

REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 201)



REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2017

SOFIA, 2017





Dear users,

In front of you is the latest edition of the Statistical Reference Book of the Republic of Bulgaria with data for the period 2013 - 2016.

The publication consists of up-to-date information about the demographic, social-economic and cultural development of the country at national and regional levels. Important fields of economics, environment, healthcare education, tourism, information society and other economic fields are covered.

The information in the sections is structured in tables, graphs and short methodological notes. Source of data are the National Statistical Institute, the Bulgarian National Bank and the Bodies of Statistics.

In its long history, Bulgarian official statistics has always tried to 'feed' the public with relevant and reliable data on socio-economic processes and trends in its development, to serve as a basis for making important management decisions in all areas of life.

Today, the National Statistical Institute not only produces rich in volume statistical information in accordance with a methodology harmonized within the European Union, but also constantly improves the means for its dissemination through information and communication technologies.

I believe that this year we will meet the needs of government institutions, non-governmental organisations, businesses, the academia, as well as individuals of a reliable and quality statistical information that meets European standards and is presented in an accessible and understandable way.

Sergey Tsvetarsky

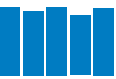
President of the National Statistical Institute



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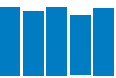
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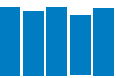
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*For information:
Data for 2016 are preliminary.*



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 figures in brackets are not reliable
#	=	break in series

I. GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE



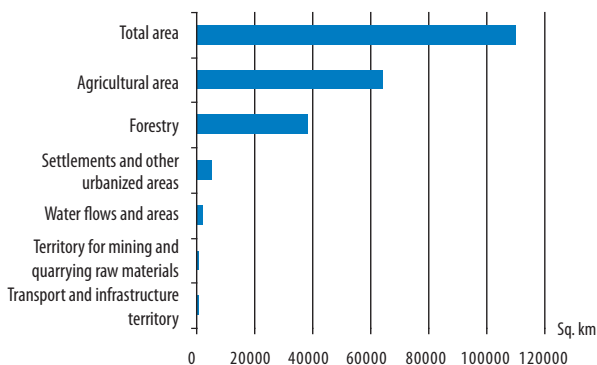
Territory and climate

The Republic of Bulgaria is situated on the Eastern Balkan Peninsula in Southeastern Europe, along the Black Sea. Total area is 110 371.8 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 31.12.2011¹.

1. Frontiers of Bulgaria¹

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

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



2. Meteorological data for 2016¹

Meteorological stations	Annual average atmospheric pressure	Air temperature				
		Annual average	Annual absolute maximum temperature		Annual absolute minimum temperature	
	hPa		°C	Date	°C	Date
Vidin	1012.6	12.1	36.0	14.07.	-19.2	23.01.
Pleven	996.7	13.1	36.6	1.08.	-19.5	21.01.
Veliko Tarnovo	992.9	13.1	37.5	1.08.	-16.9	24.01.
Dobrich	992.3	11.9	35.4	11.08.	-18.5	25.01.
Varna	1011.8	13.5	35.2	7.08.	-10.8	3.01.
Burgas	1013.3	14.1	33.4	17.09.	-9.0	3.01.
Haskovo	989.0	13.9	35.6	11.08.	-13.4	24.01.
Kazanluk	969.8	12.0	35.4	1.08.	-17.2	24.01.
Pazardzhik	991.8	13.1	36.4	24.07.	-19.0	24.01.
Sofia - NIMH	947.8	11.6	35.0	14.07.	-20.0	24.01.
Kyustendil	955.0	11.8	36.6	14.07.	-20.0	24.01.
Cherni Vruh	771.2	1.3	20.8	20.06.	-19.4	22.01.
Sandanski	991.8	15.1	39.0	21.06.	-10.2	1.01.

2. Meteorological data for 2016¹

(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	76	35	20.04.	682	5.7
Pleven	70	36	17.01.	640	5.6
Veliko Tarnovo	71	49	17.01.	748	5.8
Dobrich	72	27	7.01.	519	5.8
Varna	72	51	15.06.	545	5.6
Burgas	73	52	17.01.	497	5.5
Haskovo	71	65	17.01.	563	6.0
Kazanluk	75	48	26.05.	625	5.7
Pazardzhik	67	38	17.01.	365	5.2
Sofia - NIMH	67	37	17.01.	669	5.7
Kyustendil	68	31	3.05.	575	5.3
Cherni Vruh	83	27	30.11.	666	6.5
Sandanski	62	39	12.10.	507	5.2

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
Iskur	352.3	Burgasko	27.6
Tundzha	328.4	Varnensko	17.4
Maritsa	309.0	Atanasovsko	16.9
Osum	204.6	Mandrensko	10.0
Struma	275.1	Pomoriysko ³	5.0
Yantra	222.0	Beloslavsko	3.9
Kamchiya	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
Losenska planina	Popov del	1190
Penkyovska planina	Konski vrah	1187
Zavalska planina	Kitka	1181
Golo Bardo	Vetrushka	1158
Rudini	Banderata	1155
Cherna gora	Tumba	1129
Sakar	Vishegrad	856
Strandzha	Gradishte	710

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.

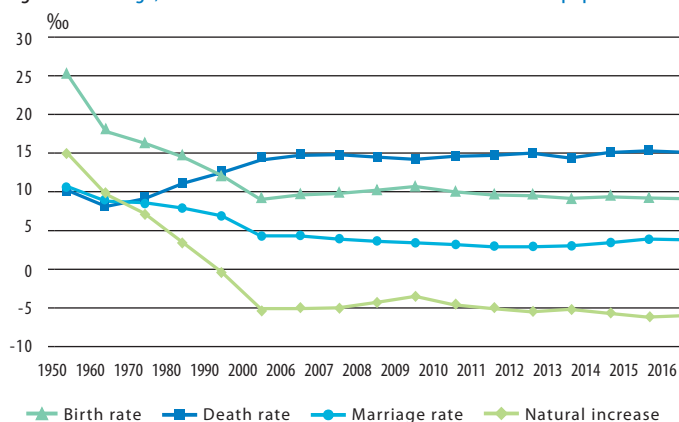
The population sets and its structures are calculated as of 31.12. based on the number and structures of population of the previous year and the demographic events (live births, deaths, immigrants and emigrants) registered during the year.

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

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

The rate of natural decrease is -6.0 per 1 000 in 2016.

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





1. Main demographic indicators

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Population as of 31.12. - in thousands	7245.7	7202.2	7153.8	7101.9
Population density per sq. km	65.3	64.9	64.8	64.3
Gender ratio (women per 1 000 men)	1056	1057	1057	1059
Age dependency ratio - %	50.0	51.2	52.4	53.4
Ageing index	99.8	101.5	101.1	100.4
Share of urban population - %	73.0	73.1	73.1	73.3
Crude birth rate - ‰	9.2	9.4	9.2	9.1
Crude death rate - ‰	14.4	15.1	15.3	15.1
Natural increase - ‰	-5.2	-5.7	-6.2	-6.0
Crude marriage rate - ‰	3.0	3.4	3.9	3.8
Infant mortality (per 1 000 live births)	7.3	7.6	6.6	6.5
Net fertility rate	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.74
Total fertility rate	1.48	1.52	1.53	1.54

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.

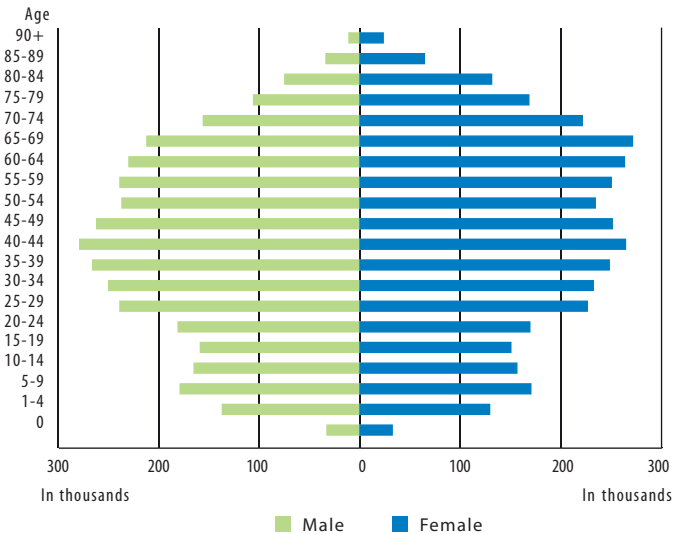
The population structure

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

The process of population ageing continues like in most European countries. In 2016 the share of population under 15 years is vastly low - 14.1%, but the share of population over 65 years increases continuously and is 20.7%. The trend of population ageing leads to changes in the main population age structure - distribution of the population under, at and over working age. The share of the population over working age is increase.

The population ageing is also expressed by an increase of the population mean age, increasing from 41.2 years in 2005 to 43.5 years in 2016.

Figure 2. Age structure of the population by gender as of 31.12.2016





3. Population by age and gender as of 31.12.2016

Age	Total	Male	Female	Share of urban population - %
	In numbers			
Total	7101859	3449978	3651881	73.3
0 - 4	330275	169715	160560	75.7
5 - 9	349350	179593	169757	75.1
10 - 14	321394	165601	155793	73.0
15 - 19	309596	159294	150302	73.2
20 - 24	350006	180552	169454	74.7
25 - 29	465523	239641	225882	77.8
30 - 34	481875	250016	231859	77.9
35 - 39	513551	265779	247772	77.9
40 - 44	542793	279190	263603	77.6
45 - 49	512792	262394	250398	75.3
50 - 54	470548	236270	234278	73.6
55 - 59	488734	238596	250138	73.2
60 - 64	493306	229793	263513	72.1
65 - 69	483221	212058	271163	69.4
70 - 74	377433	156417	221016	65.3
75 - 79	273709	105731	167978	62.3
80 and over	337753	119338	218415	63.0

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

(Per cent)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0
Working age	61.7	61.1	60.8	60.6
Over working age	23.7	24.1	24.3	24.4
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.2
Working age	64.1	63.4	62.9	62.6
Over working age	21.2	21.7	22.0	22.2
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	14.4	14.5	14.3	14.3
Working age	55.1	54.9	55.2	55.2
Over working age	30.5	30.7	30.5	30.5

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).



Fertility

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. Children born during the previous years, but registered during the reporting one are included into the total number of births, but are distributed in the respective ages of population.

There are 65 446 births registered in 2016, of which 64 984 (99.3%) - live births. The crude birth rate (number of live births per 1 000 population) increases from 8.6‰ in 2001 to 9.1‰ in 2016.

Total fertility rate (TFR) representing the average number of children that could be born by a woman during her fertile period is 1.54 children in 2016.

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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	69121	66578	67585	65950	64984
Up to 15	246	298	324	294	259
15 - 19	7158	6670	6331	5980	5772
20 - 24	15895	15002	14454	13157	12341
25 - 29	20945	20433	20770	20655	20315
30 - 34	16268	15591	16204	16257	16530
35 - 39	7398	7305	7978	7917	7837
40 - 44	1124	1202	1401	1522	1731
45 - 49	73	69	105	152	181
50 and over	11	5	11	13	17
Unknown	3	3	7	3	1
Urban					
Total	51658	49526	50704	49486	48733
Up to 15	167	192	203	188	169
15 - 19	4062	3824	3601	3404	3294
20 - 24	10111	9479	9039	8198	7607
25 - 29	16290	15653	16059	15856	15455
30 - 34	13654	13038	13563	13486	13825
35 - 39	6361	6261	6922	6895	6731
40 - 44	940	1008	1207	1308	1484
45 - 49	59	66	92	136	152
50 and over	11	2	11	12	15
Unknown	3	3	7	3	1
Rural					
Total	17463	17052	16881	16464	16251
Под 15	79	106	121	106	90
15 - 19	3096	2846	2730	2576	2478
20 - 24	5784	5523	5415	4959	4734
25 - 29	4655	4780	4711	4799	4860
30 - 34	2614	2553	2641	2771	2705
35 - 39	1037	1044	1056	1022	1106
40 - 44	184	194	194	214	247
45 - 49	14	3	13	16	29
50 and over	-	3	-	1	2
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-

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 15.1‰ in 2016.

The infant mortality rate (number of children who die up to 1 year of age per 1 000 live births) is 6.5‰ in 2016 or 0.1‰ lower than in 2015. 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. According to preliminary data for the period 2014 - 2016, the life expectancy is 71.2 years for males and 78.2 years for females.

Figure 4. Crude death rate and infant mortality

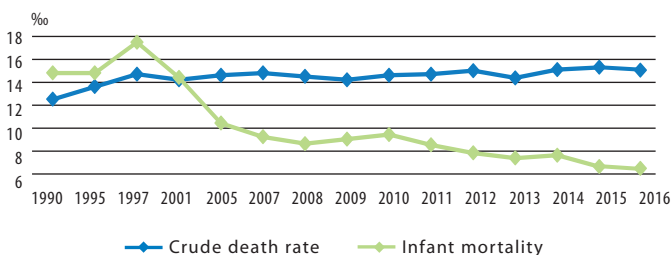
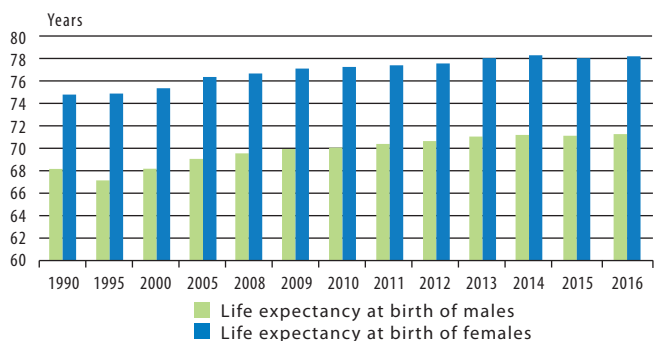


Figure 5. Life expectancy at birth





6. Deaths by age and place of residence

(Number)

Place of residence Age	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	109281	104345	108952	110117	107580
Up to 1	536	489	517	434	423
1 - 4	119	115	89	82	68
5 - 9	69	66	55	70	56
10 - 14	76	66	63	60	56
15 - 19	172	139	150	150	141
20 - 24	284	304	263	241	217
25 - 29	337	335	324	357	335
30 - 34	497	510	522	509	474
35 - 39	835	781	898	775	804
40 - 44	1296	1338	1365	1318	1323
45 - 49	2025	2072	2111	2188	2251
50 - 54	3732	3501	3798	3499	3420
55 - 59	5749	5601	5711	5574	5607
60 - 64	8625	8078	8515	8258	8261
65 - 69	10255	10409	11090	11356	11295
70 - 74	12376	11563	11995	12517	12460
75 - 79	18192	16670	16347	15599	15148
80 - 84	20393	19365	20514	21027	19635
85 and over	23713	22943	24625	26103	25606
Urban					
Total	66333	64089	67008	67749	67192
Up to 1	368	331	340	255	285
1 - 4	74	72	56	49	48
5 - 9	48	46	36	45	41
10 - 14	49	41	48	36	41
15 - 19	122	91	106	101	91
20 - 24	203	209	176	168	158
25 - 29	253	248	230	259	246
30 - 34	371	363	371	384	341
35 - 39	600	569	658	569	588
40 - 44	916	970	944	942	944
45 - 49	1376	1427	1477	1486	1561
50 - 54	2507	2370	2601	2347	2263
55 - 59	3852	3880	3848	3759	3782
60 - 64	5729	5358	5629	5471	5611
65 - 69	6459	6602	7144	7399	7404
70 - 74	7292	6807	7161	7480	7674
75 - 79	10363	9599	9392	8924	8868
80 - 84	11859	11474	12007	12104	11486
85 and over	13892	13632	14784	15971	15760
Rural					
Total	42948	40256	41944	42368	40388
Up to 1	168	158	177	179	138
1 - 4	45	43	33	33	20
5 - 9	21	20	19	25	15
10 - 14	27	25	15	24	15
15 - 19	50	48	44	49	50
20 - 24	81	95	87	73	59
25 - 29	84	87	94	98	89
30 - 34	126	147	151	125	133
35 - 39	235	212	240	206	216
40 - 44	380	368	421	376	379
45 - 49	649	645	634	702	690
50 - 54	1225	1131	1197	1152	1157
55 - 59	1897	1721	1863	1815	1825
60 - 64	2896	2720	2886	2787	2650
65 - 69	3796	3807	3946	3957	3891
70 - 74	5084	4756	4834	5037	4786
75 - 79	7829	7071	6955	6675	6280
80 - 84	8534	7891	8507	8923	8149
85 and over	9821	9311	9841	10132	9846

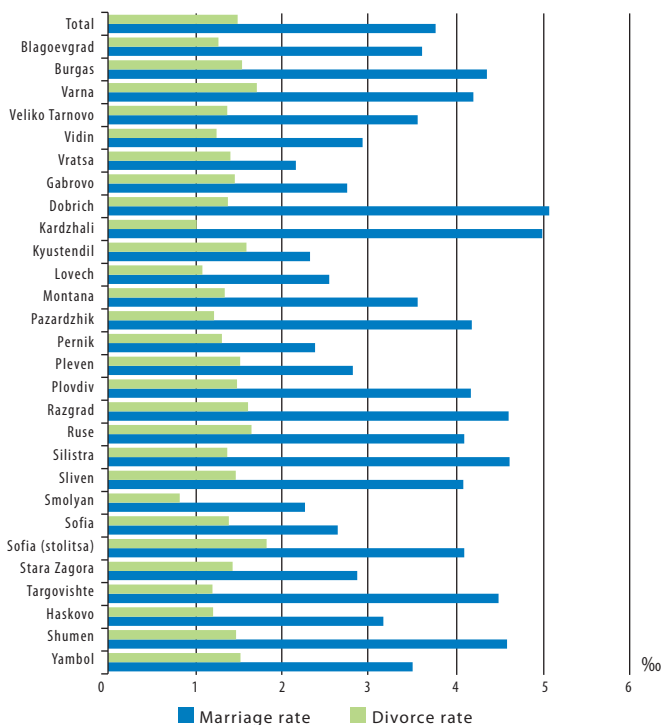
Marriages and divorces

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. Number of marriages in 2016 decreases compared to the previous year - 26 803 or 917 less than in 2015. The crude marriage rate (number of marriages per 1 000 population) in 2016 is 3.8‰.

The number of divorces in 2016 is 10 603 or 120 more than in 2015.

Figure 6. Marriages and divorces by districts in 2016
(Per 1 000 of the population)





7. Marriages and divorces by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2016

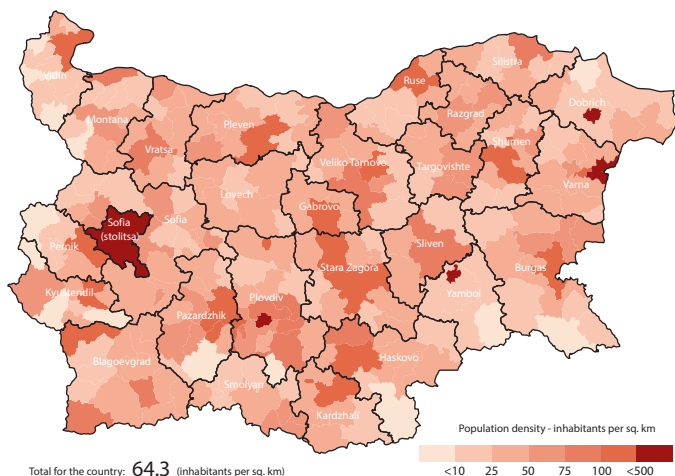
Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
	In numbers		Per 1 000 of the population	
Total	26803	10603	3.8	1.5
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
Severozapaden	2147	1053	2.8	1.4
Vidin	263	112	2.9	1.2
Vratsa	367	239	2.2	1.4
Lovech	331	141	2.5	1.1
Montana	483	182	3.6	1.3
Pleven	703	379	2.8	1.5
Severen tsentralen	3149	1209	3.9	1.5
Veliko Tarnovo	866	333	3.6	1.4
Gabrovo	311	165	2.7	1.5
Razgrad	535	187	4.6	1.6
Ruse	918	370	4.1	1.6
Silistra	519	154	4.6	1.4
Severoiztochen	4207	1448	4.5	1.5
Varna	1983	807	4.2	1.7
Dobrich	909	247	5.1	1.4
Targovishte	513	137	4.5	1.2
Shumen	802	257	4.6	1.5
Yugoiztochen	3926	1563	3.7	1.5
Burgas	1797	636	4.3	1.5
Sliven	777	279	4.1	1.5
Stara Zagora	922	461	2.9	1.4
Yambol	430	187	3.5	1.5
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
Yugozapaden	7733	3487	3.7	1.6
Blagoevgrad	1123	395	3.6	1.3
Kyustendil	289	198	2.3	1.6
Pernik	296	163	2.4	1.3
Sofia	621	327	2.6	1.4
Sofia (stolitsa)	5404	2404	4.1	1.8
Yuzhen tsentralen	5641	1843	3.9	1.3
Kardzhali	753	154	5.0	1.0
Pazardzhik	1095	319	4.2	1.2
Plovdiv	2801	996	4.2	1.5
Smolyan	250	91	2.3	0.8
Haskovo	742	283	3.2	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 31.12.2016.

The smallest district in terms of population is the district of Vidin where 1.3% of the country's population lives, and the biggest one - Sofia (stolitsa) - 18.6%. The population in 16 districts is under 200 thousand persons. Six districts with a population between 200 and 300 thousand persons cover 20.3% of the country's population. There are six districts with a population over 300 thousand persons and more than one third (34.8%) of the country's population lives in three of them - Sofia (stolitsa), Plovdiv and Varna.

Figure 7. Density of population per sq. km by district as of 31.12.2016





8. Population by gender, place of residence, statistical zone, statistical region and by district as of 31.12.2016

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Total			Of which: Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	7101859	3449978	3651881	5204385	2506628	2697757
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
Severozapaden	769623	376481	393142	486819	236417	250402
Vidin	88867	43400	45467	56918	27680	29238
Vratsa	168727	83036	85691	98139	47691	50448
Lovech	129222	63102	66120	80951	39414	41537
Montana	134669	65899	68770	85751	41605	44146
Pleven	248138	121044	127094	165060	80027	85033
Severen tsentralen	805441	391965	413476	539330	260415	278915
Veliko Tarnovo	242259	117156	125103	169869	81663	88206
Gabrovo	112334	54239	58095	91904	44342	47562
Razgrad	115402	56367	59035	54432	26046	28386
Ruse	223489	109192	114297	173505	84546	88959
Silistra	111957	55011	56946	49620	23818	25802
Severoiztochen	939262	458798	480464	687278	332441	354837
Varna	472654	230690	241964	395165	191846	203319
Dobrich	178438	87054	91384	123051	59328	63723
Targovishte	113694	55644	58050	61212	29310	31902
Shumen	174476	85410	89066	107850	51957	55893
Yugoiztochen	1046125	508687	537438	756518	364855	391663
Burgas	412684	200368	212316	314497	151278	163219
Sliven	189788	92361	97427	124798	60112	64686
Stara Zagora	321377	155975	165402	231243	111609	119634
Yambol	122276	59983	62293	85980	41856	44124
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
Yugozapaden	2115344	1020654	1094690	1775014	851065	923949
Blagoevgrad	310321	151342	158979	185060	88699	96361
Kyustendil	123431	60022	63409	85594	41344	44250
Pernik	123770	60413	63357	97316	47079	50237
Sofia	234185	115281	118904	142980	69868	73112
Sofia (stolitsa)	1323637	633596	690041	1264064	604075	659989
Yuzhen tsentralen	1426064	693393	732671	959426	461435	497991
Kardzhali	150837	75034	75803	62192	29959	32233
Pazardzhik	260814	127882	132932	163074	79268	83806
Plovdiv	671573	323157	348416	504707	240927	263780
Smolyan	109425	53169	56256	60927	29414	31513
Haskovo	233415	114151	119264	168526	81867	86659

Nativity and mortality by district

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

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

Figure 8. Crude birth rate by district in 2016
(Per 1 000 of population)

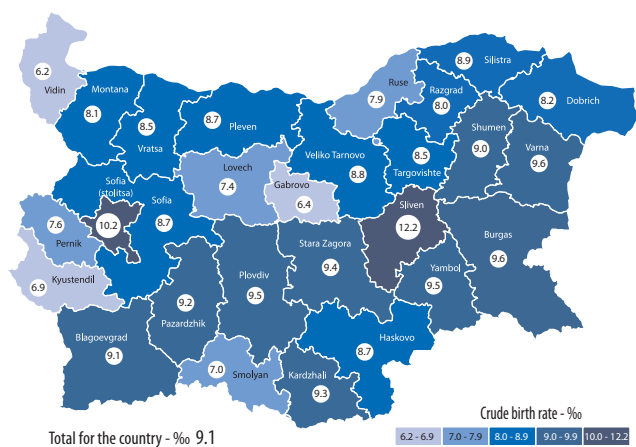
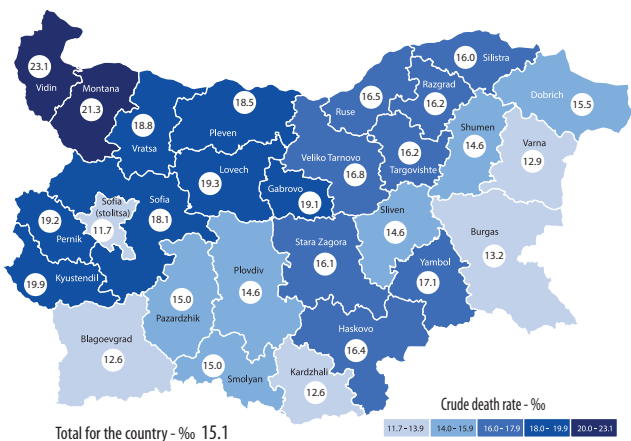


Figure 9. Crude death rate by district in 2016
(Per 1 000 of population)





9. Live births, deaths and natural increase of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2016

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	64984	107580	-42596	9.1	15.1	-6.0
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
Severozapaden	6261	15315	-9054	8.1	19.7	-11.6
Vidin	556	2081	-1525	6.2	23.1	-16.9
Vratsa	1453	3204	-1751	8.5	18.8	-10.3
Lovech	964	2510	-1546	7.4	19.3	-11.9
Montana	1106	2896	-1790	8.1	21.3	-13.2
Pleven	2182	4624	-2442	8.7	18.5	-9.8
Severen tsentralen	6569	13651	-7082	8.1	16.8	-8.7
Veliko Tarnovo	2141	4092	-1951	8.8	16.8	-8.0
Gabrovo	727	2169	-1442	6.4	19.1	-12.7
Razgrad	932	1883	-951	8.0	16.2	-8.2
Ruse	1772	3703	-1931	7.9	16.5	-8.6
Silistra	997	1804	-807	8.9	16.0	-7.1
Severoiztochen	8529	13295	-4766	9.1	14.1	-5.0
Varna	4524	6113	-1589	9.6	12.9	-3.3
Dobrich	1466	2784	-1318	8.2	15.5	-7.3
Targovishte	971	1850	-879	8.5	16.2	-7.7
Shumen	1568	2548	-980	9.0	14.6	-5.6
Yugoiztochen	10470	15547	-5077	10.0	14.8	-4.8
Burgas	3951	5467	-1516	9.6	13.2	-3.6
Sliven	2327	2772	-445	12.2	14.6	-2.4
Stara Zagora	3025	5203	-2178	9.4	16.1	-6.7
Yambol	1167	2105	-938	9.5	17.1	-7.6
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
Yugozapaden	20179	28610	-8431	9.5	13.5	-4.0
Blagoevgrad	2836	3937	-1101	9.1	12.6	-3.5
Kyustendil	859	2485	-1626	6.9	19.9	-13.0
Pernik	950	2395	-1445	7.6	19.2	-11.6
Sofia	2045	4270	-2225	8.7	18.1	-9.4
Sofia (stolitsa)	13489	15523	-2034	10.2	11.7	-1.5
Yuzhen tsentralen	12976	21162	-8186	9.1	14.8	-5.7
Kardzhali	1399	1902	-503	9.3	12.6	-3.3
Pazardzhik	2403	3932	-1529	9.2	15.0	-5.8
Plovdiv	6363	9824	-3461	9.5	14.6	-5.1
Smolyan	778	1655	-877	7.0	15.0	-8.0
Haskovo	2033	3849	-1816	8.7	16.4	-7.7

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.

Sofia (stolitsa) (4.4‰), Varna (2.8‰), Plovdiv (2.6‰), Burgas (0.8‰) and Kardzhali (0.1‰) are the districts with highest migration growth in 2016.

Highest negative migration growth is registered in districts Smolyan (-11.8‰), Vidin (-9.4‰) and Vratsa (-9.0‰).

Figure 10. Mechanical movement of the population by statistical regions in 2016

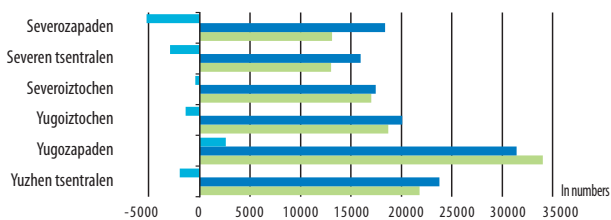
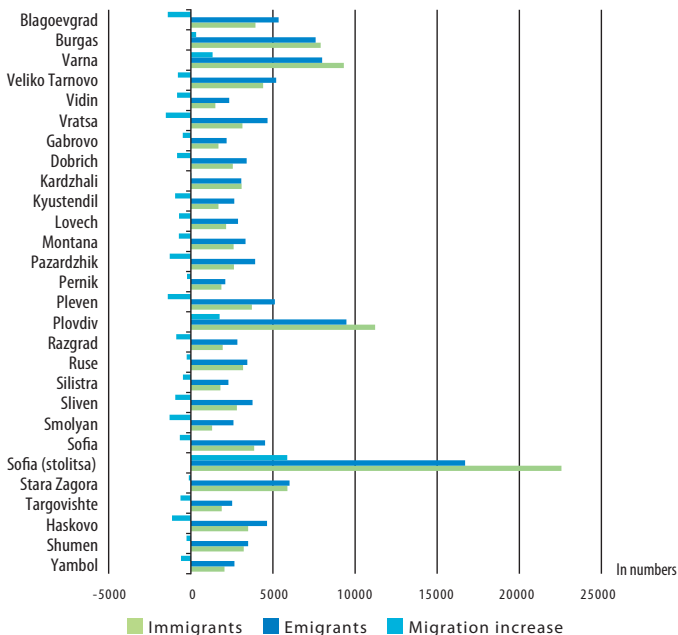


Figure 11. Mechanical movement of the population by districts in 2016



10. Migration of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2016¹

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Immigrants	Emigrants	Migration increase
Total	117255	126584	-9329
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
Severozapaden	13082	18314	-5232
Vidin	1486	2329	-843
Vratsa	3139	4668	-1529
Lovech	2147	2872	-725
Montana	2600	3329	-729
Pleven	3710	5116	-1406
Severen tsentralen	12990	15908	-2918
Veliko Tarnovo	4397	5193	-796
Gabrovo	1675	2171	-496
Razgrad	1938	2826	-888
Ruse	3179	3433	-254
Silistra	1801	2285	-484
Severoishtochan	16954	17384	-430
Varna	9309	7992	1317
Dobrich	2549	3394	-845
Targovishte	1877	2515	-638
Shumen	3219	3483	-264
Yugoizhtochan	18636	20009	-1373
Burgas	7907	7591	316
Sliven	2805	3757	-952
Stara Zagora	5875	6005	-130
Yambol	2049	2656	-607
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
Yugozapaden	33882	31292	2590
Blagoevgrad	3930	5339	-1409
Kyustendil	1682	2639	-957
Pernik	1859	2100	-241
Sofia	3848	4518	-670
Sofia (stolitsa)	22563	16696	5867
Yuzhen tsentralen	21711	23677	-1966
Kardzhali	3093	3072	21
Pazardzhik	2622	3909	-1287
Plovdiv	11220	9469	1751
Smolyan	1293	2592	-1299
Haskovo	3483	4635	-1152

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 2016

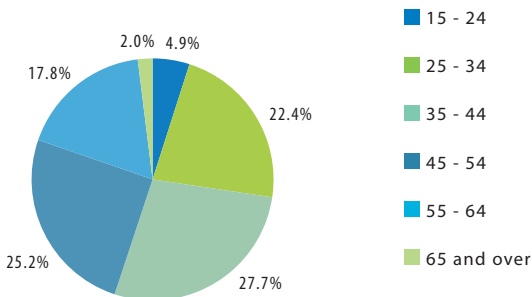
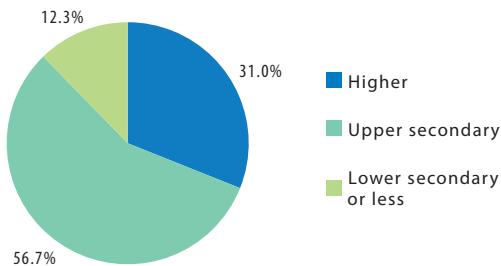


Figure 2. Structure of the labour force by level of education in 2016





1. Labour force

(Thousands)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	3344.3	3371.2	3365.9	3337.0	3264.0
By place of residence					
Urban	2605.9	2631.1	2636.7	2613.2	2563.6
Rural	738.4	740.1	729.2	723.8	700.4
By gender					
Male	1782.8	1796.6	1798.6	1781.7	1749.3
Female	1561.5	1574.6	1567.3	1555.2	1514.7
By age					
15 - 64	3303.9	3322.7	3308.7	3276.0	3199.6
15 - 24	247.9	229.6	200.3	182.8	161.1
25 - 34	788.3	778.2	767.7	758.2	732.2
35 - 44	919.1	939.1	941.0	925.0	904.8
45 - 54	813.6	814.8	821.0	829.4	822.5
55 - 64	534.9	560.9	578.7	580.5	579.0
65 and over	40.4	48.5	57.2	61.0	64.4
By level of education					
Higher	889.5	948.4	997.1	1018.1	1013.5
Upper secondary	2010.6	1985.9	1906.8	1889.6	1849.4
of which: Vocational	1303.7	1292.6	1232.9	1197.3	1148.1
Lower secondary or less	444.2	436.9	462.0	429.2	401.2

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

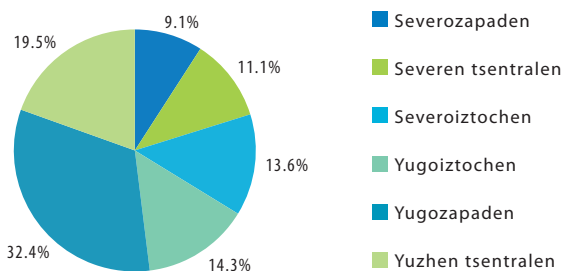
(Per cent)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	67.1	68.4	69.0	69.3	68.7
By place of residence					
Urban	69.3	70.7	71.5	72.1	71.6
Rural	60.2	61.2	61.3	60.9	59.8
By gender					
Male	71.0	72.2	72.9	73.2	72.7
Female	63.2	64.5	65.0	65.4	64.6
By age					
15 - 24	30.4	29.6	27.2	26.0	23.9
25 - 34	78.8	78.7	78.3	78.3	76.5
35 - 44	85.4	86.7	87.4	86.5	85.4
45 - 54	82.6	83.5	83.7	84.3	83.7
55 - 64	51.1	54.1	56.6	58.0	58.8

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 2016





3. Labour force (15 - 64 years of age) and activity rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2016

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Labour force - in thousands	Activity rates - %
Total	3199.6	68.7
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
Severozapaden	291.9	61.4
Vidin	36.4	68.2
Vratsa	62.3	57.9
Lovech	44.7	56.9
Montana	46.9	56.6
Pleven	101.5	66.5
Severen tsentralen	353.7	67.9
Veliko Tarnovo	110.9	70.3
Gabrovo	50.0	72.2
Razgrad	50.4	65.5
Ruse	97.5	66.8
Silistra	45.0	62.8
Severoiztochen	434.3	69.8
Varna	224.1	70.9
Dobrich	81.2	69.2
Targovishte	43.9	59.1
Shumen	85.2	74.2
Yugoiztochen	456.8	67.7
Burgas	190.5	69.9
Sliven	77.5	64.8
Stara Zagora	133.7	65.0
Yambol	55.1	71.7
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
Yugozapaden	1038.1	72.6
Blagoevgrad	146.9	69.8
Kyustendil	54.0	69.9
Pernik	56.2	70.7
Sofia	93.9	62.2
Sofia (stolitsa)	687.2	75.4
Yuzhen tsentralen	624.8	66.7
Kardzhali	61.9	61.0
Pazardzhik	111.6	65.3
Plovdiv	291.7	66.5
Smolyan	54.9	74.1
Haskovo	104.6	69.2

Employment

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

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

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

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

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

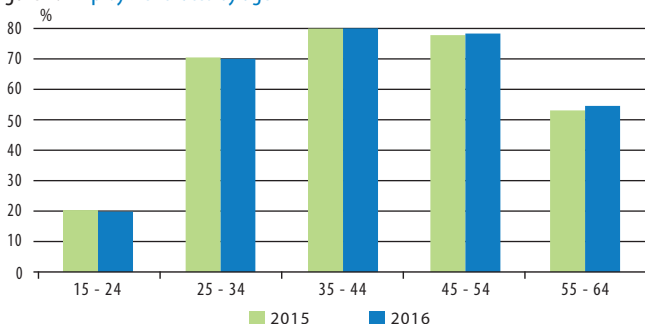
Employees are the persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive a consideration in cash or in kind in the form of wages, salaries, fees, remuneration by civil contract, etc.

