

REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

135 YEARS BULGARIAN STATISTICS

# STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2015



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SOFIA, 2015

135 YEARS BULGARIAN STATISTICS 135 YEARS BULGARIAN STATISTICS





Dear readers,

On the eve of the 135th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian Statistical Institution I would like to present to your attention the newest edition of the 'Statistical Reference Book' with data for the period 2011 - 2014.

During all the years since its establishment till the present day the Bulgarian statistical institution has strived to provide the public with timely and comprehensive information for the demographic, socio-economic and cultural development of our country, continuously improving the organization and methods for data collection, processing and dissemination.

Statistical data and their analysis are a reliable basis for making effective management decisions for the future development of society. Therefore the latest information from the most recent statistical surveys that outline the status and trends in population development, economics, healthcare, education, culture, tourism and other important sectors on the national and regional level was published in the 'Statistical Reference Book 2015'. Data in the thematic sections are visually presented in graphs and tables, accompanied by methodological notes and a brief analysis.

Source of published data are surveys conducted by the National Statistical Institute, Bulgarian National Bank and other institutions - Bodies of Statistics, as well as various international organizations - Eurostat, the UN, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and others.

I hope 'Statistical Reference Book 2015' will meet the needs of government institutions, NGOs, academia, businesses, citizens and the whole society for statistical information according to the European quality standards and presented in simple and understandable language.

Sergey Tsvetarsky

A handwritten signature in black ink, enclosed within a circular scribble. The signature appears to be 'Sergey Tsvetarsky' written in a cursive style.

President of the National Statistical Institute

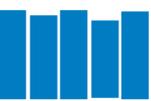




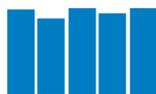
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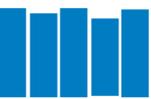
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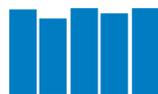
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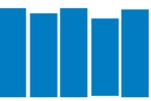
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*For information:  
Data for 2014 are preliminary.*



## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

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



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



pkm	=	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
tkm	=	ton-kilometre
TJ	=	terajoule
toe	=	tons oil equivalent
UAA	=	utilized agricultural area
UN	=	United Nations
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UDC	=	Universal Decimal Classification
USD	=	United States Dollar
UWWTP	=	Urban waste water treatment plant
VAT	=	Value Added Tax
WHO	=	World Health Organization
.	=	data not available
..	=	confidential data
-	=	figures not applicable
0	=	less than half of unit employed
*	=	preliminary data
x	=	category not applicable
( )	=	due to a small figures in brackets are not reliable
#	=	break in series



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



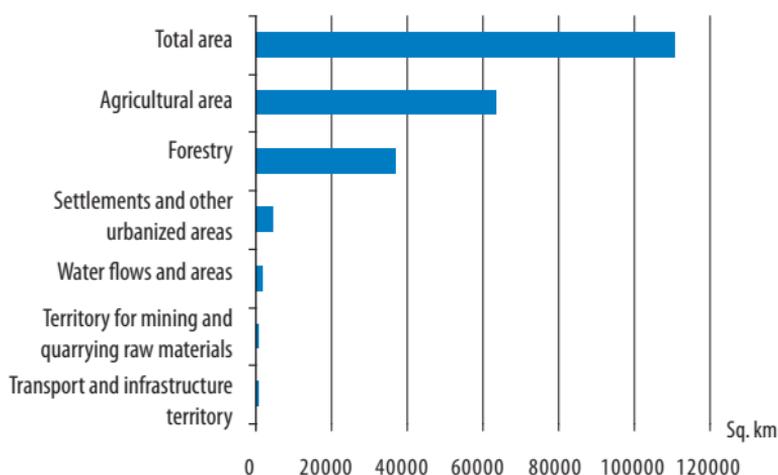
## Territory and climate

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

34% of the country's territory is covered with forests (non-coniferous and coniferous). The varied environment is a natural habitat for valuable animal species.

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

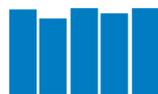


<sup>1</sup> Source: The Ministry of Agriculture and Food -, Balance of the Agricultural land as of 31.12.2011<sup>1</sup>.

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

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

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



### 2. Meteorological data for 2014<sup>1</sup>

Meteorological stations	Annual average atmospheric pressure	Air temperature					
		Annual average	Annual absolute maximum temperature		Annual absolute minimum temperature		
	hPa	°C	Date		°C	Date	
Vidin	1012.6	11.9	35.2	13.08.		-18.4	31.12.
Pleven	996.0	12.3	38.0	13.08.		-15.2	31.01.
Veliko Tarnovo	993.3	12.5	36.8	12.08.		-12.8	30.01.
Dobrich	991.6	11.7	34.0	13.08.		-16.8	31.01.
Varna	1011.1	13.3	32.5	3.08.		-10.4	30.01.
Burgas	1012.5	14.0	32.2	10.08.		-7.4	30.01.
Haskovo	988.3	13.4	35.6	15.08.		-9.0	30.01.
Kazanluk	969.7	12.1	34.0	13.08.		-14.0	30.01.
Pazardzhik	991.2	12.8	35.6	15.08.		-6.4	30.12.
Sofia - NIMH	946.8	11.3	33.0	14.08.		-13.6	30.12.
Kyustendil	953.9	11.7	34.6	14.08.		-12.0	30.12.
Cherni Vruh	771.5	1.9	20.2	14.08.		-22.8	31.12.
Sandanski	990.9	14.8	37.0	13.08.		-6.6	30.12.

### 2. Meteorological data for 2014<sup>1</sup>

(Continued and end)

Meteorological stations	Average annual relative humidity	Maximum annual 24-hour precipitations		Annual amount precipitations	Average annual cloudiness
	%	mm	Date	mm	(0 - 10)
Vidin	80	49	28.07.	952	6.6
Pleven	75	29	6.04.	853	6.4
Veliko Tarnovo	76	58	6.09.	1041	6.6
Dobrich	81	106	20.06.	846	6.2
Varna	78	76	20.06.	873	6.4
Burgas	78	176	6.09.	1031	6.6
Haskovo	82	87	25.10.	1048	6.4
Kazanluk	80	61	6.09.	1040	6.5
Pazardzhik	72	62	16.09.	889	6.0
Sofia - NIMH	73	63	27.05.	1063	6.5
Kyustendil	73	38	16.07.	799	6.1
Cherni Vruh	86	45	1.08.	864	6.8
Sandanski	68	37	4.03.	708	5.9

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

### Rivers, lakes and mountains

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

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

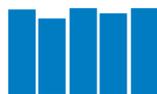
#### 3. Main rivers<sup>1</sup> and natural lakes<sup>2</sup> within the territory of Bulgaria

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

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

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

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



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

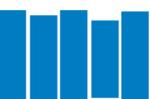
Mountain	Peak	Altitude - m
Rila	Musala	2925
Pirin	Vihren	2914
Stara planina	Botev	2376
Vitosha	Cherni vrah	2290
Osogovska planina	Ruen	2251
Slavyanka	Gotsev vrah	2212
Rodopi	Golyam Perelik	2191
Belasitsa	Radomir	2029
Vlahina	Ogreyak	1924
Maleshevska planina	Ilyov vrah	1803
Karvav Kamak	Bilo	1737
Milevska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

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



## **II. POPULATION**





## Population and demographic processes

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

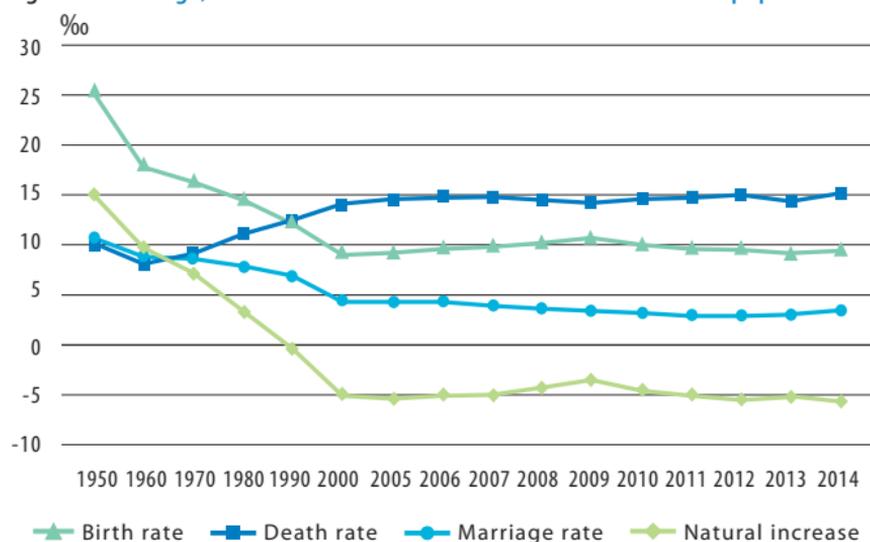
The population sets and its structures are calculated as of 31.12.2014 based on the number and structures of population of the previous year and the demographic events (live births, deaths, immigrants and emigrants) registered during the year.

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 birth and dead both are grow this year (rate of natural decrease is - 5.7 per 1 000).

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





## 1. Main demographic indicators

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Population as of 31.12. - in thousands	7504.9	7327.2	7284.6	7245.7	7202.2
Population density per sq. km	67.7	66.1	65.7	65.3	64.9
Gender ratio (women per 1 000 men)	1068	1054	1055	1036	1057
Age dependency ratio - %	46.0	47.5	48.7	50.0	51.2
Ageing index	101.7	105.6	99.0	99.8	101.5
Share of urban population - %	71.6	72.7	72.9	73.0	73.1
Crude birth rate - ‰	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.4
Crude death rate - ‰	14.6	14.7	15.0	14.4	15.1
Natural increase - ‰	-4.6	-5.1	-5.5	-5.2	-5.7
Crude marriage rate - ‰	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4
Infant mortality (per 1 000 live births)	9.4	8.5	7.8	7.3	7.6
Net fertility rate	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.71	0.73
Total fertility rate	1.49	1.51	1.50	1.48	1.52

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

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

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

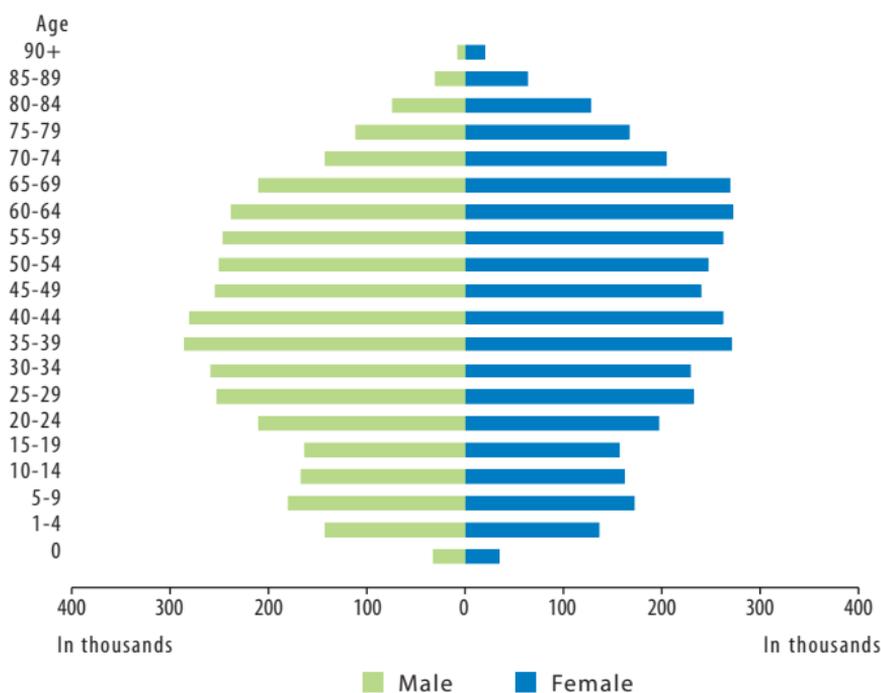
## The population structure

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

The process of population ageing continues like in most European countries. In 2014 the share of population under 15 years is vastly low - 13.9%, but the share of population over 65 years increases continuously and is 20.0%. 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 population ageing is also expressed by an increase of the population mean age, increasing from 43.0 years in 2013 to 43.2 years in 2014.

Figure 2. Age structure of the population by gender as of 31.12.2014





### 3. Population by age and gender as of 31.12.2014

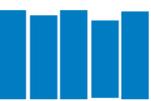
Age	Total	Male	Female	Share of urban population - %
	In numbers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>7202198</b>	<b>3502015</b>	<b>3700183</b>	<b>73.1</b>
0 - 4	337656	173537	164119	75.4
5 - 9	343330	176451	166879	73.9
10 - 14	317210	163300	153910	72.0
15 - 19	313313	161330	151983	72.9
20 - 24	404960	208750	196210	75.8
25 - 29	486621	251020	235601	78.1
30 - 34	488268	254270	233998	77.8
35 - 39	541664	279613	262051	78.4
40 - 44	533378	274829	258549	77.2
45 - 49	492411	250798	241613	75.1
50 - 54	492977	246926	246051	74.0
55 - 59	503714	243828	259886	73.5
60 - 64	506367	234527	271840	72.1
65 - 69	479107	210271	268836	68.1
70 - 74	352291	146330	205961	63.4
75 - 79	277738	107794	169944	61.9
80 and over	331193	118441	212752	62.4

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

(Per cent)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under working age	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.8
Working age	61.7	61.8	61.7	61.1
Over working age	24.0	23.8	23.7	24.1
<b>Urban</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under working age	14.3	14.4	14.7	14.9
Working age	64.4	64.4	64.1	63.4
Over working age	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.7
<b>Rural</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under working age	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.4
Working age	54.6	55.0	55.1	54.9
Over working age	31.3	30.8	30.5	30.7

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



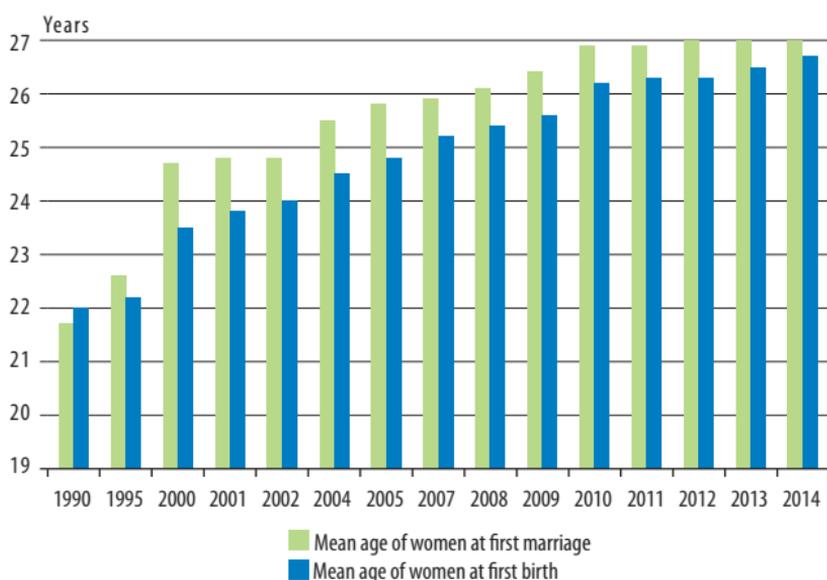
## Fertility

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

The number of births in the country at 2014 is 68 083, of which 67 585 (99.3%) are live born. The crude birth rate (number of live births per 1 000 persons of the average annual population) increases from 8.6‰ in 2001 to 9.4‰ in 2014.

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 2014 this specific indicator is 1.52 children.

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





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

(Number)

Place of residence Age	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>75513</b>	<b>70846</b>	<b>69121</b>	<b>66578</b>	<b>67585</b>
Up to 15	350	335	246	298	324
15 - 19	8061	7464	7158	6670	6331
20 - 24	18249	16504	15895	15002	14454
25 - 29	22447	21226	20945	20433	20770
30 - 34	18141	16983	16268	15591	16204
35 - 39	7145	7137	7398	7305	7978
40 - 44	1054	1128	1124	1202	1401
45 - 49	54	58	73	69	105
50 and over	6	4	11	5	11
Unknown	6	7	3	3	7
<b>Urban</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>57077</b>	<b>53396</b>	<b>51658</b>	<b>49526</b>	<b>50704</b>
Up to 15	223	213	167	192	203
15 - 19	4625	4257	4062	3824	3601
20 - 24	12065	10684	10111	9479	9039
25 - 29	17623	16557	16290	15653	16059
30 - 34	15392	14440	13654	13038	13563
35 - 39	6206	6215	6361	6261	6922
40 - 44	888	968	940	1008	1207
45 - 49	44	51	59	66	92
50 and over	5	4	11	2	11
Unknown	6	7	3	3	7
<b>Rural</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>18436</b>	<b>17450</b>	<b>17463</b>	<b>17052</b>	<b>16881</b>
Под 15	127	122	79	106	121
15 - 19	3436	3207	3096	2846	2730
20 - 24	6184	5820	5784	5523	5415
25 - 29	4824	4669	4655	4780	4711
30 - 34	2749	2543	2614	2553	2641
35 - 39	939	922	1037	1044	1056
40 - 44	166	160	184	194	194
45 - 49	10	7	14	3	13
50 and over	1	-	-	3	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-

## 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 15.1‰ in 2014.

The infant mortality rate (number of children up to the age of 1 year per 1 000 live births) is 7.6‰ in 2014 what is with 0.3‰ greater than this in 2013. The reached level of infant mortality in the last years is lowest in the demographic development of the country so far. But in spite of the positive trend of decrease of the infant mortality rate in the country, it continues to be higher than this in the other European countries.

The life expectancy indicator shows the life expectancy of the newborn under the hypothesis that the age-specific mortality observed during the respective year will remain the same. At present, life expectancy is 71.2 years for males and 78.3 years for females.

Figure 4. Crude death rate and infant mortality

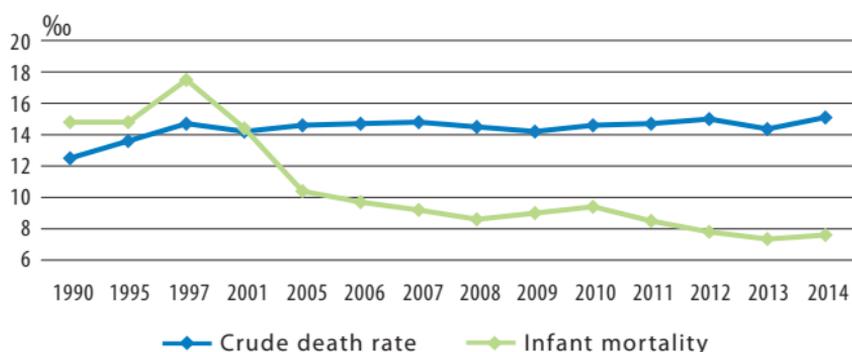
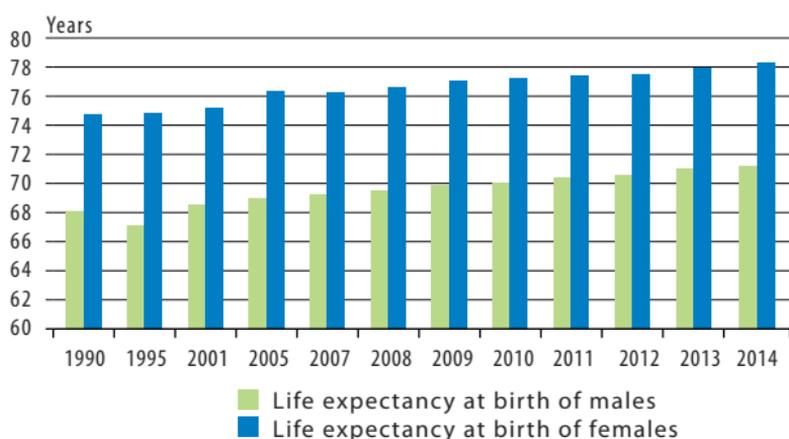


Figure 5. Life expectancy at birth





## 6. Deaths by age and place of residence

(Number)

Place of residence Age	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>110165</b>	<b>108258</b>	<b>109281</b>	<b>104345</b>	<b>108952</b>
Up to 1	708	601	536	489	517
1 - 4	133	122	119	115	89
5 - 9	77	65	69	66	55
10 - 14	93	66	76	66	63
15 - 19	200	180	172	139	150
20 - 24	338	319	284	304	263
25 - 29	421	387	337	335	324
30 - 34	582	568	497	510	522
35 - 39	867	863	835	781	898
40 - 44	1460	1355	1296	1338	1365
45 - 49	2403	2236	2025	2072	2111
50 - 54	3850	3783	3732	3501	3798
55 - 59	5994	5917	5749	5601	5711
60 - 64	8639	8731	8625	8078	8515
65 - 69	9706	9788	10255	10409	11090
70 - 74	12759	12461	12376	11563	11995
75 - 79	19048	18388	18192	16670	16347
80 - 84	20840	20333	20393	19365	20514
85 and over	22047	22095	23713	22943	24625
<b>Urban</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>65759</b>	<b>65182</b>	<b>66333</b>	<b>64089</b>	<b>67008</b>
Up to 1	461	412	368	331	340
1 - 4	87	81	74	72	56
5 - 9	52	44	48	46	36
10 - 14	52	43	49	41	48
15 - 19	129	114	122	91	106
20 - 24	241	212	203	209	176
25 - 29	301	275	253	248	230
30 - 34	417	408	371	363	371
35 - 39	607	614	600	569	658
40 - 44	1016	927	916	970	944
45 - 49	1660	1487	1376	1427	1477
50 - 54	2591	2554	2507	2370	2601
55 - 59	4101	3991	3852	3880	3848
60 - 64	5668	5782	5729	5358	5629
65 - 69	5922	6110	6459	6602	7144
70 - 74	7400	7291	7292	6807	7161
75 - 79	10639	10302	10363	9599	9392
80 - 84	11958	11709	11859	11474	12007
85 and over	12457	12826	13892	13632	14784
<b>Rural</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>44406</b>	<b>43076</b>	<b>42948</b>	<b>40256</b>	<b>41944</b>
Up to 1	247	189	168	158	177
1 - 4	46	41	45	43	33
5 - 9	25	21	21	20	19
10 - 14	41	23	27	25	15
15 - 19	71	66	50	48	44
20 - 24	97	107	81	95	87
25 - 29	120	112	84	87	94
30 - 34	165	160	126	147	151
35 - 39	260	249	235	212	240
40 - 44	444	428	380	368	421
45 - 49	743	749	649	645	634
50 - 54	1259	1229	1225	1131	1197
55 - 59	1893	1926	1897	1721	1863
60 - 64	2971	2949	2896	2720	2886
65 - 69	3784	3678	3796	3807	3946
70 - 74	5359	5170	5084	4756	4834
75 - 79	8409	8086	7829	7071	6955
80 - 84	8882	8624	8534	7891	8507
85 and over	9590	9269	9821	9311	9841

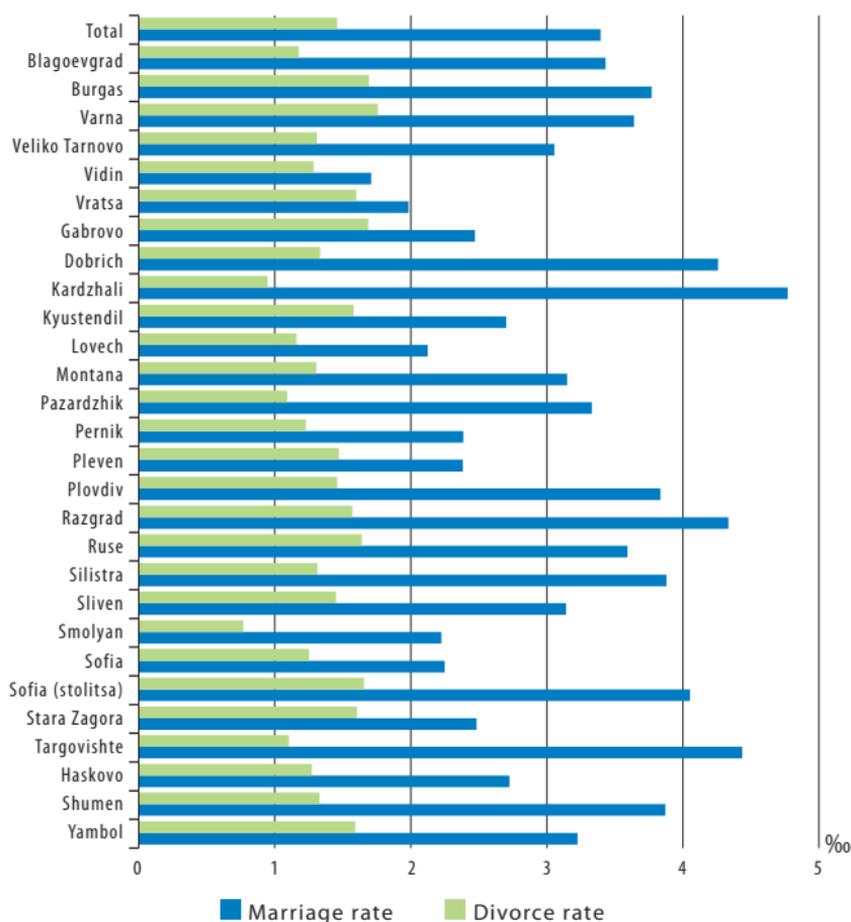
## Marriages and divorces

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

The downward trend for the number of marriages continued in the last years. This tendency is due to the increasing preference of young people for consensual union without official marriage. This year number of marriages is a more than 2013 (24 596, it is with 2 653 greater than this in 2013) and the crude marriage rate (number of marriages per 1 000 persons of the annual average population) is 3.4‰ in 2014.

