

REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2013



REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



НАЦИОНАЛЕН СТАТИСТИЧЕСКИ ИНСТИТУТ

STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2013

SOFIA, 2013

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Dear readers,

Following the tradition from 1959, the National Statistical Institute presents to your attention the new edition of the Statistical Reference Book of Bulgaria. On its pages you will find up-to-date data on the socio-economic, demographic, cultural and information development of our country in the period 2009 - 2012.

In statistics numbers are not important in themselves, but with the information they carry about the changes in society, economy and human well-being. This information is relevant and useful for a wide range of users - representatives of state administration, business, NGOs, research communities, schools and the general public.

The data at national and regional level published in the Reference book, characterizes the population, economy, environment, health, culture, tourism and other key areas. The information in each section is structured in tables and charts, accompanied by methodological notes with a brief analysis of the sector.

The Statistical Reference Book contains data produced by the National Statistical Institute, the Bulgarian National Bank and the Bodies of Statistics, as well as from various international organizations - Eurostat, The United Nations, The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and others.

Statistical data is about people and their lives. Numbers 'measure' the pulse of time and draw the trends in society development. Therefore, our goal is to provide consumers with quality statistical information, meeting both European requirements and standards, and the needs of statesmen, politicians, businessmen, civil organizations and the public to support the efforts of building a better future for our country.

Reneta Indjova, PhD

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Indjova', written in a cursive style.

President of the National Statistical Institute



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*For information:
Data for 2012 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
g	=	gram
FTE	=	Full-time equivalent
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



Abbreviations and symbols

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



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

I. GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE



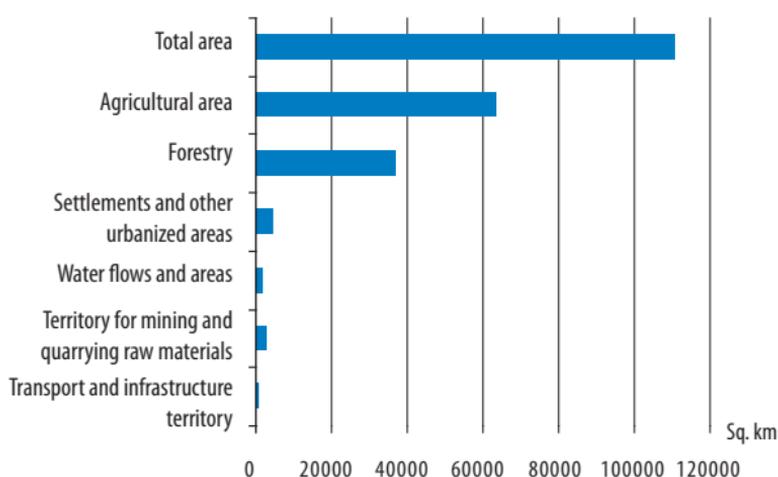
Territory and climate

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

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

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

Figure 1. Territory of Bulgaria¹

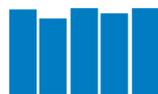


¹ Source: The Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Agency at the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works, 'Territorial balance of the Republic of Bulgaria as of 31.12.2000'.

1. Frontiers of Bulgaria¹

Frontiers		Total	Land	Rivers	Coastal
Total		2245	1181	686	378
Northern	- with Romania	609	139	470	-
Eastern	- with the Black Sea	378	-	-	378
Southern	- with Turkey	259	133	126	-
	- with Greece	493	429	64	-
Western	- with Serbia	341	315	26	-
	- with the 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 2011¹

Meteorological stations	Annual average atmospheric pressure	Air temperature				
		Annual average	Annual absolute maximum temperature		Annual absolute minimum temperature	
	hPa	°C	Date	°C	Date	
Vidin	1014.8	11.5	36.4	11.07.	-15.2	26.01.
Pleven	997.9	11.8	37.0	20.07.	-13.6	27.01.
Veliko Tarnovo	995.3	11.7	37.8	16.07.	-12.8	2.02.
Dobrich	993.6	10.5	34.2	19.07.	-15.2	5.01.
Varna	1013.1	12.2	33.2	31.08.	-7.8	27.02.
Burgas	1014.8	12.8	33.7	31.08.	-5.1	31.01.
Haskovo	990.2	12.5	37.2	20.07.	-12.2	25.12.
Kazanluk	971.7	11.0	34.6	16.07.	-11.7	7.01.
Pazardzhik	993.2	11.9	36.6	10.07.	-15.4	25.12.
Sofia - NIMH	948.7	10.4	35.0	20.07.	-14.8	26.01.
Kyustendil	955.8	11.0	37.6	25.08.	-12.8	26.01.
Cherni Vruh	772.4	1.1	19.4	16.07.	-20.1	8.03.
Sandanski	992.6	14.3	39.0	25.08.	-7.1	27.01.

2. Meteorological data for 2011¹

(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	22	20.02.	277	5.0
Pleven	70	28	11.08.	447	5.0
Veliko Tarnovo	70	72	11.08.	592	5.4
Dobrich	74	49	18.10.	597	5.2
Varna	73	104	18.10.	572	5.5
Burgas	74	27	4.05.	481	5.3
Haskovo	73	43	11.08.	580	5.6
Kazanluk	73	43	11.08.	419	6.5
Pazardzhik	68	44	11.08.	383	4.9
Sofia - NIMH	68	34	25.07.	406	5.4
Kyustendil	65	42	9.10.	326	4.7
Cherni Vruh	80	38	9.10.	549	5.7
Sandanski	59	28	9.10.	355	4.9

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

Rivers, lakes and mountains

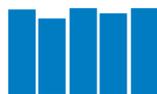
The rivers are comparatively short and low-water. The longest river in Bulgaria is Iskur - 368 km long, while the river with the highest flow is Maritsa. The main rivers of Bulgaria are the Danube (470 km bordering Romania), Vit, Osum, Yantra (tributaries of the Danube), Tundzha, Kamchiya, Arda, Mesta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

Rivers	Length - km	Lakes	Surface - sq. km
Danube	470.0	Burgasko	27.6
Iskur	368.0	Varnensko	17.4
Tundzha	349.5	Atanasovsko	16.9
Maritsa	321.6	Mandrensko	10.0
Osum	314.0	Pomoriysko ¹	5.0
Struma	290.0	Beloslavsko	3.9
Yantra	285.5		
Kamchiya	244.5		
Arda	241.3		

¹ 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 31.12.2012 based on the number and structures of population of the previous year and the demographic events (live births, deaths, immigrants and emigrants) registered during the year.

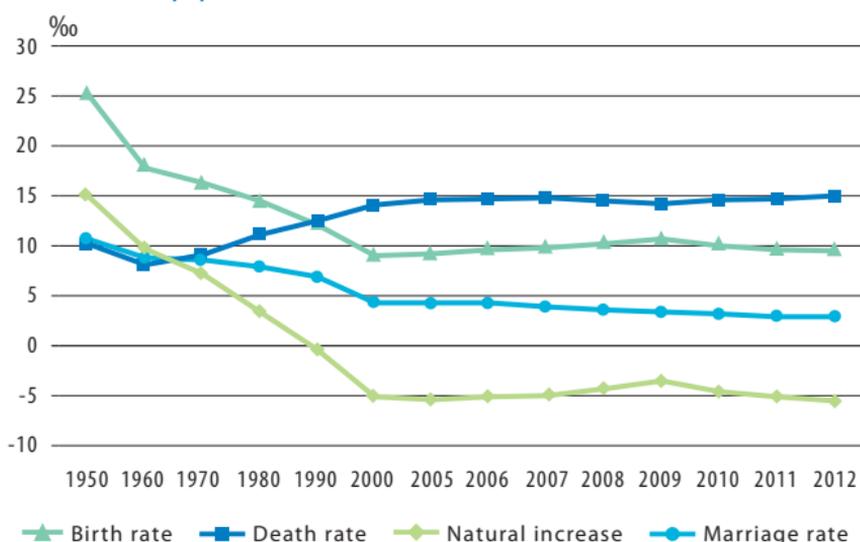
Demographic events include births, deaths, marriages, divorces and migration. They are registered at the moment of their occurrence during the reporting year.

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

The rates of population decrease slow down as a result of improvement of the indicators for its natural movement. The high mortality rate, the respectively lower life expectancy in comparison with the other European countries and the negative net migration are still the main problems in the country.

In the Demographic development of the country in 2012, as in previous years continued to be sustained higher level of mortality, the respectively lower life expectancy in comparison with the other European countries and the negative net migration.

Figure 1. Marriage, birth and death rates and natural increase of the population (Per 1000 of the population)





1. Main demographic indicators

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Population as of 31.12. - thousands	7563.7	7504.9	7327.2	7282.0
Population density per sq. km	68.2	67.7	66.1	65.7
Gender ratio (women per 1000 men)	1067	1068	1054	1055
Age dependency ratio - %	45.1	46.0	47.5	48.7
Ageing index	100.0	101.7	105.6	99.0
Share of urban population - %	71.4	71.6	72.7	72.9
Crude birth rate - ‰	10.7	10.0	9.6	9.5
Crude death rate - ‰	14.2	14.6	14.7	15.0
Natural increase - ‰	-3.5	-4.6	-5.1	-5.5
Crude marriage rate - ‰	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.9
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	9.0	9.4	8.5	7.8
Net fertility rate	0.75	0.71	0.72	0.72
Total fertility rate	1.57	1.49	1.51	1.50

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.

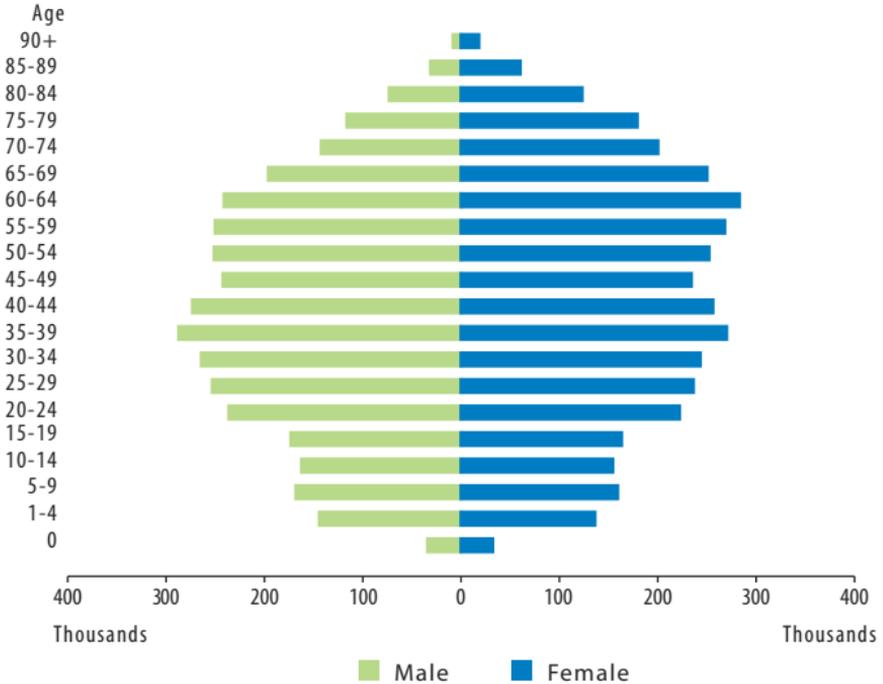
Structure of the population by age and gender

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 2012 the share of population under 15 years is vastly low - 13.6%, but the share of population over 65 years increases continuously and is 19.2%. 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 40.4 years in 2001 to 42.8 years in 2012.

Figure 2. Age structure of the population by gender as of 31.12.2012





3. Population by age and gender as of 31.12.2012

Age	Total	Male	Female	Share of urban population - %
	Number			
Total	7282041	3543606	3738435	72.9
0 - 4	346378	177993	168385	74.6
5 - 9	327371	168440	158931	72.8
10 - 14	316037	162442	153595	72.1
15 - 19	335725	172887	162838	72.3
20 - 24	457507	235454	222053	77.1
25 - 29	488905	253130	235775	77.8
30 - 34	507320	263748	243572	78.1
35 - 39	556985	286856	270129	78.5
40 - 44	528703	272371	256332	76.4
45 - 49	475946	241946	234000	74.9
50 - 54	503260	250781	252479	74.3
55 - 59	518394	250078	268316	73.5
60 - 64	524432	241510	282922	71.2
65 - 69	445498	195711	249787	66.8
70 - 74	341982	141901	200081	62.1
75 - 79	295106	115735	179371	60.9
80 and over	312492	112623	199869	62.2

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

(Per cent)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	14.5	14.6	14.3	14.4
Working age	63.1	62.7	61.7	61.8
Over working age	22.4	22.7	24.0	23.8
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	14.7	14.9	14.3	14.4
Working age	66.4	65.7	64.4	64.4
Over working age	18.9	19.4	21.3	21.2
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.2
Working age	55.0	55.0	54.6	55.0
Over working age	31.0	31.0	31.3	30.8

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

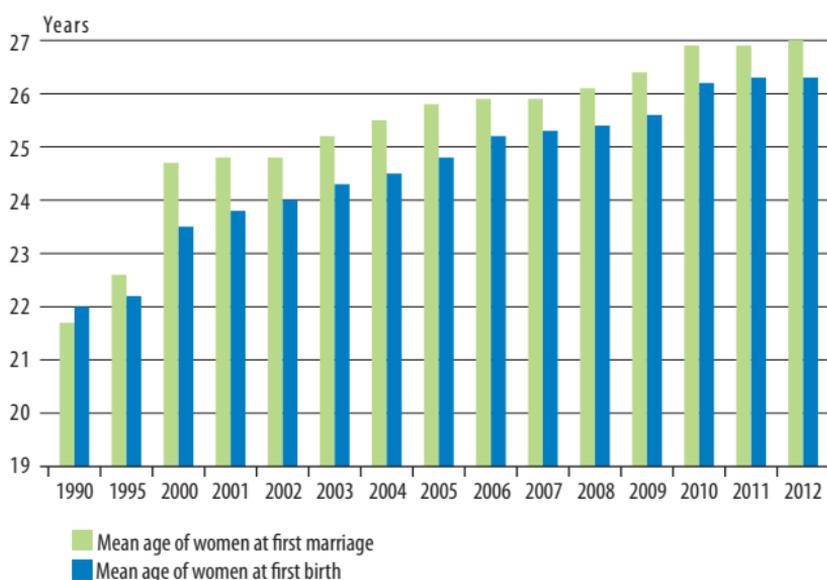
Births include the number of live-born and still-born children, and not the cases of giving a birth where one, two or more children could be born. Children who were born during the previous years, but are registered during the reporting year, are included into the total number of births, but are distributed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

The number of births in the country at 2012 is 69 678, of which 69 121 (99.2%) are live born. The crude birth rate (number of live births per 1000 persons of the average annual population) increases from 8.6‰ in 2001 to 9.5‰ in 2012.

The increase of the crude birth rate during the last few years is mainly due to the increase of the fertility of reproductive population measured by the Total fertility rate (TFR). It shows the average number of children that could be born by one woman during her whole fertile period. In 2012 this specific indicator is 1.50 children.

Taking into account the decrease of women in reproductive age and increase of TFR, it could be supposed that the increase of births is mainly due to postponed births and births of higher rank - second, third etc.

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	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	77712	80956	75513	70846	69121
Up to 15	456	464	350	335	246
15 - 19	9675	9787	8061	7464	7158
20 - 24	20312	20373	18249	16504	15895
25 - 29	23479	24191	22447	21226	20945
30 - 34	17436	18428	18141	16983	16268
35 - 39	5516	6677	7145	7137	7398
40 - 44	792	970	1054	1128	1124
45 - 49	35	53	54	58	73
50 and over	3	-	6	4	11
Unknown	8	13	6	7	3
Urban					
Total	58367	60664	57077	53396	51658
Up to 15	298	285	223	213	167
15 - 19	5621	5607	4625	4257	4062
20 - 24	13610	13542	12065	10684	10111
25 - 29	18625	18976	17623	16557	16290
30 - 34	14841	15645	15392	14440	13654
35 - 39	4676	5729	6206	6215	6361
40 - 44	655	817	888	968	940
45 - 49	30	51	44	51	59
50 and over	3	-	5	4	11
Unknown	8	12	6	7	3
Rural					
Total	19345	20292	18436	17450	17463
Up to 15	158	179	127	122	79
15 - 19	4054	4180	3436	3207	3096
20 - 24	6702	6831	6184	5820	5784
25 - 29	4854	5215	4824	4669	4655
30 - 34	2595	2783	2749	2543	2614
35 - 39	840	948	939	922	1037
40 - 44	137	153	166	160	184
45 - 49	5	2	10	7	14
50 and over	-	-	1	-	-
Unknown	-	1	-	-	-

Mortality

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

The persistently high mortality level is a problem for the country's demographic development. The crude death rate (number of dead persons per 1 000 persons of the average annual population) is 15.0‰ in 2012.

The infant mortality rate (number of children up to the age of 1 year per 1 000 live births) is 7.8‰ in 2012 what is with 0.7‰ lower than this in 2011. The reached level of infant mortality in the last years is lowest in the demographic development of the country so far. But in spite of the positive trend of decrease of the infant mortality rate in the country, it continues to be higher than this in the other European countries.

The life expectancy indicator shows the life expectancy of the newborn under the hypothesis that the age-specific mortality observed during the respective year will remain the same. At present, life expectancy is 70.6 years for males and 77.6 years for females.

Figure 4. Crude death rate and infant mortality

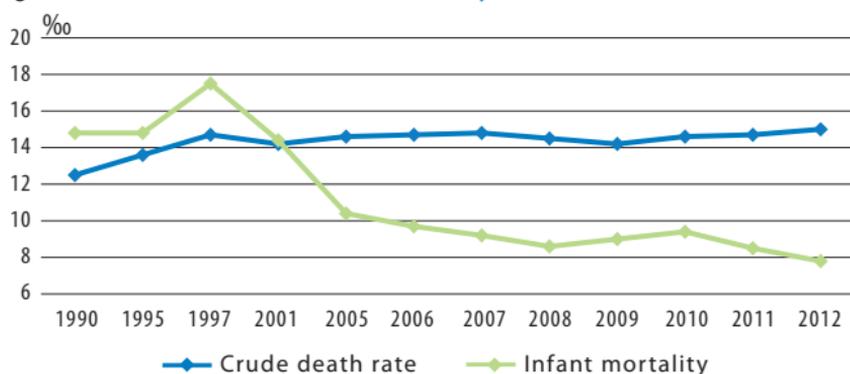
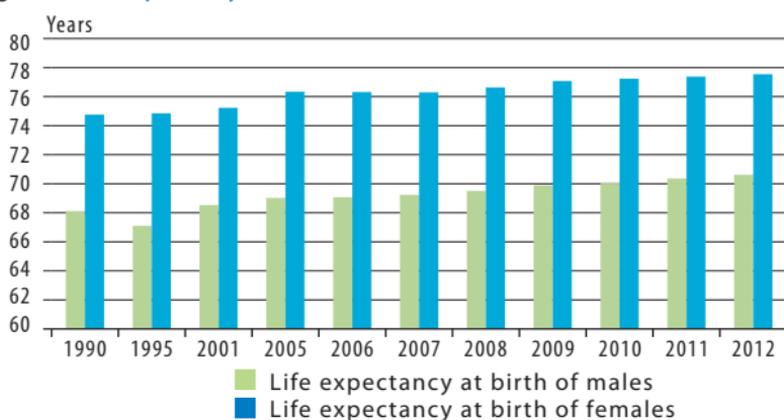


Figure 5. Life expectancy at birth





6. Deaths by age and place of residence

(Number)

Place of residence Age	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	110523	108068	110165	108258	109281
Up to 1	668	729	708	601	536
1 - 4	132	129	133	122	119
5 - 9	105	84	77	65	69
10 - 14	101	87	93	66	76
15 - 19	272	224	200	180	172
20 - 24	416	369	338	319	284
25 - 29	503	442	421	387	337
30 - 34	664	639	582	568	497
35 - 39	940	904	867	863	835
40 - 44	1370	1381	1460	1355	1296
45 - 49	2549	2478	2403	2236	2025
50 - 54	4204	4112	3850	3783	3732
55 - 59	6471	6251	5994	5917	5749
60 - 64	8295	8561	8639	8731	8625
65 - 69	9622	9708	9706	9788	10255
70 - 74	14602	13445	12759	12461	12376
75 - 79	19276	18656	19048	18388	18192
80 - 84	21506	20473	20840	20333	20393
85 and over	18827	19396	22047	22095	23713
Urban					
Total	65168	64335	65759	65182	66333
Up to 1	444	468	461	412	368
1 - 4	81	93	87	81	74
5 - 9	63	55	52	44	48
10 - 14	61	56	52	43	49
15 - 19	191	140	129	114	122
20 - 24	282	257	241	212	203
25 - 29	389	318	301	275	253
30 - 34	495	464	417	408	371
35 - 39	647	653	607	614	600
40 - 44	936	969	1016	927	916
45 - 49	1755	1706	1660	1487	1376
50 - 54	2888	2806	2591	2554	2507
55 - 59	4346	4276	4101	3991	3852
60 - 64	5321	5564	5668	5782	5729
65 - 69	5736	5907	5922	6110	6459
70 - 74	8223	7616	7400	7291	7292
75 - 79	10838	10447	10639	10302	10363
80 - 84	12095	11571	11958	11709	11859
85 and over	10377	10969	12457	12826	13892
Rural					
Total	45355	43733	44406	43076	42948
Up to 1	224	261	247	189	168
1 - 4	51	36	46	41	45
5 - 9	42	29	25	21	21
10 - 14	40	31	41	23	27
15 - 19	81	84	71	66	50
20 - 24	134	112	97	107	81
25 - 29	114	124	120	112	84
30 - 34	169	175	165	160	126
35 - 39	293	251	260	249	235
40 - 44	434	412	444	428	380
45 - 49	794	772	743	749	649
50 - 54	1316	1306	1259	1229	1225
55 - 59	2125	1975	1893	1926	1897
60 - 64	2974	2997	2971	2949	2896
65 - 69	3886	3801	3784	3678	3796
70 - 74	6379	5829	5359	5170	5084
75 - 79	8438	8209	8409	8086	7829
80 - 84	9411	8902	8882	8624	8534
85 and over	8450	8427	9590	9269	9821

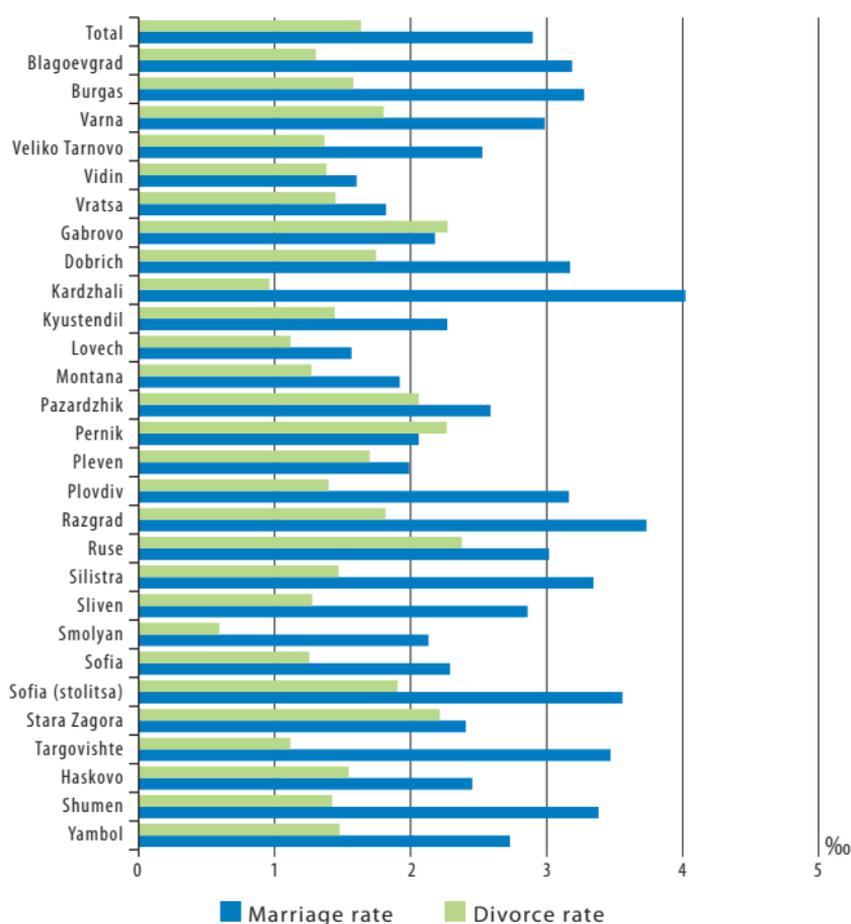
Marriages and divorces

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

The downward trend for the number of marriages continued in 2012 as well. This tendency is due to the increasing preference of young people for consensual union without official marriage. The number of marriages is 21 167, it is with 281 lower than this in 2011 and the crude marriage rate (number of marriages per 1 000 persons of the annual average population) - 2.9‰ in 2012.

The number of registered divorces is 11 947 in 2012 and it is with 650 greater than their number in 2011

Figure 6. Marriages and divorces by statistical region in 2012
(Per 1000 of the population)





7. Marriages and divorces by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2012

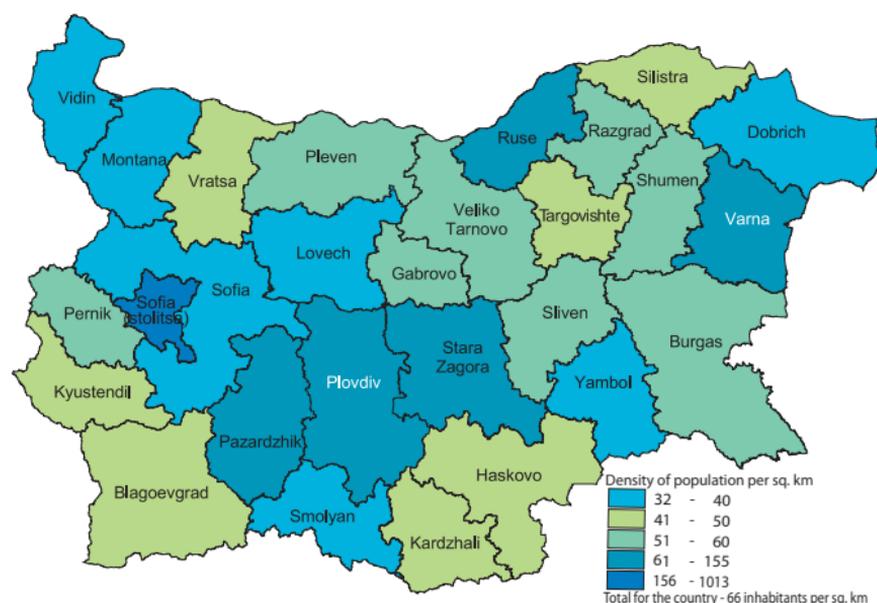
Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
	Number		Per 1000 of the population	
Total	21167	11947	2.9	1.6
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
Severozapaden	1513	1190	1.8	1.4
Vidin	158	136	1.6	1.4
Vratsa	333	265	1.8	1.4
Lovech	217	155	1.6	1.1
Montana	278	184	1.9	1.3
Pleven	527	450	2.0	1.7
Severen tsentralen	2462	1571	2.9	1.9
Veliko Tarnovo	644	348	2.5	1.4
Gabrovo	263	274	2.2	2.3
Razgrad	459	223	3.7	1.8
Ruse	702	553	3.0	2.4
Silistra	394	173	3.3	1.5
Severoiztochen	3029	1569	3.2	1.6
Varna	1415	854	3.0	1.8
Dobrich	594	327	3.2	1.7
Targovishte	414	133	3.5	1.1
Shumen	606	255	3.4	1.4
Yugoiztochen	3066	1827	2.9	1.7
Burgas	1357	654	3.3	1.6
Sliven	561	250	2.9	1.3
Stara Zagora	795	732	2.4	2.2
Yambol	353	191	2.7	1.5
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
Yugozapaden	6779	3686	3.2	1.7
Blagoevgrad	1023	418	3.2	1.3
Kyustendil	304	193	2.3	1.4
Pernik	270	297	2.1	2.3
Sofia	560	307	2.3	1.3
Sofia (stolitsa)	4622	2471	3.6	1.9
Yuzhen tsentralen	4318	2104	2.9	1.4
Kardzhali	610	146	4.0	1.0
Pazardzhik	706	562	2.6	2.1
Plovdiv	2151	950	3.2	1.4
Smolyan	255	71	2.1	0.6
Haskovo	596	375	2.5	1.5

Population by district

Data on the population number and the occurred demographic events at territorial level are provided in accordance with the administrative and territorial division of the country as of 31.12.2012.

The smallest district in terms of population is the district of Vidin where 1.3% of the country's population lives, and the biggest district is Sofia (stolitsa) - 17.9%. The population in 16 districts is under 200 thousand persons. Six districts with a population between 200 and 300 thousand persons cover 20.7% of the country's population. There are six districts with a population over 300 thousand persons. More a quarter of the country's population lives in two of them - Sofia (stolitsa) and Plovdiv (27.2%). The third biggest district is Varna, followed closely by Burgas, Stara Zagora and Blagoevgrad districts.

Figure 7. Density of pazardzhik per sq. km by district as of 31.12.2012





8. Population by gender, place of residence, statistical zone, statistical region and by district as of 31.12.2012

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Total			Of which: Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	7282041	3543606	3738435	5306233	2563168	2743065
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
Severozapaden	823467	404080	419387	522713	255742	266971
Vidin	97536	47599	49937	62320	30411	31909
Vratsa	181559	89453	92106	107088	52398	54690
Lovech	137708	67423	70285	85961	42096	43865
Montana	143644	70544	73100	92157	45162	46995
Pleven	263020	129061	133959	175187	85675	89512
Severen tsentralen	844354	411173	433181	563976	272487	291489
Veliko Tarnovo	253503	122408	131095	176665	84751	91914
Gabrovo	119926	58002	61924	98322	47541	50781
Razgrad	122173	59812	62361	57772	27721	30051
Ruse	231556	112902	118654	178391	86742	91649
Silistra	117196	58049	59147	52826	25732	27094
Severoiztochen	957097	468792	488305	701353	340555	360798
Varna	473236	231595	241641	396307	193127	203180
Dobrich	186357	91413	94944	128669	62506	66163
Targovishte	118769	58321	60448	64329	31010	33319
Shumen	178735	87463	91272	112048	53912	58136
Yugoiztochen	1067283	521411	545872	765337	371695	393642
Burgas	413474	202177	211297	309499	150298	159201
Sliven	195385	95396	99989	129231	62591	66640
Stara Zagora	329864	160715	169149	236634	114878	121756
Yambol	128560	63123	65437	89973	43928	46045
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
Yugozapaden	2127588	1025837	1101751	1774314	850300	924014
Blagoevgrad	319647	156469	163178	189562	91539	98023
Kyustendil	132792	64774	68018	91689	44493	47196
Pernik	130230	63736	66494	102887	50050	52837
Sofia	243236	119702	123534	148780	72908	75872
Sofia (stolitsa)	1301683	621156	680527	1241396	591310	650086
Yuzhen tsentralen	1462252	712313	749939	978540	472389	506151
Kardzhali	151319	75153	76166	62931	30472	32459
Pazardzhik	271681	133682	137999	169300	82676	86624
Plovdiv	678818	327550	351268	506095	242605	263490
Smolyan	118778	57872	60906	65314	31627	33687
Haskovo	241656	118056	123600	174900	85009	89891

Nativity and mortality by district

The highest crude birth rate among the districts is that in Sliven, Sofia (stolitsa) and Targovishte. Vidin and Smolyan are the districts with the lowest crude birth rate in 2012.

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

Figure 8. Crude birth rate by district in 2012
(Per 1000 of population)

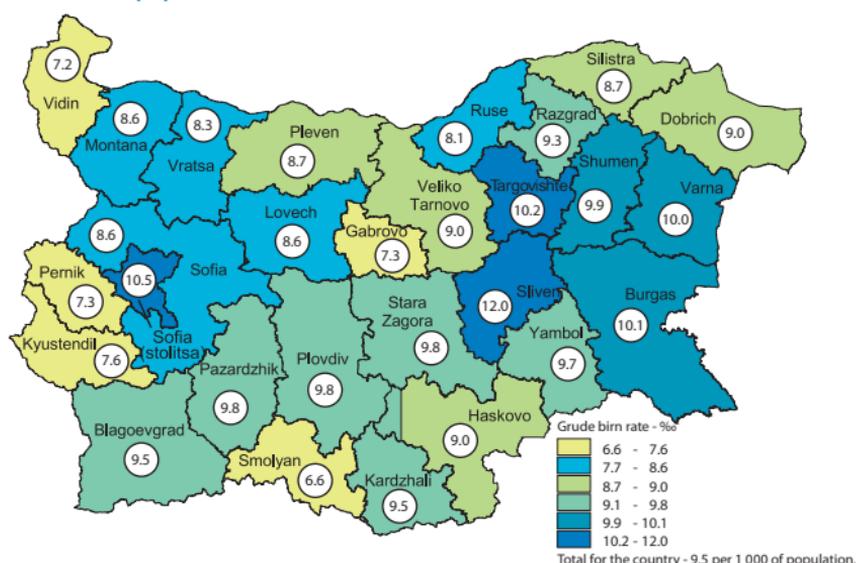
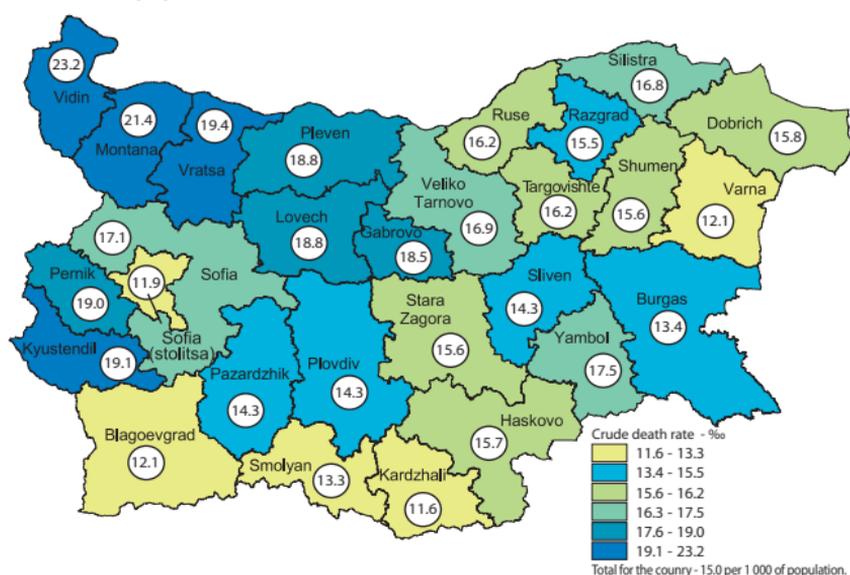


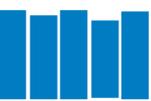
Figure 9. Crude death rate by district in 2012
(Per 1000 of population)





9. Live births, deaths and natural increase of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2012

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase
	Number			Per 1 000 of the population		
Total	69121	109281	-40160	9.5	15.0	-5.5
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
Severozapaden	6979	16546	-9567	8.4	19.9	-11.5
Vidin	713	2287	-1574	7.2	23.2	-16
Vratsa	1526	3561	-2035	8.3	19.4	-11.1
Lovech	1195	2611	-1416	8.6	18.8	-10.2
Montana	1249	3101	-1852	8.6	21.4	-12.8
Pleven	2296	4986	-2690	8.7	18.8	-10.1
Severen tsentralen	7233	14203	-6970	8.5	16.7	-8.2
Veliko Tarnovo	2300	4303	-2003	9.0	16.9	-7.9
Gabrovo	876	2233	-1357	7.3	18.5	-11.2
Razgrad	1142	1903	-761	9.3	15.5	-6.2
Ruse	1891	3780	-1889	8.1	16.2	-8.1
Silistra	1024	1984	-960	8.7	16.8	-8.1
Severoiztochen	9412	13413	-4001	9.8	14.0	-4.2
Varna	4732	5728	-996	10.0	12.1	-2.1
Dobrich	1689	2961	-1272	9.0	15.8	-6.8
Targovishte	1214	1937	-723	10.2	16.2	-6
Shumen	1777	2787	-1010	9.9	15.6	-5.7
Yugoiztochen	11024	15768	-4744	10.3	14.7	-4.4
Burgas	4170	5557	-1387	10.1	13.4	-3.3
Sliven	2349	2799	-450	12.0	14.3	-2.3
Stara Zagora	3246	5146	-1900	9.8	15.6	-5.8
Yambol	1259	2266	-1007	9.7	17.5	-7.8
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
Yugozapaden	20707	28607	-7900	9.7	13.4	-3.7
Blagoevgrad	3044	3896	-852	9.5	12.1	-2.6
Kyustendil	1015	2561	-1546	7.6	19.1	-11.5
Pernik	959	2488	-1529	7.3	19.0	-11.7
Sofia	2092	4176	-2084	8.6	17.1	-8.5
Sofia (stolitsa)	13597	15486	-1889	10.5	11.9	-1.4
Yuzhen tsentralen	13766	20744	-6978	9.4	14.1	-4.7
Kardzhali	1435	1758	-323	9.5	11.6	-2.1
Pazardzhik	2663	3899	-1236	9.8	14.3	-4.5
Plovdiv	6694	9694	-3000	9.8	14.3	-4.5
Smolyan	784	1586	-802	6.6	13.3	-6.7
Haskovo	2190	3807	-1617	9.0	15.7	-6.7



Migration of the population

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

Sofia (stolitsa), Plovdiv, Stara Zagora and Shumen are the districts with positive migration increase (the difference between immigrants and emigrants) in 2012.

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

Figure 10. Mechanical movement of the population by statistical regions in 2012

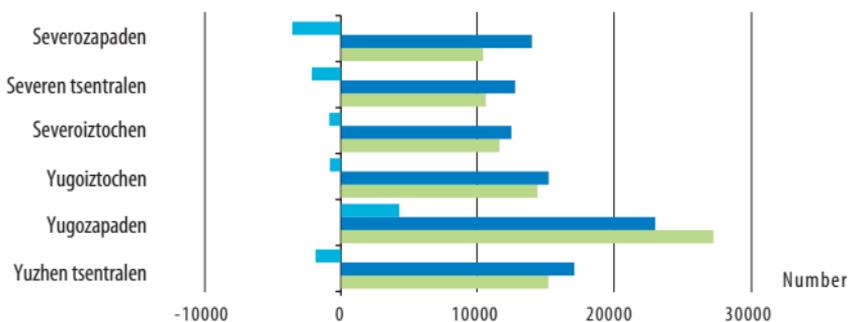
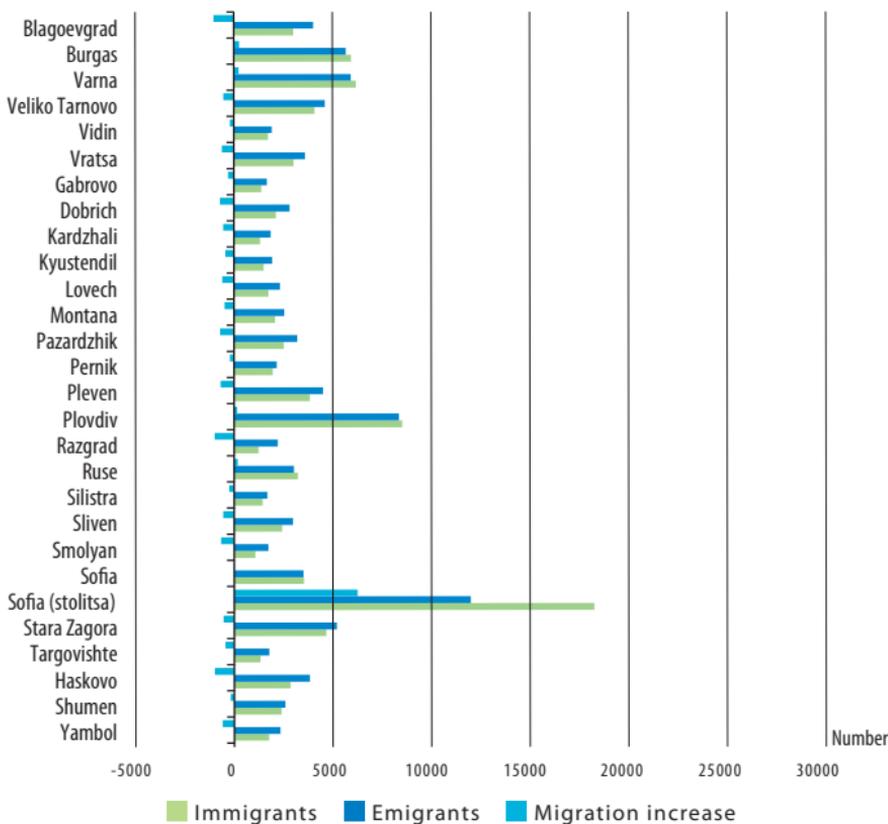


Figure 11. Mechanical movement of the population by districts in 2012



10. Migration of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2012¹

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Immigrants	Emigrants	Migration increase
Total	89374	94397	-5023
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
Severozapaden	10392	13959	-3567
Vidin	1359	1730	-371
Vratsa	2078	3146	-1068
Lovech	1807	2292	-485
Montana	1901	2389	-488
Pleven	3247	4402	-1155
Severen tsentralen	10594	12738	-2144
Veliko Tarnovo	3609	4382	-773
Gabrovo	1446	1552	-106
Razgrad	1378	2044	-666
Ruse	2713	3035	-322
Silistra	1448	1725	-277
Severoishtochten	11588	12455	-867
Varna	5531	5643	-112
Dobrich	2004	2463	-459
Targovishte	1361	1734	-373
Shumen	2692	2615	77
Yugoizhtochten	14368	15191	-823
Burgas	5704	5790	-86
Sliven	1903	2780	-877
Stara Zagora	5190	4561	629
Yambol	1571	2060	-489
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
Yugozapaden	27246	22991	4255
Blagoevgrad	2284	3810	-1526
Kyustendil	1208	1860	-652
Pernik	1589	1817	-228
Sofia	3017	3313	-296
Sofia (stolitsa)	19148	12191	6957
Yuzhen tsentralen	15186	17063	-1877
Kardzhali	1513	1880	-367
Pazardzhik	1872	2758	-886
Plovdiv	8317	7383	934
Smolyan	953	1829	-876
Haskovo	2531	3213	-682

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.

Source of data is Labour Force Survey.

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

Figure 1. Structure of the labour force by age in 2012

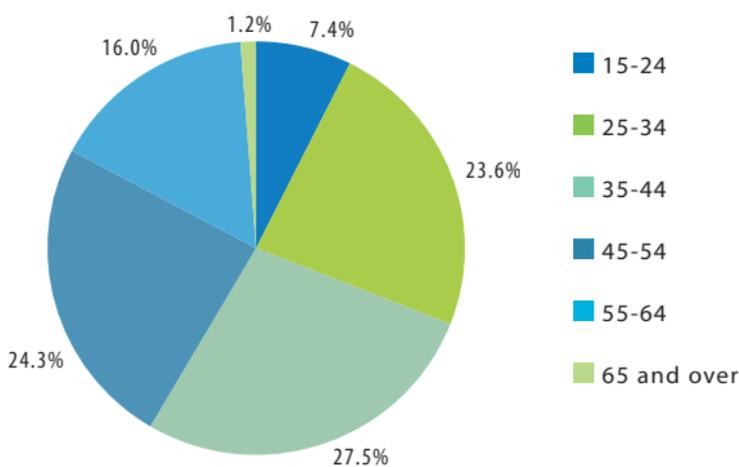
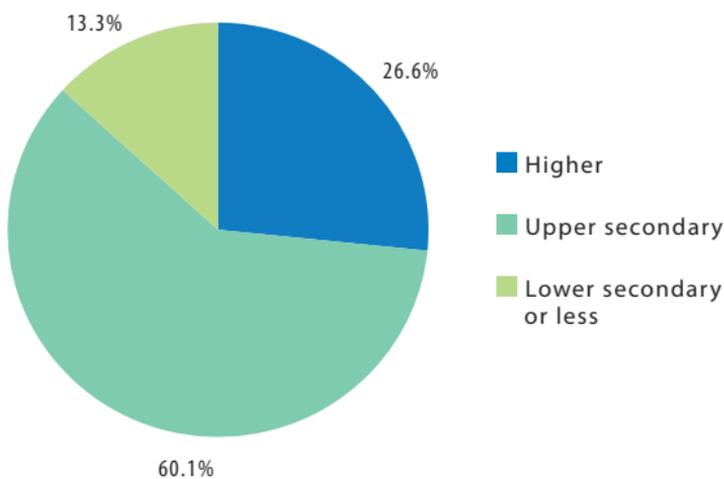


Figure 2. Structure of the labour force by level of education in 2012





1. Labour force

(Thousands)

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012
Total	3560.4	3491.6	3400.9	3341.4	3344.3
By place of residence					
Urban	2713.6	2681.7	2624.2	2598.2	2605.9
Rural	846.8	809.9	776.6	743.2	738.4
By gender					
Male	1896.8	1862.4	1804.7	1786.1	1782.8
Female	1663.6	1629.2	1596.2	1555.3	1561.5
By age					
15 - 64	3504.7	3441.5	3356.3	3302.3	3303.9
15 - 24	300.8	286.2	269.9	253.6	247.9
25 - 34	781.6	742.2	699.8	798.8	788.3
35 - 44	1009.3	1021.8	1018.8	899.2	919.1
45 - 54	933.4	908.9	903.6	830.7	813.6
55 - 64	479.6	482.3	464.2	519.9	534.9
65 and over	55.7	50.1	44.5	39.1	40.4
By level of education					
Higher	877.0	884.6	869.9	874.2	889.5
Upper secondary	2097.2	2051.1	2035.1	2005.5	2010.6
of which: vocational	1420.2	1388.7	1354.3	1320.8	1303.7
Lower secondary or less	586.2	556.0	495.9	461.7	444.2

¹ Revised data.