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

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

The source of the data is the Labour Force Survey.

Figure 4. Employment rates by age





4. Employed persons

(Thousands)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	2934.0	2934.9	2981.4	3031.9	3016.8
By place of residence					
Urban	2320.6	2330.9	2380.4	2417.5	2403.1
Rural	613.4	604.0	601.0	614.4	613.7
By gender					
Male	1541.7	1546.9	1577.1	1607.5	1607.6
Female	1392.3	1388.1	1404.3	1424.3	1409.2
By age					
15 - 64	2894.9	2889.4	2927.4	2973.5	2954.3
15 - 24	178.3	164.5	152.7	143.2	133.4
25 - 34	679.5	659.5	669.2	682.4	669.2
35 - 44	827.0	842.0	850.9	853.4	846.9
45 - 54	730.9	731.9	743.5	764.5	768.3
55 - 64	479.2	491.5	511.2	530.1	536.5
65 and over	39.1	45.5	53.9	58.4	62.5
By level of education					
Higher	837.6	887.4	946.3	977.8	979.3
Upper secondary	1776.1	1741.1	1703.8	1732.3	1725.1
of which: Vocational	1159.2	1143.4	1107.7	1100.5	1073.5
Lower secondary or less	320.3	306.5	331.3	321.7	312.3
By professional status					
Employers	104.5	115.1	113.5	108.3	107.3
Self-employed without employees	210.9	221.6	238.1	236.8	228.3
Employees in private sector	1872.5	1859.3	1903.6	1968.2	1981.8
Employees in public sector	721.5	719.3	705.5	699.0	681.1
Unpaid family workers	24.5	19.6	20.6	19.5	18.4

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

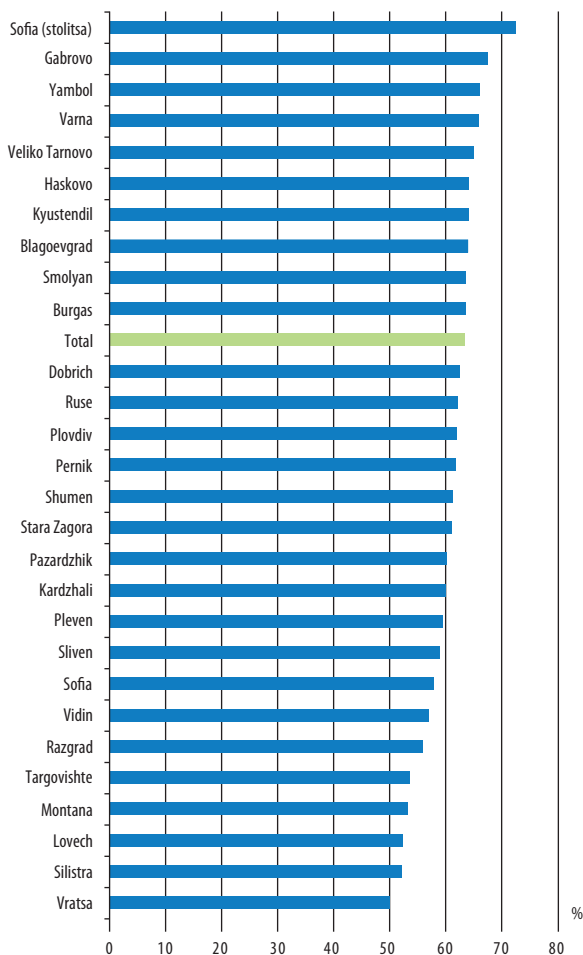
(Per cent)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	58.8	59.5	61.0	62.9	63.4
By place of residence					
Urban	61.7	62.6	64.5	66.6	67.0
Rural	49.9	49.8	50.4	51.6	52.3
By gender					
Male	61.3	62.1	63.9	65.9	66.7
Female	56.3	56.8	58.2	59.8	60.0
By age					
15 - 24	21.9	21.2	20.7	20.3	19.8
25 - 34	67.9	66.7	68.3	70.4	69.9
35 - 44	76.9	77.7	79.0	79.8	79.9
45 - 54	74.2	75.0	75.8	77.7	78.2
55 - 64	45.7	47.4	50.0	53.0	54.5

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 2016





6. Employed persons (15 - 64 years of age) and employment rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2016

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Employed - in thousands	Employment rates - %
Total	2954.3	63.4
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
Severozapaden	260.4	54.8
Vidin	30.5	57.0
Vratsa	53.8	50.0
Lovech	41.2	52.4
Montana	44.2	53.3
Pleven	90.8	59.5
Severen tsentralen	320.4	61.5
Veliko Tarnovo	102.5	65.0
Gabrovo	46.8	67.6
Razgrad	43.0	56.0
Ruse	90.7	62.2
Silistra	37.4	52.2
Severoiztochen	391.7	62.9
Varna	208.1	65.9
Dobrich	73.4	62.6
Targovishte	39.8	53.6
Shumen	70.4	61.3
Yugoiztochen	420.4	62.3
Burgas	173.4	63.6
Sliven	70.4	58.9
Stara Zagora	125.6	61.1
Yambol	50.9	66.2
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
Yugozapaden	981.4	68.7
Blagoevgrad	134.6	64.0
Kyustendil	49.5	64.1
Pernik	49.2	61.9
Sofia	87.5	57.9
Sofia (stolitsa)	660.5	72.5
Yuzhen tsentralen	580.1	61.9
Kardzhali	60.9	60.0
Pazardzhik	103.0	60.2
Plovdiv	271.9	62.0
Smolyan	47.2	63.6
Haskovo	97.2	64.2

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	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Total	2254768	2232840	536846	530436	1717922	1702404
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	70915	75255	11968	11820	58947	63435
Mining and quarrying	24617	22342	7406	7266	17211	15076
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	91713	86155	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	121176	113707	224	364	120952	113343
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	33216	31763	147	173	33069	31590
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	2028	1819	-	-	2028	1819



7. Employees under labour contract by economic activity groupings

(Continued and end)

(Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	13304	13180	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	8253	8204	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	47265	47548	20	15	47245	47533
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	65229	66010	3333	4371	61896	61639
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	9211	8599	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of electrical equipment	21073	22750	-	-	21073	22750
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	30436	30194	..	-	..	30194
Manufacture of transport equipment	25729	26702	-	-	25729	26702
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	43682	43837	1144	1160	42538	42677
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	30248	29808	14791	14629	15457	15179
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	34940	34933	20770	21451	14170	13482
Construction	130533	116497	2623	2105	127910	114392
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	373770	384767	537	492	373233	384275
Transportation and storage	141537	135864	48598	48390	92939	87474
Accommodation and food service activities	110503	114137	4218	4437	106285	109700
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	13248	12403	3102	3034	10146	9369
Telecommunications	20372	20846	..	..	..	..
IT and other information services	45607	46720	..	..	..	..
Financial and insurance activities	55615	55958	1953	1933	53662	54025
Real estate activities	22824	21429	2603	2506	20221	18923
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	42094	42742	1479	1298	40615	41444
Scientific research and development	11436	11480	8789	8610	2647	2870
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	20892	22046	88	79	20804	21967
Administrative and support service activities	108233	109878	14030	14639	94203	95239
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	112113	110893	112113	110893	x	x
Education	165534	163869	156732	154419	8802	9450
Human health services	108300	104530	76850	74472	31450	30058
Residential care and social work activities	28659	28085	26184	25465	2475	2620
Arts, entertainment and recreation	33874	32888	14151	13612	19723	19276
Other services	36589	35002	1568	1384	35021	33618

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

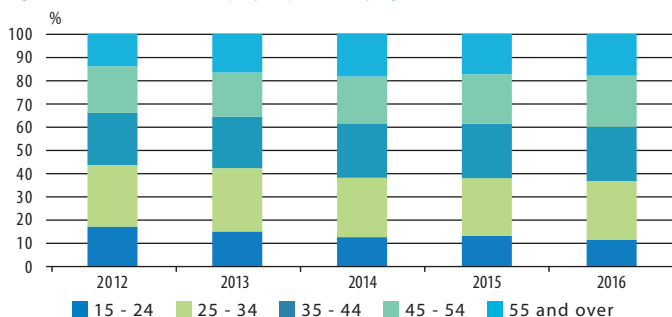
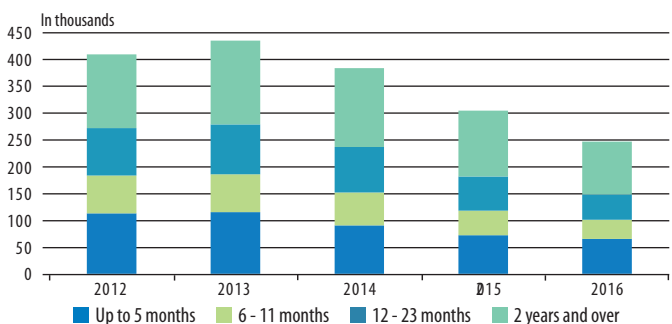


Figure 8. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment





8. Unemployed persons

(Thousands)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	410.3	436.3	384.5	305.1	247.2
By place of residence					
Urban	285.3	300.2	256.3	195.7	160.5
Rural	125.0	136.1	128.2	109.4	86.8
By gender					
Male	241.1	249.8	221.4	174.2	141.7
Female	169.3	186.5	163.1	130.9	105.6
By age					
15 - 64	409.0	433.2	381.3	302.5	245.3
15 - 24	69.7	65.1	47.6	39.6	27.7
25 - 34	108.9	118.7	98.5	75.8	62.9
35 - 44	92.1	97.1	90.2	71.7	57.9
45 - 54	82.7	82.9	77.5	65.0	54.3
55 and over	57.1	72.4	70.7	53.1	44.4
By level of education					
Higher	51.8	60.9	50.8	40.3	34.1
Upper secondary	234.6	244.9	203.0	157.3	124.2
of which: Vocational	144.5	149.2	125.2	96.8	74.6
Lower secondary or less	123.9	130.5	130.7	107.5	88.9
By duration of unemployment					
Up to 5 months	113.1	115.1	90.5	72.1	65.2
6 - 11 months	70.6	70.8	61.6	46.0	35.9
12 - 23 months	89.0	93.6	85.2	63.9	47.4
2 years and over	137.6	156.7	147.3	123.1	98.8
Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12.	375.8	386.2	351.1	328.9	261.0

Unemployment

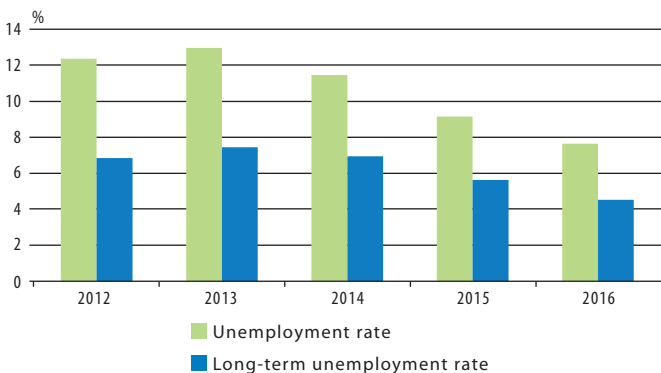
The unemployment rate is the ratio between the unemployed persons and the economically active population (the labour force).

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 2016 the unemployment rate decreased by 1.5 percentage points in comparison with the previous year and stood at 7.6%. The long-term unemployed (unemployed for one or more years) represented 59.1% of all unemployed persons.

Figure 9. Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates





9. Unemployment rates

	(Per cent)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	12.3	12.9	11.4	9.1	7.6
By place of residence					
Urban	11.0	11.4	9.7	7.5	6.3
Rural	16.9	18.4	17.6	15.1	12.4
By gender					
Male	13.5	13.9	12.3	9.8	8.1
Female	10.8	11.8	10.4	8.4	7.0
By age					
15 - 64	12.4	13.0	11.5	9.2	7.7
15 - 24	28.1	28.4	23.8	21.6	17.2
25 - 34	13.8	15.3	12.8	10.0	8.6
35 - 44	10.0	10.3	9.6	7.7	6.4
45 - 54	10.2	10.2	9.4	7.8	6.6
55 and over	9.9	11.9	11.1	8.3	6.9
Long-term unemployment rate	6.8	7.4	6.9	5.6	4.5

10. Discouraged persons

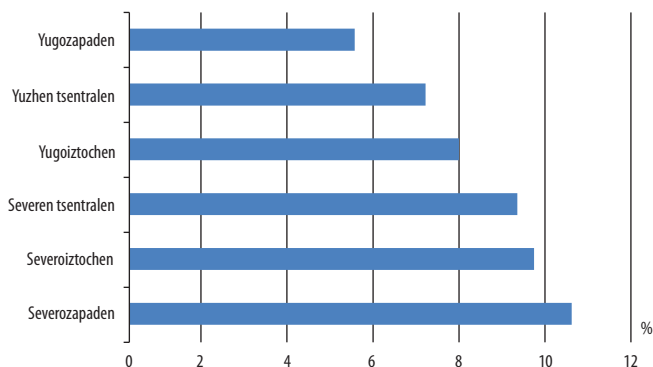
	(Thousands)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	227.7	209.7	192.1	172.9	165.8
By place of residence					
Urban	127.3	113.0	100.1	81.2	76.1
Rural	100.3	96.7	92.0	91.6	89.7
By gender					
Male	125.4	116.5	107.8	93.7	91.5
Female	102.3	93.2	84.3	79.1	74.3
By age					
15 - 64	225.6	206.5	188.7	170.0	163.4
15 - 24	40.1	36.5	33.0	29.6	23.4
25 - 34	50.9	50.7	45.5	39.0	36.5
35 - 44	47.1	38.9	33.2	32.3	35.9
45 - 54	48.9	41.2	39.7	36.3	35.9
55 and over	40.6	42.4	40.6	35.6	34.1
By level of education					
Higher	14.4	15.9	13.5	10.6	8.5
Upper secondary	105.2	95.1	85.8	72.6	69.4
of which: Vocational	63.5	56.8	49.8	40.3	35.5
Lower secondary or less	108.0	98.7	92.8	89.7	87.9

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 2016





11. Unemployment by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2016

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Unemployed - in thousands	Unemployment rates - %	Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12. - in thousands
Total	247.2	7.6	261.0
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
Severozapaden	31.7	10.6	49.2
Vidin	6.1	16.3	7.2
Vratsa	8.6	13.6	11.8
Lovech	(3.5)	(7.8)	7.0
Montana	(2.7)	(5.6)	9.9
Pleven	10.8	10.3	13.3
Severen tsentralen	33.4	9.3	31.1
Veliko Tarnovo	8.6	7.6	8.4
Gabrovo	(3.2)	(6.2)	2.5
Razgrad	7.3	14.3	6.7
Ruse	6.8	6.9	6.9
Silistra	7.6	16.7	6.5
Severoiztochen	43.2	9.7	38.0
Varna	16.1	7.1	13.0
Dobrich	7.9	9.6	7.5
Targovishte	4.1	9.3	7.3
Shumen	15.0	17.2	10.3
Yugoiztochen	36.6	7.9	37.9
Burgas	17.3	8.9	13.4
Sliven	7.1	9.0	10.5
Stara Zagora	8.0	5.9	8.9
Yambol	4.2	7.4	5.2
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
Yugozapaden	57.2	5.4	50.4
Blagoevgrad	12.2	8.3	16.5
Kyustendil	4.5	8.1	5.3
Pernik	7.0	12.4	3.6
Sofia	6.4	6.8	9.7
Sofia (stolitsa)	27.0	3.8	15.2
Yuzhen tsentralen	45.1	7.1	54.4
Kardzhali	(1.1)	(1.7)	7.0
Pazardzhik	8.7	7.6	13.2
Plovdiv	19.9	6.7	17.6
Smolyan	8.1	14.2	7.5
Haskovo	7.5	7.0	9.1

Average annual wages and salaries

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

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

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



12. Average annual wages and salaries by economic activity groupings

(BGN)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Total	10535	11539	11109	11818	10355	11450
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8712	9551	11022	11590	8242	9165
Mining and quarrying	16192	16527	21111	21542	14070	14104
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	8733	9830	..	..	8736	9834
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	6302	7252	6376	6470	6302	7255
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	7945	8792	7289	8534	7948	8793
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	31714	33675	-	-	31714	33675



12. Average annual wages and salaries by economic activity groupings

(Continued and end)

(BGN)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	12496	13722	..	..	12496	13724
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	12668	13201	..	..	12337	12841
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	9485	10340	7626	8218	9486	10341
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	9965	11228	8212	10920	10060	11250
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	14230	15143	..	..	14253	15171
Manufacture of electrical equipment	12527	13024	-	-	12527	13024
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	11850	12702	..	-	11850	12702
Manufacture of transport equipment	9378	10394	-	-	9378	10394
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	9474	10336	11570	12905	9417	10265
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	19773	20217	23322	23622	16376	16921
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	9374	9622	9216	9454	9608	9892
Construction	9212	9164	9016	9781	9217	9153
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9417	10753	12124	12589	9413	10750
Transportation and storage	9800	10682	12205	12927	8536	9428
Accommodation and food service activities	6318	7096	7706	8470	6263	7039
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	15320	15104	12685	13193	16131	15742
Telecommunications	19053	19277	..	..	19056	19276
IT and other information services	29108	33158	..	..	29326	33429
Financial and insurance activities	19506	20507	22831	24079	19381	20376
Real estate activities	10118	10868	8902	9478	10277	11055
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	14546	16088	12574	13340	14618	16178
Scientific research and development	15707	16853	8872	9222	38389	40115
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	17179	18319	10602	11473	17208	18345
Administrative and support service activities	8135	8784	5384	6009	8547	9214
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	12014	13049	12014	13049	x	x
Education	10225	10832	10152	10670	11555	13556
Human health services	12117	13425	11777	12620	12955	15458
Residential care and social work activities	6683	7314	6468	7187	8982	8561
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8671	10635	8038	8966	9131	11837
Other services	6986	8042	7036	7929	6984	8047

IV. EDUCATION



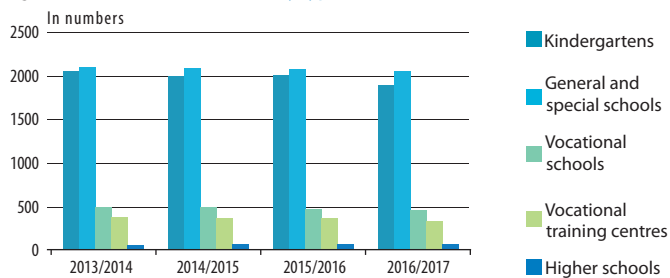
Types of educational institutions

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 used definitions of ISCED 2011.

Types of educational institutions:

- Kindergartens;
- Schools (I - XII grade): primary (I - IV grade), basic (I - VIII grade), lower secondary (V - VIII grade), secondary (IX - XII or VIII - XII grade), secondary educational (I - XII grade), vocational (art schools, sport schools, vocational secondary schools providing training by programs for attainment of third and second level of professional qualification (including religious schools), vocational classes with programs for attainment of second and first level of professional qualification with admission after VIII grade, vocational classes with programs for attainment of first level of professional qualification with admission after VI and VII grades);
- 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 secondary schools carry out training by 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.

Figure 1. Educational institutions by type





1. Educational institutions by type

	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private
Total	5060	577	4975	584	4964	581	4778	547
Kindergartens	2051	75	1991	88	2002	92	1894	93
General and special schools	2097	68	2087	70	2078	70	2051	75
Primary (I - IV grade)	150	4	150	5	152	7	146	8
Basic (I - VIII grade)	1393	29	1386	30	1381	31	1345	31
Lower secondary (V - VIII grade)	8	2	7	1	7	1	4	-
Upper secondary (IX - XII grade)	140	27	137	27	133	23	128	22
Secondary (I - XII grade)	406	6	407	7	405	8	428	14
Vocational	488	58	481	56	469	50	454	46
Art schools	23	2	23	2	22	1	22	1
Sport schools	24	-	24	-	24	-	24	-
Vocational gymnasiums	402	19	394	16	387	15	373	12
Vocational colleges	39	37	40	38	36	34	35	33
Vocational training centres	371	360	362	353	361	352	325	316
Higher schools¹	53	16	54	17	54	17	54	17
Universities and equivalent higher schools	45	9	46	10	50	13	50	13
Colleges at universities and equivalent higher schools	19	-	19	-	18	-	18	-
Independent colleges	8	7	8	7	4	4	4	4

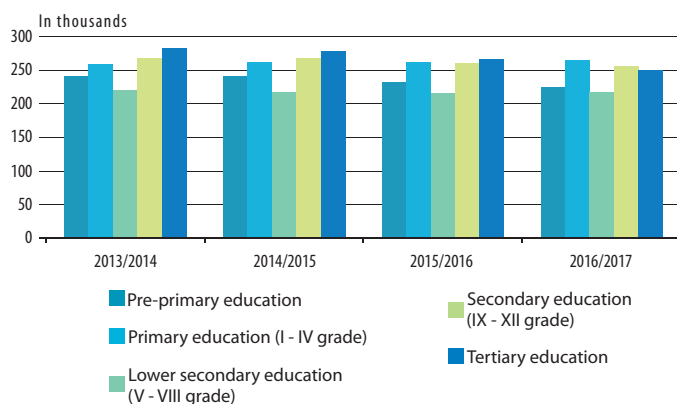
¹ Includes universities and equivalent higher schools and independent colleges.

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, vocational colleges and vocational schools (educational levels ISCED - 2, 3 and 4);
- Tertiary education for acquiring the educational qualification degrees 'Professional bachelor', 'Bachelor' and 'Master' in colleges, universities and equivalent higher schools (educational level ISCED - 6 and 7);
- Tertiary education for acquiring the educational and scientific degree 'Doctor' in universities, equivalent higher schools and scientific 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)

	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private
Total	1303836	80915	1284910	67705	1249109	57388	1225703	56056
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	240622	2718	241123	3292	232025	3333	224380	3838
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	258840	2061	261793	2399	261969	2860	264503	3432
Lower secondary education (V - VIII grade, ISCED - 2)	220934	1603	217155	1734	216451	1555	217553	2028
Vocational training for adults - first level professional qualification (ISCED - 2)	11176	9732	6509	5478	4593	3357	5851	5018
Vocational training - first level professional qualification, after VIII grade (ISCED - 3)	831	-	988	-	992	-	1036	-
Upper secondary education (IX - XII grade, ISCED - 3)	268395	3450	267540	3461	260515	3658	256009	3452
Vocational training for adults - second level professional qualification (ISCED - 3)	7300	6336	3789	2789	2109	1462	2834	2090
Vocational training for adults - third level professional qualification (ISCED - 3)	10278	6829	5417	4291	2427	1814	2303	1341
Post secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED - 4)	2001	1830	1618	1452	1308	1161	1261	846
Vocational training for adults - fourth level professional qualification (ISCED - 4)	165	-	25	-	13	-	36	33
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7, 8)	283294	46356	278953	42809	266707	38188	249937	33978
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor' (ISCED-6)	15072	7153	15244	7097	11619	13354	10335	2375
Educational-qualification degree 'Bachelor' (ISCED - 6)	176344	27535	171458	25143	166746	24794	155237	22303
Educational-qualification degree 'Master' (ISCED - 7)	85823	11532	85634	10418	81592	9844	77627	9036
Educational and scientific degree 'Doctor' (ISCED - 8)	6055	136	6617	151	6750	196	6738	264

¹ The number of students decreased significantly due to the conversion of three independent private colleges into universities and pass over the part of the students from educational-qualification degree 'Professional Bachelor' into 'Bachelor' degree.

Teachers by teaching levels

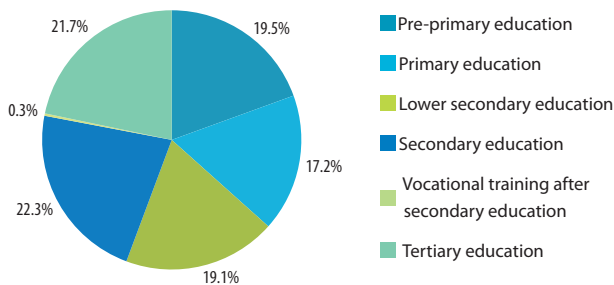
The teachers (academic staff) are official persons who directly conduct the training sessions according to the curricula irrespective of whether they are full-time or part-time employees.

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

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of the teachers by teaching levels in 2016/2017





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

	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Total	101828	102799	101294	102335
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	20269	20542	20420	19909
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	14767	14940	15050	17564
Lower secondary education (V - VIII grade, ISCED - 2)	19277	19179	19125	19517
Upper secondary education (IX - XII grade, ISCED - 3)	24121	23968	23735	22817
Post secondary non-tertiary (ISCED - 4)	382	427	360	305
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7)	23012	23743	22604	22223
Colleges (ISCED - 6)	1070	1018	725	768
Education in universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 6, 7)	21942	22725	21879	21455



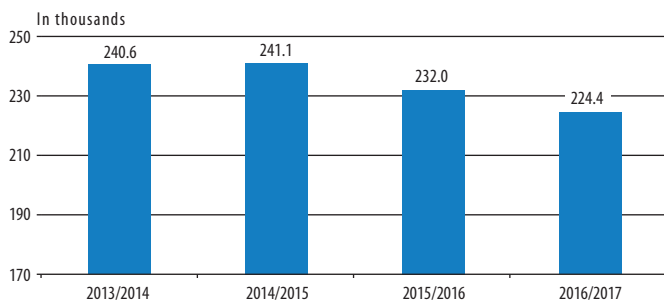
Kindergartens

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.

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

The average number of children per one teacher for the country is 12 and per one group - 23 for the school year 2016/2017.

Figure 4. Children in kindergartens





4. Kindergartens

	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
	Kindergartens			
Total	2051	1991	2002	1894
Permanent	2051	1991	2002	1894
All-day	2046	1986	1998	1890
Half-day	5	5	4	4
Seasonal	-	-	-	-
	Teaching staff			
Total	20269	20542	20420	19909
of which: Teachers in kindergartens	18987	19240	19115	18666
Permanent	20267	20540	20418	19907
All-day	19162	19387	19323	18853
Half-day	1105	1153	1095	1054
Seasonal	2	2	2	2
	Children enrolled			
Total	240622	241123	232025	224380
Permanent	240598	241099	231996	224356
All-day	220049	220151	212647	207000
Half-day	20549	20948	19349	17356
Seasonal	24	24	29	24

General schools

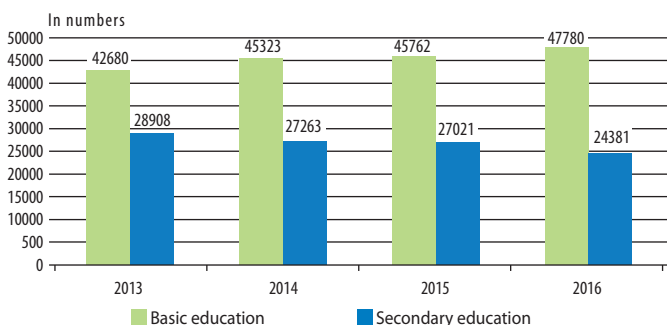
General schools are non-profiled and profiled (foreign languages, natural sciences and mathematics, humanitarian and arts). The data about the number of students is provided by grade groups.

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.

The students in vocational schools and in independent vocational classes with enrolment after VI and VII grade are provided with general educational training for the acquisition of basic education and vocational training for the acquisition of first level of professional qualification.

