.4	5793.9
Balancing Items:				
Current and Capital Account Balance	2266.4	1133.8	2012.8	547.5
Financial Account Balance	2049.3	3125.2	2346.7	2453.3
Net errors and Omissions ⁷	-217.2	1991.3	333.9	1905.7

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 19, 2021.

² Preliminary NSI and BNB data for 2020. 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 Agency for Privatisation. The 2018, 2019 and 2020 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.

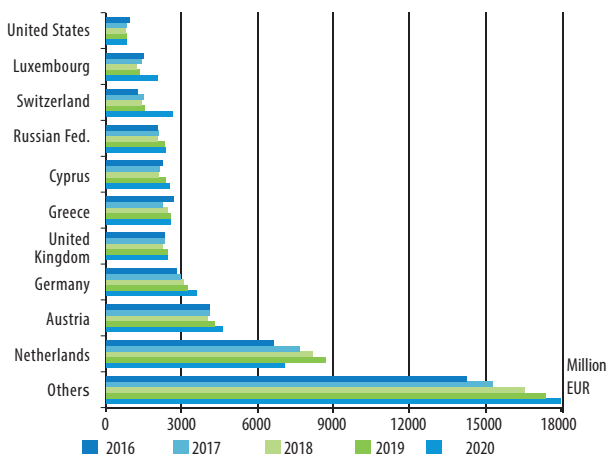
Foreign direct investments

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.

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

Figure 2. Stock of FDI in Bulgaria, by country



2. FDI flows in Bulgaria, by economic activity groupings¹

(Million EUR)

Economic activity groupings	2017	2018	2019	2020
All FDI activities	1605.6	967.5	1533.8	2123.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-5.9	4.4	32.3	7.0
Mining and quarrying	-21.5	-17.3	-13.6	15.4
Manufacturing	491.6	-135.5	301.1	54.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-207.7	-70.3	-13.8	136.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	34.0	-21.8	15.4	3.9
Construction	197.3	-4.8	70.3	64.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	233.6	424.4	823.4	-163.4
Transportation and storage	11.2	35.8	20.0	136.6
Accommodation and food service activities	-17.8	-56.5	-37.3	-12.8
Information and communication	-215.7	-93.4	27.8	-41.4
Financial and insurance activities	309.8	649.7	-21.3	711.4
Real estate activities	334.9	78.1	213.4	16.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	78.1	150.7	39.1	1171.5
Administrative and support service activities	50.0	64.2	24.1	15.8
Education	4.7	-20.3	-1.3	0.7
Human health and social work activities	4.5	-0.1	-5.1	-0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	22.1	11.7	-45.0	-7.1
Other service activities	0.8	0.1	4.5	1.7
Not allocated	301.5	-31.6	99.8	12.1

¹ Source: Bulgarian National Bank.
Preliminary data as of March 19, 2021.

XIV. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS



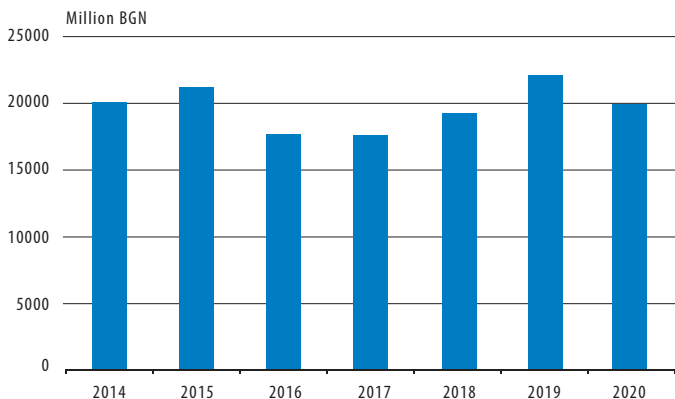


Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets

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)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	17628630	19249299	21873680	19973016
Land	1336832	1565773	1436997	998651
Buildings and construction equipments	6058777	6657839	8626430	6993182
Machines, equipment and means of transport	8197836	8798411	9205633	10978221
Other expenditure	2035185	2227276	2604620	1002962

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

(Thousand BGN)

	2018	2019	2020
Total	19249299	21873680	19973016
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1622082	1582299	1093445
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	5729893	6116290	5671005
Construction	1503061	1655886	1143219
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	4910272	5204875	5527023
Information and communication	554651	895163	582551
Financial and insurance activities	447343	413266	407070
Real estate activities	2019271	2194808	1552761
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	1197842	1291163	868832
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	980047	2213013	2927157
Other services	284837	306917	199953

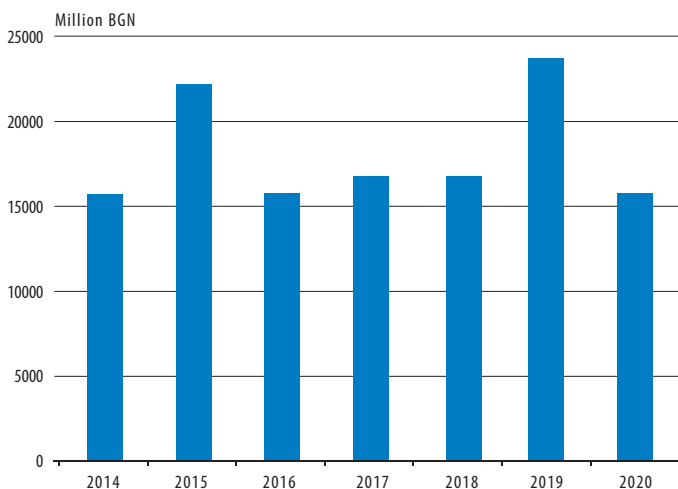


Acquired tangible fixed assets

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)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	16786340	16830111	23730943	15738066
Land	1336832	1565773	1436997	998651
Buildings and construction equipments	5830530	5315946	11405940	4964630
Machines, equipment and means of transport	8278754	8279792	8971945	8956502
Other expenditure	1340224	1668600	1916061	818283

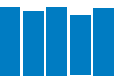
4. Acquired tangible fixed assets by economic activity groupings

(Thousand BGN)

	2018	2019	2020
Total	16830111	23730943	15738066
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1483839	1519102	1077135
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	4935056	5679952	5236182
Construction	1207077	1212523	1165094
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	4384118	5091832	3268267
Information and communication	510017	842464	590400
Financial and insurance activities	423388	397201	434736
Real estate activities	1604436	1893834	1189543
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	1087203	1209015	804261
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	945385	5624033	1861090
Other services	249592	260987	111358

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





Retail sales premises

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

In 2019 a increased in the total number of shops was registered. In comparison with 2015 the number of shops increased as for 'Foods, beverages and tobacco' as well as for 'Durable and other consumer goods' by 5.3% and 5.2% respectively.



1. Retail sales premises as of 31.12.

Kind of premises	In numbers			Change - % (Preceding year = 100)	
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019
Shops and pavilions - total	112225	116959	122035	4.2	4.3
For foods, beverages and tobacco	42300	43241	45455	2.2	5.1
Specialized shops	14811	15242	16669	2.9	9.4
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods	27489	27999	28786	1.9	2.8
For durable and other consumer goods	69925	73718	76580	5.4	3.9
Specialized shops	54053	56425	58322	4.4	3.4
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods (mainly non-foods)	15872	17293	18258	8.9	5.6
Petrol stations	2605	2547	2543	-2.2	-0.2
Gas stations	460	520	358	13.0	-31.1

Turnover in domestic trade, accommodation and food service activities

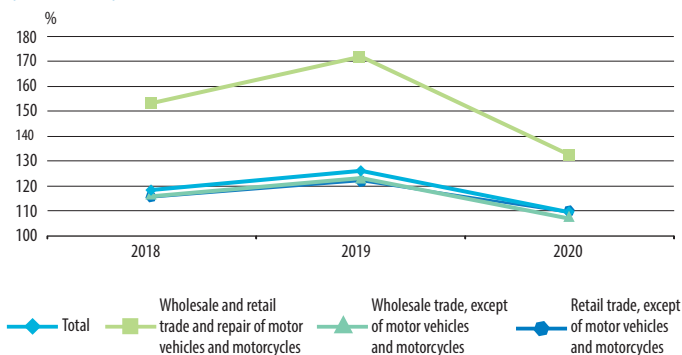
The indicator refers only to the economic subjects classified in accordance with the National Classification of Economic Activities (NACE.BG 2008) in section G - 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' and section I 'Accommodation and food service activities'. The turnover 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 (EU) 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 2020 the turnover in section 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' fell down by 13.4% compared to the previous year. In the 'Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the general decrease was 10.6%. In the 'Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the drop of 13.1% determined the magnitude of the overall index, as the activity formed about 70% of the turnover volume in the trade sector. Decline was observed in 'Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' - 23.1%.

The turnover at constant prices in section 'Accommodation and food service activities' in 2020 decreased by 23.4% compared to 2019, which was due principally to the turn-down in the 'Accommodation' - 41.0%. In the 'Food and beverage service activities' decrease by 2.8% 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	2017	2018	2019	2020
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	116540	123100	134271	114487
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8970	9764	10297	8021
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	77608	82034	89607	75782
of which:				
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	8630	9365	11161	10544
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	18266	18775	20480	16812
Wholesale of household goods	12265	12636	14042	14068
Wholesale of information and communication equipment	2684	3202	3123	3180
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	4072	4600	4993	4488
Other specialised wholesale	23570	25527	27372	19564
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	29962	31302	34367	30684
of which:				
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco	11324	11888	13121	12230
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	1280	1385	1563	1493
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	5016	5176	5635	3862
Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	3100	3221	2822	2829
Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	1498	1603	1669	1150
Retail sale of audio and video equipment; hardware, paints and glass; electrical household appliances, etc. in specialised stores	3369	3607	3997	3947
Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software; telecommunications equipment, etc. in specialised stores	3396	3838	4048	3540
Accommodation and food service activities	4776	5250	5636	3808
Accommodation	1982	2202	2306	1139
Food and beverage service activities	2794	3048	3330	2669

XVI. INDUSTRY



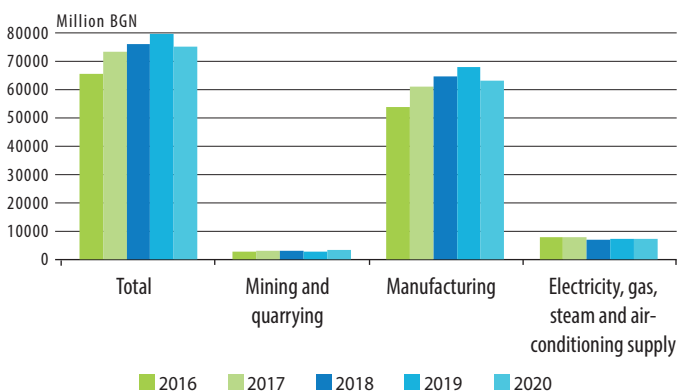
Production value of industrial enterprises

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

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

All data in value terms are published at current prices.