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

(Per cent)

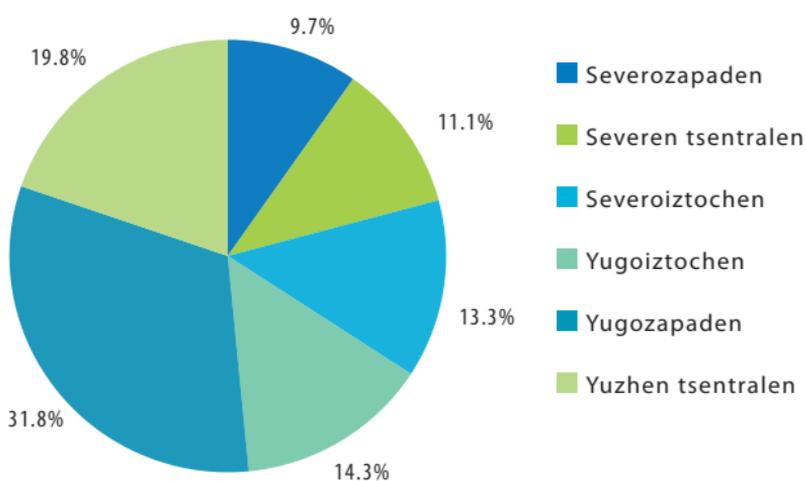
	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012
Total	67.8	67.2	66.5	65.9	67.1
By place of residence					
Urban	70.0	69.6	69.0	68.1	69.3
Rural	61.5	60.1	59.2	59.2	60.2
By gender					
Male	72.5	72.0	70.8	69.9	71.0
Female	63.1	62.5	62.3	61.9	63.2
By age					
15 - 24	30.1	29.5	28.9	29.5	30.4
25 - 34	82.9	80.7	79.8	78.3	78.8
35 - 44	88.4	87.5	86.3	85.2	85.4
45 - 54	84.8	83.8	83.1	82.2	82.6
55 - 64	48.7	49.2	47.9	48.9	51.1

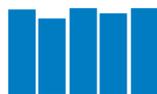
¹ Revised data.

Labour force by district

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

Figure 3. Structure of the labour force (15 - 64 years of age) by statistical region in 2012





3. Labour force (15 - 64 years of age) and activity rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2012

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Labour force - in thousands	Activity rates - %
Total	3303.9	67.1
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
Severozapaden	321.7	61.2
Vidin	38.4	63.2
Vratsa	68.8	57.9
Lovech	52.9	61.1
Montana	57.1	62.7
Pleven	104.4	61.9
Severen tsentralen	367.0	64.8
Veliko Tarnovo	109.4	63.9
Gabrovo	52.4	68.0
Razgrad	54.1	64.7
Ruse	103.7	66.4
Silistra	47.4	60.7
Severoiztochen	440.2	67.4
Varna	211.2	64.8
Dobrich	87.2	69.0
Targovishte	50.8	63.9
Shumen	91.0	75.0
Yugoiztochen	472.5	66.5
Burgas	183.3	64.8
Sliven	82.0	64.5
Stara Zagora	146.7	67.6
Yambol	60.5	72.5
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
Yugozapaden	1049.5	70.9
Blagoevgrad	162.7	73.0
Kyustendil	58.4	67.6
Pernik	59.4	68.6
Sofia	102.3	63.7
Sofia (stolitsa)	666.7	72.2
Yuzhen tsentralen	652.9	66.1
Kardzhali	63.2	60.6
Pazardzhik	117.5	64.2
Plovdiv	308.9	67.7
Smolyan	59.3	70.8
Haskovo	104.0	64.7

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, work on lease 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, work on lease 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.

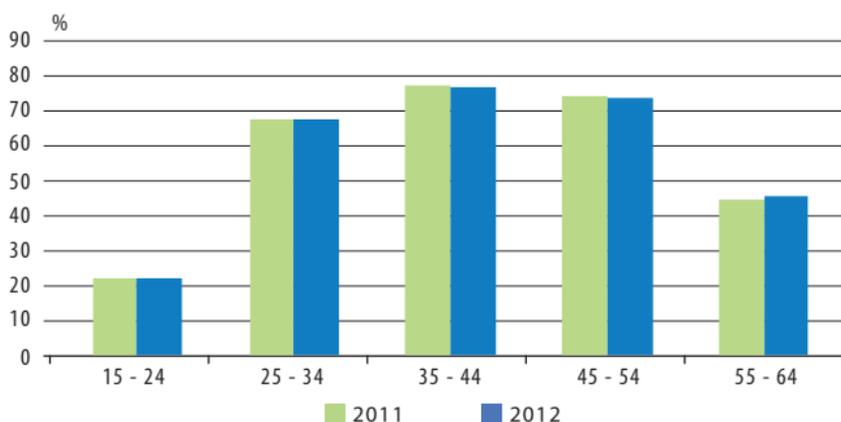
Unpaid family workers are the persons who work without pay in a firm, enterprise or farm, owned and operated by a relative of the same household.

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

Source of data is Labour Force Survey.

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

Figure 4. Employment rates by age





4. Employed persons

(Thousands)

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012
Total	3360.7	3253.6	3052.8	2965.2	2934.0
By place of residence					
Urban	2591.0	2526.1	2390.8	2338.0	2320.6
Rural	769.7	727.5	662.0	627.2	613.4
By gender					
Male	1792.9	1732.3	1608.3	1567.1	1541.7
Female	1567.8	1521.3	1444.5	1398.1	1392.3
By age					
15 - 64	3306.2	3204.8	3010.4	2927.5	2894.9
15 - 24	262.6	240.0	207.4	190.2	178.3
25 - 34	737.3	691.0	620.2	691.8	679.5
35 - 44	965.9	965.2	936.7	817.3	827.0
45 - 54	887.4	856.6	824.9	754.1	730.9
55 - 64	453.1	452.0	421.2	474.1	479.2
65 and over	54.5	48.8	42.4	37.7	39.1
By level of education					
Higher	856.9	858.9	831.2	829.5	837.6
Upper secondary	2002.5	1924.7	1838.4	1795.7	1776.1
of which: vocational	1358.6	1303.7	1226.5	1185.6	1159.2
Lower secondary or less	501.2	469.9	383.3	340.0	320.3
By professional status					
Employers	122.9	113.4	115.1	107.6	104.5
Self-employed without employees	259.9	259.4	242.7	221.3	210.9
Employees in private sector	2156.1	2078.4	1933.4	1893.7	1872.5
Employees in public sector	787.7	769.1	729.3	712.5	721.5
Unpaid family workers	34.0	33.3	32.2	30.2	24.5

¹ Revised data.

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

(Per cent)

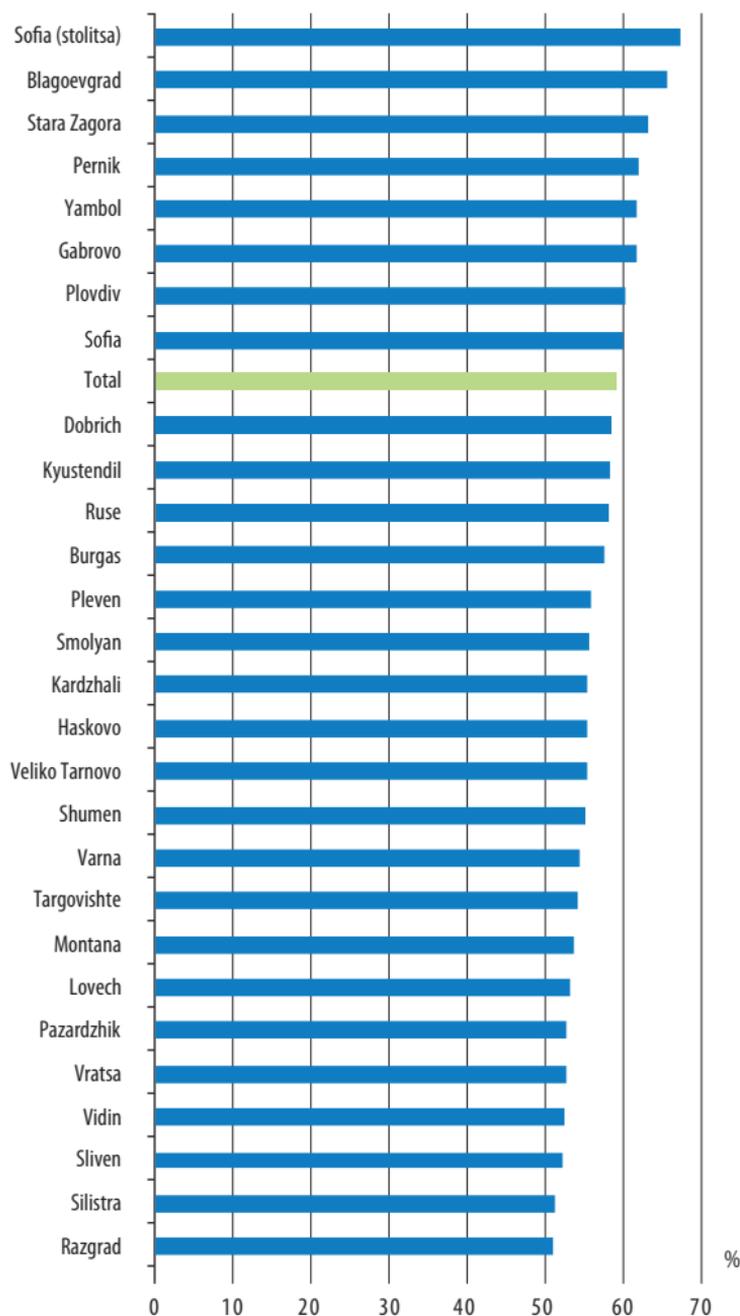
	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012
Total	64.0	62.6	59.7	58.4	58.8
By place of residence					
Urban	66.8	65.6	62.9	61.2	61.7
Rural	55.7	53.9	50.4	49.9	49.9
By gender					
Male	68.5	66.9	63.0	61.2	61.3
Female	59.5	58.3	56.4	55.6	56.3
By age					
15 - 24	26.3	24.8	22.2	22.1	21.9
25 - 34	78.2	75.1	70.7	67.8	67.9
35 - 44	84.6	82.6	79.4	77.4	76.9
45 - 54	80.6	79.0	75.8	74.7	74.2
55 - 64	46.0	46.1	43.5	44.6	45.7

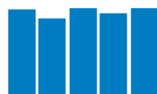
¹ Revised data.

Employment by district

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

Figure 5. Employment rates (15 - 64 years of age) by district in 2012





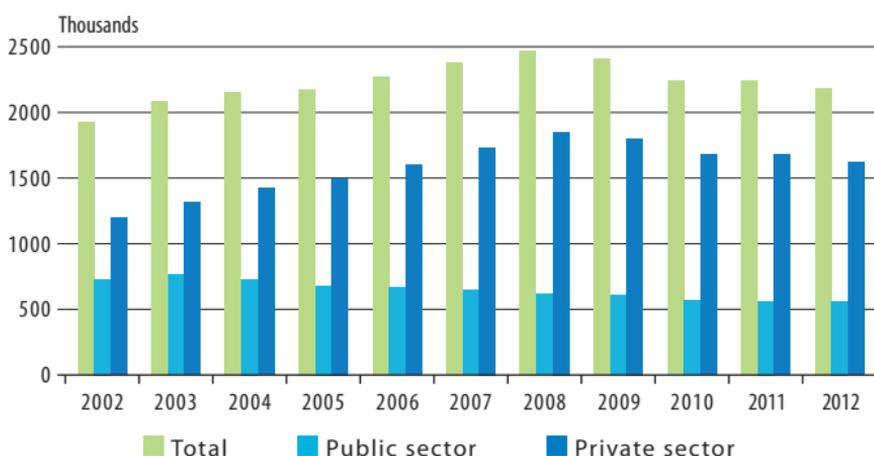
6. Employed persons (15 - 64 years of age) and employment rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2012

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Employed - in thousands	Employment rates - %
Total	2894.9	58.8
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
Severozapaden	281.9	53.6
Vidin	31.7	52.2
Vratsa	62.4	52.4
Lovech	45.8	52.9
Montana	48.5	53.3
Pleven	93.5	55.5
Severen tsentralen	314.0	55.5
Veliko Tarnovo	94.3	55.0
Gabrovo	47.3	61.4
Razgrad	42.4	50.7
Ruse	90.3	57.8
Silistra	39.7	50.9
Severoiztochen	359.4	55.0
Varna	176.3	54.1
Dobrich	73.6	58.3
Targovishte	42.8	53.9
Shumen	66.7	54.9
Yugoiztochen	415.4	58.5
Burgas	162.0	57.3
Sliven	65.9	51.8
Stara Zagora	136.3	62.8
Yambol	51.2	61.4
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
Yugozapaden	962.4	65.1
Blagoevgrad	145.7	65.4
Kyustendil	50.0	57.9
Pernik	53.5	61.7
Sofia	95.6	59.6
Sofia (stolitsa)	617.7	66.9
Yuzhen tsentralen	561.8	56.9
Kardzhali	57.5	55.1
Pazardzhik	95.8	52.4
Plovdiv	273.8	60.0
Smolyan	46.3	55.3
Haskovo	88.4	55.0

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	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Total	2242488	2198643	562556	556485	1679932	1642158
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	68318	66717	12350	11679	55968	55038
Mining and quarrying	24743	24581	7286	7090	17457	17491
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	95011	89902	248	202	94763	89700
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	131162	132629	211	254	130951	132375
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	31359	29828	204	202	31155	29626
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	2503	2298	-	-	2503	2298



7. Employees under labour contract by economic activity groupings

(Continued and end)

(Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	12796	12574	-	..	12796	..
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	7491	7778	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	42484	41894	36	34	42448	41860
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	63323	60012	4428	4350	58895	55662
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	8379	8073	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of electrical equipment	17943	17945	-	-	17943	17945
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	28811	28152	..	-	..	28152
Manufacture of transport equipment	17585	17406	-	-	17585	17406
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	42723	43016	1245	1110	41478	41906
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	31178	30429	14548	14384	16630	16045
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	35559	36249	20438	21736	15121	14513
Construction	141650	130396	4025	3169	137625	127227
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	386893	378607	418	313	386475	378294
Transportation and storage	137168	133002	55812	51641	81356	81361
Accommodation and food service activities	114856	109813	5310	5030	109546	104783
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	14673	14011	3173	3519	11500	10492
Telecommunications	21035	20756	..	..	..	20726
IT and other information services	29364	30726	980	911	28384	29815
Financial and insurance activities	57130	54898	1961	1904	55169	52994
Real estate activities	24680	23223	2461	2326	22219	20897
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	40238	40047	1526	1391	38712	38656
Scientific research and development	10778	10754	9841	9663	937	1091
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	18817	18600	136	159	18681	18441
Administrative and support service activities	106509	110451	25015	27922	81494	82529
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	114077	113903	114077	113903	x	x
Education	163882	162651	155799	154247	8083	8404
Human health services	104175	102489	78619	77479	25556	25010
Residential care and social work activities	28663	28227	27275	26776	1388	1451
Arts, entertainment and recreation	31000	31480	13290	13282	17710	18198
Other services	35532	35126	1475	1444	34057	33682

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.

Source of data (excluding data on registered unemployment) is Labour Force Survey.

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

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

Figure 7. Structure of unemployed persons by age

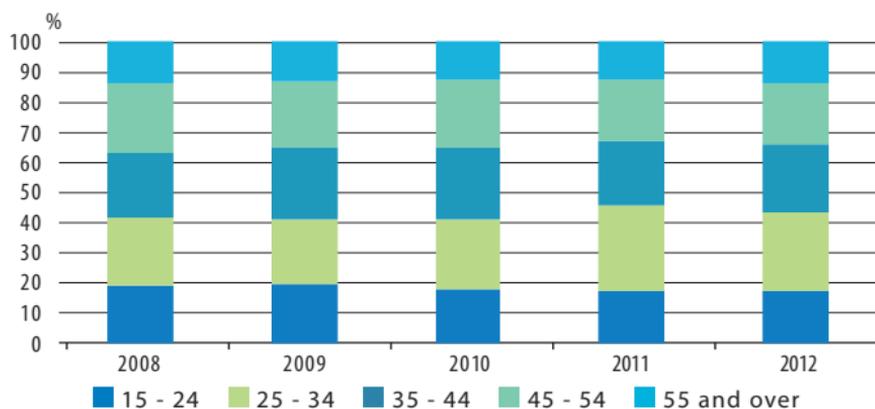
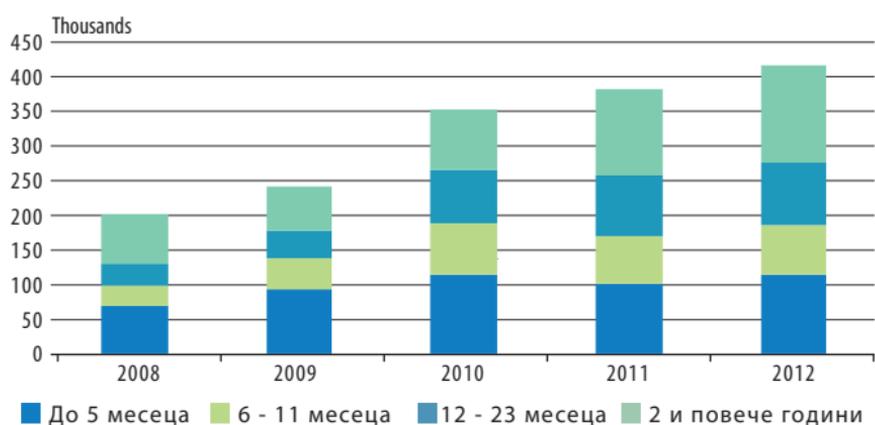
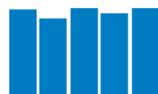


Figure 8. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment





8. Unemployed persons

(Thousands)

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012
Total	199.7	238.0	348.0	376.2	410.3
By place of residence					
Urban	122.6	155.6	233.4	260.2	285.3
Rural	77.1	82.4	114.6	116.0	125.0
By gender					
Male	103.9	130.1	196.3	219.0	241.1
Female	95.8	107.9	151.7	157.2	169.3
By age					
15 - 64	198.5	236.7	345.9	374.8	409.0
15 - 24	38.3	46.2	62.5	63.5	69.7
25 - 34	44.4	51.2	79.7	107.0	108.9
35 - 44	43.4	56.6	82.1	81.9	92.1
45 - 54	46.0	52.3	78.7	76.6	82.7
55 and over	27.7	31.7	45.1	47.2	57.1
By level of education					
Higher	20.1	25.7	38.7	44.7	51.8
Upper secondary	94.7	126.3	196.7	209.8	234.6
of which: vocational	61.6	85.1	127.7	135.2	144.5
Lower secondary or less	85.0	86.0	112.6	121.7	123.9
By duration of unemployment					
Up to 5 months	66.7	91.0	112.9	99.9	113.1
6 - 11 months	29.7	43.5	73.4	66.4	70.6
12 - 23 months	32.2	39.9	74.9	87.4	89.0
2 years and over	71.1	63.5	86.8	122.6	137.6
Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12.	232.3	338.1	342.4	342.4	375.8

¹ Revised data.

Unemployment

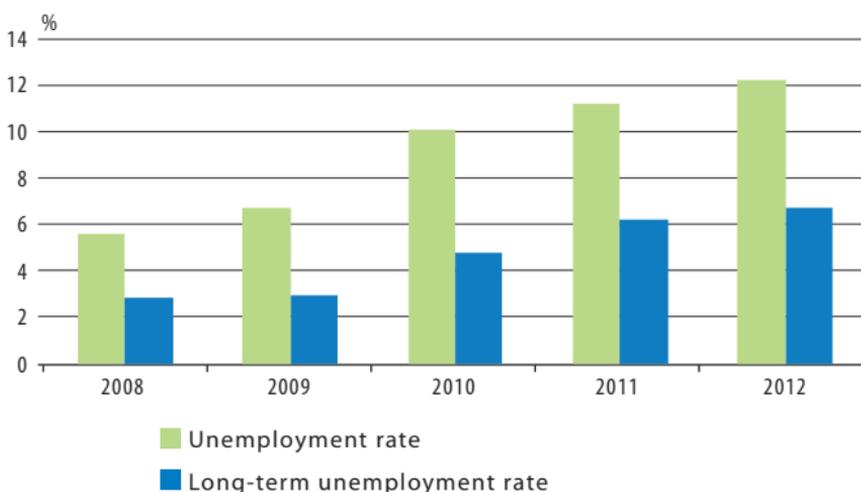
The unemployment rate is the ratio between the unemployed persons and the economically active population (the labour force).

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

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

In 2012 the unemployment rate rose by 1.0 percentage point in comparison with the previous year and stood at 12.3%. The long-term unemployed (unemployed for one or more years) were 55.2% of all unemployed persons

Figure 9. Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates





9. Unemployment rates

	(Per cent)				
	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012
Total	5.6	6.8	10.2	11.3	12.3
By place of residence					
Urban	4.5	5.8	8.9	10.0	11.0
Rural	9.1	10.2	14.8	15.6	16.9
By gender					
Male	5.5	7.0	10.9	12.3	13.5
Female	5.8	6.6	9.5	10.1	10.8
By age					
15 - 64	5.7	6.9	10.3	11.4	12.4
15 - 24	12.7	16.2	23.2	25.0	28.1
25 - 34	5.7	6.9	11.4	13.4	13.8
35 - 44	4.3	5.5	8.1	9.1	10.0
45 - 54	4.9	5.8	8.7	9.2	10.2
55 and over	5.2	5.9	8.9	8.4	9.9
Long-term unemployment rate	2.9	3.0	4.8	6.3	6.8

¹ Revised data.

10. Discouraged persons

	(Thousands)				
	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012
Total	151.9	186.4	224.6	235.2	227.7
By place of residence					
Urban	82.0	106.2	126.0	136.3	127.3
Rural	69.9	80.2	98.6	98.9	100.3
By gender					
Male	77.0	97.1	121.2	131.8	125.4
Female	74.9	89.3	103.4	103.3	102.3
By age					
15 - 64	149.9	184.2	222.3	233.5	225.6
15 - 24	33.6	41.9	47.7	42.8	40.1
25 - 34	27.3	33.1	37.1	51.2	50.9
35 - 44	34.2	42.3	49.4	47.8	47.1
45 - 54	30.8	40.6	50.4	49.5	48.9
55 and over	26.0	28.4	40.0	43.8	40.6
By level of education					
Higher	5.3	8.3	10.9	12.8	14.4
Upper secondary	57.1	72.5	102.8	113.9	105.2
of which: vocational	33.9	44.5	61.5	66.2	63.5
Lower secondary or less	89.5	105.5	110.9	108.5	108.0

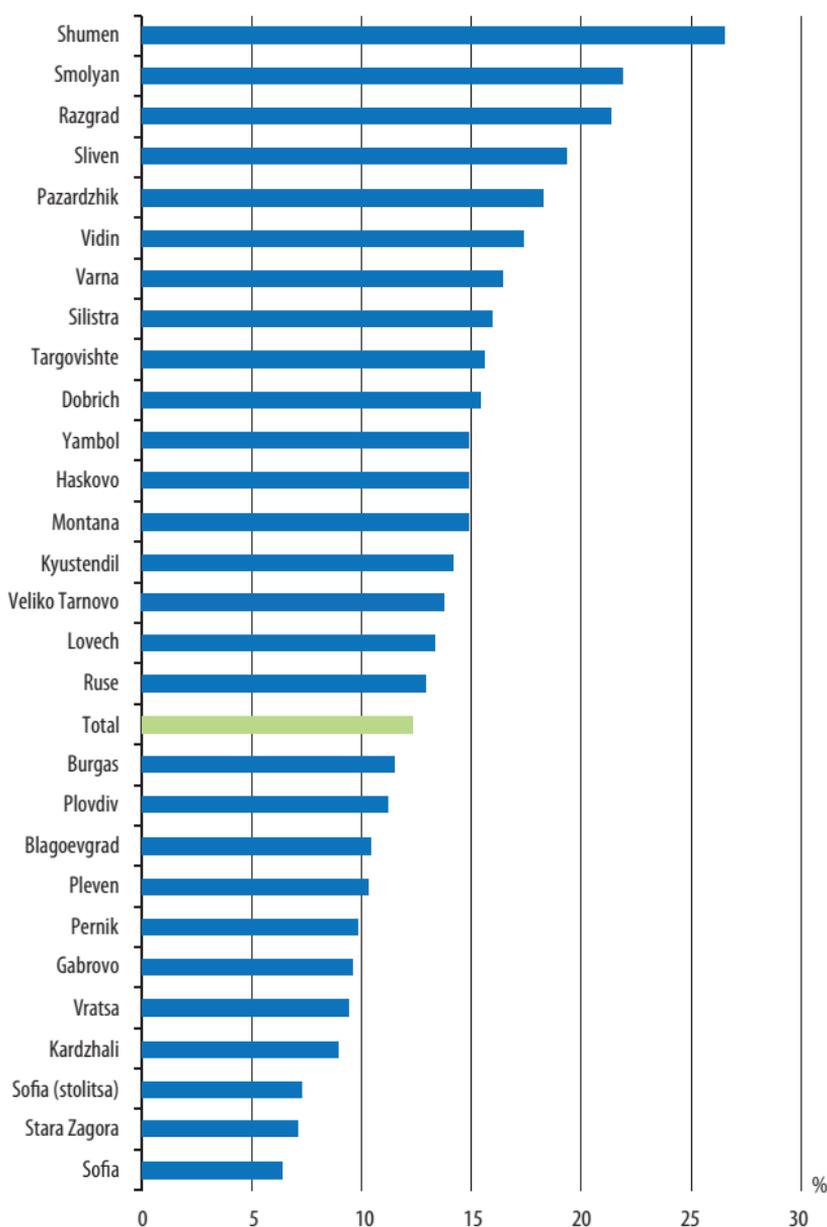
¹ Revised data.

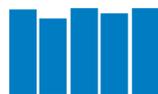
Unemployment by district

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

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

Figure 10. Unemployed rate by district in 2012





11. Unemployment by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2012

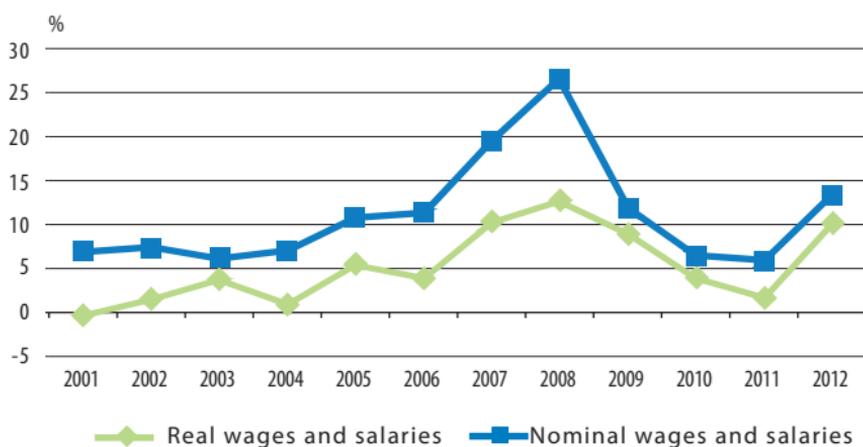
Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Unemployed - in thousands	Unemployment rates - %	Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12. - in thousands
Total	410.3	12.3	375.8
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
Severozapaden	39.8	12.3	63.3
Vidin	6.7	17.4	8.3
Vratsa	6.5	9.4	15.2
Lovech	7.1	13.4	9.2
Montana	8.6	14.9	12.5
Pleven	10.9	10.3	18.0
Severen tsentralen	53.3	14.3	45.4
Veliko Tarnovo	15.3	13.8	12.5
Gabrovo	5.1	9.6	3.9
Razgrad	11.7	21.4	9.5
Ruse	13.5	12.9	10.6
Silistra	7.7	16.0	8.9
Severoiztochen	81.3	18.2	52.2
Varna	35.2	16.4	18.3
Dobrich	13.6	15.4	11.1
Targovishte	8.0	15.6	9.6
Shumen	24.5	26.6	13.2
Yugoiztochen	57.3	11.9	56
Burgas	21.3	11.5	17.8
Sliven	16.2	19.4	14.0
Stara Zagora	10.4	7.1	15.6
Yambol	9.4	14.9	8.6
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
Yugozapaden	87.6	8.2	75.0
Blagoevgrad	17.1	10.4	21.2
Kyustendil	8.5	14.2	8.4
Pernik	6.0	9.9	6.3
Sofia	6.7	6.4	14.9
Sofia (stolitsa)	49.4	7.3	24.2
Yuzhen tsentralen	91.1	13.8	83.9
Kardzhali	5.7	9.0	9.6
Pazardzhik	21.7	18.3	19.3
Plovdiv	35.1	11.2	30.4
Smolyan	13.0	21.9	11.8
Haskovo	15.6	14.9	12.9

Average annual wages and salaries

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

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

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



12. Average annual wages and salaries by economic activity groupings

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Total	8230	9324	9133	9555	7926	9245
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6354	7108	8112	9925	5965	6504
Mining and quarrying	13804	14905	18978	21242	11643	12331
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	7197	8115	6196	6093	7200	8120
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	4743	5131	4116	4107	4744	5133
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	6020	6648	5790	6763	6022	6647
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	26309	28577	-	-	26309	28577



12. Average annual wages and salaries by economic activity groupings

(Continued and end)

(Levs)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	10064	10601	-	..	10064	10605
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	10341	10732	..	..	10405	10707
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	7271	7968	5951	6239	7272	7969
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	7561	8096	6044	6131	7675	8250
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	9708	11099	..	..	9714	11112
Manufacture of electrical equipment	9112	9814	-	-	9112	9814
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	9273	9727	..	-	9273	9727
Manufacture of transport equipment	7885	8320	-	-	7885	8320
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	6803	7594	9786	9695	6712	7537
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	17600	18664	20499	22050	15067	15623
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	7965	8297	7929	8165	8014	8496
Construction	7283	7482	7692	7673	7271	7477
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7040	8873	11925	9376	7034	8873
Transportation and storage	8641	9240	10133	10585	7614	8379
Accommodation and food service activities	4995	6018	6537	6761	4920	5982
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	13340	14640	11359	11150	13896	15829
Telecommunications	16158	17393	..	..	16158	17394
IT and other information services	23327	28575	13116	13155	23677	29048
Financial and insurance activities	17180	17778	18572	20053	17128	17694
Real estate activities	8130	11208	7332	8076	8219	11563
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	11530	15741	10261	11068	11581	15915
Scientific research and development	8661	9552	7337	7436	22691	28369
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	11831	17577	8996	8203	11852	17661
Administrative and support service activities	5483	6384	3536	4190	6085	7137
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	10554	10757	10554	10757	x	x
Education	8376	8813	8351	8750	8857	9992
Human health services	9097	10514	9332	9945	8370	12296
Residential care and social work activities	5128	5376	5117	5342	5328	6009
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6967	8909	6761	6984	7123	10341
Other services	5675	7123	5929	6137	5664	7166

IV. EDUCATION



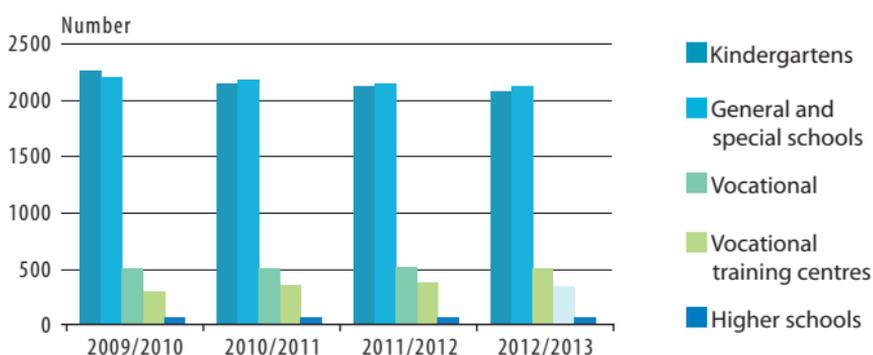
Types of educational institutions

Educational institutions are those institutions, which directly perform training according to educational programmes with students in organized classes (groups) locally or through distance learning. Educational programs in those institutions include all educational stages and/or attainment of professional qualification degree. Informal learning persons and firms, which carry out training and qualification courses, language training and others, do not come into the scope of the definition of the educational institutions.

Types of educational institutions:

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

Figure 1. Educational institutions by type





1. Educational institutions by type

	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Total	Of which: private						
Total	5298	455	5200	513	5164	517	5067	532
Kindergartens	2262	48	2138	49	2112	50	2070	65
General and special schools	2201	66	2175	68	2144	69	2112	69
Primary (I - IV grade)	156	3	156	5	156	7	153	6
Basic (I - VIII grade)	1453	29	1429	29	1431	28	1402	27
Lower secondary (V - VIII grade)	14	2	13	2	12	2	11	3
Upper secondary (IX - XII grade)	165	29	166	28	139	27	140	27
Secondary general (I - XII grade)	413	3	411	4	406	5	406	6
Vocational	487	63	484	60	499	58	494	59
Art schools	21	1	21	1	22	1	22	1
Sport schools ¹	-	-	-	-	22	-	19	-
Vocational gymnasiums	422	25	422	25	414	23	416	23
Vocational colleges	39	37	36	34	36	34	37	35
Vocational training schools	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Vocational training centres	295	262	350	320	356	324	338	323
Higher schools	53	16	53	16	53	16	53	16
Universities and equivalent higher schools	43	7	44	8	45	9	45	9
Colleges at universities and equivalent higher schools	23	-	22	-	21	-	20	-
Independent colleges	10	9	9	8	8	7	8	7

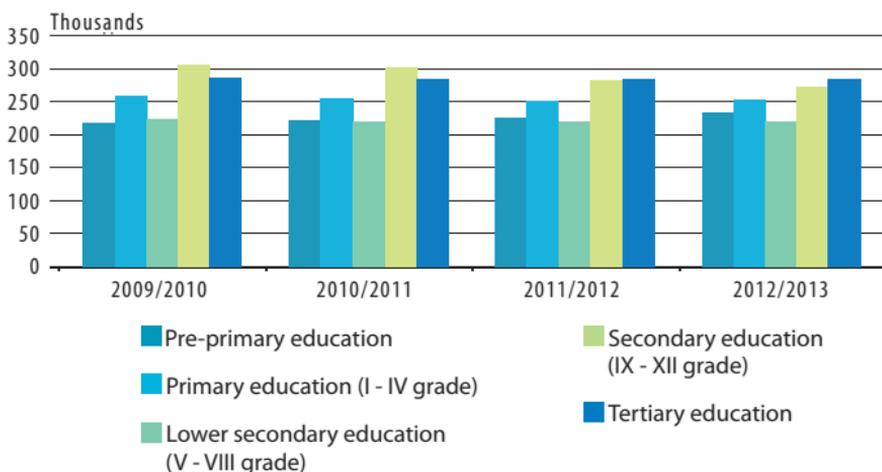
¹ Since 2011/2012 school year, all sport schools have been providing education on vocational programmes instead of general programmes (alteration to the Law on Vocational Education and Training - SG, N50/2010).

Enrolled students

The methodology of educational statistics is built on the basis of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), revision 1997, 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, 2A, 3A, 3C and 4C);
- Vocational training against payment for the attainment of professional qualification in centers for vocational training, vocational gymnasiums, vocational colleges and vocational schools (educational levels ISCED - 2C, 3C and 4C). The statistical survey started in 2005 according to the requirements of Eurostat for coverage of the education of persons older than 16 who are enrolled in vocational programmes against payment leading to a professional qualification according to the Law on Vocational Education and Training.
- Tertiary education for acquiring the qualification degrees 'Professional bachelor', 'Bachelor' and 'Master' in colleges, universities and equivalent higher schools (educational level ISCED - 5B and 5A).
- Tertiary education for acquiring the qualification and scientific degree 'Doctor' in universities, equivalent higher schools and scientific organization (educational level ISCED - 6).

Figure 2. Enrolments by level of education





2. Pupils and students by level of International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED '97)

	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Total	Of which: private	Total	Of which: private	Total	Of which: private	Total	Of which: private
Total	1314836	86963	1307705	84263	1293961	83145	1294682	83200
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	217804	1777	223186	1784	227971	1821	235015	2357
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED-1)	260340	1991	255086	1882	252372	1905	253675	2011
Lower secondary education (V - VIII grade, ISCED - 2A)	225055	1326	219980	1464	221274	1517	221839	1693
Vocational training for adults - first level professional qualification (ISCED - 2C) ¹	4640	3925	8403	7359	11219	10389	13637	12551
Upper secondary education (IX - XII grade, ISCED - 3A, 3C)	306925	4299	303375	3829	282512	3673	273498	3526
Vocational training for adults - second level professional qualification (ISCED - 3C) ¹	4620	3943	4737	4160	4062	3420	4272	3683
Post secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED - 4C)	4716	4245	3224	3048	2804	2461	2381	2137
Vocational training for adults - third and fourth level professional qualification (ISCED - 4C) ¹	3650	2420	4449	3393	6752	5230	6406	5393
Tertiary education (ISCED - 5B, 5A, 6)	287086	63037	285265	57344	284995	52729	283959	49849
Colleges (ISCED - 5B)	28947	20113	25511	16962	² 16210	² 7727	14688	7076
Education in universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 5A)	254289	42863	255659	40342	264082	44859	263900	42665
'Doctor' title (ISCED - 6)	3850	61	4095	40	4703	143	5371	108

¹ Incl. students in vocational gymnasiums and colleges.

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

Teachers by teaching levels

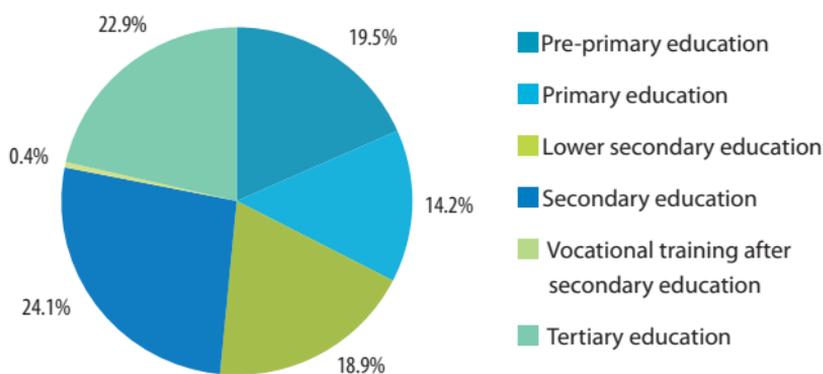
The teachers (academic staff) are official persons who directly conduct the training sessions according to the curricula irrespective of whether they are full-time or part-time employees.

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

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of the teachers by teaching levels in 2012/2013





3. Teaching staff by level of International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED '97)

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Total	106024	104078	102925	102488
Pre - primary education (ISCED-0)	19466	19579	19729	20015
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED-1)	15054	14780	14666	14565
Lower secondary education (V - VIII grade, ISCED - 2A)	20122	19867	19504	19315
Upper secondary education (IX - XII grade, ISCED - 3A, 3C)	28169	26903	25539	24684
Post secondary non-tertiary (ISCED - 4C)	551	517	532	453
Tertiary education (ISCED - 5B, 5A, 6)	22662	22432	22955	23456
Colleges (ISCED - 5B)	1385	1375	1079	1091
Education in universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 5A)	21277	21057	21876	22365

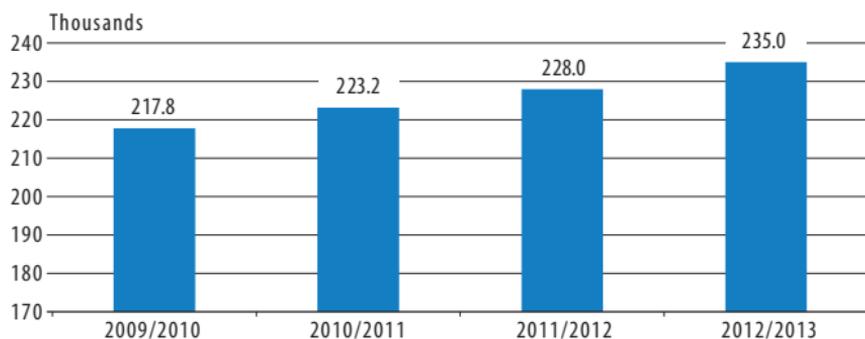
Kindergartens

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

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

The average number of children per one teacher for the country is 12 and per one group - 24 for the school year 2012/2013.

Figure 4. Children in kindergartens





4. Kindergartens

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	Kindergartens			
Total	2262	2138	2112	2070
Permanent	2261	2138	2112	2070
All-day	2249	2130	2105	2064
Half-day	12	8	7	6
Seasonal	1	-	-	-
	Teaching staff			
Total	19466	19579	19729	20015
of which: teachers in kindergartens	18252	18340	18471	18749
Permanent	19462	19577	19727	20013
All-day	18472	18522	18676	18920
Half-day	990	1055	1051	1093
Seasonal	4	2	2	2
	Children enrolled			
Total	217804	223186	227971	235015
Permanent	217759	223150	227942	234987
All-day	201049	204928	209562	215280
Half-day	16710	18222	18380	19707
Seasonal	45	36	29	28

General schools

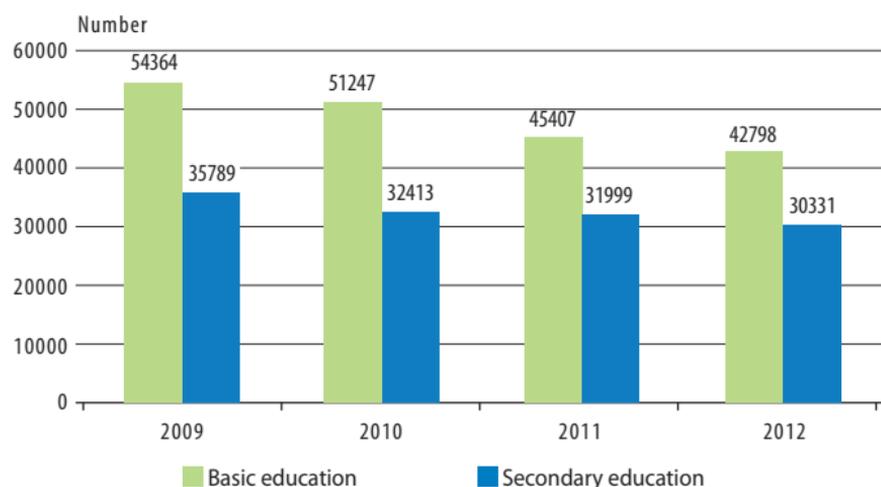
General schools are non-profiled and profiled (foreign languages, natural sciences and mathematics, technologies and arts). The data about the number of students is provided by grade groups.

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

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

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

Figure 5. General education school graduates





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

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Total	627163	615554	608805	604773
I - IV grade	258340	253149	250352	251962
of which: evening courses and extra-mural training	124	246	658	453
V - VIII grade	220196	215457	217143	217798
of which: evening courses and extra-mural training	997	1315	2394	3072
IX - XII grade ¹	148627	146948	141310	135013
of which: evening courses and extra-mural training	3922	3959	4266	4681

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

6. Graduates from general schools

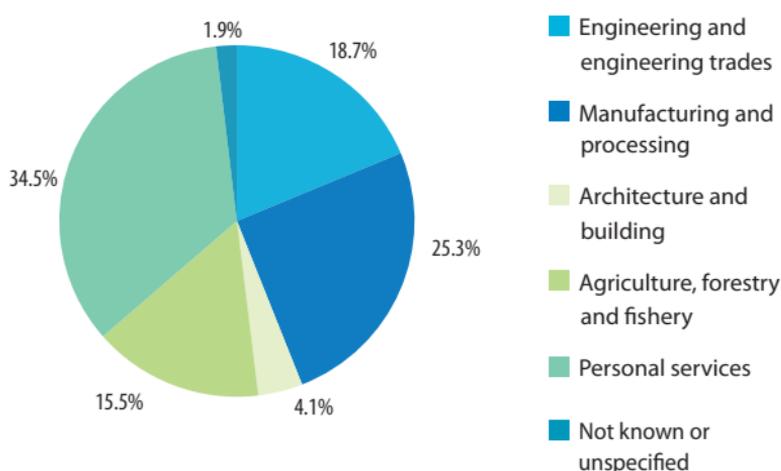
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Basic	54364	51247	45407	42798
Upper secondary	35789	32413	31999	30331

Vocational training - I level

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

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

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 2012/2013



7. Students in programmes with selection after VI and VII grade for attainment of a first level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Total	2087	2130	1902	1979
Engineering and engineering trades	387	479	440	323
Manufacturing and processing	1174	1110	1011	1056
Architecture and building	29	28	23	138
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	180	151	150	188
Personal services	317	362	278	274

¹ According to the Classification of the Fields of Education and Training, was approved from president of NSI and published in State Gazette, No. 91/09.11.2007.