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

Figure 5. General education school graduates





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

	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Total	606277	604481	602277	605729
I - IV grade	257165	260293	260557	263218
of which: Extra-mural training, evening courses, independent and remote courses	560	567	705	364
V - VIII grade	216572	212737	212366	213488
of which: Extra-mural training, evening courses, independent and remote courses	3856	4306	4836	4410
IX - XII grade ¹	132540	131451	129354	129023
of which: Extra-mural training, evening courses, independent and remote courses	5032	4820	4466	4307

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

6. Graduates from general schools

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Basic	42680	45323	45762	47780
Upper secondary	28908	27263	27021	24381

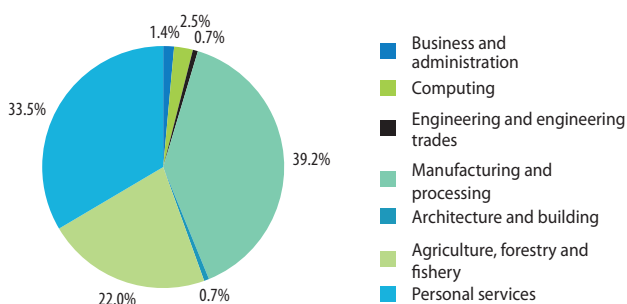
Vocational training - I level

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

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

The distribution of students and graduates in programmes for 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 with enrolment after the VIII grade for the attainment of a first level of professional qualification for the school year 2016/2017



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

Narrow fields	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Total	2386	2432	2267	2380
Computing	12	6	58	60
Engineering and engineering trades	426	406	597	718
Manufacturing and processing	1205	1242	1128	976
Architecture and building	203	299	116	108
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	296	274	183	315
Personal services	244	205	185	203



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

Narrow fields	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	251	243	290	766
Computing	-	-	5	71
Engineering and engineering trades	27	41	36	171
Manufacturing and processing	152	165	176	300
Architecture and building	7	-	5	39
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	7	10	28	120
Personal services	58	27	40	65

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

Narrow fields	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Total	831	988	992	1036
Business and administration	-	-	-	15
Computing	21	38	-	26
Engineering and engineering trades	94	105	55	7
Manufacturing and processing	245	288	393	406
Architecture and building	7	-	-	7
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	135	203	234	228
Personal services	329	354	310	347

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

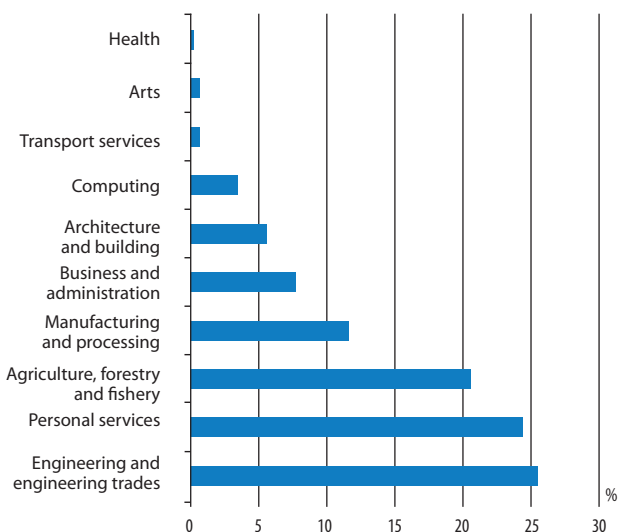
Narrow fields	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	298	216	88	245
Computing	11	18	-	-
Engineering and engineering trades	114	50	18	-
Manufacturing and processing	53	34	46	81
Architecture and building	14	-	1	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	30	20	2	42
Personal services	76	94	21	122

Vocational training - II level

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

Secondary education graduates and students having attained the second level of professional qualification in vocational gymnasiums and vocational schools are eligible to continue their education in 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 2016/2017





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

Narrow fields	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Total	32785	32095	30081	28404
Arts	74	99	128	195
Business and administration	2884	2515	2245	2193
Computing	950	1015	1016	975
Engineering and engineering trades	9209	9136	8476	7206
Manufacturing and processing	4208	4133	3508	3290
Architecture and building	1303	1450	1445	1594
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	6917	6496	6076	5809
Health	-	-	33	51
Personal services	7240	7158	7006	6886
Transport services	-	93	148	205

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

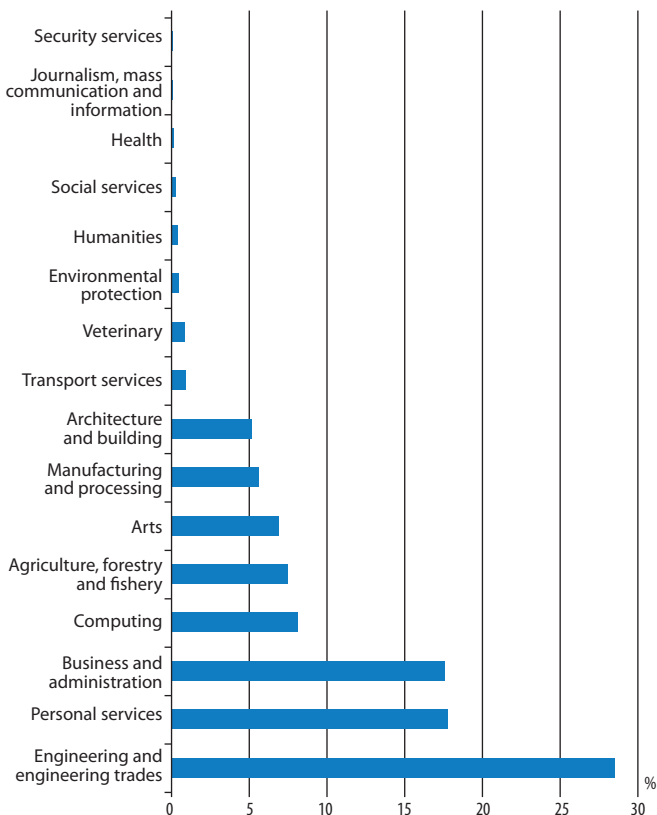
Narrow fields	2013	2014	2015	2016
Graduates in secondary education	7400	5791	4014	3376
Attainments in vocational qualification	6690	4552	3725	2938
Arts	18	7	13	21
Business and administration	1601	641	410	344
Computing	163	217	122	139
Engineering and engineering trades	1796	1127	981	656
Manufacturing and processing	652	500	470	343
Architecture and building	248	86	102	85
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	940	800	690	465
Personal services	1272	1174	937	885

Vocational training - III level

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

Secondary education graduates and students having attained 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 2016/2017





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

Narrow fields	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Total	102879	103902	100930	98355
Arts	6525	6435	6559	6770
Humanities	386	425	404	381
Journalism, mass communication and information	29	41	53	60
Business and administration	18510	18248	17732	17257
Physical and chemical sciences	16	-	-	-
Computing	7373	7532	7540	7960
Engineering and engineering trades	31126	30848	28791	28002
Manufacturing and processing	5984	6066	5996	5523
Architecture and building	6378	5833	5606	5071
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	6962	7534	7656	7358
Veterinary	891	929	885	864
Health	-	28	55	125
Social services	266	285	275	246
Personal services	16922	18050	17922	17423
Transport services	903	937	901	882
Environmental protection	592	695	542	430
Security services	16	16	13	3

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

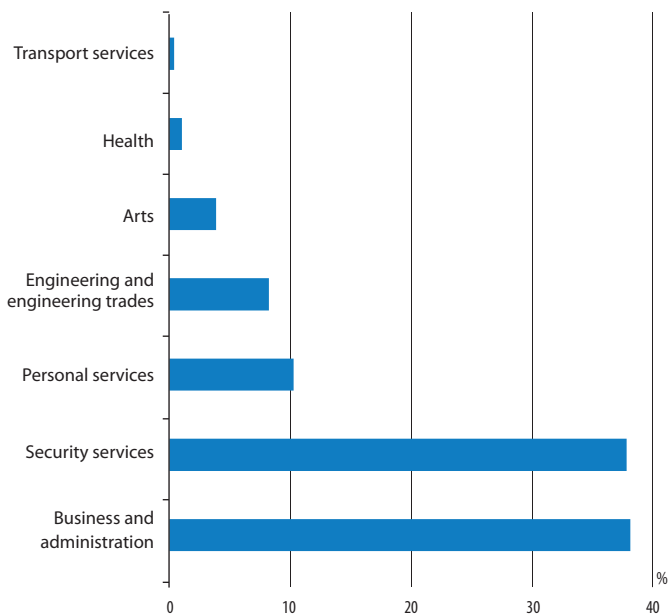
Narrow fields	2013	2014	2015	2016
Graduates in secondary education	19963	20407	19291	17202
Attainments in vocational qualification	15411	15212	14742	13076
Arts	933	1016	921	856
Humanities	40	35	33	58
Journalism, mass communication and information	-	-	-	5
Business and administration	2778	3148	3205	2820
Physical and chemical sciences	1	-	-	-
Computing	956	1049	1145	1051
Engineering and engineering trades	4605	4483	4149	3629
Manufacturing and processing	875	844	654	583
Architecture and building	1326	983	800	700
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	901	894	952	732
Veterinary	129	162	139	129
Social services	-	34	39	48
Personal services	2555	2366	2347	2285
Transport services	175	122	203	113
Environmental protection	134	76	155	61
Security services	3	-	-	6

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.

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

Figure 9. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of a fourth level of professional qualification giving in the school year 2016/2017





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

Narrow fields	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Total	2001	1618	1308	1261
Arts	115	108	32	49
Humanities	55	57	48	-
Business and administration	836	721	623	482
Engineering and engineering trades	201	143	125	104
Health	19	26	5	13
Personal services	497	335	244	130
Transport services	2	-	1	5
Security services	276	228	230	478

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

Narrow fields	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	1153	1097	661	711
Arts	56	91	16	17
Humanities	20	18	30	-
Business and administration	484	473	304	262
Engineering and engineering trades	66	89	49	52
Health	-	-	4	3
Personal services	299	211	140	102
Security services	228	215	118	275

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.

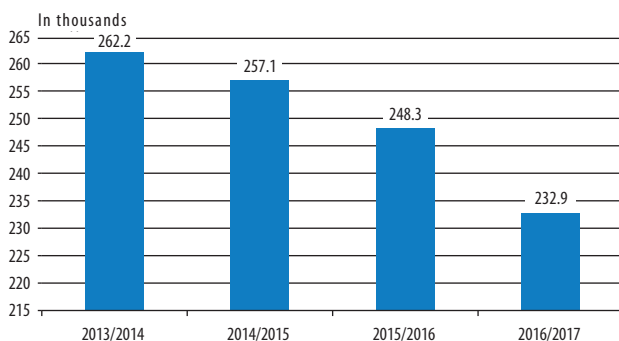
The NSI obtains annually the number of enrolled students by counting the students themselves and not by counting the number of enrolments. For example, according to the current national methodology, students are counted only once in the cases of simultaneous enrolment in two specialties within one university (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





17. Students in higher schools

	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Total	277239	272336	259957	243199
In universities and equivalent higher schools	262167	257092	248338	232864
In colleges	15072	15244	11619	10335

18. Graduates from higher education¹

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	65221	62010	61276	58919
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor'	3462	3156	2535	2418
Educational-qualification degree 'Bachelor'	34841	32400	31623	30895
Educational-qualification degree 'Master'	26918	26454	27118	25606

¹ Excl. graduates degree and scientific title 'Doctor'.

19. PhD students in higher schools and scientific organisations

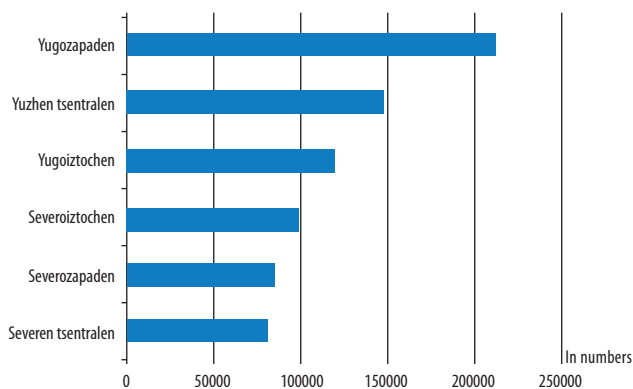
	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Students	6055	6617	6750	6738
of which: Regular training	3096	3412	3488	3421
Graduates in educational and scientific degree 'Doctor'	1202	1363	1442	1464
of which: Regular training	424	468	548	614

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. 13/08 February 2013, into force 12 February 2013).

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

Figure 11. Students by statistical region in the school year 2016/2017





20. Schools, teaching staff and students by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in the school year 2016/2017¹

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Schools	Teaching staff	Students
Total	2505	60203	740362
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	1363	30874	381754
Severozapaden	343	6885	83713
Vidin	36	810	8948
Vratsa	74	1486	18613
Lovech	57	1139	14616
Montana	63	1201	14400
Pleven	113	2249	27136
Severen tsentralen	309	6709	80151
Veliko Tarnovo	92	2184	23892
Gabrovo	36	786	10089
Razgrad	61	1109	13126
Ruse	73	1719	21652
Silistra	47	911	11392
Severoiztochen	325	8483	98451
Varna	128	4232	50475
Dobrich	72	1509	17718
Targovishte	55	982	11710
Shumen	70	1760	18548
Yugoiztochen	386	8797	119439
Burgas	140	3509	46131
Sliven	75	1638	22907
Stara Zagora	125	2647	36136
Yambol	46	1003	14265
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	1142	29329	358608
Yugozapaden	606	17055	211374
Blagoevgrad	129	2827	35351
Kyustendil	43	967	11650
Pernik	41	925	11325
Sofia	102	1986	24787
Sofia (stolitsa) ²	291	10350	128261
Yuzhen tsentralen	536	12274	147234
Kardzhali	75	1371	15681
Pazardzhik	116	2349	27766
Plovdiv	200	5473	68906
Smolyan	62	1198	10402
Haskovo	83	1883	24479

¹ Excl. higher schools.

² Incl. the Bulgarian schools abroad financed by state.

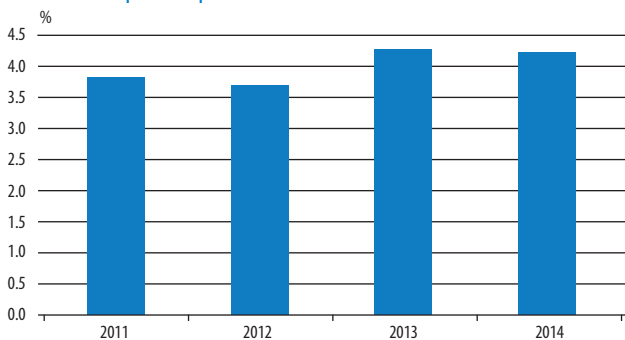
Participation rate of the population in the educational system and expenditure on education

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

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

Total expenditure on education (calculated according to the methodology of UNESCO, OECD and Eurostat) include governmental and municipal expenditure, private expenditure (those of private entities and households), as well as expenditure covered by international sources. In 2013, the ratios of public expenditure education on education to GDP for some European countries according to Eurostat data were: Sweden - 7.4%, Finland - 7.2%, Cyprus - 7.1%, Belgium - 6.7%, Netherlands - 6.1%, Ireland - 5.8%, Austria - 5.7%, Portugal - 5.3%, Slovenia - 5.2%, Poland - 5.0%, Estonia - 4.9%, Latvia and Germany - 4.8%, Italy - 4.3%, Spain and Czech Republic - 4.2%, Slovakia and Hungary - 4.1%, Romania - 2.7%. This ratio for Bulgaria in 2013 and 2014 was respectively 4.3% and 4.2%.

Figure 12. Ratio of public expenditure on education to GDP¹



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



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

(Per cent)

	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Group net enrolment rates ¹ by levels of ISCED 2011				
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	83.6	82.9	81.0	79.4
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	95.5	94.8	93.2	92.1
Lower secondary education (V - VIII grade, ISCED - 2)	79.7	78.6	78.3	78.2
Upper secondary education (IX - XII grade, ISCED - 3)	83.0	82.2	81.5	80.4
Post secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED - 4)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Education in colleges (ISCED - 6)	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8
Education in universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 6, 7)	39.0	39.5	40.0	40.0
Net enrolment rates ² of the population in the educational system by age groups				
3 - 6 years	85.5	84.8	82.8	81.0
7 - 10 years	97.2	96.7	95.5	94.1
11 - 14 years	95.1	94.1	92.4	91.2
15 - 18 years	87.3	86.7	85.9	84.6
19 - 23 years	43.7	44.2	44.1	43.9

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

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

22. Share of drop-outs from the population aged 18 - 24 years by sex¹

(Per cent)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	12.5	12.9	13.4	13.8
Male	12.3	12.8	13.3	13.7
Female	12.7	12.9	13.4	13.9

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

V. CULTURE AND ART



Publishing

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

Figure 1. Published titles

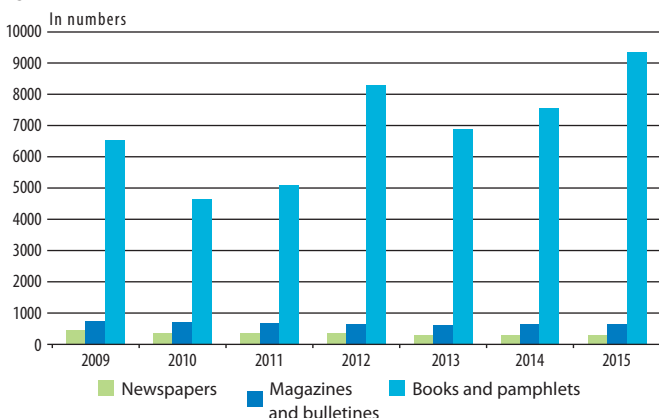
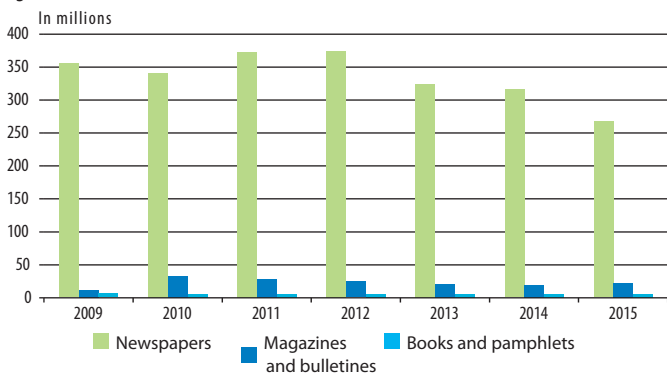


Figure 2. Circulation





1. Publishing

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Books and pamphlets				
Titles - in numbers	15078	8263	6853	7515	9320
Circulation - in millions	3.2	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.9
	Magazines and bulletins				
Titles - in numbers	668	635	622	635	635
Annual circulation - in millions	27.8	24.1	20.1	18.4	21.4
	Newspapers				
Titles - in numbers	369	354	307	295	283
Annual circulation - in millions	373.1	374.7	324.3	315.7	267.3

¹ Data are for the last three months of 2010 and for 2011.

2. Book and pamphlet production by target group in 2015

Target group	Total		Books		Pamphlets	
	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands
Total	9320	4904	8221	3901	1099	1003
Socio-political	165	75	144	66	21	8
Scientific literature	1859	529	1821	513	38	17
Popular literature for adults	1521	999	1438	937	83	62
Scientific-popular for adults	1521	999	1438	937	83	62
Professional literature	24	5	20	4	4	1
Professional production	24	5	20	4	4	1
Educational literature	1614	671	1448	546	166	125
High schools, Colleges	1138	234	1098	229	40	5
Professional schools and schools of arts	11	8	8	5	3	3
General and special schools	303	366	227	261	76	105
Educational methodic	162	64	115	51	47	13
Fiction for adults	3035	1485	2788	1416	247	70
Children's and juvenile literature	837	1002	315	298	522	704
Children's and juvenile fiction	451	420	250	200	201	220
Children's and juvenile popular scientific literature	386	582	65	98	321	484
Official documents	105	38	103	38	2	0
Reference literature	160	99	144	83	16	16

Performing arts and cinemas

The NSI observes the activities of the dramatic, opera and musical theatres, and of the music and dance formations (philharmonic orchestras, ensembles for folk songs and dances and orchestras), their audience capacity, attendance and number of performances. The number of visits in theatres in the last four years remains relatively constant.

The number of ordinary cinemas in the country has increased from 40 in 2013 to 59 in 2016. In the latest years an increase of the number of the screens is observed as in 2016 it reached 210, which is a result of the creation of new modern cinemas, furnished with modern equipment.

Figure 3. Attendances in the theatres

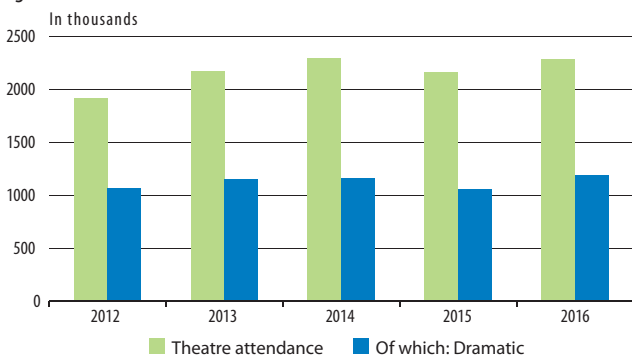
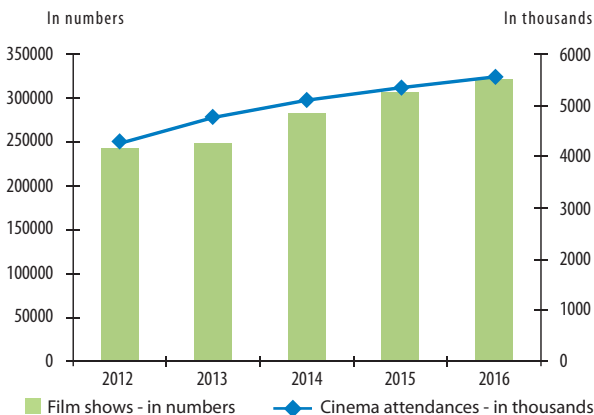


Figure 4. Cinema attendances and film shows





3. Theatres

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Theatres - in numbers	75	72	75	75
Capacity - in thousands	29.0	27.2	30.0	29.1
Theatre performances - in thousands	14.5	14.7	14.2	15.2
Theatre attendance - in millions	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3

4. Cinemas

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cinemas - in numbers	40	49	55	59
Film shows - in numbers	248486	282202	305989	321842
Cinema attendances - in thousands	4760	5097	5341	5548

5. Film production

(Number)

Films by kind	2013	2014	2015	2016
Films produced	106	114	116	106
of which: Television	78	96	71	45
Full-length films	28	16	26	35
Feature films	13	5	16	22
Documentary films	13	11	9	12
Others	2	-	1	1
Short- and medium length films	78	98	90	71
Feature films	13	7	10	8
Documentary films	52	83	71	46
Cartoon films	12	8	9	17
Others	1	-	-	-

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) decreased by 2.4%, and the number of visitors increased by 9.8% compared to 2015.

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

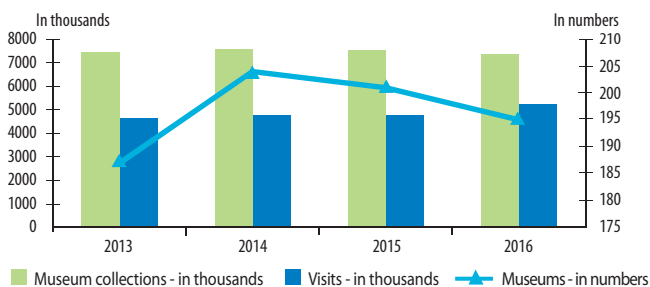
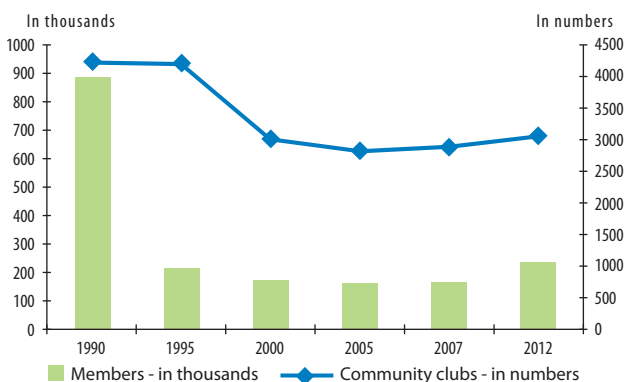


Figure 6. Community clubs and members





6. Museums

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Museums - in numbers	187	204	201	195
Stocks units - in thousands	7456	7600	7540	7360
Electronic units - in thousands	275	290	328	334
Visits - in thousands	4644	4781	4763	5230
Visits in the day for free entrance - in thousands	879	764	1247	1223
Personnel - in numbers	2860	3106	3021	3150
of which: Professionals with an academic degree or academic title and curators	965	1038	1003	1037

7. Museums by statistical zone and statistical region in 2016

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Income - thousand BGN	Expenditure - thousand BGN	Personnel - in numbers	
			Total	Of which: Staff pay roll schemes - in numbers
Total	56375	52708	3150	2822
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
Severozapaden	4634	4217	261	249
Severen tsentralen	9192	8706	611	528
Severoiztochen	6773	6093	428	343
Yugoiztochen	7907	7189	397	378
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
Yugozapaden	19817	18989	1005	915
Yuzhen tsentralen	8053	7514	448	409

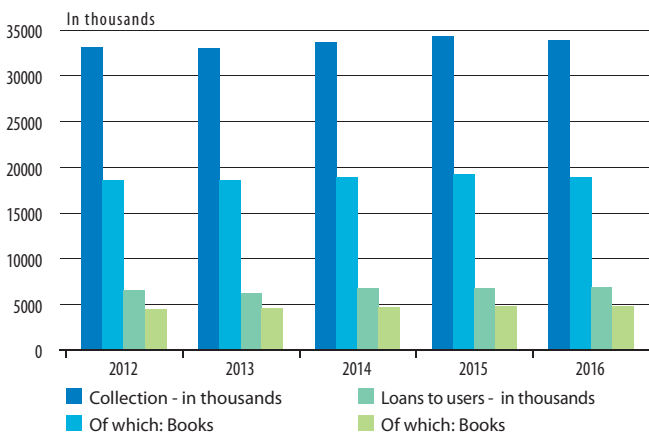
8. Community clubs

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

Libraries

Since 2002 the NSI has observed libraries with collection sizes above 200 thousand books. These are the biggest libraries in the country: the 'St. St. Cyril and Methodius' National Library, the regional libraries, some larger community club libraries, specialized libraries and libraries at institutions of higher education. At the end of 2016, the 47 libraries had 33 823 thousand library collections. The readers were 239 thousand. The books in libraries decreased by 1.7% compared to the previous year. During the period 2013 - 2016, an increase of the visits to these libraries is observed with 30.9% (2013 - 3 296 thousand, 2016 - 4 315 thousand).

Figure 7. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands





9. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Libraries - in numbers	46	48	48	47
Collection - in thousands	32889	33595	34224	33823
of which: Books	18464	18812	19145	18823
Loans to users - in thousands	6144	6658	6739	6816
of which: Books	4482	4666	4733	4713
Users - in thousands	215	250	235	239

10. Libraries by category with collection over 200 thousands in 2016

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	33823	18823	239	6816	4713
National Library 'St. St. Cyril and Methodius'	1	8041	1800	12	525	53
Non-specialized	26	11814	10027	131	3745	2956
Public libraries	4	1018	954	10	244	177
Libraries at institutions of higher education	12	6574	4625	76	1996	1460
Special libraries	4	6376	1416	10	307	67

11. Libraries with collection over 200 thousands by statistical zone and statistical region in 2016

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Libraries - in numbers	Collections - in thousands	Users - in thousands	Visitors - in thousands	Loans to users - in thousands
Total	47	33823	239	4315	6816
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>					
Severozapaden	5	1469	14	295	498
Severen tsentralen	9	3393	41	914	1132
Severoiztochen	6	2846	37	482	785
Yugoiztochen	7	2571	27	391	907
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>					
Yugozapaden	13	20296	81	1863	2711
Yuzhen tsentralen	7	3249	40	369	783

Radio and television activities

During the period 2013 - 2016 the number of radio stations in Bulgaria increased by 1 (from 83 in 2013 to 84 in 2016). In 2016 the share of broadcast advertisements was 5.7% of all broadcasts.

The total duration of the broadcasts in 2016 increased by 7.1% compared to 2015. In 2016 the share of television advertising was 5.7% of all broadcasts.

Figure 8. Structure of radio broadcasts

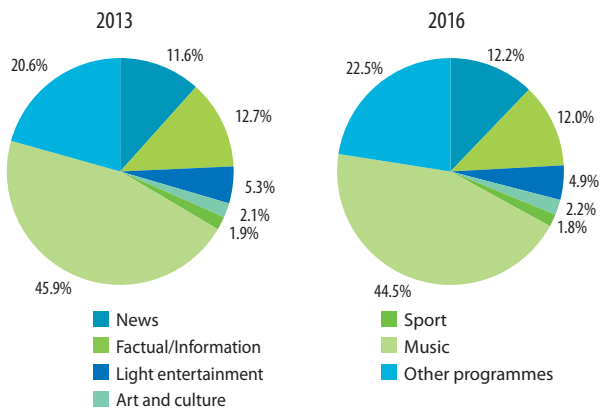
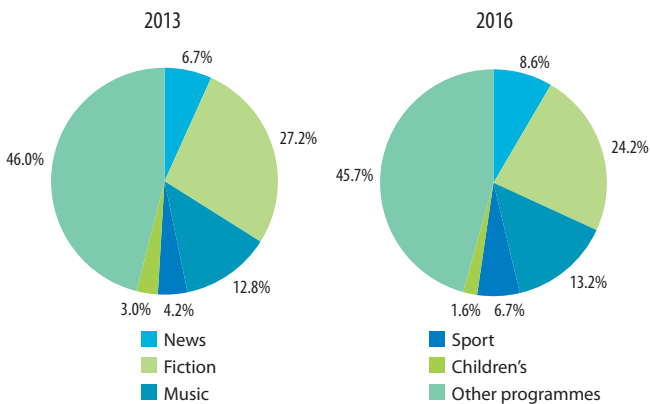


Figure 9. Structure of television broadcasts





12. Radio and television operators

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Radio operators - in numbers	83	85	84	84
Programmes - in hours	650464	672959	704584	710281
Television operators - in numbers	103	112	116	121
Programmes - in hours	716466	773256	731207	783472

13. Radio programmes by genre

(Hours)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	650464	672959	704584	710281
News	75679	80138	82507	86452
Factual/Information	82306	80039	82822	84958
Infotainment	33175	35989	33000	30941
Light entertainment	34178	34970	34577	34850
Art and culture	13377	13380	15374	15515
Education	9096	8539	9340	9257
Science	2378	2023	2702	2796
Religion	1172	1289	1239	1373
Dramatic	478	425	425	525
Sport	12384	14565	15345	12606
Entertainment	21842	30323	21460	27325
Music	298263	293320	326414	315874
Serious music programmes (classical music)	33032	23369	27732	22148
Light music programmes	162859	178133	196211	208205
Other music programmes	102372	91818	102471	85521
Children's-youth's	6749	6654	6096	7164
Regional	10954	15370	12201	17119
Advertising	31762	38448	39872	40330
Presentation/Promotion	6712	5595	5430	5582
Not classified elsewhere	9959	11892	15780	17614

14. Television programmes by genre

(Hours)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	716466	773256	731207	783472
News	48338	48628	61696	67417
Information	57055	55869	50280	44600
Live broadcast from Parliament	1825	4465	2997	4678
Information/Entertainment	30495	29257	38912	38356
Topical	30323	26135	22572	28857
Human interest	5630	6613	5015	5147
Art/Humanities/Sciences	19836	19441	13508	14425
Education	9121	7586	9232	11005
Religion	12151	9930	6027	6590
Sport	30079	35251	44296	52267
Fiction	194826	228191	171203	189964
Cinematographic films	98179	110568	81973	93487
Television or video works	96647	117623	89230	96477
Entertainment	28302	17656	14544	15690
Music	91725	119583	105331	103524
Children's	21782	18882	14724	12391
Youth's	4312	3657	3613	5739
Documentary	27752	38647	41758	55304
Regional	7878	7535	7520	6546
Advertising	39758	45542	47355	45048
Teleshopping	8888	7685	11596	10320
Not classified elsewhere	46390	42703	59028	65604

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 2016 there are 55 497 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 2016 the number of health establishments for hospital aid is 345 with 52 137 beds.

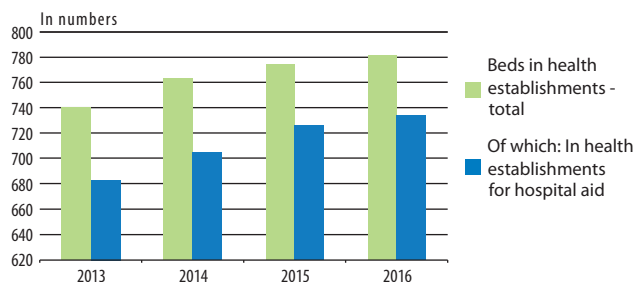
There are 781 beds available per 100 thousand of population in 2016 and 734 hospital beds per 100 thousand inhabitants.

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

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

At the end of 2016, there are 29 541 practicing physicians and 8 014 dentists. The number of physicians and dentists per 10 thousand of the population at the end of 2016 is 41.6 physicians and 11.3 dentists.

Figure 1. Beds per 100 000 of the population





1. Health establishments as of 31.12.

(Number)

	2014		2015		2016	
	Establishments	Beds	Establishments	Beds	Establishments	Beds
Health establishments for hospital aid	349	51505	348	51933	345	52137
Hospitals	323	48680	322	49028	321	49820
Multi profile hospitals	176	34543	181	35140	181	36301
Specialized hospitals	147	14137	141	13888	140	13519
Dermato-venereological centres	7	70	7	70	5	50
Complex oncological centres	7	1249	7	1250	7	1145
Mental health centres	12	1506	12	1585	12	1122
Out-patient health establishments	1931	956	1931	1044	2031	1126
Diagnostic and consulting centres	117	241	112	266	112	270
Medical centres	617	678	631	734	702	791
Dental centres	50	8	47	6	50	12
Medical-dental centres	44	29	45	38	50	53
Independent medical-diagnosical laboratories and medical-technical laboratories	1103	-	1096	-	1117	-
Other health establishments	145	3160	136	2394	136	2234
of which:						
Centres for urgent medical aid	28	-	27	-	27	-
Haematological transfusion centres	4	-	4	-	4	-
Hospices	45	959	44	965	45	1078
Homes for medical and social care for children	29	2199	18	1429	17	1114

2. Medical specialists in health establishments as of 31.12.¹

(Number)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Physicians	28937	28842	29073	29541
Per 10 000 population	39.9	40.0	40.6	41.6
Dentists	7247	7013	7512	8014
Per 10 000 population	10.0	9.7	10.5	11.3
Medical specialists on 'Health cares'	48463	48158	47428	46931
Per 10 000 population	66.9	66.9	66.3	66.1
Of which: Nurses	32455	31772	31397	30880
Per 10 000 population	44.8	44.1	43.9	43.5

¹ Under basic labour contract.

Medical personnel by district

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

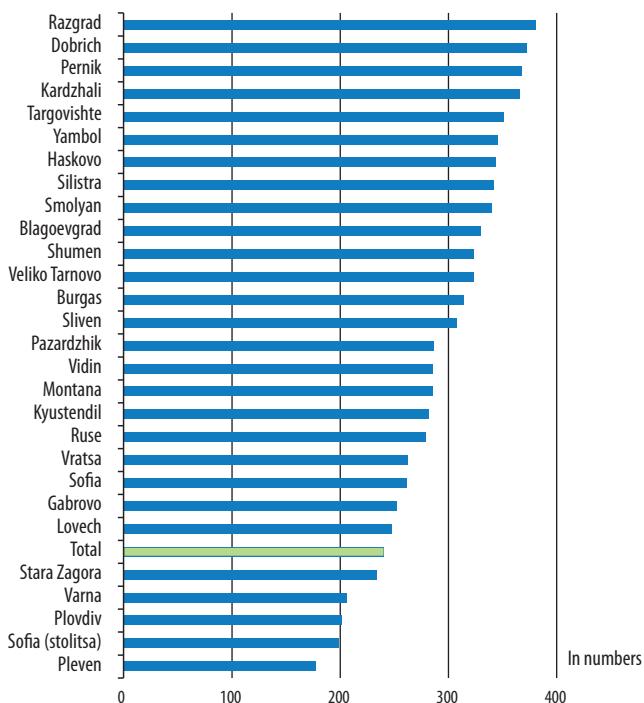
Indicators on the number of population per one physician and per one dentist are calculated based on the number of population at the end of the year.

Totally for the country, there are 240 persons per one physician in 2016.

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

The highest number of population served by one physician is registered for the districts of Razgrad (381 persons) and Dobrich (373).