The number of registered divorces is 10 584 in 2014 and it is with 324 lower than their number in 2013.

Figure 6. Marriages and divorces by statistical region in 2014  
(Per 1 000 of the population)





## 7. Marriages and divorces by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2014

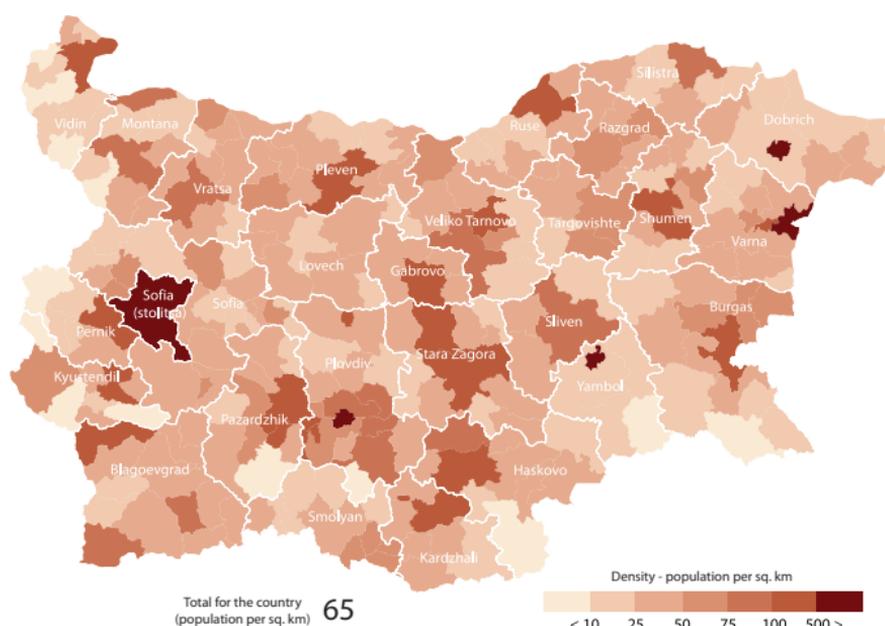
Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
	In numbers		Per 1 000 of the population	
<b>Total</b>	<b>24596</b>	<b>10584</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>1861</b>	<b>1127</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Vidin	162	122	1.7	1.3
Vratsa	352	284	2.0	1.6
Lovech	287	157	2.1	1.2
Montana	444	184	3.2	1.3
Pleven	616	380	2.4	1.5
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>2850</b>	<b>1245</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	765	328	3.1	1.3
Gabrovo	291	199	2.5	1.7
Razgrad	521	189	4.3	1.6
Ruse	824	377	3.6	1.6
Silistra	449	152	3.9	1.3
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>3727</b>	<b>1449</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Varna	1732	836	3.7	1.8
Dobrich	785	246	4.3	1.3
Targovishte	521	130	4.5	1.1
Shumen	689	237	3.9	1.3
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>3400</b>	<b>1716</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Burgas	1567	705	3.8	1.7
Sliven	609	282	3.2	1.5
Stara Zagora	815	527	2.5	1.6
Yambol	409	202	3.2	1.6
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>7627</b>	<b>3222</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Blagoevgrad	1091	375	3.4	1.2
Kyustendil	350	205	2.7	1.6
Pernik	306	158	2.4	1.2
Sofia	541	301	2.3	1.3
Sofia (stolitsa)	5339	2183	4.1	1.7
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>5131</b>	<b>1825</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Kardzhali	724	144	4.8	1.0
Pazardzhik	895	294	3.3	1.1
Plovdiv	2603	993	3.8	1.5
Smolyan	257	89	2.2	0.8
Haskovo	652	305	2.7	1.3

## Population by district

Data on the population number and the occurred demographic events at territorial level are provided in accordance with the administrative and territorial division of the country as of 31.12.2014.

The smallest district in terms of population is the district of Vidin where 1.3% of the country's population lives, and the biggest district is Sofia (stolitsa) - 18.3%. The population in 16 districts is under 200 thousand persons. Six districts with a population between 200 and 300 thousand persons cover 20.5% 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 (27.7%). The third biggest district is Varna, followed closely by Burgas, Stara Zagora and Blagoevgrad districts.

Figure 7. Density of population per sq. km in 2014





## 8. Population by gender, place of residence, statistical zone, statistical region and by district as of 31.12.2014

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Total			Of which: Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>7202198</b>	<b>3502015</b>	<b>3700183</b>	<b>5267480</b>	<b>2541532</b>	<b>2725948</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>797142</b>	<b>390552</b>	<b>406590</b>	<b>507242</b>	<b>247538</b>	<b>259704</b>
Vidin	93361	45537	47824	60118	29316	30802
Vratsa	175169	86226	88943	103192	50408	52784
Lovech	133513	65340	68173	83597	40877	42720
Montana	139350	68347	71003	89572	43748	45824
Pleven	255749	125102	130647	170763	83189	87574
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>825536</b>	<b>402004</b>	<b>423532</b>	<b>552702</b>	<b>267017</b>	<b>285685</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	247782	119752	128030	173327	83270	90057
Gabrovo	116351	56262	60089	95404	46104	49300
Razgrad	119048	58268	60780	56244	26935	29309
Ruse	227685	111102	116583	176298	85840	90458
Silistra	114670	56620	58050	51429	24868	26561
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>949957</b>	<b>464643</b>	<b>485314</b>	<b>696392</b>	<b>337679</b>	<b>358713</b>
Varna	473804	231629	242175	396838	193124	203714
Dobrich	182808	89393	93415	126256	61112	65144
Targovishte	116420	57027	59393	62948	30252	32696
Shumen	176925	86594	90331	110350	53191	57159
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>1058515</b>	<b>515862</b>	<b>542653</b>	<b>760568</b>	<b>368061</b>	<b>392507</b>
Burgas	414184	201630	212554	310277	149746	160531
Sliven	192644	93917	98727	127276	61507	65769
Stara Zagora	325963	158588	167375	234617	113701	120916
Yambol	125724	61727	63997	88398	43107	45291
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>2125212</b>	<b>1025174</b>	<b>1100038</b>	<b>1779755</b>	<b>853362</b>	<b>926393</b>
Blagoevgrad	315577	154280	161297	188103	90618	97485
Kyustendil	127969	62339	65630	88825	43027	45798
Pernik	127048	62062	64986	100254	48629	51625
Sofia	238061	117038	121023	145906	71340	74566
Sofia (stolitsa)	1316557	629455	687102	1256667	599748	656919
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>1445836</b>	<b>703780</b>	<b>742056</b>	<b>970821</b>	<b>467875</b>	<b>502946</b>
Kardzhali	152053	75684	76369	62874	30352	32522
Pazardzhik	266549	130829	135720	166560	81112	85448
Plovdiv	675586	325608	349978	506078	242196	263882
Smolyan	113984	55446	58538	63050	30455	32595
Haskovo	237664	116213	121451	172259	83760	88499

## Nativity and mortality by district

The highest crude birth rate among the districts is that in Sliven, Sofia (stolitsa), Burgas and Varna. Smolyan and Gabrovo are the districts with the lowest crude birth rate in 2014.

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

Figure 8. Crude birth rate by district in 2014  
(Per 1 000 of population)

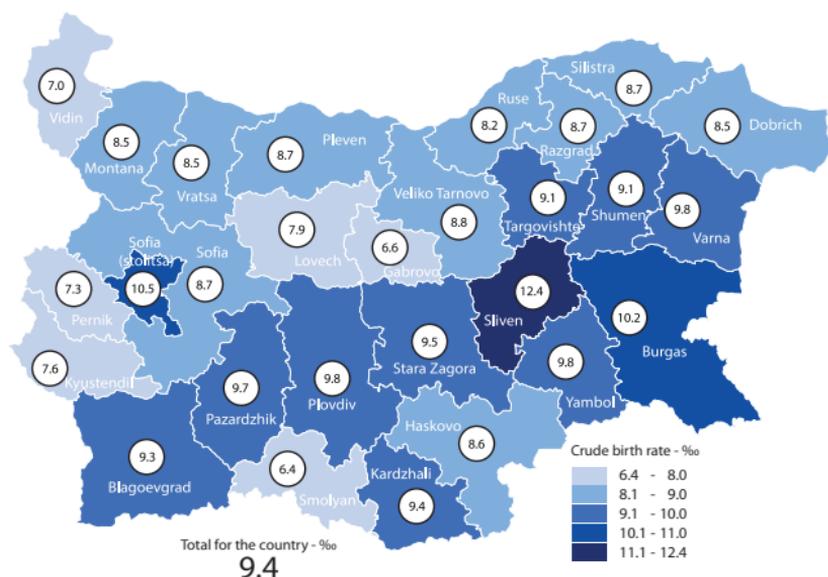
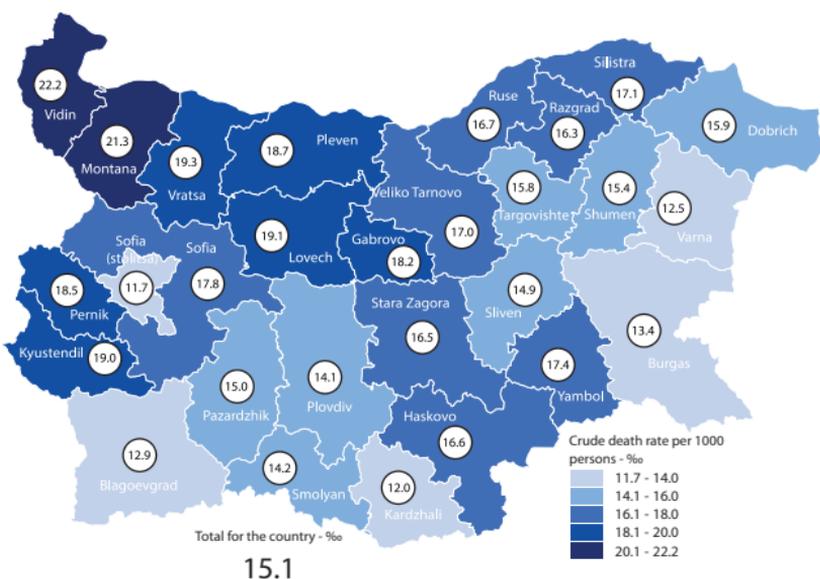


Figure 9. Crude death rate by district in 2014  
(Per 1 000 of population)





9. Live births, deaths and natural increase of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2014

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase
	In numbers			Per 1 000 of the population		
<b>Total</b>	<b>67585</b>	<b>108952</b>	<b>-41367</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>6647</b>	<b>15897</b>	<b>-9250</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>-11.5</b>
Vidin	658	2100	-1442	7.0	22.2	-15.2
Vratsa	1502	3418	-1916	8.5	19.3	-10.8
Lovech	1068	2570	-1502	7.9	19.1	-11.2
Montana	1187	2988	-1801	8.5	21.3	-12.8
Pleven	2232	4821	-2589	8.7	18.7	-10.0
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>6874</b>	<b>14114</b>	<b>-7240</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>-8.7</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	2187	4244	-2057	8.8	17.0	-8.2
Gabrovo	775	2135	-1360	6.6	18.2	-11.6
Razgrad	1041	1951	-910	8.7	16.3	-7.6
Ruse	1873	3813	-1940	8.2	16.7	-8.5
Silistra	998	1971	-973	8.7	17.1	-8.4
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>8919</b>	<b>13445</b>	<b>-4526</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>-4.7</b>
Varna	4667	5939	-1272	9.8	12.5	-2.7
Dobrich	1562	2922	-1360	8.5	15.9	-7.4
Targovishte	1071	1851	-780	9.1	15.8	-6.7
Shumen	1619	2733	-1114	9.1	15.4	-6.3
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>10941</b>	<b>16020</b>	<b>-5079</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>-4.8</b>
Burgas	4211	5540	-1329	10.2	13.4	-3.2
Sliven	2395	2881	-486	12.4	14.9	-2.5
Stara Zagora	3099	5396	-2297	9.5	16.5	-7.0
Yambol	1236	2203	-967	9.8	17.4	-7.6
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>20754</b>	<b>28508</b>	<b>-7754</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
Blagoevgrad	2950	4072	-1122	9.3	12.9	-3.6
Kyustendil	986	2459	-1473	7.6	19.0	-11.4
Pernik	939	2366	-1427	7.3	18.5	-11.2
Sofia	2080	4253	-2173	8.7	17.8	-9.1
Sofia (stolitsa)	13799	15358	-1559	10.5	11.7	-1.2
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>13450</b>	<b>20968</b>	<b>-7518</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>-5.2</b>
Kardzhali	1423	1810	-387	9.4	12.0	-2.6
Pazardzhik	2592	4011	-1419	9.7	15.0	-5.3
Plovdiv	6636	9563	-2927	9.8	14.1	-4.3
Smolyan	738	1637	-899	6.4	14.2	-7.8
Haskovo	2061	3947	-1886	8.6	16.6	-8.0

## 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), Kardzhali, Burgas and Varna are the districts with bigger positive migration increase (the difference between immigrants and emigrants) in 2014.

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

Figure 10. Mechanical movement of the population by statistical regions in 2014

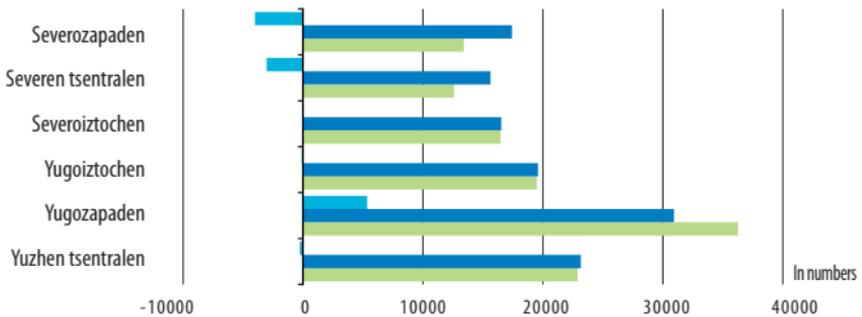
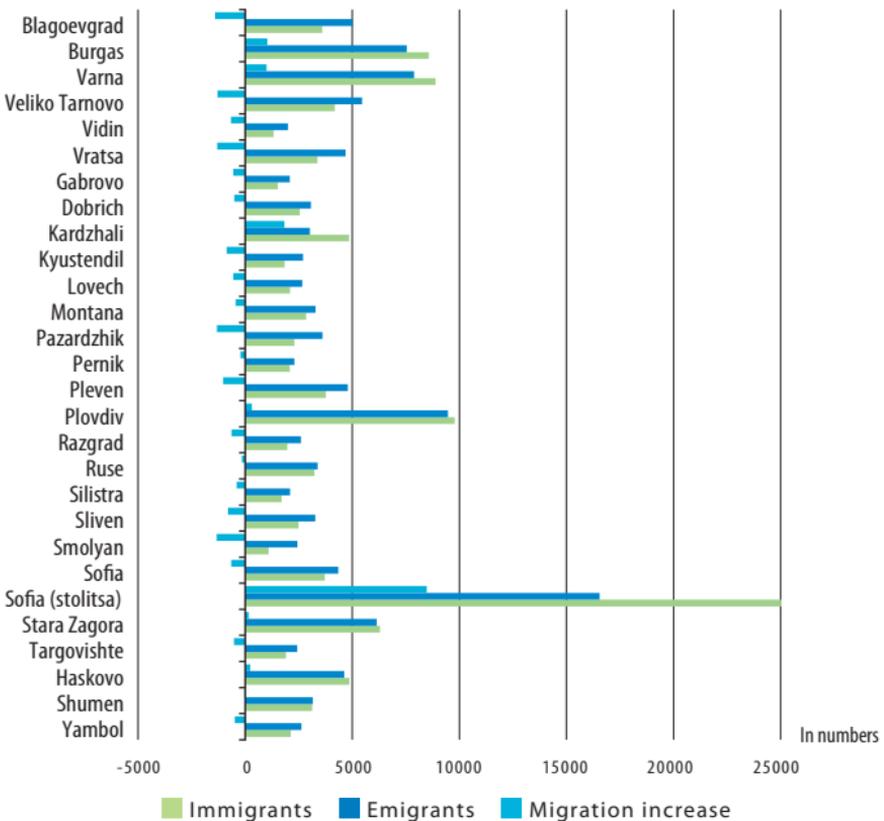


Figure 11. Mechanical movement of the population by districts in 2014



10. Migration of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2014<sup>1</sup>

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Immigrants	Emigrants	Migration increase
<b>Total</b>	<b>121135</b>	<b>123247</b>	<b>-2112</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>13405</b>	<b>17414</b>	<b>-4009</b>
Vidin	1325	1989	-664
Vratsa	3373	4683	-1310
Lovech	2101	2666	-565
Montana	2844	3289	-445
Pleven	3762	4787	-1025
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>12598</b>	<b>15635</b>	<b>-3037</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	4177	5464	-1287
Gabrovo	1521	2081	-560
Razgrad	1964	2600	-636
Ruse	3229	3388	-159
Silistra	1707	2102	-395
<b>Severoisztochen</b>	<b>16475</b>	<b>16528</b>	<b>-53</b>
Varna	8882	7882	1000
Dobrich	2554	3066	-512
Targovishte	1909	2428	-519
Shumen	3130	3152	-22
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>19494</b>	<b>19590</b>	<b>-96</b>
Burgas	8573	7545	1028
Sliven	2483	3278	-795
Stara Zagora	6299	6143	156
Yambol	2139	2624	-485
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>36269</b>	<b>30921</b>	<b>5348</b>
Blagoevgrad	3605	5016	-1411
Kyustendil	1848	2707	-859
Pernik	2082	2303	-221
Sofia	3708	4351	-643
Sofia (stolitsa)	25026	16544	8482
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>22894</b>	<b>23159</b>	<b>-265</b>
Kardzhali	4856	3021	1835
Pazardzhik	2297	3616	-1319
Plovdiv	9780	9464	316
Smolyan	1102	2437	-1335
Haskovo	4859	4621	238

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



### **III. LABOUR MARKET**



## Labour force

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

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

The source of the data is the Labour Force Survey.

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

Figure 1. Structure of the labour force by age in 2014

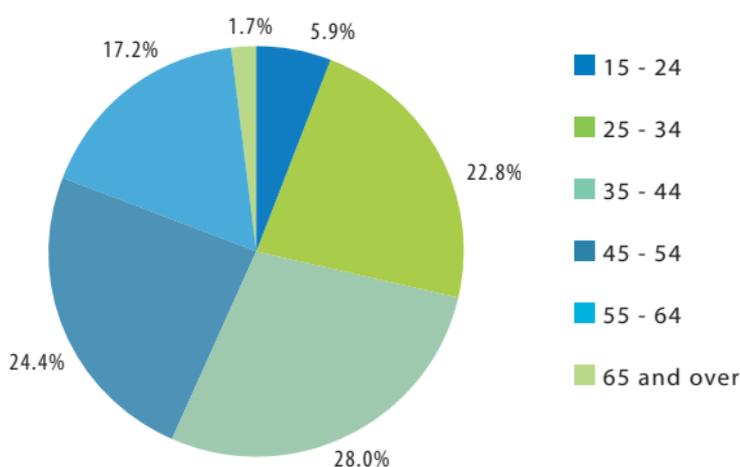
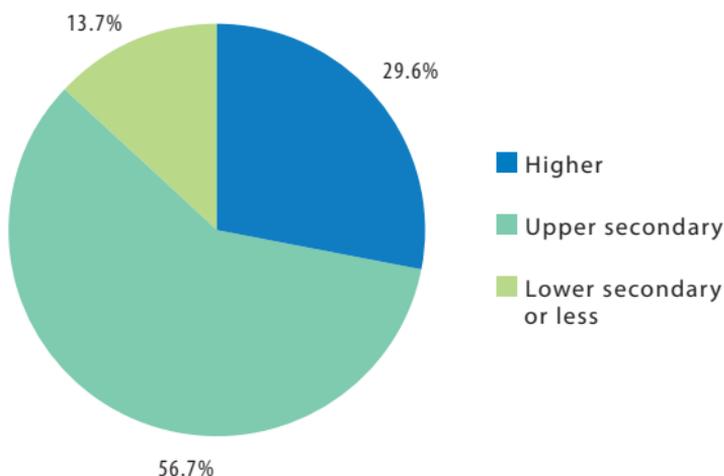


Figure 2. Structure of the labour force by level of education in 2014





## 1. Labour force

(Thousands)

	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>3400.9</b>	<b>3341.4</b>	<b>3344.3</b>	<b>3371.2</b>	<b>3365.9</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	2624.2	2598.2	2605.9	2631.1	2636.7
Rural	776.6	743.2	738.4	740.1	729.2
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	1804.7	1786.1	1782.8	1796.6	1798.6
Female	1596.2	1555.3	1561.5	1574.6	1567.3
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>3356.3</b>	<b>3302.3</b>	<b>3303.9</b>	<b>3322.7</b>	<b>3308.7</b>
15 - 24	269.9	253.6	247.9	229.6	200.3
25 - 34	699.8	798.8	788.3	778.2	767.7
35 - 44	1018.8	899.2	919.1	939.1	941.0
45 - 54	903.6	830.7	813.6	814.8	821.0
55 - 64	464.2	519.9	534.9	560.9	578.7
65 and over	44.5	39.1	40.4	48.5	57.2
<b>By level of education</b>					
Higher	869.9	874.2	889.5	948.4	997.1
Upper secondary	2035.1	2005.5	2010.6	1985.9	1906.8
of which: Vocational	1354.3	1320.8	1303.7	1292.6	1232.9
Lower secondary or less	495.9	461.7	444.2	436.9	462.0

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

(Per cent)

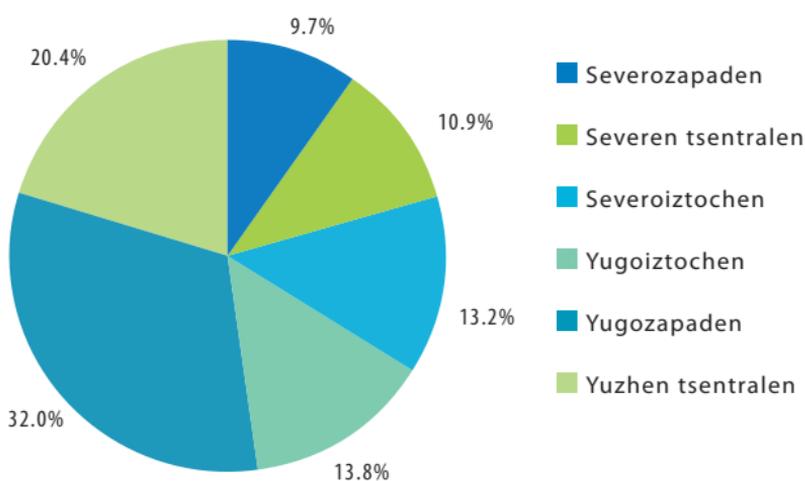
	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>69.0</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	69.0	68.1	69.3	70.7	71.5
Rural	59.2	59.2	60.2	61.2	61.3
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	70.8	69.9	71.0	72.2	72.9
Female	62.3	61.9	63.2	64.5	65.0
<b>By age</b>					
15 - 24	28.9	29.5	30.4	29.6	27.2
25 - 34	79.8	78.3	78.8	78.7	78.3
35 - 44	86.3	85.2	85.4	86.7	87.4
45 - 54	83.1	82.2	82.6	83.5	83.7
55 - 64	47.9	48.9	51.1	54.1	56.6

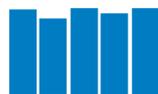
<sup>1</sup> Revised data.

## Labour force by district

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

Figure 3. Structure of the labour force (15 - 64 years of age) by statistical region in 2014





### 3. Labour force (15 - 64 years of age) and activity rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2014

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Labour force - in thousands	Activity rates - %
<b>Total</b>	<b>3308.7</b>	<b>69.0</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>320.7</b>	<b>64.2</b>
Vidin	40.5	71.0
Vratsa	72.9	64.4
Lovech	46.9	56.9
Montana	58.2	67.1
Pleven	102.2	63.7
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>360.9</b>	<b>66.3</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	112.1	68.1
Gabrovo	52.9	72.1
Razgrad	51.5	64.2
Ruse	95.9	63.5
Silistra	48.4	64.7
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>437.5</b>	<b>68.6</b>
Varna	217.6	67.8
Dobrich	87.0	71.5
Targovishte	44.5	57.8
Shumen	88.3	74.7
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>457.0</b>	<b>66.0</b>
Burgas	188.6	67.8
Sliven	74.8	60.7
Stara Zagora	138.0	65.2
Yambol	55.6	69.4
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>1058.7</b>	<b>72.7</b>
Blagoevgrad	158.7	73.0
Kyustendil	54.6	66.9
Pernik	59.1	71.0
Sofia	106.3	68.4
Sofia (stolitsa)	680.1	74.0
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>674.1</b>	<b>69.9</b>
Kardzhali	66.5	64.3
Pazardzhik	118.1	66.6
Plovdiv	321.5	71.7
Smolyan	60.3	76.1
Haskovo	107.7	69.2

## Employment

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

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

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

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

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

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

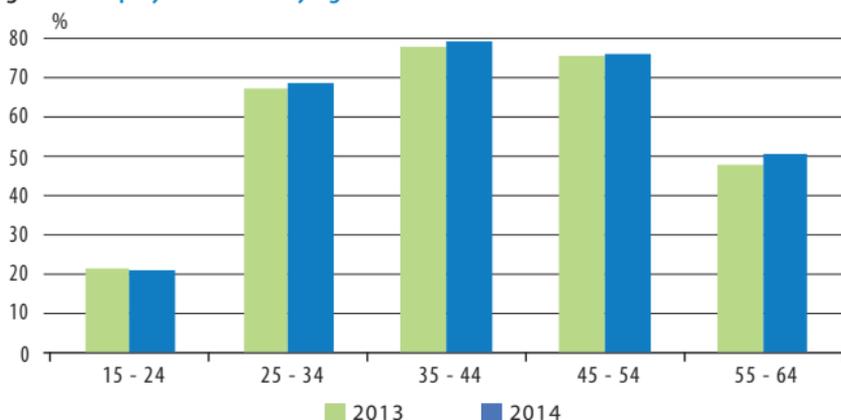
Unpaid family workers are the persons who work without pay in a firm, enterprise or farm, owned and operated by a relative of the same household.