Figure 1. Production value of industrial enterprises





1. Production value of industrial enterprises

(Thousand BGN)

	2018	2019	2020
Total	75701446	79320837	74932374
Mining and quarrying	2759479	2586650	3091324
Manufacturing	64298210	67693717	62892685
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	6946328	7208310	7143917
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1697429	1832160	1804448

2. Production value of industrial enterprises by economic activities

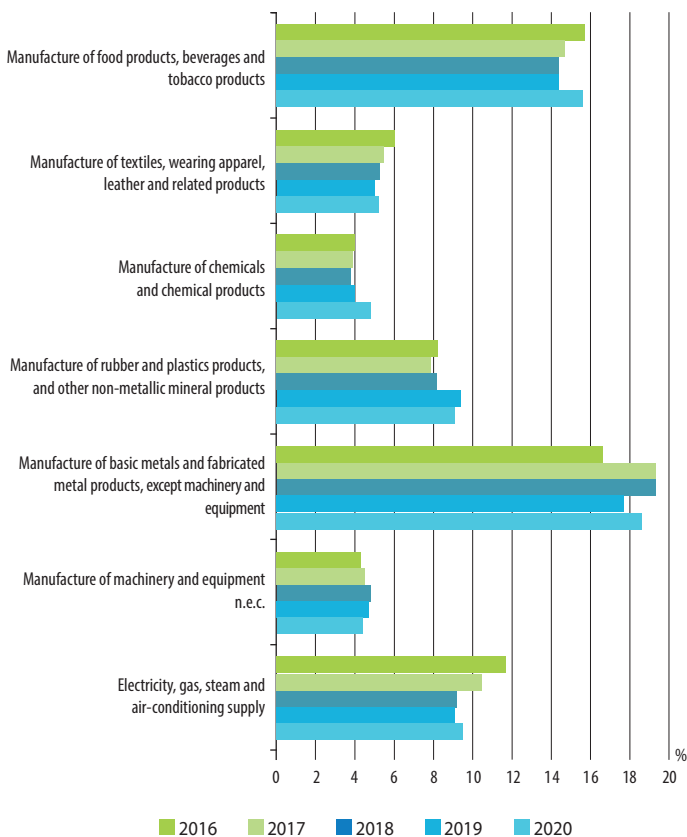
(Thousand BGN)

Economic activities	2018	2019	2020
Total	75701446	79320837	74932374
Mining and quarrying	2759479	2586650	3091324
Manufacturing	64298210	67693717	62892685
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	10901479	11426414	11706156
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	4030735	3994205	3900226
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3092524	3138278	2974488
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2910110	3145231	3565906
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	6222728	7494029	6790106
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	14608087	14067414	13945974
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1283849	1344762	1404103
Manufacture of electrical equipment	3605314	3901870	3723175
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	3629890	3705737	3281796
Manufacture of transport equipment	3056104	3456770	3441279
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	3469780	3688454	3351379
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	6946328	7208310	7143917
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1697429	1832160	1804448

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 manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products, manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products and the manufacture of transport equipment increased, while there was a decrease of the share of manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment.

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





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

(Per cent)

Economic activities	2018	2019	2020
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining and quarrying	3.7	3.3	4.1
Manufacturing	84.9	85.3	83.9
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	14.4	14.4	15.6
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	5.3	5.0	5.2
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	4.1	4.0	4.0
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.8	4.0	4.8
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	8.2	9.4	9.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	19.3	17.7	18.6
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1.7	1.7	1.9
Manufacture of electrical equipment	4.8	4.9	5.0
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	4.8	4.7	4.4
Manufacture of transport equipment	4.0	4.4	4.6
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	4.6	4.7	4.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	9.2	9.1	9.5
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	2.2	2.3	2.4

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 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)		
	2018	2019	2020
Total	100.7	102.9	95.94
Mining and quarrying	97.2	94.1	109.9
Manufacturing	102.6	104.0	95.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	85.9	95.9	98.1
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	106.1	103.5	96.1



5. Production value indices of industrial enterprises by economic activities

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic activities	2018	2019	2020
Total	100.7	102.9	95.9
Mining and quarrying	97.2	94.1	109.9
Manufacturing	102.6	104.0	95.2
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	101.5	102.2	99.4
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	97.7	96.6	96.5
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	99.5	101.6	96.4
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	90.1	115.7	74.8
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	101.1	106.5	112.5
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	106.7	99.6	107.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	107.1	117.7	91.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	101.0	95.0	100.0
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	112.0	109.0	105.1
Manufacture of electrical equipment	110.4	106.3	95.8
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	107.9	100.2	88.6
Manufacture of transport equipment	119.6	111.4	99.5
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	108.8	104.2	89.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	85.9	95.9	98.1
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	106.1	103.5	96.1

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. **Cement**

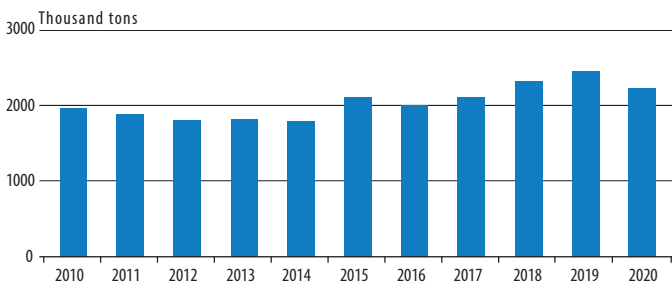
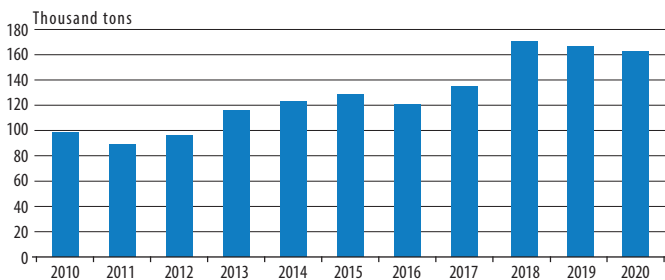


Figure 4. **Refined sunflower oil**





6. Output of basic industrial products

Industrial products	2017	2018	2019	2020
Copper ores and concentrates - thousand tons	30550	31258	31623	32404
Lead, zinc and tin ores and concentrates - thousand tons	793	868	898	826
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	6272	5883	5611	5431
Natural sands - thousand tons	6084	6693	7280	5254
Refined unwrought lead (excluding lead powders or flakes) - thousand tons	84	..	..	..
Pulley tackle and hoists powered by an electric motor (excluding of the kind used for raising vehicles) - in numbers	16233	16445	13093	11996
Self-propelled works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, powered by an electric motor, with a lifting height ≥ 1 m - in numbers	121	201	62	32
Self-propelled works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, non-powered by an electric motor - in numbers	132	167	80	66
Non-numerically controlled horizontal lathes, for removing metal - in numbers	770	..	..	..
Bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles), non-motorised - thousand items	758	713	638	406
Lead-acid accumulators for starting piston engines - thousand items	2677	..	..	..
Lifts and skip hoists - in numbers	1172	1542	779	676
Electrical instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters - thousand items	1052	1088	1167	..
Electricity supply or production meters (incl. calibrated) - thousand items	419	378	275	..
Paints and varnishes based on synthetic or modified natural polymers dispersed or dissolved in an aqueous medium - thousand tons	46	41	34	28
Detergents and washing preparations - tons	101522	99529	91625	96698
Tooth paste - thousand items	80263	79930	78658	75104
Shampoos - tons	5382	5671	5130	4268
Portland cement and similar hydraulic cements - thousand tons	2117	2324	2456	2272
Quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime - thousand tons	1506	1545	1457	1283
Non-refractory clay building bricks - thousand cub. m	619	605	572	511

6. Output of basic industrial products

(Continued)

Industrial products	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar or on mineral tar pitch - thousand tons	2187	3097	3725	3546
Corrugated paper and paperboard in rolls or sheets - thousand tons	153	152	150	156
Toilet paper - thousand tons	27.9	26.8	29.9	29.3
Cotton yarn - thousand tons	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.0
Wool yarn - thousand tons	6.2	5.9	4.9	4.8
Cotton fabrics - million sq. m	7.6	7.6	6.7	6.0
Panty hose and tights - million items	6.4	7.0	7.0	6.1
Stockings, socks and other hosiery, knitted or crocheted - million pairs	52.4	51.7	51.4	42.9
Bed linen of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted) - tons	1289	1137	1176	934
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	3827	3388	2635	1456
Meat (excl. edible offal) ¹ - thousand tons	185	207	202	186
Sausages - thousand tons	99	100	100	100
Fish and fish products processed and preserved - thousand tons	12	11	12	9
Vegetables processed and preserved ¹ - thousand tons	79	75	89	81
Fruit manufactured and preserved ¹ - thousand tons	74	70	74	73
Butter, fats and other cream based on milk ¹ - thousand tons	1	1	1	1
White cheese ¹ - thousand tons	58	58	62	66
Yellow cheese ¹ - thousand tons	24	26	26	26
Milk in liquid form ¹ - thousand litres	70860	71750	71396	74030
Yoghurt ¹ - thousand tons	146	132	153	157
Refined sunflower oil and its fractions (excluding chemically modified) - thousand tons	135	171	166	162
Mayonnaise, other sauces and preparations therefor, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings - thousand tons	14	15	15	12
Wheat or meslin flour - thousand tons	491	477	458	378
Rice - thousand tons	45	27	26	22
Prepared feeds for farm animals (excluding premixtures) - thousand tons	783	863	905	854
Uncooked pasta - tons	8801	9376	9018	10709



6. Output of basic industrial products

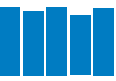
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Industrial products	2017	2018	2019	2020
Jams, marmalades, fruit jellies, fruit or nut purees and pastes (excluding of citrus fruit, homogenised preparations) - thousand tons	13	12	13	11
Spirits obtained from distilled grape wine or grape marc - thousand litres alc 100%	11058	8074	7609	6457
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	136	134	122	80
Beer made from malt (excluding non-alcoholic beer, beer containing $\leq 0.5\%$ by volume of alcohol) - million litres	499	528	491	446
Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes - million items	19733	14242	..	..

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.

**XVII. CONSTRUCTION AND
HOUSING FUND**



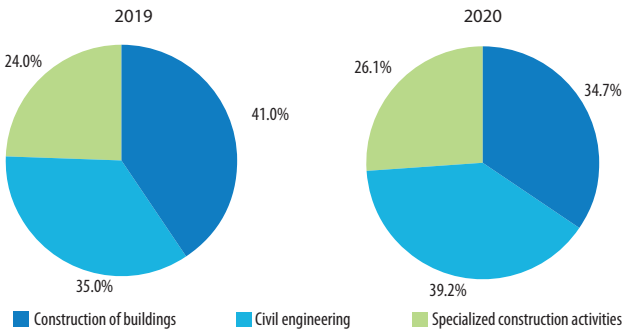


Production of enterprises in construction

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

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

Figure 1. Structure of production of construction enterprises





1. Production of construction enterprises

(Thousand BGN)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	13451734	15747682	17310619	17262701
Construction of buildings	5612305	6420681	7094685	5993656
Civil engineering	4584485	5511704	6064286	6764602
Specialized construction activities	3254944	3815297	4151648	4504443

Housing fund

Data about the housing fund as of the end of 2020 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 - 31.12.2020.