Figure 2. Population per physician by district at the end of 2016





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		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Total¹	250	246	240	1027	952	886
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	277	274	268	1290	1172	1106
Severozapaden	237	234	230	1347	1264	1199
Vidin	280	279	286	953	861	838
Vratsa	261	256	262	1307	1256	1232
Lovech	243	250	248	1192	1218	1164
Montana	305	310	285	1620	1475	1403
Pleven	189	183	178	1579	1432	1292
Severen tsentralen	318	313	306	1351	1245	1176
Veliko Tarnovo	323	329	323	1233	1213	1154
Gabrovo	251	252	252	1108	1078	1031
Razgrad	385	382	381	1677	1523	1443
Ruse	305	287	279	1363	1146	1054
Silistra	372	355	341	1711	1551	1513
Severozitochan	265	264	259	1186	1039	964
Varna	216	213	206	913	833	767
Dobrich	367	375	373	1590	1318	1231
Targovishte	329	347	351	1878	1694	1579
Shumen	334	322	324	1685	1292	1237
Yugoiztochen	297	293	286	1305	1189	1138
Burgas	337	331	314	1428	1318	1221
Sliven	335	336	308	1417	1437	1385
Stara Zagora	232	227	234	1136	993	968
Yambol	350	358	345	1283	1106	1092
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	249	244	237	857	804	742
Yugozapaden	239	233	228	866	829	753
Blagoevgrad	335	318	330	1018	1053	985
Kyustendil	290	288	282	1084	1068	1029
Pernik	362	373	367	921	799	759
Sofia	257	272	262	1817	1602	1437
Sofia (stolitsa)	211	204	199	750	718	646
Yuzhen tsentralen	266	262	252	843	770	726
Kardzhali	358	372	365	1188	1155	1134
Pazardzhik	331	320	286	1179	1038	970
Plovdiv	212	208	202	651	603	562
Smolyan	340	342	340	934	780	793
Haskovo	342	341	343	1182	1074	1019

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

Registered cases of malignant neoplasms and active tuberculosis

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

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

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

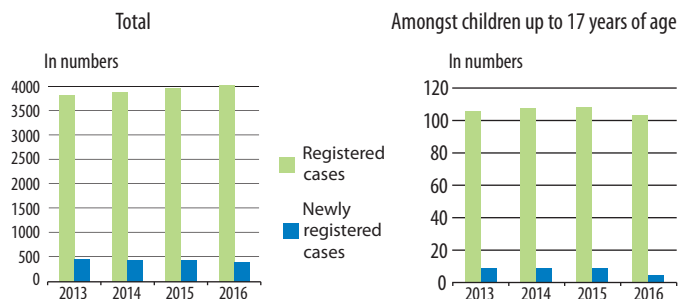
In 2016 the persistent upward trend of the prevalence rate for malignant neoplasms continued. The number of registered cases increases from 3 819 in 2013 to 4 010 in 2016 per 100 thousand of the population. The number of the newly registered cases is 401 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the malignant neoplasms for children up to 17 years of age is 103 registered cases per 100 thousand children. The incidence rate per 100 thousand children of the respective age group is 5.

In 2016 the prevalence rate for active tuberculosis is 60 per 100 thousand of the population. The incidence rate is 22 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the children up to 17 and incidence rate is 31 and 13 per 100 thousand children.

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





4. Registered cases of diseases¹

	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Malignant neoplasms In numbers			
Total	277456	279402	284355	285821
Of which: New registered cases	33555	31928	32097	28555
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	1245	1269	1283	1230
Of which: Newly registered	115	106	94	57
	Per 100 000 population			
Total	3819	3868	3961	4010
Of which: New registered cases	462	442	447	401
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age ²				
Total	106	108	108	103
Of which: Newly registered	10	9	9	5
	Active tuberculosis In numbers			
Total	5042	4830	4509	4306
Of which: New registered cases ³	1727	1675	1572	1544
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	494	471	375	371
Of which: Newly registered ³	160	170	146	160
	Per 100 000 population			
Total	69	67	63	60
Of which: New registered cases ³	24	23	22	22
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age ²				
Total	42	40	32	31
Of which: Newly registered ³	14	14	12	13

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 Since 2015 incl. recurrence.

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



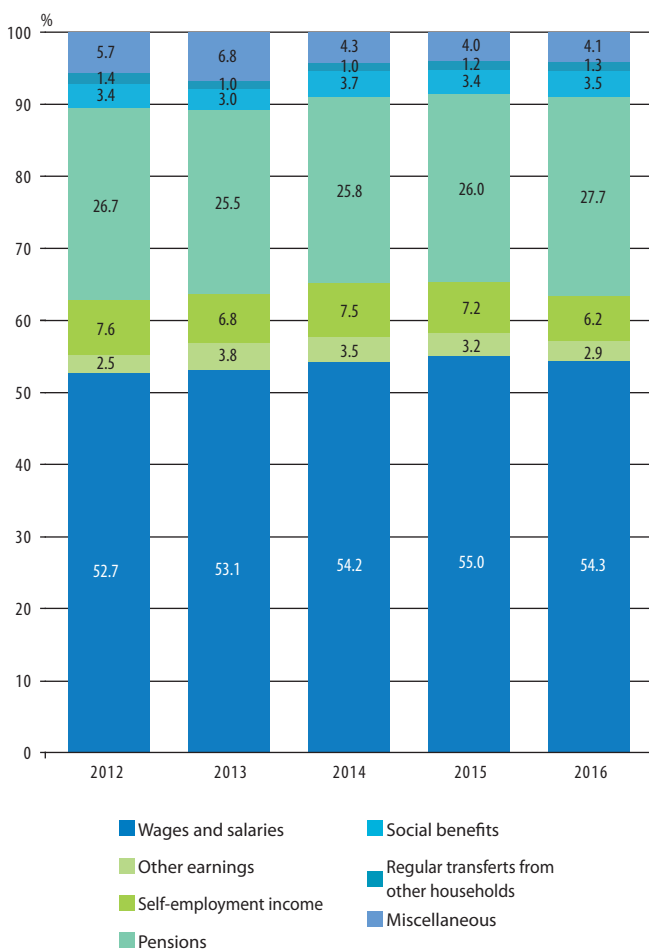


Total household income

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





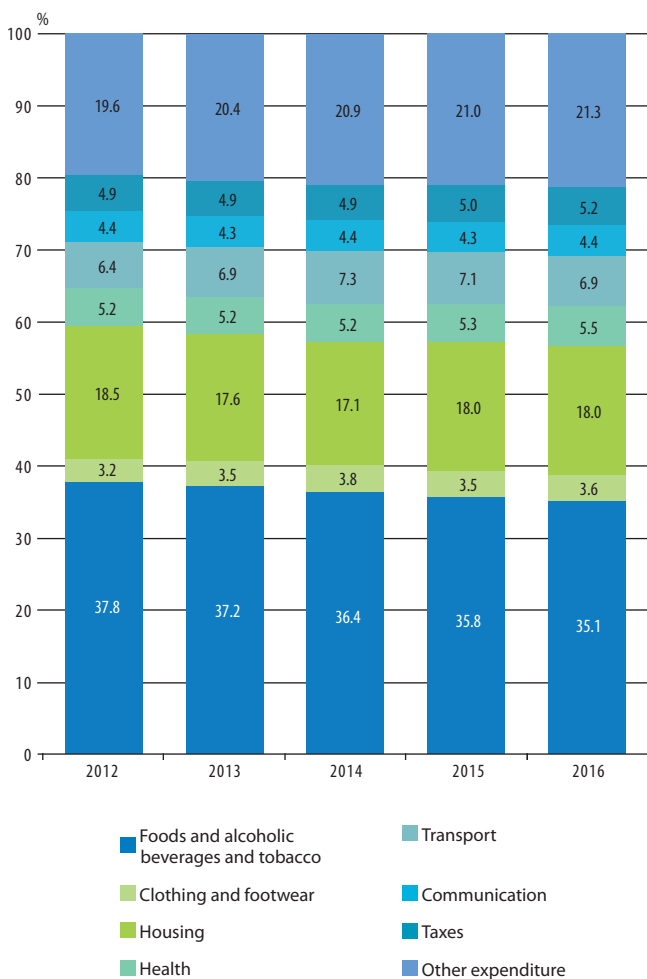
1. Total household income by source

Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Average per capita - BGN				
Total	4541	5094	5018	5147	5404
Total income	4327	4814	4813	4953	5167
Total gross income	4121	4541	4643	4788	4989
Wages and salaries	2281	2557	2610	2726	2807
Other earnings	109	182	166	158	150
Self-employment income	330	328	360	358	319
Property income	41	52	39	27	36
Pensions	1153	1229	1242	1286	1432
Unemployment benefits	29	32	26	20	20
Family allowances	35	36	42	46	40
Other social benefits	82	79	109	105	119
Regular transfers from other households	61	47	50	60	65
Receipt sale	35	55	32	30	31
Miscellaneous	171	218	137	135	147
Drawn savings	154	154	144	147	179
Loans and credits	60	127	61	47	57
	Structure - %				
Total income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total gross income	95.2	94.3	96.5	96.7	96.6
Wages and salaries	52.7	53.1	54.2	55.0	54.3
Other earnings	2.5	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.9
Self-employment income	7.6	6.8	7.5	7.2	6.2
Property income	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.7
Pensions	26.8	25.5	25.8	26.0	27.7
Unemployment benefits	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
Family allowances	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
Other social benefits	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.3
Regular transfers from other households	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3
Receipt sale	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6
Miscellaneous	4.0	4.5	2.9	2.7	2.9

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.

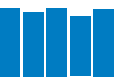
Figure 2. Structure of total household expenditure





2. Total household expenditure by group

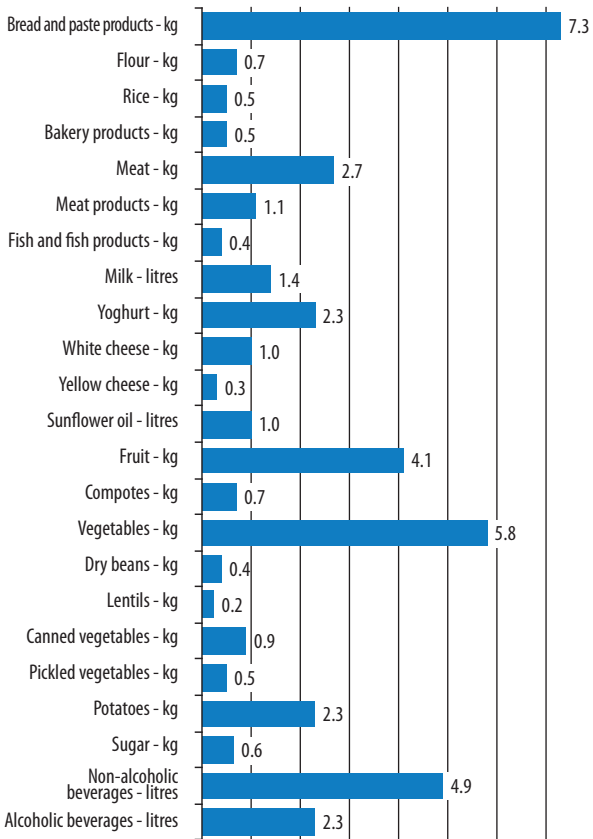
Expenditure groups	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Average per capita - BGN				
Total	4293	4745	4803	4965	5106
Total expenditure	4058	4466	4509	4666	4755
Consumer total expenditure	3392	3721	3760	3888	3926
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	1355	1480	1458	1463	1464
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	178	180	186	204	206
Clothing and footwear	129	154	171	165	172
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	621	632	606	666	681
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	131	152	166	173	175
Health	212	233	235	248	263
Transport	260	309	331	331	326
Communication	179	192	198	202	211
Recreation, culture and education	167	202	211	227	226
Miscellaneous goods and services	160	186	198	209	202
Taxes	200	219	219	231	247
Social insurance contributions	247	285	284	297	310
Regular transfers to other households	55	52	56	57	55
Other expenditure	163	189	190	193	216
Saving deposits	65	75	110	131	195
Debt paid out and loan granted	170	205	184	168	156
	Structure - %				
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Consumer total expenditure	83.6	83.3	83.4	83.3	82.6
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	33.4	33.2	32.3	31.4	30.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.3
Clothing and footwear	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.6
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	15.3	14.2	13.4	14.3	14.3
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7
Health	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5
Transport	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.1	6.9
Communication	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4
Recreation, culture and education	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.2
Taxes	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2
Social insurance contributions	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.5
Regular transfers to other households	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other expenditure	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.5



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 2016





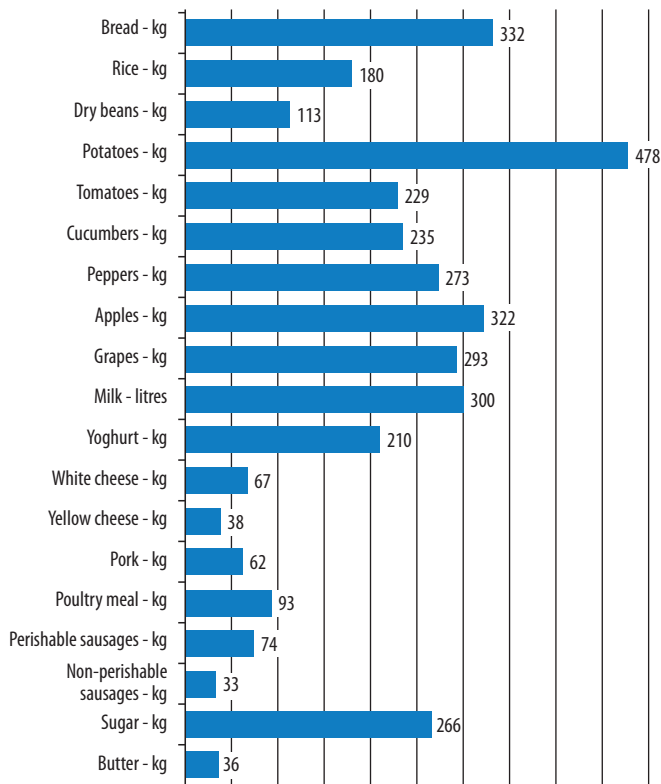
3. Household consumption of main foods and beverages average per capita

Foods and beverages	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bread and paste products - kg	101.1	97.8	93.2	89.5	88.0
Flour - kg	9.3	9.2	8.9	8.7	8.9
Rice - kg	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.0	6.1
Other cereals - kg	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Other bakery products - kg	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9
Meat - kg	32.0	32.2	32.5	32.6	32.5
Meat products - kg	14.3	14.4	14.0	13.7	13.1
Fish and fish products - kg	5.4	6.7	5.7	5.2	5.0
Milk - litres	19.6	20.1	18.8	18.5	17.3
Yoghurt - kg	29.0	28.1	26.9	25.8	27.5
White cheese - kg	12.4	12.7	12.1	11.7	11.8
Yellow cheese - kg	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9
Eggs - in numbers	137	143	140	135	140
Sunflower oil - litres	13.6	13.8	12.8	12.3	12.4
Margarine - kg	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1
Butter - kg	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Fresh and frozen fruit - kg	46.0	50.3	50.5	47.6	49.0
Compotes - kg	11.6	10.7	10.1	8.7	8.3
Fresh and frozen vegetables - kg	70.4	73.1	70.9	68.4	70.0
Dry beans - kg	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2
Lentils - kg	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6
Canned vegetables - kg	13.5	12.9	12.4	11.2	10.6
Vegetable juices and nectars - litres	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6
Pickled vegetables - kg	9.0	7.8	6.9	6.3	5.6
Potatoes - kg	31.2	30.8	28.5	28.1	27.5
Sugar - kg	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.0	7.2
Sugar products - kg	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.7
Chocolate products - kg	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Salt - kg	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Vinegar - kg	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Non-alcoholic beverages - litres	56.9	60.8	61.1	59.5	58.8
Alcoholic beverages - litres	26.3	27.1	28.4	29.2	27.3
Cigarettes - in numbers	601	596	603	647	639

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 2016





4. Household purchasing power average per capita

Goods	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Foods				
White bread - kg	3287	3557	3646	3817	3988
Rice - kg	1774	2048	2061	2070	2163
Dry beans - kg	1404	1329	1060	1172	1358
Potatoes - kg	5730	4877	5386	5959	5736
Tomatoes - kg	2650	3072	2693	2699	2745
Cucumbers - kg	2585	2833	2756	2627	2820
Peppers - kg	3095	3479	3078	2926	3272
Apples - kg	3118	3453	3618	3674	3867
Grapes - kg	3287	4262	3338	3817	3521
Milk - litres	3118	3379	3362	3417	3595
Yoghurt - kg	2186	2402	2347	2407	2515
White cheese - kg	770	820	787	808	806
Yellow cheese - kg	394	419	412	440	458
Pork - kg	562	608	631	699	741
Poultry meal - kg	940	986	985	1040	1115
Perishable sausages - kg	746	814	810	856	892
Non-perishable sausages - kg	360	384	374	388	397
Eggs - in numbers	16308	20570	22571	22209	24310
Sugar - kg	1945	2342	3139	3541	3191
Butter - kg	418	417	409	421	432
	Non-foods				
Men's shoes - pair	107	119	113	112	109
Women's shoes - pair	129	134	125	131	130
Children's shoes - pair	181	178	175	191	189
Men's suits - in numbers	26	27	36	29	30
Women's suits - in numbers	70	61	52	57	63
Coal - ton	16	19	19	18	19
Television sets - in numbers	7	8	9	8	9

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

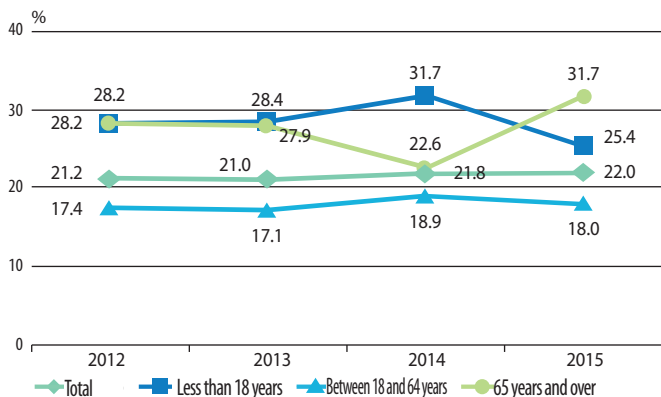
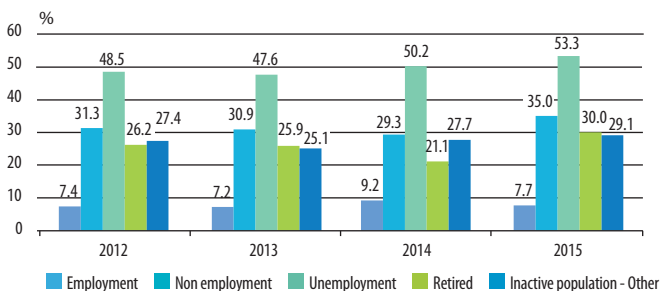


Figure 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status





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

Age	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	21.2	21.0	21.8	22.0
0 - 17	28.2	28.4	31.7	25.4
18 - 64	17.4	17.1	18.9	18.0
65 and over	28.2	27.9	22.6	31.7

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

Households type	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	21.2	21.0	21.8	22.0
Households without dependent children	19.2	19.0	16.7	21.7
One adult younger than 64 years	30.5	22.9	19.2	23.9
One adult older than 65 years	55.1	54.2	39.8	53.4
Single female	55.8	51.4	36.6	50.4
Single male	29.0	26.8	22.8	25.8
Two adults younger than 65 years	13.9	13.8	13.2	15.1
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	21.0	21.0	16.3	21.8
Three or more adults	9.9	10.7	12.0	12.7
Households with dependent children	22.9	23.0	26.5	22.3
Single parent with dependent children	42.5	31.6	42.9	35.2
Two adults with one dependent child	14.6	16.4	16.2	12.9
Two adults with two dependent children	16.7	19.2	24.1	14.5
Two adults with three or more dependent children	61.0	68.1	78.9	66.1
Three or more adults with dependent children	23.8	22.8	26.0	24.8

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

Activity status	2012	2013	2014	2015
Employment	7.4	7.2	9.2	7.7
Non employment	31.3	30.9	29.3	35.0
Unemployment	48.5	47.6	50.2	53.3
Retired	26.2	25.9	21.1	30.0
Other inactive population	27.4	25.1	27.7	29.1

8. Inequality of income distribution

	2012	2013	2014	2015
S80/S20	6.1	6.6	6.8	7.1
Gini coefficient	33.6	35.4	35.4	37.0

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

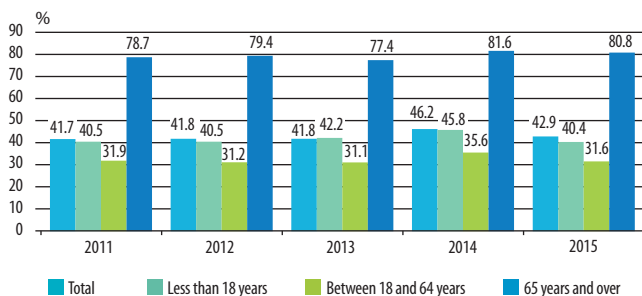
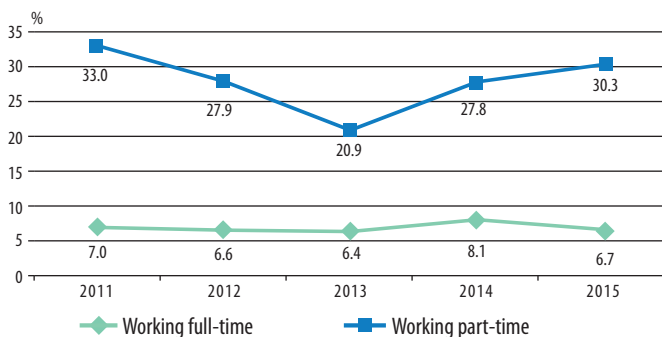


Figure 8. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (By full-time/part-time work)



VIII. CRIMINALITY AND JUSTICE





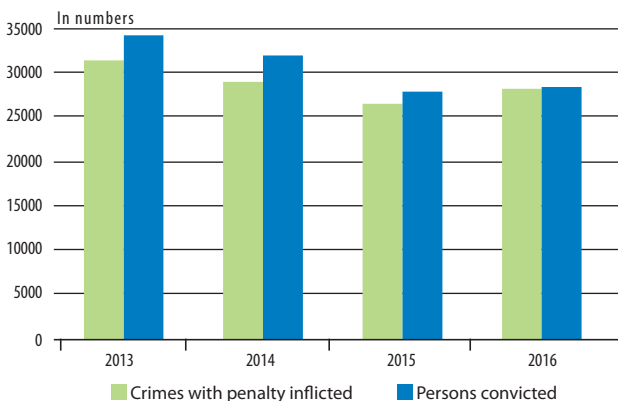
Crimes with penalty inflicted

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 only one of the defendants has been convicted or given a suspended sentence. When a number of persons commit one crime, data on the crime itself are reported only once. Crimes committed by Bulgarian citizens abroad are subject to the jurisdiction of the courts in the Republic of Bulgaria.

According to the NSI's data the number of convicted crimes in 2016 is 28 115.

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

Figure 1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted



1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted¹

(Number)

	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Crimes	Persons convicted	Crimes	Persons convicted	Crimes	Persons convicted	Crimes	Persons convicted
Total	31301	34113	28880	31849	26423	27787	28115	28311
of which:								
Crimes against the person	1818	1635	1741	1526	1757	1477	1766	1463
of which:								
Homicide (committed and attempted)	106	111	103	108	120	132	99	101
Bodily harm	774	741	762	765	758	701	806	778
Depravity	327	312	307	263	251	208	369	251
of which: Rape (committed and attempted)	97	101	83	87	55	51	66	61
Crimes against marriage, family and youth	861	840	971	923	857	817	826	785
Crimes against the property	9629	12392	7937	10003	6523	8041	6343	7428
of which:								
Theft	7244	9864	5823	7794	4593	6054	4277	5342
Robbery	775	964	693	847	576	706	573	667
Misappropriation	184	160	132	139	115	116	133	126
Crimes against the economy	3192	3283	2809	2865	2133	2154	2350	2415
Crimes against the financial, tax and insurance system	153	134	152	135	180	151	137	123
Crimes against the activity of state bodies, public organisations and persons performing public duties	2659	3527	3034	4901	2699	3577	2403	2692
Documentary crimes	1206	894	1098	762	957	644	1274	869
Crimes against the order and the public peace	656	684	567	566	524	567	566	561
of which:								
Hooliganism	413	403	407	403	383	402	423	408
Generally dangerous crimes	10898	10484	10252	9866	10490	10093	12200	11740
of which:								
Crimes against the transport and communications	8405	8239	7996	7841	8116	7960	9471	9272
Theft of motor vehicle	172	179	142	170	180	182	177	172
Drug - related crimes	1662	1491	1555	1388	1739	1570	2079	1908
Military crimes	11	6	5	3	1	0	8	5

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 convictions does not coincide with the number of convicted individuals, since during the reporting year a person may appear several times in the quality of a convicted person. The age of persons convicted is given in completed years. Persons, who have completed 14 years of age, but not 18 years, are considered juveniles. Persons who have completed 14 years of age are considered to be penalty responsible.

In accordance with the NSI's regular annual survey the number of persons convicted in 2016 is 28 311.

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

Figure 2. Persons convicted by gender

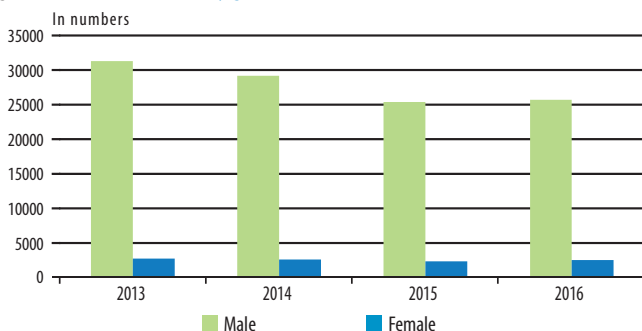
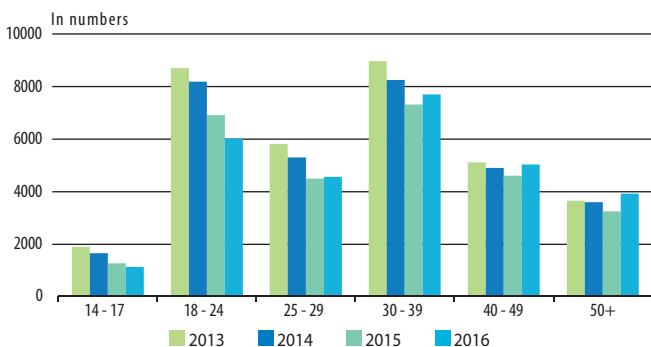


Figure 3. Persons convicted by age



2. Persons convicted by gender¹

Gender	2013	2014	2015	2016
	In numbers			
Total	34113	31849	27787	28311
Male	31374	29250	25446	25785
Female	2739	2599	2341	2526
	Structure - %			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	92.0	91.8	91.6	91.1
Female	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.9

3. Persons convicted by age¹

Age	2013	2014	2015	2016
	In numbers			
Total	34113	31849	27787	28311
14 - 17	1880	1633	1243	1106
18 - 24	8705	8193	6909	6017
25 - 29	5801	5294	4486	4549
30 - 39	8979	8256	7317	7706
40 - 49	5104	4892	4595	5025
50 +	3644	3581	3237	3908
	Structure - %			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14 - 17	5.5	5.1	4.5	3.9
18 - 24	25.5	25.7	24.9	21.3
25 - 29	17.0	16.6	16.1	16.1
30 - 39	26.3	25.9	26.3	27.2
40 - 49	15.0	15.4	16.5	17.7
50 +	10.7	11.3	11.6	13.8

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).

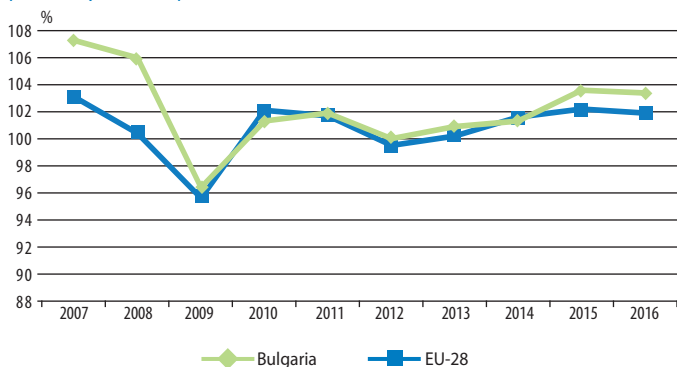
GDP estimates are an indicator for the trends in the development of the respective economy and they can be treated as an indicator for the economic policies at the macroeconomic level.

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

	2013	2014	2015	2016
BGN	11310	11577	12339	12967
Euro	5783	5919	6309	6630
USD	7675	7852	6993	7333
Exchange rate - USD/BGN	1.474	1.474	1.764	1.768

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)			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3776	3819	3664	3519
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	16088	16484	18013	19009
Construction	3431	3221	3322	3388
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	15030	15486	16884	17770
Information and communication	3987	4035	4053	4269
Financial and insurance activities	4747	4977	5355	5781
Real estate activities	8066	7489	7535	7997
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	3980	4141	4815	5028
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	9848	11079	11037	11244
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	1818	1879	1868	1931
Cross value added at basic prices	70771	72610	76546	79937
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	11395	11024	12025	12698
Taxes on products	12027	11726	12929	13851
Subsidies on products	631	702	904	1154
Gross Domestic Product	82166	83634	88571	92635

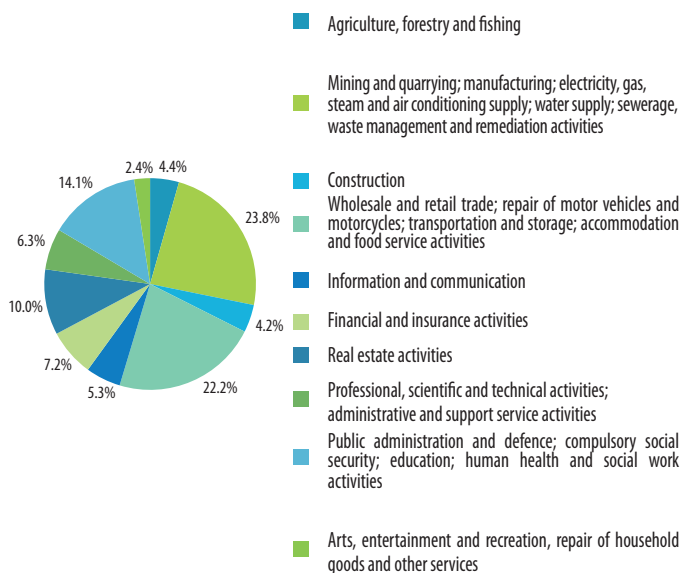
Gross value added

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 2016





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

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sector and economic activity groupings	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	103.3	104.8	93.2	104.3
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	102.2	101.1	104.4	102.8
Construction	101.3	96.9	102.8	97.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	104.2	100.9	106.1	103.9
Information and communication	102.0	100.8	101.3	103.6
Financial and insurance activities	92.8	99.6	98.5	103.1
Real estate activities	98.0	100.5	104.0	106.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	103.2	102.2	107.3	101.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	94.8	104.8	100.7	100.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	101.5	104.3	102.1	102.0
Cross value added at basic prices	100.4	101.5	103.0	102.9
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	103.6	100.1	107.5	107.2
Gross Domestic Product	100.9	101.3	103.6	103.4

Compensation of employees and gross operating surplus/gross mixed income

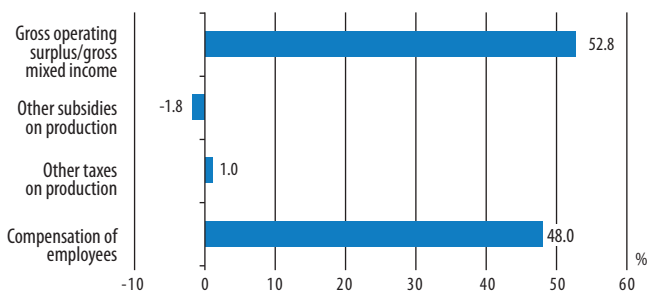
The income approach is compiled simultaneously with the production approach for GDP estimation; it characterizes the activity in which the primary incomes of the participants in the production process originate. According to the income approach for GDP estimation, GDP consists of the compensation of 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 2016





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

(Million BGN)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Compensation of employees	32528	34282	36573	38387
Net taxes on production (other taxes minus subsidies)	-1353	-1370	-1229	-666
Operating surplus and mixed income, gross	39596	39698	41203	42216
Consumption of fixed capital	11222	12361	12754	x
Operating surplus and mixed income, net	28373	27337	28449	x
Gross value added at basic prices	70771	72610	76546	79937
Adjustments	11395	11024	12025	12698
GDP at market prices	82166	83634	88571	92635

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.

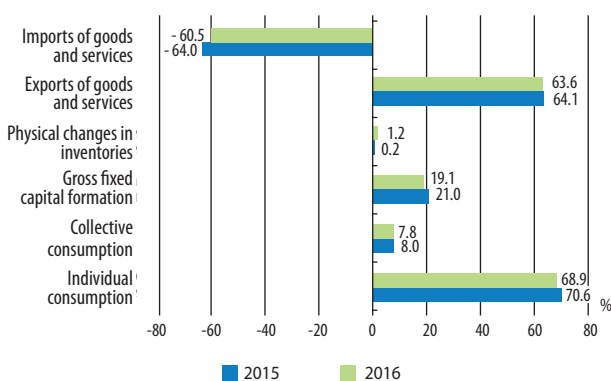
Collective consumption is measured by the final consumption expenditure of government on collective services provided to society as a whole.

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)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gross domestic product	82166	83634	88571	92635
Final consumption	64969	66496	69672	70991
Individual consumption	57850	59602	62563	63779
Collective consumption	7119	6893	7109	7211
Gross capital formation	17534	17928	18768	18812
Gross fixed capital formation	17365	17653	18612	17670
Changes in inventories	169	275	156	1142
Net exports	-337	-789	131	2833
Exports of goods and services	53122	54373	56781	58884
Imports of goods and services	53459	55161	56650	56051
Statistical discrepancy	0	0	0	0

6. Volume indices of GDP by expenditure approach

(Preceding year = 100)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gross domestic product	100.9	101.3	103.6	103.4
Final consumption	98.1	102.2	103.8	101.8
Individual consumption	97.8	102.5	103.9	102.1
Collective consumption	101.4	99.2	102.9	99.6
Gross capital formation	.	.	.	.
Gross fixed capital formation	100.3	103.4	102.7	96.0
Changes in inventories	.	.	.	.
Net exports	.	.	.	.
Exports of goods and services	109.6	103.1	105.7	105.7
Imports of goods and services	104.3	105.2	105.4	102.8
Statistical discrepancy	.	.	.	.