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

The source of the data is the Labour Force Survey.

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)

	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>3052.8</b>	<b>2965.2</b>	<b>2934.0</b>	<b>2934.9</b>	<b>2981.4</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	2390.8	2338.0	2320.6	2330.9	2380.4
Rural	662.0	627.2	613.4	604.0	601.0
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	1608.3	1567.1	1541.7	1546.9	1577.1
Female	1444.5	1398.1	1392.3	1388.1	1404.3
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>3010.4</b>	<b>2927.5</b>	<b>2894.9</b>	<b>2889.4</b>	<b>2927.4</b>
15 - 24	207.4	190.2	178.3	164.5	152.7
25 - 34	620.2	691.8	679.5	659.5	669.2
35 - 44	936.7	817.3	827.0	842.0	850.9
45 - 54	824.9	754.1	730.9	731.9	743.5
55 - 64	421.2	474.1	479.2	491.5	511.2
65 and over	42.4	37.7	39.1	45.5	53.9
<b>By level of education</b>					
Higher	831.2	829.5	837.6	887.4	946.3
Upper secondary	1838.4	1795.7	1776.1	1741.1	1703.8
of which: Vocational	1226.5	1185.6	1159.2	1143.4	1107.7
Lower secondary or less	383.3	340.0	320.3	306.5	331.3
<b>By professional status</b>					
Employers	115.1	107.6	104.5	115.1	113.5
Self-employed without employees	242.7	221.3	210.9	221.6	238.1
Employees in private sector	1933.4	1893.7	1872.5	1859.3	1903.6
Employees in public sector	729.3	712.5	721.5	719.3	705.5
Unpaid family workers	32.2	30.2	24.5	19.6	20.6

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

(Per cent)

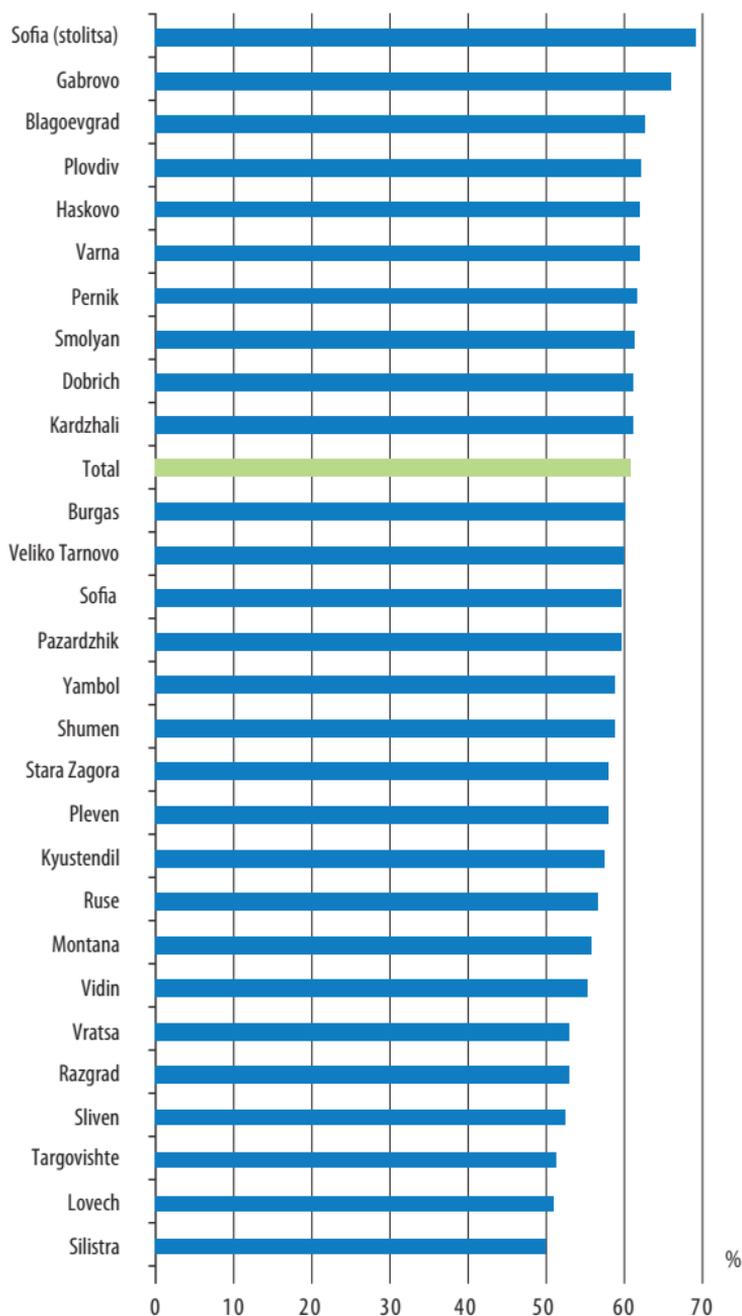
	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>61.0</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	62.9	61.2	61.7	62.6	64.5
Rural	50.4	49.9	49.9	49.8	50.4
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	63.0	61.2	61.3	62.1	63.9
Female	56.4	55.6	56.3	56.8	58.2
<b>By age</b>					
15 - 24	22.2	22.1	21.9	21.2	20.7
25 - 34	70.7	67.8	67.9	66.7	68.3
35 - 44	79.4	77.4	76.9	77.7	79.0
45 - 54	75.8	74.7	74.2	75.0	75.8
55 - 64	43.5	44.6	45.7	47.4	50.0

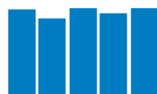
<sup>1</sup> Revised data.

## Employment by district

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

Figure 5. Employment rates (15 - 64 years of age) by district in 2014





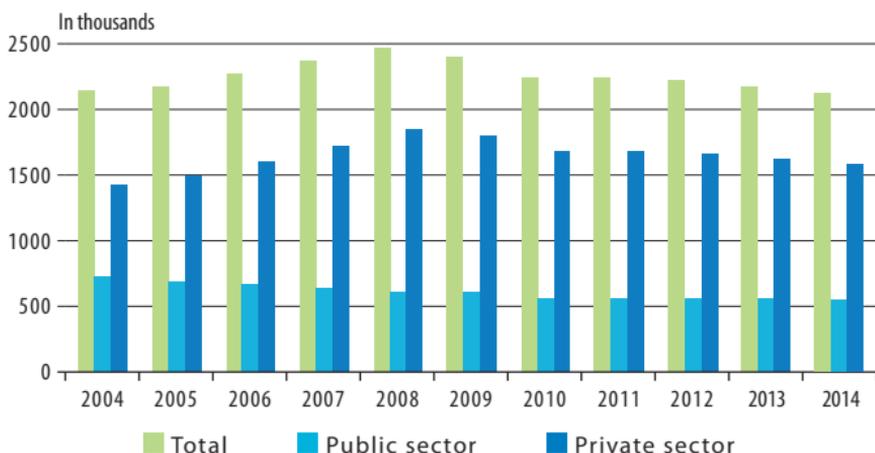
6. Employed persons (15 - 64 years of age) and employment rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2014

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Employed - in thousands	Employment rates - %
<b>Total</b>	<b>2927.4</b>	<b>61.0</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>275.1</b>	<b>55.0</b>
Vidin	31.5	55.3
Vratsa	59.9	52.9
Lovech	42.0	51.0
Montana	48.5	55.9
Pleven	93.1	58.0
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>312.6</b>	<b>57.4</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	98.7	60.0
Gabrovo	48.5	66.1
Razgrad	42.4	52.8
Ruse	85.4	56.6
Silistra	37.5	50.0
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>381.7</b>	<b>59.8</b>
Varna	198.5	61.8
Dobrich	74.5	61.2
Targovishte	39.3	51.2
Shumen	69.4	58.7
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>402.0</b>	<b>58.0</b>
Burgas	167.6	60.3
Sliven	64.5	52.4
Stara Zagora	122.7	58.0
Yambol	47.2	58.8
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>963.5</b>	<b>66.1</b>
Blagoevgrad	136.1	62.6
Kyustendil	46.9	57.4
Pernik	51.3	61.6
Sofia	92.6	59.6
Sofia (stolitsa)	636.6	69.2
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>592.6</b>	<b>61.5</b>
Kardzhali	63.1	61.1
Pazardzhik	105.7	59.6
Plovdiv	278.8	62.2
Smolyan	48.5	61.2
Haskovo	96.4	61.9

## 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).

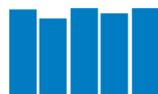
Figure 6. Average annual number of employees under labour contract by kind of ownership



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

(Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>2226403</b>	<b>2166199</b>	<b>563056</b>	<b>541046</b>	<b>1663347</b>	<b>1625153</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	70235	69493	12103	12140	58132	57353
Mining and quarrying	24268	23707	7154	7154	17114	16553
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	89718	83848	349	178	89369	83670
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	126122	121962	157	320	125965	121642
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	31821	30814	162	190	31659	30624
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	2155	2001	-	-	2155	2001



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

(Continued and end)

(Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	12516	12849	..	-	..	12849
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	7955	8307	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	42969	43757	27	20	42942	43737
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	59679	57464	3372	3289	56307	54175
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	8131	8409	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of electrical equipment	19082	19734	-	-	19082	19734
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	29564	28195	..	-	..	28195
Manufacture of transport equipment	18384	20683	-	-	18384	20683
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	41852	42160	1159	1126	40693	41034
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	31337	30701	14849	14836	16488	15865
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	35222	34659	20595	21073	14627	13586
Construction	128947	120501	3110	2670	125837	117831
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	370716	372630	519	457	370197	372173
Transportation and storage	137131	128854	49901	48556	87230	80298
Accommodation and food service activities	111788	110111	4545	4669	107243	105442
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	14034	13798	3194	3278	10840	10520
Telecommunications	20327	20413	..	..	..	..
IT and other information services	36600	34496	..	..	..	..
Financial and insurance activities	56709	54315	1860	1880	54849	52435
Real estate activities	23627	22234	2599	2539	21028	19695
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	40731	39975	1580	1494	39151	38481
Scientific research and development	10622	10976	9061	9270	1561	1706
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	19189	20656	136	63	19053	20593
Administrative and support service activities	122231	104783	34101	18376	88130	86407
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	113791	112987	113791	112987	x	x
Education	164469	164068	155958	155907	8511	8161
Human health services	106945	103098	78520	76342	28425	26756
Residential care and social work activities	29535	28235	27454	26198	2081	2037
Arts, entertainment and recreation	31793	33242	13673	13403	18120	19839
Other services	36208	32084	1793	1352	34415	30732

## Unemployment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 7. Structure of unemployed persons by age

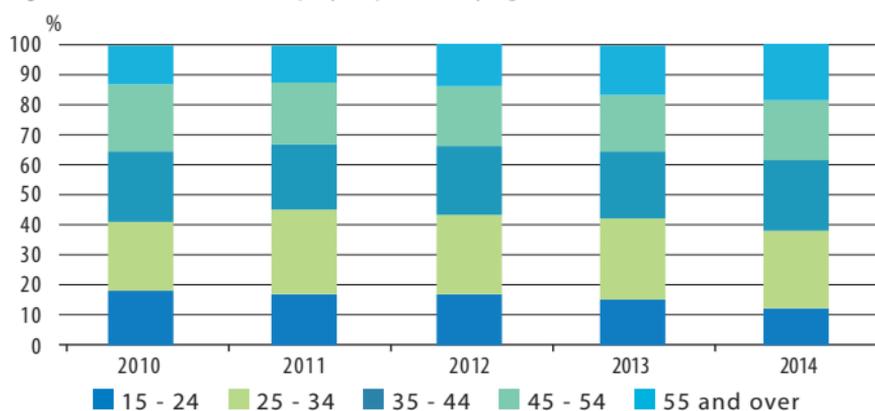
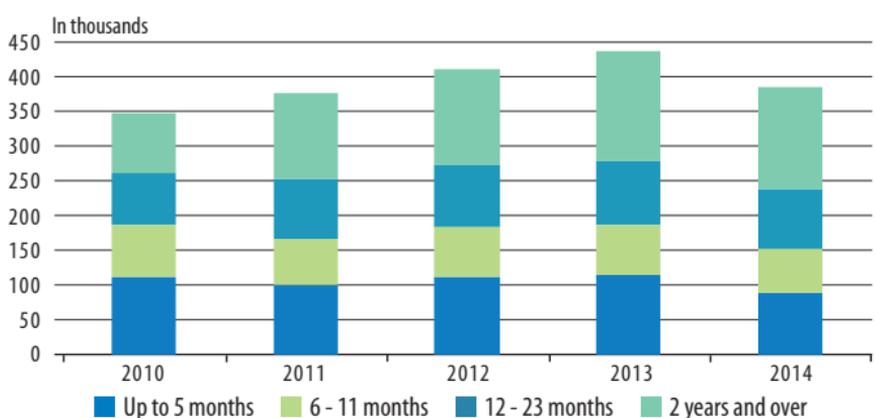


Figure 8. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment





## 8. Unemployed persons

(Thousands)

	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>348.0</b>	<b>376.2</b>	<b>410.3</b>	<b>436.3</b>	<b>384.5</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	233.4	260.2	285.3	300.2	256.3
Rural	114.6	116.0	125.0	136.1	128.2
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	196.3	219.0	241.1	249.8	221.4
Female	151.7	157.2	169.3	186.5	163.1
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>345.9</b>	<b>374.8</b>	<b>409.0</b>	<b>433.2</b>	<b>381.3</b>
15 - 24	62.5	63.5	69.7	65.1	47.6
25 - 34	79.7	107.0	108.9	118.7	98.5
35 - 44	82.1	81.9	92.1	97.1	90.2
45 - 54	78.7	76.6	82.7	82.9	77.5
55 and over	45.1	47.2	57.1	72.4	70.7
<b>By level of education</b>					
Higher	38.7	44.7	51.8	60.9	50.8
Upper secondary	196.7	209.8	234.6	244.9	203.0
of which: Vocational	127.7	135.2	144.5	149.2	125.2
Lower secondary or less	112.6	121.7	123.9	130.5	130.7
<b>By duration of unemployment</b>					
Up to 5 months	112.9	99.9	113.1	115.1	90.5
6 - 11 months	73.4	66.4	70.6	70.8	61.6
12 - 23 months	74.9	87.4	89.0	93.6	85.2
2 years and over	86.8	122.6	137.6	156.7	147.3
<b>Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12.</b>	<b>342.4</b>	<b>342.4</b>	<b>375.8</b>	<b>386.2</b>	<b>351.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Revised data.

## Unemployment

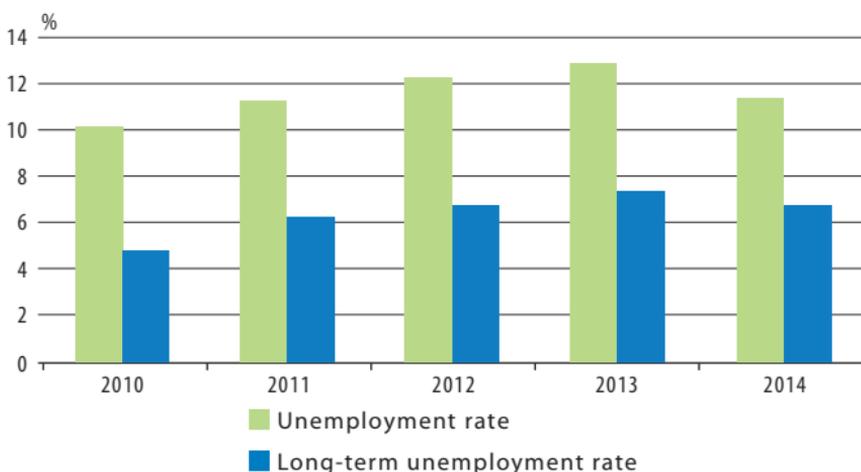
The unemployment rate is the ratio between the unemployed persons and the economically active population (the labour force).

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

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

In 2014 the unemployment rate decreased by 1.5 percentage point in comparison with the previous year and stood at 11.4%. The long-term unemployed (unemployed for one or more years) represented 60.5% of all unemployed persons.

Figure 9. Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates





## 9. Unemployment rates

	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013	(Per cent) 2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	8.9	10.0	11.0	11.4	9.7
Rural	14.8	15.6	16.9	18.4	17.6
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	10.9	12.3	13.5	13.9	12.3
Female	9.5	10.1	10.8	11.8	10.4
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>
15 - 24	23.2	25.0	28.1	28.4	23.8
25 - 34	11.4	13.4	13.8	15.3	12.8
35 - 44	8.1	9.1	10.0	10.3	9.6
45 - 54	8.7	9.2	10.2	10.2	9.4
55 and over	8.9	8.4	9.9	11.9	11.1
<b>Long-term unemployment rate</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>

## 10. Discouraged persons

	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013	(Thousands) 2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>224.6</b>	<b>235.2</b>	<b>227.7</b>	<b>209.7</b>	<b>192.1</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	126.0	136.3	127.3	113.0	100.1
Rural	98.6	98.9	100.3	96.7	92.0
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	121.2	131.8	125.4	116.5	107.8
Female	103.4	103.3	102.3	93.2	84.3
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>222.3</b>	<b>233.5</b>	<b>225.6</b>	<b>206.5</b>	<b>188.7</b>
15 - 24	47.7	42.8	40.1	36.5	33.0
25 - 34	37.1	51.2	50.9	50.7	45.5
35 - 44	49.4	47.8	47.1	38.9	33.2
45 - 54	50.4	49.5	48.9	41.2	39.7
55 and over	40.0	43.8	40.6	42.4	40.6
<b>By level of education</b>					
Higher	10.9	12.8	14.4	15.9	13.5
Upper secondary	102.8	113.9	105.2	95.1	85.8
of which: Vocational	61.5	66.2	63.5	56.8	49.8
Lower secondary or less	110.9	108.5	108.0	98.7	92.8

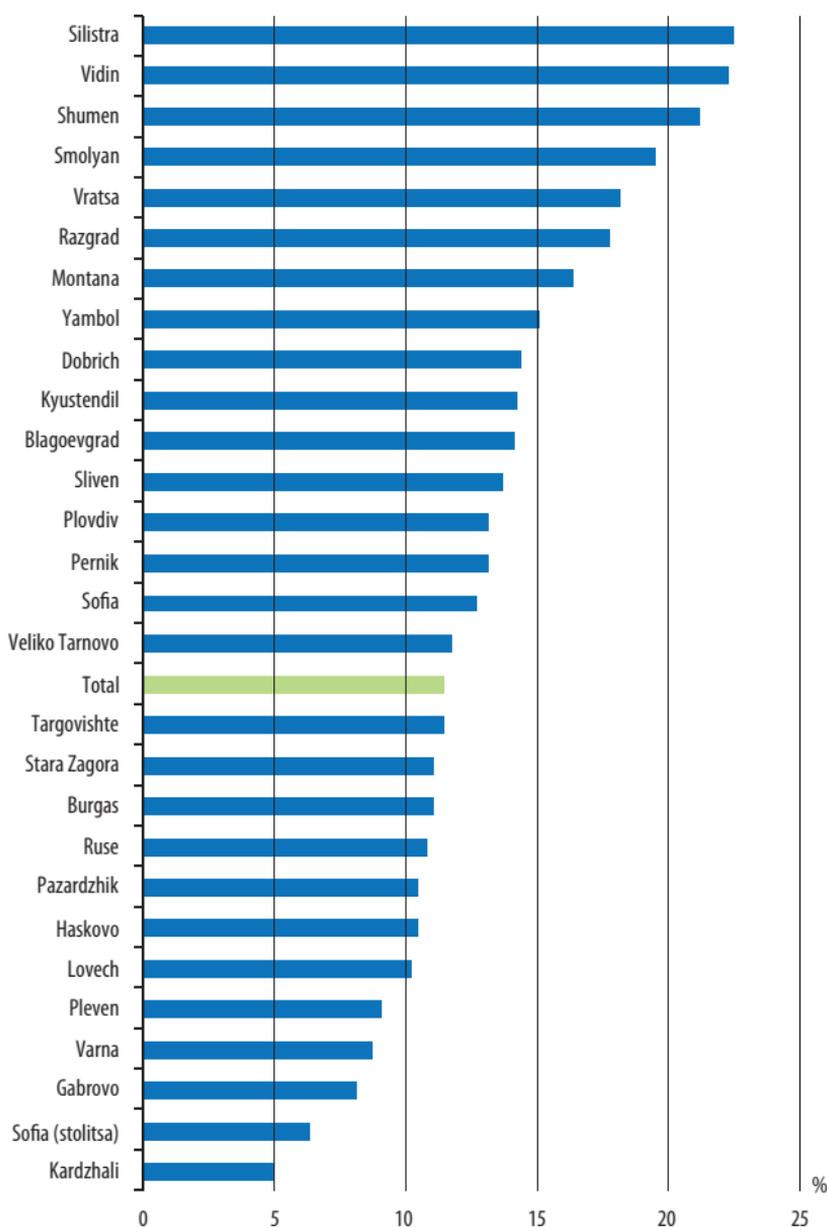
<sup>1</sup> Revised data.

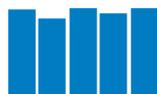
## Unemployment by district

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

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

Figure 10. Unemployed rate by district in 2014





## 11. Unemployment by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2014

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Unemployed - in thousands	Unemployment rates - %	Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12. - in thousands
<b>Total</b>	<b>384.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>351.1</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>60.7</b>
Vidin	9.1	22.2	8.8
Vratsa	13.3	18.1	12.6
Lovech	4.9	10.2	9.1
Montana	9.7	16.3	12.6
Pleven	9.3	9.0	17.6
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>43.2</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	13.5	11.7	11.2
Gabrovo	4.4	8.1	3.5
Razgrad	9.2	17.7	9.0
Ruse	10.4	10.8	11.4
Silistra	11.1	22.4	8.2
<b>Severoishtochan</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>50.3</b>
Varna	19.2	8.7	17.5
Dobrich	12.8	14.3	10.5
Targovishte	5.1	11.4	9.1
Shumen	19.2	21.1	13.3
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>52.2</b>
Burgas	21.1	11.0	16.9
Sliven	10.4	13.6	14.0
Stara Zagora	15.3	11.0	13.8
Yambol	8.5	15.0	7.5
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>67.8</b>
Blagoevgrad	22.6	14.1	21.5
Kyustendil	7.8	14.2	7.1
Pernik	7.8	13.1	6.0
Sofia	13.7	12.7	13.5
Sofia (stolitsa)	43.8	6.3	19.7
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>76.9</b>
Kardzhali	(3.3)	(4.9)	9.1
Pazardzhik	12.5	10.4	17.3
Plovdiv	43.0	13.1	27.3
Smolyan	11.8	19.4	10.8
Haskovo	11.4	10.4	12.4

## Average annual wages and salaries

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

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

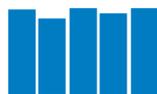
Figure 11. Nominal and real wages and salaries  
(Percentage change to preceding year)



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

(BGN)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>9301</b>	<b>9932</b>	<b>10027</b>	<b>10713</b>	<b>9054</b>	<b>9667</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7682	8252	10403	10162	7113	7841
Mining and quarrying	14938	15759	20107	20757	12774	13597
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	7921	8601	7399	6794	7923	8605
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	5455	5970	4799	5413	5456	5971
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	6780	7459	6952	7390	6779	7460
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	29416	29968	-	-	29416	29968



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

(Continued and end)

(BGN)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	11516	11558	..	-	11526	11558
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	11500	11893	..	..	11384	11620
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	8050	8579	6837	7472	8050	8579
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	8594	9297	6984	7608	8690	9400
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	11756	11783	..	..	11768	11799
Manufacture of electrical equipment	10727	10176	-	-	10727	10176
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	10319	11133	..	-	10320	11133
Manufacture of transport equipment	8750	9585	-	-	8750	9585
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	7915	8446	10098	11520	7852	8360
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	18546	18750	21772	22574	15642	15169
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	8585	9019	8636	8952	8512	9123
Construction	7998	8167	8174	9407	7993	8138
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8141	8998	12317	11098	8135	8995
Transportation and storage	9093	9758	10982	11790	8009	8519
Accommodation and food service activities	5751	6808	7252	7412	5687	6780
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	15127	14004	12229	12338	15992	14535
Telecommunications	18731	18071	..	..	18735	18071
IT and other information services	26371	27844	..	..	26656	28140
Financial and insurance activities	18034	18440	21934	23078	17898	18267
Real estate activities	9124	8955	8132	8215	9248	9052
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	13264	14924	11385	12467	13341	15022
Scientific research and development	10740	11381	8011	8522	26881	27186
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	14616	14689	8354	10125	14662	14704
Administrative and support service activities	6227	6938	4541	4918	6883	7373
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	11317	11772	11317	11772	x	x
Education	9426	9942	9382	9819	10247	12357
Human health services	10767	11451	10630	11319	11147	11836
Residential care and social work activities	5783	6320	5748	6307	6240	6493
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8145	8117	7514	7994	8626	8201
Other services	6302	6958	6208	7051	6307	6953



## **IV. EDUCATION**



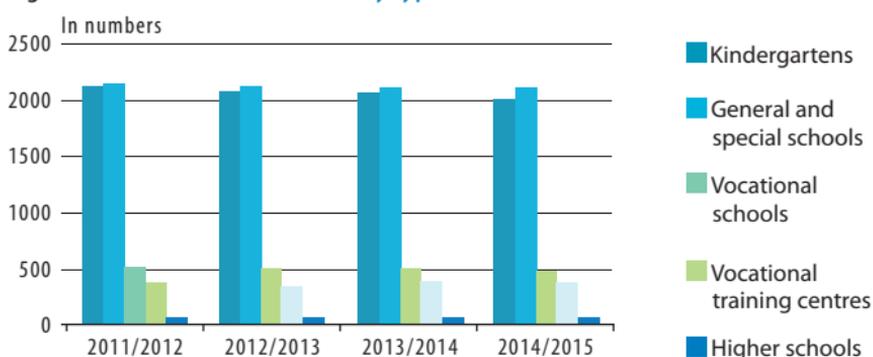
## Types of educational institutions

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

Types of educational institutions:

- Kindergartens;
- Schools (I - XII grade): primary (I - IV grade), basic (I - VIII grade), lower secondary (V - VIII grade), secondary (IX - XII or VIII - XII grade), secondary general educational (I - XII grade), vocational (art schools, sport schools, vocational secondary schools providing training by programs for attainment of third and second level of professional qualification (including religious schools), vocational schools with programs for attainment of second and first level of professional qualification with admission after VIII grade, vocational schools with programs for attainment of first level of professional qualification with admission after VI and VII grades);
- Vocational training centres provide training to persons aged 16 and over in vocational programmes against payment for acquisition of professional qualification, according to the Law on Vocational Education and Training;
- Vocational colleges and vocational secondary schools carry out training by programs with admission after completed secondary education;
- Higher schools - colleges, universities and equivalent higher schools. The statistical survey of tertiary education covers all higher schools accredited according to the Law on Higher Education and the private spiritual higher schools, opened by virtue of the Law on Religion.