8. Graduates from programmes with selection after VI and VII grade for attainment of a first level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	333	376	318	367
Engineering and engineering trades	44	59	36	65
Manufacturing and processing	221	210	199	220
Architecture and building	12	7	7	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	7	26	26	10
Personal services	49	74	50	72

9. Students in programmes with selection after VIII grade for attainment of a first level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Total	785	691	841	1011
Engineering and engineering trades	18	76	99	189
Manufacturing and processing	411	254	246	256
Architecture and building	-	-	-	41
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	78	79	174	157
Personal services	278	256	295	349
Not known or unspecified	-	26	27	19

10. Graduates from programmes with selection after VIII grade for attainment of a first level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	249	218	186	219
Engineering and engineering trades	15	7	14	38
Manufacturing and processing	109	116	61	68
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	39	30	27	18
Personal services	86	65	76	77
Not known or unspecified	-	-	8	18

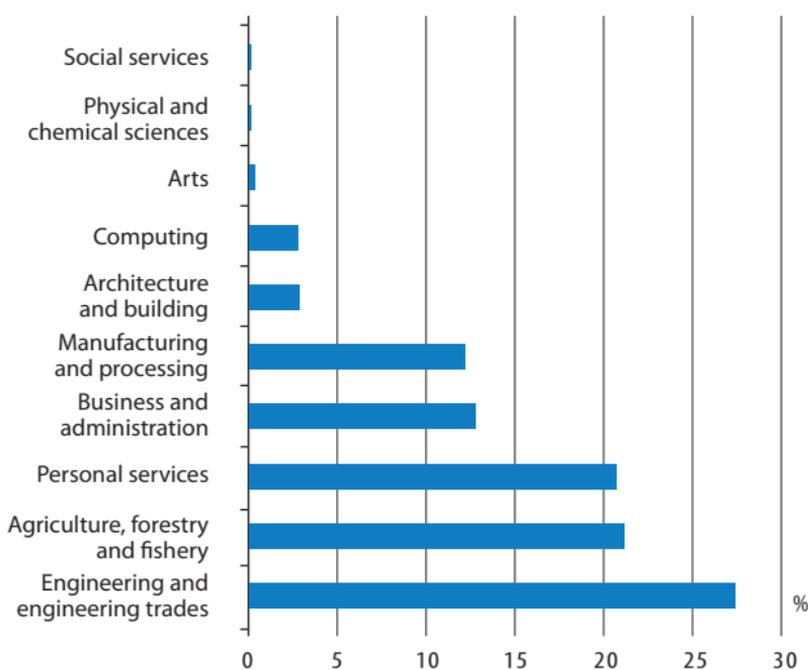
¹ According to the Classification of the Fields of Education and Training, was approved from president of NSI and published in State Gazette, No. 91/09.11.2007.

Vocational training - II level

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

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

Figure 7. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of a second level of professional qualification for the school year 2012/2013





11. Students in programmes for attainment of a second level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Total	44430	43225	40285	35469
Arts	47	102	94	90
Business and administration	8027	7611	6037	4523
Physical and chemical sciences	19	19	19	19
Computing	1058	1194	998	1004
Engineering and engineering trades	13824	13369	12528	9665
Manufacturing and processing	5604	4648	4573	4322
Architecture and building	1888	1530	1243	1024
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	6045	6844	7026	7495
Social services	81	-	11	10
Personal services	7837	7908	7756	7317

12. Graduates from programmes for attainment of a second level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2009	2010	2011	2012
Graduates in secondary education	7677	7498	8288	8903
Attainments in vocational qualification	16816	14834	8271	8096
Arts	-	-	13	10
Business and administration	3015	2775	1725	1985
Physical and chemical sciences	-	-	..	-
Computing	480	447	210	334
Engineering and engineering trades	6436	5645	2334	2275
Manufacturing and processing	2255	1982	959	688
Architecture and building	1060	906	480	343
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	1270	1043	810	885
Social services	..	-	-	-
Personal services	2268	2014	1732	1576
Transport services	-	4	..	-
Not known or unspecified	..	18	-	-

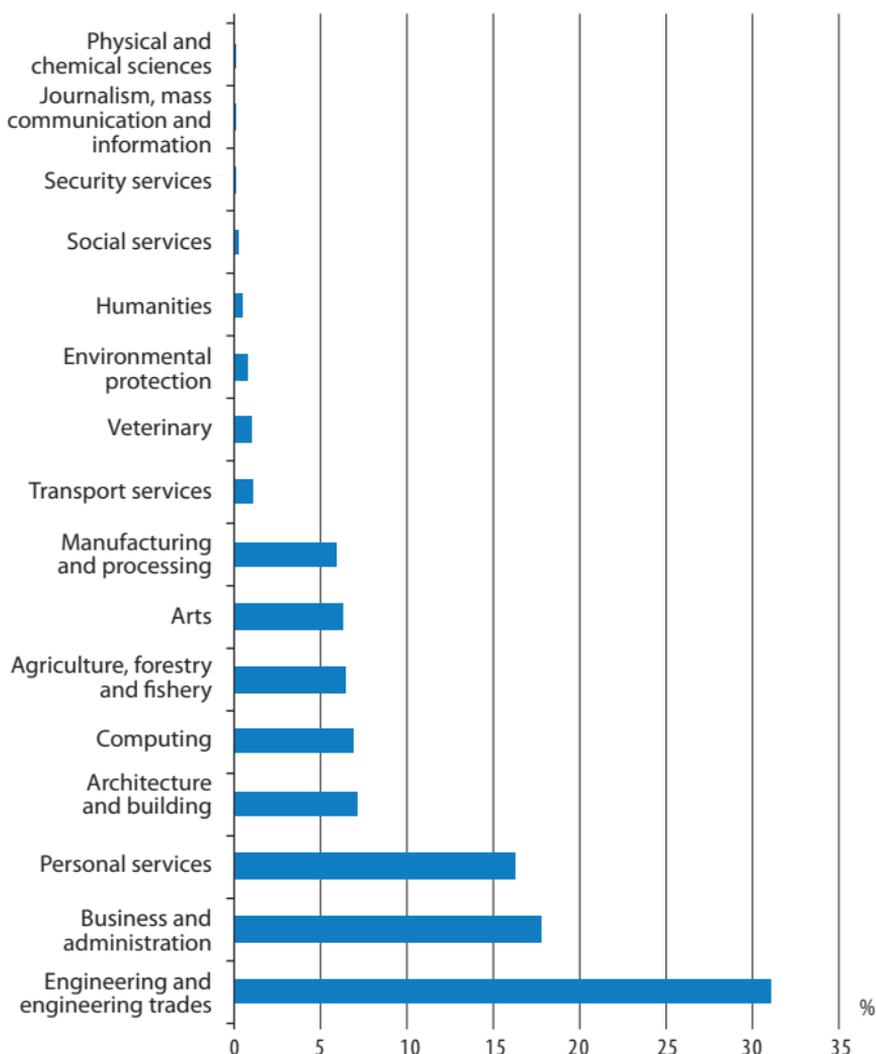
¹ According to the Classification of the Fields of Education and Training, was approved from president of NSI and published in State Gazette, No. 91/09.11.2007.

Vocational training - III level

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

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

Figure 8. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of a third level of professional qualification for the school year 2012/2013





13. Students in programmes for attainment of a third level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Total	112821	112266	99896	101893
Arts	5836	6109	6147	6344
Humanities	383	360	380	371
Journalism, mass communication and information	.	.	.	18
Business and administration	20019	18896	16857	17991
Physical and chemical sciences	-	..	..	..
Computing	4066	5405	5992	6891
Engineering and engineering trades	38088	37096	32442	31484
Manufacturing and processing	10391	8813	6699	5964
Architecture and building	8968	9367	8002	7123
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	7533	7270	6397	6428
Veterinary	1485	1504	903	944
Social services	-	87	121	187
Personal services	13216	14701	13941	16439
Transport services	1730	1558	1137	1024
Environmental protection	1079	1056	806	664
Security services	27	20	..	..
Not known or unspecified	-	..	52	-

14. Graduates from programmes for attainment of a third level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2009	2010	2011	2012
Graduates in secondary education	25772	23064	22142	20473
Attainments in vocational qualification	8332	9366	18628	15812
Arts	724	784	1002	1011
Humanities	67	75	48	37
Business and administration	1345	1686	2835	2703
Physical and chemical sciences	6	-	-	-
Computing	116	224	535	660
Engineering and engineering trades	2824	2937	6399	5266
Manufacturing and processing	1018	1065	1945	1154
Architecture and building	479	641	1591	1300
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	778	748	1154	901
Veterinary	117	247	375	208
Social services	12	-	-	-
Personal services	725	826	2258	2196
Transport services	63	74	273	202
Environmental protection	58	59	205	167
Security services	-	-	..	7
Not known or unspecified	-	-	..	-

¹ According to the Classification of the Fields of Education and Training, was approved from president of NSI and published in State Gazette, No. 91/09.11.2007.

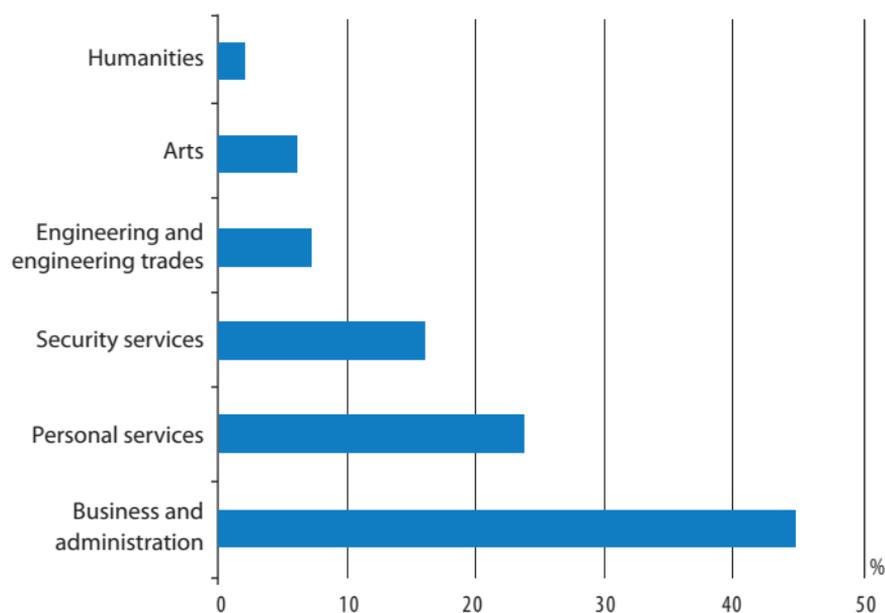
Vocational training - IV level and vocational training centres

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

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

Vocational training centres can conduct training for persons about 16 completed years and over by programs leading for attainment of professional qualification degree.

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 2012/2013





15. Students in programmes for attainment of a fourth level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Total	4716	3224	2804	2381
Arts	346	232	172	146
Humanities	53	55	55	51
Business and administration	3179	2112	1318	1064
Engineering and engineering trades	251	187	187	173
Manufacturing and processing	-	-	..	-
Architecture and building	258	39	80	-
Personal services	186	289	565	564
Transport services	9	5	..	-
Security services	434	305	426	383

16. Graduates from programmes for attainment of a fourth level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	1651	1866	1547	1228
Arts	92	225	134	77
Business and administration	1138	1306	1040	507
Engineering and engineering trades	74	106	77	71
Architecture and building	93	..	..	17
Personal services	69	-	48	230
Transport services	8	..	..	-
Security services	177	203	207	326

¹ According to the Classification of the Fields of Education and Training, was approved from president of NSI and published in State Gazette, No. 91/09.11.2007.

Tertiary education

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

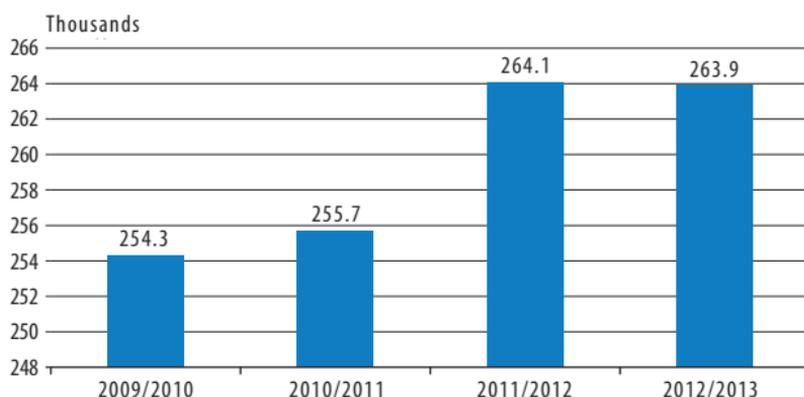
The NSI obtains annually the number of enrolled students by counting the students themselves and not by counting the number of enrolments. For example, according to the current national methodology, students are counted only once in the cases of simultaneous enrolment in two specialties within one university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

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

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

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

Figure 10. Students in universities and equivalent higher schools





17. Students in universities and equivalent higher schools

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Total	283236	281170	280292	278588
In universities and equivalent higher schools	254289	255659	264082	263900
In colleges	28947	25511	¹ 16210	14688

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

18. Graduates from higher education¹

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	57167	59927	63405	63112
Qualification degree 'Bachelor' and 'Master'	50398	52998	55850	58961
Qualification degree 'Professional bachelor'	6769	6929	7555	4151

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

19. Students at advanced research programmes

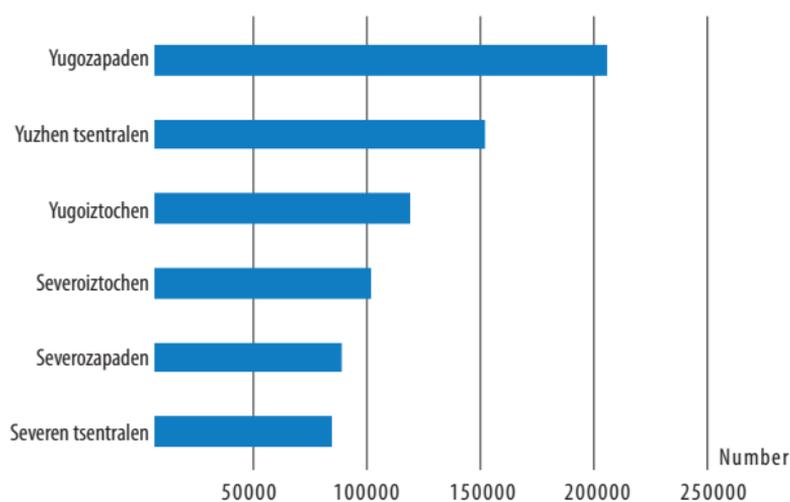
	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Students	3850	4095	4703	5371
of which: regular training	1774	1964	2384	2790
Graduates degree and scientific title 'Doctor'	636	596	638	979
of which: regular training	304	254	230	370

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. 176/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 February 2008 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 and on art. 4 (1) of the Law on Regional Development.

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 2012/2013





20. Schools, teaching staff and students by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in the school year 2012/2013 ¹

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Schools	Teaching staff	Students
Total	2606	59017	751393
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	1419	30515	394161
Severozapaden	360	7134	89010
Vidin	38	794	9671
Vratsa	75	1582	20075
Lovech	61	1172	15054
Montana	70	1278	15609
Pleven	116	2308	28601
Severen tsentralen	324	6730	84344
Veliko Tarnovo	97	1961	24840
Gabrovo	40	868	10781
Razgrad	62	1163	14150
Ruse	76	1772	22446
Silistra	49	966	12127
Severoiztochen	341	7961	102012
Varna	130	3599	49501
Dobrich	83	1605	19562
Targovishte	56	1080	12973
Shumen	72	1677	19976
Yugoiztochen	394	8690	118795
Burgas	142	3302	44923
Sliven	76	1645	23219
Stara Zagora	130	2713	36226
Yambol	46	1030	14427
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	1187	28502	357232
Yugozapaden	625	16375	205382
Blagoevgrad	134	2837	35162
Kyustendil	46	999	12427
Pernik	44	934	11890
Sofia	103	1974	25444
Sofia (stolitsa)	298	9631	120459
Yuzhen tsentralen	562	12127	151850
Kardzhali	82	1449	16558
Pazardzhik	122	2391	29703
Plovdiv	205	5287	69144
Smolyan	67	1073	10952
Haskovo	86	1927	25493

¹ Excl. higher schools.

² Incl. the bulgarian schools abroad financed by state.

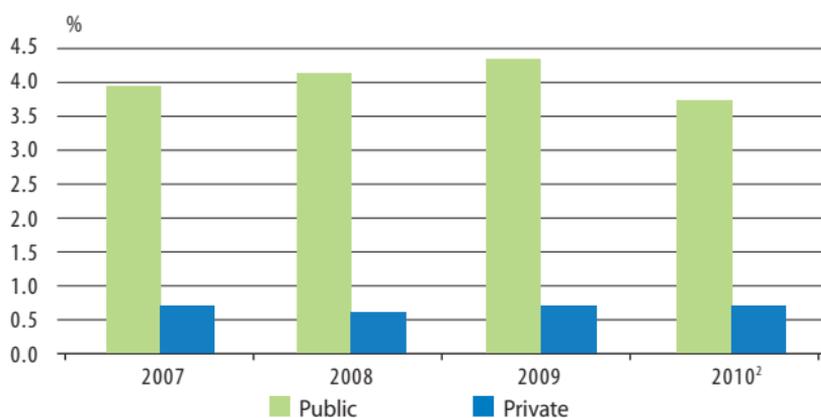
Participation rate of the population in the educational system and expenditure on education

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 2009, the ratios of education expenditure to GDP for some European countries according to OECD data were: Denmark - 7.9%, Belgium and Sweden - 6.7%, Finland - 6.4%, France, Estonia and Ireland - 6.3%, Netherlands - 6.2%, United Kingdom and Slovenia - 6.0%, Austria and Portugal - 5.9%, Poland - 5.8%, Spain - 5.6%, Germany - 5.3%, Italy - 4.9%, Hungary and Czech Republic - 4.8%, Slovakia - 4.7%. This ratio for Bulgaria in 2009 and 2010 was respectively 5.0% and 4.4%.

Figure 12. Ratio of public and private expenditure on education to GDP¹



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

² The calculations are on the basis of preliminary data of GDP.



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

(Per cent)

	2009/2010	2010/2011 ¹	2011/2012	2012/2013
Group net enrolment rates ² by levels of ISCED '97				
Pre - primary education (ISCED - 0)	74.3	81.3	81.5	82.1
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	93.4	96.7	95.8	95.4
Lower secondary education (V - VIII grade, ISCED - 2A)	82.4	81.6	81.8	81.0
Upper secondary education (IX - XII grade, ISCED - 3A, 3C)	78.6	81.7	81.3	82.1
Post secondary non - tertiary education (ISCED - 4C)	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
Education in colleges (ISCED - 5B)	3.9	3.4	2.3	2.1
Education in universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 5A)	33.1	35.4	37.3	38.2
Net enrolment rates ³ of the population in the educational system by age groups				
3 - 6 years	75.8	83.1	83.3	83.8
7 - 10 years	95.2	98.6	97.6	97.1
11 - 14 years	96.3	97.5	96.9	95.9
15 - 18 years	83.5	86.4	85.8	86.2
19 - 23 years	41.1	43.5	42.6	43.3

¹ Data for 2010/11 school year has been revised on the basis of the Population Census.

² 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.

³ 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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	14.7	13.9	11.8	12.5
Male	13.7	13.2	11.2	12.1
Female	15.8	14.5	12.6	13.0

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

V. CULTURE AND ART



Publishing

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

Figure 1. Published titles

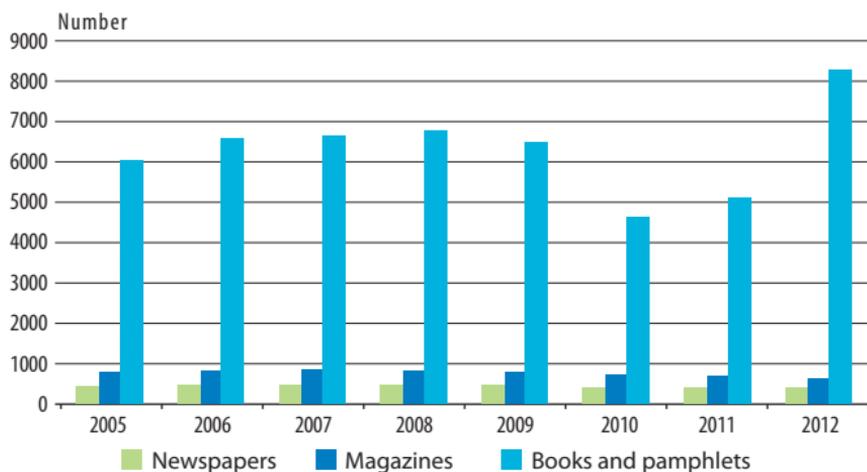
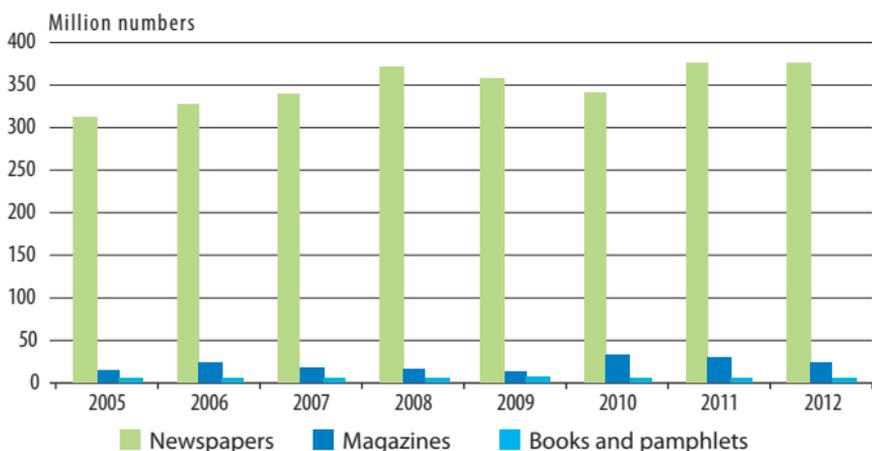


Figure 2. Circulation





1. Publishing

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Books ¹				
Titles - number	6767	6491	4614	² 5078	8263
Circulation - in millions	4.6	6.0	3.2	3.2	5.0
	Magazines ³				
Titles - number	775	745	695	668	584
Annual circulation - in millions	14.7	11.4	32.1	27.8	22.5
	Newspapers				
Titles - number	438	436	359	369	354
Annual circulation - in millions	370.8	355.6	340.8	373.1	374.7

¹ Incl. pamphlets.

² Data are for the last three months of 2010 and for 2011.

³ Incl. bulletins.

2. Book and pamphlet production by target group in 2011¹

Target group	Total		Books		Pamphlets	
	Titles - number	Circulation - in thousands	Titles - number	Circulation - in thousands	Titles - number	Circulation - in thousands
Total	8263	4982	7213	4100	1050	882
Social political	448	250	420	237	28	13
Scientific literature	1174	358	1115	341	59	17
Popular literature	1465	943	1362	883	103	60
Professional literature	60	24	47	18	13	6
Educational literature	1827	1140	1722	981	105	159
High schools, Colleges	1013	267	986	260	27	7
Professional schools and schools of arts	47	16	46	16	1	0
Schools of general education and schools for children with special needs	263	561	226	434	37	127
Educational methodic	504	296	464	270	40	25
Fiction for adults	2171	1109	1942	1039	229	70
Children's and juvenile literature	694	929	207	383	487	546
Children's and juvenile fiction	436	473	136	157	300	316
Children's and juvenile popular scientific literature	258	457	71	226	187	231
Official documents	113	51	108	49	5	2
Reference literature	311	177	290	168	21	9

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

Performing arts and cinemas

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

The number of ordinary cinemas in the country decreased - from 56 in 2009 to 41 in 2012. The trend is to invest primarily in multiplexes (cinemas with eight and more cinema halls).

Figure 3. Attendances in the theatres

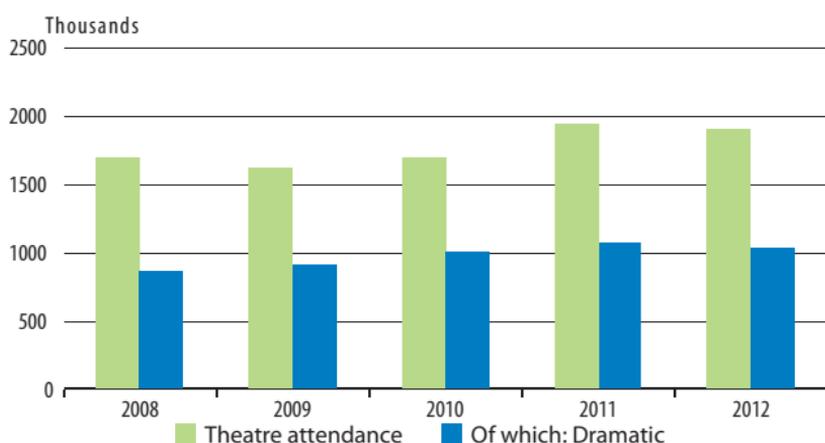
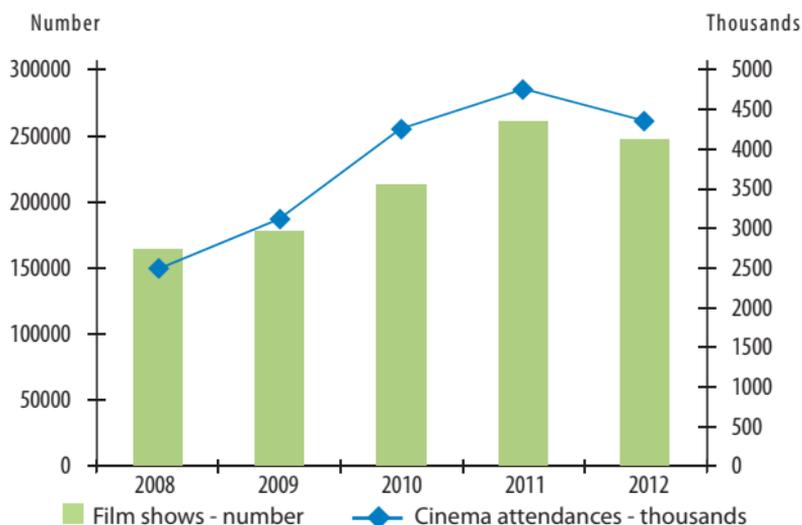


Figure 4. Cinema attendances and film shows





3. Theatres

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Theatres - number	80	73	73	74
Capacity - in thousands	29.9	28.4	30.9	28.5
Theatre performances - in thousands	11.0	11.4	12.9	13.3
Theatre attendance - in millions	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9

4. Cinemas

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cinemas - number	56	42	43	41
In towns	52	42	42	40
In villages	4	-	1	1
Film shows - number	173140	207275	255190	242700
In towns	172120	207275	254183	241883
In villages	1020	-	1007	817
Cinema attendances - in thousands	3041	4157	4649	4257
In towns	3029	4157	4637	4249
In villages	12	-	12	8

5. Film production

Films by kind	(Number)			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Films produced	110	144	91	111
of which: Television	94	100	72	93
Full-length films	38	21	21	31
Feature films	11	14	14	17
Documentary films	27	7	7	13
Others	-	-	-	1
Short- and medium length films	72	123	70	80
Feature films	10	17	7	12
Documentary films	51	86	54	58
Cartoon films	11	20	8	10
Others	-	-	1	-

Museums and community clubs

Museums are permanent institutions in the public service, which acquire, store, display and examine evidential material related to humanity and its environment. The NSI observes all museums open to visits: historical, natural, archaeological, ethnographic museums, art galleries and other exhibitions. Since 2010 the object of NSI survey have been only the museums whose collections are cultural value. For the last observed year the museum collections (movable cultural property) (incl. those in the main storage fund, as well as in the research and ancillary materials fund, and in the exchange fund) rose by 2.2%, but the number of visitors decreased by 2.5%.

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

Figure 5. Museums

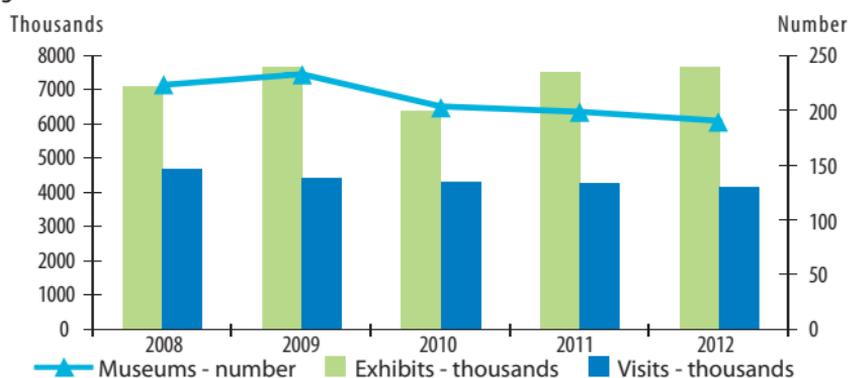
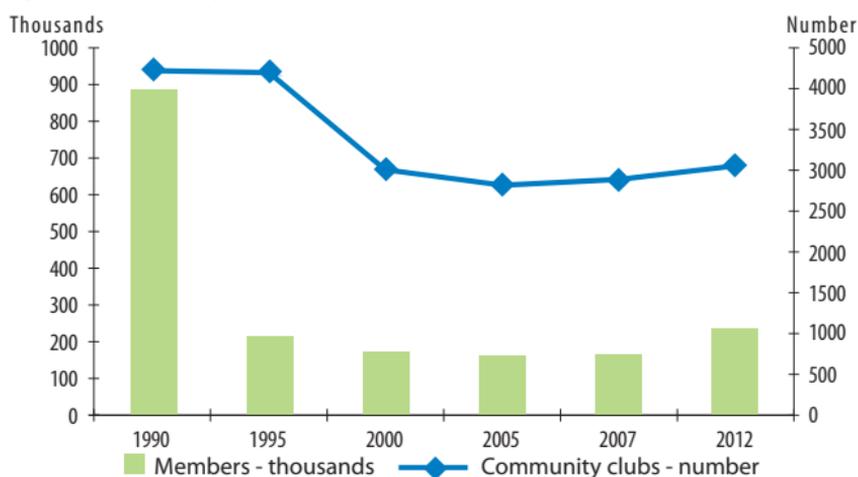


Figure 6. Community clubs and members





6. Museums

	2009	2010 ¹	2011	2012
Museums - number	231	201	197	188
Stocks units - in thousands	7592	6320	7439	7600
Electronic units - in thousands	-	-	144	230
Visits - in thousands	4373	4253	4211	4106
Visits in the day for free entrance - in thousands	-	-	725	802
Personnel - number	2432	2500	2674	2697
of which: Professionals with an academic degree or academic title and curators	918	895	957	954

¹ Since 2010 only have been included museums whose collections are cultural value.

7. Income, expenditure and personnel of museums by statistical zone and statistical region in 2012

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Income - thousand Levs	Expenditure - thousand Levs	Personnel - number	
			Total	of which: Staff pay roll schemes - number
Total	39770	36920	2697	2474
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
Severozapaden	3293	3178	278	259
Severen tsentralen	6087	6001	470	429
Severoiztochen	3728	3695	333	296
Yugoiztochen	4764	4501	351	316
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
Yugozapaden	17293	15325	910	842
Yuzhen tsentralen	4605	4220	355	332

8. Community clubs

	2000	2005	2007	2012
Community clubs - number	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

9. Community clubs by statistical zone and statistical region in 2012

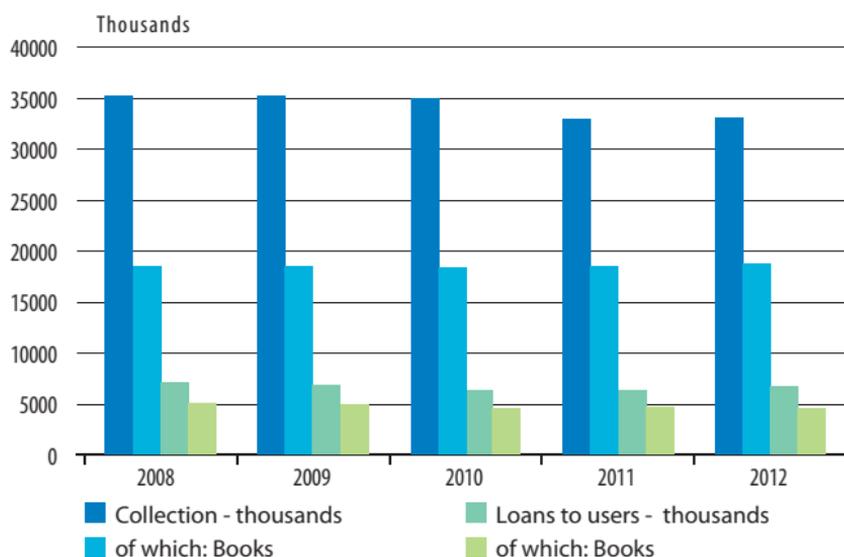
Statistical zones and statistical regions	Community clubs - number	Members - in thousands	Income - thousand Levs	Expenditure - thousand Levs
Total	3075	238204	58902	56980
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
Severozapaden	453	33536	8717	8500
Severen tsentralen	483	34786	8632	8216
Severoiztochen	483	36818	8629	8426
Yugoiztochen	527	38655	8502	8051
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
Yugozapaden	528	48549	14997	14686
Yuzhen tsentralen	601	45860	9425	9101

Libraries

Since 2002 the NSI has observed libraries with collection sizes above 200 thousand books. These are the biggest libraries in the country: the National Library ‘St. St. Cyril and Methodius’, the regional libraries, some larger community club libraries, and special libraries pertaining to the universities. At the end of 2012, the 47 libraries had 32 988 thousands library collections. The readers were 223 thousands, which was 4.3% less compared to 2009.

During the 2009 - 2012 period there was a minor reduction in the size of collections (books, continued editions and other library documents) with a decrease of about 2 thousands (5.9%). The visits in 2009 were 2 991 thousands and in 2012 - 3 173 thousands.

Figure 7. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands





10. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Libraries - number	47	47	47	47
Collection - in thousands	35040	34781	32758	32988
of which: Books	18395	18096	18427	18510
Loans to users - in thousands	6725	6156	6201	6444
of which: Books	4776	4334	4558	4377
Users - in thousands	233	220	218	223

11. Libraries by category with collection over 200 thousands in 2012

Type of libraries	Libraries - number	Collections - in thousands		Users - in thousands	Loans to users - in thousands	
		Total	of which: Books		Total	of which: Books
Total	47	32988	18510	223	6444	4377
National Library 'St. St. Cyril and Methodius'	1	7860	1742	13	599	72
Non-specialized	27	11852	10097	123	3942	3088
Public libraries	4	1026	963	9	452	247
Libraries at institutions of higher education	11	5878	4314	75	1410	959
Special libraries	4	6373	1394	3	40	12

12. Libraries with collection over 200 thousands by statistical zone and statistical region in 2012

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Libraries - number	Collections - in thousands	Users - in thousands	Visitors - in thousands	Loans to users - in thousands
Total	47	32988	223	3173	6444
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>					
Severozapaden	6	1696	16	342	585
Severen tsentralen	8	3195	35	635	1130
Severoiztochen	6	2800	30	335	844
Yugoiztochen	7	2478	27	418	1132
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>					
Yugozapaden	12	19422	70	1075	1867
Yuzhen tsentralen	8	3397	46	367	887

Radio and television activities

During the 2009 - 2012 period the number of radio stations in Bulgaria decreased by 16.4% (from 104 in 2009 to 87 in 2012). In 2012, the relative share of advertisements was 3.2% from all Radio Broadcasts, or 1.2 percentage points more than in 2011.

The total duration of the broadcasts in 2012 increased by 7.3% compared to 2011. The share of television advertisements is 6.5% of all programs and in comparison with 2011 this share increased by 0.4 percentage points (6.6 thousand hours).

Figure 8. Structure of radio broadcasts

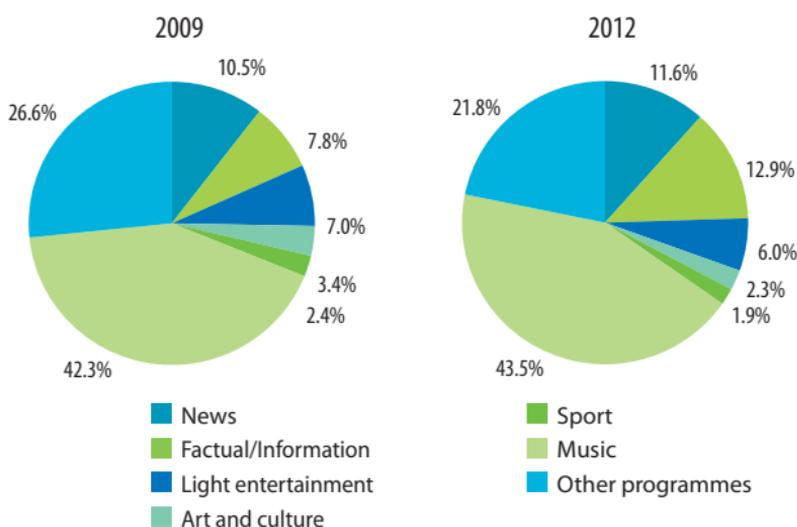
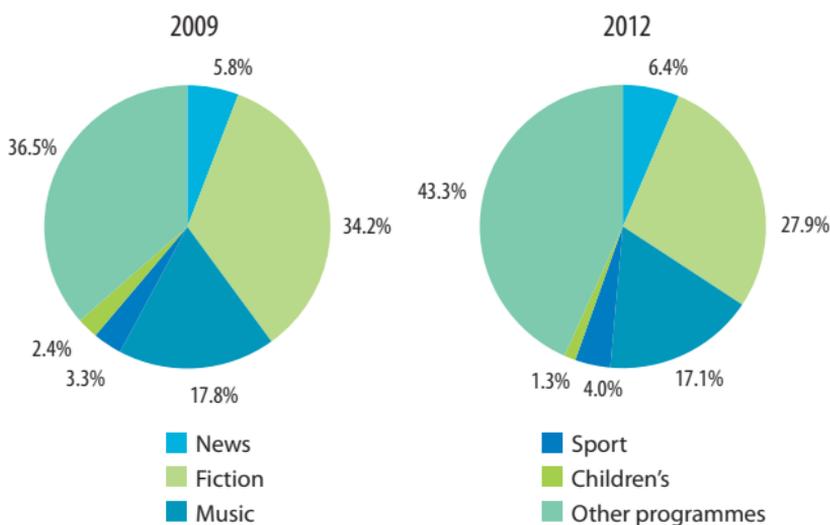


Figure 9. Structure of television broadcasts





13. Radio and television operators

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Radio operators - number	104	86	87	87
Programmes - in hours	726766	674375	640198	657037
Television operators - number	113	100	101	114
Programmes - in hours	694778	660775	683127	732731

14. Radio programmes by genre

	2009	2010	2011	2012
				(Hours)
Total	726766	674375	640198	657037
News	75958	79844	77094	76492
Factual/Information	56478	72009	87293	84834
Infotainment	46213	50597	37403	35283
Light entertainment	50622	49110	42995	39141
Art and culture	24481	21714	18804	15405
Education	15234	9930	9801	9104
Science	4121	3219	2573	2538
Religion	3248	2262	1596	1362
Dramatic	662	706	895	522
Sport	17427	14927	12891	12456
Entertainment	22365	21301	19506	21645
Music	307379	270952	245133	285885
Serious music programmes (classical music)	23940	18319	17689	28077
Light music programmes	209175	175916	142292	180944
Other music programmes	74264	76717	85152	76864
Children's-youth's	31076	16622	10147	7741
Regional	24229	21282	28446	26577
Advertising	34705	23769	28139	20713
Presentation/Promotion	5526	4474	5701	6903
Not classified elsewhere	7042	11657	11781	10436

15. Television programmes by genre

	(Hours)			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	694778	660775	683127	732731
News	40240	46933	44391	47140
Information	26942	30575	38399	57774
Live broadcast from Parliament	2179	1473	804	618
Information/Entertainment	26130	24521	30914	25814
Topical	21616	19047	33383	19093
Human interest	6570	4823	5443	8056
Art/Humanities/ sciences	8629	5616	15080	15282
Education	8555	9894	10510	21414
Religion	1165	1565	1442	3834
Sport	22910	24456	31963	29453
Fiction	237559	226582	201119	204452
Cinematographic films	118648	133902	111685	111208
Television or video works	118911	92680	89434	93244
Entertainment	25870	21755	38017	26283
Music	123433	128567	94573	125410
Children's	16892	15025	15793	9499
Youth's	4571	4263	2820	3895
Documentary	24676	16322	19629	24914
Regional	7008	6848	5521	8171
Advertising	36947	34239	41374	47953
Teleshopping	17012	5948	9871	6641
Not classified elsewhere	35874	32323	42081	47035

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 2012 there are 54 070 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 2012 the number of health establishments for hospital aid is 338 with 48 261 beds.

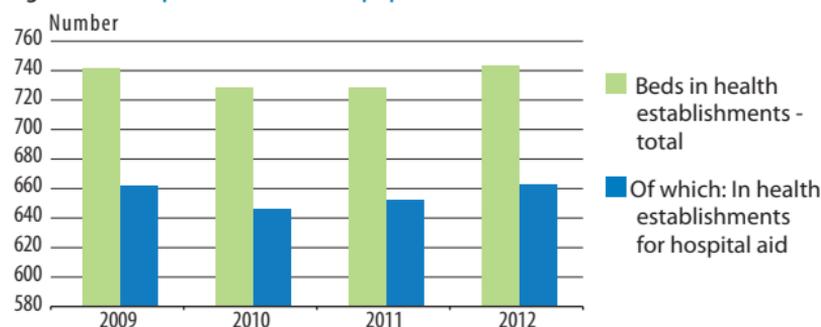
There are 743 beds available per 100 thousand of population in 2012 and 663 hospital beds per 100 thousand inhabitants.

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 2012, there are 28 376 practicing physicians and 6 718 dentists. The number of physicians and dentists per 10 thousand of the population at the end of 2012 is 39.0 physicians and 9.2 dentists

Figure 1. Beds per 100 000 of the population





1. Health establishments as of 31.12.

(Number)

	2010		2011		2012	
	Establishments	Beds	Establishments	Beds	Establishments	Beds
Health establishments for hospital aid	346	48934	344	47391	338	48261
Hospitals	312	45832	315	44811	311	45671
Multi profile hospitals	164	32576	167	31546	167	32199
Specialized hospitals	148	13256	148	13265	144	13472
Dermato-venereological centres	10	163	10	100	8	80
Complex oncological centres	9	1334	7	1152	7	1152
Mental health centres	12	1450	12	1328	12	1358
Other health establishments for hospital aid ¹	3	155	.	.	.	.
Out-patient health establishments	1613	938	1770	924	1799	1151
Diagnostic and consulting centres	113	287	121	263	120	543
Medical centres	520	624	559	617	574	586
Dental centres	49	4	49	6	50	7
Medical-dental centres	29	23	35	38	31	15
Independent medical-diagnostical laboratories and medical-technical laboratories	902	-	1006	-	1024	-
Other health establishments	183	4570	150	4546	142	4414
of which:						
Centres for urgent medical aid	28	-	28	-	28	-
Haematological transfusion centres	4	-	4	-	4	-
Hospices	54	716	49	790	42	769
Homes for medical and social care for children	32	3854	31	3756	30	3624

¹ Non-transformed dispensaries according to the amendments in the Law on Health Establishments.

2. Medical specialists in health establishments as of 31.12.¹

(Number)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Physicians	27988	27997	28411	28376
Per 10 000 population	37.0	37.3	38.8	39.0
Dentists	6493	6355	6655	6718
Per 10 000 population	8.6	8.5	9.1	9.2
Medical specialists on 'Health cares'	48099	47468	47427	47086
Per 10 000 population	63.6	63.2	64.7	64.7
Of which: Nurses	31961	31786	31609	31304
Per 10 000 population	42.3	42.4	43.1	43.0

¹ Under basic labour contract.