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

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

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

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

Figure 2. Dwellings

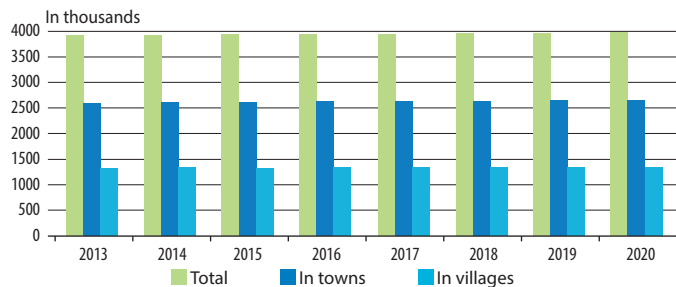
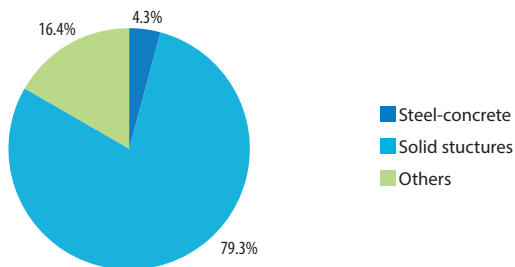


Figure 3. Structure of residential buildings by kind of construction in 2020





2. Housing fund

	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Total			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	3952	3959	3970	3985
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	289385	290094	291167	292540
of which: Living floor space ¹	219316	219771	247764	248805
	In towns			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	2628	2634	2644	2658
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	194561	195107	196000	197174
of which: Living floor space ¹	146261	146612	166449	167343
	In villages			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	1324	1325	1326	1327
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	94824	94987	95167	95366
of which: Living floor space ¹	73055	73159	81315	81462

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)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Total			
Total	2075	2077	2079	2082
Steel-concrete	83	84	87	90
Solid structures	1650	1651	1651	1651
Others	342	342	341	341
	In towns			
Total	779	780	781	783
Steel-concrete	54	55	57	59
Solid structures	667	667	667	667
Others	58	58	57	57
	In villages			
Total	1296	1297	1298	1299
Steel-concrete	29	29	30	31
Solid structures	983	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 centers, court-of-law, municipal halls, etc.);
 - other buildings - buildings used for different activities: production, trade, transport, education, cultural purposes, sports, agriculture, health, recreation and facilities for short accommodation (hotels, motels, rest houses, huts and others).

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

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. Building permits issued for construction of new buildings

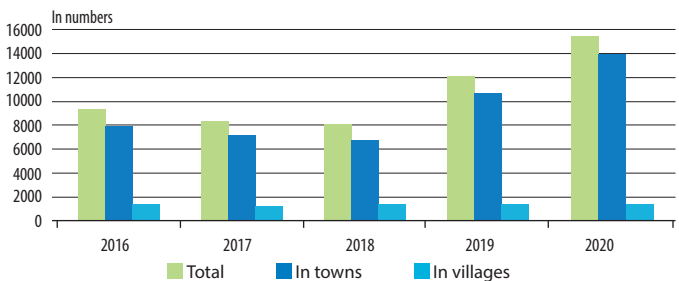
Kind of buildings	2017	2018	2019	2020
Residential buildings - in numbers	5562	5774	5980	5860
Dwellings in residential buildings - in numbers	24969	35526	32783	29438
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	3216	4471	4118	3746
Administrative buildings - in numbers	127	128	103	95
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	219	504	209	158
Other buildings - in numbers	5460	4826	4608	3944
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	3163	3087	2454	1920

5. Dwellings completed

	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Total			
Dwellings - in numbers	8384	8136	12105	15415
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	732	751	1113	1433
of which: Living floor space ¹	461	484	806	1089
	In towns			
Dwellings - in numbers	7134	6722	10667	13978
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	574	575	921	1215
of which: Living floor space ¹	359	370	665	926
	In villages			
Dwellings - in numbers	1250	1414	1438	1437
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	158	176	192	218
of which: Living floor space ¹	102	114	141	163

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.

Primary energy production represents any kind of extraction of energy products from natural sources on the territory of the country. Includes coal production (accounting for purified production), 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. According to the latest update of the methodology, effective from the reporting year 2019, primary heat production is also included. The latter is obtained by estimating the quantities of electricity and heat produced from “heat from chemical processes” and the production efficiency.

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 foreign trade companies and consumers.

Gross available energy is calculated from primary energy production + recovered & 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).

Gross inland consumption is calculated as *Gross Available Energy* less *the International maritime bunkers*.

International aviation are quantities of fuels delivered to aircrafts for international flights. The domestic/international split is determined on the basis of departure and landing locations and not by the nationality of the airline.



1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2019

(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)

	Total	Solid fossil fuels	Manufactured gases	Peat and peat products	Oil shale and oil sands	Oil and petroleum products ¹
Primary production	11693.0	4676.1	-	-	6.7	..
Recovered and recycled products	224.1	201.1	-	-	-	23.0
Imports	12551.7	401.0	-	-	-	9316.1
Exports	5341.5	21.7	-	-	-	4362.6
Change in stock	-203.8	-7.8	-	-	-0.2	-148.6
Gross available energy	18923.5	5248.8	-	-	6.4	4827.9
International maritime bunkers	75.8	-	-	-	-	75.8
Gross inland consumption	18847.7	5248.8	-	-	6.4	4752.0
International aviation	243.2	-	-	-	-	243.2
Total energy supply	18604.5	5248.8	-	-	6.4	4508.9
Transformation input	19463.7	4925.5	-	-	6.8	7824.4
Transformation output	12751.2	209.0	-	-	-	7621.3
Energy sector	1155.5	0.3	-	-	-	434.9
Distribution losses	422.9	1.8	-	-	-	1.6
Available for final consumption	10313.6	530.2	-	-	-0.4	3869.3
Final non-energy consumption	465.0	48.3	-	-	-	265.7
Final energy consumption	9698.7	312.5	-	-	-	3631.4
Statistical differences	149.9	169.4	-	-	-0.4	-27.7

1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2019

(Continued and end)

(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)

	Natural gas	Renewables and biofuels	Non-renewable waste	Nuclear energy	Heat	Electricity
Primary production	32.4	2551.2	66.5	4301.8	58.3	-
Recovered and recycled products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	2457.9	114.9	-	-	-	261.8
Exports	6.4	189.4	-	-	-	761.4
Change in stock	-42.1	-5.1	-	-	-	-
Gross available energy	2441.8	2471.6	66.5	4301.8	58.3	-499.6
International maritime bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross inland consumption	2441.8	2471.6	66.5	4301.8	58.3	-499.6
International aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total energy supply	2441.8	2471.6	66.5	4301.8	58.3	-499.6
Transformation input	1033.0	1238.8	9.3	4301.8	68.4	55.9
Transformation output	-	185.0	-	-	926.7	3809.3
Energy sector	46.8	-	-	-	206.0	467.5
Distribution losses	7.6	-	-	-	174.1	237.9
Available for final consumption	1354.5	1417.8	57.2	-536.5	2548.4	
Final non-energy consumption	151.0	-	-	-	-	-
Final energy consumption	1142.1	1424.8	57.2	-	540.9	2589.8
Statistical differences	61.4	-7.0	-	-	-4.4	-41.3

2. Structure of primary energy production

(Per cent)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Solid fossil fuels	45.1	48.3	42.3	40.0
Oil shale and oil sands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Oil and petroleum products ¹	0.2	0.2	0.2	..
Natural gas	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3
Renewables and biofuels	17.7	16.5	21.6	21.8
Non-renewable waste	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6
Nuclear heat	35.6	33.6	34.9	36.8
Heat ²	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5

¹ Data for the period 2016-2018 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.

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 distribution, electricity transmission and distribution and transport of other fuels.

Available for final consumption are the quantities of energy products available for final use, resulting in no other energy products. This indicator is calculated as: *Total energy supply - Transformation input + Transformation output - Energy Sector Consumption - Distribution losses*.

The final consumption is divided for: non-energy and energy purposes.

Final non-energy consumption shows the quantities of fuels used as raw material 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 (non-energy and energy) consumption*.

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:

$$1 \text{ Gigajoule} = 278 \text{ kWh} = 0.023885 \text{ toe.}$$



3. Final energy consumption by sectors

	2017	2018	2019	2019 as % to 2018
	1 000 toe			
Total	9742.0	9749.5	9698.7	99.5
Industry	2753.6	2730.6	2672.9	97.9
Iron and steel	118.7	126.0	116.0	92.1
Chemical and petrochemical	909.7	833.8	788.2	94.5
Non-ferrous metals	162.4	177.5	211.8	119.3
Non-metallic minerals	571.5	571.8	560.6	98.0
Transport equipment	18.8	19.2	16.6	86.5
Machinery	139.5	140.4	135.4	96.4
Mining and quarrying	122.0	126.5	105.8	83.6
Food, beverages & tobacco	227.7	250.7	241.7	96.4
Paper, pulp and printing	220.5	201.0	208.8	103.9
Wood and wood products	62.3	70.8	69.7	98.4
Construction	55.9	66.0	75.3	114.1
Textile and leather	66.6	66.3	61.5	92.8
Not elsewhere specified (industry)	78.0	80.6	81.3	100.9
Transport	3324.9	3372.2	3409.7	101.1
Rail	39.7	34.4	36.9	107.2
Road	3091.9	3181.4	3306.2	103.9
Domestic aviation	20.6	17.5	11.4	64.9
Domestic navigation	-	-	-	-
Pipeline transport	172.7	138.8	55.3	39.8
Not elsewhere specified (transport)	-	-	-	-
Other	3663.5	3646.8	3616.1	99.2
Commercial and public services	1167.2	1231.2	1268.0	103.0
Households	2318.7	2229.7	2159.9	96.9
Agriculture and forestry	177.3	185.3	187.5	101.3
Fishing	0.3	0.6	0.8	127.6
Not elsewhere specified (other)	-	-	-	-

Figure 1. Energy flows

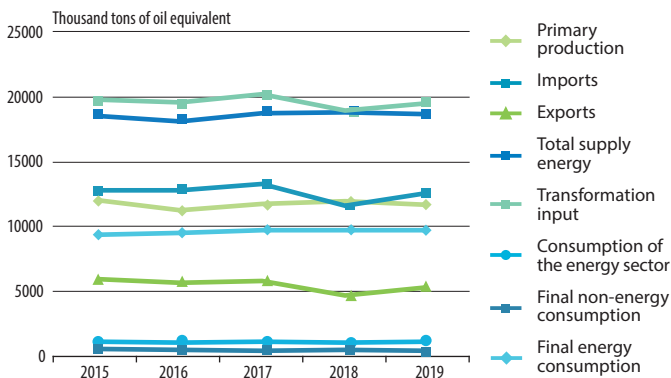
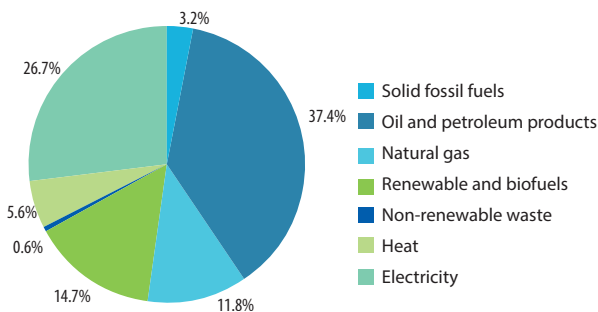


Figure 2. Structure of final energy consumption by energy sources in 2019





4. Balance of electricity

(GWh)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gross production	45277.0	45612.8	46837.7	44301.8
Net production	41221.0	41351.3	42714.4	40346.1
Imports	4568.0	3705.4	2222.7	3044.9
Exports	10940.0	9185.8	10030.1	8855.1
Transformation input- electricity and heat generation (for pumped storage)	1015.0	949.5	415.2	649.7
Supply	33834.0	34921.4	34491.9	33886.2
Distribution losses	3577.0	3475.9	3101.9	2766.5
Available for final consumption	30257.0	31445.5	31390.0	31119.7
Energy sector	1415.0	1490.9	1410.8	1481.3
Industry	9083.0	9737.3	9871.7	9830.3
Transport	354.0	377.6	323.6	359.4
Households	10733.0	11137.5	10963.0	10843.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	223.0	222.4	264.6	330.8
Commercial and public services	8505.0	8433.8	8470.5	8754.6
Statistical differences	-56.0	45.9	85.8	-480.5

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. It includes the heat consumed by the installation's auxiliaries using a hot fluid (space heating, liquid fuel heating, etc.) and losses in the installation/network heat exchanges.