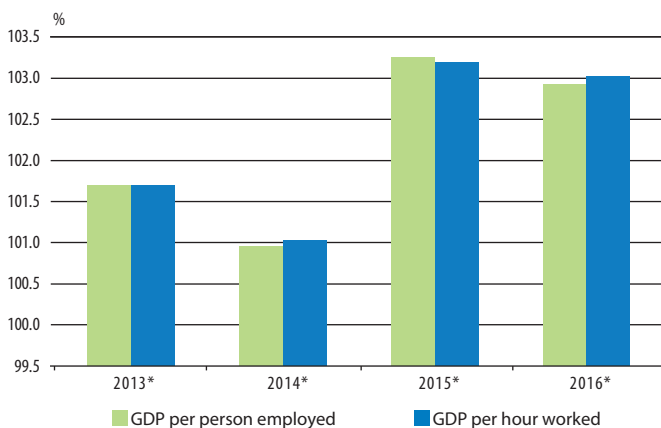
Labour productivity

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)

	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*
GDP per employed	24014	24354	25701	26747
GDP per hour worked	14.6	14.8	15.6	16.3

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		
	2014*	2015*	2016*	2014*	2015*	2016*
Agriculture	5729	5645	5631	3.8	3.8	3.8
Industry	22924	24315	25577	13.5	14.3	15.1
Services	22651	23750	24327	13.5	14.2	14.6
Total of economy	19435	20484	21269	11.8	12.5	12.9

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2014*	2015*	2016*	2014*	2015*	2016*
Agriculture	103.2	95.7	108.3	103.3	95.9	108.3
Industry	100.4	102.0	102.2	100.2	102.0	102.2
Services	102.8	103.2	100.6	103.0	103.3	100.9
Total of economy	101.9	102.9	102.2	102.0	103.0	102.2

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 are also included.

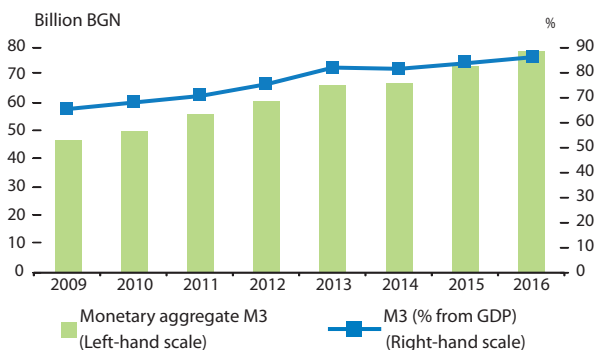
The monetary aggregate M2 includes monetary aggregate M1 and quasi-money.

Quasi-money comprise deposits with agreed maturity of up to two years and deposits redeemable at notice (incl. 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 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}

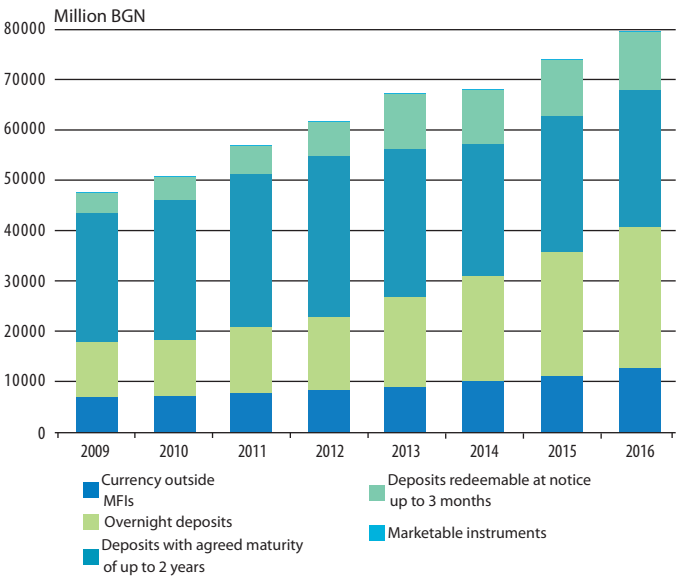
(Million BGN)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Broad money M3	67236.4	68005.7	73961.4	79581.5
Money M1	27039.2	31111.0	35970	40820.7
Currency outside MFIs	9075.2	10168.1	11377.8	12761.6
Overnight deposits	17964.0	20942.9	24592.2	28059.1
Money M2 (M1 + quasi-money)	67163.2	67936.8	73891.2	79489.5
Quasi-money	40124.0	36825.8	37921.2	38668.8
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	29233.7	26295.6	26989.3	27225.9
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	10890.3	10530.3	10931.9	11442.9
Marketable instruments (debt securities issued up to 2 years + MMFs shares/units + repos)	73.1	68.8	70.2	92.0

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

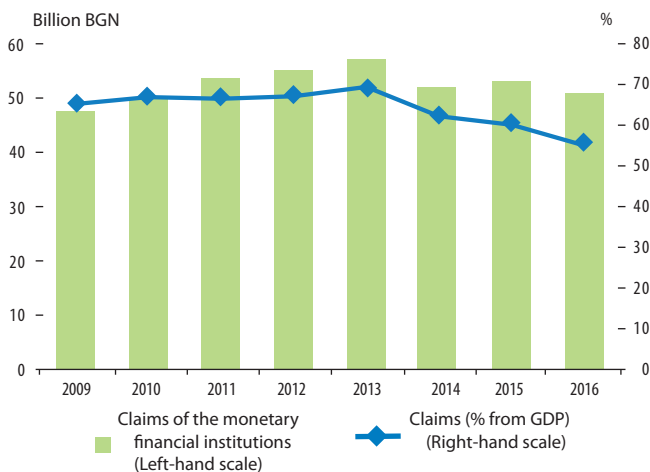


Claims of the monetary financial institutions on government and non-government sectors

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)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Claims on General government	1151.5	437.9	2431.6	-737.5
Central government (net)	862.5	178.4	2138.0	-1048.6
Claims	5818.4	8286.4	9194.0	10736.2
Government securities	5464.5	6934.7	8589.5	10163.0
Repos	-	-	124.7	74.0
Loans	354.0	1351.7	479.9	499.2
Less: liabilities (deposits and repos)	4955.9	8108.0	7056.0	11784.8
Local government and Social security funds	289.0	259.5	293.6	311.1
Securities other than shares	54.8	46.7	63.1	100.8
Repos	-	-	-	-
Loans	234.2	212.7	230.5	210.3
Claims on non-government sector	55911.1	51612.6	50772.9	51679.9
Non-financial corporations	35754.1	31454.3	30938.0	31125.1
Repos	46.0	91.9	140.8	155.8
Loans	35089.5	31011.1	30473.7	30576.5
Securities other than shares	319.9	154.0	95.6	165.9
Shares and other equity	298.8	197.3	227.8	226.9
Financial corporations	1470.2	1774.9	1693.1	2042.3
Repos	28.3	443.7	102.0	146.0
Loans	1088.3	997.2	1190.8	1448.9
Securities other than shares	41.6	20.2	36.1	33.8
Shares and other equity	311.9	313.7	364.1	413.7
Households and NPISHs	18686.9	18383.5	18141.9	18512.5
Repos	1.9	4.7	1.4	1.4
Loans	18684.9	18378.8	18140.4	18511.1

¹ Source: Bulgarian National Bank.

Interest rates

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

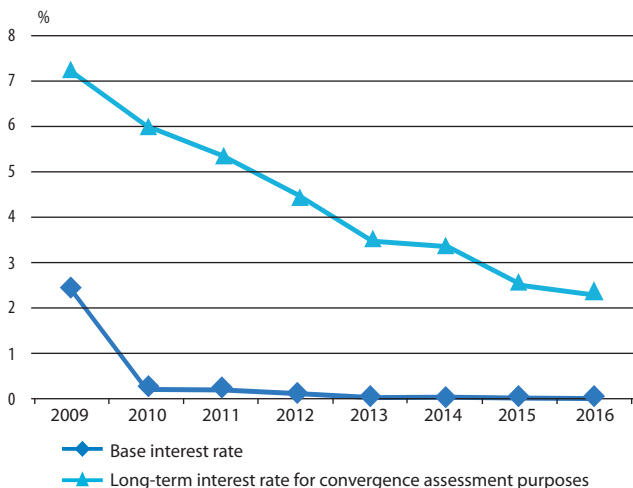
Yield on long-term government securities is the average weighted effective yield to maturity on individual transactions in interest-bearing government securities on the secondary market during the reporting period. The yield is calculated using the ISMA formula at ACT/365 day count convention. The securities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

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

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

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

Figure 4. Dynamics of the interest rates





3. Interest rates^{1,2}

	(Per cent)			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Base interest rate	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
Interbank money market	0.05	0.06	0.02	-0.06
Yield on long-term government securities	1.98	2.07	1.50	0.93
Long-term interest rate for convergence assessment purposes	3.47	3.35	2.49	2.27
New business ³				
Deposits with agreed maturity	3.44	2.64	1.38	0.79
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	8.11	7.52	5.87	4.83
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	8.91	8.11	7.43	6.01
Annual percentage rate of charge	11.45	10.97	9.85	8.90
Outstanding amounts ³				
Overnight deposits ⁴	0.50	0.34	0.15	0.04
Deposits with agreed maturity	4.13	2.93	1.72	0.95
Overdraft ⁴	8.65	7.95	7.02	5.94
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	8.42	6.88	6.59	6.58
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	9.35	8.47	7.47	6.27

¹ Source: BNB.

² The interest rates are on BGN instruments.

³ The data for 2015 are preliminary. Effective annual rates applied by banks on loans and deposits vis-a-vis 'Non-financial corporations' and 'Households and Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)' sectors.

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

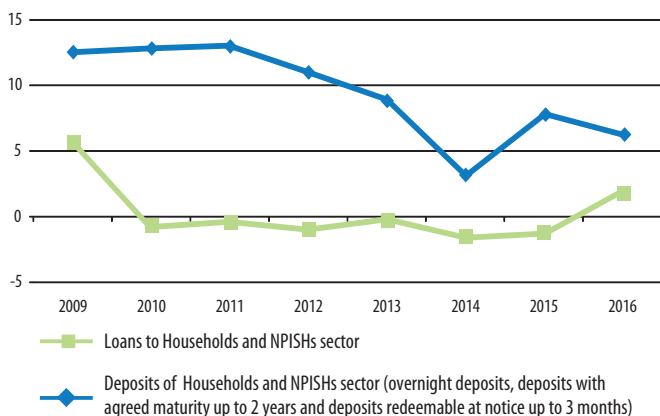
Deposits and loans of Households and NPISHs sector

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 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)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Deposits of Households and NPISHs sector²	36408.1	37537.2	40474.2	43003.1
In BGN	20134.5	21269.8	23463.1	25811.2
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	9694.5	9735.1	10518.2	10773.0
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	6148.5	6398.0	6759.7	7147.2
Overnight deposits	4291.5	5136.7	6185.2	7891.0
In foreign currency ²	16273.6	16267.4	17011.1	17191.9
Loans to Households and NPISHs sector	18684.9	18378.8	18140.4	18511.1
In BGN	11472.0	11953.8	12703.4	14180.3
Overdraft	1359.5	1358.6	1321.5	1229.8
Consumer loans	5659.7	5808.6	6077.2	6419.1
Loans for house purchases	3902.4	4264.9	4809.8	5657.4
Other loans	550.4	521.7	494.9	874.0
In foreign currency ³	7212.9	6425.0	5437.0	4330.8

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

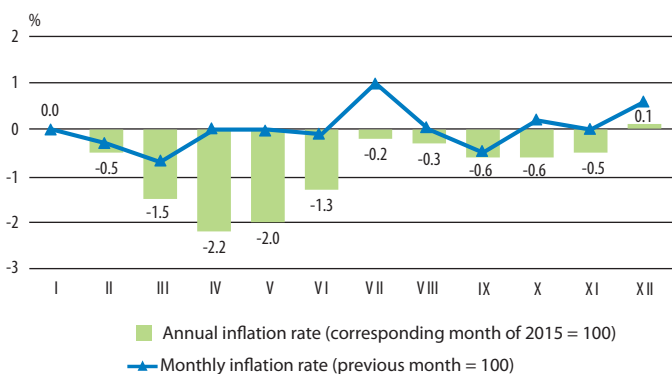
The consumer price index (CPI) is an official measure of the inflation in the Republic of Bulgaria. It measures the total relative price change of goods and services used by households for private (non-production) consumption and it is calculated by applying the structure of the final monetary consumption 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 2016
(Annual and monthly inflation rates)

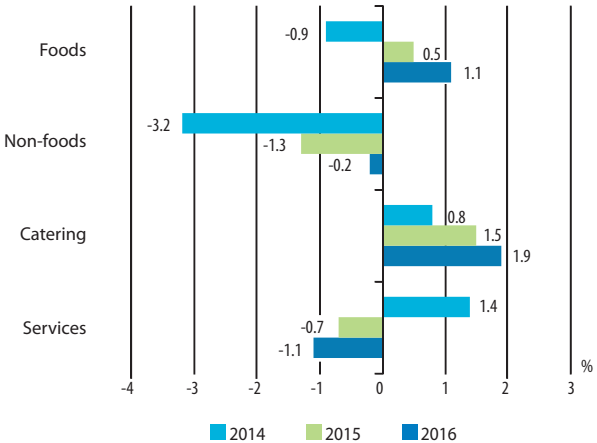


1. Annual consumer prices indices by main commodity groups (Annual inflation rates)

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

Commodity groups	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	-1.6	-0.9	-0.4	0.1
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-0.9	-0.9	0.5	1.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	1.5	0.8	0.8	2.4
Clothing and footwear	-0.7	-0.9	0.8	-1.6
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	-7.2	4.2	-0.2	0.1
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	-0.8	-1.1	0.0	-2.0
Health	-1.8	-3.7	-0.8	-0.2
Transport	1.3	-8.7	-7.6	-0.6
Communication	0.1	-6.7	-0.6	-4.8
Recreation and culture	-3.1	2.3	0.4	-0.6
Education	0.9	2.5	2.8	3.4
Restaurants and hotels	2.3	0.5	1.8	1.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	0.8	-1.0	0.5	-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)

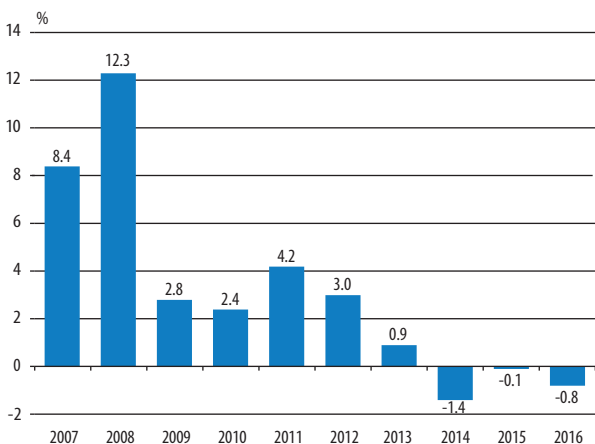
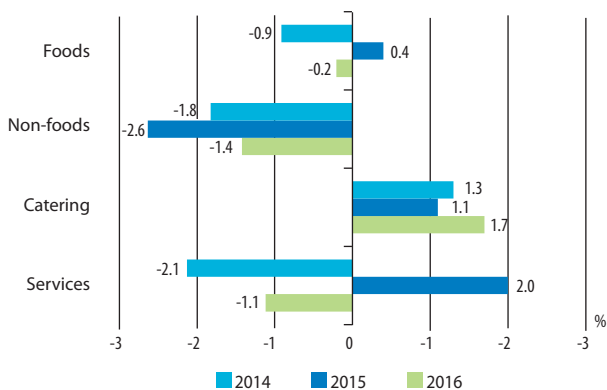


Figure 4. Consumer prices indices by commodity groups
(Annual average inflation rates)





2. Annual average consumer prices indices

(1995 = 100)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
All items	6651.60	6557.27	6550.41	6498.09

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	0.9	-1.4	-0.1	-0.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	2.8	-1.0	0.3	-0.2
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	0.8	1.1	0.8	2.0
Clothing and footwear	-0.3	-1.1	0.6	-0.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	-0.6	-2.0	3.4	0.0
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	0.1	-1.1	-0.4	-1.5
Health	-2.5	-3.4	-1.6	-0.2
Transport	-0.6	-3.4	-9.1	-6.4
Communication	0.0	-3.5	-3.1	-3.7
Recreation and culture	-1.4	-0.7	2.8	-0.5
Education	3.0	1.7	2.7	2.7
Restaurants and hotels	3.6	1.2	1.1	1.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-1.2

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 2016

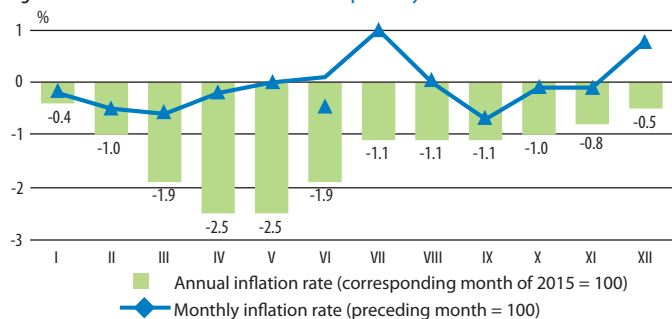
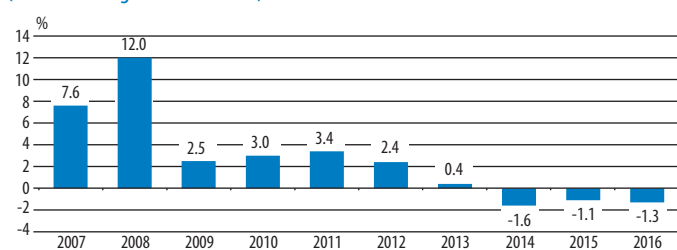


Figure 6. Harmonized indices of consumer prices (Annual average inflation rates)





4. Annual average harmonized indices of consumer prices

(2015 = 100)

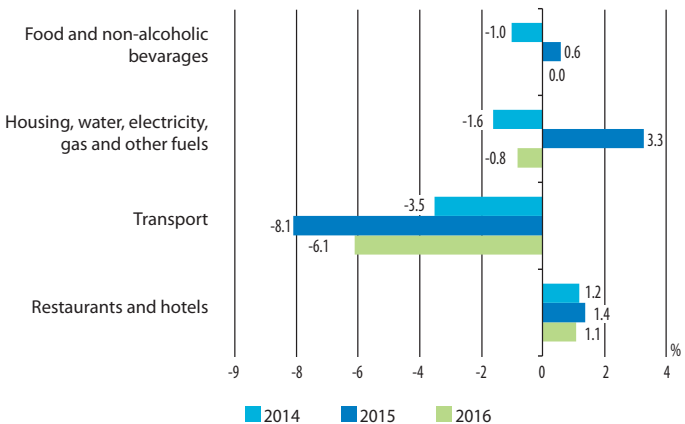
	2013	2014	2015	2016
All items	102.72	101.08	100.00	98.68

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	0.4	-1.6	-1.1	-1.3
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	2.5	-1.0	0.6	0.0
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.7
Clothing and footwear	0.0	-0.7	0.7	-0.1
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	-0.8	-1.6	3.3	-0.8
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	0.0	-1.3	0.0	-1.1
Health	-1.6	-3.9	-1.2	0.0
Transport	-0.8	-3.5	-8.1	-6.1
Communication	-0.7	-3.6	-3.1	-3.9
Recreation and culture	-2.8	-2.5	0.7	-1.1
Education	2.8	1.6	2.7	2.3
Restaurants and hotels	3.2	1.2	1.4	1.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	0.9	-0.7	0.1	-1.1

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



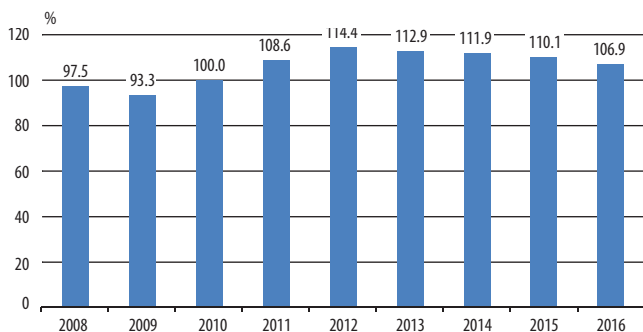
Industrial producer price indices on the domestic market

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 (2010 = 100)





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

	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
	2010 = 100			Preceding year = 100		
Total	111.9	110.1	106.9	99.1	98.3	97.1
Mining and quarrying	92.9	90.5	86.2	94.3	97.3	95.3
Manufacturing	113.3	109.2	107.1	99.4	96.3	98.1
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	116.0	116.4	117.2	98.4	100.3	100.6
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	113.0	114.1	115.2	100.5	101.0	101.0
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	108.3	108.6	108.4	100.9	100.3	99.9
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	113.3	113.2	108.5	95.6	99.9	95.9
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	103.6	104.7	106.2	102.0	101.0	101.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	102.2	102.1	102.0	100.8	99.9	99.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	105.1	103.8	101.9	98.8	98.8	98.2
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	107.2	110.0	113.3	100.5	102.7	103.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	102.1	102.9	101.5	99.2	100.8	98.6
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	109.1	112.1	114.1	100.5	102.7	101.8
Manufacture of transport equipment	104.3	104.5	104.7	102.2	100.3	100.2
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	109.1	109.4	110.7	101.0	100.3	101.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	112.2	114.2	109.2	99.2	101.7	95.6

Producer prices in agriculture

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

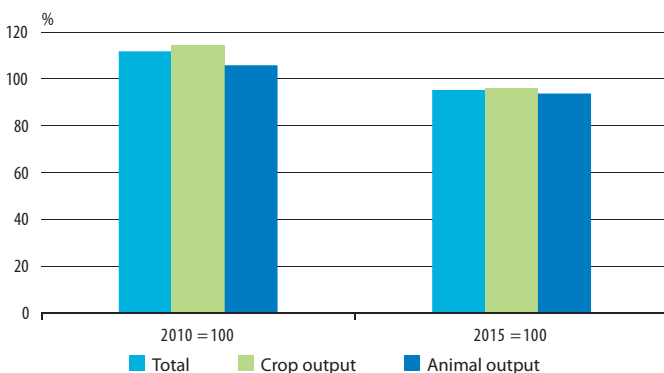
The survey is based on samples and is carried out quarterly.

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

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

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

Figure 9. Producer price indices in agriculture in 2016





7. Producer price indices for agricultural products and live animals in 2016

	2016 as % to	
	2010	2015
Total	111.6	95.1
Crop output	114.3	95.6
Cereals crops	109.4	91.8
Industrial crops	128.9	99.4
Forage plants	107.5	113.2
Potatoes	85.9	96.0
Vegetables	91.3	98.0
Fruit	100.5	97.9
Other crop products	112.3	117.7
Animal output	105.6	93.6
Animals	103.7	95.1
Cattle	115.9	88.0
Pigs	95.2	99.3
Sheep and goats	122.1	100.5
Poultry	101.3	92.4
Animal products	107.1	92.6
Milk	111.5	94.8
Cow's milk	108.8	94.0
Other milk types	140.1	98.6
Eggs	89.5	88.2
Other animal products	96.2	77.3

Prices of goods and services, currently consumed in agriculture

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

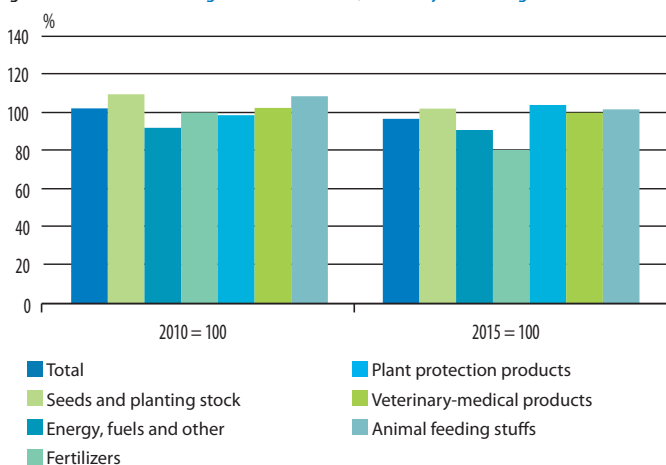
The surveys are based on samples and are carried out quarterly.

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

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

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

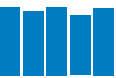
Figure 10. Price indices of goods and services, currently used in agriculture in 2016





8. Price indices of goods and services currently consumed in agriculture in 2016

	2016 as % to	
	2010	2015
Total	101.9	96.5
Seeds and planting stock	109.3	101.8
Energy, fuels and other	91.8	90.6
Fertilizers	99.8	80.2
Straight fertilizers	99.7	80.0
Nitrogenous fertilizers	101.0	79.2
Phosphatic fertilizers	88.2	84.9
Potassic fertilizers	50.8	74.4
Compound fertilizers	102.9	87.4
Plant protection products and pesticides	98.3	103.7
Fungicides	115.0	111.7
Insecticides	101.5	104.7
Herbicides	94.5	100.4
Veterinary-medical products	102.1	99.6
Animal feeding stuffs	108.2	101.4
Straight feeding stuffs	108.5	100.7
Compound feeding stuffs	107.9	101.9
Maintenance of materials	115.4	111.2
Maintenance of buildings	106.4	99.8
Other goods and services	105.0	98.9



Price indices of goods and services contributing to agricultural investment

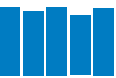
To calculate the price indices of goods and services contributing to agricultural investment using as a base (100) the year 2010, as well as the preceding year:

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



9. Price indices of goods and services contributing to agricultural investment in agriculture in 2016

	2016 as % to	
	2010	2015
Total	115.9	101.4
Materials	121.9	104.7
Machinery and other equipment	122.5	106.3
Transport equipment	118	97.0
Buildings	78.4	90.1



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 2016

	2016 as % to	
	2010	2015
Total	102.5	96.8

**XII. EXPORTS AND
IMPORTS OF GOODS**



Foreign trade turnover

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

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

Figure 1. Exports and imports

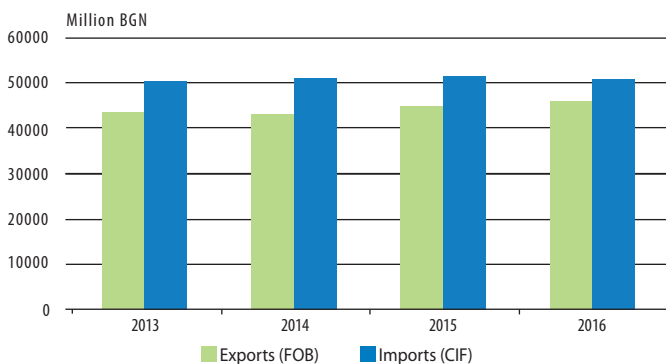
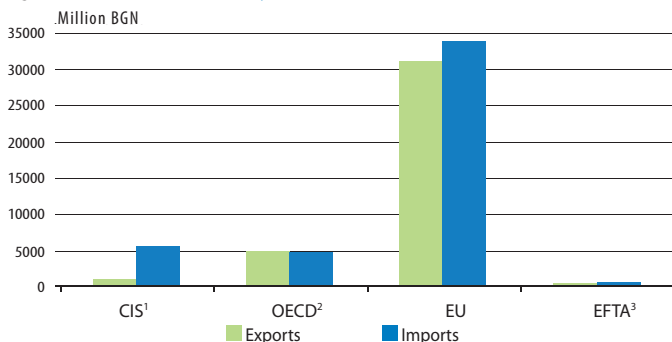


Figure 2. Exports and imports by economic zones in 2016



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

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 EFTA includes: Norway; Switzerland; Iceland and Liechtenstein.



1. Foreign trade turnover

(Million BGN)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Turnover	94074.6	94330.9	96498.5	97138.2
Exports (FOB)	43559.2	43233.5	44949.5	46110.3
Imports (CIF)	50515.4	51097.4	51549.0	51027.9

2. Number of countries, trade partners of Bulgaria

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Turnover	212	213	210	207
Exports (FOB)	204	203	208	203
Imports (CIF)	165	171	172	174

3. Exports and imports by economic zones

(Million BGN)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Exports	43559.2	43233.5	44949.5	46110.3
of which:				
CIS ¹	2383.6	1881.7	1431.1	1018.4
OECD ²	5619.8	5558.5	5466.7	4943.4
EU ³	26111.1	26921.1	29049.4	31153.1
EFTA	381.1	311.0	224.2	159.6
Imports	50515.4	51097.4	51549.0	51027.9
of which:				
CIS ¹	10781.1	9047.1	7308.1	5599.1
OECD ²	4495.3	4386.3	4576.3	4755.3
EU ³	30164.7	31512.3	33157.2	33938.5
EFTA ⁴	419.2	376.2	413.5	426.1

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

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 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 2016

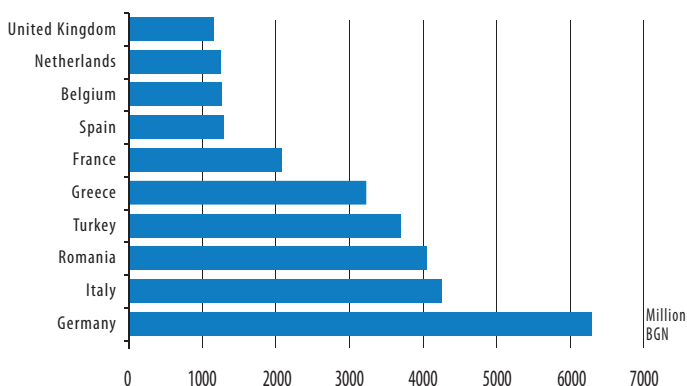
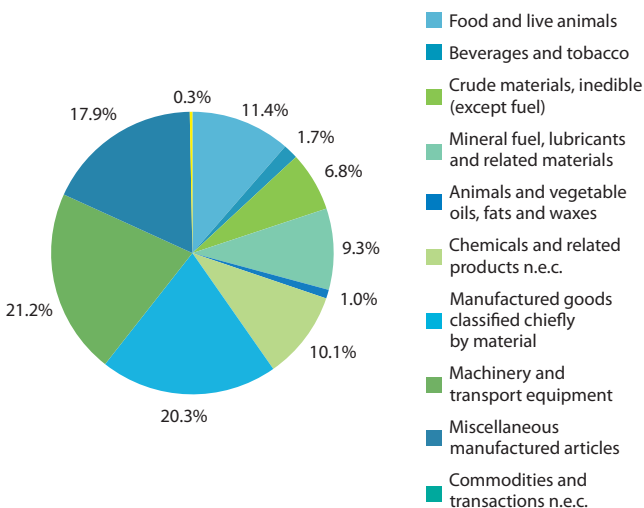


Figure 4. Structure of exports by sections of SITC, rev. 4 in 2016





4. Exports by countries main trade partners

(Million BGN)

Country	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	43559.2	43233.5	44949.5	46110.3
of which:				
Austria	783.3	741.1	804.0	897.1
Algeria	158.0	306.7	127.7	437.8
Belgium	1256.9	1766.9	1658.0	1264.0
China	1273.7	1043.2	1049.5	850.5
Croatia	98.0	182.1	187.1	218.8
Cyprus	145.3	194.0	299.5	160.4
Czech Republic	557.5	625.3	769.8	787.1
Denmark	199.3	204.7	245.5	283.4
Egypt	348.8	360.7	738.3	551.8
France	1877.8	1854.2	1908.8	2079.5
Georgia	365.0	360.5	316.4	325.1
Germany	5361.6	5193.1	5659.6	6285.7
Gibraltar	786.9	319.4	48.4	43.2
Greece	3023.7	2898.0	2954.7	3227.8
Hungary	539.0	581.9	685.4	764.1
Izrael	177.7	184.4	189.2	146.0
Italy	3765.5	3875.1	4180.2	4244.6
Lebanon	356.3	199.4	159.1	269.3
Libya	234.4	267.7	151.8	165.6
Netherlands	940.4	967.9	1057.1	1248.4
Poland	790.6	888.1	1035.0	1145.7
Portugal	281.0	203.8	185.2	200.7
Romania	3364.1	3419.0	3691.8	4046.9
Russian Federation	1140.0	1030.4	783.6	672.9
Serbia	729.3	711.4	820.0	765.7
Singapore	649.7	1109.6	664.5	361.7
Slovakia	323.2	313.9	330.7	321.8
Slovenia	242.3	242.2	360.7	386.6
Spain	1006.7	904.2	1038.3	1295.8
Sweden	211.7	273.1	297.3	355.4
Switzerland	300.0	237.7	174.7	131.1
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	687.3	701.7	754.6	770.7
Turkey	3919.8	4061.5	3923.8	3694.2
Ukraine	837.0	372.3	313.9	144.8
United Arab Emirates	506.0	529.4	416.7	433.3
United Kingdom	917.4	956.4	1146.4	1160.1
United States	594.9	607.1	718.2	570.4

5. Exports by sections of SITC, rev. 4

(Million BGN)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	43559.2	43233.5	44949.5	46110.3
Food and live animals	5057.2	4679.1	4857.3	5242.3
Beverages and tobacco	946.7	869.3	823.9	790.1
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	3686.3	3112.9	2953.8	3157.7
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	6551.5	5610.7	4859.5	4271.0
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	394.6	440.8	471.7	480.8
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	3546.3	3945.3	4437.3	4651.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	9658.3	9634.7	9968.6	9361.4
Machinery and transport equipment	7830.3	8392.0	9400.8	9794.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5783.7	6437.3	7058.2	8239.3
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	104.3	111.4	118.4	121.5



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 2016

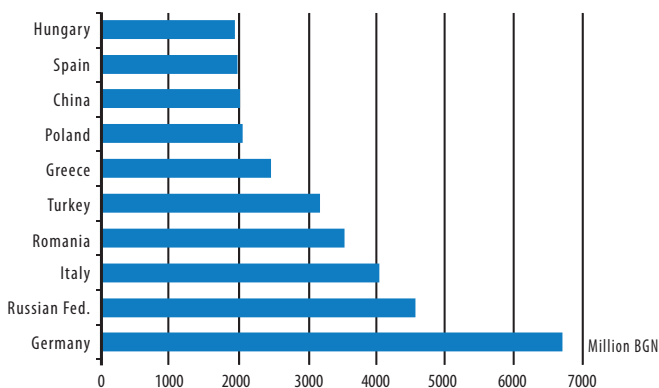
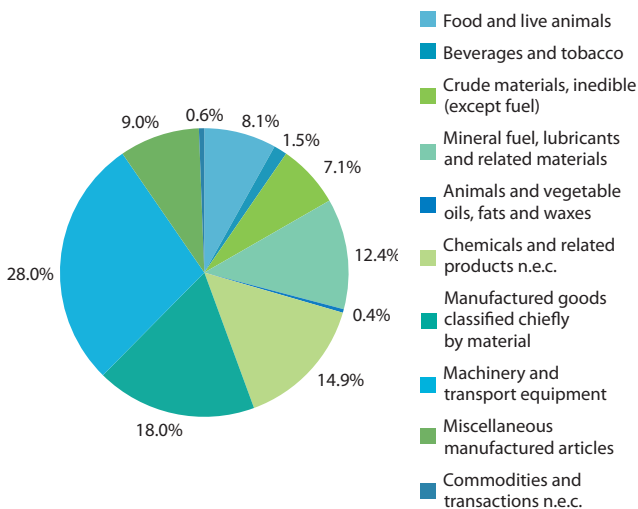