Medical personnel by district

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

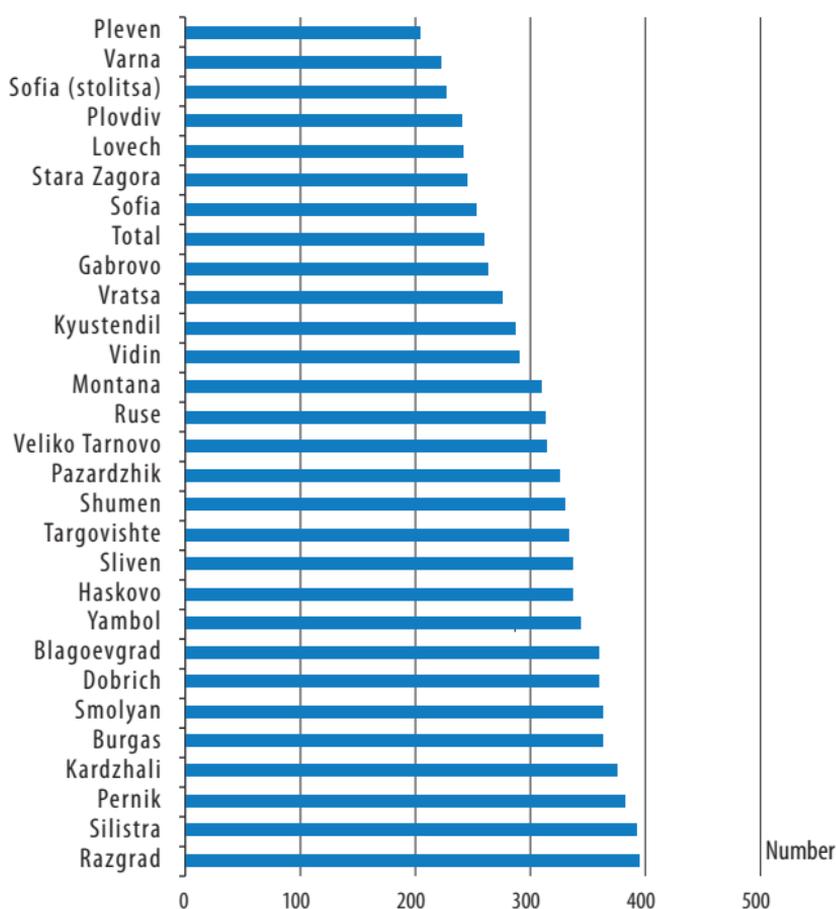
Indicators on the number of population per one physician and per one dentist are calculated based on the number of population at the end of the year.

Totally for the country, there are 257 persons per one physician in 2012.

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

The highest number of population served by one physician is registered for the districts of Razgrad (387 persons) and Kardzhali (384).

Figure 2. Population per physician by district at the end of 2011





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		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Total¹	268	258	257	1181	1101	1084
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	290	282	279	1473	1373	1352
Severozapaden	256	243	243	1501	1413	1430
Vidin	281	288	284	1028	921	985
Vratsa	277	273	269	1760	1606	1526
Lovech	246	229	239	1223	1214	1219
Montana	326	307	302	1682	1678	1632
Pleven	217	199	200	1726	1598	1675
Severen tsentralen	336	323	313	1498	1411	1400
Veliko Tarnovo	330	319	305	1364	1370	1327
Gabrovo	271	260	247	1205	1134	1176
Razgrad	403	390	387	2067	1902	1939
Ruse	328	315	308	1495	1299	1272
Silistra	398	380	373	1824	1794	1803
Severoiztochen	267	268	268	1424	1320	1254
Varna	212	222	221	1118	1071	988
Dobrich	368	353	355	1717	1554	1540
Targovishte	350	328	327	2096	1873	1916
Shumen	328	323	329	1961	1779	1770
Yugoiztochen	311	306	299	1475	1365	1353
Burgas	382	363	351	1633	1514	1482
Sliven	343	342	323	1578	1446	1491
Stara Zagora	228	233	236	1287	1195	1170
Yambol	399	351	330	1445	1314	1325
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	268	261	262	984	927	909
Yugozapaden	254	250	258	991	950	916
Blagoevgrad	370	352	351	1283	1234	1211
Kyustendil	293	287	281	1266	1174	1175
Pernik	362	377	367	1020	857	1113
Sofia	262	257	253	2070	1949	1915
Sofia (stolitsa)	224	222	234	832	817	765
Yuzhen tsentralen	290	278	269	974	895	898
Kardzhali	381	375	384	1396	1299	1293
Pazardzhik	348	321	319	1321	1190	1197
Plovdiv	238	228	217	761	699	696
Smolyan	340	354	355	1048	987	1080
Haskovo	359	344	335	1305	1220	1214

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.

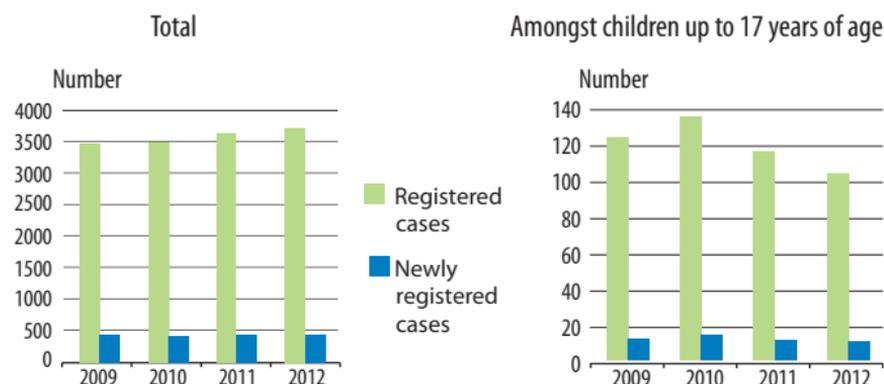
In 2012 the persistent upward trend of the prevalence rate for malignant neoplasms continued. The number of registered cases increases from 3 454 in 2009 to 3 703 in 2012 per 100 thousand of the population. The number of the newly registered cases is 432 per 100 thousand of the population.

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 10.

In 2012 the prevalence rate for active tuberculosis is 76 per 100 thousand of the population. The incidence rate is 27 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the children up to 17 and incidence rate unchanged from 2011 and is 52 and 18 per 100 thousand children.

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



4. Registered cases of diseases¹

	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Malignant neoplasms Number			
Total	261974	261382	264739	270492
Of which: New registered cases	33246	32067	32969	31588
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	1554	1691	1366	1215
of which: Newly registered	157	179	125	118
	Per 100 000 population			
Total	3454	3469	3603	3703
Of which: New registered cases	438	426	449	432
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age ²				
Total	123	135	115	103
of which: Newly registered	12	14	11	10
	Active tuberculosis Number			
Total	8301	6822	5460	5537
Of which: New registered cases	2546	2285	2049	1946
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	740	710	622	613
of which: Newly registered	266	274	215	209
	Per 100 000 population			
Total	109	91	74	76
Of which: New registered cases	34	30	28	27
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age ²				
Total	59	57	52	52
of which: Newly registered	21	22	18	18

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.

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

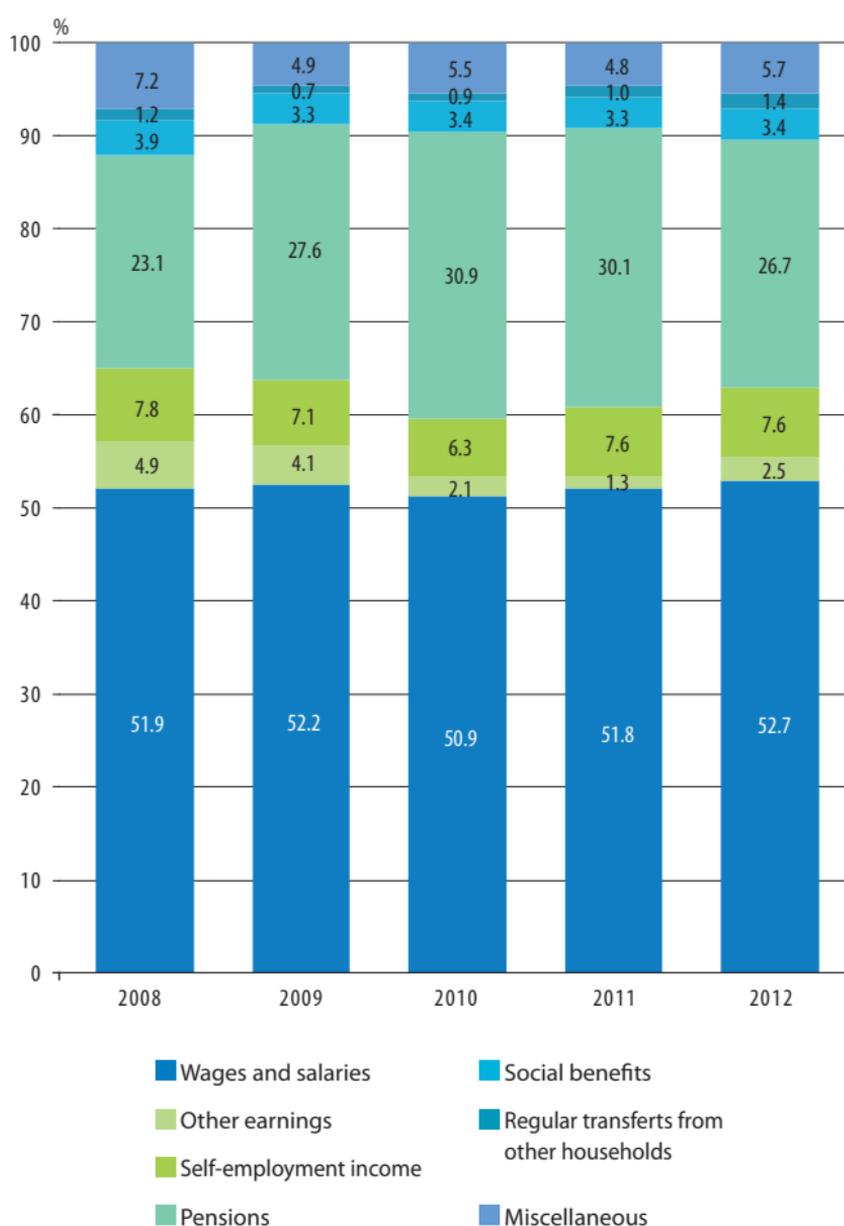


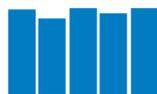
Total household income

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





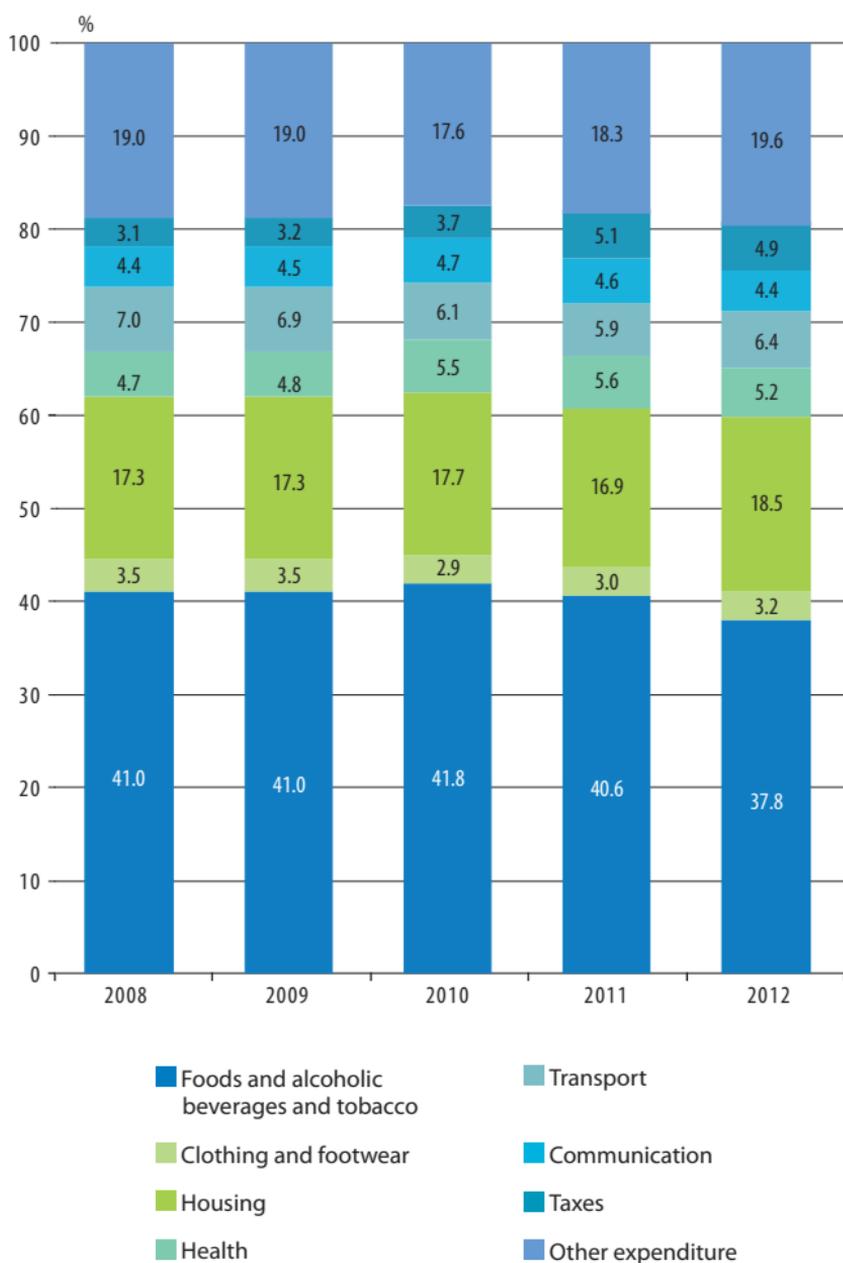
1. Total household income by source

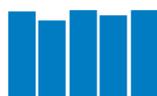
Source	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Average per capita - Levs				
Total	3748	3867	3812	3937	4541
Total income	3502	3693	3648	3782	4327
Total gross income	3280	3536	3474	3625	4121
Wages and salaries	1816	1928	1857	1960	2281
Other earnings	171	153	78	50	109
Self-employment income	272	264	228	288	330
Property income	31	24	28	25	41
Pensions	810	1019	1128	1140	1153
Unemployment benefits	7	20	23	27	29
Family allowances	23	34	33	32	35
Other social benefits	108	68	67	66	82
Regular transfers from other households	42	26	33	38	61
Receipt sale	77	32	35	23	35
Miscellaneous	144	126	139	135	171
Drawn savings	129	112	125	113	154
Loans and credits	117	62	38	41	60
	Structure - %				
Total income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total gross income	93.7	95.7	95.2	95.8	95.2
Wages and salaries	51.9	52.2	50.9	51.8	52.7
Other earnings	4.9	4.1	2.1	1.3	2.5
Self-employment income	7.8	7.1	6.3	7.6	7.6
Property income	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9
Pensions	23.1	27.6	30.9	30.1	26.7
Unemployment benefits	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Family allowances	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Other social benefits	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9
Regular transfers from other households	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.4
Receipt sale	2.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.8
Miscellaneous	4.1	3.4	3.8	3.6	4.0

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





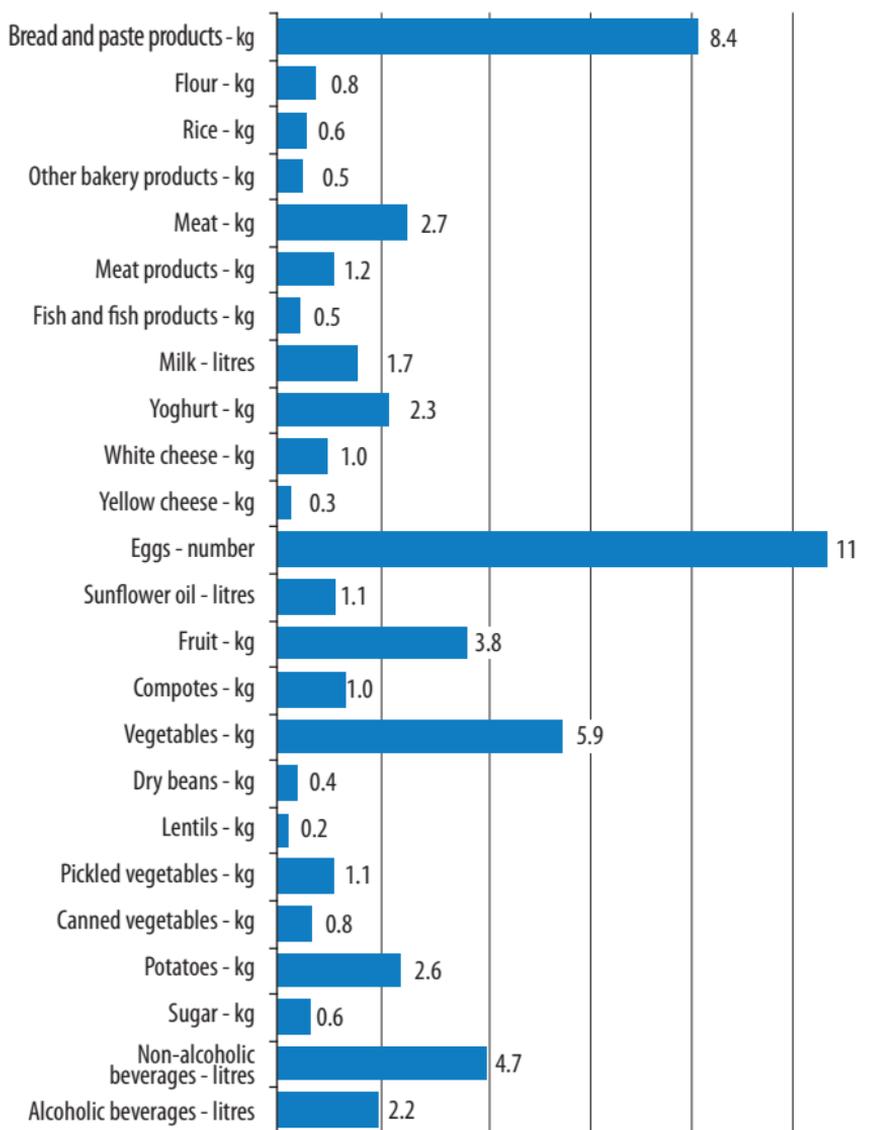
2. Total household expenditure by group

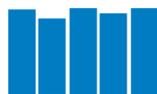
Expenditure groups	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Average per capita - Levs				
Total	3521	3668	3481	3672	4293
Total expenditure	3264	3335	3278	3494	4058
Consumer total expenditure	2784	2859	2814	2937	3392
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	1194	1216	1219	1265	1355
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	142	157	150	155	178
Clothing and footwear	113	103	93	104	129
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	443	484	470	493	621
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	122	123	111	96	131
Health	155	177	181	196	212
Transport	228	201	200	207	260
Communication	145	150	153	162	179
Recreation, culture and education	120	129	114	121	167
Miscellaneous goods and services	120	120	121	136	160
Taxes	102	106	122	180	200
Social insurance contributions	120	123	145	205	247
Regular transfers to other households	59	63	55	58	55
Other expenditure	199	184	143	115	163
Saving deposits	133	167	78	46	65
Debt paid out and loan granted	124	166	125	132	170
	Structure - %				
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Consumer total expenditure	85.3	85.7	85.8	84.0	83.6
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	36.6	36.5	37.2	36.2	33.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4
Clothing and footwear	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13.6	14.5	14.3	14.1	15.3
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.8	3.2
Health	4.8	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.2
Transport	7.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.4
Communication	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.4
Recreation, culture and education	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.5	4.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9
Taxes	3.1	3.2	3.7	5.1	4.9
Social insurance contributions	3.7	3.7	4.4	5.9	6.1
Regular transfers to other households	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.4
Other expenditure	6.1	5.5	4.4	3.3	4.0

Consumption of main foods

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

Figure 3. Average monthly consumption of main foods and beverages per capita in 2012





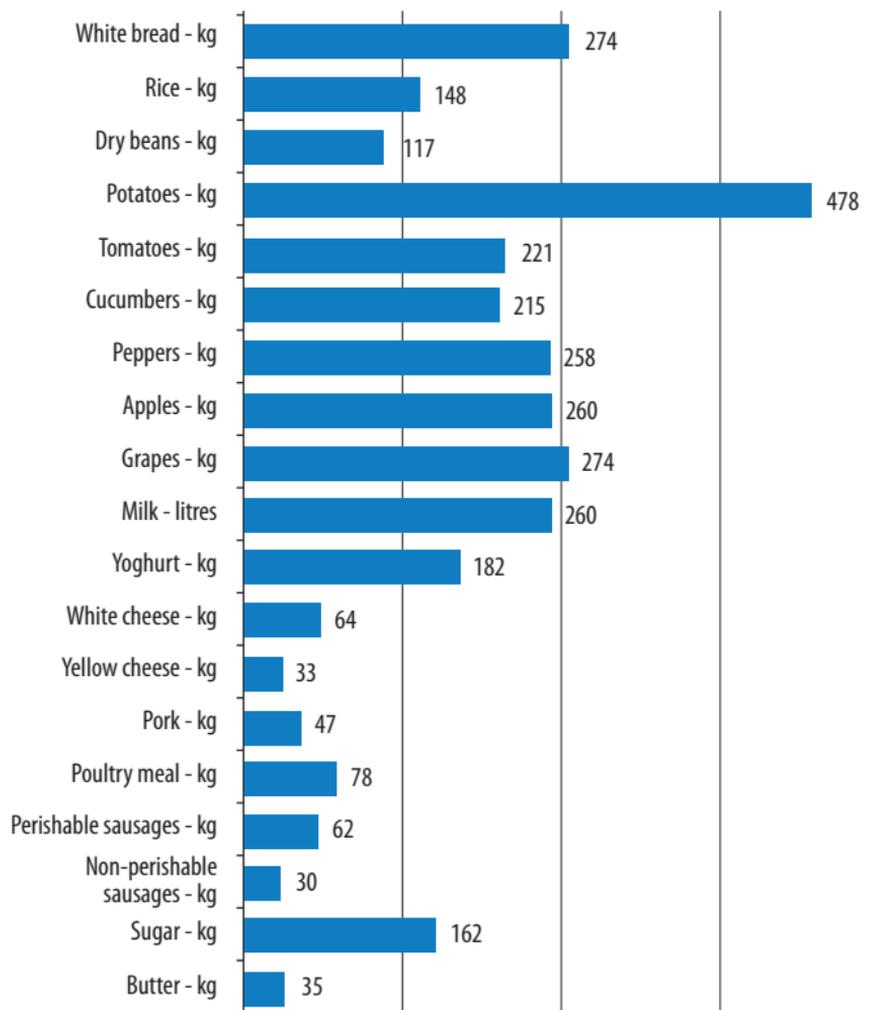
3. Household consumption of main foods and beverages average per capita

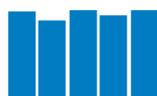
Foods and beverages	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bread and paste products - kg	109.5	105.9	108.0	106.7	101.1
Flour - kg	7.7	8.3	9.1	9.4	9.3
Rice - kg	6.0	5.9	7.0	7.0	6.6
Other cereals - kg	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
Other bakery products - kg	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.9
Meat - kg	28.3	30.7	32.0	32.1	32.0
Meat products - kg	15	14.3	13.8	14.0	14.3
Fish and fish products - kg	4.6	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.4
Milk - litres	19.1	19.9	20.9	19.9	19.6
Yoghurt - kg	26.6	26.8	28.9	27.7	29.0
White cheese - kg	10.7	11.0	12.0	12.2	12.4
Yellow cheese - kg	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.5
Eggs - number	127	131	137	137	136
Sunflower oil - litres	12.7	13.2	14.1	14.3	13.6
Margarine - kg	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Butter - kg	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Fresh and frozen fruit - kg	39.9	44.3	43.5	47.2	46.0
Compotes - kg	11.5	12.0	15.4	12.4	11.6
Fresh and frozen vegetables - kg	65.2	68.4	69.1	71.0	70.4
Dry beans - kg	3.9	3.9	4.9	4.9	4.5
Lentils - kg	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.7
Canned vegetables - kg	11.5	11.8	12.9	13.8	13.5
Vegetable juices and nectars - litres	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
Pickled vegetables - kg	8.6	9.5	8.9	8.5	9.0
Potatoes - kg	27.2	27.9	31.2	30.8	31.2
Sugar - kg	8	8.1	8.5	8.1	7.6
Sugar products - kg	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Chocolate products - kg	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Salt - kg	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Vinegar - kg	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
Non-alcoholic beverages - litres	55.2	52.2	50.9	49.5	56.9
Alcoholic beverages - litres	24.9	25.5	23.6	23.2	26.3
Cigarettes - number	860	778	591	547	601

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 2012





4. Household purchasing power average per capita

Goods	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Foods				
White bread - kg	2513	2997	3103	2814	3287
Rice - kg	1538	1372	1518	1522	1774
Dry beans - kg	1178	1217	1307	1312	1440
Potatoes - kg	4432	4458	4516	4269	5730
Tomatoes - kg	2307	2584	2230	2772	2650
Cucumbers - kg	2187	2257	2149	2544	2585
Peppers - kg	2201	2641	2530	2835	3095
Apples - kg	2159	2764	2925	2691	3118
Grapes - kg	2783	3876	3304	3439	3287
Milk - litres	2879	2972	2901	2879	3095
Yoghurt - kg	1861	1959	1993	1976	2186
White cheese - kg	671	752	746	703	770
Yellow cheese - kg	338	377	379	345	394
Pork - kg	421	457	492	512	562
Poultry meal - kg	757	820	894	876	940
Perishable sausages - kg	679	650	653	673	746
Non-perishable sausages - kg	316	309	313	327	360
Eggs - number	16038	16981	16990	18570	16308
Sugar - kg	2054	2286	2411	1673	1945
Butter - kg	413	413	386	357	418
	Non-foods				
Men's shoes - pair	92	99	107	101	107
Women's shoes - pair	104	114	125	118	129
Children's shoes - pair	171	178	184	173	181
Men's suits - number	23	23	22	23	26
Women's suits - number	54	53	46	52	70
Coal - ton	15	21	17	16	16
Television sets - number	7	7	6	8	7

Poverty indicators

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

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

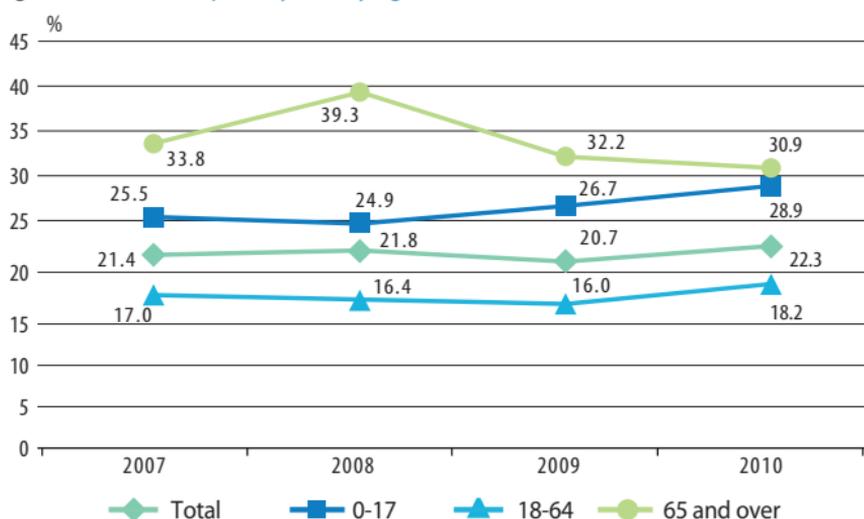
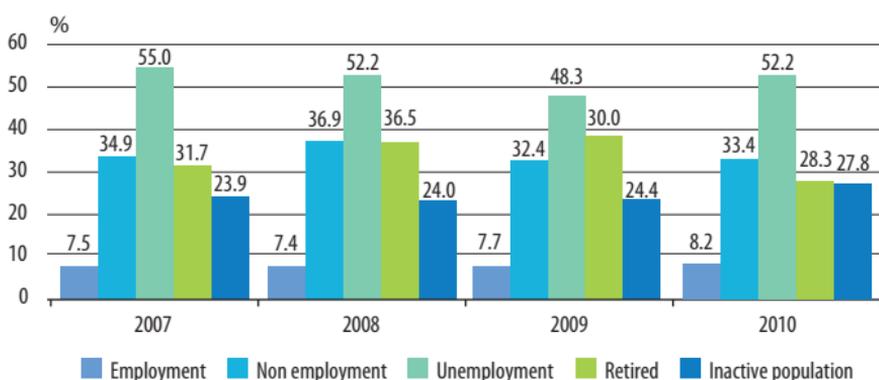
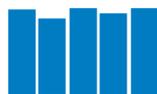


Figure 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status





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

Age	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	21.4	21.8	20.7	22.3
0 - 17	25.5	24.9	26.7	28.9
18 - 64	17.0	16.4	16.0	18.2
65 and over	33.8	39.3	32.2	30.9

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

Households type	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	21.3	21.7	20.7	22.3
Households without dependent children	21.9	23	19.4	20.1
One adult younger than 64 years	32.7	32.5	30.7	32.8
One adult older than 65 years	67.8	72.1	61.6	61
Single female	66.3	67.7	58.7	59.1
Single male	34.5	39.4	34.5	35.2
Two adults younger than 65 years	16.5	13.3	12.0	12.7
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	28.7	35.4	26.9	24.4
Three or more adults	10.6	9.3	7.9	10.2
Households with dependent children	20.7	20.8	21.7	23.4
Single parent with dependent children	38.3	30.9	42.3	35.4
Two adults with one dependent child	11.8	12.9	13.7	13.2
Two adults with two dependent children	14.6	15.5	16.3	16.8
Two adults with three or more dependent children	74.2	67.9	65.2	78.2
Three or more adults with dependent children	21.9	22	21.9	25.4

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

Activity status	2007	2008	2009	2010
Employment	7.5	7.4	7.7	8.2
Non employment	34.9	36.9	32.4	33.4
Unemployment	55.0	52.2	48.3	52.2
Retired	31.7	36.5	30.0	28.3
Other inactive population	23.9	24.0	24.4	27.8

8. Inequality of income distribution

	2007	2008	2009	2010
S80/S20 ¹	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.5
Gini coefficient	35.9	33.5	33.2	35.1

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

VIII. CRIMINALITY AND JUSTICE



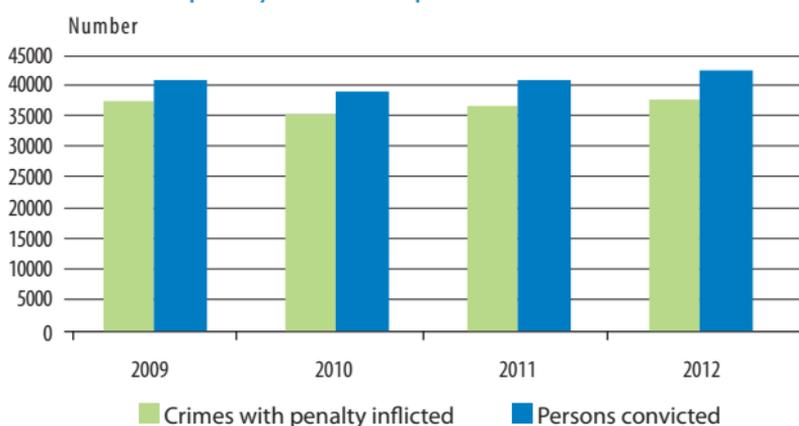
Crimes with penalty inflicted

Statistical data on crimes with penalties inflicted and persons convicted 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.

A gradual growing trend for the number of crimes ended with penalty is observed during the 2009 - 2012 period. According to the NSI's data the number of these crimes in 2012 is 37 808.

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). For 2012 data are obtained from Special Criminal Court.

Figure 1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted





1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted

(Number)

	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Crimes	Persons convicted ¹						
Total	37409	40872	35397	39070	36707	41013	37808	42654
of which:								
Crimes against the person	2256	2227	2072	2056	2121	1967	2185	2046
of which:								
Homicide (committed and attempted)	134	150	149	162	142	148	146	154
Bodily harm	1113	1196	1034	1099	962	885	991	920
Depravity	439	410	352	336	366	304	377	316
of which: Rape (committed and attempted)	158	173	135	149	86	87	89	91
Crimes against marriage, family and youth	646	649	641	616	876	838	902	872
Crimes against the property	12910	16440	12012	15614	13272	17901	13670	18617
of which:								
Theft	9108	12328	8719	12042	10163	14541	10468	15123
Robbery	1123	1409	1061	1331	1050	1325	1082	1378
Misappropriation	224	233	207	209	199	203	205	211
Crimes against the economy	1046	1229	1632	1793	2802	2987	2886	3106
Crimes against the financial, tax and insurance system	133	113	144	127	141	109	145	113
Crimes against the activity of state bodies, public organisations and persons performing public duties	1544	1705	2162	2684	1701	1990	1752	2070
Documentary crimes	1210	1050	1525	1249	1360	1127	1401	1172
Crimes against the order and the public peace	936	964	934	939	835	867	860	902
of which:								
Hooliganism	749	704	723	684	564	542	581	564
Generally dangerous crimes	16386	16129	14021	13741	13298	12934	13697	13452
of which:								
Crimes against the transport and communications	14025	13818	11522	11326	10860	10638	11186	11064
Theft of motor vehicle	321	365	273	316	211	263	217	274
Drug - related crimes	1329	1297	1522	1490	1512	1432	1557	1489
Military crimes	104	102	44	40	16	17	17	18

¹ According to penalty inflicted.

Persons convicted

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

Gradually growth of the number of persons convicted with penalty inflicted is observed during the period of 2009 - 2012. In accordance with the NSI's regular annual survey the number of persons convicted in 2012 is 42 654.

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). For 2012 data are obtained from Special Criminal Court.

Figure 2. Persons convicted by gender

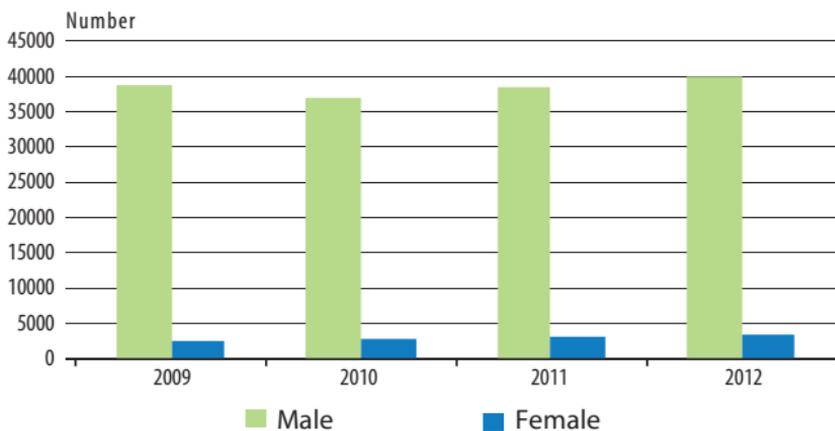
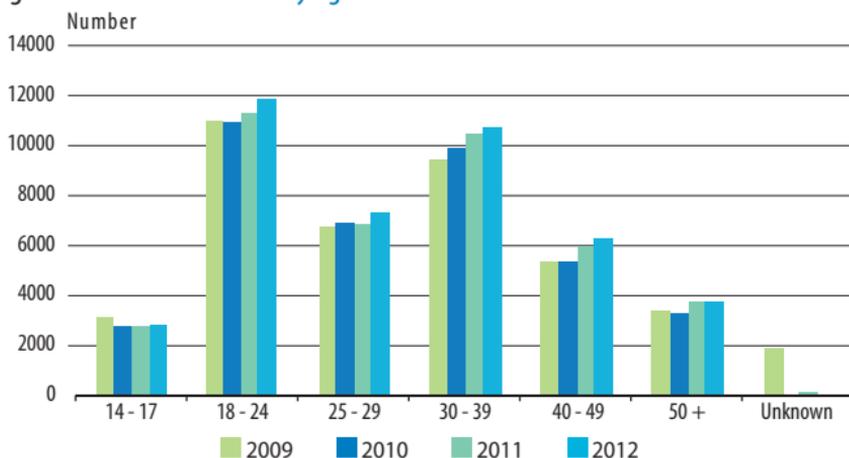


Figure 3. Persons convicted by age



2. Persons convicted by gender¹

Gender	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Number			
Total	40872	39070	41013	42654
Male	38405	36481	38053	39521
Female	2467	2589	2960	3133
	Structure - %			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	94.0	93.4	92.8	92.7
Female	6.0	6.6	7.2	7.3

3. Persons convicted by age¹

Age	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Number			
Total	40872	39070	41013	42654
14 - 17	3123	2694	2746	2815
18 - 24	11035	10949	11259	11858
25 - 29	6731	6901	6832	7251
30 - 39	9470	9906	10425	10749
40 - 49	5282	5327	5947	6227
50 +	3321	3293	3774	3754
Unknown	1910	-	30	-
	Structure - %			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14 - 17	7.6	6.9	6.7	6.6
18 - 24	27.0	28.0	27.5	27.8
25 - 29	16.5	17.7	16.7	17.0
30 - 39	23.2	25.4	25.4	25.2
40 - 49	12.9	13.6	14.5	14.6
50 +	8.1	8.4	9.2	8.8
Unknown	4.7	-	0.0	-

¹ According to penalty inflicted.

IX. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS



Gross domestic product

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

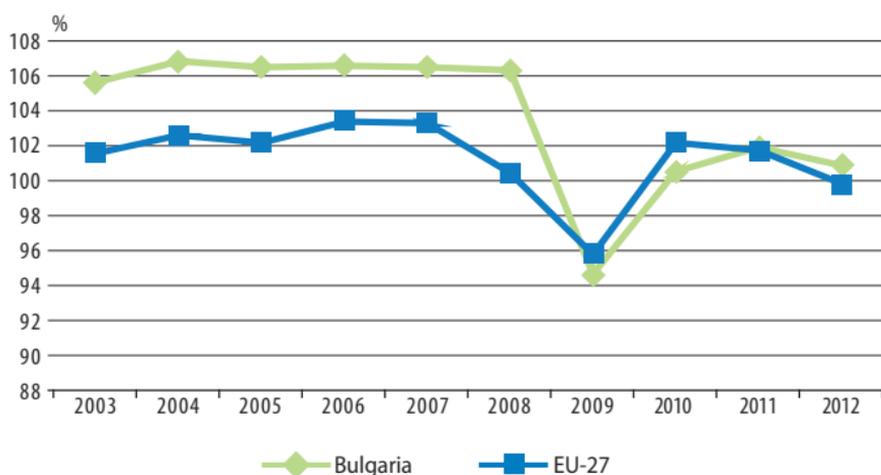
GDP estimates are an indicator for the trends in the development of the respective economy and they can be treated as an indicator for the economic policies at the macroeconomic level.

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

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

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

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





1. Gross domestic product per capita

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Levs	9007	9359	10248	10633
Euro	4605	4785	5240	5436
USD	6408	6332	7287	6981
Exchange rate - USD/BGN	1.406	1.478	1.406	1.523

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

(Million Levs)

Economic sector and economic activity groupings	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2841	2976	3519	4264
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	12983	13540	15690	16313
Construction	5412	4341	4218	3936
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	11740	12757	13409	13389
Information and communication	3375	3445	3658	3561
Financial and insurance activities	4169	4889	5441	5452
Real estate activities	5520	5936	6078	6122
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	3256	3294	3473	3393
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	7724	7885	8167	8636
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	1676	1654	1522	1577
Cross value added at basic prices	58696	60716	65174	66642
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	9626	9795	10134	10940
Import duties	103	82	95	89
Net taxes on products incl. VAT	9524	9713	10039	10851
Gross Domestic Product	68322	70511	75308	77582

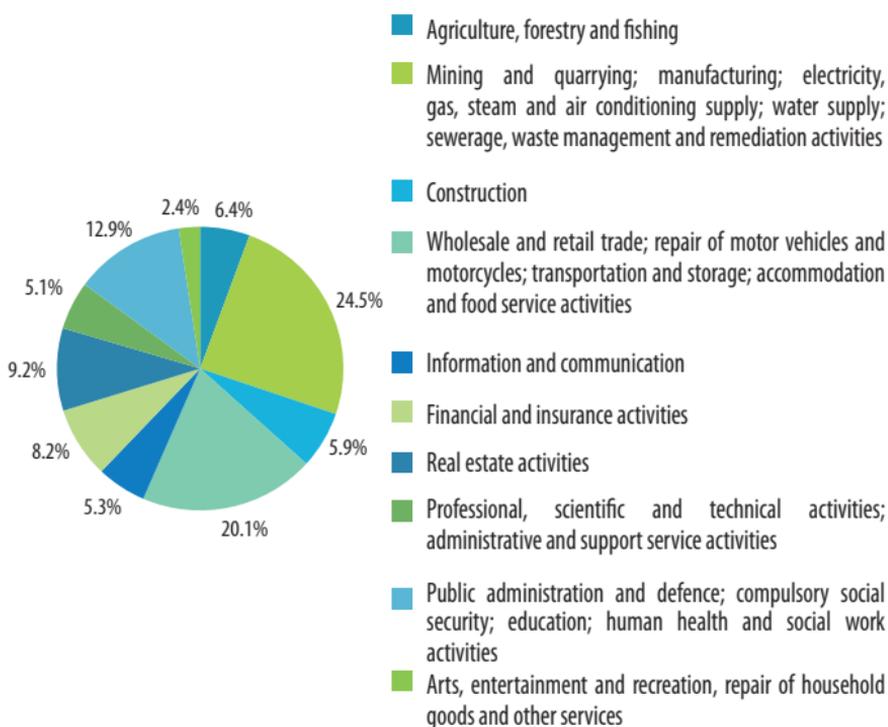
Gross value added

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 2012





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

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sector and economic activity groupings	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	90.5	93.8	98.9	103.5
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	92.0	98.5	108.4	101.9
Construction	99.7	82.1	97.8	96.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	91.8	114.1	101.5	101.8
Information and communication	98.9	102.3	102.6	96.4
Financial and insurance activities	113.9	100.7	101.2	98.1
Real estate activities	95.5	103.4	99.5	100.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	107.9	95.6	105.7	94.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	99.7	98.8	99.0	101.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	105.6	96.2	91.6	101.2
Cross value added at basic prices	96.7	100.5	102.1	100.3
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	83.5	99.5	100.2	103.8
Gross Domestic Product	94.5	100.4	101.8	100.8

Compensation of employees and gross operating surplus/gross mixed income

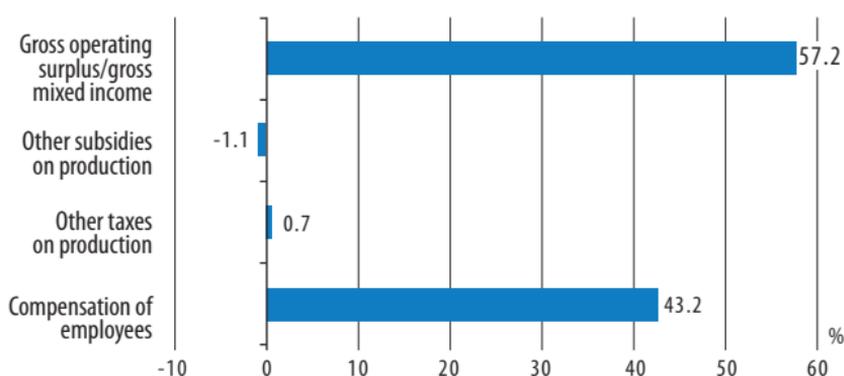
The income approach is compiled simultaneously with the production approach for GDP estimation; it characterizes the activity in which the primary incomes of the participants in the production process originate. According to the income approach for GDP estimation, GDP consists of the compensation of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

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

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of GVA by income approach in 2012





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

(Million Levs)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Compensation of employees	25811	27130	28524	28807
Net taxes on production (other taxes minus subsidies)	-539	-599	-562	-275
Operating surplus and mixed income, gross	33424	34185	37212	38110
Consumption of fixed capital	9446	10347	10443	x
Operating surplus net	23978	23838	26769	x
Gross value added at basic prices	58696	60716	65174	66642
Adjustments	9626	9795	10434	10940
GDP at market prices	68322	70511	75308	77582

Investments and consumption

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 4. Structure of GDP by expenditure approach





5. Gross domestic product by expenditure approach, current prices

(Million Levs)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gross domestic product	68322	70511	75308	77582
Final consumption	54294	55709	58815	61963
Individual consumption	48264	49918	52937	55944
Collective consumption	6030	5792	5878	6019
Gross capital formation	20063	16138	16510	18487
Gross fixed capital formation	19724	16077	16225	16600
Changes in inventories	339	61	285	1887
Net exports	-6035	-1336	-16	-2868
Exports of goods and services	32458	40481	50078	51691
Imports of goods and services	38493	41817	50094	54559
Statistical discrepancy	0	0	0	0

6. Volume indices of GDP by expenditure approach

(Preceding year = 100)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gross domestic product	94.5	100.4	101.8	100.8
Final consumption	92.7	100.5	101.5	101.8
Individual consumption	92.4	100.6	101.7	102.0
Collective consumption	95.1	99.5	100.3	99.6
Gross capital formation	.	.	.	.
Gross fixed capital formation	82.4	81.7	93.5	100.8
Changes in inventories	.	.	.	.
Net exports	.	.	.	.
Exports of goods and services	88.8	114.7	112.3	99.6
Imports of goods and services	79.0	102.4	108.8	103.7
Statistical discrepancy	.	.	.	.