Figure 1. Educational institutions by type





## 1. Educational institutions by type

	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015	
	Total	Of which: Private						
<b>Total</b>	<b>5164</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>5067</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>5060</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>4975</b>	<b>584</b>
<b>Kindergartens</b>	<b>2112</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2070</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2051</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>General and special schools</b>	<b>2144</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2112</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2097</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2087</b>	<b>70</b>
Primary (I - IV grade)	156	7	153	6	150	4	150	5
Basic (I - VIII grade)	1431	28	1402	27	1393	29	1386	30
Lower secondary (V - VIII grade)	12	2	11	3	8	2	7	1
Upper secondary (IX - XII grade)	139	27	140	27	140	27	137	27
Secondary general (I - XII grade)	406	5	406	6	406	6	407	7
<b>Vocational</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>56</b>
Art schools	22	1	22	1	23	2	23	2
Sport schools	22	-	19	-	24	-	24	-
Vocational gymnasiums	414	23	416	23	402	19	394	16
Vocational colleges	36	34	37	35	39	37	40	38
Vocational training schools	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Vocational training centres</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>353</b>
<b>Higher schools<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>53</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>17</b>
Universities and equivalent higher schools	45	9	45	9	45	9	46	10
Colleges at universities and equivalent higher schools	21	-	20	-	19	-	19	-
Independent colleges	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7

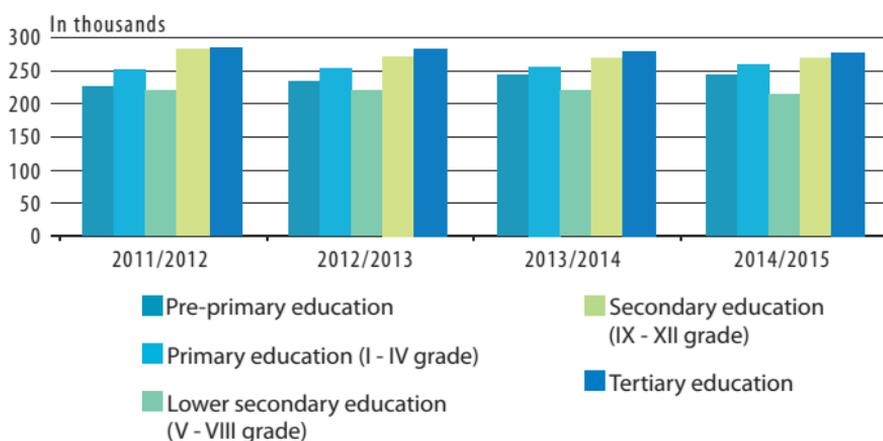
<sup>1</sup> Includes universities and equivalent higher schools and independent colleges.

## Enrolled students

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

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

Figure 2. Enrolments by level of education





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

	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015	
	Total	Of which: Private						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1293961</b>	<b>83145</b>	<b>1294682</b>	<b>83200</b>	<b>1303836</b>	<b>80915</b>	<b>1284910</b>	<b>67705</b>
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	227971	1821	235015	2357	240622	2718	241123	3292
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	252372	1905	253675	2011	258840	2061	261793	2399
Lower secondary education (V - VIII grade, ISCED - 2)	221274	1517	221839	1693	220934	1603	217155	1734
Vocational training for adults - first level professional qualification (ISCED - 2)	11219	10389	13637	12551	11176	9732	6509	5478
Vocational training - first level professional qualification, after VIII grade (ISCED - 3)	841	-	1011	-	831	-	988	-
Upper secondary education (IX - XII grade, ISCED - 3)	281671	3673	272487	3526	268395	3450	267540	3461
Vocational training for adults - second level professional qualification (ISCED - 3)	4062	3420	4272	3683	7300	6336	3789	2789
Vocational training for adults - third level professional qualification (ISCED - 3)	6660	5229	6323	5393	10278	6829	5417	4291
Post secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED - 4)	2804	2461	2381	2137	2001	1830	1618	1452
Vocational training for adults - fourth level professional qualification (ISCED - 4)	92	1	83	-	165	-	25	-
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7, 8)	284995	52729	283959	49849	283294	46356	278953	42809
Educational-qualification degree, 'Professional bachelor' (ISCED-6)	16210	7727	14688	7076	15072	7153	15244	7097
Educational-qualification degree, 'Bachelor' (ISCED - 6)	184069	34720	180949	31359	176344	27535	171458	25143
Educational-qualification degree, 'Master' (ISCED - 7)	80013	10139	82951	11306	85823	11532	85634	10418
Educational and scientific degree 'Doctor' (ISCED - 8)	4703	143	5371	108	6055	136	6617	151

## Teachers by teaching levels

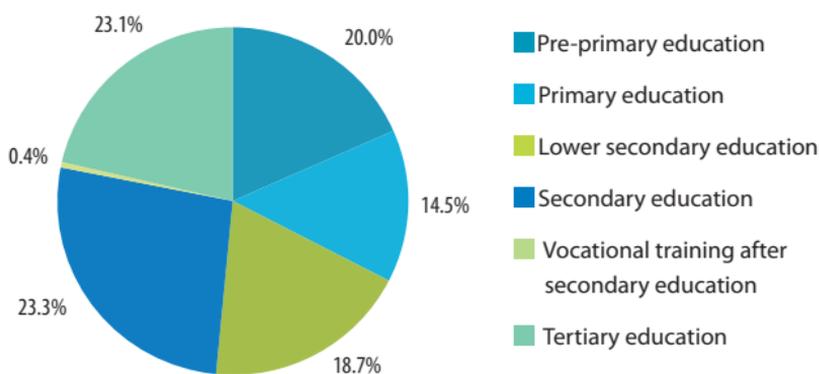
The teachers (academic staff) are official persons who directly conduct the training sessions according to the curricula irrespective of whether they are full-time or part-time employees.

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 2014/2015





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

	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>102925</b>	<b>102488</b>	<b>101828</b>	<b>102799</b>
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	19729	20015	20269	20542
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	14666	14565	14767	14940
Lower secondary education (V - VIII grade, ISCED - 2)	19504	19315	19277	19179
Upper secondary education (IX - XII grade, ISCED - 3)	25539	24684	24121	23968
Post secondary non-tertiary (ISCED - 4)	532	453	382	427
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7)	22955	23456	23012	23743
Colleges (ISCED - 6)	1079	1091	1070	1018
Education in universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 6, 7)	21876	22365	21942	22725

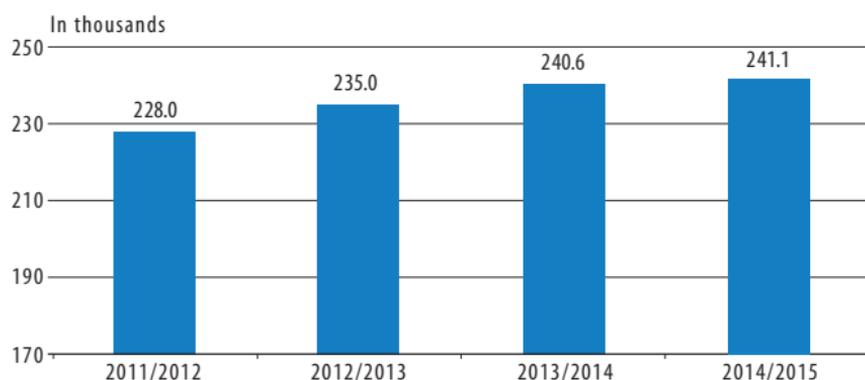
## Kindergartens

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 13 and per one group - 24 for the school year 2014/2015.

Figure 4. Children in kindergartens





## 4. Kindergartens

	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
	Kindergartens			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2112</b>	<b>2070</b>	<b>2051</b>	<b>1991</b>
Permanent	2112	2070	2051	1991
All-day	2105	2064	2046	1986
Half-day	7	6	5	5
Seasonal	-	-	-	-
	Teaching staff			
<b>Total</b>	<b>19729</b>	<b>20015</b>	<b>20269</b>	<b>20542</b>
of which: Teachers in kindergartens	18471	18749	18987	19240
Permanent	19727	20013	20267	20540
All-day	18676	18920	19162	19387
Half-day	1051	1093	1105	1153
Seasonal	2	2	2	2
	Children enrolled			
<b>Total</b>	<b>227971</b>	<b>235015</b>	<b>240622</b>	<b>241123</b>
Permanent	227942	234987	240598	241099
All-day	209562	215280	220049	220151
Half-day	18380	19707	20549	20948
Seasonal	29	28	24	24

## General schools

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

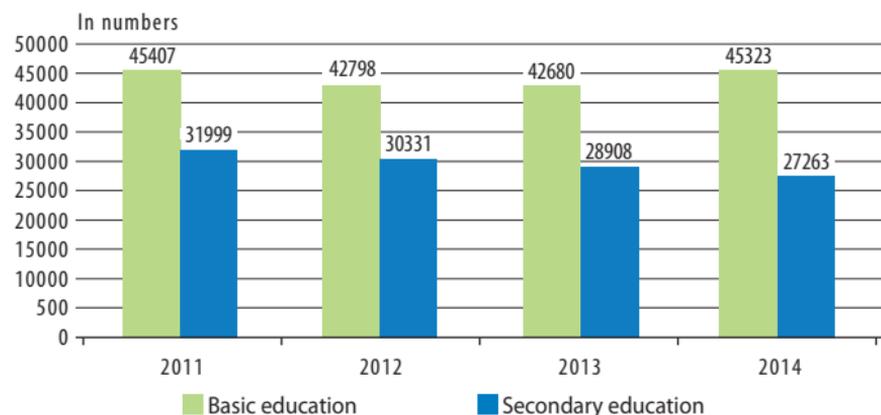
Graduates are those students who have received a document for a completed level from a legitimate educational institution, containing all the necessary records and stamps according to the law.

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

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

Since the school year 2011/2012 sport schools provide training in vocational programmes, instead of general educational programmes (amendment to the Law on Vocational Education and Training - State Gazette, No. 50/2010)

Figure 5. General education school graduates





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

	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>608805</b>	<b>604773</b>	<b>606277</b>	<b>604481</b>
I - IV grade	250352	251962	257165	260293
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	658	453	560	567
V - VIII grade	217143	217798	216572	212737
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	2394	3072	3856	4306
IX - XII grade <sup>1</sup>	141310	135013	132540	131451
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	4266	4681	5032	4820

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

## 6. Graduates from general schools

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Basic	45407	42798	42680	45323
Upper secondary	31999	30331	28908	27263

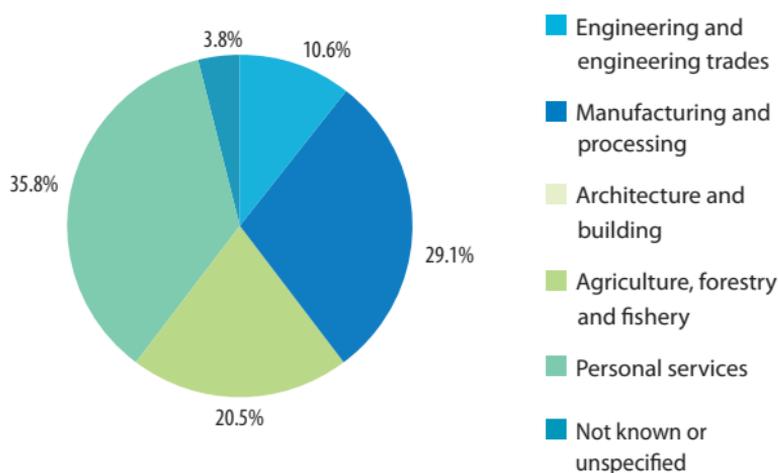
## Vocational training - I level

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

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

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

Figure 6. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes with enrolment after the VIII grade for the attainment of a first level of professional qualification for the school year 2014/2015



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

Narrow fields	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>1902</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>2386</b>	<b>2432</b>
Engineering and engineering trades	440	323	426	406
Manufacturing and processing	1011	1056	1205	1242
Architecture and building	23	138	203	299
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	150	188	296	274
Personal services	278	274	244	205
Not known or unspecified	-	-	12	6



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

Narrow fields	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>243</b>
Engineering and engineering trades	36	65	27	41
Manufacturing and processing	199	220	152	165
Architecture and building	7	-	7	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	26	10	7	10
Personal services	50	72	58	27

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

Narrow fields	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>1011</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>988</b>
Engineering and engineering trades	99	189	94	105
Manufacturing and processing	246	256	245	288
Architecture and building	-	41	7	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	174	157	135	203
Personal services	295	349	329	354
Not known or unspecified	27	19	21	38

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

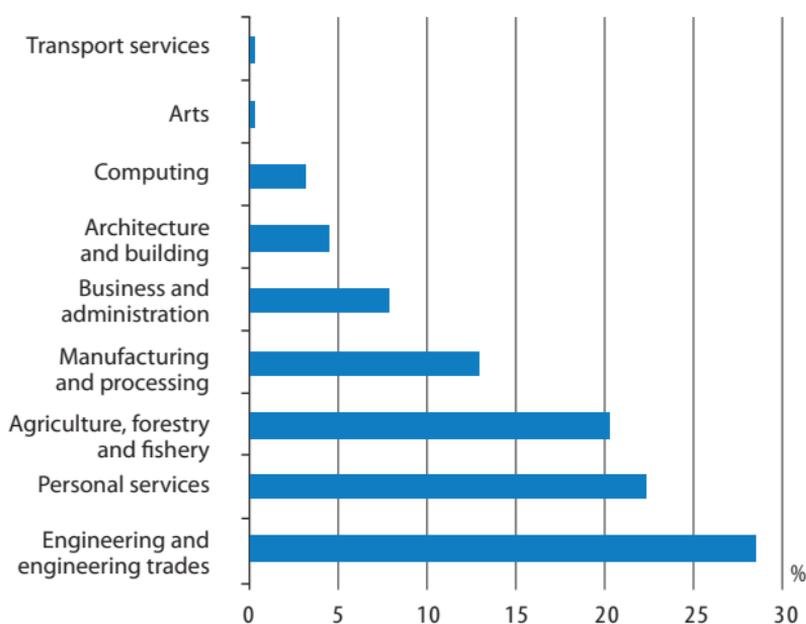
Narrow fields	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>216</b>
Engineering and engineering trades	14	38	114	50
Manufacturing and processing	61	68	53	34
Architecture and building	-	-	14	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	27	18	30	20
Personal services	76	77	76	94
Not known or unspecified	8	18	11	18

## Vocational training - II level

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

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

Figure 7. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of a second level of professional qualification for the school year 2014/2015





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

Narrow fields	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>40285</b>	<b>35469</b>	<b>32785</b>	<b>32095</b>
Arts	94	90	74	99
Business and administration	6037	4523	2884	2515
Physical and chemical sciences	19	19	-	-
Computing	998	1004	950	1015
Engineering and engineering trades	12528	9665	9209	9136
Manufacturing and processing	4573	4322	4208	4133
Architecture and building	1243	1024	1303	1450
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	7026	7495	6917	6496
Social services	11	10	-	-
Personal services	7756	7317	7240	7158
Transport services	-	-	-	93

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

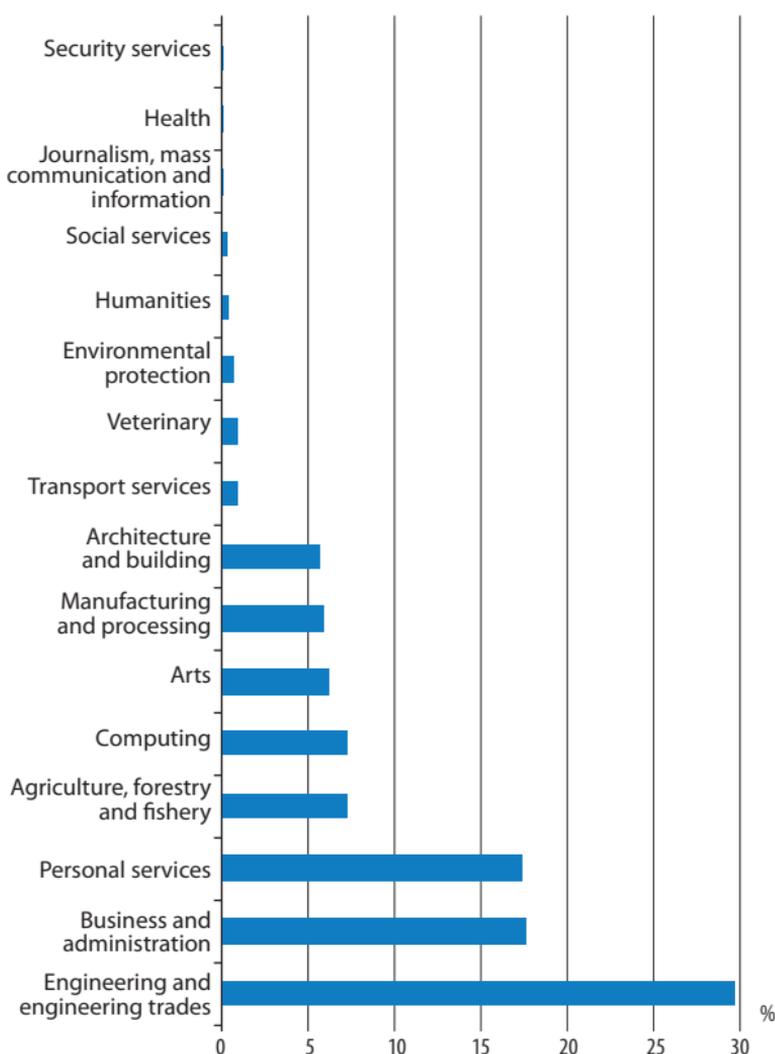
Narrow fields	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Graduates in secondary education</b>	<b>8288</b>	<b>8903</b>	<b>7400</b>	<b>5791</b>
<b>Attainments in vocational qualification</b>	<b>8271</b>	<b>8096</b>	<b>6690</b>	<b>4552</b>
Arts	13	10	18	7
Business and administration	1725	1985	1601	641
Physical and chemical sciences	..	-	-	-
Computing	210	334	163	217
Engineering and engineering trades	2334	2275	1796	1127
Manufacturing and processing	959	688	652	500
Architecture and building	480	343	248	86
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	810	885	940	800
Social services	-	-	-	-
Personal services	1732	1576	1272	1174
Transport services	..	-	-	-
Not known or unspecified	-	-	-	-

## Vocational training - III level

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

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

Figure 8. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of a third level of professional qualification for the school year 2014/2015





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

Narrow fields	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>99896</b>	<b>101893</b>	<b>102879</b>	<b>103902</b>
Arts	6147	6344	6525	6435
Humanities	380	371	386	425
Journalism, mass communication and information	-	18	29	41
Business and administration	16857	17991	18510	18248
Physical and chemical sciences	..	..	16	-
Computing	5992	6891	7373	7532
Engineering and engineering trades	32442	31484	31126	30848
Manufacturing and processing	6699	5964	5984	6066
Architecture and building	8002	7123	6378	5833
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	6397	6428	6962	7534
Veterinary	903	944	891	929
Health	-	-	-	28
Social services	121	187	266	285
Personal services	13941	16439	16922	18050
Transport services	1137	1024	903	937
Environmental protection	806	664	592	695
Security services	..	..	16	16
Not known or unspecified	52	-	-	-

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

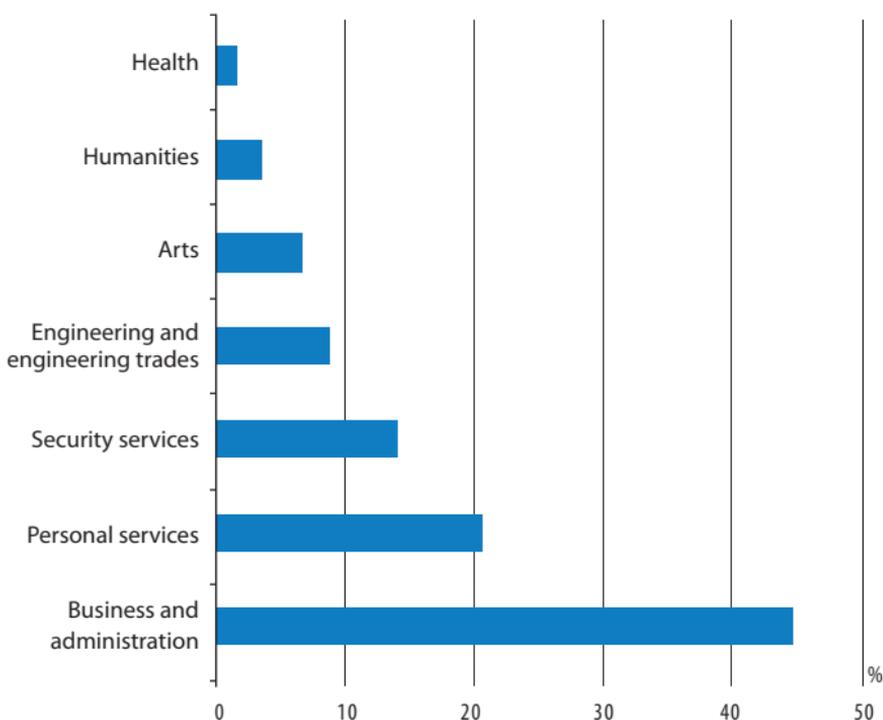
Narrow fields	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Graduates in secondary education</b>	<b>22142</b>	<b>20473</b>	<b>19963</b>	<b>20407</b>
<b>Attainments in vocational qualification</b>	<b>18628</b>	<b>15812</b>	<b>15411</b>	<b>15212</b>
Arts	1002	1011	933	1016
Humanities	48	37	40	35
Business and administration	2835	2703	2778	3148
Physical and chemical sciences	-	-	..	-
Computing	535	660	956	1049
Engineering and engineering trades	6399	5266	4605	4483
Manufacturing and processing	1945	1154	875	844
Architecture and building	1591	1300	1326	983
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	1154	901	901	894
Veterinary	375	208	129	162
Social services	-	-	-	34
Personal services	2258	2196	2555	2366
Transport services	273	202	175	122
Environmental protection	205	167	134	76
Security services	..	7	..	-
Not known or unspecified	..	-	-	-

## Vocational training - IV level

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

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

Figure 9. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of a fourth level of professional qualification giving in the school year 2014/2015





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

Narrow fields	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>2804</b>	<b>2381</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>1618</b>
Arts	172	146	115	108
Humanities	55	51	55	57
Business and administration	1318	1064	836	721
Engineering and engineering trades	187	173	201	143
Manufacturing and processing	..	-	-	-
Architecture and building	80	-	-	-
Health	-	-	..	26
Personal services	565	564	497	335
Transport services	..	-	..	-
Security services	426	383	276	228

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

Narrow fields	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>1547</b>	<b>1228</b>	<b>1153</b>	<b>1097</b>
Arts	134	77	56	91
Humanities	-	-	20	18
Business and administration	1040	507	484	473
Engineering and engineering trades	77	71	66	89
Architecture and building	..	17	-	-
Personal services	48	230	299	211
Transport services	..	-	-	-
Security services	207	326	228	215

## Tertiary education

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

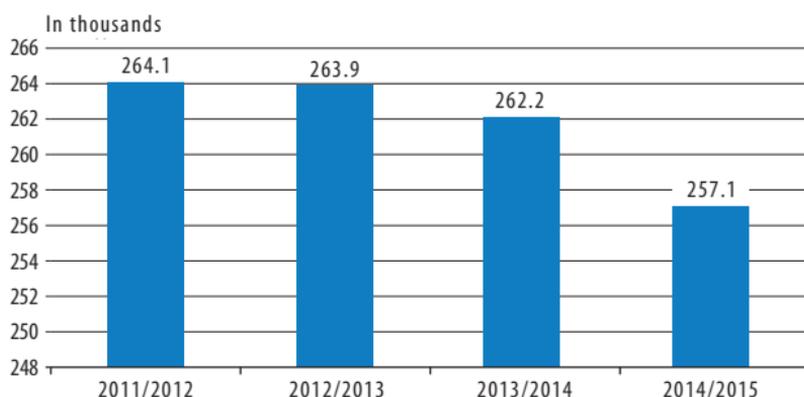
The NSI obtains annually the number of enrolled students by counting the students themselves and not by counting the number of enrolments. For example, according to the current national methodology, students are counted only once in the cases of simultaneous enrolment in two specialties within one university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