Figure 6. Structure of imports by sections of SITC, rev. 4 in 2016





6. Imports by countries main trade partners

(Million BGN)

Country	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	50515.4	51097.4	51549.0	51027.9
of which:				
Austria	1390.9	1451.6	1389.9	1412.2
Belgium	936.8	1052.4	1186.5	1188.4
China	1500.3	1691.9	1894.5	2026.9
Croatia	72.0	88.4	116.5	122.9
Czech Republic	1033.0	1148.5	1095.2	1086.8
Denmark	182.1	207.8	243.6	233.9
Egypt	117.5	300.3	201.4	700.9
France	1501.8	1552.6	1629.8	1611.3
Germany	5463.9	6284.1	6640.6	6694.2
Georgia	417.8	420.7	446.9	279.9
Greece	2807.4	2614.9	2479.7	2461.0
Hungary	1535.9	1725.4	1909.4	1950.7
India	240.7	224.6	275.5	238.9
Italy	3758.1	3600.3	3902.5	4043.6
Ireland	160.7	151.6	159.1	192.1
Japan	129.7	164.0	165.3	185.0
Jordan	88.3	161.7	111.8	37.6
Korea, Rep.of	168.1	159.3	165.6	217.4
Netherlands	1336.1	1407.5	1727.3	1868.5
Poland	1429.1	1391.7	1608.7	2066.0
Romania	3365.1	3489.1	3494.3	3545.7
Russian Federation	9353.2	7751.2	6201.9	4559.5
Serbia	514.2	589.8	696.8	744.0
Slovakia	655.3	609.4	741.0	686.6
Slovenia	332.0	345.8	341.3	396.1
Spain	2630.8	2459.4	2362.9	1989.5
Sweden	285.5	292.8	318.0	322.7
Switzerland	387.8	341.9	377.3	377.4
Taiwan	131.5	213.6	216.4	218.3
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	527.4	523.5	507.7	479.8
Turkey	2953.9	2871.4	2924.9	3173.6
Ukraine	1120.8	1038.3	916.2	801.3
United Kingdom	747.3	868.8	942.4	1174.0
United States	386.2	546.3	474.7	404.3

7. Imports by sections of SITC, rev. 4

(Million BGN)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	50515.4	51097.4	51549.0	51027.9
Food and live animals	3603.1	3663.0	3980.9	4144.1
Beverages and tobacco	696.7	666.2	733.0	784.4
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	4625.1	4207.0	4230.3	3607.2
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	11653.3	10181.1	8042.6	6349.8
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	212.7	182.9	177.9	181.7
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	6102.0	6542.2	7238.4	7605.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by the material	8121.9	8936.8	8722.6	9161.1
Machinery and transport equipment	11925.3	12789.5	14006.2	14297.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3333.3	3659.8	4137.9	4597.5
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	242.0	268.9	279.2	298.8

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	2013	2014	2015	2016
Meat of swine - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	1.8	1.7	2.2	3.0
Poultry meat - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	32.3	36.4	34.7	35.4
Cheese and yellow cheese - thousand tons	17.0	18.2	16.8	15.8
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	1.6	3.4	4.4	4.3
Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	10.9	7.4	6.9	11.1
Maize - thousand tons	2159.5	1837.3	1178.4	1319.0
Preserved tomatoes - thousand tons	3.5	4.4	3.8	3.0
Other preserved vegetables - thousand tons	21.1	20.7	24.2	24.9
Tobacco, unmanufactured - thousand tons	40.6	33.0	34.0	40.7
Cigarettes - thousand tons	22.3	23.8	16.5	12.8
Dentifrices - thousand tons	2.0	3.8	9.0	9.4
New pneumatic tyres of rubber - thousand tons	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.5
Men's or boys' suits, jackets, trousers - million BGN	477.5	505.5	539.5	587.2
Men's or boys' shirts - million BGN	78.9	83.0	84.1	88.6
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	5403.6	6616.0	6115.5	5119.8
Pumps for liquids - million BGN	144.4	156.6	171.4	191.4
Lathes - thousand tons	4.7	4.0	3.8	3.9
Electric accumulators - million BGN	342.9	270.0	268.0	266.3
Furniture - million BGN	198.0	227.3	257.1	274.7



9. Imports of selected commodities

Commodities	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bananas - thousand tons	39.0	42.2	39.9	42.4
Oranges - thousand tons	31.8	36.7	35.0	38.2
Lemons - thousand tons	14.9	15.5	21.4	23.8
Grapefruit - thousand tons	9.9	13.7	14.2	16.3
Olives - thousand tons	23.1	19.2	20.0	17.4
Coffee beans - thousand tons	29.2	30.1	34.0	38.8
Pepper (black and white) - tons	883.1	857.9	898.5	737.0
Rice - thousand tons	30.3	45.5	40.9	27.7
Margarine - thousand tons	11.0	9.4	9.8	7.9
Chocolate - thousand tons	16.5	17.2	20.5	22.3
Fruit and vegetable juices - thousand tons	11.5	12.3	17.5	20.0
Sugar - thousand tons	246.4	161.9	246.8	224.8
Soya groats - thousand tons	109.1	116.2	119.3	108.7
Salt - thousand tons	163.9	181.4	213.5	253.0
Coal (excl. anthracite) - thousand tons	966.8	945.6	806.3	516.1
Anthracite - thousand tons	732.9	843.0	293.5	270.8
Coke and semi-coke of coal - thousand tons	71.2	89.7	76.2	93.6
Cellulose - thousand tons	36.5	25.8	20.3	32.7
Newsprint - thousand tons	46.8	48.4	44.1	41.0
Cigarette paper - thousand tons	3.7	3.4	4.8	6.2
Cotton (incl. linter) - thousand tons	4.7	5.0	5.2	6.8
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	3174.7	3645.1	6572.8	3726.7
Tubes of cast iron and steel - thousand tons	72.7	501.8	151.0	252.8
Refrigerators - thousand items	81.2	77.9	76.5	66.7
Washing machines thousand items	159.9	186.1	181.7	194.1
Vacuum-cleaners - thousand items	296.9	341.2	253.2	359.8
TV sets - thousand items	998.2	1029.4	907.3	721.4
Household sewing machines - thousand items	6.5	8.3	34.7	4.2
Combines (corn) - in numbers	674	750	907	626
Passenger cars - thousand items	74.7	66.8	76.0	85.7
Trucks - thousand items	8.6	8.3	9.6	34.0
Busses - in numbers	384	519	491	597
Bicycles - thousand items	31.0	46.1	32.3	34.4
Motorcycles - thousand items	4.1	4.4	4.4	16.2
Tractors - thousand items	8.3	8.9	9.6	27.5
Cultivators - in numbers	252	158	138	142
Cameras - million BGN	0.3	0.1	2.3	0.8
Clocks and watches - thousand items	1670.7	1453.4	1443.5	1198.6

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.

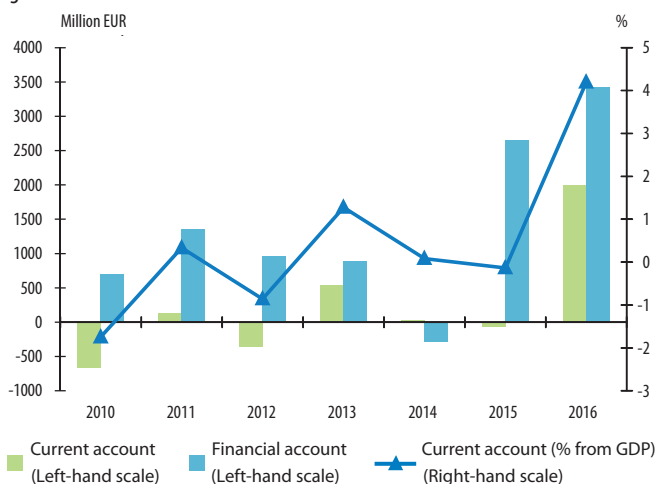
Capital Account - includes capital transfers and acquisition or disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets.

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 Bulgaria^{1,2}

(Million EUR)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Current and Capital Account	1004.9	994.7	1361.1	3055.6
Current Account¹	535.6	35.1	-60.5	1988.6
Goods and Services - Net	-279.2	-262.4	381.2	1601.9
Goods - Net ²	-2932.7	-2776.6	-2622.4	-1844.8
Services - Net	2653.5	2514.2	3003.6	3446.8
Primary income - Net	-1580.8	-1318.3	-2082.1	-1198.6
Secondary income - Net	2395.6	1615.8	1640.4	1585.3
Capital Account^{1,3}	469.3	959.6	1421.6	1066.9
Gross acquisitions/disposals of non-produced non-financial assets - Net	-66.8	-37.5	122.6	80.5
Capital transfers - Net	536.0	997.1	1299.1	986.4
Financial account - Net^{1,3}	887.1	-282.3	2653.7	3416.0
Direct investment - Net ⁴	-1243.1	-881.7	-2388.1	-529.7
Portfolio investment - Net ⁵	132.4	-1212.2	-581.6	-630.4
Financial derivatives - Net	106.0	-17.6	15.8	-12.7
Other investment - Net	2423.7	21.9	1877.9	1121.3
BNB Reserve assets ⁶	-531.8	1807.3	3729.7	3467.3
Balancing Items:				
Current and Capital Account Balance	1004.9	994.7	1361.1	3055.6
Financial Account Balance	887.1	-282.3	2653.7	3416.0
Net errors and Omissions ⁷	-117.8	-1277.0	1292.6	360.5

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 21, 2017.

² For 2016 - preliminary NSI and BNB data. Data are compiled on a balance of payments basis.

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 in accordance with the Asset/Liability presentation. Data are provided by direct investment companies reporting to BNB, Agency for Privatization, NSI, Central Depository, banks and others. The 2014 data include only banks' data on reinvested earnings.

⁵ Banks, other nonbank financial institutions, insurance companies and pension funds' data.

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.

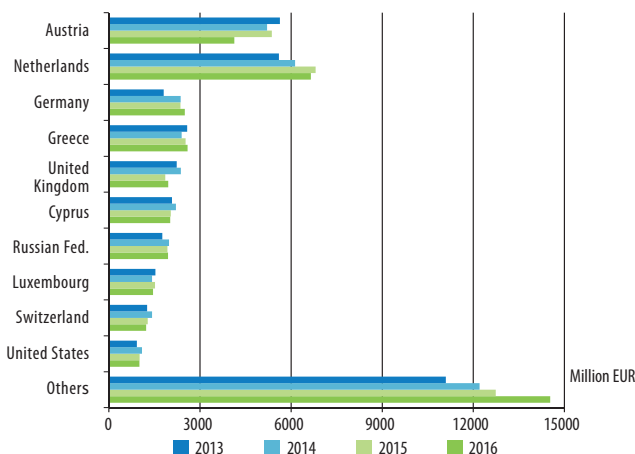
Foreign direct investments

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 groupings^{1,2}

(Million EUR)

Economic activity groupings	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	1383.7	1160.9	2534.8	701.7
Administrative and support service activities	0.0	51.5	9.5	33.7
Mining and quarrying	301.9	21.9	72.5	14.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	.	8.7	-0.7	2.4
Other service activities	84.8	1.6	0.4	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	.	1.0	11.5	7.0
Education	0.6	-1.2	1.8	-0.4
Real estate activities	-210.3	0.9	-11.0	-96.3
Manufacturing	419.7	-174.6	528.9	72.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	349.5	403.5	112.4	55.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	.	105.1	123.9	-8.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-3.0	12.1	-28.1	-5.1
Construction	25.3	306.6	182.5	115.9
Information and communication	.	120.6	74.1	40.6
Transportation and storage	218.5	43.1	41.5	-13.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	104.6	229.9	354.0	154.4
Financial and insurance activities	-46.2	319.9	516.7	94.6
Accommodation and food service activities	25.8	-25.4	3.4	23.0
Human health and social work activities	-5.5	-0.1	1.6	0.8
Not allocated	180.6	-264.1	540.1	211.5

¹ Source: Bulgarian National Bank. Preliminary data as of March 21, 2017.² Preliminary data as of March 21, 2017.

XIV. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS



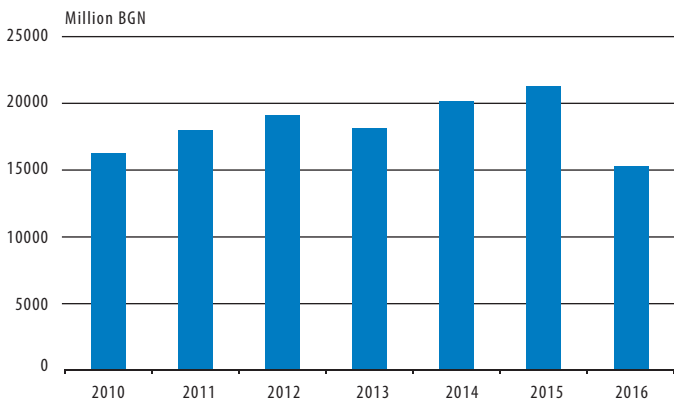


Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets

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)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	18089215	20123833	21191026	15265312
Land	1363025	1272484	1415858	609061
Buildings and construction equipments	7048929	8538446	8615447	5216758
Machines, equipment and means of transport	8087140	8290949	8894282	8454185
Other expenditure	1590121	2021954	2265439	985308

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

(Thousand BGN)

	2014	2015	2016
Total	20123833	21191026	15265312
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1441486	1893103	948715
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	6324499	5975881	4810140
Construction	1903340	1514954	645895
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	5003249	5156553	3824667
Information and communication	769961	766730	721719
Financial and insurance activities	416250	304871	393905
Real estate activities	1364099	1535734	1147161
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	999853	1223327	990486
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	1583773	2396494	1512050
Other services	317323	423379	270574

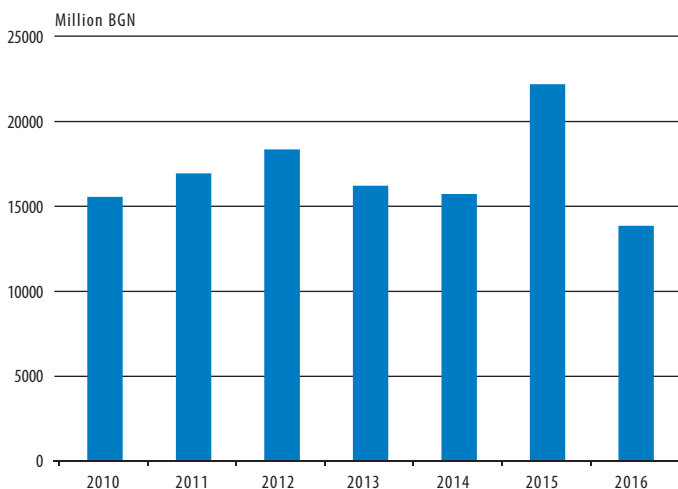


Acquired tangible fixed assets

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)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	16201228	15718036	22169139	13841000
Land	1363025	1272484	1415858	609061
Buildings and construction equipments	6497195	5635313	8305060	4062259
Machines, equipment and means of transport	7400429	7507532	10124047	8311318
Other expenditure	940579	1302707	2324174	858362

4. Acquired tangible fixed assets by economic activity groupings

(Thousand BGN)

	2014	2015	2016
Total	15718036	22169139	13841000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1361539	1869337	897030
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	4497593	8650648	4570173
Construction	1269765	1434038	523106
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	4248558	4781169	3565511
Information and communication	645286	584257	629749
Financial and insurance activities	357980	304695	380167
Real estate activities	1289023	1335573	1026398
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	880535	1174998	984075
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	903181	1596828	1095065
Other services	264576	437596	169726

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

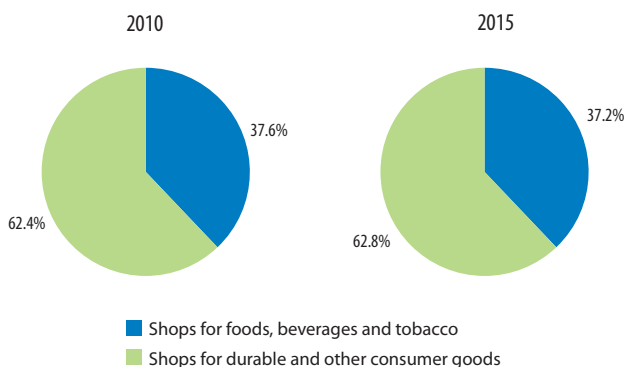


Retail sales premises

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 2015 a reduction in the total number of shops was registered. In comparison with 2010 the number of shops decreased as for 'Foods, beverages and tobacco' as well as for 'Durable and other consumer goods' by 11.7% and 10.4% respectively. The tendency of increasing the share of shops for 'Durable and other consumer goods' was maintained, as their relative share in the structure of the shops rose by 0.4 points compared to 2010, reaching 62.8% in 2015.

Figure 1. Structure of the retail sales shops





1. Retail sales premises as of 31.12.

Kind of premises	In numbers			Change - % (Preceding year = 100)	
	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Shops	122781	119706	115936	-2.5	-3.1
For foods, beverages and tobacco	46098	44806	43166	-2.8	-3.7
of which:					
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods	29224	29018	28160	-0.7	-3.0
Fruit and vegetables	3093	3024	3072	-2.2	1.6
Meat and meat products	1381	1355	1299	-1.9	-4.1
Fish and fish products	483	481	462	-0.4	-4.0
Bread and bakery products	2317	2242	2235	-3.2	-0.3
Sugar and sugar confectionery	1956	1797	1556	-8.1	-13.4
Beverages	2754	2610	2310	-5.2	-11.5
For durable and other consumer goods	76683	74900	72770	-2.3	-2.8
of which:					
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods (mainly non-foods)	14950	14819	14417	-0.9	-2.7
Textiles	2851	2795	2455	-2.0	-12.2
Clothing	16289	15693	15504	-3.7	-1.2
Footwear and leather goods	3582	3751	3560	4.7	-5.1
Furniture, lighting articles and household goods	3103	2940	2831	-5.3	-3.7
Household appliances, radio and TV sets	1601	1658	1618	3.6	-2.4
Ironmongery, varnishes and glasses	2512	2386	2349	-5.0	-1.6
Books, newspapers and stationery	2547	2199	2246	-13.7	2.1
Building and heating materials (incl. warehouses)	2048	1836	1694	-10.4	-7.7
Perfume and cosmetics shops	2963	2879	2735	-2.8	-5.0
Automobiles, motorcycles and spare parts	5323	5230	5031	-1.7	-3.8
Pharmacies, optical and sanitary shops	5172	5163	5101	-0.2	-1.2
Petrol stations	2615	2593	2622	-0.8	1.1
Gas stations	456	447	452	-2.0	1.1

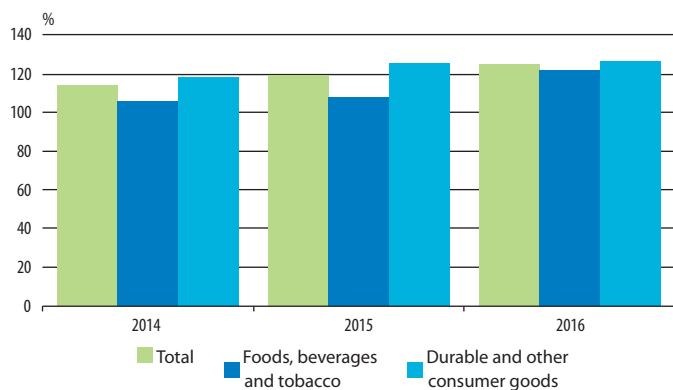
Retail sales

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

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

In 2016, the retail sales in the country at constant prices increased by 4.9% compared to the previous year. The retail sales increased in two groups 'Food, beverages and tobacco' and 'Durable and other consumer goods' respectively by 13.1% and 0.7%.

Figure 2. Retail sales indices
(2010 = 100)





2. Retail sales indices

(Preceding year = 100)

	2014	2015	2016
Total	103.2	104.8	104.9
Foods, beverages and tobacco	101.8	102.2	113.1
Durable and other consumer goods	103.8	106.2	100.7

3. Retail sales indices by group of goods

(Preceding year = 100)

Group of goods	2013	2014	2015
Foods, beverages and tobacco			
Fruit	103.4	102.8	102.0
Vegetables	99.5	102.9	100.5
Milk, dairy products and eggs	101.3	97.2	98.3
Meat and meat products	99.3	96.0	103.0
Fish and fish products, crustaceans and molluscs	121.2	108.4	110.2
Bread and bakery products, grain mill products	98.5	95.8	98.6
Sugar and sugar confectionery	104.5	108.7	105.3
Edible oils and fats	99.6	98.1	96.5
Alcoholic beverages	99.0	107.2	103.9
Wine	101.4	104.6	107.9
Beer	99.6	114.1	104.0
Soft drinks	99.4	103.3	104.0
Tobacco products	101.2	101.5	103.6
Coffee, tea and cocoa	119.0	109.1	98.6
Durable and other consumer goods			
Clothing and fur goods	107.8	106.9	102.2
Footwear	98.7	102.5	99.5
Furniture	104.0	103.2	106.4
Carpets and other floor coverings	92.0	103.1	109.9
Household appliances	99.4	93.3	106.5
Household articles	106.0	113.6	97.3
Pharmaceutical, medical and orthopaedic goods	109.5	108.9	106.5
Automobiles	120.8	100.5	127.2
Motorcycles and bicycles	103.3	108.6	131.5
Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	98.0	117.8	97.8
Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	94.7	97.3	106.2
Communications	131.7	71.2	120.1
Radio and television sets	137.7	102.4	99.0
Optical and photographic articles	114.7	104.4	97.9
Computer and office equipment	104.6	106.7	116.5
Construction materials	91.2	119.8	93.7

Turnover in domestic trade, accommodation and food service activities

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

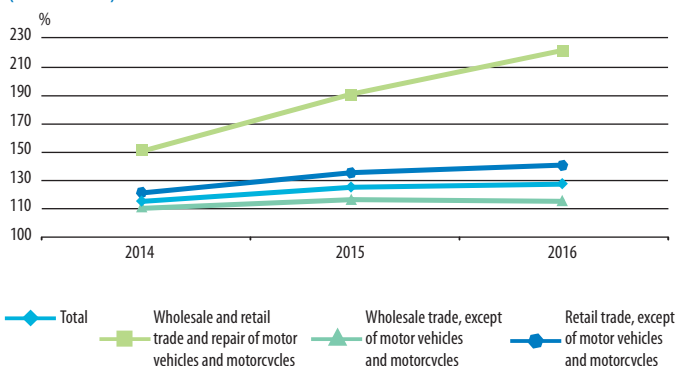
The turnover indices are calculated for all groups of trade activities as defined in Regulation (EC) No. 1893/2006 and reflect the turnover changes between two consecutive years' constant prices. They are calculated on the base of 2010 average annual prices and are chain-linked and comparable in coverage.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

According to the preliminary data in 2016 the turnover in section 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' increased by 1.7% compared to the previous year. In 'Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the general increase was 3.9%. In 'Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the decrease of 1.0% determined the magnitude of the overall index, as the activity formed about 70% of the turnover volume in the trade sector. An increase was observed in 'Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' - 16.0%.

The turnover at constant prices in section 'Accommodation and food service activities' in 2016 decreased by 12.5% compared to 2015, which was due principally to the turn-down in 'Food and beverage service activities' - 16.6%. In 'Accommodation' an increase by 6.9% was observed.

Figure 3. Turnover indices for the major trade activities

(2010 = 100)





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

(Million BGN)

Economic activities	2013	2014	2015	2016
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	96669	98762	104210	103157
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5664	6252	7463	8236
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	68433	68028	70161	67822
of which:				
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	9608	8347	8762	7251
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	14922	14147	15999	17396
Wholesale of household goods	8957	9780	10771	10750
Wholesale of information and communication equipment	2364	2401	2345	2580
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	3460	3586	4159	3798
Other specialised wholesale	24933	24271	22411	20394
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	22572	24482	26586	27099
of which:				
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco	7515	9105	9803	10887
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	1024	1072	1116	1055
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	4271	4360	5020	4435
Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	2203	2449	2645	2789
Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	1139	1215	1274	1397
Retail sale of audio and video equipment; hardware, paints and glass; electrical household appliances, etc. in specialised stores	3025	3012	3070	2984
Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software; telecommunications equipment, etc. in specialised stores	2832	2669	2956	2907
Accommodation and food service activities	3503	3625	3856	4391
Accommodation	1482	1539	1563	1673
Food and beverage service activities	2021	2086	2293	2718

XVI. INDUSTRY



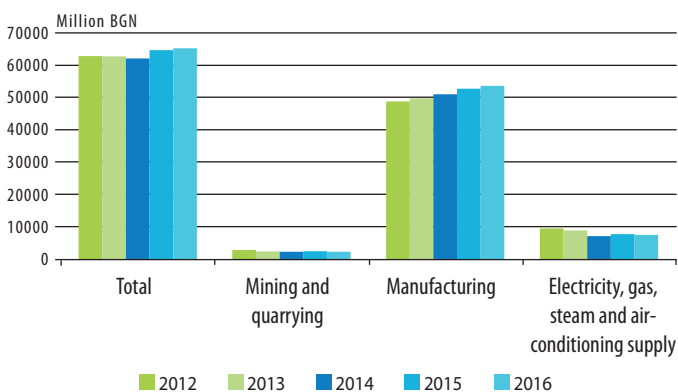
Production value of industrial enterprises

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)

	2014	2015	2016
Total	61978163	64548388	65116973
Mining and quarrying	2432698	2578600	2457568
Manufacturing	50933970	52666985	53533465
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	7256931	7882904	7647313
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1354564	1419899	1478627

2. Production value of industrial enterprises by economic activities

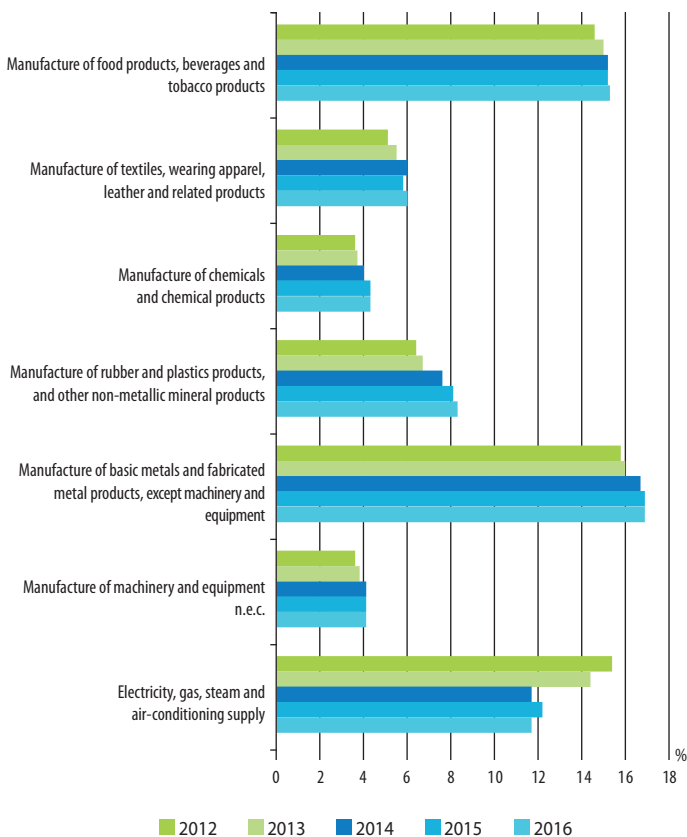
(Thousand BGN)

Economic activities	2014	2015	2016
Total	61978163	64548388	65116973
Mining and quarrying	2432698	2578600	2457568
Manufacturing	50933970	52666985	53533465
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	9399523	9791546	9944731
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	3713366	3743952	3885443
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	2524463	2791619	2880749
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2469206	2753655	2778280
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	4736424	5232323	5413037
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	10379824	10901073	11040716
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	728757	884292	925973
Manufacture of electrical equipment	2335312	2657453	2757647
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2550356	2672087	2702188
Manufacture of transport equipment	2095341	2372350	2615974
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2309427	2503754	2712936
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	7256931	7882904	7647313
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1354564	1419899	1478627

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 plastic products, and other non-metallic mineral products and the manufacture of transport equipment increased, while there was a decrease of the share of the electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply.

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





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

(Per cent)

Economic activities	2014	2015	2016
Total	100	100	100
Mining and quarrying	3.9	4.0	3.8
Manufacturing	82.2	81.6	82.2
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	15.2	15.2	15.3
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	6.0	5.8	6.0
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	4.1	4.3	4.4
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4.0	4.3	4.3
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	7.6	8.1	8.3
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	16.7	16.9	16.9
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1.2	1.4	1.4
Manufacture of electrical equipment	3.8	4.1	4.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	4.1	4.1	4.1
Manufacture of transport equipment	3.4	3.7	4.0
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	3.7	3.9	4.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	11.7	12.2	11.7
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	2.2	2.2	2.3

Production value indices of industrial enterprises

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

4. Production value indices of industrial enterprises

	(Preceding year = 100)		
	2014	2015	2016
Total	100.4	105.5	103.1
Mining and quarrying	104.0	101.1	100.2
Manufacturing	104.0	105.8	103.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	80.8	105.0	98.4
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	100.6	103.6	103.6



5. Production value indices of industrial enterprises by economic activities

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic activities	2014	2015	2016
Total	100.4	105.5	103.1
Mining and quarrying	104.0	101.1	100.2
Manufacturing	104.0	105.8	103.9
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	101.9	104.0	101.1
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	105.3	98.5	102.9
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	106.6	106.5	103.9
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	85.0	107.4	110.6
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	109.0	104.9	103.6
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	106.1	101.4	96.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	111.5	111.6	102.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	106.1	103.5	102.4
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	113.6	116.4	105.1
Manufacture of electrical equipment	102.6	112.8	104.4
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	107.3	104.2	101.1
Manufacture of transport equipment	128.9	110.4	109.4
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	108.2	107.6	106.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	80.8	105.0	98.4
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	100.6	103.6	103.6

Industrial products in kind

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

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

Figure 3. Cement

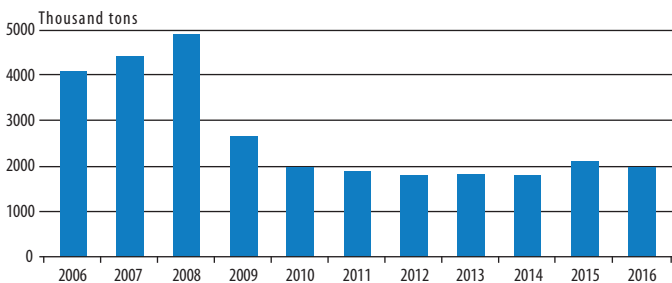
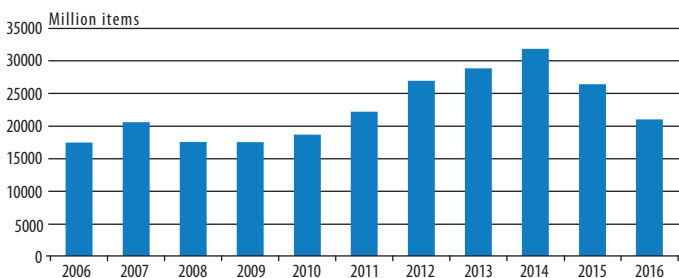


Figure 4. Cigarettes





6. Output of basic industrial products

Industrial products	2013	2014	2015	2016
Copper ores and concentrates - thousand tons	27890	27450	30589	30158
Lead, zinc and tin ores and concentrates - thousand tons	675	698	682	754
Limestone flux, limestone and other calcareous stone used for the manufacture of lime or cement (excluding monumental calcareous stone and crushed stone of a kind used for concrete aggregates, for road metalling or for railway or other ballast) - thousand tons	5024	5580	5506	5286
Natural sands - thousand tons	6528	7444	7640	6289
Refined unwrought lead - thousand tons	..	..	82	81
Pulley tackle and hoists powered by an electric motor (excluding of the kind used for raising vehicles) - in numbers	18550	17325	13741	14597
Self-propelled works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, powered by an electric motor, with a lifting height ≥ 1 m - in numbers	190	119	99	152
Self-propelled works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, non-powered by an electric motor - in numbers	179	124	167	157
Non-numerically controlled horizontal lathes, for removing metal - in numbers	886	727	658	716
Bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles), non-motorised - in numbers	743	958	936	914
Lead-acid accumulators for starting piston engines - thousand items	2636	2570	2970	3346
Lifts and skip hoists - in numbers	1014	776	825	833
Electrical instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters - thousand items	450	587	892	812
Electricity supply or production meters (incl. calibrated) - thousand items	447	404	532	435
Paints and varnishes based on synthetic or modified natural polymers dispersed or dissolved in an aqueous medium - thousand tons	39	41	46	41
Washing preparations and cleaning preparations, p.r.s. excluding those for use as soap and surface-active preparations - tons	66453	82626	76689	83509
Tooth paste - thousand items	21209	39062	75084	82669
Shampoos - tons	5580	4886	5040	5700
Portland cement and similar hydraulic cements - thousand tons	1815	1793	2114	1994
Quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime - thousand tons	1377	1482	1474	1512
Non-refractory clay building bricks - thousand cub. m	528	496	558	631

6. Output of basic industrial products

(Continued)

Industrial products	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar or on mineral tar pitch - thousand tons	1793	1946	3097	1569
Corrugated paper and paperboard in rolls or sheets - thousand tons	96	101	108	116
Toilet paper - thousand tons	22.7	26.9	26.6	29.5
Cotton yarn, n.p.r.s. - thousand tons	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.1
Wool yarn - thousand tons	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.7
Cotton fabrics - million sq. m	10.1	7.7	8.5	9.6
Woollen fabrics - million sq. m	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.6
Silk fabrics - million sq. m	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.7
Panty hose and tights - million items	4.2	5.7	5.8	5.2
Stockings, socks and other hosiery, knitted or crocheted - million pairs	45.6	48.4	44.3	48.8
Bed linen of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted) - tons	1600	1244	1140	1239
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	4129	4609	3762	3232
Meat (excl. edible offal) ¹ - thousand tons	155.8	159.8	171.3	183.5
Sausages - thousand tons	103	101	99	94
Fish and fish products processed and preserved - thousand tons	10	9	10	11
Vegetables processed and preserved ¹ - thousand tons	70.4	77.8	80.7	80.8
Fruit manufactured and preserved ¹ - thousand tons	78.8	62.5	69.9	70.4
Butter, fats and other cream based on milk ¹ - thousand tons	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
White cheese ¹ - thousand tons	42.3	51.2	51.1	51.0
Yellow cheese ¹ - thousand tons	20.1	19.7	20.1	20.2
Milk in liquid form ¹ - thousand litres	68453	64614	74493	66529
Yoghurt ¹ - thousand tons	120.9	120.7	128.4	129.6
Refined sunflower oil and its fractions (excluding chemically modified) - thousand tons	116	123	129	145
Mayonnaise, other sauces and preparations therefor, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings - thousand tons	16	16	14	16
Wheat or meslin flour - thousand tons	524	508	503	510
Rice - thousand tons	17	16	19	33
Prepared feeds for farm animals (excluding premixtures) - thousand tons	724	732	774	796



6. Output of basic industrial products

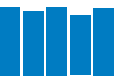
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Industrial products	2013	2014	2015	2016
Uncooked pasta - tons	11518	10778	11522	10286
Jams, marmalades, fruit jellies, fruit or nut purees and pastes (excluding of citrus fruit, homogenised preparations) - thousand tons	11	12	13	13
Spirits obtained from distilled grape wine or grape marc - thousand litres alc 100%	7750	7102	7405	8309
Wine and grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by the addition of alcohol (excluding sparkling wine and wine 'Protected Designation of Origin') - million litres	158	94	132	154
Beer made from malt (excluding non-alcoholic beer, beer containing $\leq 0.5\%$ by volume of alcohol) - million litres	510	487	485	515
Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes - million items	28969	31976	26493	21087

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

**XVII. CONSTRUCTION AND
HOUSING FUND**



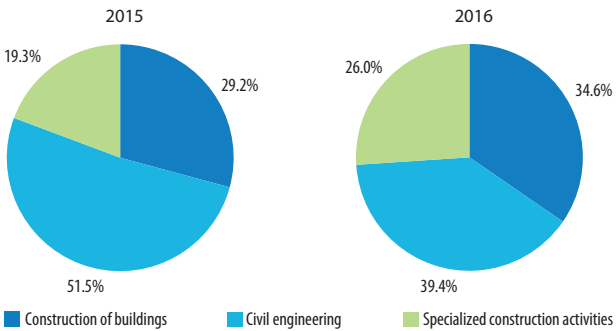


Production of enterprises in construction

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

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

Figure 1. Structure of production of construction enterprises





1. Production of construction enterprises

(Thousand BGN)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	12698161	14944529	17852816	11250904
Construction of buildings	4397754	4614761	5220381	3891232
Civil engineering	5628757	7239798	9186903	4428817
Specialized construction activities	2671650	3089970	3445532	2930855

Housing fund

Data about the housing fund as of the end of 2016 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 - 31.12.2016.