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

The 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.

The available amount of heat for final consumption is interpreted similarly.



5. Balance of heat

	(GWh)			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gross production	13389.4	12268.7	10546.9	10777.0
Net production	12662.8	11479.2	9840.7	10182.5
Transformation input- electricity and heat generation	186.9	147.8	104.0	117.4
Supply	12475.8	11331.4	9736.6	10065.1
Distribution losses	1758.6	1967.2	1821.7	2024.3
Available for final consumption	10717.2	9364.2	7915.0	8040.7
Energy sector	1619.2	1559.8	1515.8	1801.0
Industry	3532.5	2303.3	858.4	1190.6
Households	3775.3	3951.8	3765.8	3577.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	92.2	105.2	101.7	120.6
Commercial and public services	1706.7	1299.1	1553.1	1402.5
Statistical differences	-8.6	145.0	120.2	-51.0

Figure 3. Structure of electricity consumption by sectors

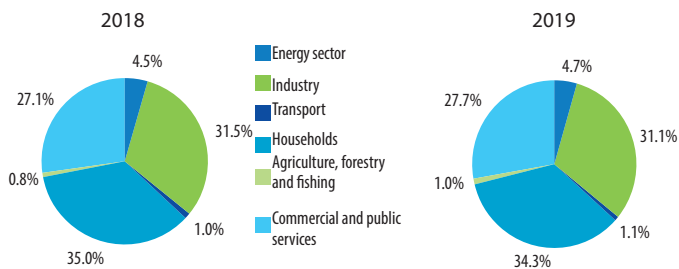
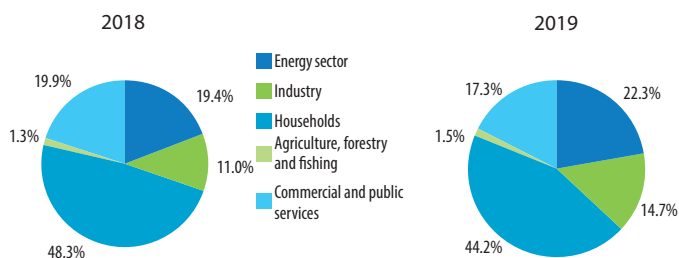


Figure 4. Structure of heat consumption by sectors



XIX. TRANSPORT



Transport

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

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

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

In the coach lines and international regular bus lines are included.

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

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

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



1. Basic transport data

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Length of track, incl. sidings - km	5468	5470	5466	5464
of which: Running track - km	4030	4030	4030	4029
Share of electrified running track - %	71.2	71.2	71.2	71.2
Coach lines - in numbers	3039	3137	3171	2767
Total length of coach lines- thousand km	434.2	434.6	422.5	325.3
Towns with trolleybus lines - in numbers	10	10	10	10
Route length of trolleybus lines as of 31.12. - km	400	396	405	447
Route length of tram lines as of 31.12. - km	137	131	131	131
Route length of underground lines as of 31.12. - km	38	38	38	46

2. Means of transport by kind as of 31.12.

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Registered cargo vehicles - in numbers	457740	473809	489074	499727
Lorries	372851	387186	401823	412031
Special vehicles	34493	35481	36591	38296
Road tractors	50396	51142	50660	49400
Registered busses - in numbers	20628	20442	20318	19080
Trolleybuses - in numbers	392	376	369	370
Passenger seats - in numbers	43868	41110	39791	38321
Trams - in numbers	311	301	313	317
Passenger seats - in numbers	62958	60853	62777	63337
Railcars for underground electrical transport - in numbers	208	208	208	268
Passenger seats - in numbers	64064	64064	64064	76404
Sea cargoships - in numbers	3	3	2	1
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	12	12	15	7
Sea passenger ships - in numbers	2	2	3	10
Passenger seats/berths - in numbers	156	156	168	355
Inland non-self-propelled cargoships - in numbers	112	111	106	101
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	189	187	179	170
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

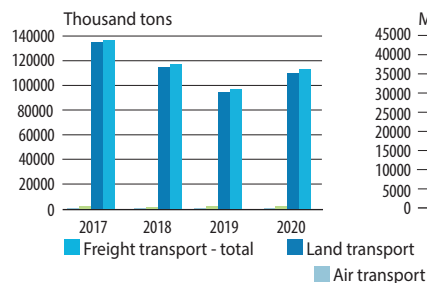
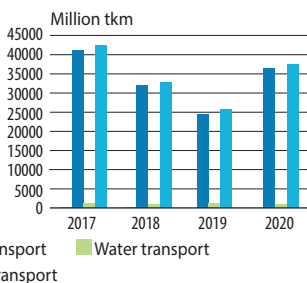


Figure 2. Transport performance by mode of transport



Passenger transport

Figure 3. Passengers carried by mode of transport

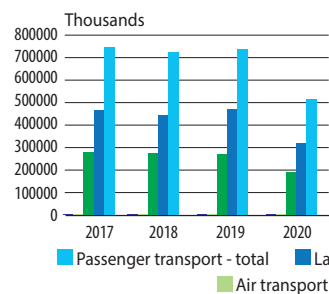
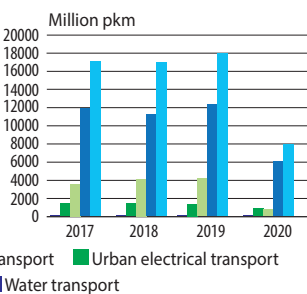


Figure 4. Transport performance by mode of transport





3. Goods carried and transport performance by mode of transport

Mode of transport	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Goods carried - thousand tons			
Total	136685	116644	96675	113118
Land transport ¹	134385	114430	94279	110270
Water transport ²	2291	2191	2376	2827
Air transport	9	23	20	21
	Transport performance - million tkm			
Total	42532	32923	25866	37477
Land transport ¹	41306	31951	24662	36350
Water transport ²	1218	956	1188	1108
Air transport	8	16	16	19

¹ Railways, road and pipeline transport.

² Maritime and inland waterway transport.

4. Passengers carried and transport performance by mode of transport

Mode of transport	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Passengers carried - in thousands			
Total	748496	721585	739118	512458
Land transport ¹	466535	443870	467524	318768
Water transport ²	109	114	102	91
Air transport	2198	2470	2693	591
Urban electrical transport	279654	275131	268799	193008
	Transport performance - million pkm			
Total	17045	16993	18009	7928
Land transport ¹	11991	11366	12360	6157
Water transport ²	5	4	10	6
Air transport	3637	4200	4234	816
Urban electrical transport	1412	1423	1405	949

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

² Maritime and inland waterway transport.

XX. TOURISM



Accommodation establishments

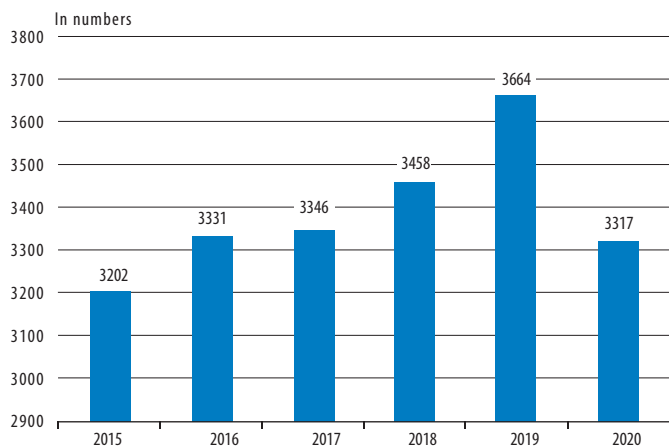
The methodology used in statistical surveys on tourism is in compliance with the Regulation 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism and Commission Regulation 1051/2011 implementing Regulation 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council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

The object of the survey are all accommodation establishments in use with more than 10 bed-places - hotels, camping sites and other accommodation establishments (holiday settlements, hostels, guests houses, 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 2020, there were 3 317 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

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Accommodation establishments - in numbers	3346	3458	3664	3317
Bed-places - in thousands	348.7	335.6	341.5	281.7
Bed-nights - in thousands	66468	68223	69254	47573
Using of bed-nights - %	39.2	39.3	39.2	25.2
Nights spent - in thousands	26054	26845	27155	11968
of which: By foreigners	17106	17749	17480	4656
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	1340.9	1455.7	1521.9	645.5
Hotels - in numbers	2110	2102	2166	1960
Bed-places - in thousands	293.5	286.2	288.0	233.6
Bed-nights - in thousands	57287	58514	59241	39784
Using of bed-nights - %	42.0	42.3	42.1	26.5
Nights spent - in thousands	24071	24750	24923	10523
of which: By foreigners	16733	17327	17033	4527
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	1298.8	1407.0	1465.6	608.2
Camping sites - in numbers	9	10	14	14
Bed-places - in thousands	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7
Bed-nights - in thousands	112	106	128	115
Using of bed-nights - %	52.1	60.0	59.2	63.8
Nights spent - in thousands	58	63	76	74
of which: By foreigners	3	2	4	2
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5
Other accommodation establishments - in numbers	1227	1346	1484	1343
Bed-places - in thousands	54.5	48.7	52.6	47.4
Bed-nights - in thousands	9069	9603	9885	7674
Using of bed-nights - %	21.2	21.2	21.8	17.9
Nights spent - in thousands	1925	2032	2156	1371
of which: By foreigners	370	420	443	127
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	41.7	48.2	55.5	36.8

¹ In use.

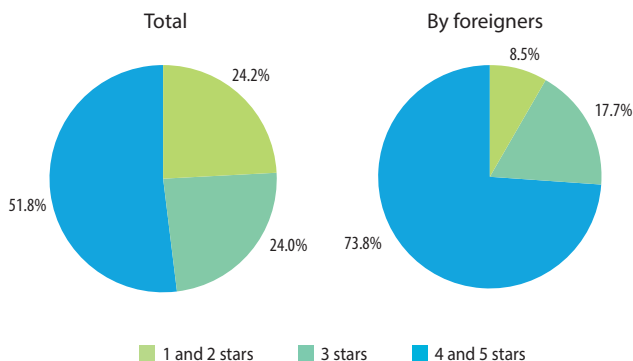
Nights spent

The total number of the nights spent in all accommodation establishments in 2020 was 11 968.5 thousand and decreased by 15 186.3 thousand (55.9%) as compared to 2019. The number of the nights spent by foreigners (4 656.3 thousand) in all accommodation establishments decreased by 73.4% in 2020 as compared to the previous year.

Almost all foreigners - 97.2%, preferred to spend the night in hotels while 2.8% 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 2020 showed that the highest percentage of nights was spent in four and five-stars accommodation establishments (73.8%), followed by those with three stars (17.7%) and those with one and two stars (8.5%).