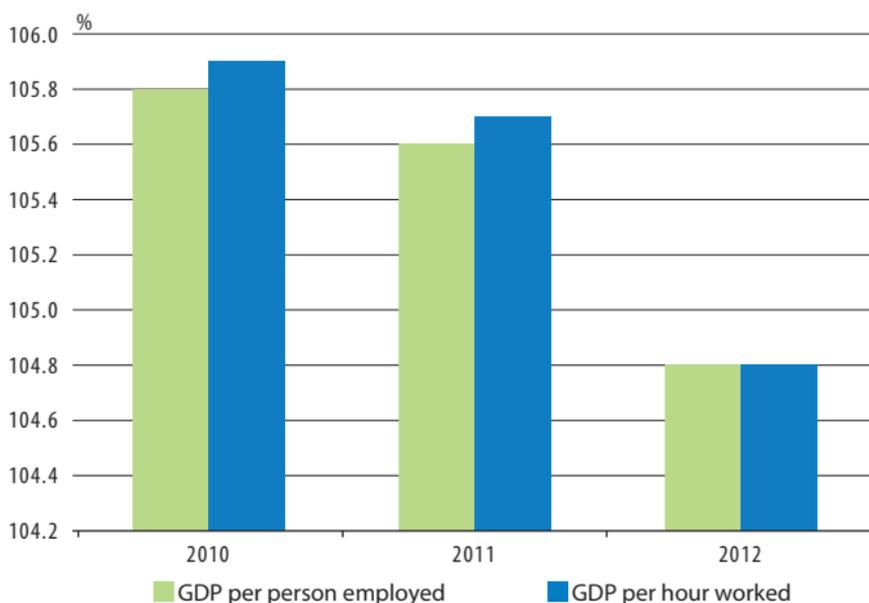
Labour productivity

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

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

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

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





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

(Levs)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
GDP per employed	18341	19858	21949	23639
GDP per hour worked	11.1	12.0	13.3	14.3

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

(Levs)

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture	4228.9	5154.5	6684.5	2.8	3.4	4.5
Industry	19096.2	22383.9	23965.58	11.3	13.2	14.1
Services	18581.1	20031.0	20873.9	11.0	11.9	12.4
Total of economy	15872.5	17680.8	18912.0	9.6	10.7	11.5

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture	97.4	102.0	110.8	97.3	102.0	110.9
Industry	104.5	111.4	106.1	104.8	111.7	106.0
Services	107.6	103.2	103.0	107.6	103.2	103.0
Total of economy	105.8	105.6	104.8	105.9	105.7	104.8

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

X. FINANCE



Monetary aggregates

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

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

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

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

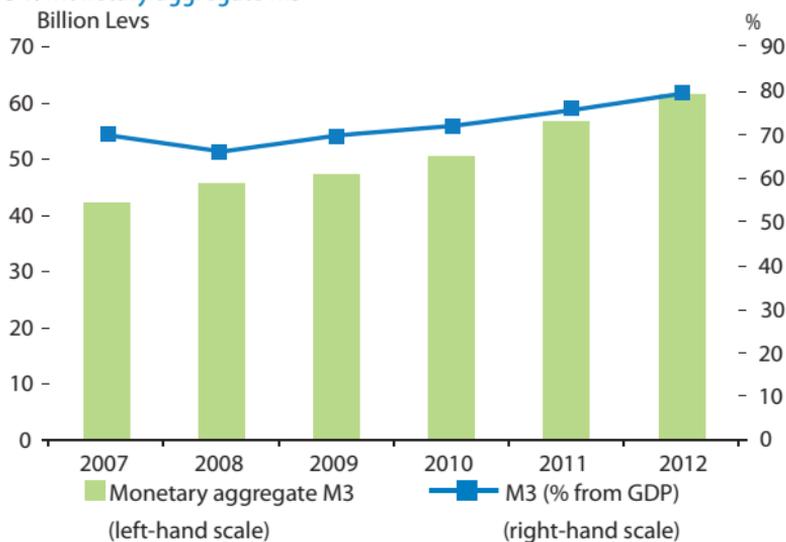
The monetary aggregate M2 includes monetary aggregate M1 and quasi-money.

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

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

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

Figure 1. Monetary aggregate M3





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

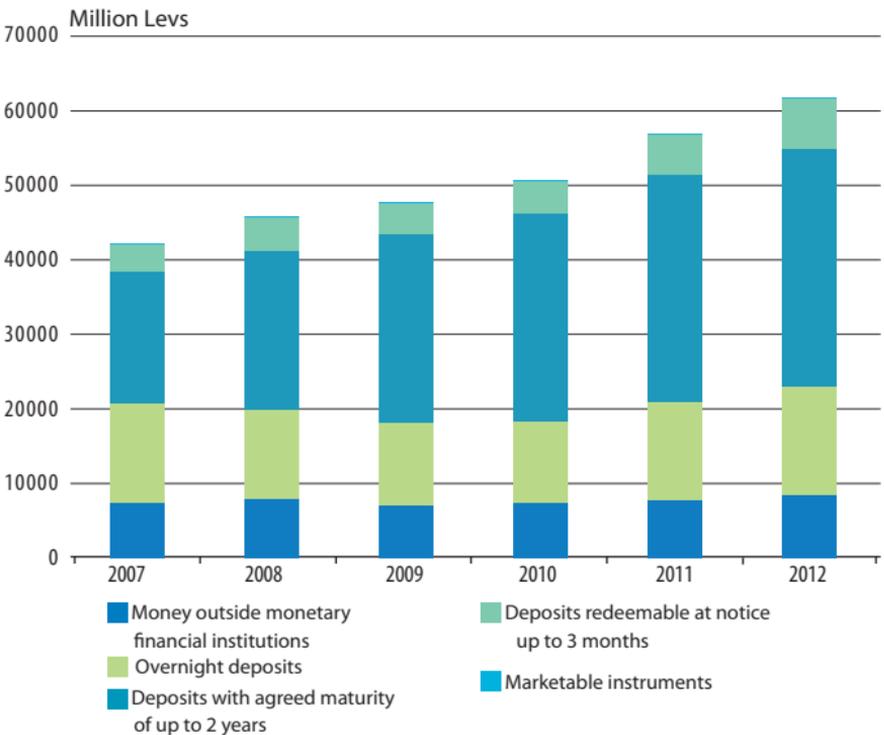
(Million Levs)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Broad money M3	47690.1	50740.9	56921.8	61721.7
Money M1	18125.0	18387.1	21026.9	23014.2
Currency outside MFIs	7114.9	7356.7	7793.4	8499.2
Overnight deposits	11010.1	11030.4	13233.5	14515.0
Money M2 (M1 + quasi-money)	47633.5	50668.6	56803.0	61608.4
Quasi-money	29508.5	32281.6	35776.1	38594.2
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	25421.7	27840.4	30409.8	31936.6
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	4086.9	4441.2	5366.2	6657.6
Marketable instruments	56.6	72.3	118.9	113.3

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

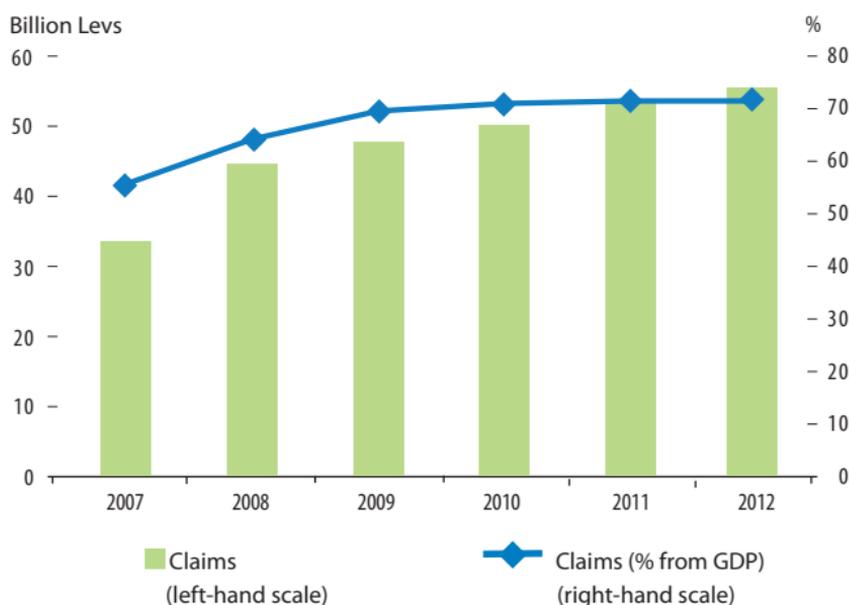


Claims of the monetary financial institutions on government and non-government sectors

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. The Monetary survey is part of the monthly monetary statistics published by the Bulgarian National Bank.

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

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





2. Claims of MFIs on government and non-government sectors as of 31.12. ¹

(Million Levs)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Claims on General government	-4011.0	-2258.7	-538.5	-678.9
Central government (net)	-4267.8	-2552.8	-867.8	-1007.7
Claims	2812.0	3598.1	4261.8	5277.9
Government securities	2812.0	3320.7	3926.7	5264.9
Repos	-	-	-	-
Loans	0.0	277.4	335.0	13.0
Less: liabilities (deposits and repos)	7079.8	6150.9	5129.5	6285.6
Local government and Social security funds	256.8	294.2	329.3	328.9
Securities other than shares	64.6	65.1	66.9	62.6
Repos	-	-	-	-
Loans	192.2	229.1	262.4	266.3
Claims on non-government sector	51585.0	52280.4	54259.6	55772.9
Non-financial corporations	31319.1	32087.3	34056.2	35664.9
Repos	12.2	27.1	33.4	25.9
Loans	30928.6	31677.8	33398.5	35082.3
Securities other than shares	252.5	225.6	414.8	307.3
Shares and other equity	125.9	156.8	209.5	249.4
Financial corporations	1120.4	1206.0	1301.2	1389.5
Repos	24.7	22.5	38.5	60.6
Loans	905.1	881.0	901.8	989.8
Securities other than shares	48.3	90.2	79.2	50.3
Shares and other equity	142.3	212.3	281.7	288.7
Households and NPISHs	19145.5	18987.1	18902.2	18718.5
Repos	6.7	3.2	2.7	1.9
Loans	19138.8	18983.9	18899.5	18716.6

¹ Source: BNB.

Interest rates

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

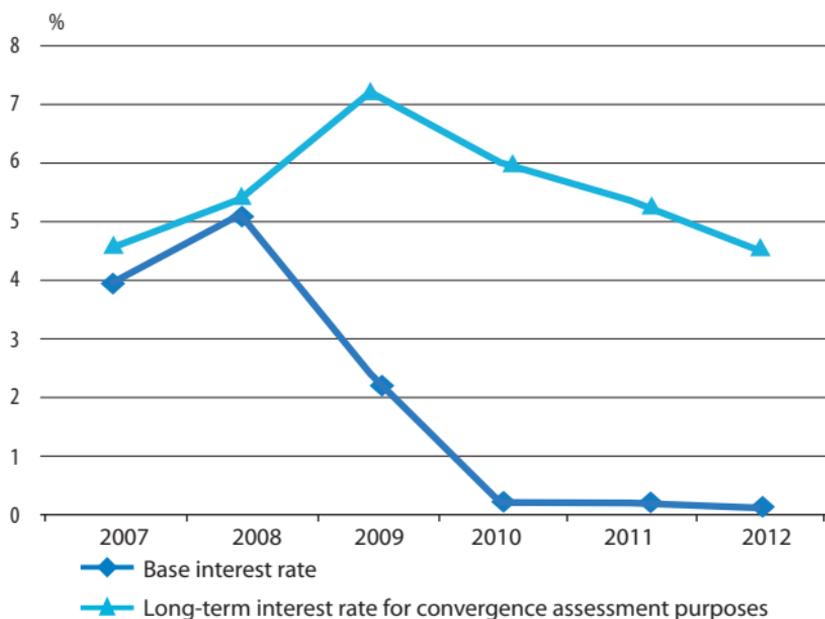
The average weighted effective yield to maturity on individual transactions achieved on the secondary market during the reporting period. The yield is calculated using the ISMA formula at ACT/365 day count convention. The securities are grouped by their original maturity.

The long-term interest rate for convergence assessment purposes (LTIR) 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 effective annual 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 Non-profit institutions serving households (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)			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Base interest rate	2.40	0.20	0.19	0.11
Interbank money market	2.43	0.30	0.24	0.11
Yield on long-term government securities	5.50	4.72	4.43	2.96
Long-term interest rate for convergence assessment purposes	7.21	6.01	5.36	4.50
New business ³				
Deposits with agreed maturity	6.97	5.36	4.75	4.23
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	10.15	8.47	7.29	7.45
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	11.82	11.28	10.72	9.67
Annual percentage rate of charge	13.84	13.31	12.83	12.20
Outstanding amounts ³				
Overnight deposits ⁴	0.69	0.55	0.53	0.45
Deposits with agreed maturity	6.80	5.53	5.27	4.85
Overdraft ⁴	11.31	10.86	10.41	9.24
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	9.91	9.89	8.98	7.97
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	11.06	10.89	10.69	10.01

¹ Source: BNB.

² The interest rates are on BGN instruments.

³ The data for 2012 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.

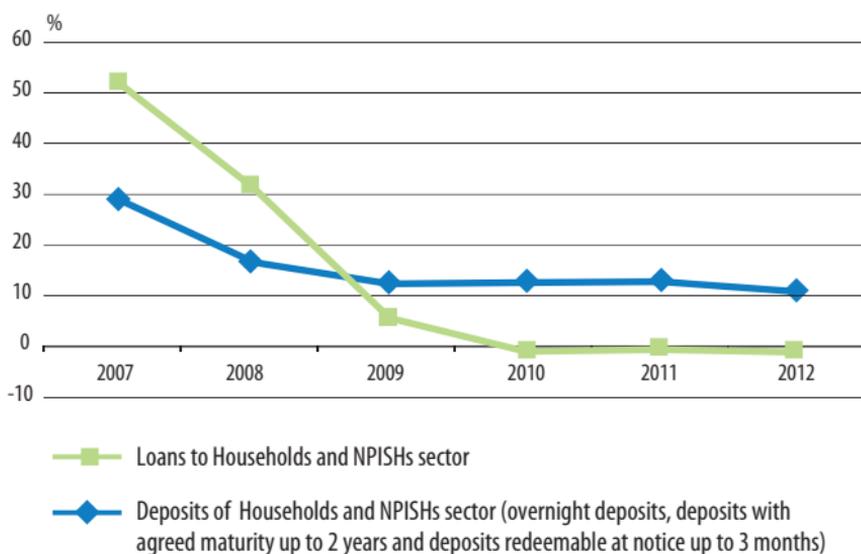
Deposits and loans of Households and NPISHs sector

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 repayment conditions. Deposits are accepted upon agreement between the parties concerning the terms and conditions for the keeping of the deposit accounts, the interest rate, the time of repayment and the penalties for the parties in case of failure to perform their obligations. The deposits are liabilities of the financial institution.

Deposits with an agreed maturity (fixed term deposits) 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 for deposits on house purchase, children's deposits and other deposits. Other deposits redeemable at notice are non-transferable deposits without specified maturity which cannot be converted into currency without any notice. Their conversion into cash is not possible or they can be converted into cash prior to the term of the notice but by imposing a sanction. Non-transferable deposits with specified maturity which can be converted into cash prior to maturity only at notice are also included.

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





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

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

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

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

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

4. Deposits and loans of Households and NPISHs sector as of 31.12. ¹

(Million Levs)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Deposits of Households and NPISHs sector²	23635.9	26661.9	30118.7	33432.0
In BGN	10549.2	12602.4	15245.1	18388.0
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	6059.4	7646.5	9392.4	11146.4
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	2004.6	2265.9	2809.2	3713.7
Overnight deposits	2485.2	2690.0	3043.5	3527.9
In foreign currency ²	13086.6	14059.5	14873.6	15044.0
Loans to Households and NPISHs sector	19138.8	18983.9	18899.5	18716.6
In BGN	13107.3	12211.9	11406.6	11007.0
Overdraft	1766.1	1578.1	1433.1	1372.9
Consumer loans	6634.0	6175.7	5724.4	5412.6
Loans for house purchases	4099.4	3932.1	3736.6	3699.9
Other loans	607.9	526.1	512.5	521.6
In foreign currency ³	6031.4	6772.0	7492.9	7709.6

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

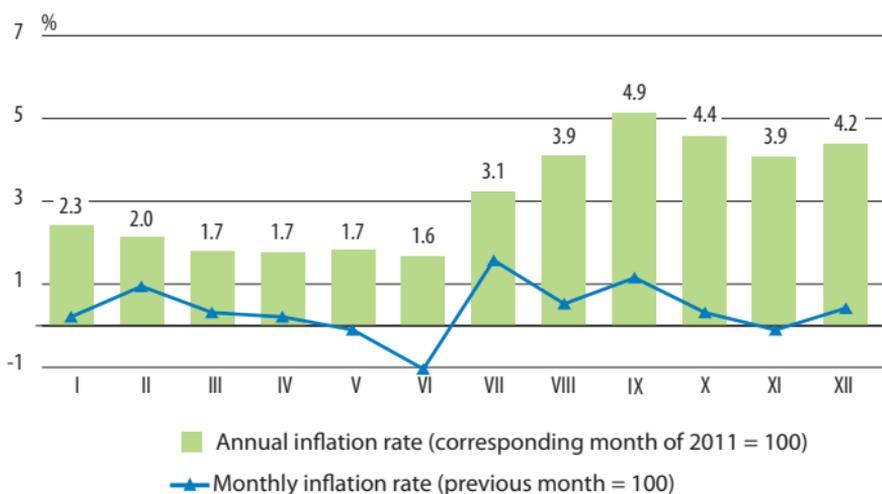
The consumer price index (CPI) is an official measure of the inflation in the Republic of Bulgaria. It measures the total relative price change of goods and services used by households for private (non-production) consumption and it is calculated by applying the structure of the final monetary consumption 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 applies 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 are 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 2012
(Annual and monthly inflation rates)



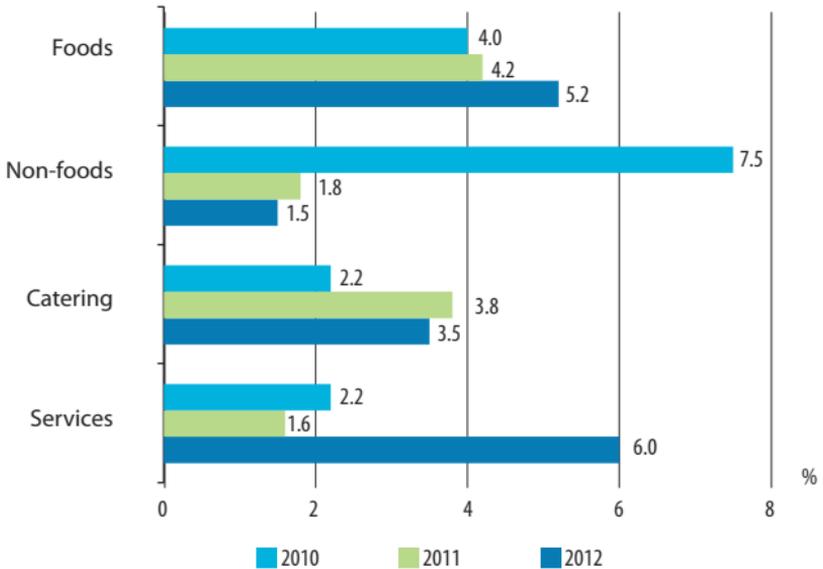


1. Annual consumer prices indices by main commodity groups (Annual inflation rates - %)

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

Commodity groups	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	0.6	4.5	2.8	4.2
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-3.4	4.0	4.3	5.4
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	18.0	26.4	0.0	0.3
Clothing and footwear	-1.4	0.1	3.1	-0.6
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	-2.0	3.8	2.2	10.3
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	1.2	-0.6	-0.2	0.2
Health	5.8	1.0	3.0	-1.5
Transport	2.5	10.1	4.0	4.9
Communication	-0.8	-1.2	-0.6	-0.4
Recreation and culture	3.3	-0.9	-2.3	-0.1
Education	8.8	1.6	4.5	6.4
Restaurants and hotels	4.0	1.5	3.3	3.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	6.6	4.0	2.6	0.6

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)

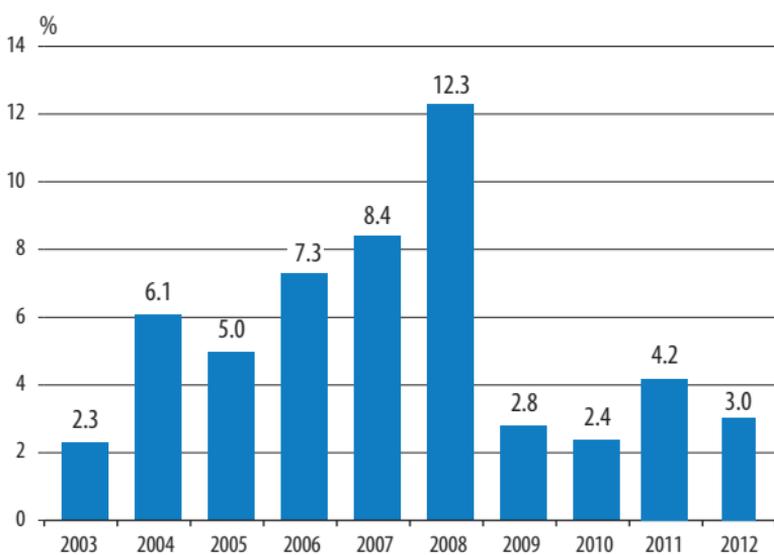
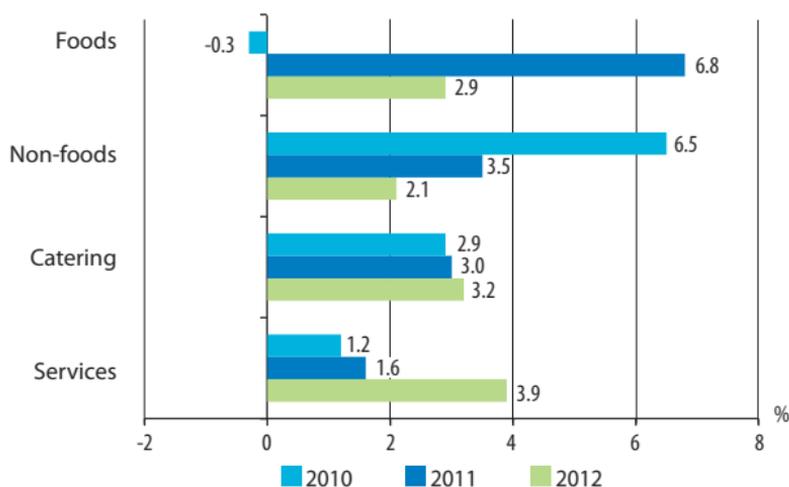


Figure 4. Consumer prices indices by commodity groups
(Annual average inflation rates)





2. Annual average consumer prices indices

(1995 = 100)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
All items	5998.13	6144.43	6403.71	6592.92

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	2.8	2.4	4.2	3.0
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-0.6	-0.4	6.9	3.0
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	18.9	25.1	5.2	0.1
Clothing and footwear	3.9	-1.6	2.0	-0.2
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	6.4	0.5	2.2	7.4
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	4.2	-0.7	-0.1	-0.5
Health	3.6	3.2	2.3	1.1
Transport	-4.9	8.1	8.2	5.7
Communication	-5.2	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8
Recreation and culture	5.8	2.0	-1.9	-2.6
Education	15.0	5.7	2.6	6.3
Restaurants and hotels	8.2	1.8	2.7	3.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	8.3	4.5	3.0	1.3

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 $t-3$. With the implementation of domestic concept since 2007 a full harmonization with Eurostat requirements has been achieved. In order to ensure comparable index series HICP was revised for the period from January 2005 to December 2006.

Figure 5. Harmonized indices of consumer prices by months in 2012 (Annual and monthly inflation rates)

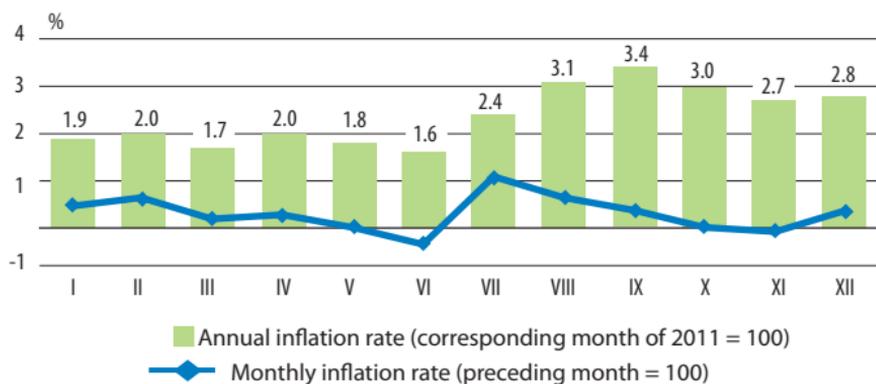
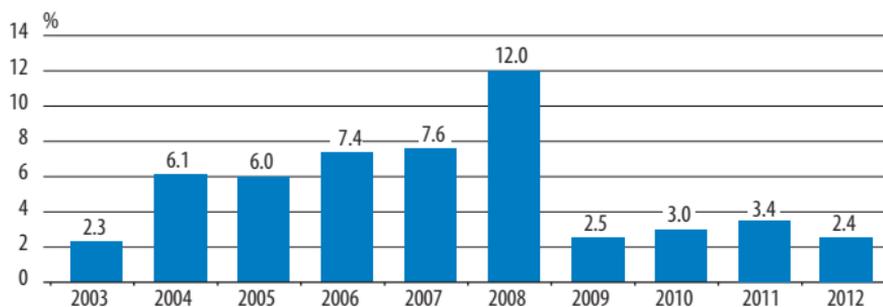


Figure 6. Harmonized indices of consumer prices (Annual average inflation rates)





4. Annual average harmonized indices of consumer prices

(2005 = 100)

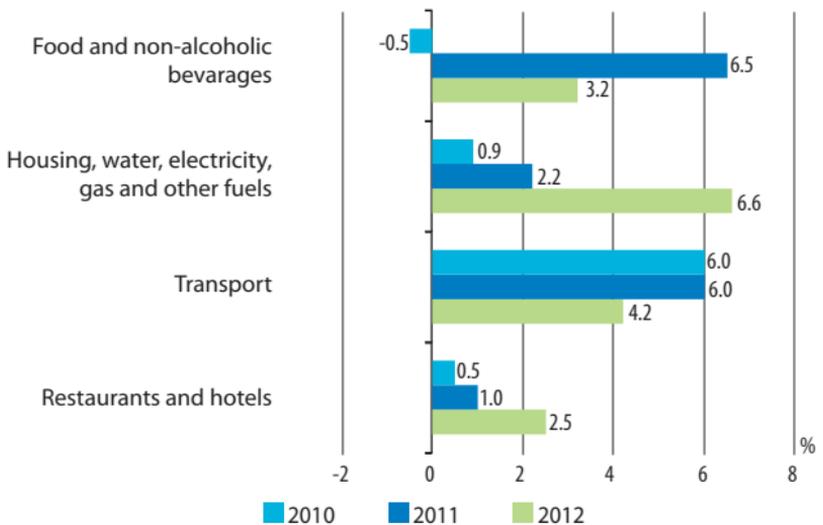
	2009	2010	2011	2012
All items	132.56	136.58	141.21	144.58

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	2.5	3.0	3.4	2.4
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-0.9	-0.5	6.5	3.2
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	17.9	23.9	5.2	0.3
Clothing and footwear	4.4	-1.1	2.0	0.1
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	7.2	0.9	2.2	6.6
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	3.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.2
Health	4.4	2.7	6.0	5.4
Transport	-4.7	6.0	6.0	4.2
Communication	-5.1	-1.0	-1.4	-1.1
Recreation and culture	5.3	1.9	-3.7	-4.6
Education	15.1	5.9	2.7	6.2
Restaurants and hotels	7.6	0.5	1.0	2.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	10.9	9.9	4.4	2.1

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

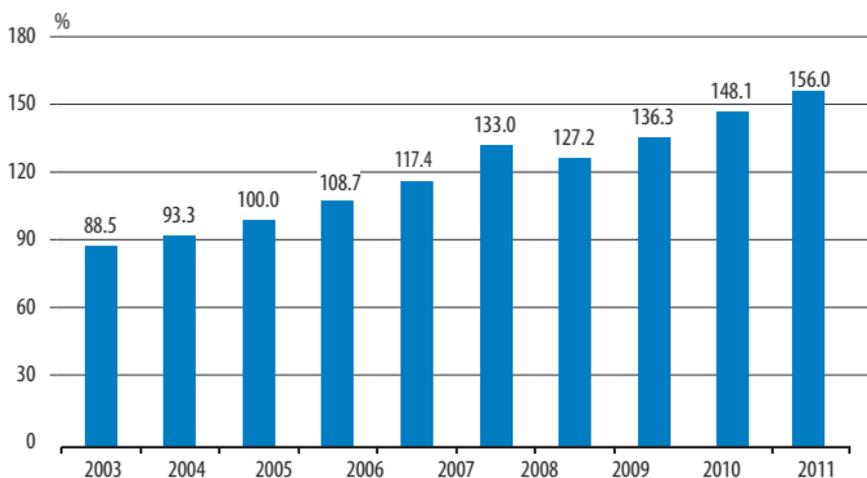


Industrial producer price indices on the domestic market

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.

Producer price indexes are base weighted (Laspeyres) indexes. After specification's price collection from the enterprises, elementary indexes (price relatives) are calculated for each specification (price relative - specification price in the current month divided by average price of that specification in the base year). After that price relatives are weighted with turnover structure in the base year (currently 2005) at different levels of aggregation.

Figure 8. Producer price indices on the domestic market (2005 = 100)





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

	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
	2005 = 100			Previous year = 100		
Total	136.3	148.1	156.0	107.2	108.6	105.3
Mining and quarrying	182.4	194.5	196.3	118.9	106.6	101.0
Manufacturing	126.8	139.5	145.8	108.4	110.0	104.6
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	131.6	142.8	149.8	102.8	108.5	104.9
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	122.6	129.9	135.1	102.7	106.0	104.0
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	117.5	123.0	125.8	99.6	104.6	102.3
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	131.2	144.1	154.2	102.9	109.8	107.0
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	108.8	109.3	110.1	102.3	100.4	100.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	119.7	119.5	119.1	96.7	99.9	99.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	125.5	133.7	134.3	113.2	106.5	100.4
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	112.1	112.1	114.9	100.8	100.0	102.6
Manufacture of electrical equipment	131.2	136.3	135.4	103.1	103.9	99.3
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	124.5	129.7	133.1	100.8	104.1	102.7
Manufacture of transport equipment	117.1	117.2	118.4	101.7	100.1	101.0
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	124.1	129.9	132.0	102.1	104.6	101.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	154.1	163.8	177.0	102.4	106.3	108.1

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).

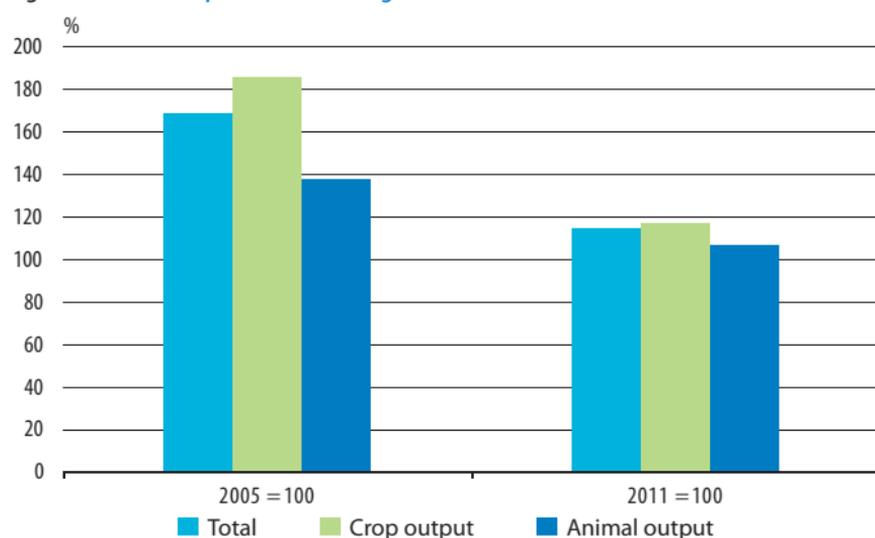
The survey is based on samples and is carried out quarterly.

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 2005, as well as the preceding year.

Figure 9. Producer price indices in agriculture in 2012





7. Producer price indices for agricultural products and live animals in 2012

	2012 as % to	
	2005	2011
Total	168.4	114.3
Crop output	185.3	117.4
Cereals crops	256.2	122.1
Industrial crops	204.5	118.4
Forage plants	172.3	99.8
Potatoes	135.3	80.0
Vegetables	123.8	97.3
Fruit	108.9	101.8
Other crop products	109.9	119.2
Animal output	137.8	106.5
Animals	118.2	107.2
Cattle	152.6	110.3
Pigs	96.4	101.4
Sheep and goats	138.2	122.6
Poultry	111.8	104.7
Animal products	148.1	105.9
Milk	148.8	102.0
Cow's milk	146.7	101.3
Other milk types	166.2	110.6
Eggs	149.8	127.5
Other animal products	127.8	104.5

Prices of goods and services, currently used in agriculture

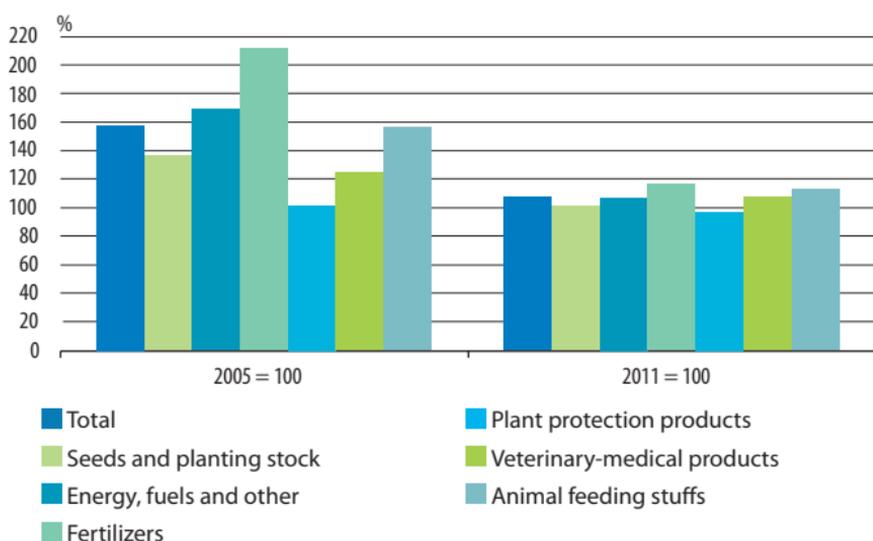
The survey of the prices of goods and services, currently used in agriculture is carried out in accordance with the main requirements of the Eurostat agricultural price statistics methodology (The Handbook of Agricultural Price Statistics). Five surveys on prices of fertilizers, animal feeding stuffs, 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 and selling prices of the surveyed goods and services, currently used 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 2005, as well as the preceding year.

Figure 10. Price indices of goods and services, currently used in agriculture in 2012





8. Price indices of goods and services, currently used in agriculture in 2012

	2012 as % to	
	2005	2011
Total	157.9	107.1
Seeds and planting stock	136.2	101.1
Energy, fuels and other	169.3	106.9
Fertilizers	211.5	116.4
Straight fertilizers	212.4	116.4
Nitrogenous fertilizers	211.4	118.8
Phosphatic fertilizers	245.5	105.8
Potassic fertilizers	142.7	67.8
Compound fertilizers	180.3	115.4
Plant protection products and pesticides	101.5	96.9
Fungicides	103.6	97.1
Insecticides	105.0	98.9
Herbicides	100.6	96.5
Veterinary-medical products	124.6	107.3
Animal feeding stuffs	156.4	113.3
Straight feeding stuffs	165.5	109.1
Compound feeding stuffs	150.3	116.8
Maintenance of materials	163.6	102.8
Maintenance of buildings	137.3	102.5
Other goods and services	144.8	102.1

**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

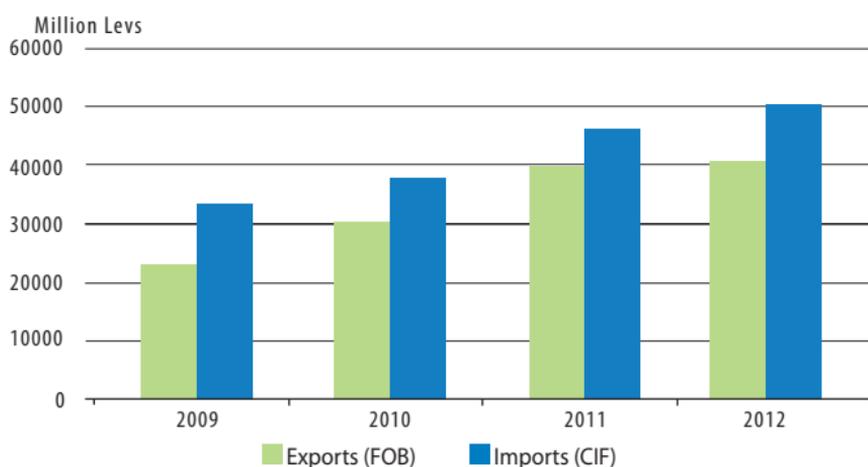
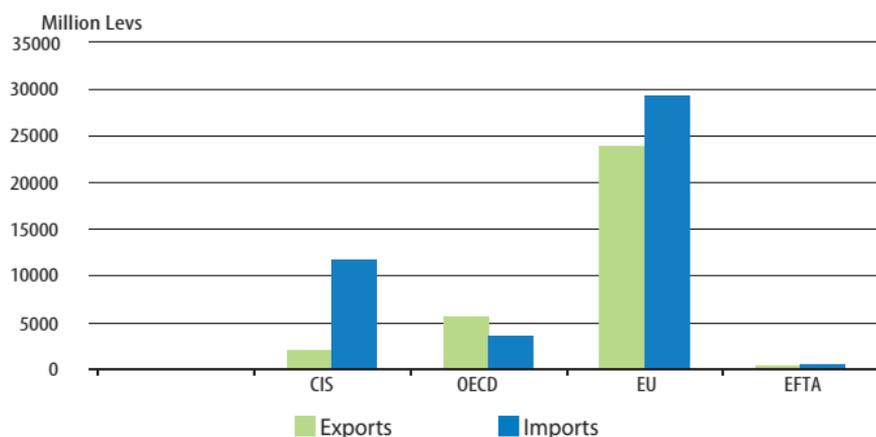


Figure 2. Exports and imports by economic zones in 2012





1. Foreign trade turnover

(Million Levs)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Turnover	55887.0	68074.5	85412.1	90510.1
Exports (FOB)	22881.6	30435.0	39633.6	40667.7
Imports (CIF)	33005.4	37639.5	45778.5	49842.4

2. Number of countries, trade partners of Bulgaria

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Turnover	204	200	201	202
Exports (FOB)	201	195	198	199
Imports (CIF)	161	168	166	159

3. Exports and imports by economic zones

(Million Levs)

	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ²	2012 ²
Exports	22881.6	30435.0	39633.6	40667.7
of which:				
CIS	1176.5	1819.7	1941.9	1988.6
OECD	2414.4	3560.2	4843.8	5673.5
EU	14857.7	18520.1	24652.1	23767.8
EFTA	214.4	246.1	318.1	376.1
Imports	33005.4	37639.5	45778.5	49842.4
of which:				
CIS	6600.9	8125.9	10201.5	11863.6
OECD	2809.5	3035.1	3735.4	3662.0
EU	19789.1	22015.2	27183.7	29214.0
EFTA	362.6	365.4	380.4	423.8

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

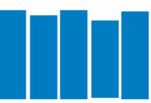
OECD includes: Australia; Virgin Islands (US); United States; Iceland; Canada; Liechtenstein; Mexico; New Zealand; Norway; Republic of Korea, ; Turkey; Switzerland; Japan;

EFTA includes: Norway; Switzerland; Iceland and Liechtenstein.

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

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

EFTA includes: Norway; Switzerland; Iceland and Liechtenstein.



Exports by main trade partner countries

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

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

Figure 3. Exports to the top 10 Bulgarian trade partner countries in 2012

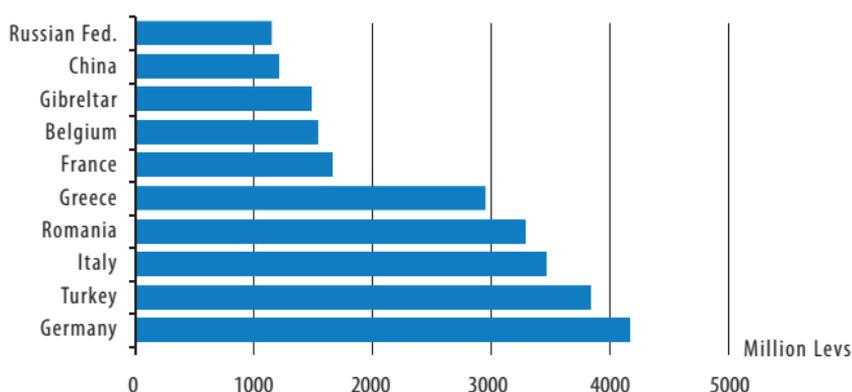
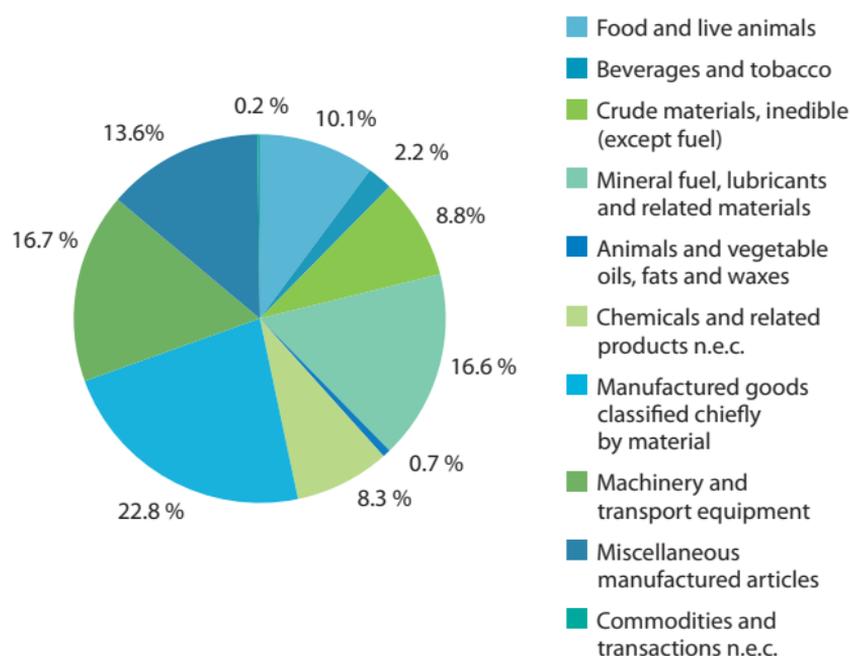


Figure 4. Structure of exports by sections of SITC, rev. 4 in 2012





4. Exports by countries main trade partners

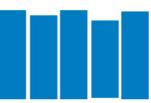
(Million Levs)

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	22881.6	30435.0	39633.6	40667.7
of which:				
Germany	2582.5	3244.1	4606.4	4159.4
Turkey	1655.6	2576.2	3389.6	3824.6
Italy	2137.0	2955.6	3443.8	3449.8
Romania	1975.2	2772.2	3781.1	3267.9
Greece	2186.2	2419.0	2784.2	2921.7
France	1025.1	1229.0	1672.7	1613.5
Belgium	1298.3	1148.7	1954.5	1496.4
Gibraltar	149.2	667.3	1221.7	1432.0
China	187.7	366.5	574.4	1163.7
Russian Fed.	571.1	863.2	1060.3	1099.6
Spain	737.3	813.5	1063.2	1055.1
Serbia	727.1	1075.4	935.7	865.2
United Kingdom	449.4	592.6	724.4	778.4
The Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	467.8	650.1	902.2	768.0
Austria	448.9	574.6	759.3	743.6
Netherlands	362.0	458.6	703.5	741.4
United States	357.7	414.7	518.2	726.2
Poland	359.5	523.2	704.7	710.4
Georgia	185.7	281.7	445.0	557.8
Czech Rep.	183.8	286.4	425.8	497.1
Ukraine	196.0	387.3	565.0	480.3
Hungary	264.4	387.4	499.3	469.4
Namibia	135.2	171.4	301.8	395.5
Iraq	26.6	23.5	175.5	394.7
Slovenia	97.3	230.7	174.4	366.1
Portugal	81.7	88.6	162.8	358.1
Egypt	204.5	201.9	333.9	335.8
United Arab Emirates	87.1	64.1	111.5	307.4
Switzerland	163.9	193.8	245.9	307.0
Slovakia	185.2	204.6	216.9	246.7

5. Exports by sections of SITC, rev. 4

(Million Levs)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	22881.6	30435.0	39633.6	40667.7
Food and live animals	2373.9	3261.2	3796.7	4127.1
Beverages and tobacco	676.9	679.1	797.7	877.7
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	1650.5	2647.9	3978.2	3565.7
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	2956.8	4111.5	5452.2	6746.7
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	154.8	203.0	294.9	303.0
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	1759.4	2424.1	3160.6	3370.3
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	5263.8	7062.4	9805.5	9269.1
Machinery and transport equipment	3853.3	5094.5	6695.2	6799.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4166.1	4921.6	5601.9	5520.0
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	26.1	29.7	50.7	88.8



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 mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials by followed machinery and transport equipment.