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

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

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

Figure 10. Students in universities and equivalent higher schools





### 17. Students in universities and equivalent higher schools

	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>280292</b>	<b>278588</b>	<b>277239</b>	<b>272336</b>
In universities and equivalent higher schools	264082	263900	262167	257092
In colleges	16210	14688	15072	15244

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>63405</b>	<b>63112</b>	<b>65221</b>	<b>62010</b>
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor'	7555	4151	3462	3156
Educational-qualification degree 'Bachelor'	31907	33804	34841	32400
Educational-qualification degree 'Master'	23943	25157	26918	26454

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

### 19. Students at advanced research programmes

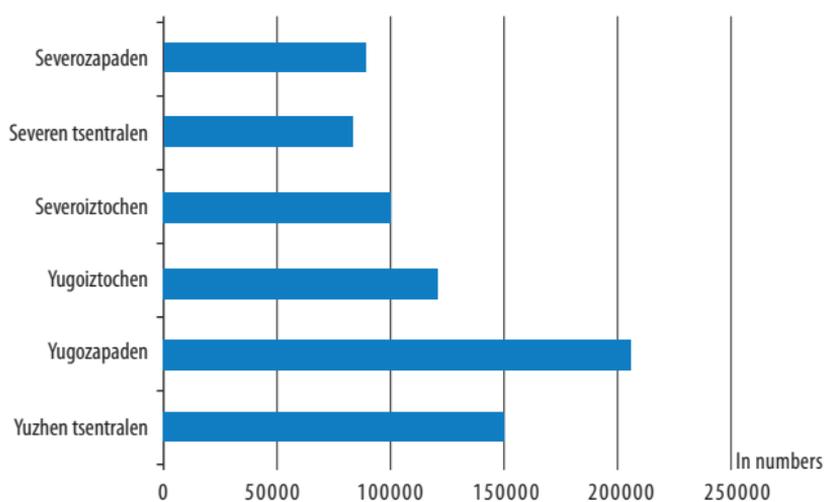
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Students	4703	5371	6055	6617
of which: Regular training	2384	2790	3096	3412
Graduates educational and scientific degree 'Doctor'	638	979	1202	1363
of which: Regular training	230	370	424	468

## Schools, teaching staff and students by district

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

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

Figure 11. Students by statistical region in the school year 2014/2015





## 20. Schools, teaching staff and students by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in the school year 2014/2015<sup>1</sup>

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Schools	Teaching staff	Students
<b>Total</b>	<b>2568</b>	<b>58514</b>	<b>749094</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	1398	30139	391225
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>6933</b>	<b>86885</b>
Vidin	37	771	9669
Vratsa	74	1516	19183
Lovech	60	1158	15011
Montana	66	1234	15175
Pleven	114	2254	27847
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>6519</b>	<b>82842</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	96	1930	24810
Gabrovo	37	813	10525
Razgrad	61	1114	13641
Ruse	73	1734	22007
Silistra	48	928	11859
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>7931</b>	<b>100226</b>
Varna	131	3679	49605
Dobrich	82	1623	18912
Targovishte	55	1005	12280
Shumen	72	1624	19429
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>8756</b>	<b>121272</b>
Burgas	142	3345	46713
Sliven	76	1646	23373
Stara Zagora	128	2754	36460
Yambol	46	1011	14726
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	1170	28375	357869
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>16450</b>	<b>207537</b>
Blagoevgrad	131	2797	35048
Kyustendil	47	991	12331
Pernik	43	919	11656
Sofia	103	1986	25277
Sofia (stolitsa) <sup>2</sup>	295	9757	123225
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>11925</b>	<b>150332</b>
Kardzhali	78	1399	15993
Pazardzhik	118	2340	29405
Plovdiv	204	5250	69358
Smolyan	67	1052	10603
Haskovo	84	1884	24973

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

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

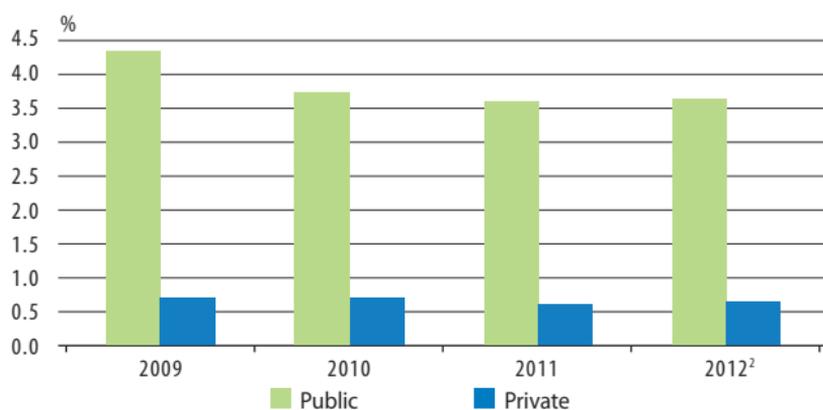
## Participation rate of the population in the educational system and expenditure on education

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

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

Total expenditure on education (calculated according to the methodology of UNESCO, OECD and Eurostat) include governmental and municipal expenditure, private expenditure (those of private entities and households), as well as expenditure covered by international sources. In 2011, the ratios of education expenditure to GDP for some European countries according to OECD data were: Denmark - 7.9%, Belgium - 6.6%, Finland - 6.5%, United Kingdom - 6.4%, Sweden - 6.3%, Ireland and Netherlands - 6.2%, France - 6.1%, Slovenia - 5.9%, Austria - 5.7%, Estonia, Spain, Poland and Portugal - 5.5%, Germany - 5.1%, Czech Republic - 5.0%, Italy - 4.6%, Hungary and Slovak Republic - 4.4%. This ratio for Bulgaria in 2011 and 2012 was respectively 4.2% and 4.4%.

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



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

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



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

(Per cent)

	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Group net enrolment rates <sup>1</sup> by levels of ISCED 2011				
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	81.5	82.1	83.6	82.9
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	95.8	95.3	95.5	94.8
Lower secondary education (V - VIII grade, ISCED - 2)	81.8	81.0	79.7	78.6
Upper secondary education (IX - XII grade, ISCED - 3)	81.3	82.1	83.0	82.2
Post secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED - 4)	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Education in colleges (ISCED - 6)	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Education in universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 6, 7)	37.3	38.2	39.0	39.5
Net enrolment rates <sup>2</sup> of the population in the educational system by age groups				
3 - 6 years	83.3	83.8	85.5	84.8
7 - 10 years	97.6	97.1	97.2	96.7
11 - 14 years	96.9	95.9	95.1	94.1
15 - 18 years	85.8	86.2	87.3	86.7
19 - 23 years	42.6	43.3	43.7	44.2

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

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

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

(Per cent)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>
Male	11.2	12.1	12.3	12.8
Female	12.6	13.0	12.7	12.9

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



## **V. CULTURE AND ART**



## Publishing

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

Figure 1. Published titles

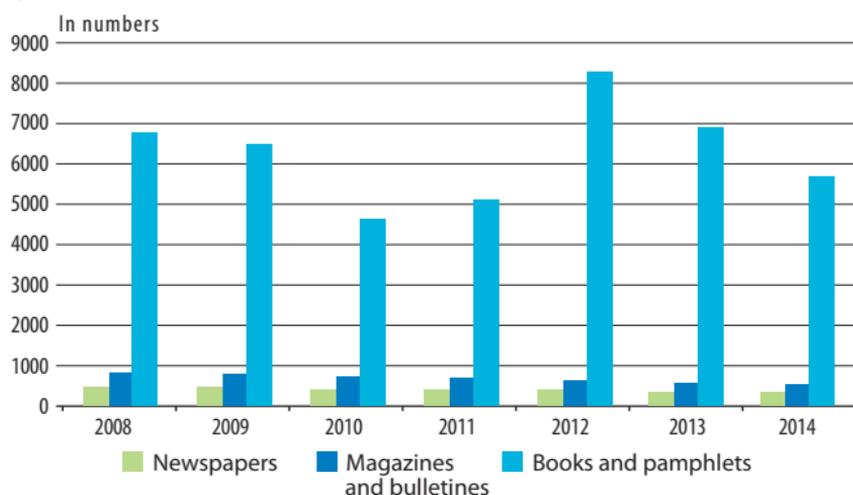
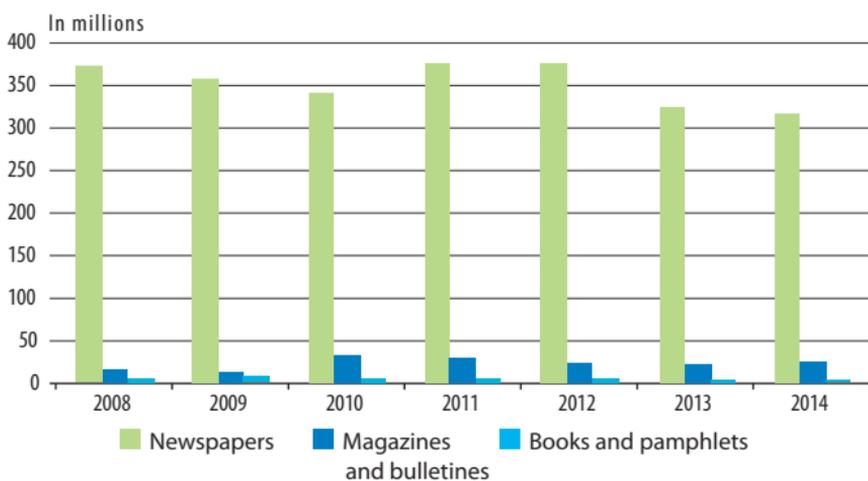


Figure 2. Circulation



## 1. Publishing

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Books and pamphlets				
Titles - in numbers	<sup>1</sup> 4614	<sup>2</sup> 5078	8263	6853	5582
Circulation - in millions	3.2	3.2	5.0	4.4	3.6
	Magazines and bulletins				
Titles - in numbers	695	668	635	622	590
Annual circulation - in millions	32.1	27.8	24.1	20.1	23.4
	Newspapers				
Titles - in numbers	359	369	354	307	313
Annual circulation - in millions	340.8	373.1	374.7	324.3	317.9

<sup>1</sup> Data are for the first nine months of 2010.

<sup>2</sup> Data are for the last three months of 2010 and for 2011.

## 2. Book and pamphlet production by target group in 2014

Target group	Total		Books		Pamphlets	
	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands
<b>Total</b>	<b>5582</b>	<b>3569</b>	<b>4905</b>	<b>2937</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>631</b>
Socio-political	225	124	208	116	17	7
Scientific literature	880	335	852	326	29	10
Popular literature for adults	1023	670	951	618	72	52
Scientific-popular for adults	1023	670	951	618	72	52
Professional literature	45	21	39	18	6	3
Professional production	45	21	39	18	6	3
Educational literature	1096	669	1022	584	74	86
High schools, Colleges	668	244	651	237	17	6
Professional schools and schools of arts	20	10	19	9	1	1
General and special schools	171	262	147	219	24	43
Educational methodic	236	154	205	118	32	35
Fiction for adults	1554	929	1398	869	155	60
Children's and juvenile literature	440	604	144	209	296	396
Children's and juvenile fiction	281	327	91	115	190	212
Children's and juvenile popular scientific literature	159	278	52	94	107	184
Official documents	69	30	66	29	3	1
Reference literature	250	185	225	168	25	17

## Performing arts and cinemas

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

The number of ordinary cinemas in the country has increased from 42 in 2010 to 49 in 2014. In the latest years an increase of the number of the screens is observed as in 2014 it reached 196, which is a result of the creation of new modern cinemas, furnished with modern equipment.

Figure 3. Attendances in the theatres

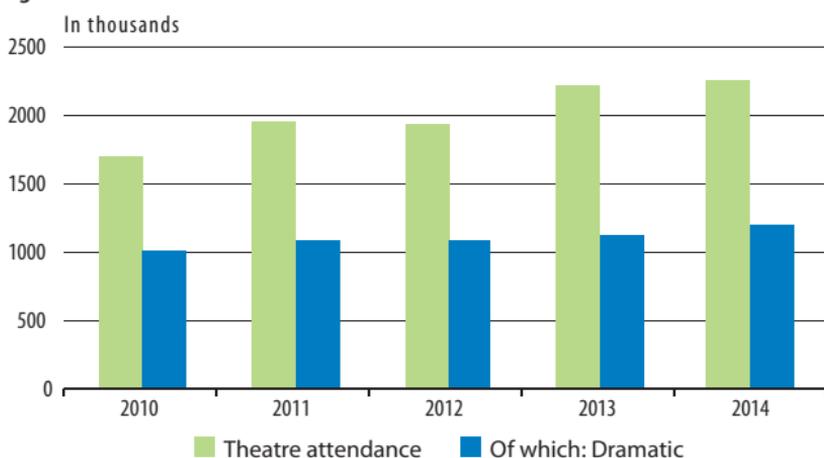
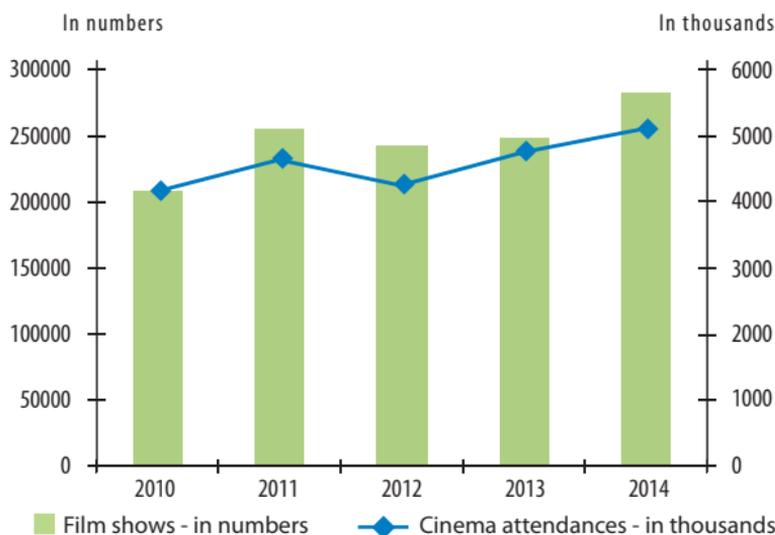


Figure 4. Cinema attendances and film shows





### 3. Theatres

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Theatres - in numbers	73	74	75	81
Capacity - in thousands	30.9	28.5	29.0	32.4
Theatre performances - in thousands	12.9	13.3	14.5	14.9
Theatre attendance - in millions	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2

### 4. Cinemas

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cinemas - in numbers	43	41	40	49
Film shows - in numbers	255190	242700	248486	282202
Cinema attendances - in thousands	4649	4257	4760	5097

### 5. Film production

(Number)

Films by kind	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Films produced</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>114</b>
of which: Television	72	93	78	96
<b>Full-length films</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>
Feature films	14	17	13	5
Documentary films	7	13	13	11
Others	-	1	2	-
<b>Short- and medium length films</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>98</b>
Feature films	7	12	13	7
Documentary films	54	58	52	83
Cartoon films	8	10	12	8
Others	1	-	1	-

## Museums and community clubs

The museum is a cultural and scientific organisation which searches, examines, conserves and makes available for public viewing cultural and natural evidential material with cognitive, educational and aesthetical purposes. The NSI observes all museums open to visits: historical, natural, archaeological, ethnographic museums, art galleries and other exhibitions. Since 2010, object of the NSI's survey have been the museums whose collections are cultural values only. For the last year the museum collections (movable cultural property) (incl. those in the main storage fund, as well as in the research and ancillary materials fund, and in the exchange fund) increased by 1.9%, and the number of visitors increased by 3.0%.

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

Figure 5. Museums

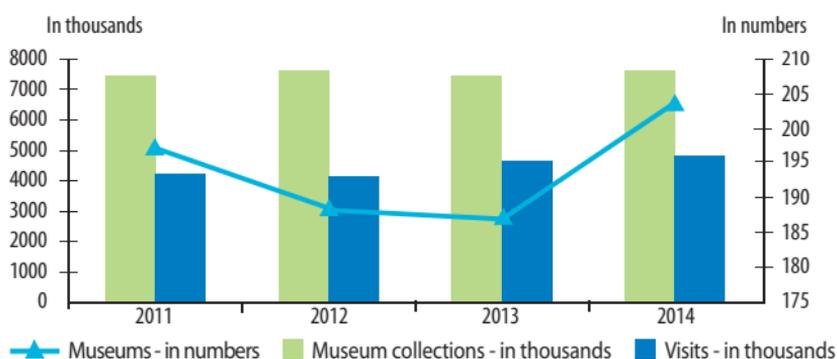
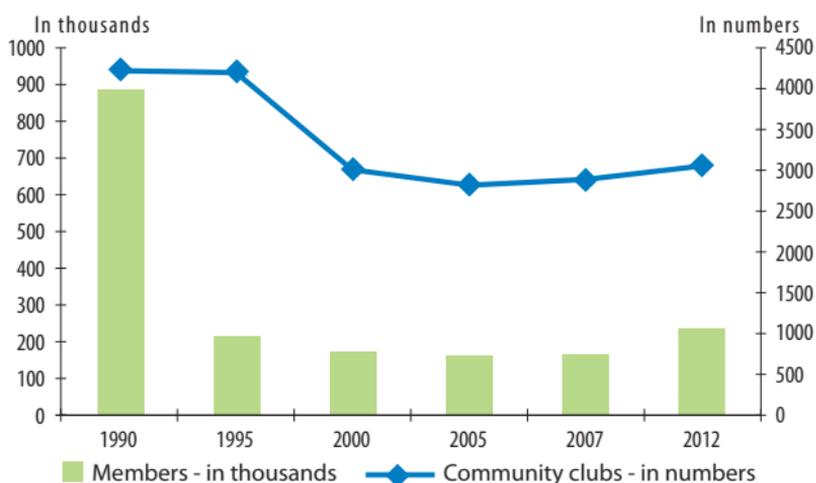


Figure 6. Community clubs and members





## 6. Museums

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Museums - in numbers	197	188	187	204
Stocks units - in thousands	7439	7600	7456	7600
Electronic units - in thousands	144	230	275	290
Visits - in thousands	4211	4106	4644	4781
Visits in the day for free entrance - in thousands	725	802	879	764
Personnel - in numbers	2674	2697	2860	3106
of which: Professionals with an academic degree or academic title and curators	957	954	965	1038

## 7. Income, expenditure and personnel of museums by statistical zone and statistical region in 2014

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Income - thousand BGN	Expenditure - thousand BGN	Personnel - in numbers	
			Total	of which: Staff pay roll schemes - in numbers
<b>Total</b>	<b>44105</b>	<b>41961</b>	<b>3106</b>	<b>2663</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
Severozapaden	3666	3514	281	259
Severen tsentralen	6654	6710	507	479
Severoiztochen	5167	5113	567	332
Yugoiztochen	6406	6053	378	355
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
Yugozapaden	16958	16150	996	881
Yuzhen tsentralen	5254	4422	377	357

## 8. Community clubs<sup>1</sup>

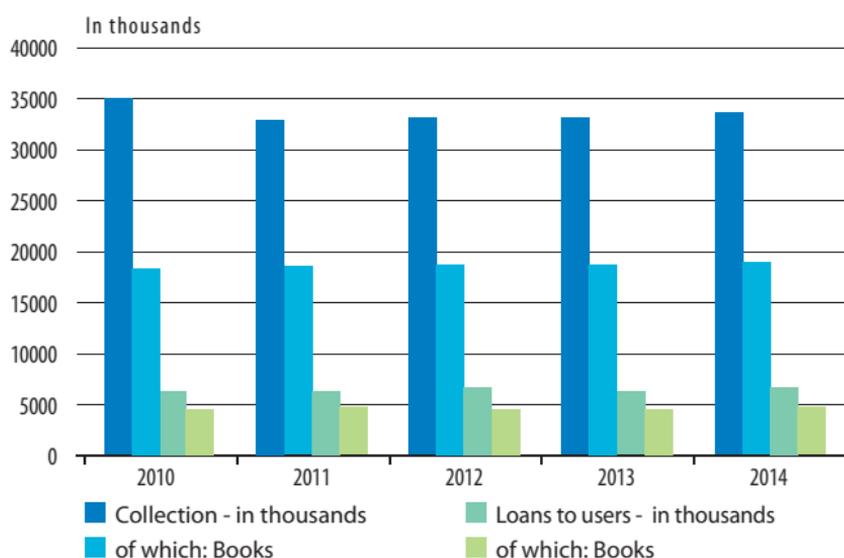
	2000	2005	2007	2012
Community clubs - units	3027	2838	2895	3075
In towns	511	539	548	587
In villages	2516	2299	2347	2488
Members - in thousands	170	164	168	238
In towns	74	68	67	96
In villages	96	96	101	142

<sup>1</sup>New data are going to be available every 5 years.

## Libraries

Since 2002 the NSI has observed libraries with collection sizes above 200 thousand books. These are the biggest libraries in the country: the ‘St. St. Cyril and Methodius’ National Library, the regional libraries, some larger community club libraries, and specialized libraries at the universities. At the end of 2014, the 48 libraries had 33 595 thousands library collections. The readers were 250 thousands. The books in libraries increased by 1.9% compared to the previous year. During the period 2011 - 2014, an increase of the visits to these libraries is observed with 27.8% (2011 - 3 138 thousand, 2014 - 4 009 thousand).

Figure 7. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands





## 9. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Libraries - in numbers	47	47	46	48
Collection - in thousands	32758	32988	32889	33595
of which: Books	18427	18510	18464	18812
Loans to users - in thousands	6201	6444	6144	6658
of which: Books	4558	4377	4482	4666
Users - in thousands	218	223	215	250

## 10. Libraries by category with collection over 200 thousands in 2014

Type of libraries	Libraries - in numbers	Collections - in thousands		Users - in thousands	Loans to users - in thousands	
		Total	of which: Books		Total	of which: Books
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>33595</b>	<b>18812</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>6658</b>	<b>4666</b>
National Library 'St. St. Cyril and Methodius'	1	7952	1768	13	525	62
Non-specialized	27	11943	10162	143	4004	3040
Public libraries	4	1024	960	10	313	236
Libraries at institutions of higher education	12	6303	4517	74	1624	1258
Special libraries	4	6373	1404	11	193	71

## 11. Libraries with collection over 200 thousands by statistical zone and statistical region in 2014

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Libraries - in numbers	Collections - in thousands	Users - in thousands	Visitors - in thousands	Loans to users - in thousands
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>33595</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>4009</b>	<b>6658</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>					
Severozapaden	6	1681	17	337	607
Severen tsentralen	9	3415	38	778	1112
Severoiztochen	6	2826	33	448	915
Yugoiztochen	7	2489	28	405	1002
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>					
Yugozapaden	13	19963	95	1652	2120
Yuzhen tsentralen	7	3221	39	389	902



## Radio and television activities

During the period 2011 - 2014 the number of radio stations in Bulgaria decreased by 10 (from 87 in 2011 to 77 in 2014). In 2014 the share of broadcast advertisements was 4.9% of all broadcasts.

The total duration of the broadcasts in 2014 decreased by 10.7% compared to 2013. In 2014 the share of television advertising was 5.5% of all broadcasts.