Figure 2. Structure of the nights spent in accommodation establishments by categories in 2020





2. Nights spent by foreigners in accommodation establishments by country of origin and by categories in 2020

(Number)

Country	Total	Categories of accommodation establishments			
		1 and 2 stars	3 stars	4 stars	5 stars
Total	4656289	396154	825270	2682012	752853
EU	3510518	244038	566279	2179308	520893
Austria	17120	1040	3003	9220	3857
Belgium	41684	3584	3491	27297	7312
Croatia	7302	521	1914	3702	1165
Cyprus	6222	598	791	3347	1486
Czechia	202424	27738	39854	114466	20366
Denmark	9968	703	2105	5056	2104
Estonia	2601	206	547	1589	259
Finland	3520	295	858	1423	944
France	76345	7734	11515	40324	16772
Germany	486632	15868	55699	350331	64734
Greece	93715	9615	25483	43245	15372
Hungary	34730	4745	7503	18394	4088
Ireland	28813	1155	10168	11663	5827
Italy	96141	21334	30748	30216	13843
Latvia	4613	644	1080	2374	515
Lithuania	10860	492	3685	5556	1127
Luxembourg	4106	60	192	3105	749
Malta	2758	961	264	1162	371
Netherlands	29471	3568	4904	16104	4895
Poland	479199	25763	81054	303203	69179
Portugal	18223	4365	5555	6807	1496
Romania	1566858	93596	224930	1012980	235352
Slovakia	9569	967	2220	4769	1613
Slovenia	4896	428	1257	2627	584
Spain	31663	7044	8709	10247	5663
Sweden	7512	492	1782	3066	2172
United Kingdom	233573	10522	36968	147035	39048
Other European countries	768368	119523	221134	333182	94529
Norway	3074	320	1178	995	581
Republic of North Macedonia	122609	6401	21943	77207	17058
Russian Federation	160539	46485	62658	36101	15295
Serbia	100123	6751	24671	57554	11147
Switzerland	14321	1261	2437	6748	3875
Turkey	129563	21483	31438	53153	23489
Ukraine	238139	36822	76809	101424	23084
Other countries	217687	6925	13033	96358	101371
Israel	154405	4929	8681	75682	65113
Japan	3508	387	426	1864	831
United States	59774	1609	3926	18812	35427
Rest of the world	159716	25668	24824	73164	36060

Trips of Bulgarian residents abroad and arrivals of foreigners to Bulgaria

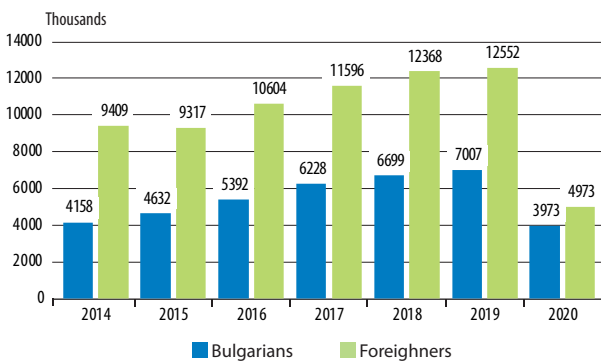
The statistical data on travel of Bulgarian residents abroad and on visits by foreigners in Bulgaria are developed on the basis of the monthly information received from the Ministry of the Interior and from a sample survey of the National Statistical Institute among Bulgarian and foreign citizens passing 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, the Ministry of Interior provided all the data on travel of Bulgarian residents abroad and on visits of foreigners to Bulgaria for the period from April to December 2020.

The number of the trips of Bulgarian residents abroad during 2020 was 3 973.0 thousand. The trips of Bulgarians abroad decreased by 43.3% compared to 2019.

In 2020, the number of arrivals of visits from abroad to Bulgaria were 4 973.4 thousand, as with other purposes they were 57.9%, with professional purpose - 14.7%, and with holiday and recreation purpose - 27.4%. Compared to the previous year, the visits of foreigners to Bulgaria decreased by 60.4%.

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	
	2019	2020 ¹	2019	2020 ²
Total	7006585	3973009	12552152	4973356
EU	4173653	601221	7188623	2577101
Austria	233622	41143	214179	58120
Belgium	107810	21252	155367	62315
Croatia	42283	5425	35071	14273
Cyprus	12564	1470	28349	5871
Czechia	108700	20222	214550	63039
Denmark	28493	5433	53360	8216
Finland	5140	954	35800	2994
France	159427	34875	250014	96126
Germany	446045	54889	948492	330505
Greece	1461096	180115	1277610	386012
Hungary	71168	10154	111132	40549
Ireland	12325	1639	45359	9341
Italy	243500	24839	167658	50584
Malta	11102	692	3594	1352
Netherlands	75685	11823	176122	67451
Poland	76144	11683	445316	193489
Portugal	19685	3090	20140	5242
Romania	554070	91379	2161004	982517
Slovakia	38231	8423	87227	12353
Slovenia	39196	5394	19210	3899
Spain	193700	31349	93535	21009
Sweden	19423	4692	45872	14269
United Kingdom	187850	28036	508342	131268
Others countries from EU	26394	2250	91320	16307
Other European countries	2670563	427479	4057316	2011501
Norway	8706	1276	46070	3252
Republic of North Macedonia	429329	71705	605348	287371
Russian Federation	55686	6474	460770	46565
Serbia	514959	95928	679336	415680
Switzerland	19966	5053	40568	14663
Turkey	1621597	244489	1628231	1039721
Ukraine	20320	2554	596993	204249
Others countries	47000	6478	378123	84324
Canada	7241	1316	22436	2945
Israel	20315	2626	246404	54196
USA	19444	2536	109283	27183
Rest of the world	115369	19163	928090	300430

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 months January - March 2020. For the period from April to 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 Ministry of Interior provided all the data on visits of foreigners to Bulgaria for the period from April to December 2020.

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.

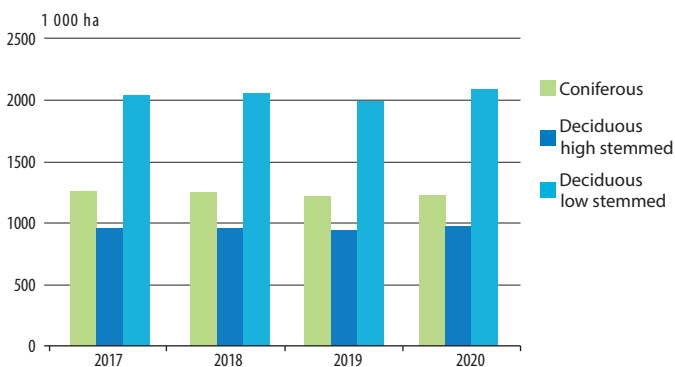
Afforestation in mature non-regenerated forest is defined as afforestation carried out in a mature forest (at age of main cutting) for which natural regeneration is insufficient.

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)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest by type	4243	4257	4149	4270
Coniferous	1254	1251	1214	1237
Deciduous	2989	3006	2935	3033
High-stemmed	952	954	940	967
Low-stemmed	2037	2052	1995	2066
Of which: Wooded forest area²	3877	3893	3789	3603
Coniferous	1125	1122	1088	1117
Deciduous	2752	2770	2701	2801
High-stemmed	892	895	882	911
Low-stemmed	1860	1875	1818	1890

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.

² Incl. area under *Pinus mugo*.

2. Afforestation¹

(Hectares)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Preparation of area	1584	1278	1465	1613
Afforestation	1745	1503	1529	1760
New afforestation	975	853	695	647
Mature non-regenerated forests	716	612	790	714
Sparse forests	54	36	43	46
Establishment of two-storeyed plantations	677	651	574	677
Reforestation of artificial forests	571	694	488	482
Growing of crops	10708	10987	11569	10094

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

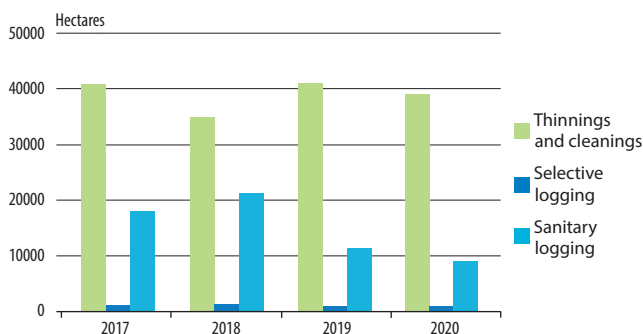
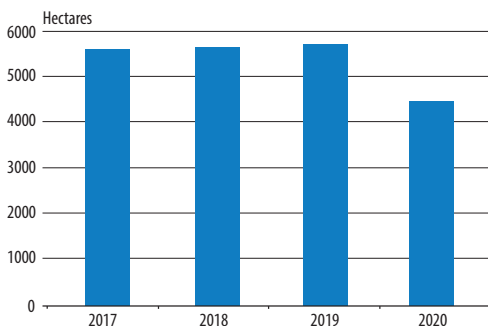


Figure 3. Supporting the natural reproduction of the forests





3. Management of the forests¹

	(Hectares)			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Thinnings and cleanings	40615	34821	40924	39270
Coniferous	15980	14007	18482	21048
Deciduous high-stemmed	16893	14048	14256	11302
Shoots	7742	6766	8186	6920
Selective logging	1060	1154	925	941
Coniferous	317	238	276	354
Deciduous high-stemmed	603	640	380	326
Shoots	140	276	269	261
Sanitary logging	17890	21225	11291	8823
Coniferous	14633	18174	8876	6658
Deciduous high-stemmed	1333	1003	1000	941
Shoots	1924	2048	1415	1224
Trimming	1776	1507	1546	1636
Supporting the natural reproduction	5608	5640	5713	4463
of which: Chisel shoots	4800	4355	4253	3322
Blazed timber logging fund	130221	131536	134861	118844
Coniferous	52887	57184	57703	51729
Deciduous high-stemmed	30510	30529	32577	27052
Shoots	46824	43823	44581	40063

4. Production of forest seeds¹

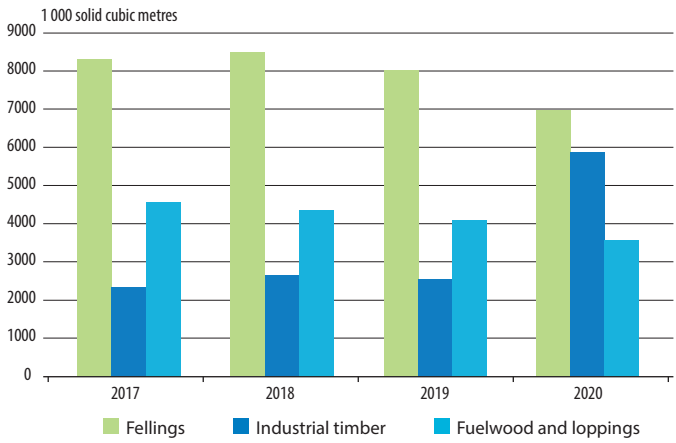
	(Kilograms)			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Pick of coniferous strobiles	8154	5427	14938	6406
Gathered and yield of seeds	56171	43732	33076	34097
Coniferous spaces	803	120	670	460
Deciduous spaces	55369	43720	33009	34051
of which: Oak acorn	53745	36144	30808	32043