Figure 5. Imports from the top 10 Bulgarian trade partner countries in 2012

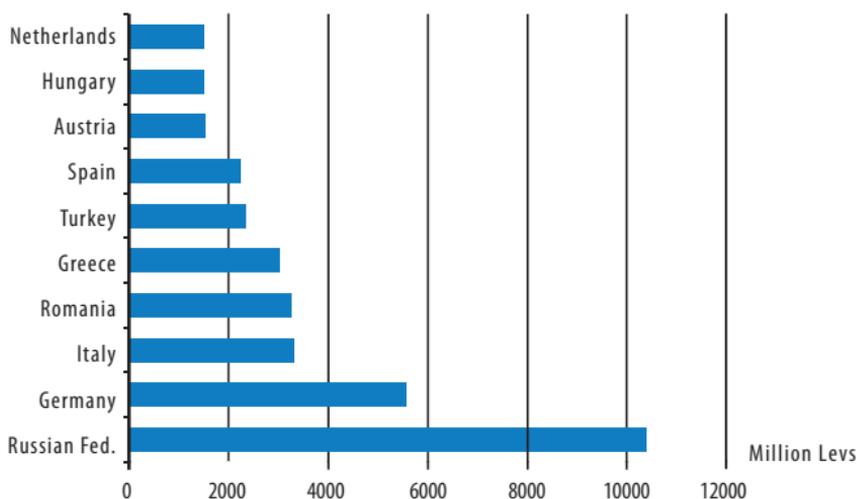
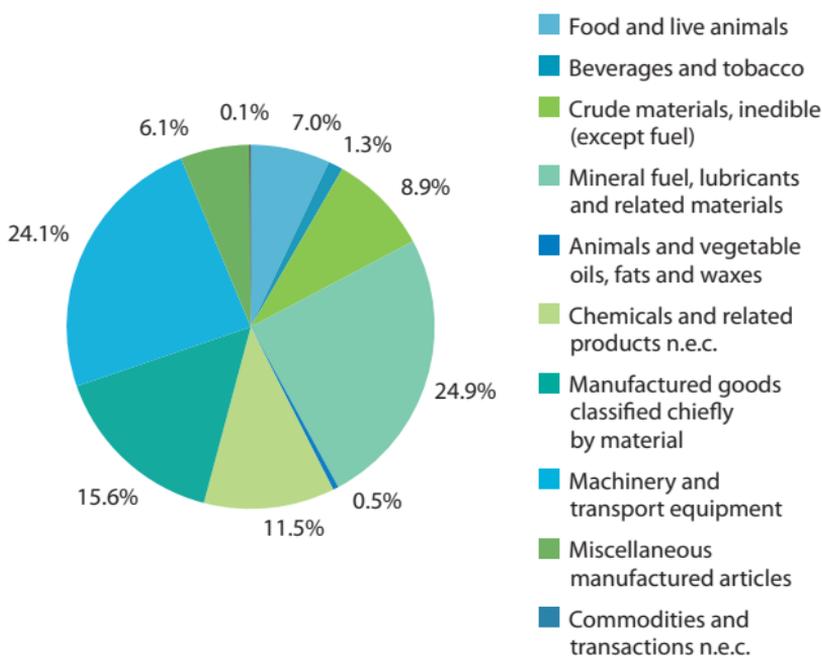


Figure 6. Structure of imports by sections of SITC, rev. 4 in 2012





6. Imports by countries main trade partners

(Million Levs)

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	33005.4	37639.5	45778.5	49842.4
of which:				
Russian Fed.	4424.0	6115.0	8071.8	10365.3
Germany	4057.4	4374.5	4960.0	5546.2
Italy	2544.1	2773.7	3269.8	3296.4
Romania	1868.7	2622.4	3161.5	3254.1
Greece	2015.3	2232.7	2568.1	3016.0
Turkey	1798.3	2047.0	2164.5	2322.1
Spain	537.8	709.2	2422.1	2220.3
Austria	1335.5	1307.2	1534.8	1529.0
Hungary	1137.0	1168.6	1384.2	1495.2
Netherlands	914.6	1052.2	1162.0	1493.1
China	891.7	965.1	1327.6	1483.1
France	1162.2	1231.7	1487.3	1459.4
Ukraine	1583.5	1571.6	1837.9	1252.8
Poland	728.9	788.0	875.4	1093.3
Czech Rep.	898.7	711.5	792.0	948.0
Belgium	557.8	712.1	777.4	872.0
United Kingdom	451.2	593.2	712.9	714.4
Slovakia	379.4	407.5	549.2	643.3
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	345.7	501.9	490.2	501.1
Serbia	281.6	394.6	496.5	487.9
Switzerland	304.3	340.8	354.8	407.7
United States	280.4	260.9	384.9	338.5
Georgia	370.9	321.9	384.0	337.5
Slovenia	280.3	296.4	337.3	315.1
Brazil	273.6	149.9	188.6	281.1
Sweden	190.7	196.8	287.0	259.3
Korea, Rep.of	96.4	146.1	234.2	183.5
Denmark	203.8	187.3	172.3	177.8
Ireland	95.6	105.3	150.7	165.8
Jordan	3.8	4.5	94.8	164.6
Peru	250.9	450.3	119.0	161.2

7. Imports by sections of SITC, rev. 4

(Million Levs)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	33005.4	37639.5	45778.5	49842.4
Food and live animals	2625.3	2857.4	3449.8	3487.3
Beverages and tobacco	476.0	495.3	553.4	629.0
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	2253.1	3220.0	4540.0	4415.0
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	6599.5	8487.3	10521.1	12401.8
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	136.2	171.0	212.0	245.5
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	3692.8	4407.6	5197.7	5738.1
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by the material	5684.1	6356.0	7730.6	7761.9
Machinery and transport equipment	8845.3	8750.4	10504.2	12014.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2613.2	2776.0	2938.7	3030.6
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	79.9	118.5	131.0	118.8

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	2009	2010	2011	2012
Meat of swine - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	1.2	1.7	4.7	3.3
Poultry meat - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	24.0	38.2	41.5	41.0
Cheese and yellow cheese - thousand tons	14.5	14.3	14.5	15.1
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	10.7	4.8	2.3	1.1
Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	10.3	10.9	14.7	10.8
Maize - thousand tons	585.5	654.0	939.0	825.4
Preserved tomatoes - thousand tons	4.0	4.3	3.1	4.8
Other preserved vegetables - thousand tons	26.1	23.7	22.4	19.9
Tobacco, unmanufactured - thousand tons	59.1	40.2	47.3	36.7
Cigarettes - thousand tons	8.1	13.3	16.2	19.9
Dentifrices - thousand tons	3.0	3.6	2.3	2.0
New pneumatic tyres of rubber - thousand tons	1.4	1.7	2.1	5.6
Men's or boys' suits, jackets, trousers - million Levs	340.8	361.0	442.7	442.6
Men's or boys' shirts - million Levs	92.6	96.7	102.4	92.6
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	6335.1	7128.9	6324.4	5147.7
Pumps for liquids - million Levs	27.0	59.9	136.1	133.7
Lathes - thousand tons	2.8	3.8	4.6	5.1
Electric accumulators - million Levs	172.4	244.1	304.8	281.3
Furniture - million Levs	129.9	146.8	169.1	196.2



9. Imports of selected commodities

Commodities	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bananas - thousand tons	37.6	42.0	49.7	35.0
Oranges - thousand tons	18.5	22.1	27.4	27.3
Lemons - thousand tons	22.1	12.1	13.8	13.0
Grapefruit - thousand tons	12.3	11.3	11.3	10.6
Olives - thousand tons	29.0	19.2	18.9	33.2
Coffee beans - thousand tons	26.0	26.7	24.6	28.3
Pepper (black and white) - tons	1313.6	1342.7	972.7	893.1
Rice - thousand tons	29.9	22.6	25.1	18.5
Margarine - thousand tons	10.7	10.9	9.1	10.1
Chocolate - thousand tons	9.4	16.1	16.8	14.0
Fruit and vegetable juices - thousand tons	15.2	16.7	14.3	11.3
Sugar - thousand tons	226.8	311.5	296.1	194.8
Soya groats - thousand tons	112.8	101.5	121.8	104.4
Salt - thousand tons	97.9	215.4	214.7	252.4
Coal (excl. anthracite) - thousand tons	1140.7	1128.7	1032.2	1080.6
Anthracite - thousand tons	1908.4	1858.4	2203.8	1132.6
Coke and semi-coke of coal - thousand tons	72.4	68.8	63.7	65.9
Cellulose - thousand tons	13.0	10.0	21.7	23.2
Newsprint - thousand tons	45.5	47.2	50.0	51.1
Cigarette paper - thousand tons	2.0	2.1	2.6	4.3
Cotton (incl. linter) - thousand tons	6.5	6.3	2.4	4.1
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	2604.7	4369.0	2753.2	2777.2
Tubes of cast iron and steel - thousand tons	47.9	53.0	57.3	66.8
Refrigerators - thousand items	99.2	97.6	102.4	86.5
Washing machines - thousand items	164.3	170.0	137.7	153.2
Vacuum-cleaners - thousand items	249.3	330.1	235.5	258.9
TV sets - thousand items	737.7	748.6	690.3	645.6
Household sewing machines - thousand items	5.1	4.7	9.9	8.9
Combines (corn) - number	588	431	674	728
Passenger cars - thousand items	55.9	55.2	65.8	65.5
Trucks - thousand items	5.0	4.9	6.6	7.3
Busses - number	438	451	298	212
Bicycles- thousand items	45.5	30.3	39.4	37.5
Motorcycles - thousand items	5.7	2.3	3.3	3.2
Tractors - thousand items	4.1	5.4	7.0	7.0
Cultivators - number	154	512	324	345
Cameras - million Levs	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Clocks and watches - thousand items	729.8	997.9	1126.5	1254.5

XIII. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



Balance of payments

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

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

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

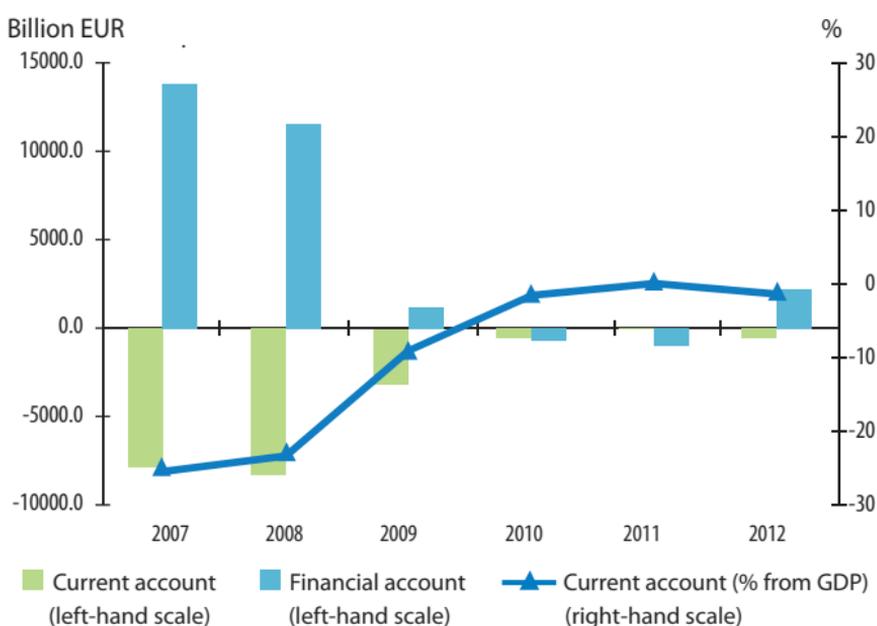
Financial Account - comprises all transactions in the external financial assets and liabilities of an economy.

Net errors and omissions is an offsetting item.

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

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

Figure 1. Current and financial account



1. Balance of payments^{1,2}

(Million EUR)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
A. Current account	-3116.2	-533.1	39.2	-528.2
Goods, credit (FOB)	11699.2	15561.2	20264.3	20793.1
Goods, debit (FOB)	-15873.1	-18324.8	-22420.4	-24415.2
Trade Balance	-4173.9	-2763.7	-2156.1	-3622.1
Services, credit	4916.3	5011.5	5353.9	5659.9
Transportation	1007.6	986.5	1112.2	1097.9
Travel	2681.2	2747.1	2852.4	2916.6
Other services	1227.5	1277.9	1389.3	1645.4
Services, debit	-3616.5	-3143.7	-3030.7	-3262.5
Transportation	-801.5	-699.0	-829.5	-864.5
Travel	-1258.7	-931.2	-958.7	-1015.7
Other services	-1556.2	-1513.4	-1242.5	-1382.2
Services, net	1299.9	1867.8	2323.3	2397.3
Income, net	-1198.3	-1134.2	-1812.5	-1342.0
Goods, services and income, net	-4072.3	-2030.0	-1645.4	-2566.8
Current transfers, net	956.1	1496.9	1684.5	2038.6
B. Capital account³	477.1	290.9	496.8	536.8
Capital transfers, net	478.7	256.3	464.4	514.0
C. Financial account³	1163.4	-673.1	-968.2	2231.3
Direct investment, net	2505.3	977.3	1198.7	1301.6
Direct investment abroad	68.3	-173.9	-115.9	-176.7
Direct investment in Bulgaria	2436.9	1151.2	1314.6	1478.3
Merges and acquisitions, net ⁴	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portfolio investment, net	-619.1	-635.4	-357.4	-930.6
Financial derivatives, net	-18.3	-24.7	-65.3	-33.3
Other investment, net	-704.5	-990.3	-1744.1	1893.6
Other investment, assets	-632.3	-26.2	-712.8	1092.8
Trade credits, net	-121.1	-86.2	-98.6	-174.9
Loans	-1.9	-110.5	-72.0	-213.4
Currency and deposits	-504.1	147.9	-484.8	1562.5
Other assets	-5.2	22.6	-57.5	-81.4
Other investment, liabilities	-72.2	-964.1	-1031.3	800.9
Trade credits, net	23.2	-32.4	56.1	-14.3
Loans	525.1	-386.5	-16.3	781.7
Currency and deposits	-590.6	-642.0	-1117.9	-2.8
Other liabilities	-29.9	96.7	46.8	36.2
D. Net errors and omissions	825.9	531.4	590.9	-78.9
TOTAL BALANCE	-649.8	-383.9	158.7	2161.0
E. Reserves and related items	649.8	383.9	-158.7	-2161.0
BNB Reserve Assets	649.8	383.9	-158.7	-2161.0
Use of fund credit, net	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exceptional financing, net	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

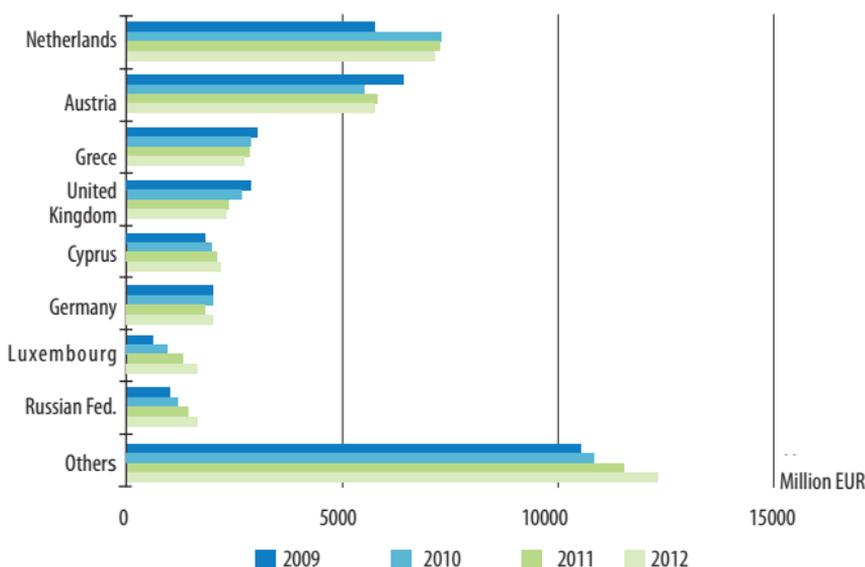
Foreign direct investments

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

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

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

Figure 2. FDI flows in Bulgaria



2. FDI flows in Bulgaria, by economic activity groupings¹

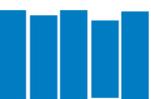
(Million EUR)

Economic activity groupings	2010	2011	2012
Total	1151.2	1314.6	1478.3
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	35.7	151.4	18.7
Construction	-45.9	140.0	-4.2
Education	-10.6	-3.6	6.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.7	0.9	0.1
Financial intermediation	-16.0	-263.5	32.1
Fishing	541.8	310.9	-67.3
Health and social work	324.6	438.6	536.4
Hotels and restaurants	0.1	5.6	6.8
Manufacturing	0.0	10.0	15.0
Mining and quarrying	110.2	-98.2	306.3
Other community, social and personal service activities	57.9	199.5	247.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	-190.5	1.3	424.6
Transport, storage and communication	202.8	288.2	-150.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	51.7	142.3	36.8
Non-classified	88.7	-8.8	69.6

¹ Source: Bulgarian National Bank.

XIV. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS



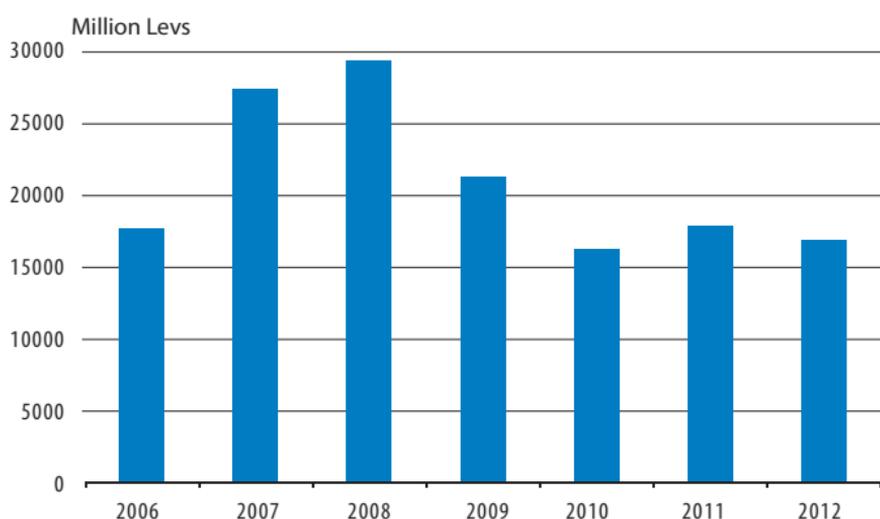


Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets

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

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

Figure 1. Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets





1. Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets by kind

(Thousand Levs)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	21274280	16218269	17913925	16840992
Land	1989006	1091585	1534227	913456
Buildings and construction equipments	10499733	7697177	8266052	7452733
Machines, equipment and means of transport	7553609	5945227	6614232	7244597
Other expenditure	1231932	1484280	1499414	1230206

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

(Thousand Levs)

	2010	2011	2012
Total	16218269	17913925	16840992
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	914565	1469798	920163
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	5103531	5361442	5298038
Construction	1369398	1146482	929901
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	3887223	4142678	3509288
Information and communication	733488	600098	740930
Financial and insurance activities	319539	424117	410769
Real estate activities	1592460	2497378	2333281
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	775105	833228	571379
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	1254608	1215262	1990668
Other services	268352	223442	136575

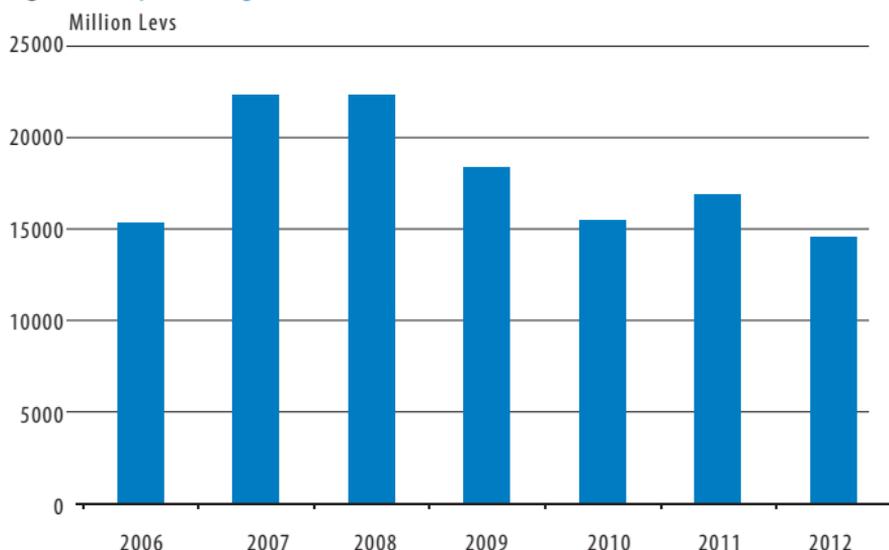


Acquired tangible fixed assets

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

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

Figure 2. Acquired tangible fixed assets





3. Acquired tangible fixed assets by kind

(Thousand Levs)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	18439801	15552551	16921196	14598944
Land	1989006	1091585	1534227	913456
Buildings and construction equipments	7745397	6583429	7934398	6235411
Machines, equipment and means of transport	7758524	6948651	6355787	6567160
Other expenditure	946874	928886	1096784	882917

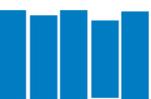
4. Acquired tangible fixed assets by economic activity groupings

(Thousand Levs)

	2010	2011	2012
Total	15552551	16921196	14598944
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	851382	1421888	888072
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	5423969	6267483	4174487
Construction	1010721	1020020	1189630
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	3287101	3603998	4071736
Information and communication	701421	608922	556087
Financial and insurance activities	321649	314229	260369
Real estate activities	2081793	2093495	1447909
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	683645	713399	868456
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	993869	577273	1027405
Other services	197001	300489	114793

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



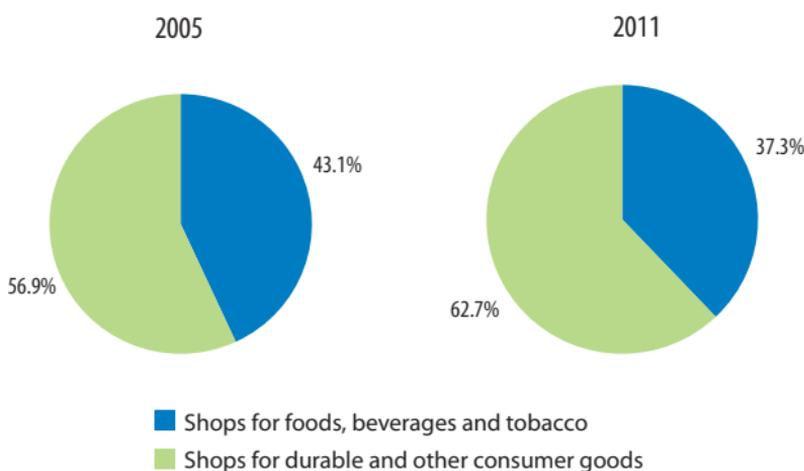


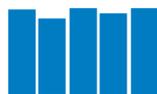
Retail sales premises

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.

The total number of shops increased steadily during the period 2005 - 2011. The shops for 'Foods, beverages and tobacco' increased by 7.5% compared to 2005. A higher rate was observed in the shops for 'Durable and other consumer goods', as their relative share in the structure of the shops increased by 5.8 points compared to 2005, reaching 62.7% in 2011.

Figure 1. Structure of the retail sales shops





1. Retail sales premises as of 31.12.

Kind of premises	Number			Change - % (Preceding year = 100)	
	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011
Shops	121039	130102	132304	7.5	1.7
For foods, beverages and tobacco	45930	48877	49324	6.4	0.9
of which:					
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods	31986	32841	32559	2.7	-0.9
Fruit and vegetables	2518	2930	3163	16.4	8.0
Meat and meat products	1113	1340	1349	20.4	0.7
Fish and fish products	424	460	481	8.5	4.6
Bread and bakery products	1961	2260	2379	15.2	5.3
Sugar and sugar confectionery	1793	2118	2143	18.1	1.2
Beverages	2148	2576	3043	19.9	18.1
For durable and other consumer goods	75109	81225	82980	8.1	2.2
of which:					
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods (mainly non-foods)	12604	14469	15287	14.8	5.7
Textiles	2808	2879	3156	2.5	9.6
Clothing	17604	18076	17371	2.7	-3.9
Footwear and leather goods	3637	3835	3869	5.4	0.9
Furniture, lighting articles and household goods	3400	3530	3410	3.8	-3.4
Household appliances, radio and TV sets	1908	2047	2058	7.3	0.5
Ironmongery, varnishes and glasses	2825	2960	2876	4.8	-2.8
Books, newspapers and stationery	2701	2875	3189	6.4	10.9
Building and heating materials (incl. warehouses)	1598	1883	2215	17.8	17.6
Perfume and cosmetics shops	3044	3178	3051	4.4	-4.0
Automobiles, motorcycles and spare parts	4820	5676	6174	17.8	8.8
Pharmacies, optical and sanitary shops	5268	5281	5360	0.2	1.5
Petrol stations	2804	2766	2725	-1.4	-1.5
Gas stations	672	607	534	-9.7	-12.0

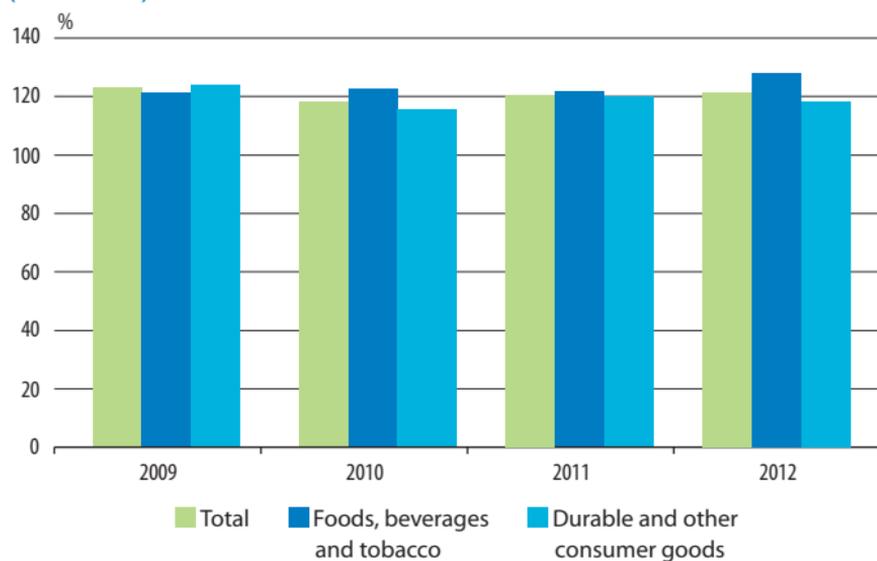
Retail sales

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 2005 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 2012 the retail sales in the country at constant prices increased by 0.8% compared to the previous year. The group 'Food, beverages and tobacco' increased by 5.2% and the group 'Durable and other consumer goods' decreased by 1.2%.

Figure 2. Retail sales indices
(2005 = 100)





2. Retail sales indices

(Preceding year = 100)

	2010	2011	2012
Total	95.2	102.1	100.8
Foods, beverages and tobacco	100.6	99.1	105.2
Durable and other consumer goods	92.7	103.5	98.8

3. Retail sales indices by group of goods

(Preceding year = 100)

Group of goods	2009	2010	2011
	Foods, beverages and tobacco		
Fruit	96.5	98.9	94.2
Vegetables	98.4	97.4	102.6
Milk, dairy products and eggs	98.8	98.5	95.3
Meat and meat products	97.0	102.6	100.8
Fish and fish products, crustaceans and molluscs	112.5	98.3	105.2
Bread and bakery products, grain mill products	95.6	99.5	94.2
Sugar and sugar confectionery	101.0	108.3	88.8
Edible oils and fats	95.9	100.3	94.1
Alcoholic beverages	98.7	89.7	118.8
Wine	103.7	94.8	105.0
Beer	100.7	102.2	107.8
Soft drinks	114.8	101.3	116.3
Tobacco products	99.5	88.3	96.3
Coffee, tea and cocoa	127.6	116.6	109.6
	Durable and other consumer goods		
Clothing and fur goods	92.8	108.6	101.7
Footwear	92.2	83.4	99.0
Furniture	73.4	88.2	100.3
Carpets and other floor coverings	94.3	83.6	92.8
Household appliances	76.4	88.0	102.9
Household articles	105.1	88.8	104.7
Pharmaceutical, medical and orthopaedic goods	113.4	108.2	110.3
Automobiles	58.9	66.4	124.6
Motorcycles and bicycles	77.1	98.4	87.0
Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	79.5	102.4	97.3
Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	88.6	102.5	93.9
Communications	75.0	77.5	118.0
Radio and television sets	76.3	77.2	99.8
Optical and photographic articles	94.8	97.4	117.0
Computer and office equipment	80.4	79.3	118.8
Construction materials	73.0	93.1	99.8

Turnover in domestic trade, accommodation and food service activities

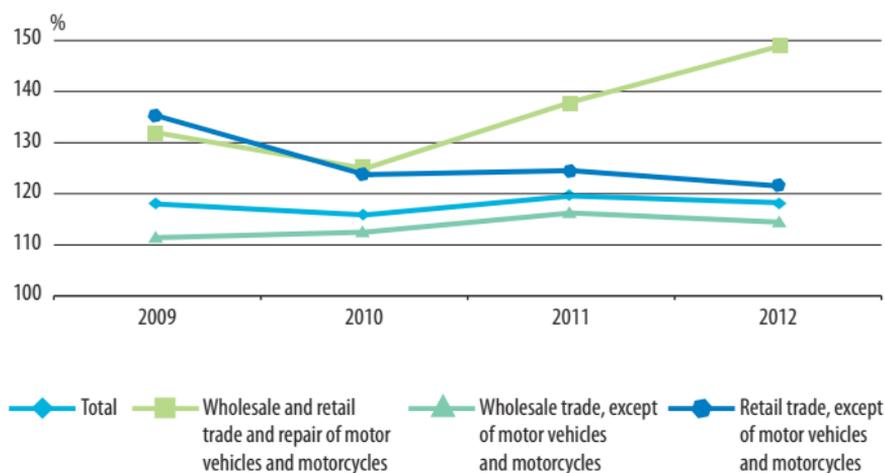
The indicator refers only to the economic subjects classified in accordance with the National Classification of Economic Activities (NACE.BG 2008) in section G - 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' and section I 'Accommodation and food service activities'. The turnover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

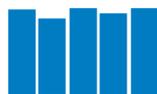
The turnover indices are calculated for all groups of trade activities as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 and reflect the turnover changes between two consecutive years constant prices. They are calculated on the base of 2005 average annual prices and are chain-linked and comparable in coverage. 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.

By preliminary data in 2012 the turnover in section 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' decreased by 1.1% compared to the previous year. In 'Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the general reduction was 2.4%. In 'Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the reduction of 1.5% determined the magnitude of the overall index, as the activity formed about 70% of the turnover volume in the trade sector. Growth was observed in the trade with motor vehicles and motorcycles - 7.8%.

The turnover at constant prices in section 'Accommodation and food service activities' in 2012 increased by 3.2% compared to 2011, which was due to the growth in 'Food and beverage service activities' - 5.6%. In 'Accommodation' a rise by 0.8% was observed.

Figure 3. Turnover indices for the major trade activities (2005 = 100)





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

(Million Levs)

Economic activities	2009	2010	2011	2012
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	76772	80625	88941	90586
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4880	4503	4902	5256
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	52295	57211	64024	65124
of which:				
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	4070	5336	6536	7161
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	13989	13854	14089	14081
Wholesale of household goods	7025	7115	7420	7110
Wholesale of information and communication equipment	2059	1795	1547	1574
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	3132	2552	3145	3268
Other specialised wholesale	20103	23722	28109	28515
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	19597	18911	20015	20206
of which:				
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco	5829	6137	6718	6964
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	704	851	917	844
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	4266	3518	3855	4061
Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	1544	1707	1859	1933
Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	865	913	961	823
Retail sale of audio and video equipment; hardware, paints and glass; electrical household appliances, etc. in specialised stores	3289	2747	2630	2407
Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software; telecommunications equipment, etc. in specialised stores	2702	2648	2669	2772
Accommodation and food service activities	2826	2831	3134	3329
Accommodation	1073	1083	1249	1276
Food and beverage service activities	1753	1748	1885	2053

XVI. INDUSTRY



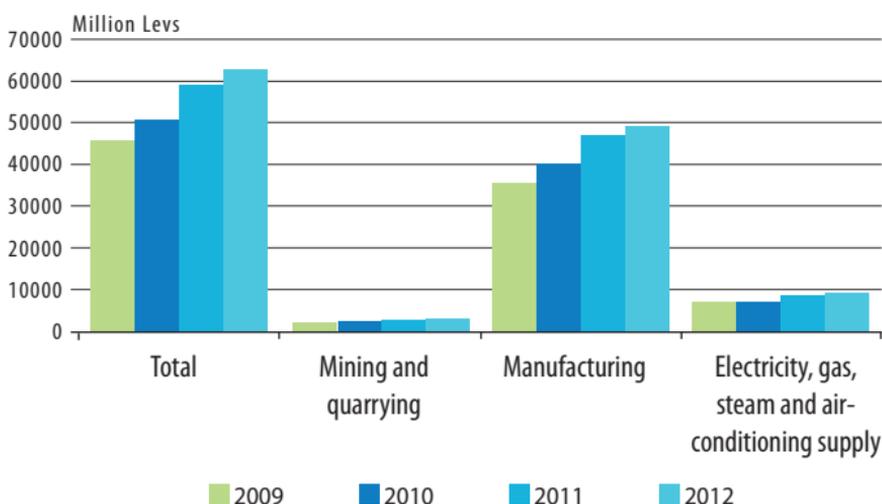
Production value of industrial enterprises

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 and liquidation 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 Levs)

	2010	2011	2012
Total	50774416	59659708	62609491
Mining and quarrying	2286017	2802188	2991557
Manufacturing	40013037	46974358	48977948
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	7085141	8524327	9240268
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1390221	1358835	1399718

2. Production value of industrial enterprises by subsections

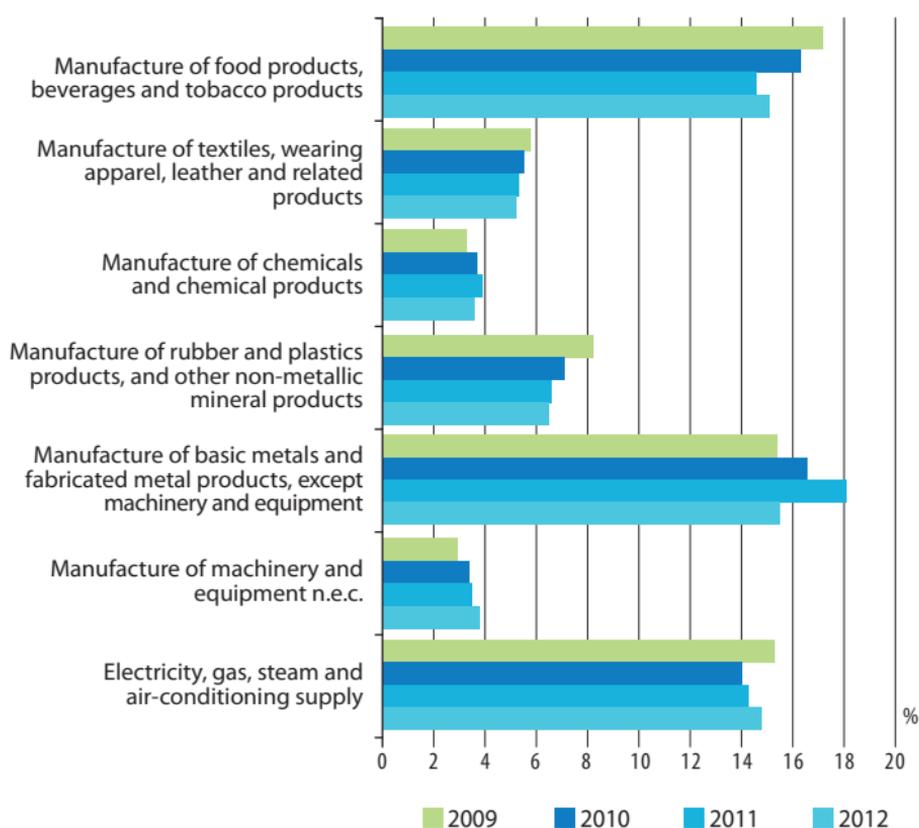
(Thousand Levs)

Subsections	2010	2011	2012
Total	50774416	59659708	62609491
Mining and quarrying	2286017	2802188	2991557
Manufacturing	40013037	46974358	48977948
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	8275496	8715827	9469769
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	2812822	3163323	3254857
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	1863131	2113028	2129203
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1878524	2308403	2268847
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	3581396	3926196	4039921
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	8447866	10788558	9718308
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	573974	620190	657154
Manufacture of electrical equipment	1601629	1838521	1994512
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1731042	2084701	2406524
Manufacture of transport equipment	1163920	1502987	1498468
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1687344	1887757	1957987
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	7085141	8524327	9240268
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1390221	1358835	1399718

Structure of the production value of industrial enterprises

The structures (relative shares) are calculated at current prices. A change in the contribution of the main industrial subsections in the volume of production is observed. The shares of manufacture of basic metals and metal products, except machinery and equipment and the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products decreased, while there was an increase of the share of manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products.

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





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

(Per cent)

Subsections	2010	2011	2012
Total	100	100	100
Mining and quarrying	4.5	4.7	4.8
Manufacturing	78.8	78.7	78.2
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	16.3	14.6	15.1
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	5.5	5.3	5.2
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.7	3.5	3.4
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.7	3.9	3.6
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	7.1	6.6	6.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	16.6	18.1	15.5
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1.1	1.0	1.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	3.2	3.1	3.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	3.4	3.5	3.8
Manufacture of transport equipment	2.3	2.5	2.4
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	3.3	3.2	3.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	14.0	14.3	14.8
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	2.7	2.3	2.2

Production value indices of industrial enterprises

Industrial production value indices are calculated on the basis of their values at constant prices of the year 2005. 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)		
	2010	2011	2012
Total	102.8	108.1	101.8
Mining and quarrying	99.1	109.8	101.6
Manufacturing	102.9	107.4	101.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	101.9	114.9	104.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	108.9	94.6	100.1



5. Production value indices of industrial enterprises by subsections

(Preceding year = 100)

Subsections	2010	2011	2012
Total	102.8	108.1	101.8
Mining and quarrying	99.1	109.8	101.6
Manufacturing	102.9	107.4	101.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	103.5	99.5	104.9
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	103.4	104.8	99.2
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	109.4	108.6	98.2
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	118.7	113.9	93.6
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	113.3	113.3	115.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	99.2	108.8	100.6
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	96.5	112.5	92.7
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	121.5	106.1	105.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	110.8	110.1	109.4
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	130.4	114.7	112.2
Manufacture of transport equipment	105.6	108.1	97.3
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	90.7	108.1	102.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	101.9	114.9	104.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	108.9	94.6	100.1

Industrial products in kind

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

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, as well as intermediate consumption of the enterprises (any production by the enterprise which is incorporated into the manufacture of other products).

Figure 3. Electric motors and generators

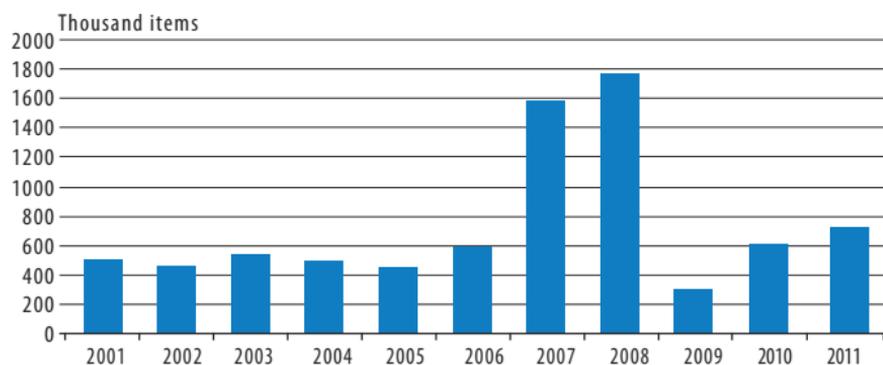
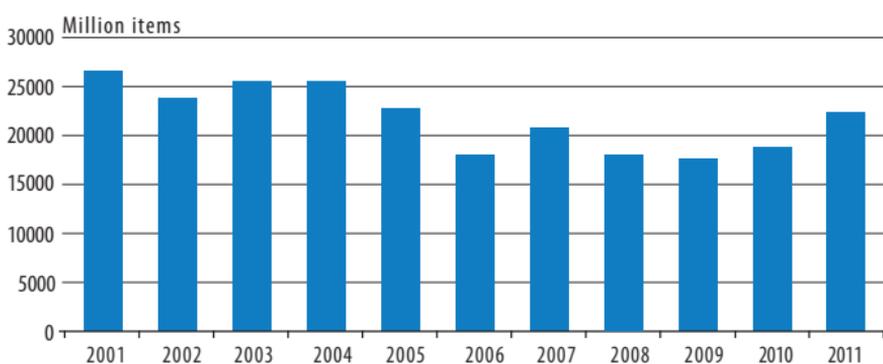


Figure 4. Tobacco products (cigarettes)





6. Output of basic industrial products

Industrial products	2008	2009	2010	2011
Limestone flux, limestone and other calcareous stone used for the manufacture of lime or cement (excl. crushed limestone aggregate and calcareous dimension stone) - thousand tons	5436	3155	4543	4993
Fireclay - thousand tons	9	18	18	23
Rolled products - thousand tons	1594	936	921	1149
Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of steel - thousand tons	167	118	102	148
Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought; master alloys of copper - thousand tons	207	245	286	302
Lead and zinc, unwrought - thousand tons	197	175	178	187
Aluminium, unwrought- tons	12607	4132	12257	10465
Metal forming machinery - number	4427	1677	1559	1813
of which:				
Lathes	1837	546	629	847
Drilling machines; boring, milling, threading or tapping machines for working metal	521	155	217	245
Pulley tackle and hoists powered by an electric motor (excl. of the kind used for raising vehicles) - number	19312	7087	12159	15044
Self-propelled fork-lift trucks powered by an electric motor, with a lifting height ≥ 1 m - number	205	95	145	231
Self-propelled trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, non-powered by an electric motor - number	507	136	226	180
Cranes - number	138	127	163	284
Bicycles - number	535537	443025	534008	635792
Accounting machines, cash registers, postage-franking machines, ticket-issuing machines and similar machines, incorporating a calculating device - number	234257	195595	286266	329176
Electric motors and generators - thousand items	1767	309	614	725
Lead-acid accumulators for starting piston engines - thousand items	1996	1786	2371	2072
Lifts and skip hoists - number	2865	2283	1479	1400
Telephones, videophones, intercoms and other apparatus for communication - thousand items	22.6	6.0	1.0	..
Electrical instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters - thousand items	480.0	368.7	350.6	369.8
Electricity supply or production meters - number	224264	323864	341415	277262

6. Output of basic industrial products

(Continued)

Industrial products	2008	2009	2010	2011
Ammonia in aqueous solution - tons N	2372	1224	1233	1089
Mineral fertilizers - thousand tons nutritious substance	337	177	256	382
Wood charcoal - thousand tons	17	16	17	15
Insecticides - tons active substance	8.5	6.4	..	..
Perfumes - thousand litres	40	47	60	52
Paints and varnishes based on synthetic or modified natural polymers - thousand tons	80.2	63.7	52.9	52.3
Detergents and washing preparations - tons	57528	54336	62792	59650
Tooth paste - thousand items	30426	31212	35958	27960
Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement and similar hydraulic cements - thousand tons	4903	2662	1966	1882
Quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime - thousand tons	1423	975	1311	1495
Non-refractory clay building bricks - thousand cub. m	1090	529	454	432
Plywood, veneered panels, block-, lamin-, battenboard - thousand cub. m	48.2	26.7	29.2	39.7
Particle boards and similar boards of wood or other ligneous materials - thousand cub. m	697.2	650.9	771.8	831.9
Paper and paperboard (incl. sulphite wrapping paper) - thousand tons	194	120	154	193
Corrugated paper and paperboard in rolls or sheets - thousand tons	130	97	94	97
Toilet paper - thousand tons	17.4	19.4	20.4	20.7
Ceramic sanitary fixtures - thousand items	3297	2377	2882	2991
Cotton yarn - thousand tons	10.1	7.8	6.4	3.8
Wool yarn - thousand tons	6.4	4.1	4.1	4.2
Cotton fabrics- million sq. m	31.1	22.3	14.1	9.9
Woollen fabrics - million sq. m	6.3	3.1	3.4	3.3
Silk fabrics - million sq. m	14.6	4.2	0.7	0.5
Carpets and rugs - thousand sq. m	1721	1051	1302	1071
Men's and boys outerwear (excl. knitted or crocheted) - thousand items	13990	11620	12626	14898
Women's and girls outerwear (excl. knitted or crocheted) - thousand items	29179	25817	24761	25143
Panty hose and tights - million items	6.3	5.2	4.5	7.8
Stockings, socks and other hosiery, knitted or crocheted - million pairs	76.7	62.3	58.5	50.2
Footwear (excl. sport footwear and footwear incorporating a protective metal toe-cap) - million pairs	11.9	11.5	12.5	13.6
Exercise books - tons	3259	4011	3653	2600
Meat (excl. edible offal) ¹ - thousand tons	146.2	152.8	146.7	155.5
Sausages - thousand tons	113.4	104.4	106.2	105.8
Lard and other pig fats, rendered - tons	981	181	198	253



6. Output of basic industrial products

(Continued and end)

Industrial products	2008	2009	2010	2011
Fish and fish products processed and preserved - thousand tons	9.8	9.7	10.5	9.6
Vegetables processed and preserved ¹ - thousand tons	106.4	83.4	71.0	75.5
Fruit manufactured and preserved ¹ - thousand tons	82.1	37.4	47.8	53.1
Butter, fats and other cream based on milk ¹ - thousand tons	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
White cheese ¹ - thousand tons	44.9	45.2	42.9	44.3
Yellow cheese ¹ - thousand tons	23.2	20.3	19.9	19.5
Milk in liquid form ¹ - thousand litres	54307	55950	60144	65298
Yoghurt ¹ - thousand tons	146.6	154.8	160.4	135.0
Refined sunflower oil and its fractions (excl. chemically modified) - thousand tons	79.6	113.0	98.1	88.9
Mayonnaise, other sauces and preparations therefor, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings - thousand tons	11.5	12.2	12.8	12.9
Wheat or meslin flour - thousand tons	533	519	529	518
Macaroni, noodles and similar farinaceous products; prepared meals and dishes based on pasta - thousand tons	6.5	8.7	11.9	8.4
Refined sugar - thousand tons	214	157	115	97
Chocolate and sugar confectionery - thousand tons	33.3	28.4	37.1	42.0
Spirits obtained from distilled grape wine or grape marc - million litres alc 100%	9.0	4.7	6.6	6.3
Grape wines (incl. grape must) - million litres	198.5	164.5	151.1	124.0
Beer - million litres	553.5	498.9	491.8	494.8
Manufactured tobacco (excl. smoking tobacco) - thousand tons	48.6	52.0	44.5	46.4
Tobacco products (cigarettes) - million items	17614	17574	18739	22267

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

**XVII. CONSTRUCTION AND
HOUSING FUND**



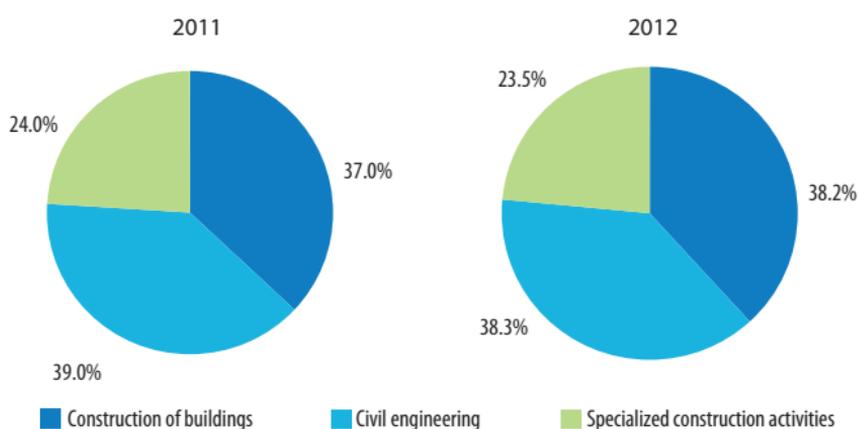


Production of enterprises in construction

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 Levs)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	19296182	13250164	12818200	11798983
Construction of buildings	10012464	5426805	4738879	4509254
Civil engineering	4571249	4642620	5007349	4522279
Specialized construction activities	4712469	3180739	3071972	2767450

Housing fund

The data about the housing fund as of the end of 2012 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 - 31.12.2012 year.