Figure 8. Structure of radio broadcasts

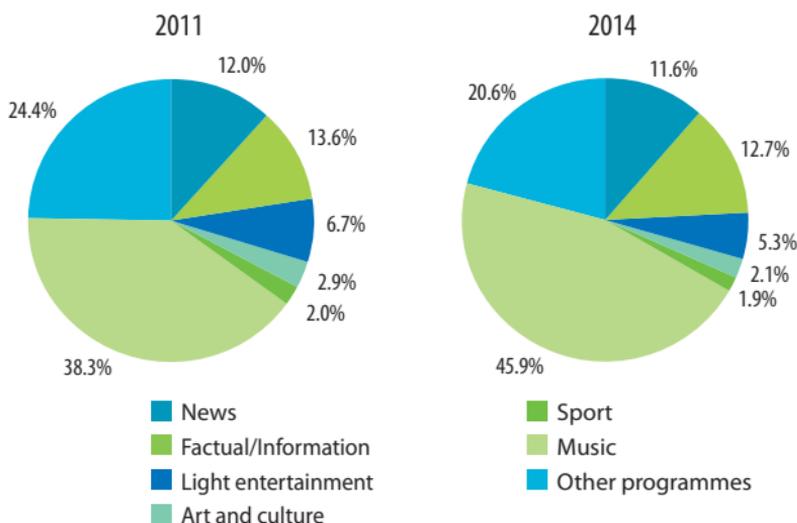
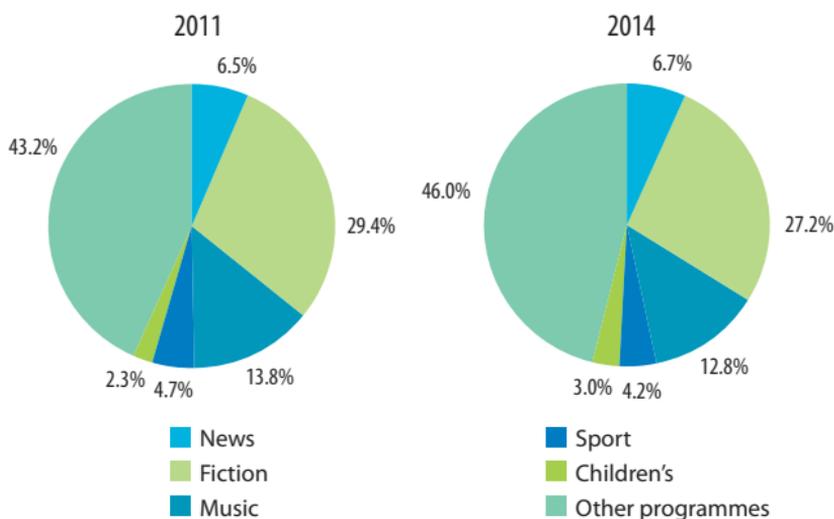


Figure 9. Structure of television broadcasts





## 12. Radio and television operators

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Radio operators - in numbers</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>77</b>
Programmes - in hours	640198	657037	650464	584310
<b>Television operators - in numbers</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>95</b>
Programmes - in hours	683127	732731	716466	639697

## 13. Radio programmes by genre

(Hours)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>640198</b>	<b>657037</b>	<b>650464</b>	<b>584310</b>
News	77094	76492	75679	67982
Factual/Information	87293	84834	82306	73935
Infotainment	37403	35283	33175	29801
Light entertainment	42995	39141	34178	30702
Art and culture	18804	15405	13377	12017
Education	9801	9104	9096	8171
Science	2573	2538	2378	2136
Religion	1596	1362	1172	1053
Dramatic	895	522	478	429
Sport	12891	12456	12384	11125
Entertainment	19506	21645	21842	19621
Music	245133	285885	298263	267929
Serious music programmes (classical music)	17689	28077	33032	29673
Light music programmes	142292	180944	162859	146296
Other music programmes	85152	76864	102372	91960
Children's-youth's	10147	7741	6749	6063
Regional	28446	26577	10954	9840
Advertising	28139	20713	31762	28532
Presentation/Promotion	5701	6903	6712	6029
Not classified elsewhere	11781	10436	9959	8946

**14. Television programmes by genre**

(Hours)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>683127</b>	<b>732731</b>	<b>716466</b>	<b>639697</b>
News	44391	47140	48338	43159
Information	38399	57774	57055	50942
Live broadcast from Parliament	804	618	1825	1629
Information/Entertainment	30914	25814	30495	27227
Topical	33383	19093	30323	27074
Human interest	5443	8056	5630	5027
Art/Humanities/Sciences	15080	15282	19836	17711
Education	10510	21414	9121	8144
Religion	1442	3834	12151	10849
Sport	31963	29453	30079	26856
Fiction	201119	204452	194826	173950
Cinematographic films	111685	111208	98179	87659
Television or video works	89434	93244	96647	86291
Entertainment	38017	26283	28302	25269
Music	94573	125410	91725	81897
Children's	15793	9499	21782	19448
Youth's	2820	3895	4312	3850
Documentary	19629	24914	27752	24778
Regional	5521	8171	7878	7034
Advertising	41374	47953	39758	35498
Teleshopping	9871	6641	8888	7936
Not classified elsewhere	42081	47035	46390	41419

## **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 2014 there are 54 960 beds in all types of health establishments available in the country. Health establishments for hospital aid are hospitals, dermato-venereological centres, complex oncological centres, mental health centres. At the end of 2014 the number of health establishments for hospital aid is 345 with 50 917 beds.

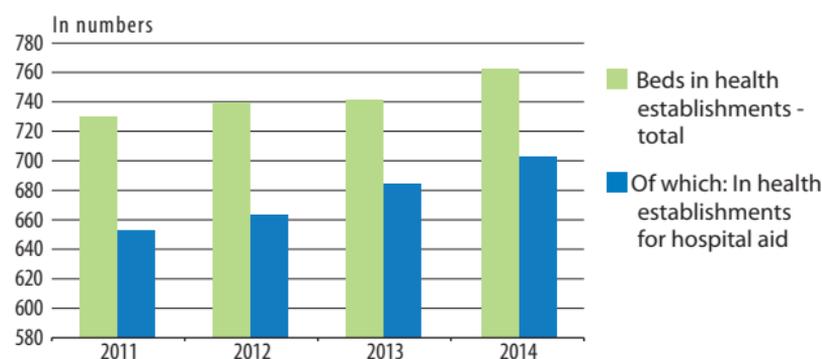
There are 763 beds available per 100 thousand of population in 2014 and 707 hospital beds per 100 thousand inhabitants.

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 2014, there are 28 922 practicing physicians and 6 857 dentists. The number of physicians and dentists per 10 thousand of the population at the end of 2014 is 40.2 physicians and 9.5 dentists.

Figure 1. Beds per 100 000 of the population





## 1. Health establishments as of 31.12.

(Number)

	2012		2013		2014	
	Establishments	Beds	Establishments	Beds	Establishments	Beds
Health establishments for hospital aid	339	48308	342	49522	345	50917
Hospitals	312	45726	316	46804	319	48130
Multi profile hospitals	168	32192	170	33142	175	34034
Specialized hospitals	144	13534	146	13662	144	14096
Dermato-venereological centres	8	80	7	70	7	70
Complex oncological centres	7	1144	7	1168	7	1241
Mental health centres	12	1358	12	1480	12	1476
Out-patient health establishments	1804	838	1886	986	1899	1000
Diagnostic and consulting centres	121	228	117	245	116	230
Medical centres	575	588	604	706	612	733
Dental centres	49	7	48	9	50	8
Medical-dental centres	33	15	39	26	38	29
Independent medical-diagnosical laboratories and medical-technical laboratories	1026	-	1078	-	1083	-
Other health establishments	141	4426	145	3132	144	3043
of which:						
Centres for urgent medical aid	28	-	28	-	28	-
Haematological transfusion centres	4	-	4	-	4	-
Hospices	41	802	45	867	30	582
Homes for medical and social care for children	30	3624	29	2258	29	2199

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

(Number)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Physicians	28411	28643	28937	28922
Per 10 000 population	38.8	39.3	39.9	40.2
Dentists	6655	6706	7247	6857
Per 10 000 population	9.1	9.2	10.0	9.5
Medical specialists on 'Health cares'	47427	47806	48463	49320
Per 10 000 population	64.7	65.6	66.9	68.5
Of which: Nurses	31609	32059	32455	32267
Per 10 000 population	43.1	44.0	44.8	44.8

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

## Medical personnel by district

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

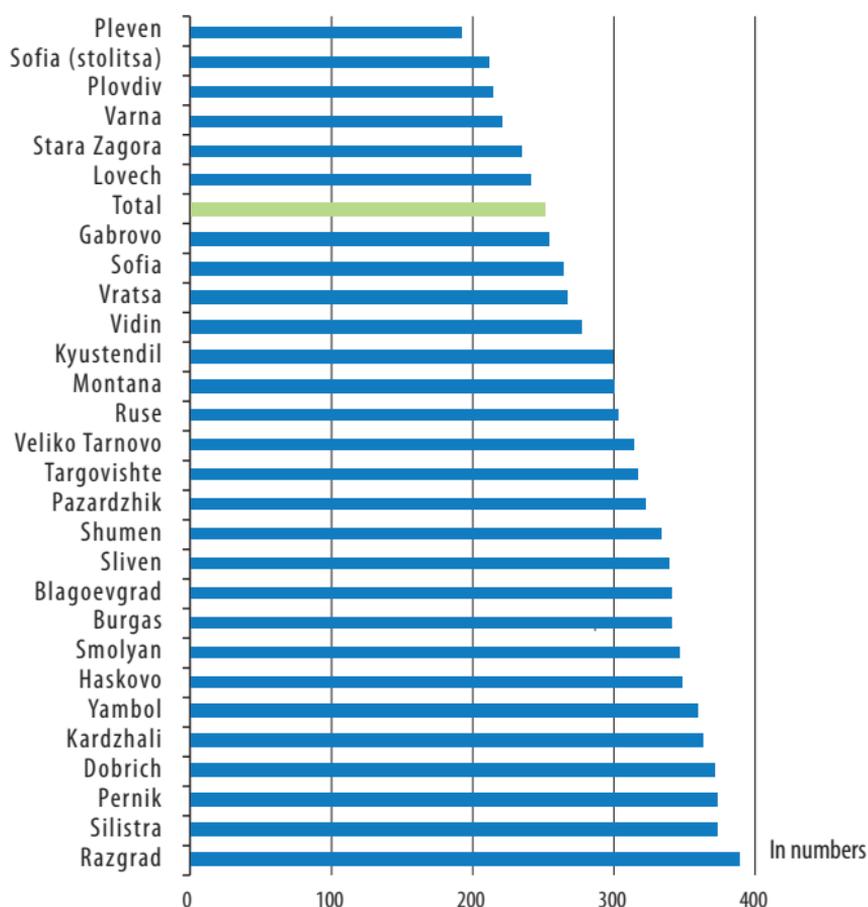
Indicators on the number of population per one physician and per one dentist are calculated based on the number of population at the end of the year.

Totally for the country, there are 249 persons per one physician in 2014.

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

The highest number of population served by one physician is registered for the districts of Razgrad (385 persons) and Silistra (372).

Figure 2. Population per physician by district at the end of 2014





### 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		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>254</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1086</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1050</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	279	277	277	1350	1241	1290
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>1435</b>	<b>1331</b>	<b>1347</b>
Vidin	284	276	280	985	892	953
Vratsa	269	265	261	1526	1474	1307
Lovech	239	241	244	1219	1221	1192
Montana	301	303	304	1633	1539	1620
Pleven	200	192	189	1697	1457	1579
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>1396</b>	<b>1282</b>	<b>1351</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	310	321	323	1314	1268	1233
Gabrovo	246	253	250	1176	1105	1108
Razgrad	387	388	385	1939	1630	1677
Ruse	308	300	305	1272	1143	1363
Silistra	373	372	372	1803	1612	1711
<b>Severoishtochan</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>1255</b>	<b>1186</b>	<b>1186</b>
Varna	221	216	216	988	954	913
Dobrich	355	358	367	1541	1466	1590
Targovishte	328	332	329	1916	1811	1878
Shumen	329	338	334	1770	1522	1685
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>1198</b>	<b>1305</b>
Burgas	351	341	337	1484	1328	1428
Sliven	323	313	335	1436	1469	1417
Stara Zagora	236	235	232	1170	1010	1136
Yambol	327	346	350	1326	1069	1283
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	257	251	249	913	841	891
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>927</b>
Blagoevgrad	353	348	337	1213	1116	1018
Kyustendil	281	297	290	1175	1077	1084
Pernik	367	371	362	1113	1081	921
Sofia	253	263	257	1915	1708	1817
Sofia (stolitsa)	223	209	210	773	734	825
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>843</b>
Kardzhali	384	372	360	1294	1205	1188
Pazardzhik	318	316	331	1197	1081	1179
Plovdiv	217	220	212	696	630	651
Smolyan	354	362	340	1080	830	934
Haskovo	335	341	342	1214	1098	1182

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

## Registered cases of malignant neoplasms and active tuberculosis

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

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

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

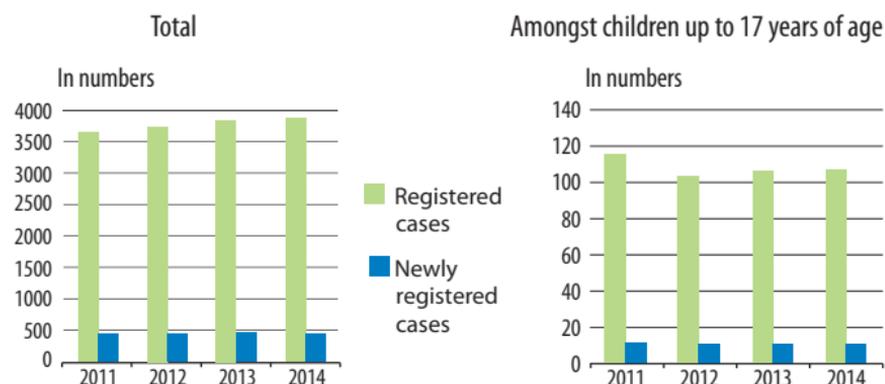
In 2014 the persistent upward trend of the prevalence rate for malignant neoplasms continued. The number of registered cases increases from 3 603 in 2011 to 3 868 in 2014 per 100 thousand of the population. The number of the newly registered cases is 442 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the malignant neoplasms for children up to 17 years of age is 108 registered cases per 100 thousand children. The incidence rate per 100 thousand children of the respective age group is 9.

In 2014 the prevalence rate for active tuberculosis is 67 per 100 thousand of the population. The incidence rate is 23 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the children up to 17 and incidence rate is 40 and 14 per 100 thousand children.

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



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

	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Malignant neoplasms In numbers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>264739</b>	<b>270492</b>	<b>277456</b>	<b>279402</b>
Of which: New registered cases	32969	31588	33555	31928
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	1366	1215	1245	1269
Of which: Newly registered	125	118	115	106
	Per 100 000 population			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3603</b>	<b>3702</b>	<b>3819</b>	<b>3868</b>
Of which: New registered cases	449	432	462	442
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age <sup>2</sup>				
Total	115	103	106	108
Of which: Newly registered	11	10	10	9
	Active tuberculosis In numbers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>5460</b>	<b>5537</b>	<b>5042</b>	<b>4830</b>
Of which: New registered cases	2049	1946	1727	1682
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	622	613	494	471
Of which: Newly registered	215	209	160	170
	Per 100 000 population			
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>67</b>
Of which: New registered cases	28	27	24	23
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age <sup>2</sup>				
Total	52	52	42	40
Of which: Newly registered	18	18	14	14

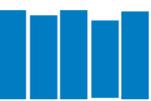
<sup>1</sup> Source: National Centre for Public Health and Analyses at the Ministry of Health.

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



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



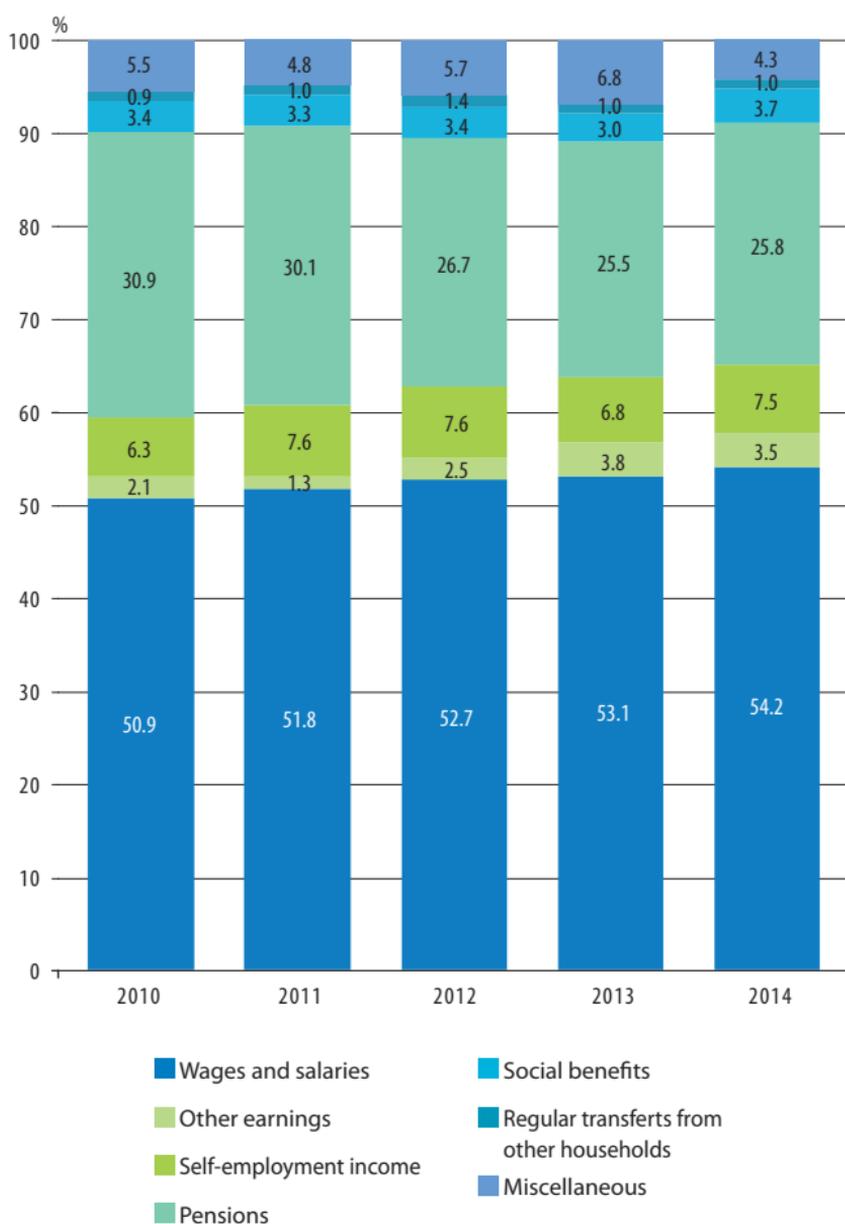


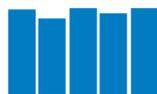
## Total household income

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

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

Figure 1. Structure of total household income by source





## 1. Total household income by source

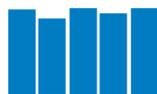
Source	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Average per capita - BGN				
<b>Total</b>	<b>3812</b>	<b>3937</b>	<b>4541</b>	<b>5094</b>	<b>5018</b>
<b>Total income</b>	<b>3648</b>	<b>3782</b>	<b>4327</b>	<b>4814</b>	<b>4813</b>
Total gross income	3474	3625	4121	4541	4643
Wages and salaries	1857	1960	2281	2557	2610
Other earnings	78	50	109	182	166
Self-employment income	228	288	330	328	360
Property income	28	25	41	52	39
Pensions	1128	1140	1153	1229	1242
Unemployment benefits	23	27	29	32	26
Family allowances	33	32	35	36	42
Other social benefits	67	66	82	79	109
Regular transfers from other households	33	38	61	47	50
Receipt sale	35	23	35	55	32
Miscellaneous	139	135	171	218	137
Drawn savings	125	113	154	154	144
Loans and credits	38	41	60	127	61
	Structure - %				
<b>Total income</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total gross income	95.2	95.8	95.2	94.3	96.5
Wages and salaries	50.9	51.8	52.7	53.1	54.2
Other earnings	2.1	1.3	2.5	3.8	3.5
Self-employment income	6.3	7.6	7.6	6.8	7.5
Property income	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8
Pensions	30.9	30.1	26.7	25.5	25.8
Unemployment benefits	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
Family allowances	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Other social benefits	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.3
Regular transfers from other households	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0
Receipt sale	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.7
Miscellaneous	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.5	2.9

## Total household expenditure

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

Figure 2. Structure of total household expenditure





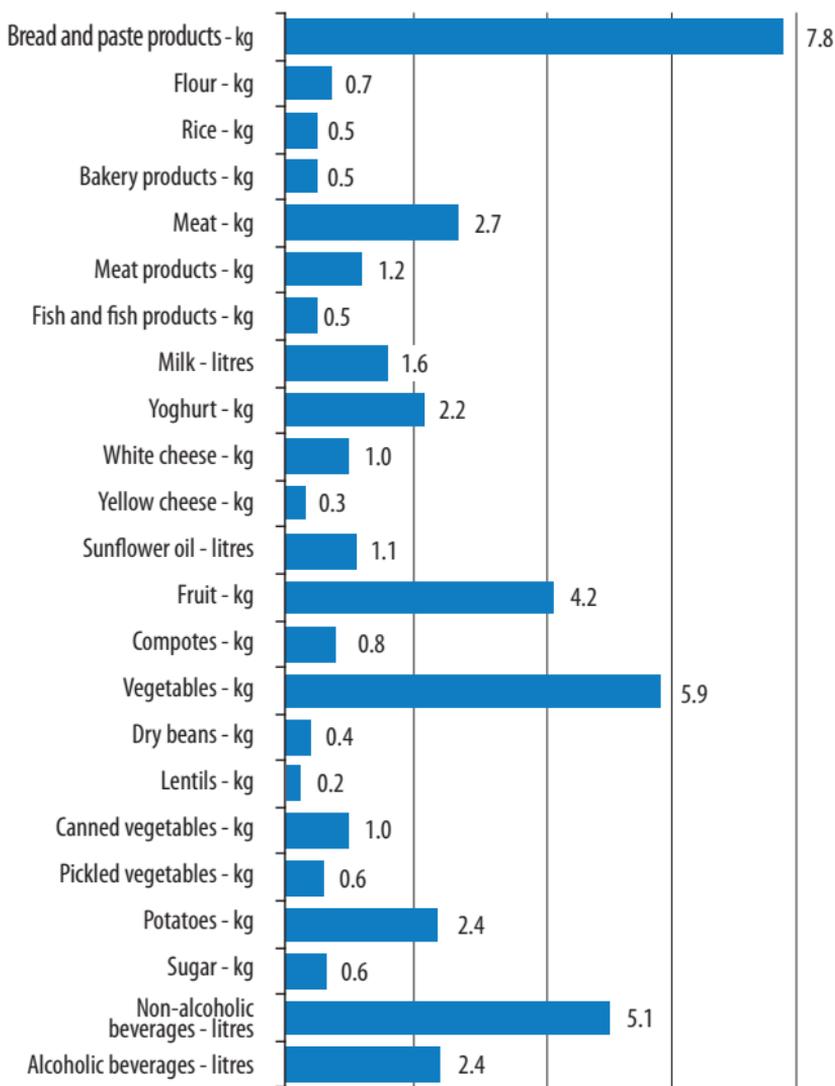
## 2. Total household expenditure by group

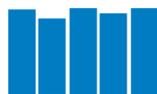
Expenditure groups	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Average per capita - BGN				
<b>Total</b>	<b>3481</b>	<b>3672</b>	<b>4293</b>	<b>4745</b>	<b>4803</b>
Total expenditure	3278	3494	4058	4466	4509
Consumer total expenditure	2814	2937	3392	3721	3760
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	1219	1265	1355	1480	1458
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	150	155	178	180	186
Clothing and footwear	93	104	129	154	171
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	470	493	621	632	606
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	111	96	131	152	166
Health	181	196	212	233	235
Transport	200	207	260	309	331
Communication	153	162	179	192	198
Recreation, culture and education	114	121	167	202	211
Miscellaneous goods and services	121	136	160	186	198
Taxes	122	180	200	219	219
Social insurance contributions	145	205	247	285	284
Regular transfers to other households	55	58	55	52	56
Other expenditure	143	115	163	189	190
Saving deposits	78	46	65	75	110
Debt paid out and loan granted	125	132	170	205	184
	Structure - %				
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Consumer total expenditure	85.8	84.0	83.6	83.3	83.4
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	37.2	36.2	33.4	33.2	32.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1
Clothing and footwear	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.3	14.1	15.3	14.2	13.4
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.7
Health	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.2
Transport	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.3
Communication	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.4
Recreation, culture and education	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.5	4.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4
Taxes	3.7	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9
Social insurance contributions	4.4	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.3
Regular transfers to other households	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2
Other expenditure	4.4	3.3	4.0	4.2	4.2

## Consumption of main foods

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

Figure 3. Average monthly consumption of main foods and beverages per capita in 2014





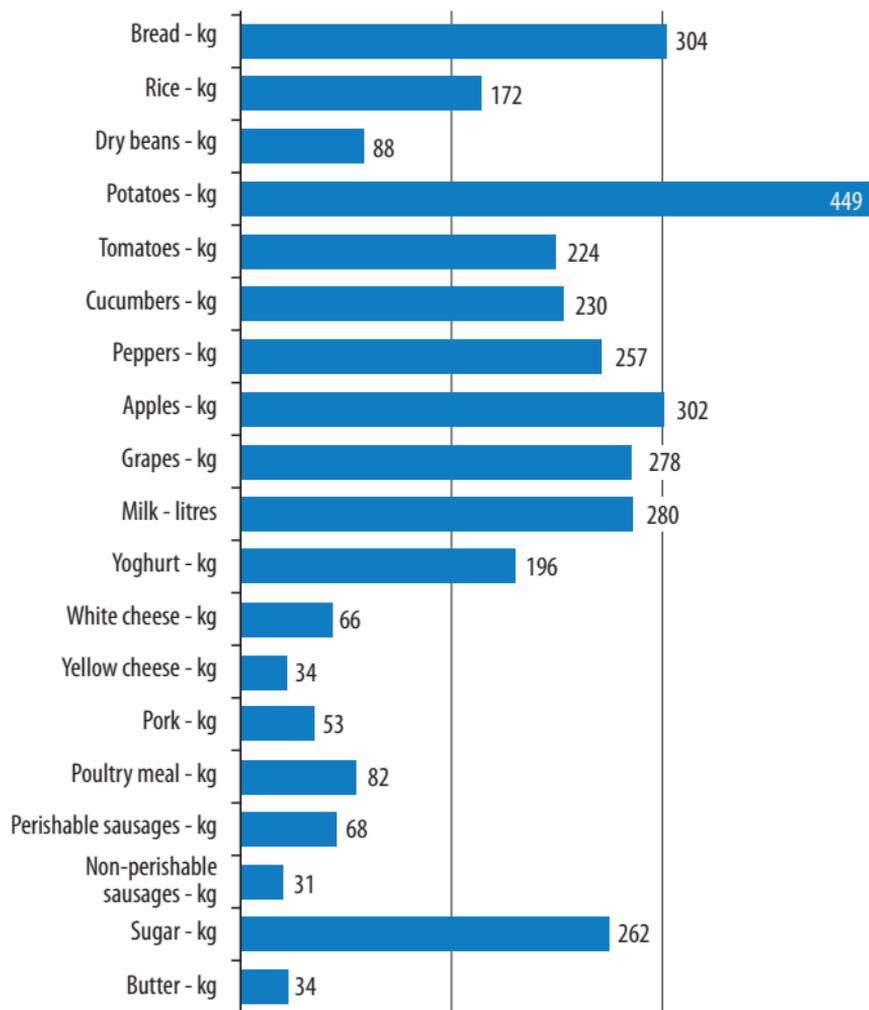
## 3. Household consumption of main foods and beverages average per capita