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)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Total			
Fellings	8322	8476	8007	6972
Removals	6936	7034	6671	5829
Industrial timber	2360	2666	2565	2275
Firewood and loppings	4576	4368	4106	3554
	Coniferous			
Fellings	4092	4435	3910	3537
Removals	3205	3474	3079	2836
Industrial timber	1614	1928	1813	1667
Firewood and loppings	1591	1546	1266	1169
	Deciduous			
Fellings	4230	4041	4097	3435
Removals	3731	3560	3592	2993
Industrial timber	746	738	752	608
Firewood and loppings	2985	2822	2840	2385
High-stem beech				
Fellings	848	807	778	683
Removals	743	713	687	583
Industrial timber	156	153	145	123
Firewood and loppings	587	559	542	460
High-stem oak				
Fellings	207	198	177	175
Removals	180	170	154	150
Industrial timber	40	34	33	29
Firewood and loppings	140	135	121	123
Other deciduous high-stemmed				
Fellings	619	611	642	513
Removals	549	548	566	453
Industrial timber	230	246	261	208
Firewood and loppings	319	301	304	244
Coppice				
Fellings	2545	2556	2423	2064
Removals	2265	2259	2129	1807
Industrial timber	344	320	304	248
Firewood and loppings	1921	1939	1825	1558

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*

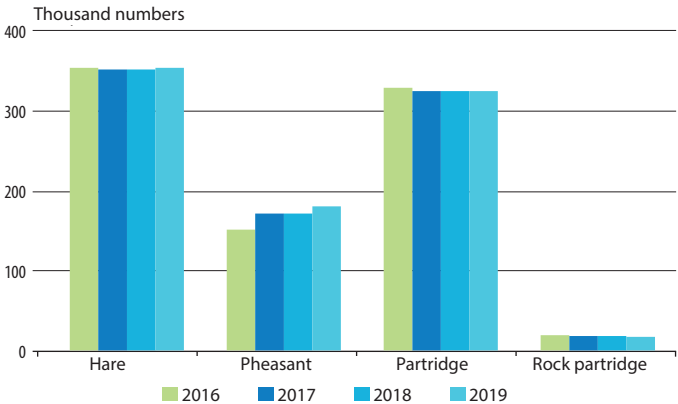
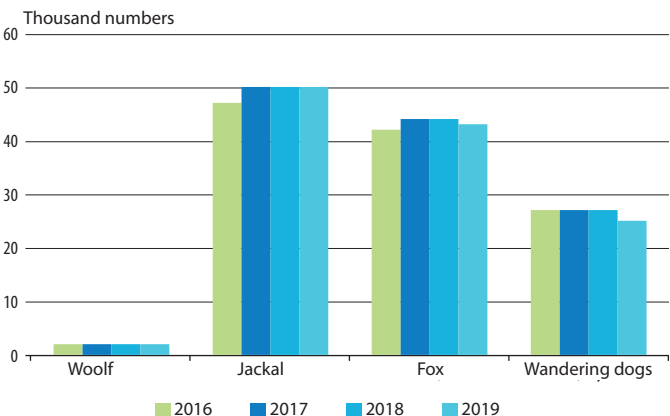


Figure 6. *Predatory animals*



6. Game¹

(Number)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Big game			
Red deer	25910	29331	29585	31227
Fallow deer	8159	9231	9421	9761
Deer	106323	116441	116697	121136
Wild boar	88948	99729	100065	97690
Wild goat	1945	2267	2267	2505
Mouflon	3753	4219	4274	4415
Bear	943	942	943	1003
Tibetan Yak	23	20	20	20
Auroch	29	36	36	48
Capercaillie	2940	3229	3229	3303
	Small game			
Hare	353091	351024	351855	353264
Pheasant	151458	171790	171871	180545
Partridge	328198	324265	324257	324923
Rock partridge	18814	18780	18830	17601
	Predatory animals			
Woolf	2452	2640	2649	2824
Jackal	47294	50194	50289	50800
Fox	42326	44041	44119	43477
Wandering dogs	30084	28865	27437	26997

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.

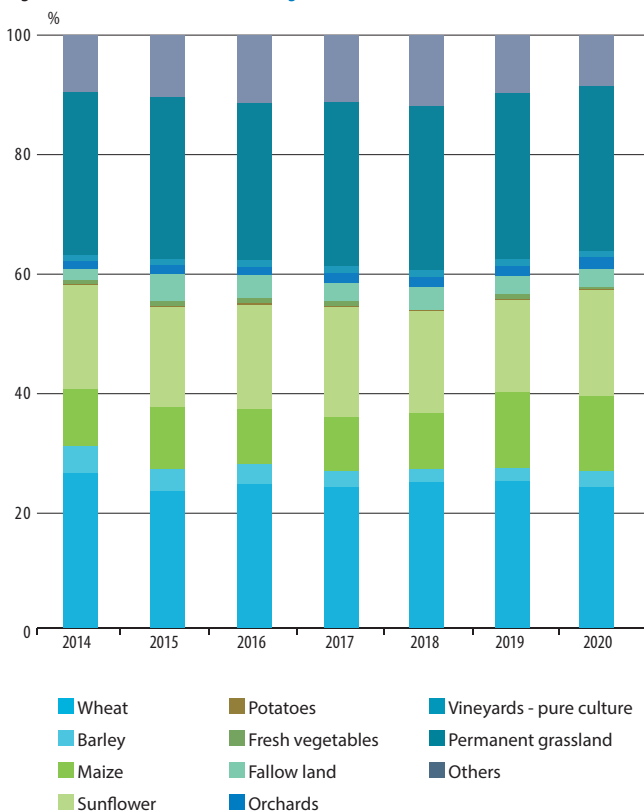
XXII. AGRICULTURE



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 used agricultural area^{1,2,3}

(Hectares)

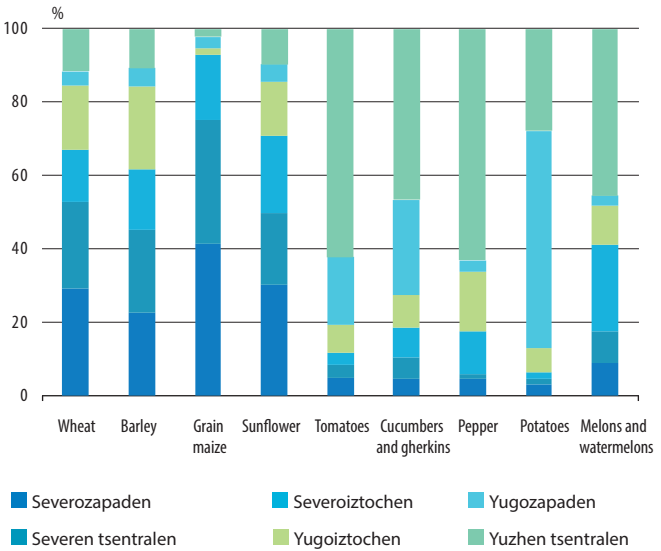
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Arable land	3473825	3463370	3461615	3477514
Wheat	1197768	1237736	1250478	1203964
Barley	138122	115773	112264	131340
Rye and triticale	30639	29767	28163	25875
Oats	19730	16886	13866	11386
Maize	461085	478354	641555	642373
Other cereals	19600	24641	26352	22757
Sunflower	934715	859910	789604	888200
Tobacco	10506	8668	4849	5440
Other oleaginous crops	181067	203397	158305	120055
Other industrial crops	58848	46640	57878	65209
Potatoes	12909	14611	11177	11524
Beans, peas, other pulses	78389	103445	42167	24989
Fresh vegetables	33312	35483	35627	25705
Annual fodder crops	17705	18152	13859	8345
Grassland under legumes	115447	112702	117708	119134
Grassland under cereals	2504	5917	6625	8152
Fallow land	159959	149683	149636	161565
Greenhouses	1520	1606	1503	1502
Utilized agricultural area	5029529	5030276	5037470	5047252
Kitchen gardens	15258	14836	14636	14231
Orchards	84320	88829	90221	91339
Vineyard - pure culture	53251	53787	53005	51356
Mixed permanent crops	8220	8312	7813	7120
Nurseries	2304	2100	1699	1703
Total permanent crops	148094	153029	152738	151518
Permanent grassland and meadows - orchards	1392352	1399041	1408481	1403988
Agricultural area	5224402	5226194	5222925	5227902

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.² Data are obtained by the survey on land cover and land use of the territory of Bulgaria (BANCIK).³ Since 2010 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 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 2020. 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 2020





2. Harvested area, production and yields of main crops¹

Crops	Harvested area - ha		Production - thousand tons		Yields - kg/ha	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Wheat	1198682	1200580	6162	4714	5141	3927
Barley	112029	130959	547	550	4885	4199
Grain maize	560911	583050	3990	2977	7114	5105
Sunflower	815561	823061	1914	1726	2347	2097

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.

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	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Tomatoes	4654	2586	145011	115790	20568	26881
Cucumbers and gherkins	1669	696	72966	53636	18823	16865
Pepper	3058	2597	63982	50992	18726	18221
Potatoes	9291	9946	197410	192331	21244	19338
Melons and watermelons	7229	6663	120216	112704	16626	16915

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.

² Harvested area, excl. area under glass.

³ Incl. under glass production.

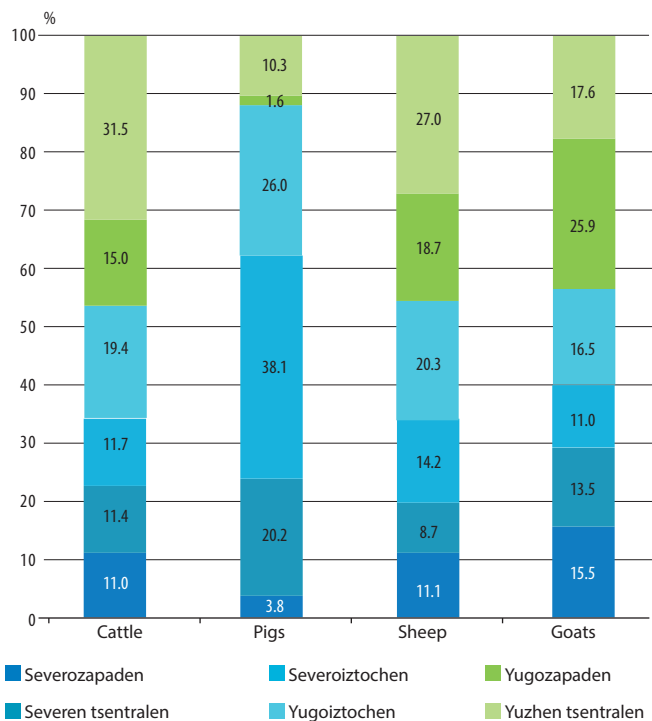
⁴ Average yields excl. production under glass.