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

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

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

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

Figure 2. Dwellings

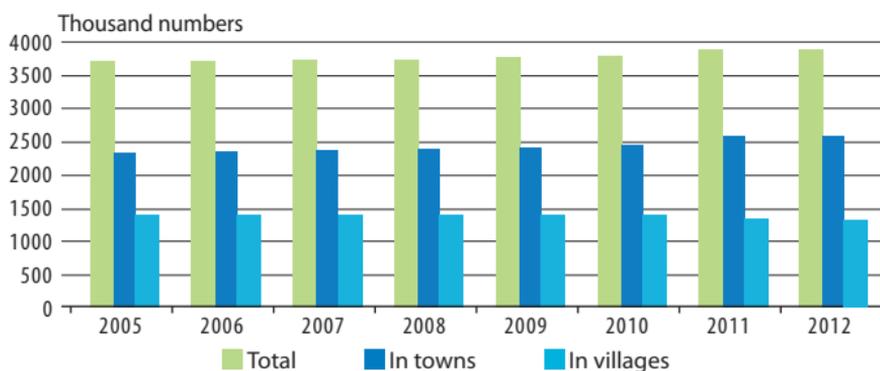
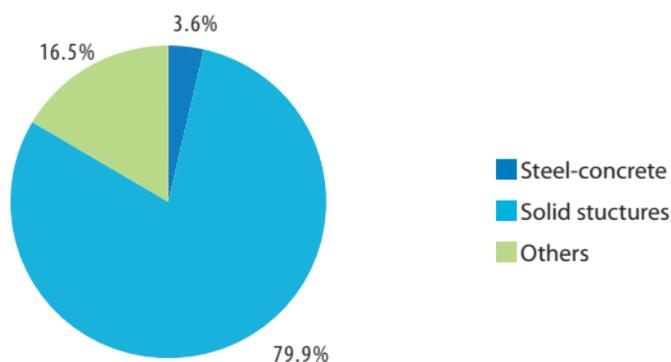


Figure 3. Structure of residential buildings by kind of construction in 2012





2. Housing fund

	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Total			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	3789	3804	3900	3909
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	242291	243458	284845	285660
of which: living floor space	155811	156540	216469	216980
	In towns			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	2418	2432	2581	2589
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	156328	157833	190769	191437
of which: living floor space	97530	98486	143865	144282
	In villages			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	1371	1372	1319	1320
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	85963	85625	94076	94223
of which: living floor space	58281	58054	72604	72698

3. Residential buildings by structure of building

(Thousand numbers)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Total			
Total	2136	2138	2064	2066
Steel-concrete	105	107	73	74
Solid structures	1578	1578	1649	1650
Others	453	453	342	342
	In towns			
Total	767	769	771	772
Steel-concrete	69	71	49	49
Solid structures	613	613	664	665
Others	85	85	58	58
	In villages			
Total	1369	1369	1293	1294
Steel-concrete	36	36	24	25
Solid structures	965	965	985	985
Others	368	368	284	284

Permits issued for buildings and dwellings completed

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

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

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

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



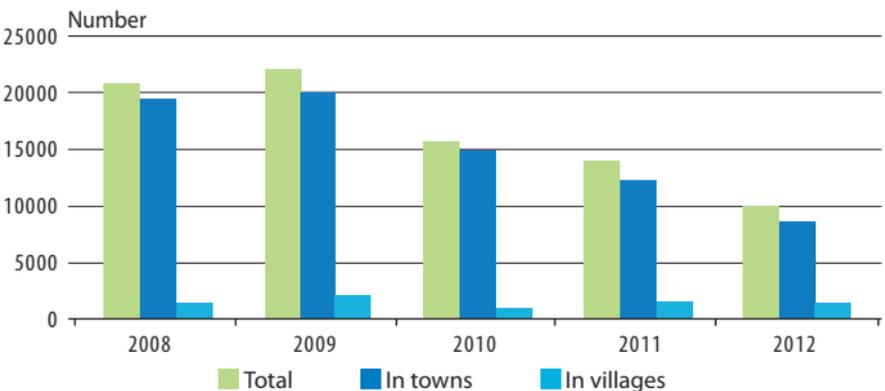
4. Building permits issued for construction of new buildings

Kind of buildings	2009	2010	2011	2012
Residential buildings - number	6428	4891	4799	4238
Dwellings in residential buildings - number	20166	12832	10973	10616
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	2720	1689	1607	1433
Administrative buildings - number	305	215	221	170
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	306	151	150	84
Other buildings - number	4569	4360	5325	4938
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	2736	2181	2401	2081

5. Dwellings completed

	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Total			
Dwellings - numbers	22058	15771	13953	9970
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	1612	1190	1115	838
of which: living floor space	1034	744	723	527
	In towns			
Dwellings - numbers	19968	14858	12352	8598
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	1431	1086	944	683
of which: living floor space	923	681	614	428
	In villages			
Dwellings - numbers	2090	913	1601	1372
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	181	104	171	155
of which: living floor space	111	63	109	99

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.

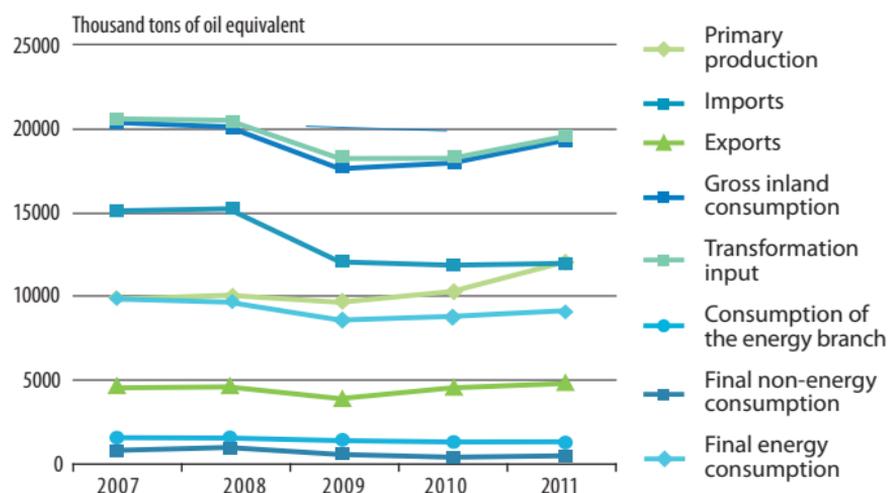
Transformation output are the secondary commodity quantities shown as output from different transformation processes: production of electricity and heat, briquetting, coke and blast furnace, production of petroleum products.

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 2011

(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)

	Total	Coal	Coal fuels	Natural gas	Crude oil and feedstocks	Petroleum products
Primary energy production	11919	6209	-	351	22	-
Recovered products	212	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	11848	2001	42	2264	5861	1541
Stock change	-40	-82	-8	16	47	-15
Exports	4757	63	-	-	-	3562
Marine Bunkers	75	-	-	-	-	75
Gross inland consumption	19107	8065	34	2631	5930	-2111
Transformation input	19334	7625	204	1033	6217	115
Transformation output	11698	-	267	-	-	6059
Exchanges and transfers, returns	2	-	-	-	287	-284
Consumption of the energy branch	1320	-	1	242	-	301
Distribution losses	537	11	-	8	-	-
Available for final consumption	9616	429	96	1348	-	3248
Final non-energy consumption	496	-	45	249	-	202
Final energy consumption	9059	417	53	1075	-	3027
Statistical difference	61	12	-2	24	-	19

1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2011

(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	851	47	334	4105	-	-
Recovered products	212	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	14	-	-	-	-	125
Stock change	2	-	-	-	-	-
Exports	91	-	-	-	-	1041
Marine Bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross inland consumption	988	47	334	4105	-	-916
Transformation input	26	-	-	4105	9	-
Transformation output	10	-	-	-	1395	3967
Exchanges and transfers, returns	-	-	-334	-	-	333
Consumption of the energy branch	-	-	-	-	205	571
Distribution losses	-	-	-	-	140	378
Available for final consumption	972	47	-	-	1041	2435
Final non-energy consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final energy consumption	969	47	-	-	1037	2434
Statistical difference	3	-	-	-	4	1

2. Structure of primary energy production

(Per cent)

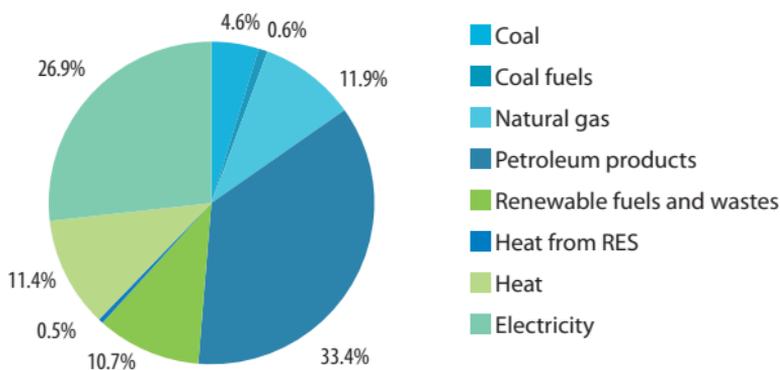
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coal	48.3	47.7	48.4	52.1
Crude oil	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Natural gas	1.6	0.1	0.6	3.0
Renewable fuels, wastes and other fuels	7.1	7.6	7.7	7.1
Nuclear energy, electricity and heat from RES	42.8	44.3	43.1	37.6

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 2011





3. Final energy consumption by sectors

	2009	2010	2011	2011 as % to 2010
	1000 t o.e.			
Total	8504	8728	9059	103.8
Industry	2454	2557	2701	105.6
Extraction, excluding energy sources	87	78	86	110.3
Foods, beverages and tobacco	261	252	233	92.5
Textiles and apparel	79	66	66	100.0
Leather, leather and fur clothes, footwear and products	3	2	2	100.0
Wood and products of wood, and cork, plaiting materials, without furniture	57	58	56	96.6
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	76	189	220	116.4
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres (incl. petrochemical industry)	675	722	883	122.3
Rubber and plastic products	138	126	122	96.8
Other non-metallic mineral products	524	606	510	84.2
Ferrous/non-ferrous metallurgy and metal production, excl. equipment	378	306	345	112.7
Equipment, without electric and optical	26	34	43	126.5
Electric and optical equipment	27	29	29	100.0
Transport equipment	12	12	16	133.3
Manufacture industry not mentioned above	16	13	15	115.4
Construction	95	64	75	117.2
Transport	2778	2738	2722	99.4
Households, commerce, public authorities, etc.	3272	3433	3636	105.9
of which:				
Households	2149	2262	2391	105.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	183	184	206	112.0

Electricity and heat

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

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

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

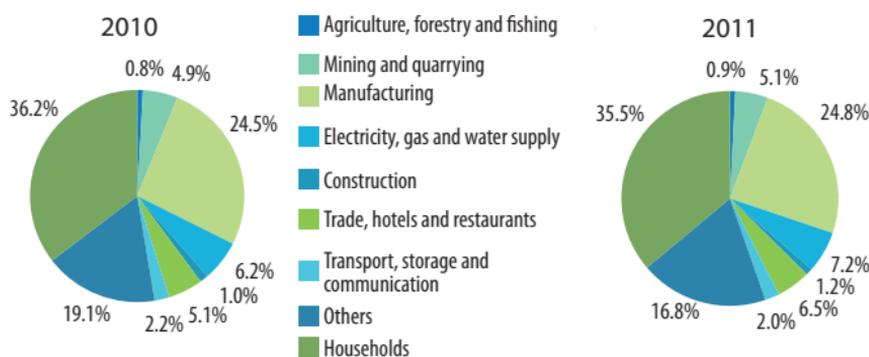
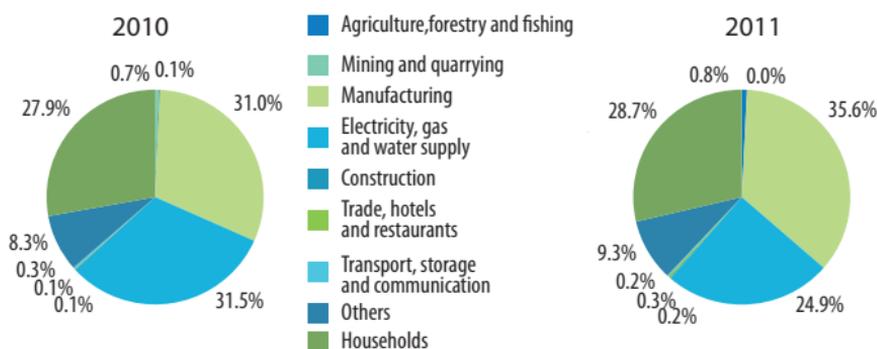


Figure 4. Structure of heat consumption by sectors





4. Balance of electricity

	(GWh)			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Resources	48134	45626	47819	52247
Generation	45037	42964	46651	50798
Import	3097	2662	1168	1449
Distribution	48134	45626	47819	52247
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	286	252	227	283
Mining and quarrying	1604	1528	1431	1582
Manufacturing	9691	7656	7167	7633
Electricity, gas and water supply	1840	1807	1820	2224
Construction	410	368	303	368
Trade, hotels and restaurants	1606	1528	1477	1999
Transport, storage and communication	753	650	634	602
Others	4428	5004	5591	5160
Households	10027	10302	10559	10912
Exports	8441	7735	9613	12111
Distribution losses	4669	4512	4480	4396
Own use of electricity plants	4342	4220	4434	4953
Statistical difference	37	64	83	25

5. Balance of heat

	(GWh)			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Resources	16841	17072	16486	16231
Production	16841	16588	15852	15400
From chemical processes	-	484	634	831
Distribution	16841	17072	16486	16231
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5	3	103	114
Mining and quarrying	22	12	8	1
Manufacturing	4311	4163	4579	5194
Electricity, gas and water supply	5443	5865	4659	3634
Construction	14	10	10	27
Trade, hotels and restaurants	13	14	15	48
Transport, storage and communication	27	37	44	22
Others	1241	1282	1269	1358
Households	4088	4199	4122	4180
Distribution losses	1698	1533	1622	1626
Statistical difference	-21	-46	55	27

**XIX. TRANSPORT AND
COMMUNICATIONS**





Transport - main data on transport development

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

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

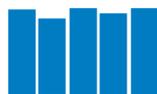
The total length of the railway lines includes current road and stations' platforms. The current road contains the length of the railway lines between the stations' axes and the distance between the border stations and the state borders. The length of the double and the electrified railway lines is measured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

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Length of track, incl. sidings - km	5888	5831	5661	5658
of which: running track - km	4150	4098	4072	4070
Share of electrified running track - %	68.3	68	70.3	70.3
Coach lines - number	2773	3464	2935 ¹	2777
Total length of coach lines- thousand km	322.7	371.3	365.1	326.8
Towns with trolleybus lines - number	15	14	14	14
Route length of trolleybus lines as of 31.12. - km	558	525	524	535
Route length of tram lines as of 31.12. - km	146	135	149	150
Route length of underground lines as of 31.12. - km	18	18	18	29

¹ Incl. town outskirts and international bus lines until 2010. From 2011 just international lines.

2. Means of transport by kind as of 31.12.

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Registered cargo vehicles - number	348421	364786	379340	399900
Lorries	290784	304436	315505	331763
Special vehicles	30613	31329	31779	32871
Road tractors	27024	29021	32056	35266
Registered busses - number	24448	23857	23101	22788
Trolleybuses - number	643	600	550	501
Passenger seats - number	79900	75083	68815	59819
Trams - number	303	305	317	309
Passenger seats - number	58546	62219	66073	65072
Railcars for underground electrical transport - number	84	88	88	168
Passenger seats - number	25830	27060	27060	51744
Sea cargoships - number	28	23	12	7
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	579	545	322	195
Sea passenger ships - number	3	6	3	6
Passenger seats/berths - number	50	264	198	510
Inland non-self-propelled cargoships - number	158	151	149	141
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	254	247	247	237
Inland passenger boats - number	2	2	2	2
Seats/berths - number	371	393	393	393

Goods and passengers carried and transport performance

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

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

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

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

Freight transport

Figure 1. Goods carried by mode of transport

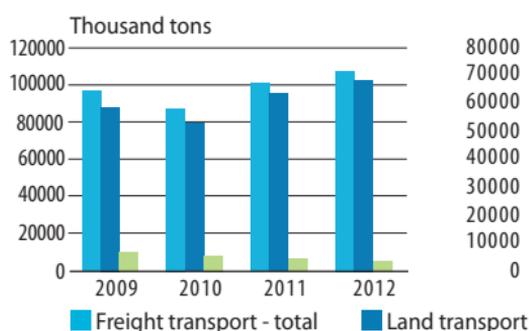
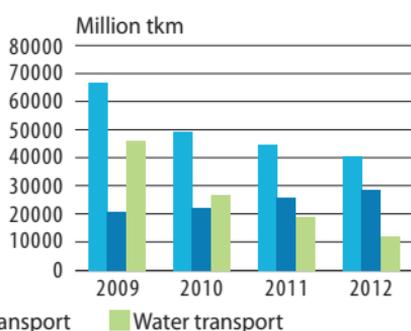


Figure 2. Transport performance by mode of transport



Passenger transport

Figure 3. Passengers carried by mode of transport

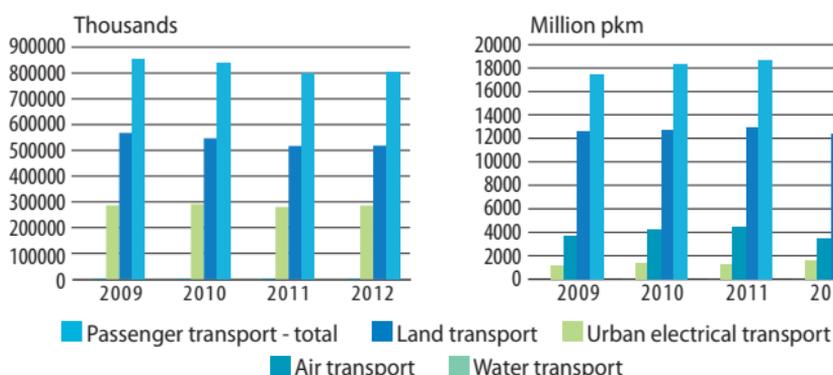
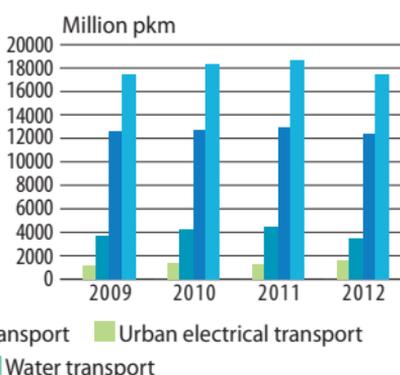
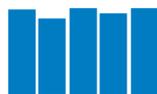


Figure 4. Transport performance by mode of transport





3. Goods carried and transport performance by mode of transport

Mode of transport	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Goods carried - thousand tons			
Total	97045	87416	101338	107184
Land transport ¹	87079	79441	95431	102155
Water transport ²	9947	7964	5899	5023
Air transport	19	11	8	6
	Transport performance - million tkm			
Total	66672	48983	44485	40501
Land transport ¹	20777	22440	25794	28374
Water transport ²	45885	26535	18684	12122
Air transport	10	8	7	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	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Passengers carried - thousands			
Total	856484	840196	800303	806413
Land transport ¹	567808	546536	517254	518148
Water transport ²	240	166	175	195
Air transport	2184	2327	2693	2211
Urban electrical transport	286252	291167	280181	285859
	Transport performance - million pkm			
Total	17480	18345	18684	17489
Land transport ¹	12594	12713	12910	12358
Water transport ²	0	2	2	3
Air transport	3713	4275	4496	3528
Urban electrical transport	1173	1355	1276	1600

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

² Maritime and inland waterway transport.

Communications

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

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

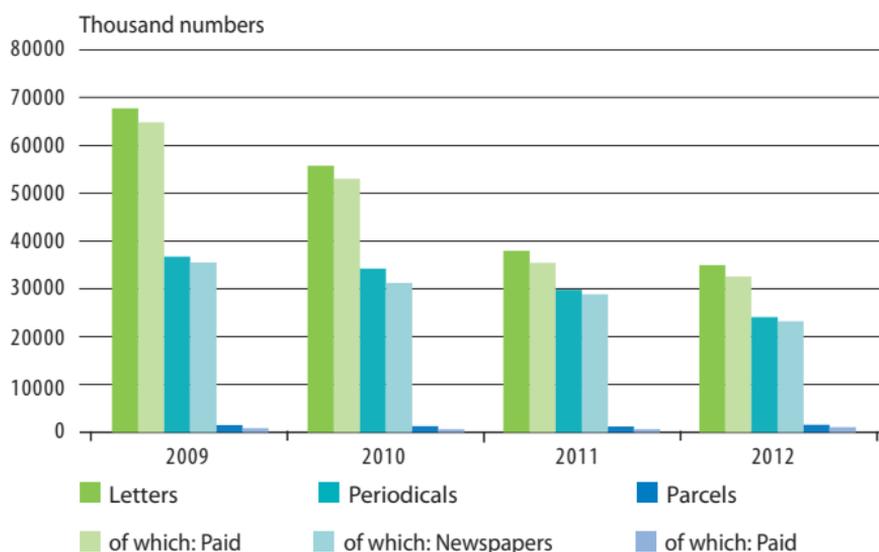
The outgoing traffic of the universal postal services includes the following indicators:

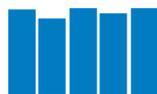
Letters - refer to the outgoing national and international correspondence (letters, postal cards, illustrated cards, printed issues up to 5 kg, small parcels - up to 2 kg, and postal advertising up to 2 kg).

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

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

Figure 5. *Outgoing universal postal services*





5. Postal network as of 31.12.

(Number)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Post, telegraph and telephone stations	3009	2981	2981	2981
Post agencies	1496	2135	2705	2960

6. Outgoing universal postal services

(Thousand numbers)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Letters	67781	55791	37943	34976
of which: Paid	64827	53032	35473	32623
Periodicals	36714	34240	29819	24061
of which: Newspapers	35499	31264	28856	23229
Parcels	1461	1280	1212	1571
of which: Paid	821	661	654	1084

XX. TOURISM



Accommodation establishments

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

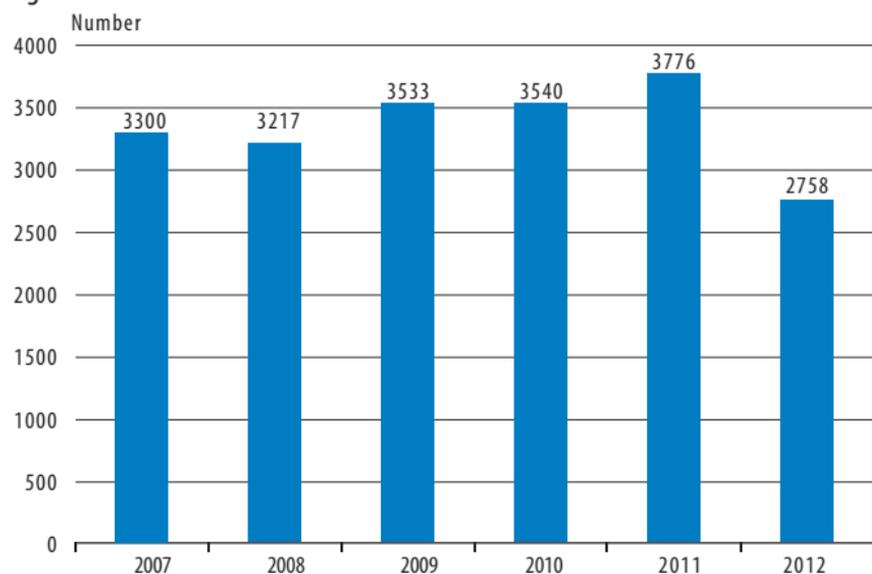
Till the end of 2011 the Council Directive 95/57 EC on data collection in the field of tourism was in use.

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

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

In 2012, there were 2 758 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

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Accommodation establishments - number	3533	3540	3776	2758
Bed-places - in thousands	287.4	283.6	283.3	301.1
Bed-nights - in thousands	61801	61997	58855	56211
Using of bed-nights - %	24.9	26.2	32.0	36.0
Nights spent - in thousands	15372	16261	18855	20252
of which: By foreigners	9472	10565	12461	13451
Revenues from nights spent - million Levs	626.5	653.7	733.1	836.2
Hotels - number	1784	1823	1862	1936
Bed-places - in thousands	249.2	245.4	241.7	261.2
Bed-nights - in thousands	53399	53466	50399	48209
Using of bed-nights - %	26.3	28.1	34.6	38.8
Nights spent - in thousands	14053	15002	17454	18682
of which: By foreigners	9378	10455	12287	13152
Revenues from nights spent - million Levs	608.6	634.4	708.3	805.6
Camping sites - number	12	10	13	9
Bed-places - in thousands	1.4	1.2	2.4	0.8
Bed-nights - in thousands	258	226	352	201
Using of bed-nights - %	8.5	9	14.2	20.9
Nights spent - in thousands	22	20	50	42
of which: By foreigners	3	3	17	20
Revenues from nights spent - million Levs	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.8
Other accommodation establishments - number	1737	1707	1901	813
Bed-places - in thousands	36.8	37	39.2	39.2
Bed-nights - in thousands	8144	8305	8104	7801
Using of bed-nights - %	14.2	13.6	15.7	19.6
Nights spent - in thousands	1297	1239	1351	1528
of which: By foreigners	91	107	157	280
Revenues from nights spent - million Levs	17.5	18.7	23.7	29.8

¹ In use.

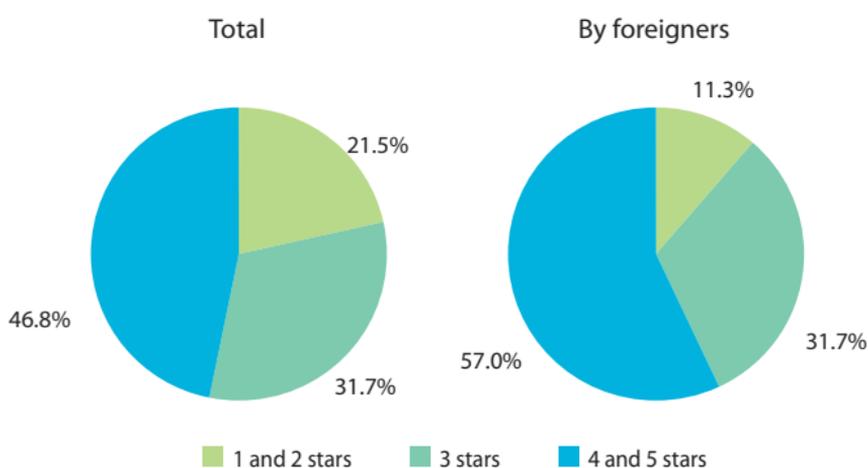
Nights spent

The total number of the nights spent in 2012 in all accommodation establishments increased by 1 397 thousand (7.4%) to 20 252 thousand as compared to 2011. The number of the nights spent by foreigners (13.451 thousand) in all accommodation establishments rose by 7.9% in 2012 as compared to the previous year.

Almost all foreigners - 97.8%, preferred to spend the night in hotels while only 2.2% 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 2012 showed that the highest percentage of nights was spent in four-stars and five-stars accommodation establishments (57.0%), followed by those with three stars (31.7%) and those with one and two stars (11.3%).

Figure 2. Structure of the nights spent in accommodation establishments by categories in 2012





2. Nights spent by foreigners in accommodation establishments by country of origin and by categories in 2012

(Number)

Country	Total	Categories of accommodation establishments			
		1 and 2 stars	3 stars	4 stars	5 stars
Total	13451440	1519233	4269013	6102029	1561165
EU	8144788	722933	2548168	3988500	885187
Austria	134874	8805	31086	72638	22345
Belgium	167228	18035	27461	79452	42280
Cyprus	14808	1544	2626	6583	4055
Czech Rep.	343170	46200	149269	134384	13317
Denmark	168452	14812	55251	90319	8070
Estonia	43249	3711	18695	14853	5990
Finland	112451	10609	37710	51288	12844
France	244828	17416	77487	117952	31973
Germany	2516335	93172	766457	1410208	246498
Greece	212745	26205	48355	98585	39600
Hungary	142886	16946	61086	55202	9652
Ireland	44971	6925	12563	19505	5978
Italy	144100	21541	36898	52882	32779
Latvia	38302	4104	15633	13214	5351
Lithuania	62027	7841	27147	20980	6059
Luxemburg	13463	810	3482	6291	2880
Malta	8425	350	2361	5087	627
Netherlands	190147	28830	58399	90181	12737
Poland	796880	100429	331777	327641	37033
Portugal	18870	3520	5458	7386	2506
Romania	1349832	86412	391400	646388	225632
Slovakia	210004	47046	72555	86794	3609
Slovenia	47862	7693	18758	17077	4334
Spain	52058	7447	14413	19382	10816
Sweden	133664	16891	36372	73130	7271
United Kingdom	933157	125639	245469	471098	90951
Other European countries	3885788	597036	1315249	1556749	416754
Norway	284142	30612	61147	182801	9582
Russian Fed.	2564743	363211	914836	973290	313406
Serbia	99352	18139	23259	51353	6601
Switzerland	55104	3597	8938	31549	11020
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	143185	29267	29725	67382	16811
Turkey	129971	23424	43179	47073	16295
Ukraine	609291	128786	234165	203301	43039
Others countries	431475	34586	80841	197848	118200
Israel	302855	24705	57828	158269	62053
Japan	24493	2462	3606	11197	7228
USA	104127	7419	19407	28382	48919
Rest of the world	989389	164678	324755	358932	141024

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 from 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 2012

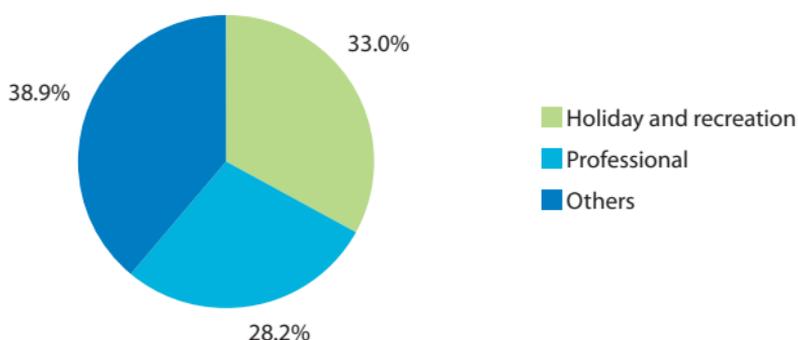
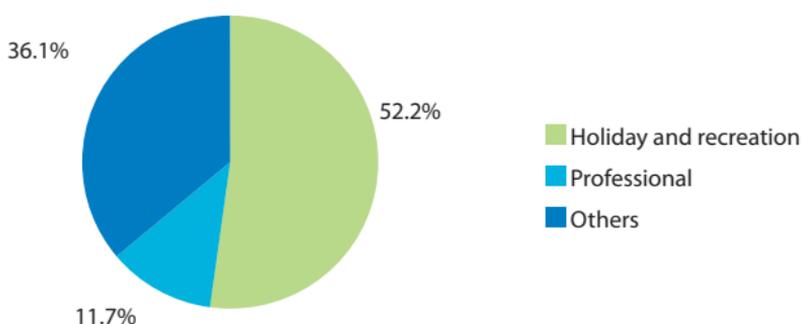


Figure 4. Structure of arrivals of visitors to Bulgaria from abroad by purpose of visit in 2012





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	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Total	3803240	3757882	8712821	8866552
EU	1935405	1888536	5540949	5350622
Austria	54461	75824	186438	185242
Belgium	28022	28627	91947	95678
Cyprus	77675	85388	306939	282076
Czech Rep.	163314	189574	836845	784678
Denmark	1000660	789842	1120640	1087260
Finland	2803	7481	81860	72216
France	1186	3340	29941	26722
Germany	77496	100527	60026	59322
Greece	70272	92868	130259	128851
Hungary	12896	5861	21157	18689
Ireland	1118	308	4178	4369
Italy	23082	26906	149449	144382
Malta	17584	22160	289742	286267
Netherlands	2004	6433	9099	7325
Poland	327555	318112	1499415	1468179
Portugal	1260	4879	94355	90076
Romania	2313	4964	22140	22459
Slovakia	17304	14542	123735	120883
Slovenia	380	3214	43570	38926
Spain	31010	59969	182407	180060
Sweden	20022	40046	176135	173739
United Kingdom	1851	4737	49492	44038
Others countries from EU	1137	2934	31180	29185
Other European countries	1813398	1815394	2474735	2796737
Norway	305536	362021	439679	424182
Russian Fed.	1742	3588	48707	28993
Serbia	14157	33212	469772	609630
Switzerland	295135	301623	365644	396448
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	1178547	1091214	860654	984212
Turkey	8892	10134	251803	325944
Ukraine	9389	13602	38476	27328
Others countries	13063	17016	219283	180970
Canada	5655	5280	138951	95586
Israel	1477	2250	14849	16061
USA	5931	9486	65483	69323
Rest of the world	41374	36936	477854	538223

XXI. FORESTRY



Total forest area

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

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

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

Data on afforestation are based on the inventory of forests.

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

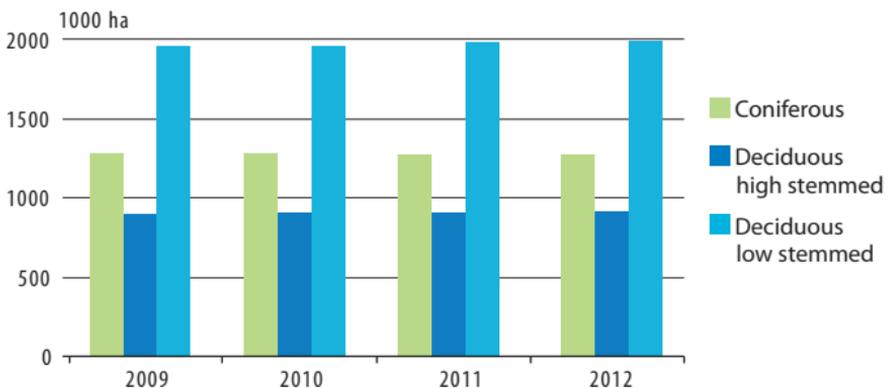
Afforestation in mature non-regenerated forest is defined as afforestation carried out in a mature forest (at age of main cutting) for which natural regeneration is insufficient.

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

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

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

Figure 1. Forest area by type



1. Forest area¹

(1000 ha)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Forest by type	4131	4138	4148	4164
Coniferous	1281	1279	1271	1267
Deciduous	2850	2859	2877	2897
High-stemmed	896	904	908	912
Low-stemmed	1954	1955	1969	1985
Of which: wooded forest area ²	3749	3761	3775	3796
Coniferous	1146	1146	1141	1138
Deciduous	2603	2615	2634	2658
High-stemmed	838	846	850	856
Low-stemmed	1765	1769	1784	1802

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.² Incl. area under *Pinus mugo*.2. Afforestation¹

(Hectares)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Preparation of area	2445	764	1603	1164
Afforestation	3817	1727	1498	1119
New afforestation	2613	1118	735	436
Mature non-regenerated forests	1098	559	745	642
Sparse forests	106	50	18	41
Establishment of two-storeyed plantations	566	432	666	619
Reforestation of artificial forests	1533	1062	634	558
Growing of crops	16916	12426	9281	7304

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

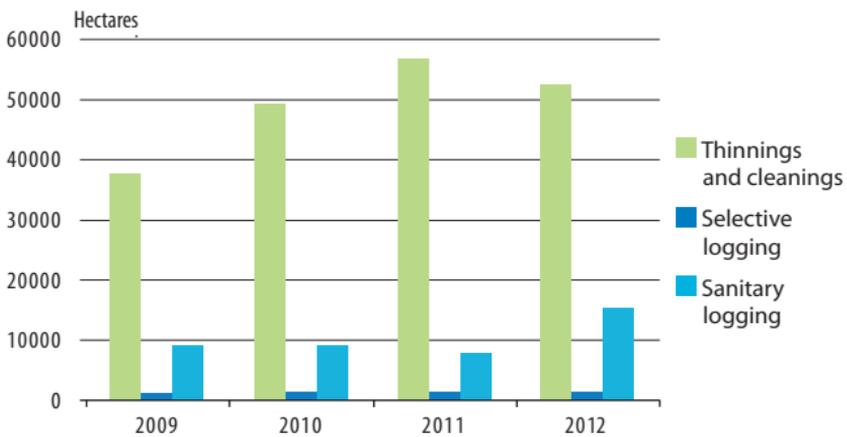
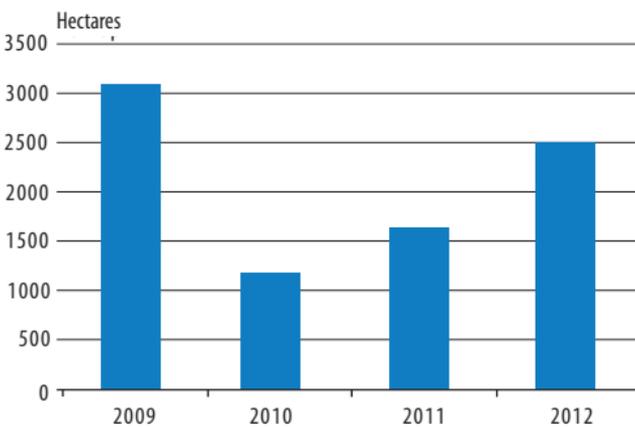


Figure 3. Supporting the natural reproduction of the forests





3. Management of the forests¹

	(Hectares)			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Thinnings and cleanings	37724	49429	56855	52611
Coniferous	14394	26683	32825	29181
Deciduous high-stemmed	12697	12478	13600	13625
Shoots	10633	10268	10430	9805
Selective logging	1187	1311	1361	1435
Coniferous	475	482	563	547
Deciduous high-stemmed	581	686	415	619
Shoots	131	143	383	269
Sanitary logging	9151	9148	7915	15358
Coniferous	3009	3586	2105	4234
Deciduous high-stemmed	2541	1861	1733	5183
Shoots	3601	3701	4077	5941
Trimming	1404	1442	1261	1136
Supporting the natural reproduction	3089	1177	1622	2509
of which: Chisel shoots	2971	1158	1620	2266
Blazed timber logging fund	83246	103761	111807	123322
Coniferous	21902	39942	41580	42300
Deciduous high-stemmed	20635	23990	26834	28981
Shoots	40709	39829	43393	52041

4. Production of forest seeds¹

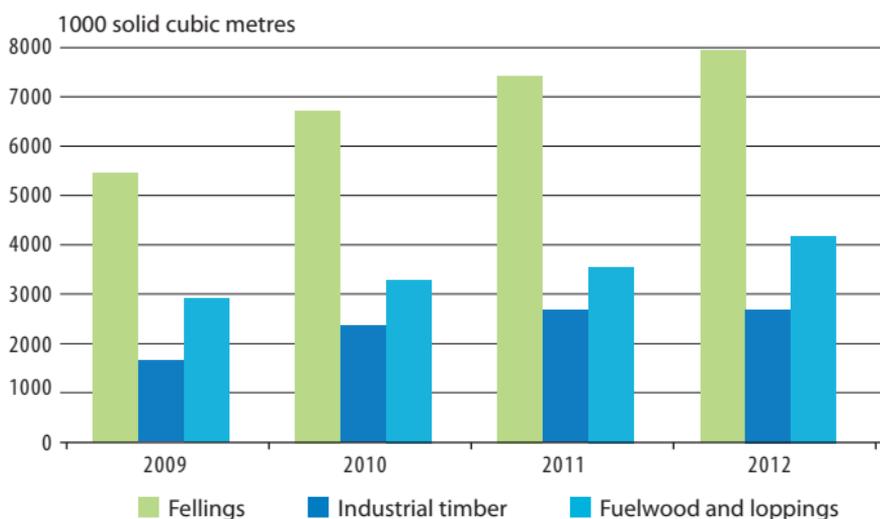
	(Kilograms)			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Pick of coniferous strobiles	24519	4023	5869	12367
Gathered and yield of seeds	103411	16285	23705	27094
Coniferous spaces	2585	297	429	2931
Deciduous spaces	100826	15988	23276	24163
of which: Oak acorn	89886	12346	18484	22301

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. Wood ¹

(1000 solid cubic metres)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Total			
Fellings	5465	6726	7414	7937
Removals	4599	5669	6206	6841
Industrial timber	1662	2363	2667	2691
Firewood and loppings	2937	3306	3539	4150
	Coniferous			
Fellings	1679	2515	2969	2962
Removals	1300	1961	2310	2348
Industrial timber	894	1454	1756	1701
Firewood and loppings	406	507	554	647
	Deciduous			
Fellings	3786	4211	4445	4975
Removals	3299	3708	3896	4493
Industrial timber	768	909	911	990
Firewood and loppings	2531	2799	2985	3503
High-stem beech				
Fellings	687	771	898	931
Removals	598	675	792	825
Industrial timber	135	166	186	186
Firewood and loppings	463	509	606	639
High-stem oak				
Fellings	180	205	219	275
Removals	152	174	189	249
Industrial timber	36	47	46	68
Firewood and loppings	116	127	143	181
Other deciduous high-stemmed				
Fellings	478	582	610	458
Removals	423	511	532	394
Industrial timber	205	244	248	105
Firewood and loppings	218	267	284	289
Coppice				
Fellings	2441	2653	2718	3311
Removals	2126	2348	2383	3025
Industrial timber	392	452	431	631
Firewood and loppings	1734	1896	1952	2394

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

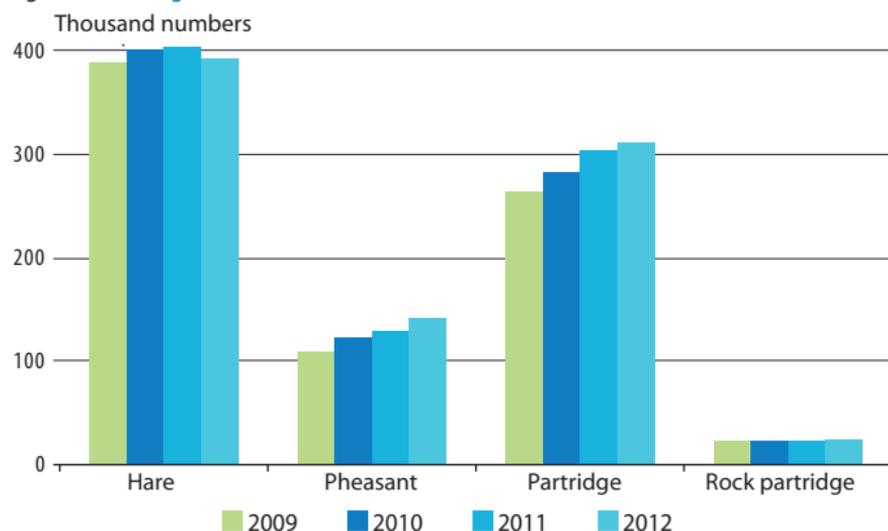
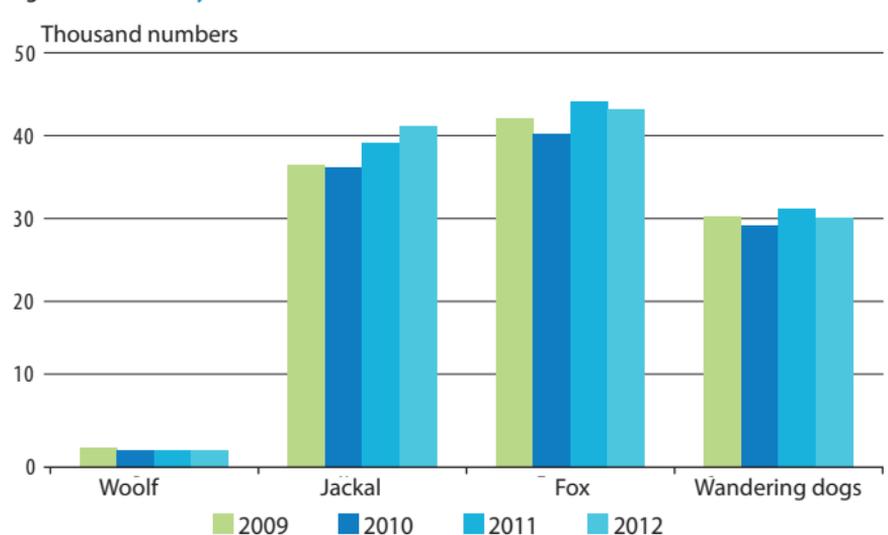


Figure 6. Predatory animals



6. Game¹

(Number)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Big game			
Red deer	18653	19590	21140	21346
Fallow deer	5243	5843	6247	6538
Deer	74002	79264	85648	87720
Wild boar	64852	71204	76402	79281
Wild goat	1465	1524	1488	1547
Mouflon	4235	4430	4763	4595
Bear	906	898	905	937
Tibetan Yak	18	18	18	18
Auroch	19	19	19	25
Capercaille	2742	2824	2624	2649
	Small game			
Hare	386952	400262	402886	390914
Pheasant	108620	120680	127730	139577
Partridge	262991	281611	303054	309404
Rock partridge	21402	21811	22259	22860
	Predatory animals			
Woolf	2282	2026	2073	2240
Jackal	36304	36075	39343	41345
Fox	41896	40303	43899	42756
Wandering dogs	30169	29169	31435	30123

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.