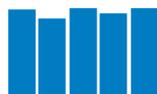
Foods and beverages	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Bread and paste products - kg	108.0	106.7	101.1	97.8	93.2
Flour - kg	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.2	8.9
Rice - kg	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.4
Other cereals - kg	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other bakery products - kg	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1
Meat - kg	32.0	32.1	32.0	32.2	32.5
Meat products - kg	13.8	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.0
Fish and fish products - kg	5.3	5.4	5.4	6.7	5.7
Milk - litres	20.9	19.9	19.6	20.1	18.8
Yoghurt - kg	28.9	27.7	29.0	28.1	26.9
White cheese - kg	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.1
Yellow cheese - kg	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7
Eggs - in numbers	137	137	136	143	140
Sunflower oil - litres	14.1	14.3	13.6	13.8	12.8
Margarine - kg	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5
Butter - kg	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Fresh and frozen fruit - kg	43.5	47.2	46.0	50.3	50.5
Compotes - kg	15.4	12.4	11.6	10.7	10.1
Fresh and frozen vegetables - kg	69.1	71.0	70.4	73.1	70.9
Dry beans - kg	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.2
Lentils - kg	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8
Canned vegetables - kg	12.9	13.8	13.5	12.9	12.4
Vegetable juices and nectars - litres	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Pickled vegetables - kg	8.9	8.5	9.0	7.8	6.9
Potatoes - kg	31.2	30.8	31.2	30.8	28.5
Sugar - kg	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.5
Sugar products - kg	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9
Chocolate products - kg	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5
Salt - kg	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Vinegar - kg	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Non-alcoholic beverages - litres	50.9	49.5	56.9	60.8	61.1
Alcoholic beverages - litres	23.6	23.2	26.3	27.1	28.4
Cigarettes - in numbers	591	547	601	596	603

## 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 2014





## 4. Household purchasing power average per capita

Goods	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Foods				
White bread - kg	3103	2814	3287	3557	3646
Rice - kg	1518	1522	1774	2048	2061
Dry beans - kg	1307	1312	1440	1329	1060
Potatoes - kg	4516	4269	5730	4877	5386
Tomatoes - kg	2230	2772	2650	3072	2693
Cucumbers - kg	2149	2544	2585	2833	2756
Peppers - kg	2530	2835	3095	3479	3078
Apples - kg	2925	2691	3118	3453	3618
Grapes - kg	3304	3439	3287	4262	3338
Milk - litres	2901	2879	3095	3379	3362
Yoghurt - kg	1993	1976	2186	2402	2347
White cheese - kg	746	703	770	820	787
Yellow cheese - kg	379	345	394	419	412
Pork - kg	492	512	562	608	631
Poultry meal - kg	894	876	940	986	985
Perishable sausages - kg	653	673	746	814	810
Non-perishable sausages - kg	313	327	360	384	374
Eggs - in numbers	16990	18570	16308	20570	22571
Sugar - kg	2411	1673	1945	2342	3139
Butter - kg	386	357	418	417	409
	Non-foods				
Men's shoes - pair	107	101	107	119	112
Women's shoes - pair	125	118	129	134	124
Children's shoes - pair	184	173	181	178	175
Men's suits - in numbers	22	23	26	27	36
Women's suits - in numbers	46	52	70	61	52
Coal - ton	17	16	16	19	19
Television sets - in numbers	6	8	7	8	9

## Poverty indicators

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

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

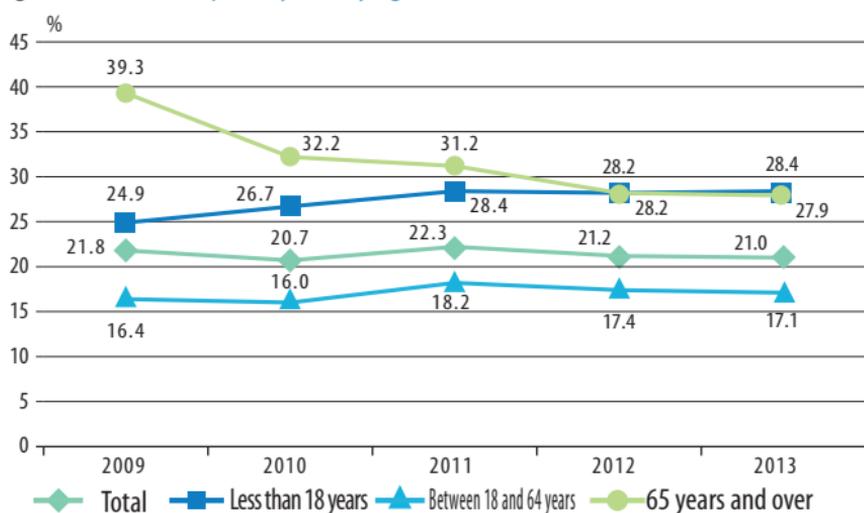
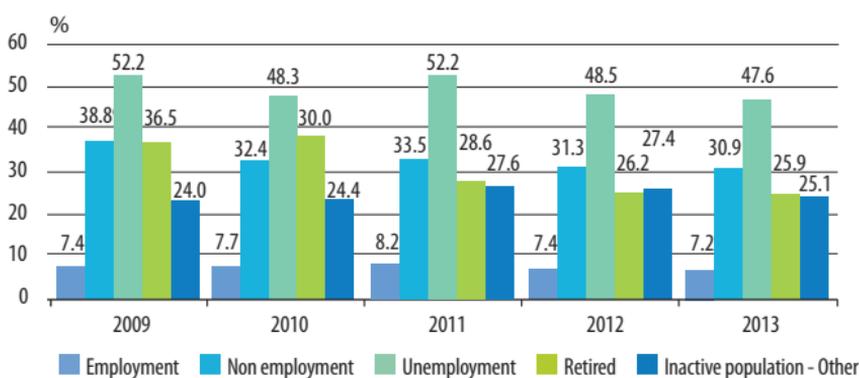


Figure 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status





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

Age	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>
0 - 17	26.7	28.4	28.2	28.4
18 - 64	16.0	18.2	17.4	17.1
65 and over	32.2	31.2	28.2	27.9

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

Households type	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>
Households without dependent children	19.4	20.4	19.2	19.0
One adult younger than 64 years	30.7	33.3	30.5	22.9
One adult older than 65 years	61.6	61.5	55.1	54.2
Single female	58.7	59.9	55.8	51.4
Single male	34.5	35.2	29.0	26.8
Two adults younger than 65 years	12.0	12.7	13.9	13.8
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	26.9	24.7	21.0	21.0
Three or more adults	7.9	10.5	9.9	10.7
Households with dependent children	21.7	23.6	22.9	23.0
Single parent with dependent children	42.3	35.4	42.5	31.6
Two adults with one dependent child	13.7	13.2	14.6	16.4
Two adults with two dependent children	16.3	16.4	16.7	19.2
Two adults with three or more dependent children	65.2	78.2	61.0	68.1
Three or more adults with dependent children	21.9	25.0	23.8	22.8

<sup>1</sup>2011 data are revised due to change of the variable HY050 - Family/Children allowances.

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

Activity status	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013
Employment	7.7	8.2	7.4	7.2
Non employment	32.4	33.5	31.3	30.9
Unemployment	48.3	52.2	48.5	47.6
Retired	30.0	28.6	26.2	25.9
Other inactive population	24.4	27.6	27.4	25.1

## 8. Inequality of income distribution

	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013
S80/S20 <sup>1</sup>	5.9	6.5	6.1	6.6
Gini coefficient	33.2	35.0	33.6	35.4

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

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

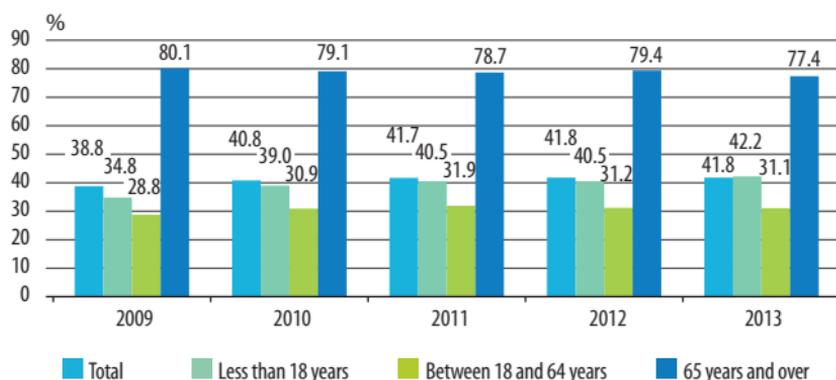
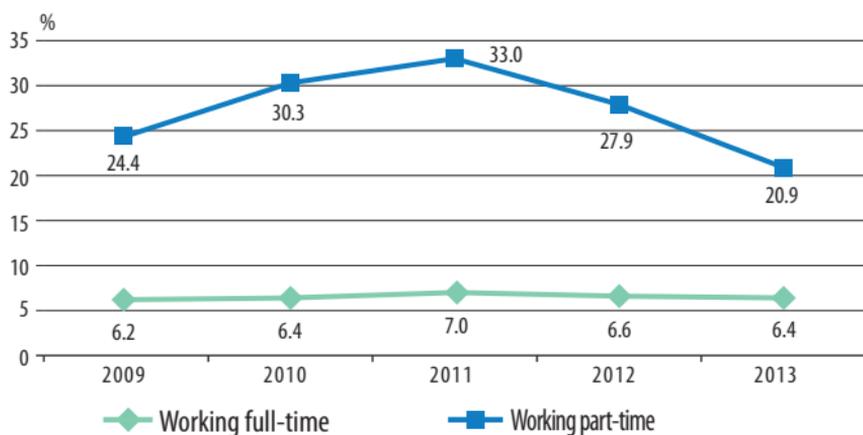


Figure 8. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (by full-time/part-time work)



## **VIII. CRIMINALITY AND JUSTICE**



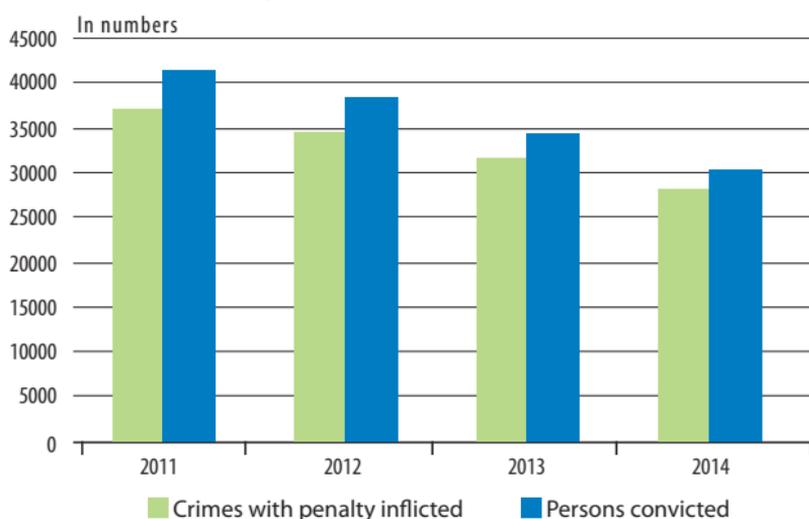
## Crimes with penalty inflicted

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

According to the NSI's data the number of convicted crimes in 2014 is 27 952 .

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

Figure 1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted



1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted<sup>1</sup>

(Number)

	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Crimes	Persons convicted						
<b>Total</b>	<b>36707</b>	<b>41013</b>	<b>34249</b>	<b>37996</b>	<b>31301</b>	<b>34113</b>	<b>27952</b>	<b>30019</b>
of which:								
Crimes against the person	2121	1967	2053	1935	1818	1635	1413	1156
of which:								
Homicide (committed and attempted)	142	148	136	140	106	111	102	108
Bodily harm	962	995	943	969	774	741	698	644
Depravity	366	304	354	329	327	312	296	284
of which: Rape (committed and attempted)	86	87	98	99	97	101	88	91
Crimes against marriage, family and youth	876	838	1059	1042	861	540	722	614
Crimes against the property	13272	17901	11679	15728	9629	12392	8379	10154
of which:								
Theft	10163	14541	8801	12616	7244	9864	6538	7894
Robbery	1050	1325	936	1169	775	964	607	779
Misappropriation	199	203	204	211	184	160	148	131
Crimes against the economy	2802	2987	2980	3155	3192	3283	2867	3006
Crimes against the financial, tax and insurance system	141	109	212	147	153	134	121	104
Crimes against the activity of state bodies, public organisations and persons performing public duties	1701	1990	1820	2125	2659	3527	2568	3027
Documentary crimes	1360	1127	1382	1187	1206	894	1004	763
Crimes against the order and the public peace	835	867	767	750	656	684	469	476
of which:								
Hooliganism	564	542	527	495	413	403	307	299
Generally dangerous crimes	13298	12934	11983	11605	10898	10484	9172	8891
of which:								
Crimes against the transport and communications	10860	10638	9516	9330	8405	8239	7033	7235
Theft of motor vehicle	211	263	194	204	172	179	154	161
Drug - related crimes	1512	1432	1533	1427	1662	1491	1596	1375
Military crimes	16	17	16	25	11	6	10	5

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

## Persons convicted

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

In accordance with the NSI's regular annual survey the number of persons convicted in 2014 is 30 019 .

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

Figure 2. Persons convicted by gender

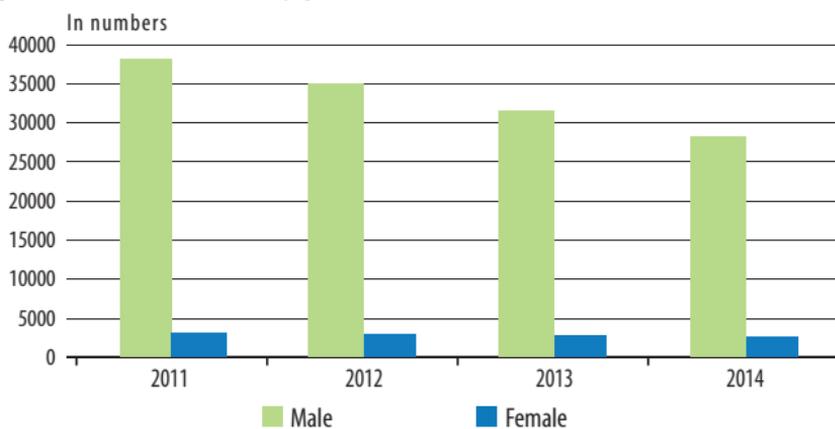
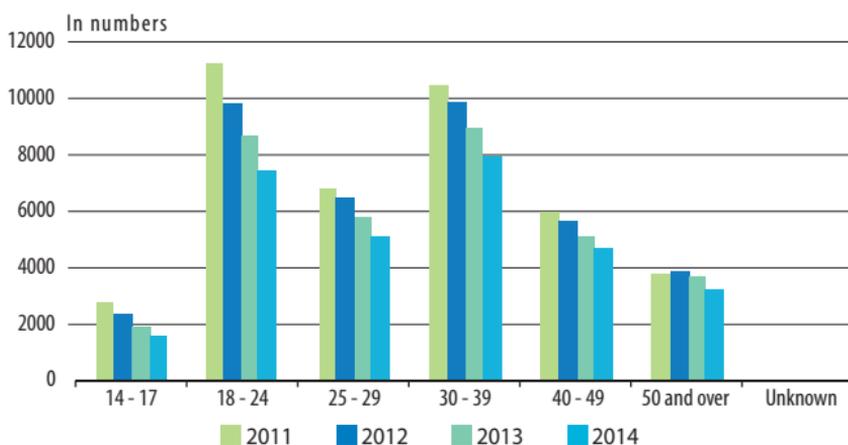


Figure 3. Persons convicted by age



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

Gender	2011	2012	2013	2014
	In numbers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>41013</b>	<b>37996</b>	<b>34113</b>	<b>30019</b>
Male	38053	35154	31374	27618
Female	2960	2842	2739	2401
	Structure - %			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	92.8	92.5	92.0	92.0
Female	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.0

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

Age	2011	2012	2013	2014
	In numbers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>41013</b>	<b>37996</b>	<b>34113</b>	<b>30019</b>
14 - 17	2746	2312	1880	1591
18 - 24	11259	9818	8705	7475
25 - 29	6832	6470	5801	5103
30 - 39	10425	9839	8979	7955
40 - 49	5947	5663	5104	4653
50 +	3774	3894	3644	3242
Unknown	30	-	-	-
	Structure - %			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
14 - 17	6.7	6.1	5.5	5.3
18 - 24	27.5	25.8	25.5	24.9
25 - 29	16.7	17.0	17.0	17.0
30 - 39	25.4	25.9	26.3	26.5
40 - 49	14.5	14.9	15.0	15.5
50 +	9.2	10.3	10.7	10.8
Unknown	0.0	-	-	-

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



## **IX. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS**



## Gross domestic product

The national accounts of Bulgaria are compiled in accordance with the main methodological recommendations of the documents 'European System of Accounts, 2010 (ESA 2010)' issued by Eurostat and the 'System of National Accounts, 2008' (SNA 2008), a joint issue of the UN, OECD, Eurostat, IMF and the World Bank. The main macroeconomic indicator of the System of National Accounts is Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

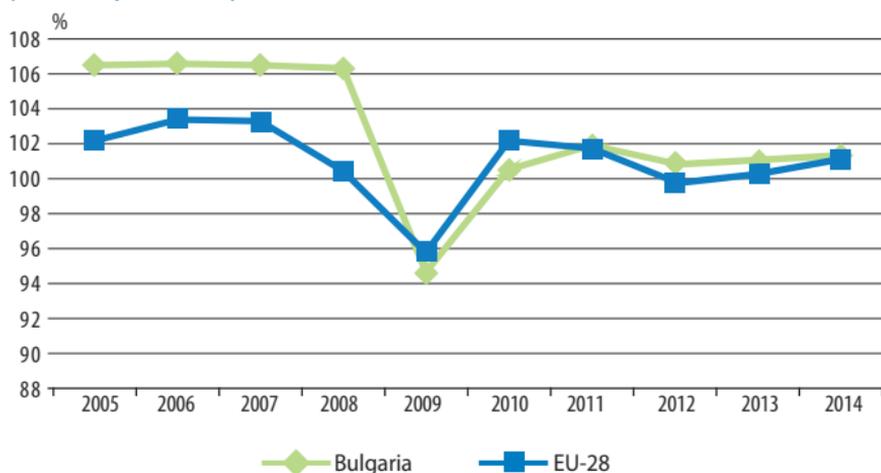
GDP estimates are an indicator for the trends in the development of the respective economy and they can be treated as an indicator for the economic policies at the macroeconomic level.

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

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

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

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





## 1. Gross domestic product per capita

	2011	2012	2013	2014
BGN	10674	10956	11050	11360
Euro	5458	5602	5650	5808
USD	7589	7194	7497	7707
Exchange rate - USD/BGN	1.406	1.523	1.474	1.474

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

(Million BGN)

Economic sector and economic activity groupings	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3715	3747	3778	3722
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	16235	16638	16007	16640
Construction	4258	4088	3305	3395
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	13592	13936	14788	15057
Information and communication	3686	3551	3891	3939
Financial and insurance activities	5783	5358	4969	5460
Real estate activities	7490	7324	7427	7504
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	3708	4108	3866	3852
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	8200	8442	9295	9297
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	1633	1683	1802	1800
<b>Cross value added at basic prices</b>	<b>68299</b>	<b>68876</b>	<b>69126</b>	<b>70666</b>
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	10134	11169	11155	11498
Import duties	95	89	106	110
Net taxes on products incl. VAT	10039	11080	11049	11388
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	<b>78434</b>	<b>80044</b>	<b>80282</b>	<b>82164</b>

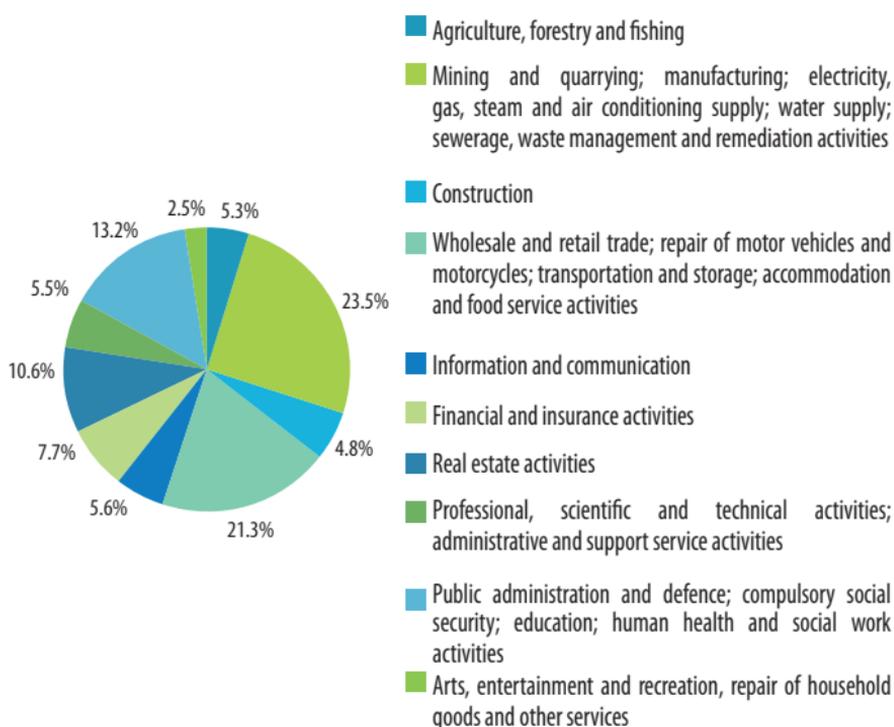
## Gross value added

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

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

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

Figure 2. Structure of GVA by economic sector and economic activity groupings in 2014





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

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sector and economic activity groupings	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	98.5	92.7	103.3	105.2
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	109.1	102.5	100.0	102.1
Construction	97.8	98.0	99.4	101.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	101.3	102.1	103.2	101.2
Information and communication	102.6	97.4	101.7	101.8
Financial and insurance activities	101.7	93.6	98.6	100.9
Real estate activities	99.9	100.2	100.8	101.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	105.4	97.3	101.7	101.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	99.0	99.8	101.7	101.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	95.6	94.9	101.1	100.3
<b>Cross value added at basic prices</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>101.6</b>
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	100.2	106.9	100.3	102.1
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>101.7</b>

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

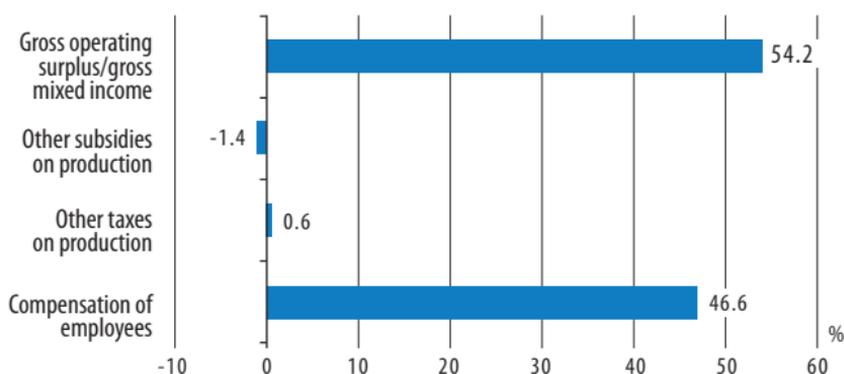
The income approach is compiled simultaneously with the production approach for GDP estimation; it characterizes the activity in which the primary incomes of the participants in the production process originate. According to the income approach for GDP estimation, GDP consists of the compensation of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

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

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of GVA by income approach in 2014





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

(Million BGN)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Compensation of employees	28531	30181	32468	32892
Net taxes on production (other taxes minus subsidies)	-562	-913	-1576	-524
Operating surplus and mixed income, gross	40331	39608	38235	38298
Consumption of fixed capital	10587	10457	10570	x
Operating surplus and mixed income, net	29744	29150	27665	x
<b>Gross value added at basic prices</b>	<b>68299</b>	<b>68876</b>	<b>69126</b>	<b>70666</b>
Adjustments	10134	11169	11155	11498
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>78434</b>	<b>80044</b>	<b>80282</b>	<b>82164</b>

## Investments and consumption

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

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

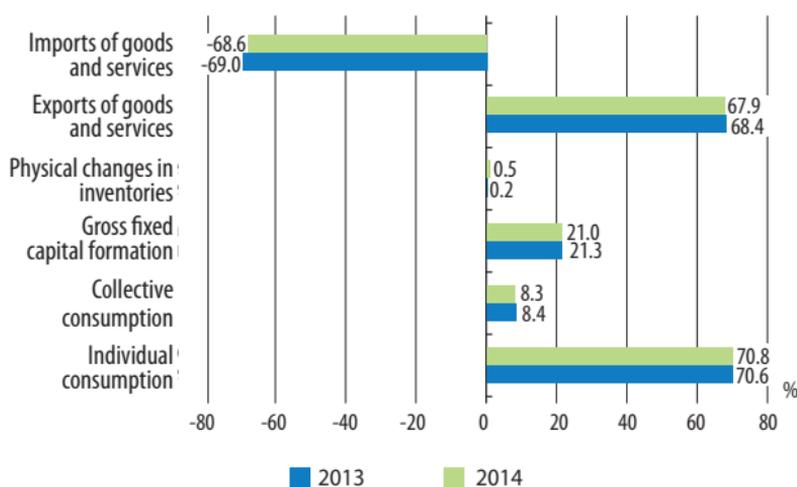
Collective consumption is measured by the final consumption expenditure of government on collective services provided to society as a whole.