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 1.11.2020



4. Livestock by type as of 1.11.¹

(Thousand numbers)

Type of animals	2017	2018	2019	2020
Cattle	540.1	526.5	510.5	568.7
of which: Cows	348.7	340.8	331.4	367.5
Buffaloes	12.8	15.6	16.7	20.2
of which: Buffalo-cows	8.7	10.3	11.5	14.1
Pigs	593.1	650.5	491.8	592.1
of which: Sows	44.7	51.5	37.3	46.5
Sheep	1316.8	1350	1281	1307.8
of which: Ewes	1096.4	1119.9	1074.6	1105.8
Goats	257	271.7	228.5	253.4
of which: She-goats	220.8	231.2	193.9	207.7
Poultry	14756.0	15519.0	15466.0	13805.0
of which: Hens	6898.0	6951.0	7008.0	6952.0

5. Farms and livestock by type as of 1.11.2019¹

	Farms - in thousands	Livestock	
		In thousands	Average per farm - in numbers
Cattle	28.3	568.7	20.1
of which:			
Cows	26.1	367.5	14.1
Bovines less than 1 year old	16.6	109.3	6.7
Buffaloes	0.6	20.2	33.7
of which: Buffalo-cows	0.5	14.1	28.2
Pigs	2.1	592.1	282.0
of which: Sows	0.4	46.5	116.3
Sheep	19.7	1307.8	66.4
of which: Ewes	19.5	1105.8	56.7
Goats	10.3	253.4	24.6
of which: She-goats	10.2	207.7	20.4

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.

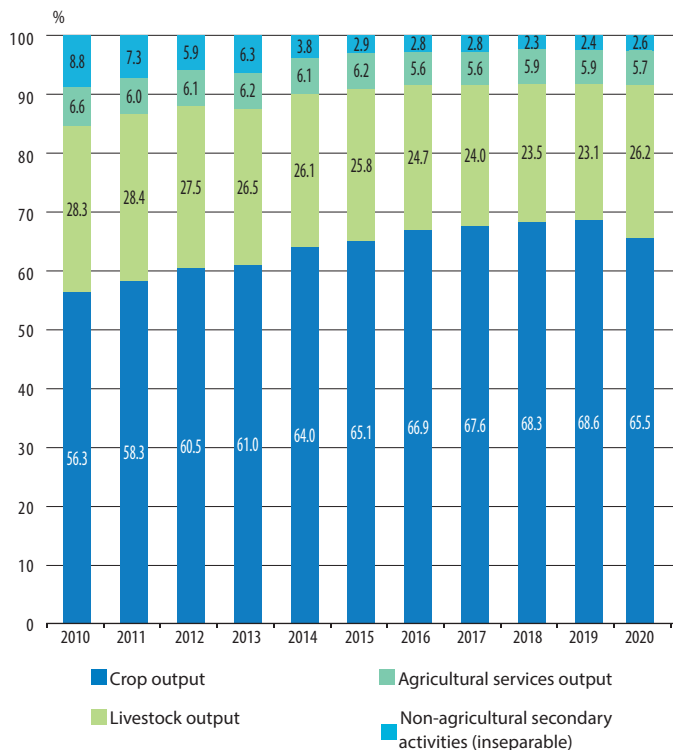
Economic accounts for agriculture

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

Output of agriculture represents all goods and services produced over the accounting period by all the units, including households. Data refer to the final production, excluding internal turnover (goods and services produced and consumed for own during the accounting period). 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 prices

(Million BGN)

Indicators	2017	2018	2019 ¹	2020 ¹
Cereals	2437.8	2823.6	2933.3	2451.6
Industrial crops	1969.2	1829.0	1758.5	1588.3
Fodder	223.9	176.8	143.3	156.8
Vegetables	384.1	420.0	426.4	383.1
Potatoes	78.9	101.7	87.6	66.8
Fruits	426.7	383.6	361.2	399.9
Wine	.	.	.	.
Other crop products	46.5	38.3	36.4	29.6
Crop output	5567.1	5773.0	5746.7	5076.1
Livestock	1048.9	1102.5	1113.6	1138.5
Livestock products	929.8	887.7	900.6	891.6
Livestock output	1978.7	1990.2	2014.2	2030.1
Agricultural goods output	7545.8	7763.2	7760.9	7106.2
Agricultural services output	465.3	501.7	492.2	445.5
Agricultural output	8011.1	8264.9	8253.1	7551.7
Non-agricultural secondary activities (inseparable)	228.7	192.7	198.9	202.3
Output of agricultural activities	8239.8	8457.6	8452.0	7754.0
Total intermediate consumption	4479.5	4794.2	4777.4	4501.2
Gross value added at basic price	3760.3	3663.4	3674.6	3252.8
Fixed capital consumption	869.9	903.7	910.3	813.4
Net value added at basic prices	2890.4	2759.7	2764.3	2439.4
Factor income	4795.7	4607.5	4731.5	4434.5
Net operating surplus/mixed income	3869.5	3641.3	3723.6	3484.2
Net entrepreneurial income	2714.2	2460.5	2512.9	2355.3

¹ The data for 2020 are forecast, and for 2019 preliminary.

XXIII. ENVIRONMENT

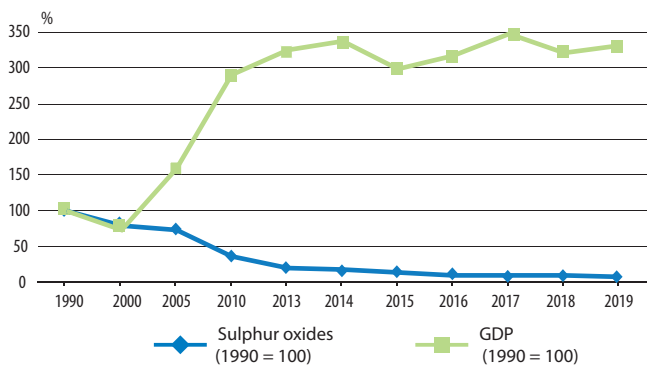


Emissions of pollutants in the air

The emissions of harmful substances in the air are calculated based on data from a specialized statistical survey of the National Statistical Institute (NSI) and information from the Executive Environmental Agency (EEA) at the Ministry of Environment and Water (MOEW). For primary information collection and calculation of emissions of harmful substances, a methodology of NSI and MOEW, harmonized with the CORINAIR methodology developed by the European Union, is used. Emissions are estimated using a calculation method based on the parameters: fuels consumed, sulphur content, calorific value, quantity of produced output and input of raw materials as well as emission factors applicable for the respective pollutants.

The emissions into the air are a direct result of the economic activity 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. The most common characteristic of the relation economy - environment is contained in the indicator 'Emission per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)'.

Figure 1. Emissions of Sulphur oxides 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
2017								
Total	101	89	81	693	304	40759	23	43
Industrial heating processes	53	23	1	0	3	29453	7	0
Industrial processes	41	8	35	477	23	4300	0	1
Other sources ³	6	58	45	216	278	7006	16	42
2018								
Total	84	85	64	632	282	37506	21	43
Industrial heating processes	41	20	0	0	3	26395	6	0
Industrial processes	38	8	21	421	23	4271	0	1
Other sources ³	5	57	42	211	256	6840	15	41
2019								
Total	73	80	64	469	268	36667	21	42
Industrial heating processes	38	16	1	1	7	25948	6	0
Industrial processes	30	7	23	262	22	3938	0	1
Other sources ³	4	57	41	206	240	6781	15	41

¹ Because of rounding some totals do not exceed or are less than the sums of their components.

² Emissions are calculated in accordance with the latest edition of CORINAIR. New emission factors are used.

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

Water use

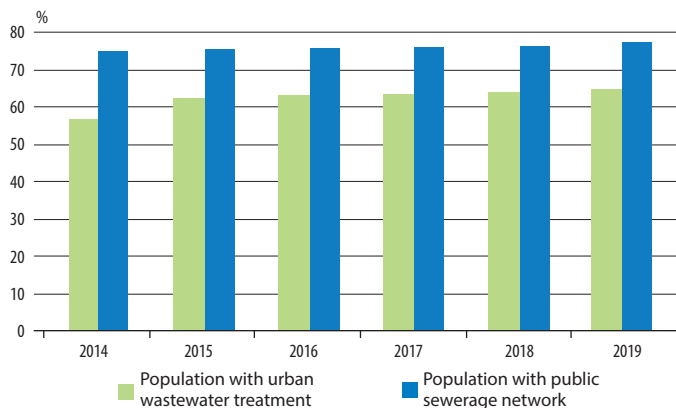
The information is a result from statistical surveys covering comprehensively public water suppliers (PWS) and irrigation systems, as well economic units which have used over 36 thousand m³ of water annually. Enterprises below this criterion also submit data on a voluntary basis. Water use for hydropower production and water abstraction by physical entities is not included.

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

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

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

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

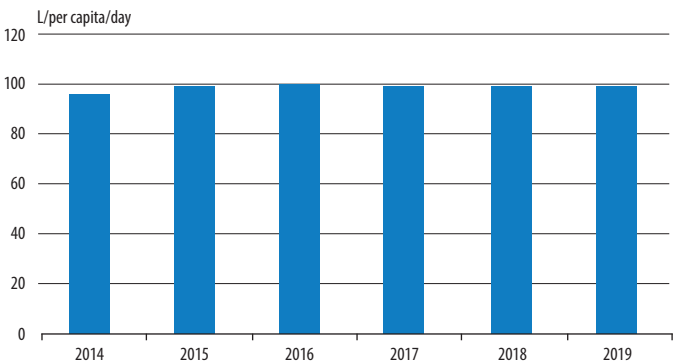




2. Water abstraction, water use, wastewater

	(Million m ³ /year)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gross fresh water abstraction	5629	5689	5658	5425	5421
Fresh surface water	5071	5128	5076	4859	4860
of which: From artificial reservoirs	2423	2222	2279	2090	2010
Fresh groundwater	558	561	582	566	562
Gross non-fresh water abstraction	0	0	0	10	4
Water use by economic activity - total	4736	4721	4732	4647	4579
Agriculture, hunting and forestry (incl. fishing)	360	355	307	312	327
of which: Irrigation	316	306	255	258	267
Industry	4037	4041	4091	3995	3928
of which: For cooling in energy production	3686	3681	3704	3627	3552
Services	81	67	78	87	73
Households	259	257	257	253	251
Wastewater discharged into water bodies - total	804	803	768	767	715
of which: From WWTPs (urban and other)	579	603	582	581	533
Cooling water discharged into water bodies	3680	3625	3719	3613	3480

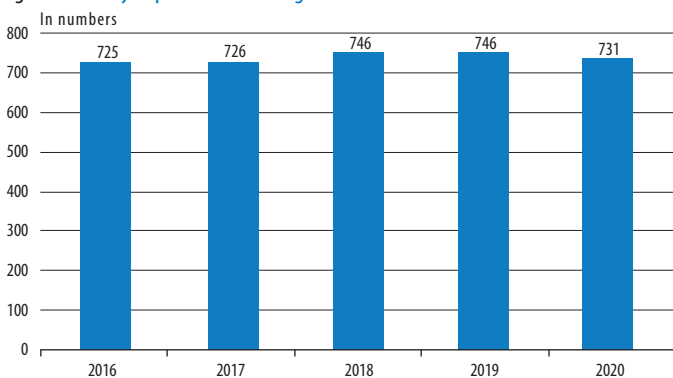
Figure 3. Drinking water used by households, from Public water supply average per capita



Noise

Source of data about noise levels is the National Center for Public Health and Analyses. Noise levels are observed in different territories and development zones in and outside urban areas. A special noise indicator is used for areas subject to aviation noise. 746 points of noise level measurement were surveyed in 2019. They are located in 36 settlements of the country.