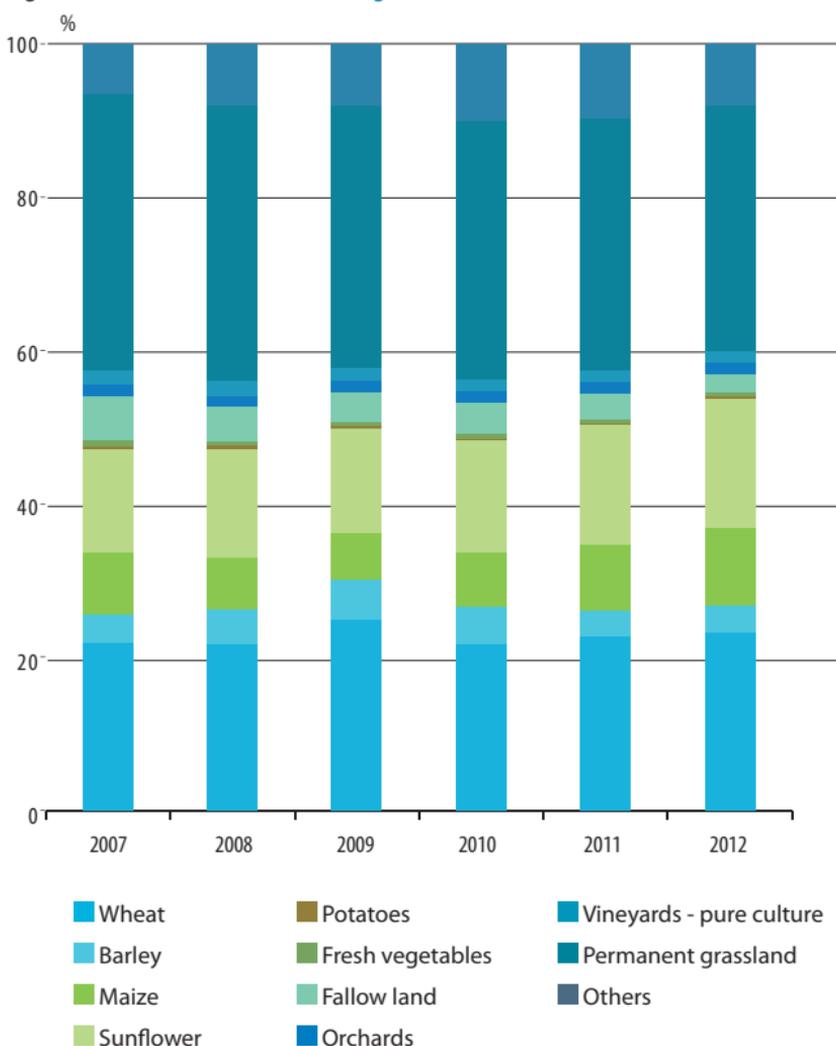
XXII. AGRICULTURE



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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Arable land	3122516	3162526	3227237	3294685
Wheat	1254151	1095703	1152999	1194141
Barley	264689	250640	174010	176556
Rye and triticale	17034	16116	17841	24303
Oats	28894	24627	17163	16814
Maize	303881	360046	430914	525412
Other cereals	9809	9259	12006	16046
Sunflower	687209	734314	795319	854738
Tobacco	27865	31652	21710	24857
Other oleaginous crops	115013	209347	233934	144457
Other industrial crops	60731	74738	54458	40989
Potatoes	14068	13824	16852	17465
Beans, peas, other pulses	9557	5839	8076	9395
Fresh vegetables	28715	29420	27227	24778
Nurseries	2806	3014	#	#
Annual fodder crops	6349	7462	3804	11035
Grassland under legumes	94226	87718	83503	82590
Grassland under cereals	1183	1191	1301	899
Fallow land	196336	207616	174110	128097
Greenhouses	#	#	2010	2113
Utilized agricultural area	5029585	5051866	5087948	5122983
Kitchen gardens	21411	21629	22517	22226
Orchards	71995	72913	69478	69494
Vineyard - pure culture	84438	82675	78468	77341
Mixed permanent crops	8103	8020	8629	8529
Nurseries	#	#	3311	3715
Total permanent crops	164536	163608	159886	159079
Greenhouses	2094	2113	#	#
Permanent grassland and meadows - orchards	1719028	1701990	1678308	1646993
Agricultural area	5490113	5492891	5486572	5481222

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

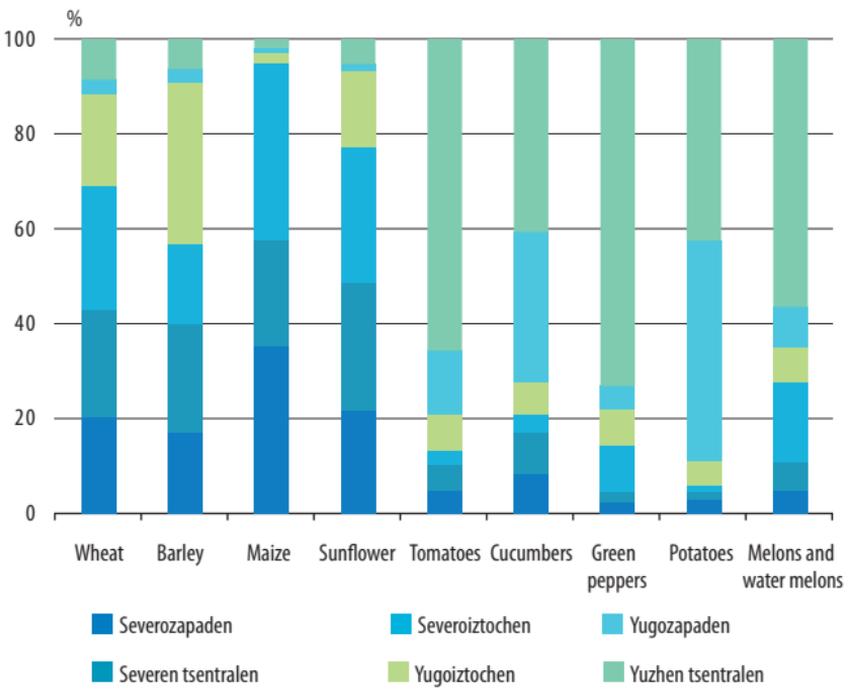
² Data are obtained by the survey on land cover and land use of the territory of Bulgaria (BANCNIK).

³ Since 2010 in accordance with Regulation (EC) № 1166/2009 nurseries have been included under permanent crops.

Agricultural crops production

Data on main agricultural crops production is obtained through the survey on the yield of main crops in 2012. 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 2012





2. Harvested area, production and yields of main crops¹

Crops	Harvested area - ha		Production - thousand tons		Yields - kg/ha	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Wheat	1137462	1185007	4458	4455	3920	3760
Barley	178993	191432	707	662	3950	3458
Grain maize	399421	466788	2209	1718	5531	3680
Sunflower	747131	780755	1440	1388	1927	1777

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

Crops	Area - ha		Production - tons		Yields - kg/ha	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Tomatoes	3860	3402	103145	94016	17576	21666
Cucumbers	786	701	58852	37961	21116	13475
Green pepper	4620	3013	66298	47087	13717	15242
Potatoes	16219	14906	232314	151319	14320	10150
Melons and watermelons	5298	4359	83163	73388	15696	16832

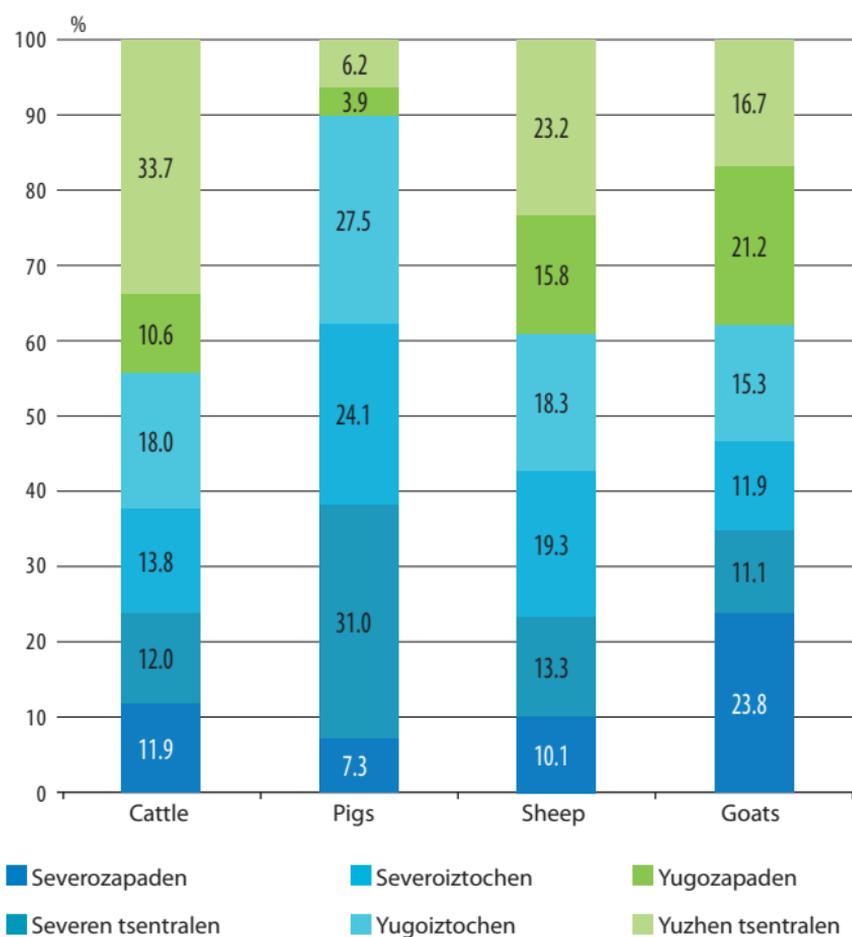
¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Livestock

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of main livestock by statistical regions as of 1.11.2012



4. Livestock by type as of 1.11. ¹

(Thousand numbers)

Type of animals	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cattle	539.6	544.5	557.6	526.1
of which: cows	312.7	326.8	330.0	317.3
Buffaloes	8.3	9.2	9.9	9.2
of which: buffalo-cows	5.0	5.4	6.3	5.7
Pigs	729.8	664.0	608.3	530.9
of which: sows	56.5	54.2	53.4	48.8
Sheep	1400.3	1368.0	1454.6	1361.5
of which: ewe	1135.5	1093.0	1173.2	1085.2
Goats	360.8	356.3	341.4	293.6
of which: shegoats	303.1	278.0	272.9	236.1
Poultry	17400.0	15926.0	14656.0	15000.0
of which: hens	8778.0	7790.0	6628.0	6500.0

5. Farms and livestock by type as of 1.11.2012¹

	Farms - thousand numbers	Livestock	
		Thousand numbers	Average per farm - number
Cattle	66.3	526.1	7.9
of which:			
Cows	60.5	317.3	5.2
Bovines less than 1 year old	34.9	119.8	3.4
Buffaloes	0.6	9.2	14.5
of which: buffalo-cows	0.6	5.7	9.9
Pigs	31.1	530.9	17.1
of which: sows	3.9	48.8	12.4
Sheep	65.2	1361.5	20.9
of which: ewe	64.6	1085.2	16.8
Goats	48.1	293.6	6.1
of which shegoats	47.5	236.2	5.0

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

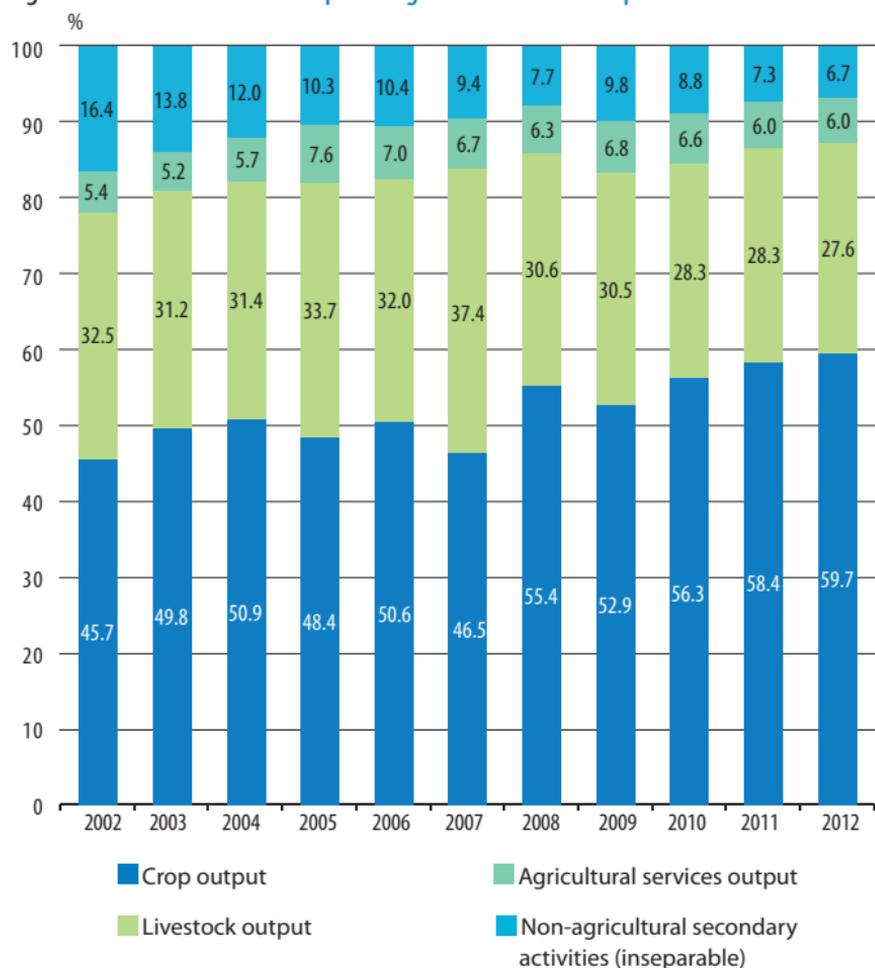
Economic accounts for agriculture

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 Levs)

Indicators	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cereals	1321.5	1648.4	2339.2	2581.4
Industrial crops	1045.2	1461.5	1801.5	1580.6
Fodder	571.9	376.5	280.9	385.8
Vegetables	475.0	360.6	234.5	218.7
Potatoes	205.0	118.9	33.2	60.7
Fruits	310.2	238.7	252.6	317.7
Wine	.	.	.	.
Other crop products	15.6	6.8	29.7	20.0
Crop output	3944.4	4211.4	4971.6	5164.9
Livestock	1255.8	1094.6	1215.9	1267.2
Livestock products	1016.9	1019.7	1190.3	1124.7
Livestock output	2272.7	2114.3	2406.2	2391.9
Agricultural goods output	6217.1	6325.7	7377.8	7556.8
Agricultural services output	505.1	491.8	508.9	520.0
Agricultural output	6722.2	6817.5	7886.7	8076.8
Non-agricultural secondary activities (inseparable)	732.1	657.3	619.9	579.8
Output of agricultural activities	7454.3	7474.8	8506.6	8656.6
Total intermediate consumption	4919.4	4823.5	5329.9	5359.4
Gross value added at basic price	2534.9	2651.3	3176.7	3297.2
Fixed capital consumption	348.4	413.3	393.8	347.1
Net value added at basic prices	2186.5	2238	2782.9	2950.1
Factor income	2995.0	3144.8	3669.6	4028.9
Operating surplus/mixed income	2548.4	2722.0	3211.6	3545.1
Entrepreneurial income	2194.4	2242.7	2645.3	2929.2

XXIII. ENVIRONMENT



Emissions of pollutants in the air

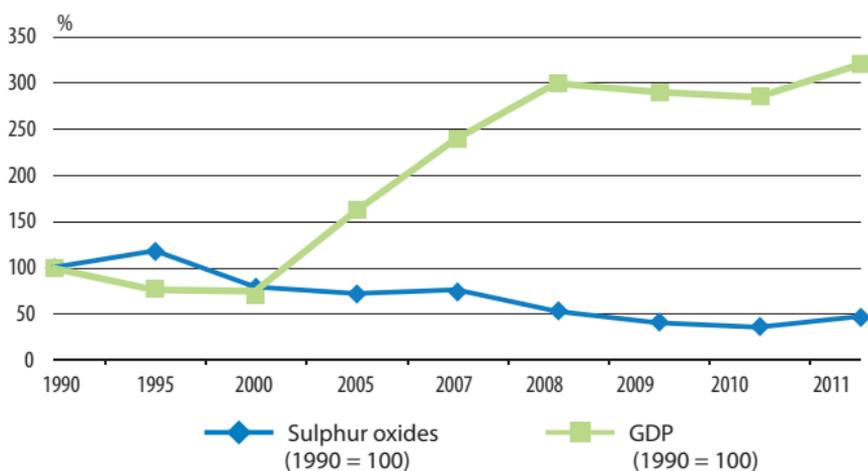
For collection of primary information and estimation of pollutant emissions, methods of NSI and Ministry of Environment and Water are used, which are harmonized with the developed by European Union CORINAIR methods. The latest, updated in 2007 variant of the methodology was used.

The emissions into the air are a direct result from 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, a general tendency of reduction in the emissions in the air exists although in the last 2011 the emission of sulphur oxides is higher than that in 2010 by about 33%. The main reason for that is the increased consumption of lignite coal in thermal power plants and domestic combustion - by about 7.7 million tons more. If no capture of sulphur oxides in major TPPs, the total emissions would be 2.6 times greater. Also increasing are the carbon dioxide emissions - by 19% compared to 2010, again due to the production of energy, domestic combustion and processing and storage of waste. Emissions of nitrogen oxides are by 34% higher than in the previous year, mostly due to the production processes and natural sources.

The Figure 1 below illustrates the trend of sulphur oxides emissions relative to GDP for the period from 1990 to 2011.

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
2009								
Total	440	119	275	702	271	48384	49	52
Industrial heating processes	404	52	0	0	1	30653	6	-
Industrial processes	30	23	17	371	21	4377	0	2
Other sources ³	7	44	258	330	249	13354	43	50
2010								
Total	387	116	277	722	321	49857	47	51
Industrial heating processes	345	50	0	0	1	30988	6	-
Industrial processes	33	26	18	394	32	4998	0	3
Other sources ³	9	39	259	327	288	13871	40	47
2011								
Total	514	136	281	709	369	59297	47	48
Industrial heating processes	467	60	0	1	1	40307	8	-
Industrial processes	37	35	17	450	27	4791	0	3
Other sources ³	10	41	264	258	341	14198	39	45

¹ Because of rounding some totals do not exceed or exhaust the sums of their components.

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

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

Water use

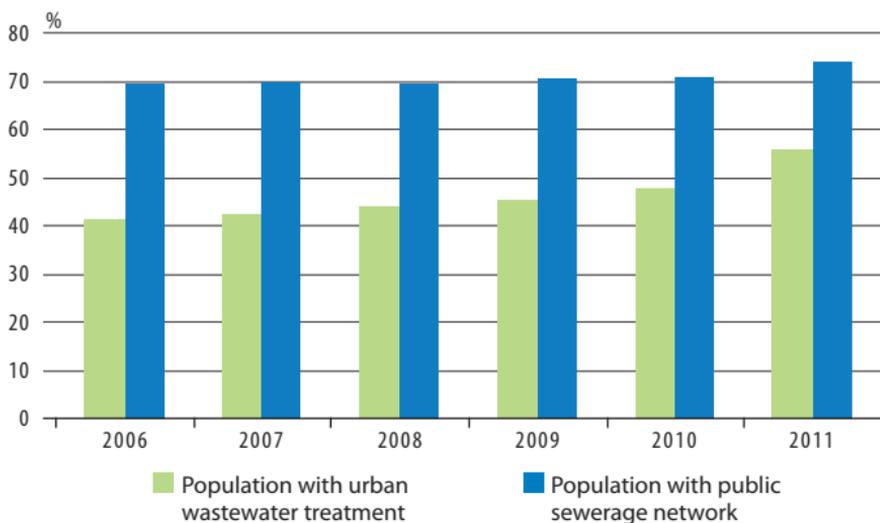
The information is a result from statistical surveys covering comprehensively water suppliers (Public water supply partnerships and Irrigation systems) and economic units that have used over 36 thousand m³ of water annually. Water use for hydropower production and water abstraction by physical persons 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 the consumption of drinking water in households (supplied by PWS partnerships, average per person) has 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 assessment of 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. Not included Population, whose waters are transported in tanks in the sewerage system or UWWTP, is not included.

Figure 2. Basic indicators for population and the water services



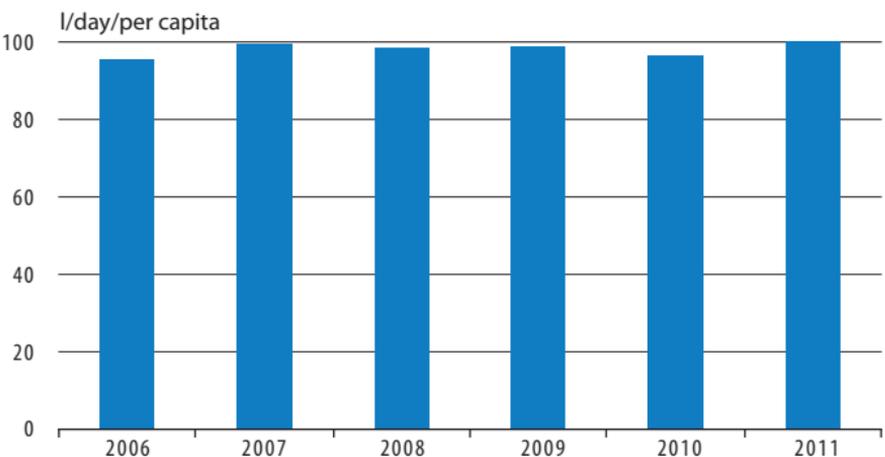


2. Water abstraction, water use, wastewater

(Million m³/year)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross fresh water abstraction	6202	6425	6121	5960	6385
Fresh surface water	5560	5810	5536	5403	5840
of which: From artificial reservoirs	2382	2689	2648	2621	2544
Fresh groundwater	642	616	584	557	545
Gross non-fresh water abstraction	2	1	0	0	0
Water use - total	4933	5168	4911	4821	5178
Agriculture, hunting and forestry (incl. fishing)	258	291	326	309	348
of which: Irrigation	242	272	296	283	322
Industry	4323	4530	4245	4180	4497
of which: For cooling in energy production	3511	3758	3570	3507	3795
Other activities (services)	74	76	68	68	66
Households	277	271	271	264	266
Wastewater discharged into water bodies - total	799	793	757	811	791
of which: From WWTPs (urban and other)	499	516	494	544	533
Cooling water discharged into water bodies	3332	3550	3308	3241	3560

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



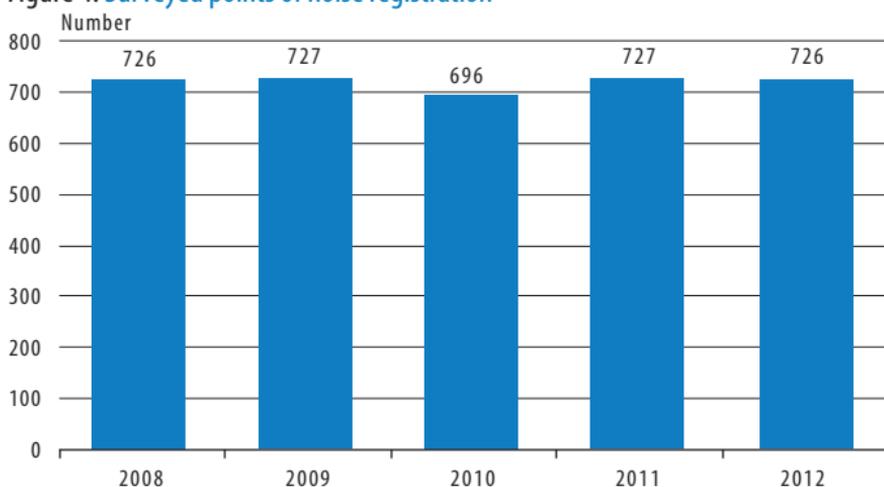
Noise

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

726 points of noise level measurement were surveyed in 2012. They are located in 36 settlements of this country.

In 2012 continues the trend the measured noise level exceed the admissible hygiene standards of 55 - 60 decibels. In the worst acoustic environment during 2012 remained the large cities with a measured noise level of 68 to 77 dB: Sofia (stolitsa), Burgas, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Pernik and others. In 2012, noise levels above 77 decibels were not recorded.

Figure 4. Surveyed points of noise registration





3. Surveyed points of noise registration by district in 2012

(Number)

Districts	Total	By registered noise level in decibels					
		under 58	58 - 62	63 - 67	68 - 72	73 - 77	over 77
Total	726	163	124	238	151	50	-
Blagoevgrad	17	7	10	-	-	-	-
Burgas	37	12	2	-	6	17	-
Varna	45	24	6	4	8	3	-
Veliko Tarnovo	48	2	10	25	11	-	-
Vidin	15	5	2	7	1	-	-
Vratsa	15	7	3	2	3	-	-
Gabrovo	20	1	3	8	8	-	-
Dobrich	15	3	3	8	1	-	-
Kardzhali	15	5	1	6	3	-	-
Kyustendil	36	5	3	15	13	-	-
Lovech	20	8	5	7	-	-	-
Montana	15	1	5	9	-	-	-
Pazardzhik	15	-	4	7	4	-	-
Pernik	24	1	1	7	6	9	-
Pleven	21	7	3	8	3	-	-
Plovdiv	44	-	2	5	32	5	-
Razgrad	15	3	4	6	2	-	-
Ruse	30	3	3	15	8	1	-
Silistra	15	-	5	9	1	-	-
Sliven	20	8	3	-	4	5	-
Smolyan	15	5	2	6	2	-	-
Sofia	35	10	16	9	-	-	-
Sofia (stolitsa)	49	12	6	13	16	2	-
Stara Zagora	45	3	9	16	10	7	-
Targovishte	51	18	8	24	1	-	-
Haskovo	19	4	2	6	6	1	-
Shumen	15	5	1	9	-	-	-
Yambol	15	4	2	7	2	-	-

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 2011 1 438 165 thousand Levs were spent on protection and restoration of the environment. The share of environmental expenditure in 2011 was 1.9 per cent of GDP.

For 2011 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 - 52% (55% in 2010); wastewater treatment - 21% (18% for 2010); preserving air quality - 17% (11% in 2010), and protection of soil and groundwater - 2%. 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

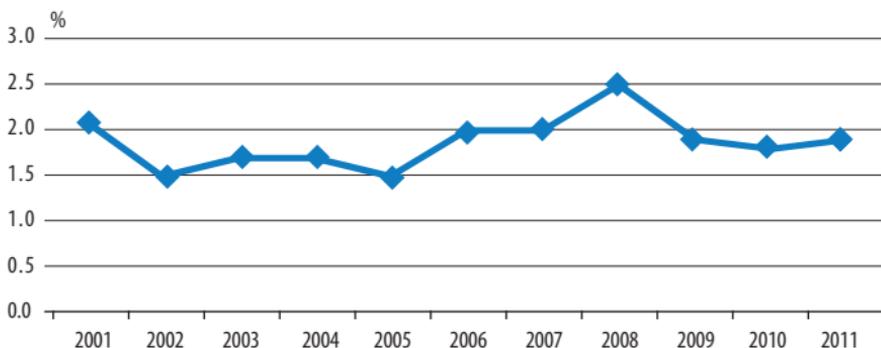
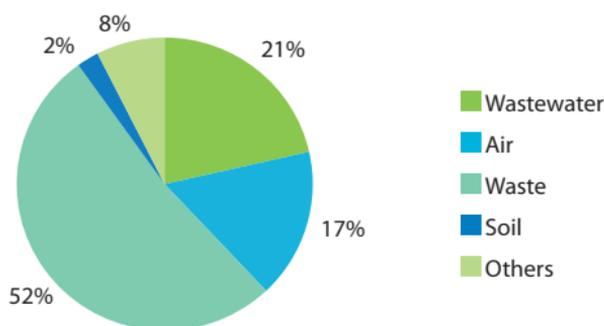


Figure 6. Structure of expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment by ecological use in 2011





4. Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total - million Levs	1197	1700	1281	1274	1438
On acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets - Million Levs	633	836	545	546	512
On maintenance of tangible fixed assets - Million Levs	564	865	735	728	926
Share of environmental expenditure in GDP - %	2.0	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.9

5. Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment by use^{1,2}

(Thousand Levs)

Use	2010	2011
Total	1273777	1438165
Wastewater	246233	308749
End-of-pipe technology	232434	305370
of which:		
Industrial wastewater treatment plants	69772	74883
Urban wastewater treatment plants	63096	146529
Integrated technology	13799	3379
Circulating water supply	62444	51447
Air	144271	237458
End-of-pipe technology	122347	104626
Integrated technology	21924	132832
Protection and restoration of soil, groundwater and surface water	38763	34911
End-of-pipe technology	38685	34502
Integrated technology	78	409
Forests	9076	4359
Protection of biodiversity and natural scenery	2039	1632
End-of-pipe technology	2037	1627
Integrated technology	2	5
Hunting and fishing projects	2969	3648
Waste	677371	749118
End-of-pipe technology	674083	748840
Integrated technology	3288	278
Noise	117	209
End-of-pipe technology	92	201
Integrated technology	25	8
Scientific and research activity	7488	3280
Educational and other activity	1309	1829
Administrative activity	19469	16677
Monitoring and control equipment	60918	23903
Environmentant impact assessment	1310	945

¹ Excl. expenditure on depreciation.

² Since 2006 environmental expenditure by use has been additionally classified on end-of-pipe and integrated technology.

Municipal waste

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

Sources of data on municipal waste are the municipal administrations.

The building up of regional landfills for municipal waste continues and at the end of 2011 their number reached 30. Landfills, which do not meet the ecological requirements, are closed down. As a result of this, the total number of landfills is reducing - from 349 in 2008 to 164 in 2011.

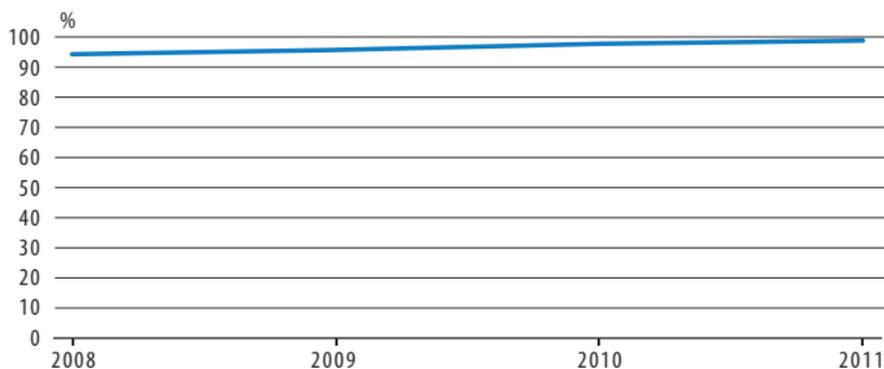
Settlements served by an organized waste collection systems in 2011 were 4 364. The implementation of organized waste collection systems in new settlements led to an increase of the population served by municipal waste collection services - from 94.4 in 2008 to 98.9% in 2011 (Fig. 7).

According to data provided by the municipal administrations, in 2011, 3 506 thousand tons of municipal waste were accepted at landfills by organized waste collection (including municipal, construction and other waste).

In 2011, 2 568 thousand tons of municipal waste were landfilled, and 159 thousand tons - passed for recycling.

Construction waste collected at landfill sites amounted to 508 thousand tons. The collected municipal waste per capita of served population in 2011 amounted to 376 kg.

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



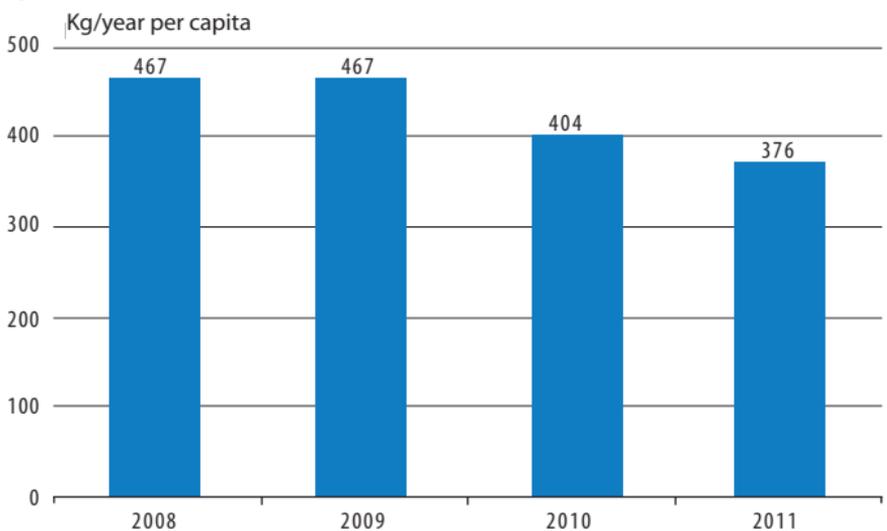


6. Municipal waste

	Measure	2008	2009	2010	2011
Generated municipal waste ¹	Thousand tons	3615	3561	3091	2753
Settlements served by municipal waste collection systems	Number	3445	3988	4238	4364
Share of population served by municipal waste collection systems	%	94.4	96.6	98.2	98.9
Collected municipal waste per capita of served population	Kg/year per capita	467	467	404	376
Landfill sites for municipal waste	Number	349	278	172	164
Total municipal waste accepted at the landfill sites	Thousand tons	3987	3948	3725	3506
Municipal waste landfilled	Thousand tons	3359	3421	3067	2568
Municipal waste temporarily stored	Thousand tons	11	265	.	.
Collected construction waste at landfill sites for municipal waste	Thousand tons	410	396	380	508

¹ Data are resulting from statistical estimation about the quantities of generated municipal waste from served and non-served settlements.

Figure 8. Collected municipal waste per capita of served population



Protected natural scenery

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

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

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

In 2012, the area of protected natural scenery in Bulgaria amounts to 583 876 ha or 5.3 % of the country's territory and compared to 2011 there is an increase by 1 754 ha. At the end of 2012 in Bulgaria exist 973 protected natural areas, which is by 19 more compared to the previous year.

Figure 9. Area of protected natural scenery

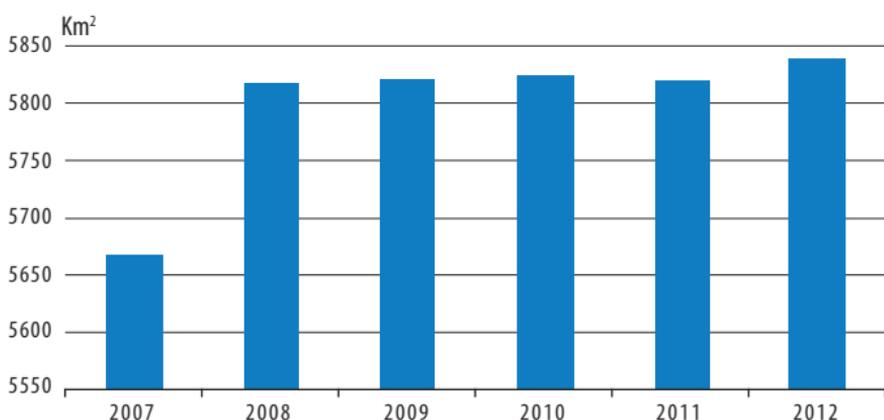
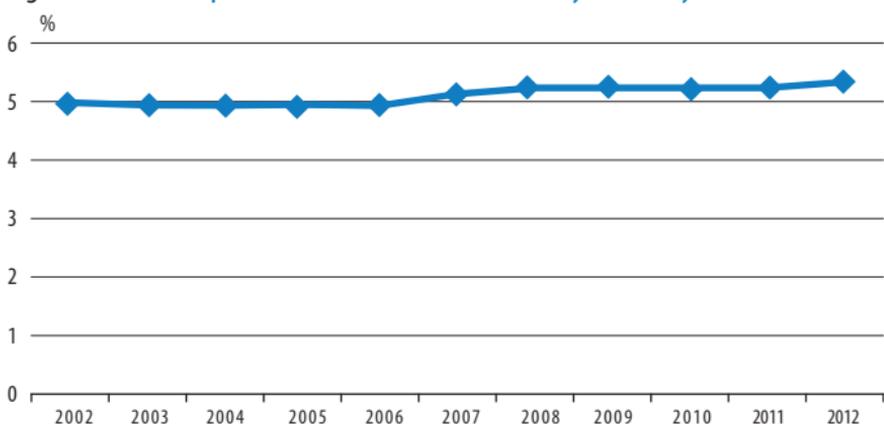


Figure 10. Share of protected areas in the total country's territory





7. Protected natural scenery in 2012¹

	Number			Area ² - ha		
	As of 31.12.2012	Included in 2012	Excluded in 2012	As of 31.12.2012	Included in 2012	Excluded in 2012
Protected natural areas	973	21	2	583876.3	1762.9	8.8
Reserves	55	-	-	77044.1	9.3	-
Natural landmarks	344	-	2	16916.8	42.6	1.1
Protected areas	525	21	-	78579.3	1703.5	7.7
National parks	3	-	-	150362.3	-	-
Natural parks	11	-	-	256455.7	-	-
Maintained reserves	35	-	-	4518.0	7.4	-
Protected plant species	574	-	-	x	x	x
Protected animal species	483	-	-	x	x	x
Protected venerable trees	1728	11	50	x	x	x

¹ Source: Ministry of Environment and Water.

² Because of rounding some totals do not exceed or exhaust the sums of their components.

8. Protected natural areas¹

Years	Area - ha	Share of protected areas as % to the total country's territory
2007	566701	5.1
2008	581736	5.2
2009	582076	5.2
2010	582458	5.2
2011	582122	5.2
2012	583876	5.3

¹ Source: Ministry of Environment and Water.

9. Protected zones from 'Nature 2000' in 2012¹

	Number	Area - ha			Share of protected zones in the total country's territory - %
		Total	Territory	Aquatory	
By Directive of birds					
Approved by Decision of the Council of Ministers ²	118	2 566 588	2 512 559	54 029	22.6
of which: announced by Order of the Minister of environment and water	114	1 781 026	1 729 192	51 937	15.7
By Directive of habitats					
Approved by Decision of the Council of Ministers	231	3 391 225	3 330 115	61 110	30.0
of which: announced by Order of the Minister of environment and water	-	-	-	-	-
Total by both Directives					
Approved by Decision of the Council of Ministers ³	336	3 905 989	3 808 430	97 559	34.3
of which: announced by Order of the Minister of environment and water	114	1 781 026	1 729 192	51 937	15.7

¹ Source: Ministry of Environment and Water.

² Council of Ministers Decision No. 335 of 26.05.2011 ('SG', issue 41/2011).

³ For 13 of areas the borders by both Directives coincide.

**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.

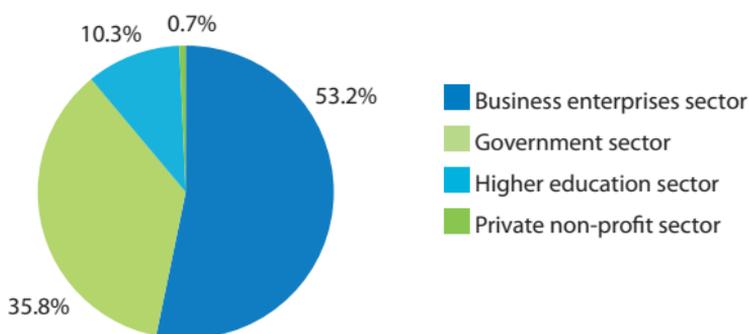
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) comprises current costs and capital expenditure.

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

R&D personnel comprise three categories - researchers, technicians and other 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 2011





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

	2008	2009	2010	2011
GERD - Thousand Levs	325855	361060	421612	429566
Current costs	284126	320588	390369	413355
Capital expenditure	41729	40472	31243	16211
R&D expenditure as percentage of GDP - %	0.47	0.53	0.60	0.57

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

Categories	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Total			
Total	20097	21971	20823	20810
Researchers	13416	14699	14138	14794
Technicians	4406	4706	4482	3887
Other personnel	2275	2566	2203	2129
	In full-time equivalent			
Total	17219	18230	16574	16986
Researchers	11384	11968	10979	11902
Technicians	3738	4023	3704	3263
Other personnel	2097	2239	1891	1821

Innovation activity

An innovation is the implementation of a new or significantly improved product (good or service) or process, a new marketing method, or a new organisational method in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations. Innovations are based on the results of new technological developments, new combinations of existing technology or the utilisation of other knowledge acquired by an enterprise. Innovations may be developed by the innovating enterprise or by another enterprise. However, purely selling innovations wholly produced and developed by other enterprises is not included as an innovation activity. Innovations should be new to the enterprise concerned. For product innovations they do not necessarily have to be new to the market and for process innovations the enterprise does not necessarily have to be the first one to have introduced the process.

Enterprises with innovation activity include enterprises with technological innovation (product innovators, process innovators, as well as enterprises with only ongoing and/or abandoned innovation activities) as well as enterprises with organisational and marketing innovation.



3. Innovative enterprises as a share of all enterprises in 2010¹

Economic sectors	(Per cent)
Total	27.1
Industry	31.1
Mining and quarrying	24.6
Manufacturing	31.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	30.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	21.8
Services	22.0
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	21.3
Transportation and storage	14.6
Publishing activities	24.3
Telecommunications	29.7
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	38.9
Information service activities	33.8
Financial and insurance activities	35.7
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	22.6

4. Enterprises that have new or significantly improved products new to the market as a share of all enterprises in 2010¹

Economic sectors	(Per cent)
Total	5.3
Industry	5.8
Mining and quarrying	..
Manufacturing	6.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	..
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	..
Services	4.6
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.8
Transportation and storage	1.3
Publishing activities	6.3
Telecommunications	9.4
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	15.9
Information service activities	12.2
Financial and insurance activities	10.5
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	4.1

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



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