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

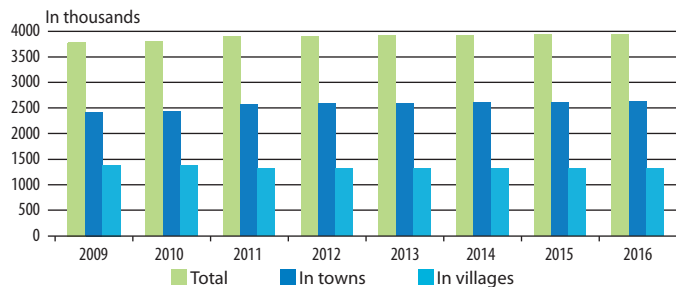
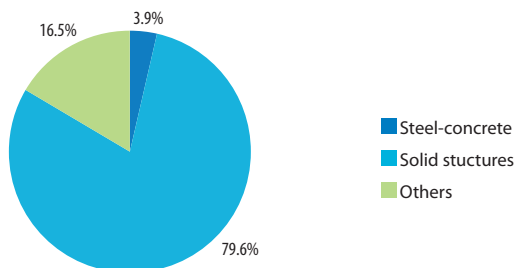


Figure 3. Structure of residential buildings by kind of construction in 2016





2. Housing fund

	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Total			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	3918	3928	3935	3944
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	286417	287239	287933	288690
of which: Living floor space	217458	217978	218401	218881
	In towns			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	2596	2605	2613	2621
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	192044	192702	193400	194012
of which: Living floor space	144666	145079	145534	145920
	In villages			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	1322	1323	1322	1323
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	94373	94537	94533	94678
of which: Living floor space	72792	72899	72867	72961

3. Residential buildings by structure of building

(Thousand numbers)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Total			
Total	2068	2070	2072	2074
Steel-concrete	76	78	79	81
Solid structures	1650	1650	1651	1651
Others	342	342	342	342
	In towns			
Total	773	774	777	778
Steel-concrete	50	52	52	53
Solid structures	665	665	667	667
Others	58	57	58	58
	In villages			
Total	1295	1296	1295	1296
Steel-concrete	26	26	27	28
Solid structures	985	985	984	984
Others	284	285	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.



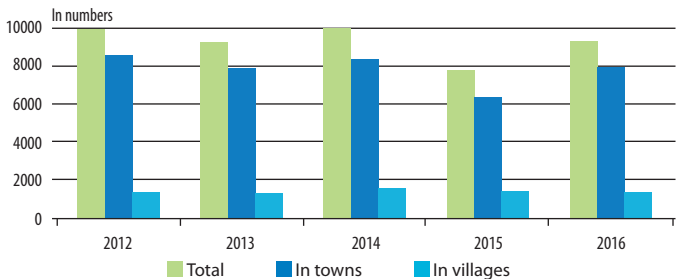
4. Building permits issued for construction of new buildings

Kind of buildings	2013	2014	2015	2016
Residential buildings - in numbers	4120	4245	4310	4514
Dwellings in residential buildings - in numbers	12278	15848	17264	18157
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	1605	2050	2317	2428
Administrative buildings - in numbers	156	187	157	163
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	137	175	173	285
Other buildings - in numbers	4674	4323	4382	4685
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	2207	1914	2482	2767

5. Dwellings completed

	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Total			
Dwellings - in numbers	9250	9993	7806	9342
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	778	848	723	786
of which: Living floor space	493	538	444	500
	In towns			
Dwellings - in numbers	7892	8396	6382	7939
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	620	661	539	630
of which: Living floor space	393	415	325	399
	In villages			
Dwellings - in numbers	1358	1597	1424	1403
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	158	187	184	156
of which: Living floor space	100	123	119	101

Figure 4. Dwellings completed



XVIII. ENERGY



Overall energy balance sheet

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

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

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

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

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

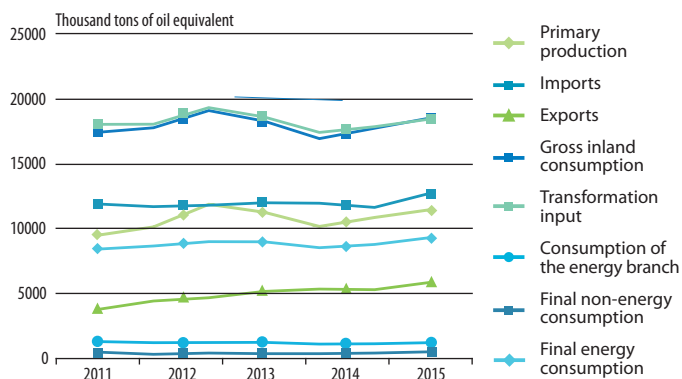
Transformation output are the secondary commodity quantities shown as output from different transformation processes: production of electricity and heat, briquetting, coke and blast furnace, production of petroleum products.

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

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

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

Figure 1. Energy flows





1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2015

(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)

	Total	Coal	Coal fuels	Natural gas	Crude oil and feedstocks	Petroleum products
Primary energy production	11509	5831	-	84	126	-
Recovered products	416	8	-	-	-	4
Imports	12762	704	52	2519	6742	2241
Stock change	-135	-13	19	-7	-41	-69
Exports	5930	15	-	2	-	4484
Marine Bunkers	86	-	-	-	-	86
Gross inland consumption	18536	6515	71	2594	6727	-2394
Transformation input	18450	6143	297	948	6910	171
Transformation output	11705	-	300	-	-	6741
Exchanges and transfers, returns	-	-	-	-	164	-163
Consumption of the energy branch	1304	1	1	190	-	359
Distribution losses	490	10	-	13	-	2
Available for final consumption	9997	361	73	1443	-19	3652
Final non-energy consumption	605	8	46	272	-	279
Final energy consumption	9367	320	26	1165	-	3371
Statistical difference	25	33	1	6	-19	2

1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2015

(Continued and end)

(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)

	Renewable fuels and wastes	Heat from RES	Electricity from renewable sources	Nuclear energy	Heat	Electricity
Primary energy production	871	55	731	3911	-	-
Recovered products	404	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	139	-	-	-	-	365
Stock change	-24	-	-	-	-	-
Exports	154	-	-	-	-	1275
Marine Bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross inland consumption	1236	55	731	3911	-	-910
Transformation input	58	-	-	3911	12	-
Transformation output	3	-	-	-	1202	3459
Exchanges and transfers, returns	-	-	-731	-	-	730
Consumption of the energy branch	-	-	-	-	232	521
Distribution losses	-	-	-	-	140	325
Available for final consumption	1181	55	-	-	818	2433
Final non-energy consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final energy consumption	1180	55	-	-	817	2433
Statistical difference	1	-	-	-	1	-

¹ Data have been made by assessment of the information from 'Bulletin on the state and development of the energy sector in the Republic of Bulgaria, 2016' of the Ministry of Energy.

2. Structure of primary energy production

(Per cent)

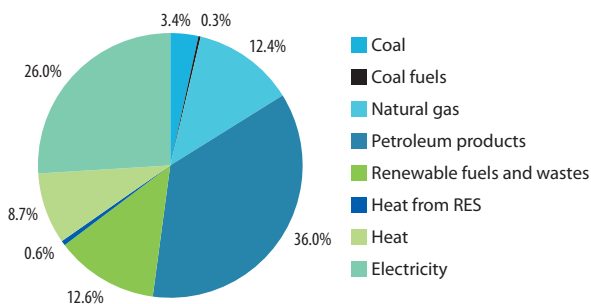
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coal	49.6	46.8	46.8	50.7
Crude oil	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Natural gas	2.7	2.3	1.5	0.7
Renewable fuels, wastes and other fuels	7.6	8.5	8.3	7.6
Nuclear energy, electricity and heat from RES	39.9	42.1	43.2	40.8

Final energy consumption

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

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

Figure 2. Structure of final energy consumption by energy sources in 2015





3. Final energy consumption by sectors

	2013	2014	2015	2015 as % to 2014
	1 000 toe			
Total	8597	8847	9367	105.9
Industry	2576	2608	2701	103.6
Extraction, excluding energy sources	91	87	116	133.3
Foods, beverages and tobacco	239	234	246	105.1
Textiles and apparel	63	59	63	106.8
Leather, leather and fur clothes, footwear and products	2	2	2	100.0
Wood and products of wood, and cork, plaiting materials, without furniture	58	64	62	96.9
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	251	211	243	115.2
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres (incl. petrochemical industry)	779	818	872	106.6
Rubber and plastic products	138	137	77	56.2
Other non-metallic mineral products	494	521	533	102.3
Ferrous/non-ferrous metallurgy and metal production, excl. equipment	290	304	297	97.7
Equipment, without electric and optical	40	41	43	104.9
Electric and optical equipment	29	26	28	107.7
Transport equipment	16	16	17	106.3
Manufacture industry not mentioned above	17	15	16	106.7
Construction	69	73	86	117.8
Transport	2604	2937	3255	110.8
Households, commerce, public authorities, etc.	3417	3302	3411	103.3
of which:				
Households	2257	2184	2213	101.3
Agriculture and forestry	193	192	188	97.9

Electricity and heat

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of electricity consumption by sectors

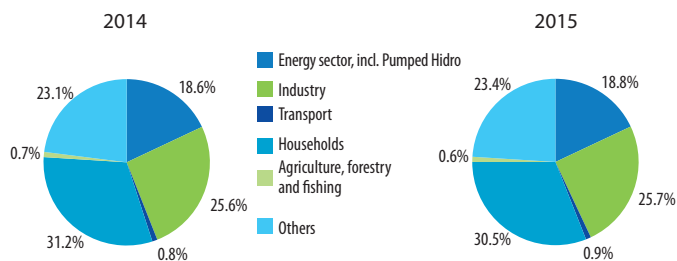
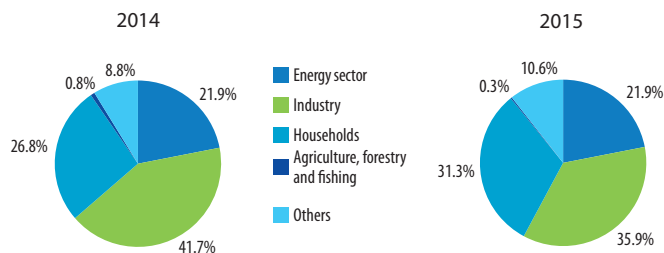


Figure 4. Structure of heat consumption by sectors





4. Balance of electricity

	(GWh)			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Resources	49682	47134	51804	53479
Generation	47329	43784	47485	49228
Import	2353	3350	4319	4251
Distribution	49682	47134	51804	53479
Energy sector, incl. Pumped Hydro	6936	6176	6309	6547
Industry	8267	8511	8706	8946
Transport	272	248	279	325
Households	10838	10537	10590	10644
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	269	253	241	221
Others	8172	7982	7831	8163
Exports	10661	9531	13775	14826
Distribution losses	4231	3895	4013	3785
Statistical difference	36	1	60	22

5. Balance of heat

	(GWh)			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Resources	16062	14727	15050	13984
Production	15441	14173	14593	13526
From chemical processes	621	553	457	458
Distribution	16062	14727	15050	13984
Energy sector	2898	2614	2960	2710
Industry	6121	5599	5633	4438
Households	4000	3702	3614	3869
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	124	114	109	32
Others	1274	1195	1185	1309
Distribution losses	1642	1502	1542	1624
Statistical difference	3	0	7	2

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

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Length of track, incl. sidings - km	5540	5493	5486	5486
of which: Running track - km	4032	4023	4019	4029
Share of electrified running track - %	71.2	71.1	71.1	71.2
Coach lines - in numbers	2751	2802	2826	3039
Total length of coach lines- thousand km	374.3	367.4	417.1	447.9
Towns with trolleybus lines - in numbers	13	13	12	10
Route length of trolleybus lines as of 31.12. - km	483	491	454	397
Route length of tram lines as of 31.12. - km	146	146	146	137
Route length of underground lines as of 31.12. - km	29	29	37	38

2. Means of transport by kind as of 31.12.

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Registered cargo vehicles - in numbers	421784	447103	481740	494393
Lorries	348834	369189	396582	405217
Special vehicles	33825	35228	37349	37516
Road tractors	39125	42686	47809	51660
Registered busses - in numbers	22792	23040	23470	22928
Trolleybuses - in numbers	467	563	540	424
Passenger seats - in numbers	51529	62978	60429	48708
Trams - in numbers	280	285	280	280
Passenger seats - in numbers	59548	60348	59078	56818
Railcars for underground electrical transport - in numbers	168	208	208	208
Passenger seats - in numbers	51744	64064	64064	64064
Sea cargoships - in numbers	1	2	3	3
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	2	9	14	12
Sea passenger ships - in numbers	6	9	9	10
Passenger seats/berths - in numbers	526	556	561	482
Inland non-self-propelled cargoships - in numbers	127	117	114	79
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	217	198	193	133
Inland passenger boats - in numbers	2	1	1	1
Seats/berths - in numbers	393	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

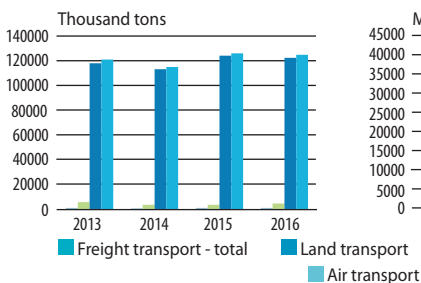
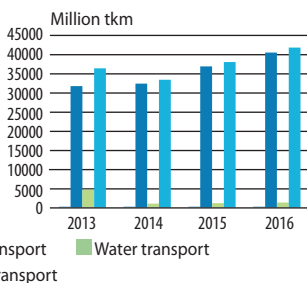


Figure 2. Transport performance by mode of transport



Passenger transport

Figure 3. Passengers carried by mode of transport

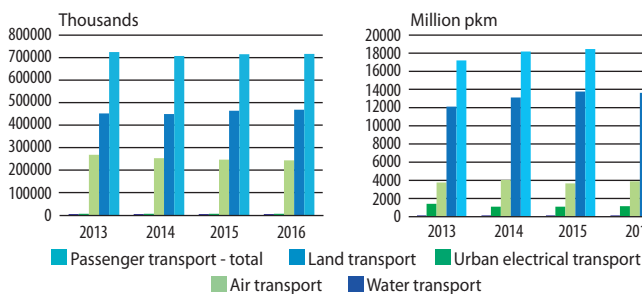
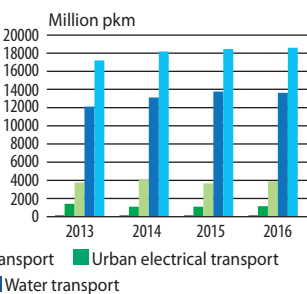


Figure 4. Transport performance by mode of transport





3. Goods carried and transport performance by mode of transport

Mode of transport	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Goods carried - thousand tons			
Total	120528	114558	125498	124358
Land transport ¹	117493	112719	123626	121910
Water transport ²	3031	1837	1867	2443
Air transport	4	2	5	5
	Transport performance - million tkm			
Total	36165	33201	37789	41546
Land transport ¹	31549	32195	36677	40263
Water transport ²	4612	1003	1107	1278
Air transport	4	3	5	5

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	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Passengers carried - in thousands			
Total	724695	707284	715206	716412
Land transport ^{1,2}	452835	450230	464770	469054
Water transport ³	143	90	115	119
Air transport	2269	2375	2240	2337
Urban electrical transport	269448	254589	248081	244902
	Transport performance - million pkm			
Total	17258	18239	18513	18663
Land transport ^{1,2}	12143	13149	13809	13668
Water transport ³	2	2	2	5
Air transport	3738	4023	3644	3869
Urban electrical transport	1375	1065	1058	1121

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

² Data on transported passengers in the urban carriages in Sofia (stolitsa) have been recalculated according to the new methodology of the 'Centre for urban mobility' AD which has been in force since 2013.

³ 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.

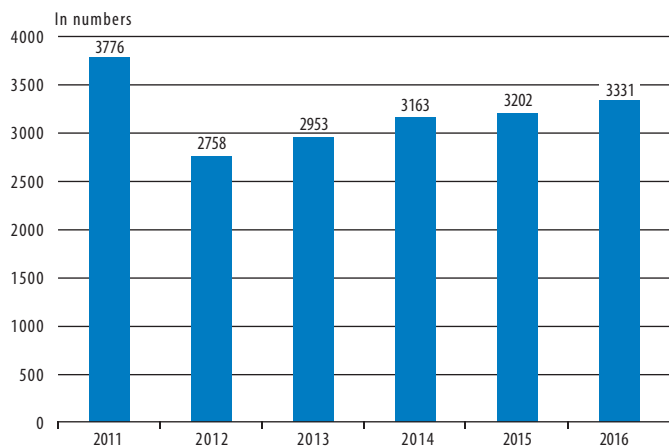
Till the end of 2011 the Council Directive 95/57 EC on data collection in the field of tourism was in use.

The object of the survey are all accommodation establishments in use with more than 10 bed-places - hotels, 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 2016, there were 3 331 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

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Accommodation establishments - in numbers	2953	3163	3202	3331
Bed-places - in thousands	302.4	314.2	322.4	328.3
Bed-nights - in thousands	58740	61396	62394	65169
Using of bed-nights - %	36.8	35.3	34.3	38.6
Nights spent - in thousands	21617	21698	21398	25186
of which: By foreigners	14371	14078	13352	16151
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	906.3	998.3	1033.5	1229.1
Hotels - in numbers	2055	2166	2180	2158
Bed-places - in thousands	262.2	271.5	279.1	281.9
Bed-nights - in thousands	50353	52818	53140	56188
Using of bed-nights - %	39.5	37.8	37.0	41.5
Nights spent - in thousands	19914	19983	19655	23319
of which: By foreigners	13988	13764	13096	15865
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	872.4	963.7	998.1	1191.3
Camping sites - in numbers	8	8	8	11
Bed-places - in thousands	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.8
Bed-nights - in thousands	196	178	173	119
Using of bed-nights - %	18.1	17.8	23.0	47.9
Nights spent - in thousands	35	32	40	57
of which: By foreigners	14	6	2	3
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other accommodation establishments - in numbers	890	989	1014	1162
Bed-places - in thousands	39.4	42.1	43.0	45.6
Bed-nights - in thousands	8191	8400	9081	8862
Using of bed-nights - %	20.4	20.0	18.8	20.4
Nights spent - in thousands	1668	1683	1703	1810
of which: By foreigners	369	308	254	283
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	33.2	34.1	35.0	37.4

¹ In use.

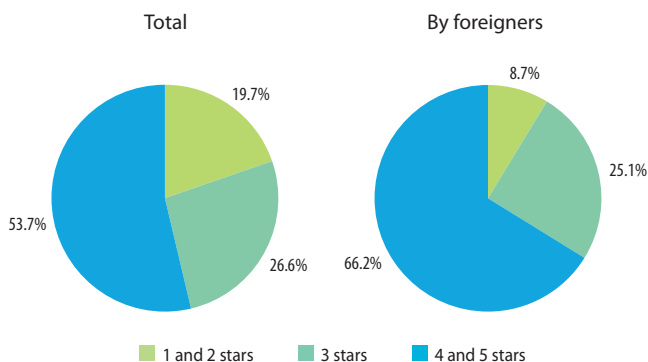
Nights spent

The total number of the nights spent in 2016 in all accommodation establishments increased by 3 788.2 thousand (17.7%) to 25 186.0 thousand as compared to 2015. The number of the nights spent by foreigners (16 150.7 thousand) in all accommodation establishments increased by 21.0% in 2016 as compared to the previous year.

Almost all foreigners - 98.0%, preferred to spend the night in hotels while only 2.0% 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 2016 showed that the highest percentage of nights was spent in four-stars and five-stars accommodation establishments (66.2%), followed by those with three stars (25.1%) and those with one and two stars (8.7%).

Figure 2. Structure of the nights spent in accommodation establishments by categories in 2016





2. Nights spent by foreigners in accommodation establishments by country of origin and by categories in 2016

(Number)

Country	Total	Categories of accommodation establishments			
		1 and 2 stars	3 stars	4 stars	5 stars
Total	16150666	1411998	4053630	8727411	1957627
EU	10888611	677618	2673073	6403532	1134388
Austria	179123	4614	30081	118854	25574
Belgium	315099	6822	37352	214474	56451
Croatia	21468	2604	4504	10588	3772
Cyprus	17401	1388	3301	8529	4183
Czech Republic	502461	48269	182545	242105	29542
Denmark	186533	21473	48852	104083	12125
Estonia	120417	8981	31705	66453	13278
Finland	109810	12511	30736	54598	11965
France	303767	17006	61080	182225	43456
Germany	3232877	57631	644644	2198199	332403
Greece	246235	25902	53770	122646	43917
Hungary	184279	15683	75366	80306	12924
Ireland	85127	18545	28351	31544	6687
Italy	176888	19748	45935	77199	34006
Latvia	68225	7636	19326	31865	9398
Lithuania	134531	7175	31924	80192	15240
Luxemburg	16836	191	1920	12259	2466
Malta	10363	377	6294	2562	1130
Netherlands	177476	11973	46626	100514	18363
Poland	1368215	64373	402502	791595	109745
Portugal	19216	2292	4583	8749	3592
Romania	1587836	105259	445506	871072	165999
Slovakia	224202	31666	67203	115445	9888
Slovenia	41884	5056	14363	17954	4511
Spain	68543	6106	16364	31943	14130
Sweden	148713	11070	33926	86977	16740
United Kingdom	1341086	163267	304314	740602	132903
Other European countries	3286609	558046	930778	1428918	368867
Norway	321416	33222	66225	202110	19859
Russian Federation	1865558	358591	548964	735574	222429
Serbia	128319	19292	31601	67592	9834
Switzerland	56615	3194	9923	28439	15059
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	245171	23176	55488	136396	30111
Turkey	251819	39283	68464	116304	27768
Ukraine	417711	81288	150113	142503	43807
Other countries	722548	27547	115329	343675	235997
Israel	546817	14832	90836	287485	153664
Japan	25354	2134	3912	12918	6390
United States	150377	10581	20581	43272	75943
Rest of the world	1252898	148787	334450	551286	218375

Trips of Bulgarian residents abroad and arrivals of foreigners to Bulgaria

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

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of the trips of Bulgarian residents abroad by purpose of visit in 2016

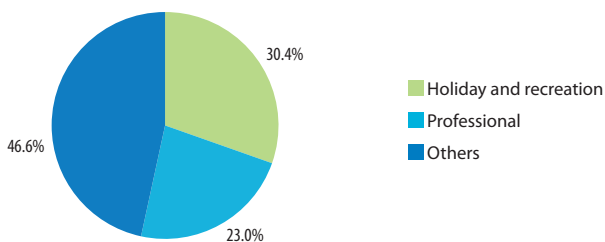
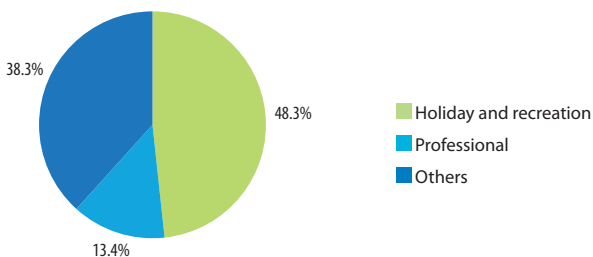


Figure 4. Structure of arrivals of visitors to Bulgaria from abroad by purpose of visit in 2016





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	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
Total	4632466	5392109	9316624	10604396
EU	2559675	3178786	5243220	6208793
Austria	118145	163979	175024	204489
Belgium	40960	62261	100777	119429
Croatia ¹	12845	26957	23968	23464
Cyprus	6485	8352	19285	22181
Czech Republic	65332	86917	160978	219349
Denmark	11994	20702	58290	74125
Finland	5019	4431	24914	30332
France	103071	123157	171305	195571
Germany	272867	344713	826142	1003030
Greece	1043078	1200576	1024526	1157062
Hungary	37245	46517	102189	118805
Ireland	1543	9835	13849	25388
Italy	141161	178287	143446	152078
Malta	4353	9287	2228	4868
Netherlands	30292	47155	123578	147882
Poland	33073	49071	285455	388833
Portugal	14027	20051	11693	11817
Romania	332848	423396	1499854	1743697
Slovakia	13980	21838	74770	78167
Slovenia	16743	25089	22859	22591
Spain	114016	139418	58852	63497
Sweden	9576	13552	39288	48066
United Kingdom	121745	141941	250038	281777
Other countries from EU	9277	11304	29912	72295
Other European countries	1944525	2074980	3105221	3378927
Norway	4677	7742	24629	46899
Russian Federation	41660	46731	493989	589844
Serbia	315261	404975	501091	490668
Switzerland	12223	15809	30842	34042
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	316094	360422	506052	562365
Turkey	1241733	1218842	1237841	1312895
Ukraine	12877	20459	310777	342214
Other countries	47795	44063	268019	283706
Canada	8137	6966	18402	17395
Israel	18993	18922	155276	183846
United States	20665	18175	81979	82465
Rest of the world	80471	94280	712526	732970

¹ Since 1.07.2013 - EU member state.

XXI. FORESTRY



Total forest area

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

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

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

Data on afforestation are based on the inventory of forests.

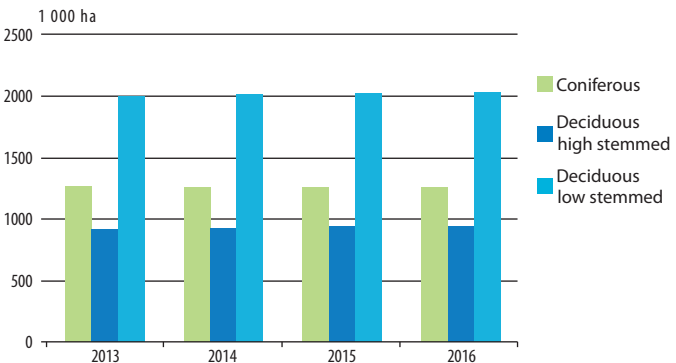
Afforestation in mature non-regenerated forest is defined as afforestation carried out in a mature forest (at age of main cutting) for which natural regeneration is insufficient.

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

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

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

Figure 1. Forest area by type





1. Forest area¹

(1 000 ha)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Forest by type	4180	4202	4223	4231
Coniferous	1263	1261	1261	1259
Deciduous	2917	2941	2962	2972
High-stemmed	919	926	938	942
Low-stemmed	1998	2015	2024	2030
Of which: Wooded forest area²	3811	3836	3858	3865
Coniferous	1134	1133	1134	1131
Deciduous	2677	2703	2724	2734
High-stemmed	861	868	878	880
Low-stemmed	1816	1835	1846	1854

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.

² Incl. area under *Pinus mugo*.

2. Afforestation¹

(Hectares)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Preparation of area	1337	1137	2025	1763
Afforestation	1252	1204	1592	1987
New afforestation	586	679	703	1130
Mature non-regenerated forests	595	478	843	782
Sparse forests	71	47	48	75
Establishment of two-storeyed plantations	622	431	787	766
Reforestation of artificial forests	550	322	298	318
Growing of crops	6571	7323	8574	9247

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

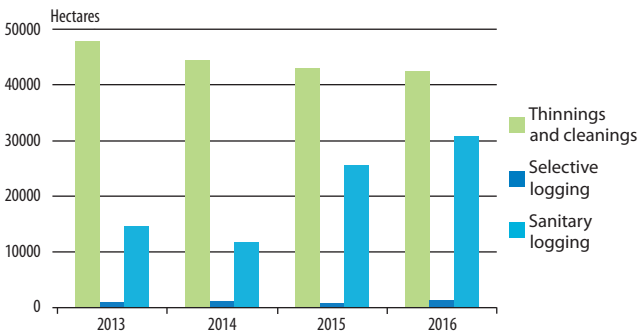
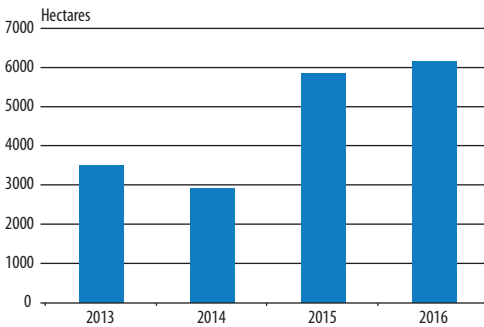


Figure 3. Supporting the natural reproduction of the forests





3. Management of the forests¹

	(Hectares)			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Thinnings and cleanings	47942	44506	42955	42578
Coniferous	25914	23910	20512	18534
Deciduous high-stemmed	12921	12535	14783	16526
Shoots	9107	8061	7660	7518
Selective logging	1070	1118	895	1275
Coniferous	606	542	400	333
Deciduous high-stemmed	337	340	470	537
Shoots	127	236	25	405
Sanitary logging	14704	11825	25649	30843
Coniferous	7386	8145	19684	24873
Deciduous high-stemmed	2910	1862	2431	2965
Shoots	4408	1818	3534	3005
Trimming	1287	1289	1376	1465
Supporting the natural reproduction	3499	2922	5869	6159
of which: Chisel shoots	3317	2647	4658	5412
Blazed timber logging fund	130172	118847	151150	126235
Coniferous	50068	44574	66839	50860
Deciduous high-stemmed	33457	28245	34394	32967
Shoots	46647	46028	49917	42408

4. Production of forest seeds¹

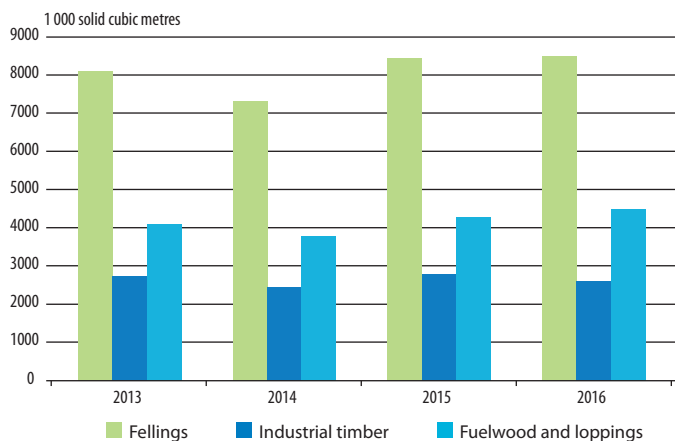
	(Kilograms)			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Pick of coniferous strobiles	4557	3796	6455	4460
Gathered and yield of seeds	23880	23783	47303	6880
Coniferous spaces	479	80	151	833
Deciduous spaces	23401	23703	47152	6047
of which: Oak acorn	22385	21653	44692	5765

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)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Total			
Fellings	8055	7282	8389	8447
Removals	6796	6191	7040	7044
Industrial timber	2715	2430	2774	2589
Firewood and loppings	4081	3761	4266	4455
	Coniferous			
Fellings	3311	3113	3871	4140
Removals	2622	2466	3032	3229
Industrial timber	1788	1622	1934	1788
Firewood and loppings	834	844	1098	1441
	Deciduous			
Fellings	4744	4169	4518	4307
Removals	4174	3725	4008	3815
Industrial timber	927	808	840	801
Firewood and loppings	3247	2917	3168	3014
High-stem beech				
Fellings	805	750	860	884
Removals	712	661	762	773
Industrial timber	166	156	176	166
Firewood and loppings	546	505	586	607
High-stem oak				
Fellings	243	192	201	229
Removals	209	164	171	196
Industrial timber	48	35	35	39
Firewood and loppings	161	129	136	157
Other deciduous high-stemmed				
Fellings	679	606	690	649
Removals	599	545	614	581
Industrial timber	279	244	276	252
Firewood and loppings	320	301	338	329
Coppice				
Fellings	3017	2621	2767	2545
Removals	2654	2355	2461	2265
Industrial timber	434	373	353	344
Firewood and loppings	2220	1982	2108	1921

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

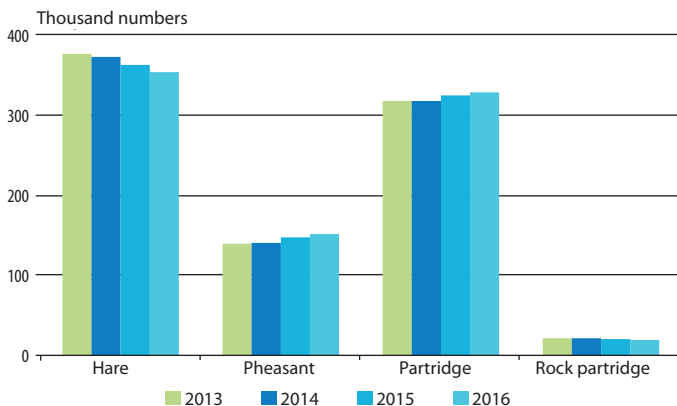
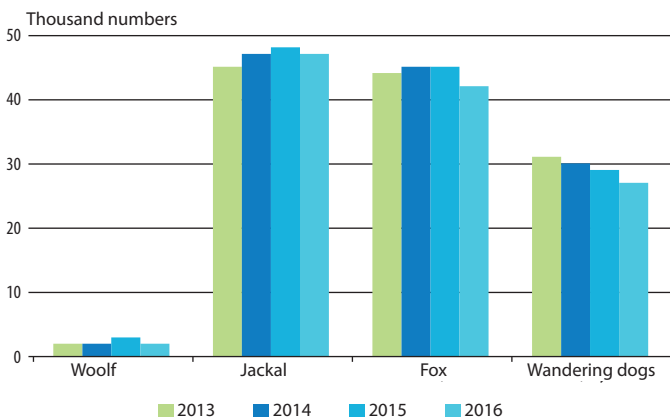


Figure 6. Predatory animals



6. Game¹

(Number)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Big game			
Red deer	22780	23931	24435	25910
Fallow deer	7277	7355	7338	8159
Deer	94410	99758	102105	106323
Wild boar	82593	86720	90130	88948
Wild goat	1754	1763	1838	1945
Mouflon	4364	4487	3553	3753
Bear	960	945	973	943
Tibetan Yak	22	23	22	23
Auroch	31	31	32	29
Capercaillie	2789	2917	3000	2940
	Small game			
Hare	375934	371929	362480	353091
Pheasant	138770	139813	147277	151458
Partridge	316591	316516	323744	328198
Rock partridge	21467	21383	19919	18814
	Predatory animals			
Woolf	2296	2486	2575	2452
Jackal	44569	47242	47752	47294
Fox	44306	44665	44628	42326
Wandering dogs	30683	30084	28865	27437

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.