Figure 4. Surveyed points of noise registration





3. Surveyed points of noise registration by district in 2020

(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	731	498	178	114	264	161	14	-	-
Blagoevgrad	17	3	10	7	-	-	-	-	-
Burgas	37	26	7	3	7	14	6	-	-
Varna	45	18	27	3	6	9	-	-	-
Veliko Tarnovo	47	32	3	13	25	6	-	-	-
Vidin	15	13	5	-	9	1	-	-	-
Vratsa	15	11	4	3	6	2	-	-	-
Gabrovo	20	15	1	5	9	5	-	-	-
Dobrich	15	11	2	1	9	3	-	-	-
Kardzhali	15	11	5	-	3	5	2	-	-
Kyustendil	36	35	5	7	21	3	-	-	-
Lovech	15	12	4	5	6	-	-	-	-
Montana	15	13	-	-	7	7	1	-	-
Pazardzhik	15	11	2	2	6	5	-	-	-
Pernik	24	16	-	4	17	3	-	-	-
Pleven	21	18	6	5	8	2	-	-	-
Plovdiv	45	34	-	5	7	31	2	-	-
Razgrad	15	14	4	3	6	2	-	-	-
Ruse	30	21	5	3	11	11	-	-	-
Silistra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sliven	20	10	7	2	10	1	-	-	-
Smolyan	15	8	5	3	6	1	-	-	-
Sofia	35	21	4	10	21	-	-	-	-
Sofia (stolitsa)	74	51	28	7	20	16	3	-	-
Stara Zagora	45	33	8	7	9	21	-	-	-
Targovishte	51	25	22	10	16	3	-	-	-
Haskovo	19	13	5	1	7	6	-	-	-
Shumen	15	12	5	1	8	1	-	-	-
Yambol	15	11	4	4	4	3	-	-	-

Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment

Data source is a specialized statistical survey. The survey is exhaustive for statistical units that are previously known to have incurred environmental costs. The rest of the statistical population is covered by a random sample, representative at national level by group of economic activities according to the number of employed (over 10 employees). This methodology enters into force in 2014 in line with the requirements of Regulation (EU) No. 691/2011 on European environmental economic accounts.

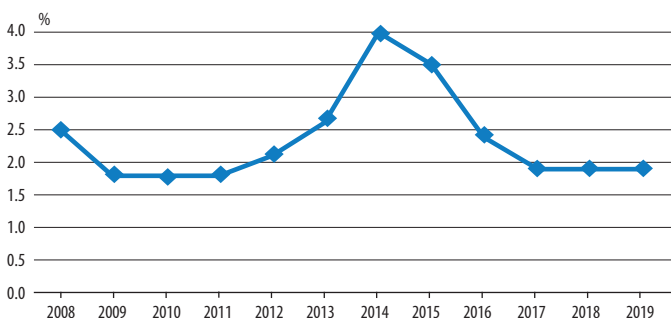
Environmental protection includes all activities that are directly geared to prevent, reduce and eliminate pollution resulting from industrial or other processes.

Expenditure for protecting and restoring the environment include the expenditure of acquiring tangible and intangible assets (investments) and the expenditure of maintaining / operating them, including environmental measures (running expenditure). The environmental expenditure are carried out in the following directions: for wastewater discharge and treatment, air protection, forests, soils, biodiversity, collection, treatment and disposal of waste and others.

The largest share in the total environmental protection expenditure are those for waste recovery and disposal - (63%), for wastewater treatment (18%) and for the protection of air (11%). For other environmental domains - noise abatement, conservation of biodiversity, protected areas and sites and others the share is 8%.

The share of the expenditures of protecting and restoring the environment from the gross domestic product (GDP) produced is a main criteria of measures taken by society and the state to reduce environmental pressure. In 2018, the share of environmental expenditure in GDP is 1.9%.

Figure 5. Share of environmental expenditure in GDP





4. Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment

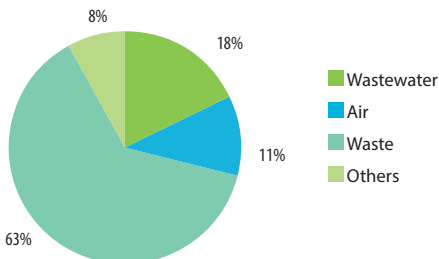
	2015 ¹	2016 ¹	2017	2018	2019
Total - million BGN	3065	1895	1935	2037	2308
On acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets - Million BGN	1842	552	460	499	455
On maintenance of tangible fixed assets - Million BGN	1223	1343	1475	1538	1853
Share of environmental expenditure in GDP - %	3.5	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9

¹ Revised data.

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

Use	(Thousand BGN)	
	2018	2019
Total	2036892	2308050
Wastewater	406041	423402
Circulating water supply	39955	46642
Air	238671	257812
Protection and restoration of soil, groundwater and surface water	24409	25396
Forests	6349	7491
Protection of biodiversity and natural scenery	10300	1765
Hunting and fishing projects	378	454
Waste	1228282	1452066
Noise	1846	130
Scientific and research activity	2712	8554
Educational and other activity	45	137
Administrative activity	44492	43972
Monitoring and control equipment	32287	39379
Environmentant impact assessment	1125	850

Figure 6. Structure of expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment by ecological use in 2019

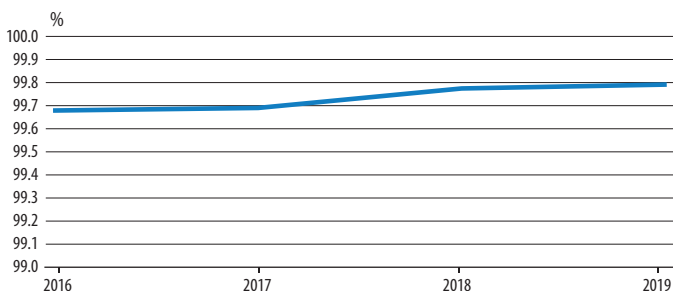


Municipal waste

The information for municipal waste is provided by a specialized statistical survey, covering exhaustively the municipal administrations, in combination with administrative data (EEA). Data on waste generated by households not covered by organized waste collection systems is the result of a statistical assessment.

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

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





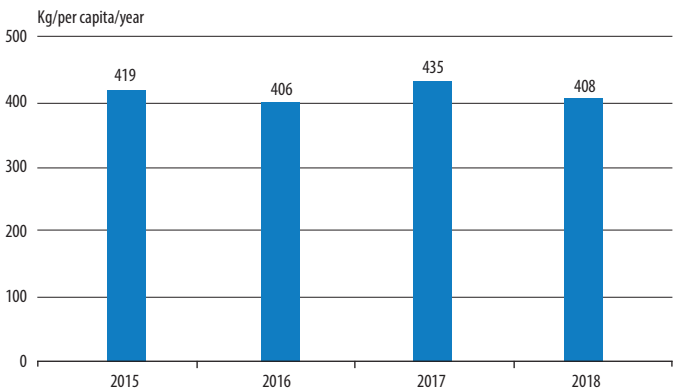
6. Municipal waste

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total generated municipal wastes ¹ - thousand tons	2881	3080	2862	.
Generated municipal waste per capita - kg/year	406	435	407	.
Settlements served by municipal waste collection systems - in numbers	4616	4642	4698	4723
Share of population served by municipal waste collection systems - %	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8
Landfill sites and installation for treatment of municipal waste - in numbers	125	104	72	69
Municipal waste landfilled - thousand tons	1383	1142	834	.
Delivered for recycling municipal waste ² - thousand tons	1418	1789	1813	.
Submitted for preliminary treatment ² - thousand tons	81	149	215	.

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

² Data from administrative source - Executive Environmental Agency.

Figure 8. Collected municipal waste per capita of served population



Protected natural scenery

The data on protected natural scenery are provided by MOEW. Protected areas in Bulgaria is a generalized concept covering all parks, reserves, landmarks and protected areas. They are designed to conserve biodiversity in ecosystems and the natural processes occurring in them, as well as characteristic or remarkable sites of non-living nature.

Figure 9. Area of protected natural scenery

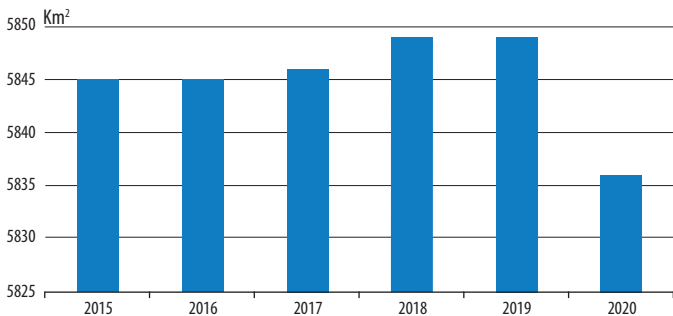
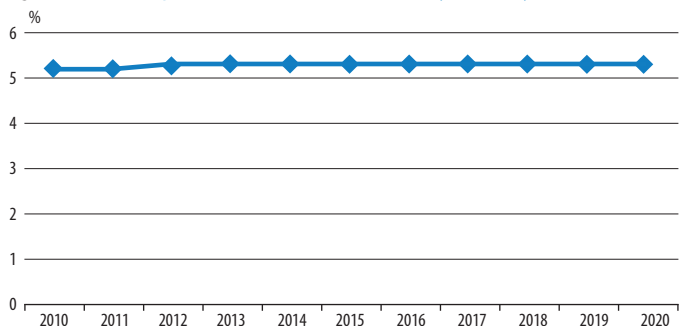


Figure 10. Share of protected areas in the total country's territory





7. Protected natural scenery in 2020¹

	In numbers			Area ² - ha		
	As of 31.12.2020	Included in 2020	Excluded in 2020	As of 31.12.2020	Included in 2020	Excluded in 2020
Protected natural areas	1023	6	-	583582.2	55.9	-
Reserves	55	-	-	77204.2	-	-
Natural landmarks	346	3	-	18013.2	3.2	-
Protected areas	573	3	-	76584.4	52.7	-
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	1336	7	214	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.

8. Protected natural areas¹

Years	Area - ha	Share of protected areas as % to the total country's territory
2015	584530	5.3
2016	584501	5.3
2017	584563	5.3
2018	584862	5.3
2019	584922	5.3
2020	583582	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.

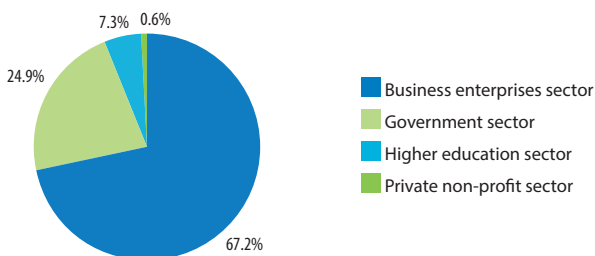
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) comprises current costs and capital expenditure.

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 2019





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

	2016	2017	2018	2019
GERD - thousand BGN	734274	760234	828904	1002132
Current costs	654779	691428	762264	902095
Capital expenditure	79495	68806	66640	100037
R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP - %	0.77	0.74	0.76	0.84

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

Categories	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Headcount			
Total	32306	31221	34610	34986
Researchers	21081	20971	22792	23171
Other R&D personnel	11225	10250	11818	11815
	Full-time equivalent			
Total	25060	23290	25809	26399
Researchers	16001	15094	16521	16940
Other R&D personnel	9059	8196	9288	9459

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 enterprises's previous business processes and that has been implemented within the firm.



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

Economic sectors	(Per cent)
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

Economic sectors	(Per cent)
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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