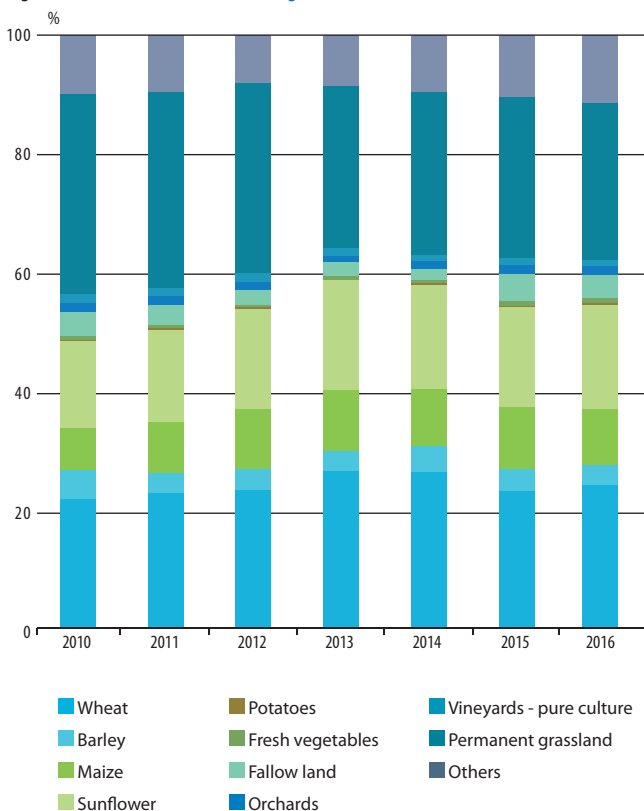
XXII. AGRICULTURE



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)

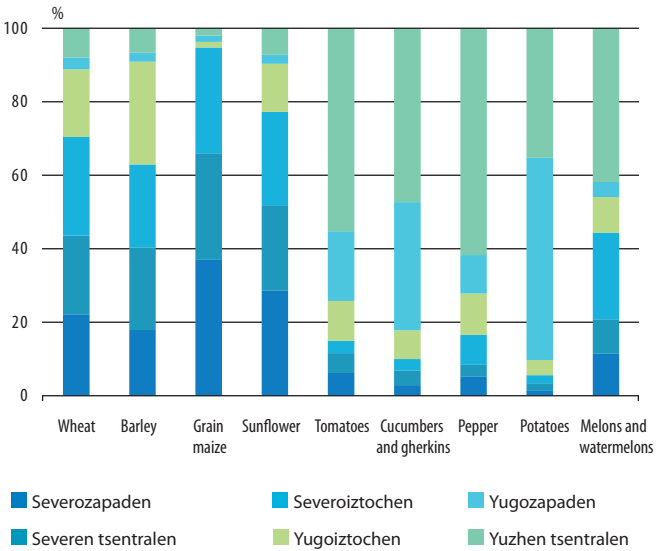
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Arable land	3462117	3469388	3493688	3480991
Wheat	1328062	1305733	1151225	1215684
Barley	182457	218612	191433	168244
Rye and triticale	31506	37020	24190	30909
Oats	20835	21732	13329	15675
Maize	518471	480929	524121	468762
Other cereals	22938	19768	31479	21304
Sunflower	928781	877538	851245	887845
Tobacco	19265	19072	17443	13930
Other oleaginous crops	123544	208212	225847	196958
Other industrial crops	29795	47676	53755	55144
Potatoes	10634	10224	9449	10109
Beans, peas, other pulses	8263	4877	24617	33928
Fresh vegetables	26846	29394	37538	46527
Annual fodder crops	4685	7206	6871	14223
Grassland under legumes	81935	86619	94288	105371
Grassland under cereals	1302	1096	394	3422
Fallow land	121289	92268	235150	191537
Greenhouses	1509	1412	1314	1419
Utilized agricultural area	4995111	4976815	5011494	5021412
Kitchen gardens	16757	17072	15664	15367
Orchards	66824	66057	68543	77625
Vineyard - pure culture	60474	53521	54210	52517
Mixed permanent crops	5998	4791	8522	8222
Nurseries	1892	2002	2202	2602
Total permanent crops	135188	126371	133477	140966
Permanent grassland and meadows - orchards	1381049	1363984	1368665	1384088
Agricultural area	5258809	5192940	5202752	5214640

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food.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 2016. 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 2016





2. Harvested area, production and yields of main crops¹

Crops	Harvested area - ha		Production - thousand tons		Yields - kg/ha	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Wheat	1105916	1192764	5012	5660	4532	4745
Barley	175957	160784	698	694	3966	4314
Grain maize	498644	406916	2697	2219	5409	5453
Sunflower	810841	817445	1699	1838	2096	2248

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

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	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Tomatoes	2686	3604	121646	141193	26635	25579
Cucumbers and gherkins	592	542	50335	65063	14346	17225
Pepper	4032	3539	67819	71576	16131	19130
Potatoes	11017	8385	164866	128119	14965	15246
Melons and watermelons	3866	6483	67298	102264	17390	15771

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

² Harvested area, excl. area under glass.

³ Incl. under glass production.

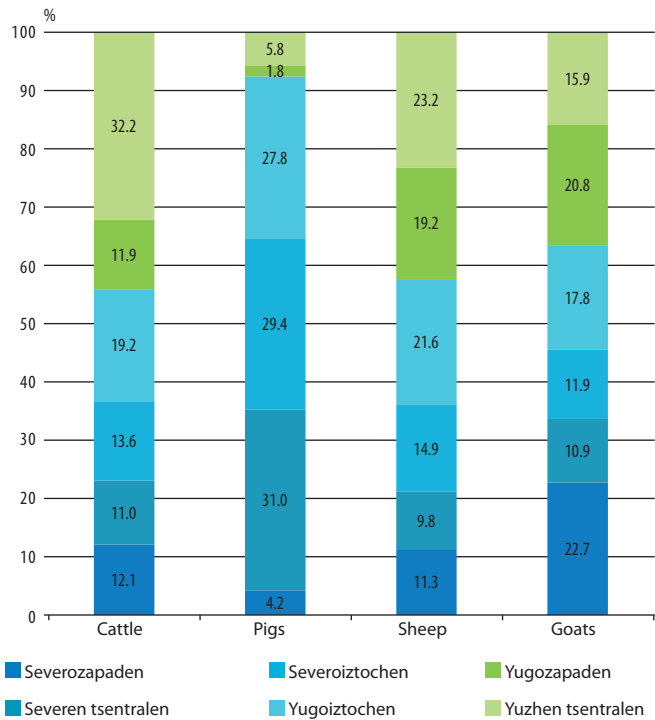
⁴ Average yields excl. production under glass.

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 1.11.2016



4. Livestock by type as of 1.11.¹

(Thousand numbers)

Type of animals	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cattle	575.6	552.8	550.2	558.4
of which: Cows	346.8	344.5	352.6	357.8
Buffaloes	10.0	9.6	10.8	13.0
of which: Buffalo-cows	6.2	6.3	6.8	7.6
Pigs	586.4	553.1	600.1	616.1
of which: Sows	43.5	43.3	46.9	47.2
Sheep	1369.6	1335.3	1331.9	1358.8
of which: Ewes	1152.9	1109.0	1117.0	1127.2
Goats	289.3	292.6	277.0	237.6
of which: She-goats	244.6	227.6	219.9	199.4
Poultry	13214.0	14609.0	15600.0	13700.0
of which: Hens	6592.0	6815.0	6980.0	7158.0

5. Farms and livestock by type as of 1.11.2016¹

	Farms - in thousands	Livestock	
		In thousands	Average per farm - in numbers
Cattle	38.4	558.4	14.5
of which:			
Cows	35.6	357.8	10.1
Bovines less than 1 year old	24.0	116.9	4.9
Buffaloes	0.4	13.0	32.5
of which: Buffalo-cows	0.4	7.6	19.0
Pigs	11.0	616.1	56.0
of which: Sows	1.1	47.2	42.9
Sheep	32.3	1358.8	42.1
of which: Ewes	32.1	1127.2	35.1
Goats	18.8	237.6	12.6
of which: She-goats	18.5	199.4	10.8

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

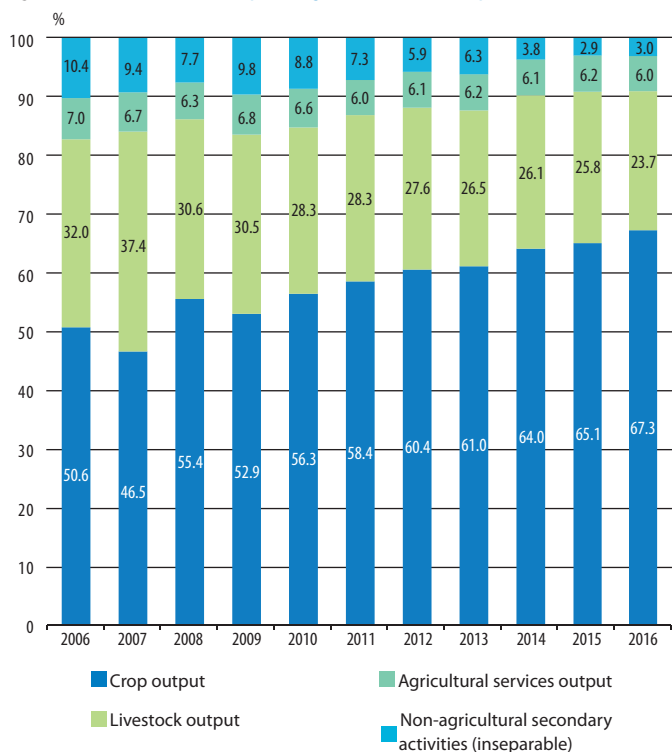
Economic accounts for agriculture

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

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

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

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





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

(Million BGN)

Indicators	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cereals	2461.5	2602.8	2403.2	2312.2
Industrial crops	1697.3	1890.1	1892.6	1850.7
Fodder	368.8	253.2	125.2	185.3
Vegetables	271.8	278.8	281.9	220.3
Potatoes	121.7	47.2	63.2	52.5
Fruits	305.8	247.4	334.9	306.6
Wine	.	.	.	.
Other crop products	17.8	66.0	34.6	29.0
Crop output	5244.7	5385.5	5135.6	4956.6
Livestock	1137.8	1108.4	1131.1	898.7
Livestock products	1135.2	1086.8	905.3	845.8
Livestock output	2273.0	2195.2	2036.4	1744.5
Agricultural goods output	7517.7	7580.7	7172.0	6701.1
Agricultural services output	530.6	512.4	485.2	439.8
Agricultural output	8048.3	8093.1	7657.2	7140.9
Non-agricultural secondary activities (inseparable)	545.0	320.8	230.9	218.8
Output of agricultural activities	8593.3	8413.9	7888.1	7359.7
Total intermediate consumption	5279.5	5027.1	4718.3	4398.5
Gross value added at basic price	3313.8	3386.8	3169.8	2961.2
Fixed capital consumption	670.3	712.5	760.4	730.0
Net value added at basic prices	2643.5	2674.3	2409.4	2231.2
Factor income	4301.1	4269.3	3730.4	3577.4
Net operating surplus/mixed income	3659.2	3559.9	2977.9	2844.0
Net entrepreneurial income	2843.0	2645.9	1934.0	1617.3

XXIII. ENVIRONMENT



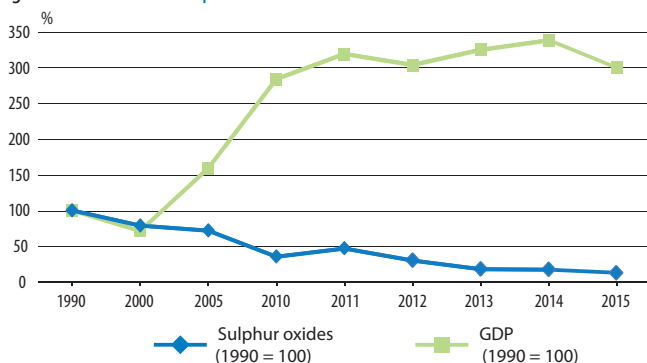
Emissions of pollutants in the air

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

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

After 1999 there is a general trend to reduce sulphur emissions into the atmosphere, with the exception of 2007 and 2011. In 2015 emissions decreased and reached the lowest level for the period 1990 - 2015. The decrease compared to 2014 is about 25%. The main reason is that the increase in captured sulfur oxides in the large thermal power plants outpaced the increase in electricity production.

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
	2013							
Total	194	116	285	734	340	45834	44	42
Industrial heating processes	142	40	0	0	2	28883	6	-
Industrial processes	44	29	17	444	24	3744	0	3
Other sources ³	8	47	268	290	314	13208	38	40
	2014							
Total	187	122	275	701	316	48603	37	32
Industrial heating processes	140	42	0	0	2	30805	7	-
Industrial processes	41	31	18	427	26	4103	0	3
Other sources ³	6	49	257	274	288	13694	30	29
	2015							
Total	140	124	273	677	314	49919	38	31
Industrial heating processes	98	34	0	0	2	31673	7	0
Industrial processes	36	35	18	415	26	4270	0	3
Other sources ³	6	55	256	261	286	13976	31	28

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

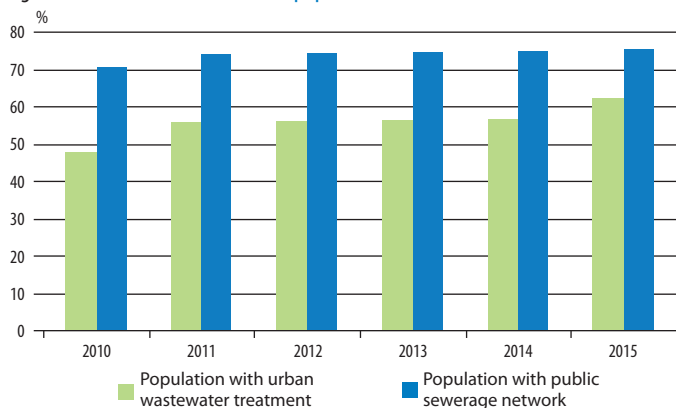
The information is a result from statistical surveys covering comprehensively water suppliers (water supply operators and irrigation systems) and economic units which have used over 36 thousand m³ of water annually. Enterprises below this criterion also submit data on a voluntary basis. Water use for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

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

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

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

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

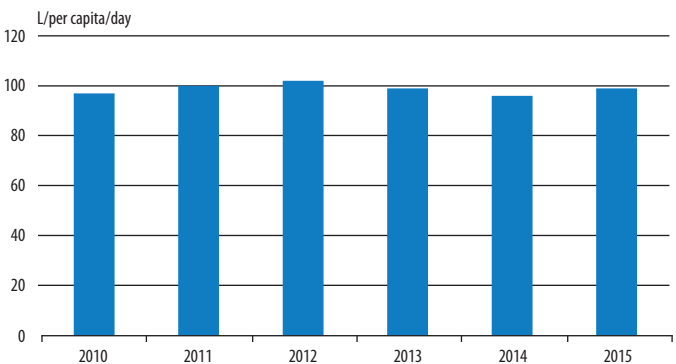




2. Water abstraction, water use, wastewater

	(Million m ³ /year)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gross fresh water abstraction	6385	5715	5468	5376	5629
Fresh surface water	5840	5149	4910	4829	5071
of which: From artificial reservoirs	2544	2290	2349	2164	2423
Fresh groundwater	545	566	558	547	558
Gross non-fresh water abstraction	0	1	1	0	0
Water use - total	5178	4559	4477	4506	4736
Agriculture, hunting and forestry (incl. fishing)	348	296	296	289	360
of which: Irrigation	322	262	269	258	316
Industry	4497	3927	3841	3887	4037
of which: For cooling in energy production	3795	3284	3182	3237	3686
Other activities (services)	66	66	80	79	81
Households	266	271	261	251	259
Wastewater discharged into water bodies - total	791	787	802	789	804
of which: From WWTPs (urban and other)	533	538	571	558	579
Cooling water discharged into water bodies	3560	3055	2945	3000	3680

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



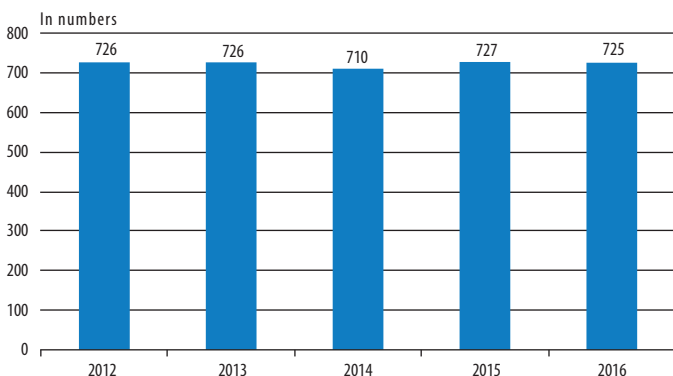
Noise

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

725 points of noise level measurement were surveyed in 2016. They are located in 36 settlements of this country.

In 2016 continues the trend the measured noise level to exceed the admissible hygiene standards of 55 - 60 decibels. With the most unfavorable acoustic environment during 2016 remained the large cities with a measured noise level of 68 to 77 dB: Sofia (stolitsa), Burgas, Varna, Plovdiv, Pernik, Ruse, Stara Zagora and others. In 2016, noise levels above 77 decibels were recorded in district Haskovo.

Figure 4. Surveyed points of noise registration





3. Surveyed points of noise registration by district in 2016

(Number)

Districts	Total	By registered noise level in decibels					
		Under 58	58 - 62	63 - 67	68 - 72	73 - 77	78 - 82
Total	725	157	113	255	170	28	2
Blagoevgrad	17	14	3	-	-	-	-
Burgas	37	8	3	7	10	9	-
Varna	45	27	4	8	6	-	-
Veliko Tarnovo	48	-	10	27	9	2	-
Vidin	15	5	2	8	-	-	-
Vratsa	15	3	4	7	1	-	-
Gabrovo	20	1	4	11	4	-	-
Dobrich	15	5	1	8	1	-	-
Kardzhali	15	4	1	3	6	1	-
Kyustendil	36	6	4	21	5	-	-
Lovech	20	5	10	5	-	-	-
Montana	15	-	-	10	5	-	-
Pazardzhik	15	2	2	10	1	-	-
Pernik	24	-	3	11	10	-	-
Pleven	21	7	4	9	1	-	-
Plovdiv	45	-	1	8	34	2	-
Razgrad	15	4	2	7	2	-	-
Ruse	30	4	3	13	8	2	-
Silistra	15	-	2	7	6	-	-
Sliven	20	7	1	2	10	-	-
Smolyan	15	5	-	7	3	-	-
Sofia	35	2	16	17	-	-	-
Sofia (stolitsa)	47	12	6	10	19	-	-
Stara Zagora	45	2	9	11	16	7	-
Targovishte	51	19	11	12	9	-	-
Haskovo	19	5	1	4	2	5	2
Shumen	15	5	1	7	2	-	-
Yambol	15	5	5	5	-	-	-

Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment

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

In 2015, 3 102 million BGN were spent on protection and restoration of the environment. The share of environmental expenditure in 2015 is 3.5 per cent of GDP.

For 2015 the total expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment is allocated in the following areas: the largest is the share of expenditure on recovery and disposal of waste - 44% (46% in 2014); wastewater treatment - 40% (32% for 2014); preserving air quality - 8% (14% in 2014). Significantly lower is the share of expenditure on noise protection, biodiversity conservation, protected areas and sites, and others.

Figure 5. Share of environmental expenditure in GDP

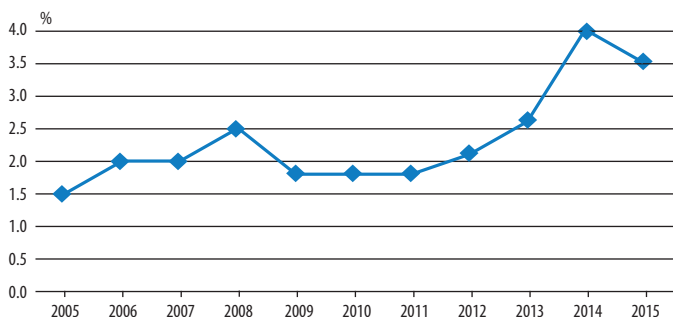
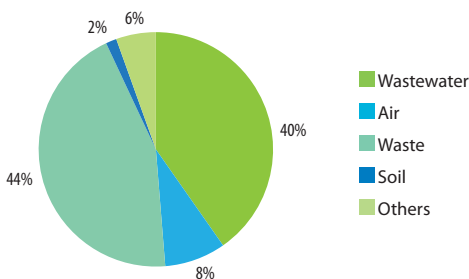


Figure 6. Structure of expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment by ecological use in 2015





4. Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment

	2011	2012	2013	2014 ¹	2015
Total - million BGN	1438	1694	2099	3327	3102
On acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets - Million BGN	512	414	744	1630	1855
On maintenance of tangible fixed assets - Million BGN	926	1280	1355	1697	1247
Share of environmental expenditure in GDP - %	1.8	2.1	2.6	4.0	3.5

¹ Revised data.

5. Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment by use¹

Use	(Thousand BGN)	
	2014 ²	2015
Total	3326842	3102332
Wastewater	1058196	1249492
of which:		
End-of-pipe technology	836582	1019302
Integrated technology	823	57278
Circulating water supply	42728	35690
Air	470723	261896
End-of-pipe technology	174229	74467
Integrated technology	171122	77666
Protection and restoration of soil, groundwater and surface water	26985	46223
End-of-pipe technology	8024	7950
Integrated technology	156	501
Forests	13881	7047
Protection of biodiversity and natural scenery	11252	45123
End-of-pipe technology	3819	16903
Integrated technology	995	514
Hunting and fishing projects	4367	1303
Waste	1532055	1374497
End-of-pipe technology	385924	586484
Integrated technology	11534	2091
Noise	133	174
of which:		
End-of-pipe technology	35	131
Integrated technology	23	-
Scientific and research activity	7062	1899
Educational and other activity	464	448
Administrative activity	40404	23428
Monitoring and control equipment	109840	53688
Environmentant impact assessment	8752	1424

¹ Excl. expenditure on depreciation.

² Revised data.

Municipal waste

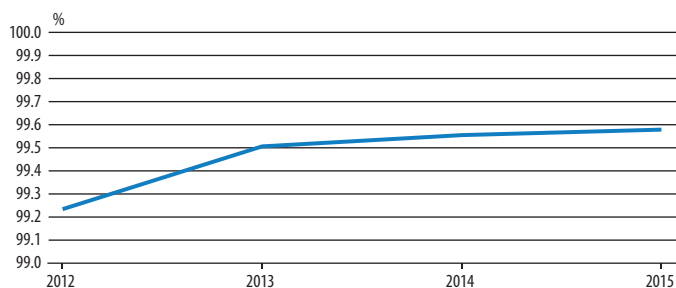
Municipal waste is the waste resulting from the activities of people at home, in administrative, social and public buildings. Included here is also the waste from commercial outlets, crafts, resort and entertainment facilities, which are non-hazardous, and at the same time, their quantity or composition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

For 2015 used data are obtained both from the regular statistical survey on municipal waste, and the National information system for waste of the Executive Environmental Agency. In 2015, the total municipal waste generated was estimated at 3 011 thousand tons. During the same year 1 856 thousand tons of municipal waste were landfilled. Waste directly transmitted for recycling in 2015 is 154 thousand tons. Waste transmitted to facilities for secondary treatment amounted to 1 002 thousand tons. The collected construction waste on municipal landfill sites amounts to 466 thousand tons in 2015. The quantity of municipal waste collected is assessed by means of direct measurement and in case of lack of weighing equipment - on the basis of transport documents.

The regional landfills construction is still in process. At the same time landfills constructed in the past that do not respond to the ecological criteria are closed down. The number of municipal waste systems in 2015 is 151, of which 43 are regional.

The organized waste collection systems' implementation in new settlements in 2015 also led to an increase of the population served by organized waste collection systems (from 99.56% in 2014 to 99.58% in 2015). The number of settlements served in 2015 were 4 593. At the same time the quantity of collected municipal waste per capita of served population for 2015 amounted to 420 kilograms.

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





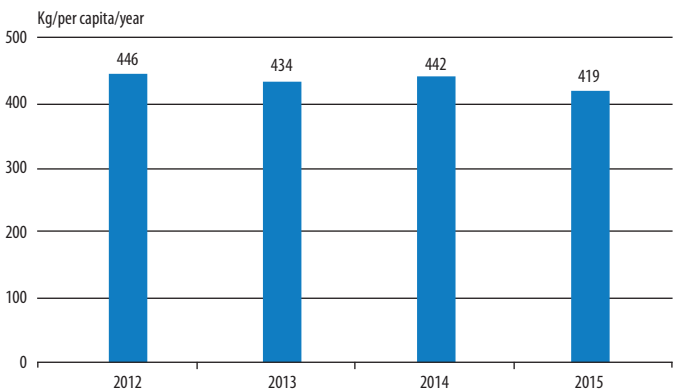
6. Municipal waste

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total generated municipal wastes ¹ - thousand tons	3249	3135	3193	3011
Generated municipal waste per capita - kg/year	446	434	442	419
Settlements served by municipal waste collection systems - in numbers	4431	4556	4578	4593
Share of population served by municipal waste collection systems - %	99.2	99.5	99.6	99.6
Landfill sites for municipal waste - in numbers	157	144	147	134
Municipal waste landfilled - thousand tons	2323	1860	1297	1856
Delivered for recycling municipal waste ² - thousand tons	841	271	298	153
Submitted for preliminary treatment ² - thousand tons	.	1005	1598	1002
Collected construction waste at landfill sites for municipal waste - thousand tons	554	999	534	466

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

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

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

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

In 2016, the area of protected natural scenery in Bulgaria amounts to 584 501 ha or 5.3% of the country's territory and compared to 2015 there is a decrease by 29 ha. At the end of 2016 in Bulgaria exist 1 012 protected natural areas and retain the level of 2015.

Figure 9. Area of protected natural scenery

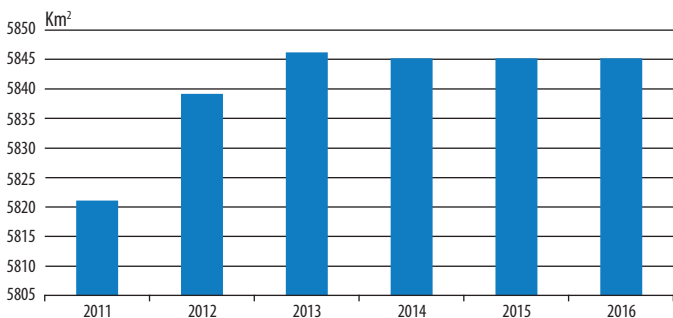
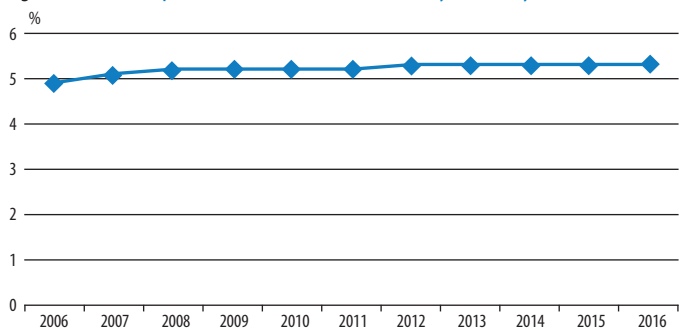


Figure 10. Share of protected areas in the total country's territory





7. Protected natural scenery in 2016¹

	In numbers			Area ² - ha		
	As of 31.12.2016	Included in 2016	Excluded in 2016	As of 31.12.2016	Included in 2016	Excluded in 2016
Protected natural areas	1012	2	2	584501.2	33.1	61.9
Reserves	55	-	-	77083.0	14.5	-
Natural landmarks	345	1	-	16840.9	11.5	4.8
Protected areas	563	1	2	79253.3	7.0	57.1
National parks	3	-	-	150362.3	-	-
Natural parks	11	-	-	256441.4	-	-
Maintained reserves	35	-	-	4520.3	-	-
Protected plant species	574	-	-	x	x	x
Protected animal species	483	-	-	x	x	x
Protected venerable trees	1617	5	34	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
2010	582458	5.2
2011	582122	5.2
2012	583876	5.3
2013	584587	5.3
2014	584499	5.3
2015	584530	5.3
2016	584501	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 any creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the volume of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this knowledge to devise new applications. R&D activity covers basic research, applied research and experimental development.

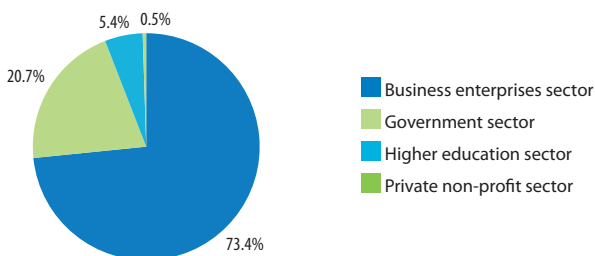
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) comprises current costs and capital expenditure.

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

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

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

Figure 1. Structure of gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by institutional sectors in 2015





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

	2012	2013	2014	2015
GERD - thousand BGN	496176	521682	664829	850457
Current costs	461864	482069	587491	735207
Capital expenditure	34312	39613	77338	115250
R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP - %	0.60	0.63	0.79	0.96

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

Categories	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Headcount			
Total	21677	22307	25484	29591
Researchers	15219	16095	17795	19338
Other R&D personnel	6458	6212	7689	10253
	Full-time equivalent			
Total	16758	17545	19335	22492
Researchers	11300	12275	13201	14236
Other R&D personnel	5458	5270	6134	8256



Innovation activity

An innovation is the implementation of a new or significantly improved product (good or service) or process, a new marketing method, or a new organisational method in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations. Innovations are based on the results of new technological developments, new combinations of existing technology or the utilisation of other knowledge acquired by an enterprise. Innovations may be developed by the innovating enterprise or by another enterprise.

The simple resale of new goods and services wholly produced and developed by other enterprises is not considered as innovation. Innovations should be new to the enterprise concerned. For product innovations they do not necessarily have to be new to the market and for process innovations the enterprise does not necessarily have to be the first one to have introduced the process.

Enterprises with innovation activity include enterprises with product, process, organisational and marketing innovation.



3. Innovative enterprises as a share of all enterprises in 2014¹

Economic sectors	(Per cent)
Total	26.1
Industry	29.7
Mining and quarrying	21.9
Manufacturing	30.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	29.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	22.3
Services	21.9
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	20.8
Transportation and storage	10.8
Information and communication	36.8
Financial and insurance activities	31.2
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	22.5
Scientific research and development	100.0
Advertising and market research	21.2

4. Enterprises that have new or significantly improved products new to the market as a share of all enterprises in 2014¹

Economic sectors	(Per cent)
Total	5.7
Industry	6.4
Mining and quarrying	3.9
Manufacturing	6.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	..
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	..
Services	4.9
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.5
Transportation and storage	0.8
Information and communication	15.5
Financial and insurance activities	5.1
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	2.6
Scientific research and development	35.4
Advertising and market research	4.8

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



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