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

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

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

Figure 4. Structure of GDP by expenditure approach





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

(Million BGN)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>78434</b>	<b>80044</b>	<b>80282</b>	<b>82164</b>
Final consumption	60540	64520	63470	65042
Individual consumption	54712	58520	56711	58188
Collective consumption	5828	6001	6759	6854
Gross capital formation	17128	17804	17278	17708
Gross fixed capital formation	16685	17246	17108	17291
Changes in inventories	443	558	169	417
Net exports	766	-2280	-466	-585
Exports of goods and services	49914	51710	54907	55791
Imports of goods and services	49149	53990	55372	56376
Statistical discrepancy	0	0	0	0

## 6. Volume indices of GDP by expenditure approach

(Preceding year = 100)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>101.7</b>
Final consumption	101.8	102.9	98.7	102.4
Individual consumption	101.9	103.2	98.2	102.4
Collective consumption	100.6	100.5	103.6	101.9
Gross capital formation	.	.	.	.
Gross fixed capital formation	95.4	102.0	99.9	102.8
Changes in inventories	.	.	.	.
Net exports	.	.	.	.
Exports of goods and services	111.5	100.8	109.2	102.2
Imports of goods and services	108.5	104.5	104.9	103.8
Statistical discrepancy	.	.	.	.

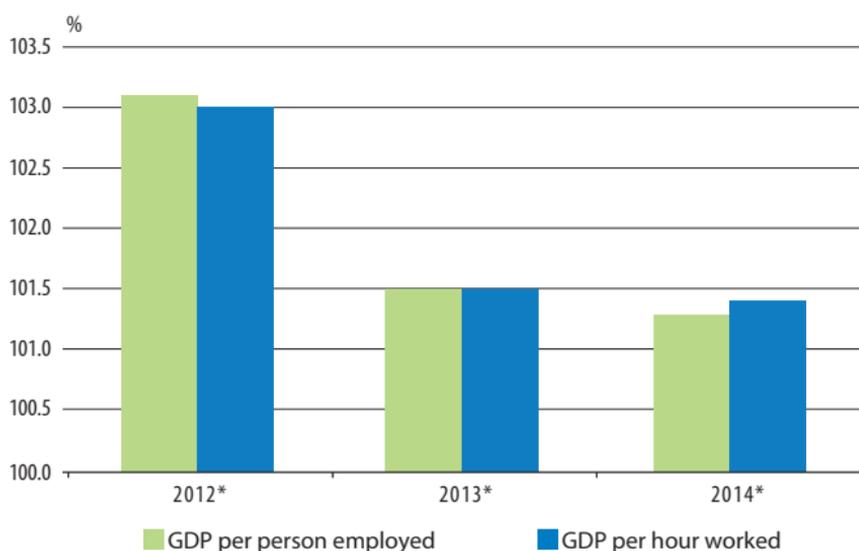
## Labour productivity

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

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

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

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





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

(BGN)

	2011	2012*	2013*	2014*
GDP per employed	22254	23293	23463	23926
GDP per hour worked	13.5	14.2	14.3	14.6

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

(BGN)

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2012*	2013*	2014*	2012*	2013*	2014*
Agriculture	5777	5758	5584	3.9	3.9	3.8
Industry	23391	22462	23308	13.8	13.3	13.8
Services	20488	21202	21377	12.2	12.7	12.8
<b>Total of economy</b>	<b>23293</b>	<b>23463</b>	<b>23926</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.6</b>

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2012*	2013*	2014*	2012*	2013*	2014*
Agriculture	98.5	102.1	103.6	98.7	102.0	103.6
Industry	104.5	102.9	102	104.5	102.9	101.9
Services	101.0	100.4	99.8	100.9	100.3	99.9
<b>Total of economy</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>101.4</b>

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



**X. FINANCE**



## Monetary aggregates

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

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

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

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

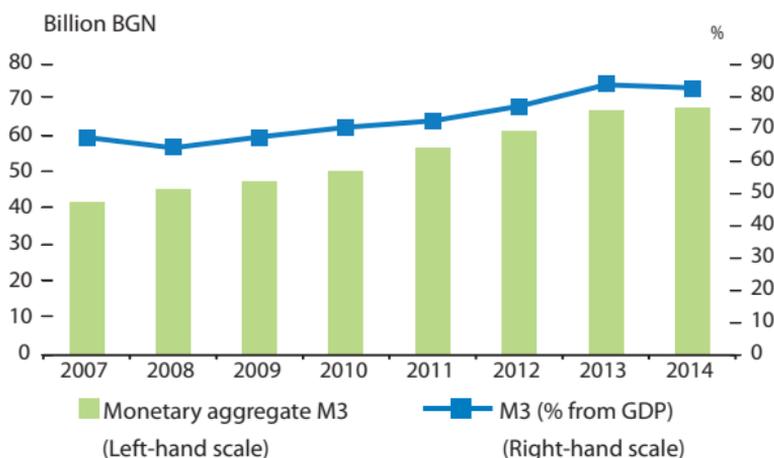
The monetary aggregate M2 includes monetary aggregate M1 and quasi-money.

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

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

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

Figure 1. Monetary aggregate M3





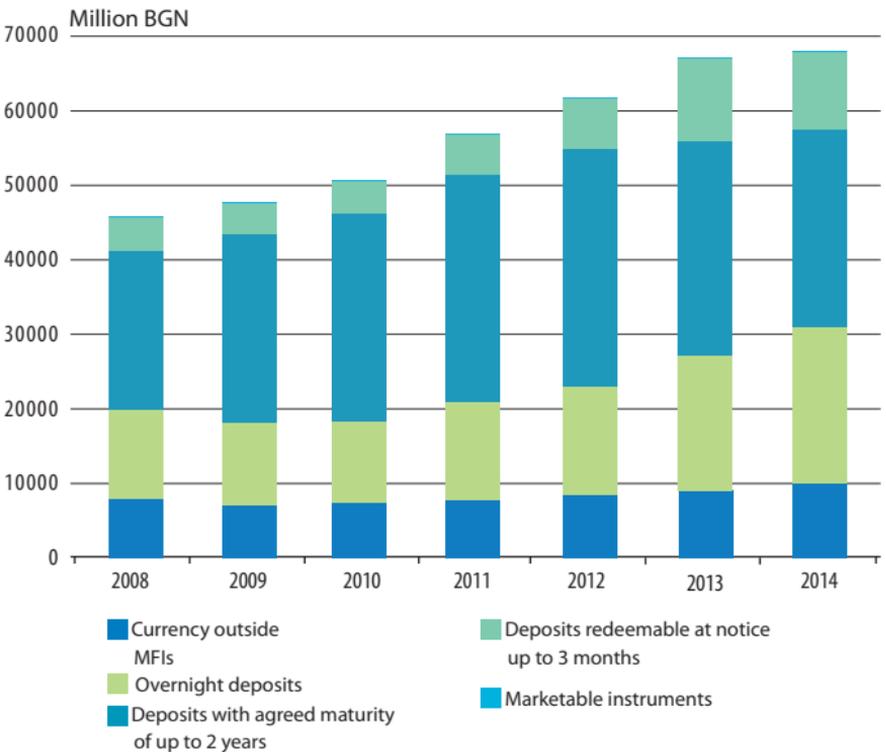
## 1. Money supply as of 31.12. <sup>1,2</sup>

(Million BGN)

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
<b>Broad money M3</b>	<b>56921.8</b>	<b>61721.7</b>	<b>67236.4</b>	<b>68005.7</b>
Money M1	21026.9	23014.2	27039.2	31111.0
Currency outside MFIs	7793.4	8499.2	9075.2	10168.1
Overnight deposits	13233.5	14515.0	17964.0	20942.9
Money M2 (M1 + quasi-money)	56803.0	61608.4	67163.2	67936.8
Quasi-money	35776.1	38594.2	40124.0	36825.8
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	30409.8	31936.6	29233.7	26295.6
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	5366.2	6657.6	10890.3	10530.3
Marketable instruments (debt securities issued up to 2 years + MMFs shares/units + repos)	118.9	113.3	73.1	68.8

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

### Figure 2. Components of the monetary aggregate M3

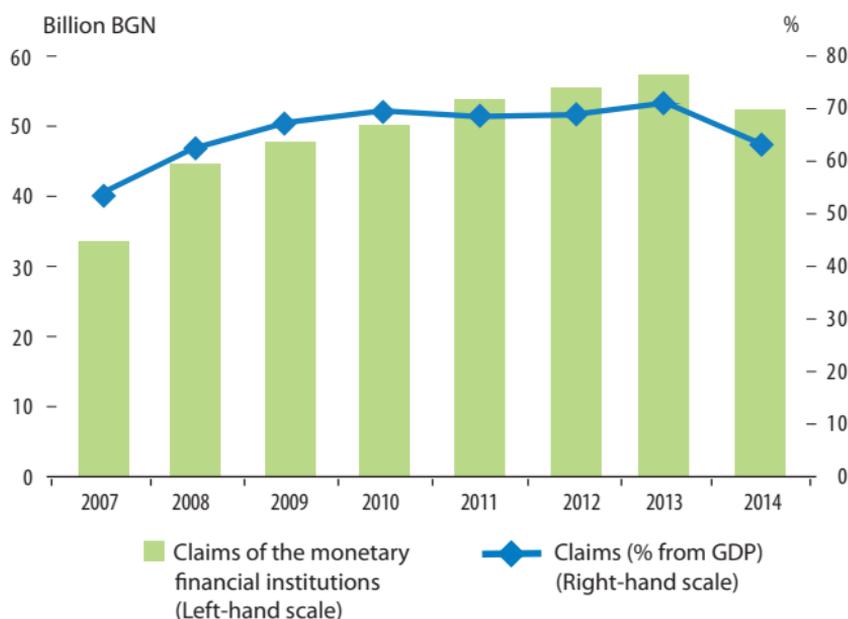


## Claims of the monetary financial institutions on government and non-government sectors

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

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

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





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

(Million BGN)

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
<b>Claims on General government</b>	<b>-538.5</b>	<b>-678.9</b>	<b>1151.5</b>	<b>437.9</b>
Central government (net)	-867.8	-1007.7	862.5	178.4
Claims	4261.8	5277.9	5818.4	8286.4
Government securities	3926.7	5264.9	5464.5	6934.7
Repos	-	-	-	-
Loans	335.0	13.0	354.0	1351.7
Less: liabilities (deposits and repos)	5129.5	6285.6	4955.9	8108.0
Local government and Social security funds	329.3	328.9	289.0	259.5
Securities other than shares	66.9	62.6	54.8	46.7
Repos	-	-	-	-
Loans	262.4	266.3	234.2	212.7
<b>Claims on non-government sector</b>	<b>54259.6</b>	<b>55754.6</b>	<b>55911.1</b>	<b>51612.6</b>
Non-financial corporations	34056.2	35647.8	35754.1	31454.3
Repos	33.4	25.9	46.0	91.9
Loans	33398.5	35065.2	35089.5	31011.1
Securities other than shares	414.8	307.3	319.9	154.0
Shares and other equity	209.5	249.4	298.8	197.3
Financial corporations	1301.2	1389.4	1470.2	1774.9
Repos	38.5	60.6	28.3	443.7
Loans	901.8	989.8	1088.3	997.2
Securities other than shares	79.2	50.3	41.6	20.2
Shares and other equity	281.7	288.7	311.9	313.7
Households and NPISHs	18902.2	18717.3	18686.9	18383.5
Repos	2.7	1.9	1.9	4.7
Loans	18899.5	18715.4	18684.9	18378.8

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

## Interest rates

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

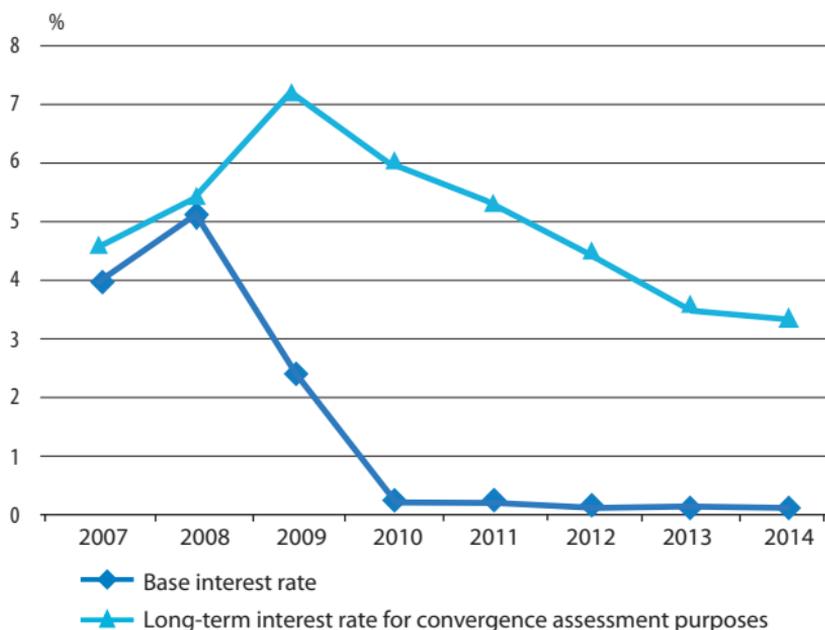
Yield on long-term government securities is the average weighted effective yield to maturity on individual transactions in interest-bearing government securities on the secondary market during the reporting period. The yield is calculated using the ISMA formula at ACT/365 day count convention. The securities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

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

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

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

Figure 4. Dynamics of the interest rates





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

	(Per cent)			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Base interest rate	0.19	0.11	0.02	0.03
Interbank money market	0.24	0.11	0.05	0.06
Yield on long-term government securities	4.43	2.96	1.98	2.07
Long-term interest rate for convergence assessment purposes	5.36	4.50	3.47	3.35
New business <sup>3</sup>				
Deposits with agreed maturity	4.75	4.23	3.44	2.64
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	7.29	7.45	8.11	7.56
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	10.72	9.67	8.91	8.11
Annual percentage rate of charge	12.83	12.20	11.45	10.96
Outstanding amounts <sup>3</sup>				
Overnight deposits <sup>4</sup>	0.53	0.45	0.50	0.34
Deposits with agreed maturity	5.27	4.85	4.13	2.93
Overdraft <sup>4</sup>	10.41	9.24	8.65	7.95
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	8.98	7.97	8.42	7.01
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	10.69	10.01	9.35	8.47

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

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

<sup>3</sup> The data for 2014 are preliminary. Effective annual rates applied by banks on loans and deposits vis-a-vis 'Non-financial corporations' and 'Households and Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)' sectors.

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

## Deposits and loans of Households and NPISHs sector

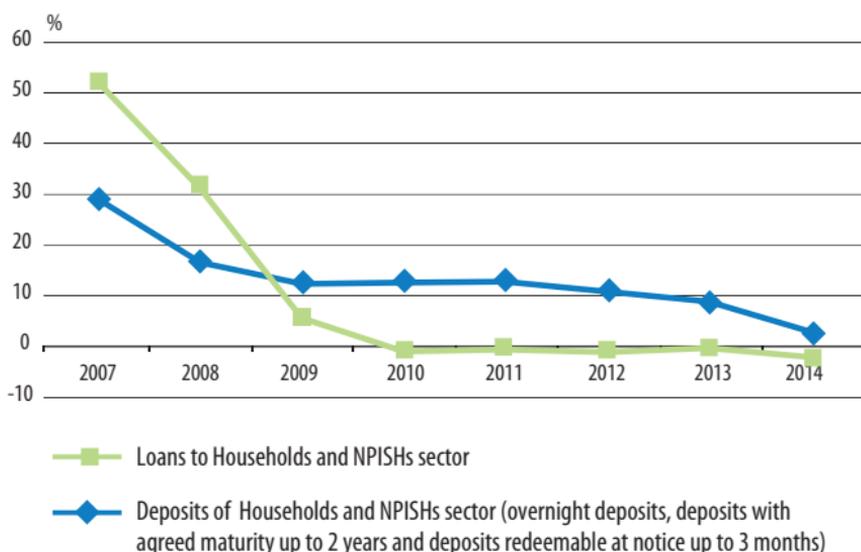
Deposits are funds accepted by the monetary financial institutions, and can be payable at sight, without any notice, upon notice or under other previously agreed payment conditions. Deposits are accepted upon agreement between the parties concerning the terms and conditions for the keeping of the deposit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

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

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

Loans are financial assets created to provide the borrowers with

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





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

Overdrafts represent debit balance on a current account. Repayment is automatic upon receipt of funds on the respective current account. Both overdrafts with pre-agreed interest terms and amounts and without pre-agreed terms are included.

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

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

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

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

(Million BGN)

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
<b>Deposits of Households and NPISHs sector<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>30118.7</b>	<b>33432.0</b>	<b>36408.1</b>	<b>37537.2</b>
In BGN	15245.1	18388.0	20134.5	21269.8
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	9392.4	11146.4	9694.5	9735.1
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	2809.2	3713.7	6148.5	6398.0
Overnight deposits	3043.5	3527.9	4291.5	5136.7
In foreign currency <sup>2</sup>	14873.6	15044.0	16273.6	16267.4
<b>Loans to Households and NPISHs sector</b>	<b>18899.5</b>	<b>18715.4</b>	<b>18684.9</b>	<b>18378.8</b>
In BGN	11406.6	11006.4	11472.0	11953.8
Overdraft	1433.1	1372.9	1359.5	1358.6
Consumer loans	5724.4	5412.6	5659.7	5808.6
Loans for house purchases	3736.6	3699.3	3902.4	4264.9
Other loans	512.5	521.6	550.4	521.7
In foreign currency <sup>3</sup>	7492.9	7709.0	7212.9	6425.0

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

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

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



## **XI. PRICES**



## Consumer price indices - annual inflation

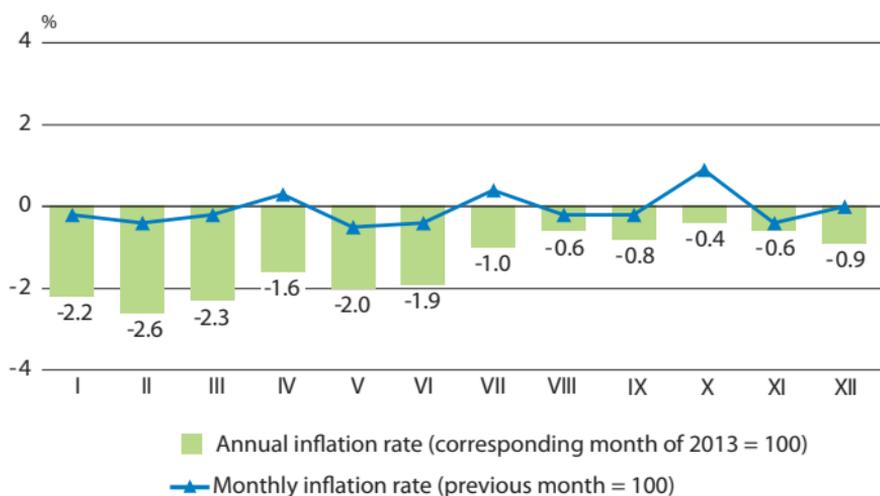
The consumer price index (CPI) is an official measure of the inflation in the Republic of Bulgaria. It measures the total relative price change of goods and services used by households for private (non-production) consumption and it is calculated by applying the structure of the final monetary consumption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

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

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

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

Figure 1. Consumer prices indices by months in 2014  
(Annual and monthly inflation rates)



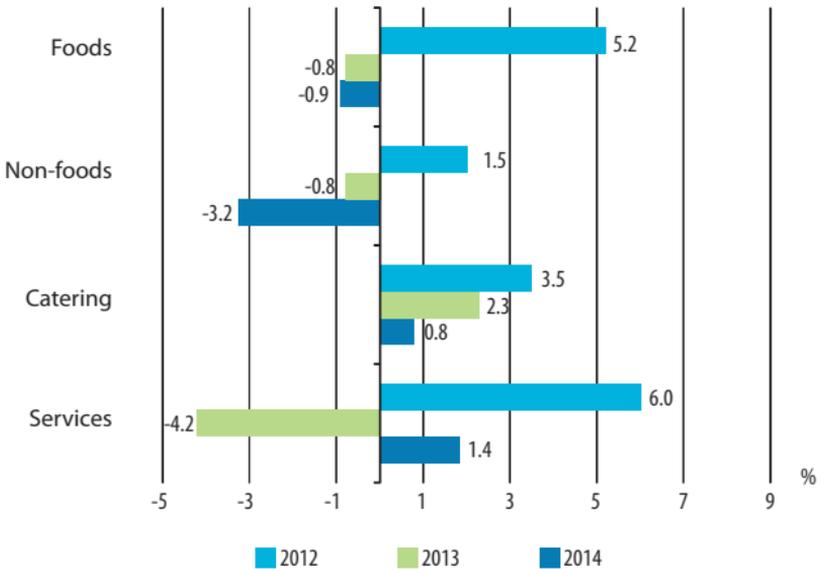


## 1. Annual consumer prices indices by main commodity groups (Annual inflation rates)

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

Commodity groups	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4.3	5.4	-0.9	-0.9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.8
Clothing and footwear	3.1	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	2.2	10.3	-7.2	4.2
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	-0.2	0.2	-0.8	-1.1
Health	3.0	-1.5	-1.8	-3.7
Transport	4.0	4.9	1.3	-8.7
Communication	-0.6	-0.4	0.1	-6.7
Recreation and culture	-2.3	-0.1	-3.1	2.3
Education	4.5	6.4	0.9	2.5
Restaurants and hotels	3.3	3.4	2.3	0.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	2.6	0.6	0.8	-1.0

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)

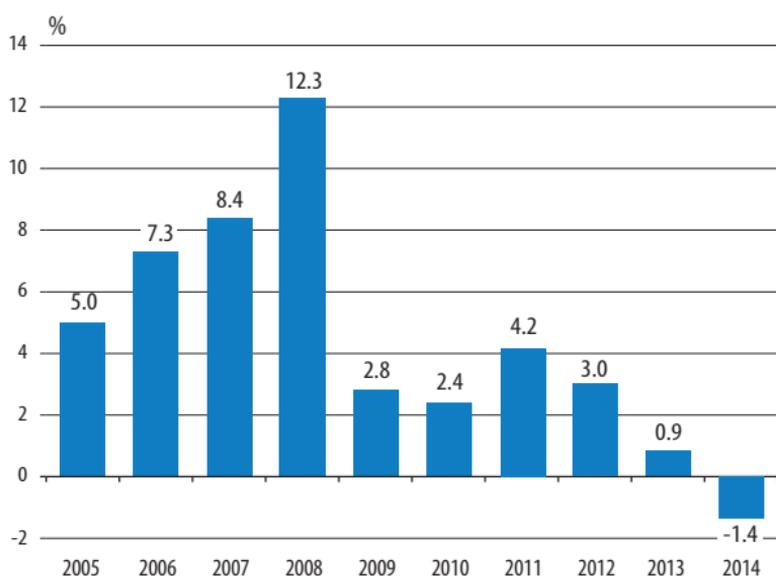
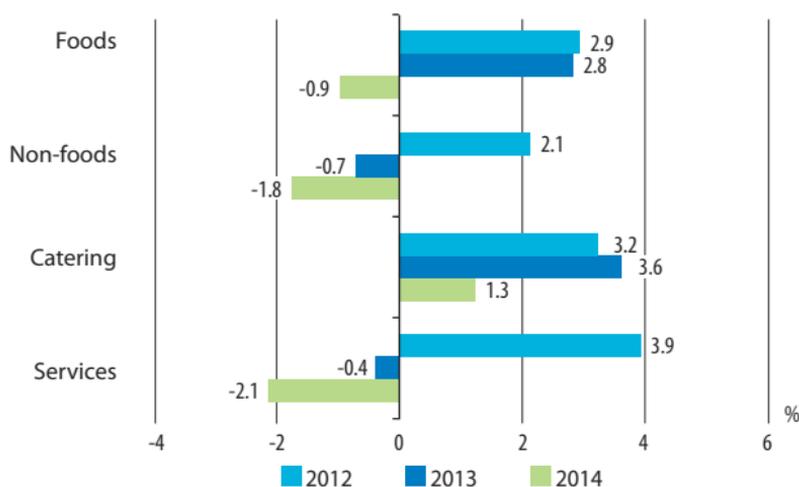


Figure 4. Consumer prices indices by commodity groups  
(Annual average inflation rates)





## 2. Annual average consumer prices indices

(1995 = 100)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
All items	6403.71	6592.92	6651.60	6557.27

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	6.9	3.0	2.8	-1.0
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	5.2	0.1	0.8	1.1
Clothing and footwear	2.0	-0.2	-0.3	-1.1
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	2.2	7.4	-0.6	-2.0
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	-0.1	-0.5	0.1	-1.1
Health	2.3	1.1	-2.5	-3.4
Transport	8.2	5.7	-0.6	-3.4
Communication	-0.9	-0.8	0.0	-3.5
Recreation and culture	-1.9	-2.6	-1.4	-0.7
Education	2.6	6.3	3.0	1.7
Restaurants and hotels	2.7	3.0	3.6	1.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.0	1.3	0.7	-0.2

## Harmonized index of consumer prices

The Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is the comparable measure of inflation across EU Member states. It is one of the criteria of price stability and for readiness of Bulgaria to join the euro-zone. HICP, just as CPI, measures the total relative price change of goods and services. Both indices are calculated using the same basket of goods and services, but differ with respect to the used weights. HICP is calculated through the use of weights, which reflect the individual and the collective consumption of all households (incl. institutional and foreign households) on the economic territory of the country. The main source of information for HICP weights is the national accounts data. HICP in year  $t$  is calculated with the weights of year  $t-2$ . 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 2014 (Annual and monthly inflation rates)

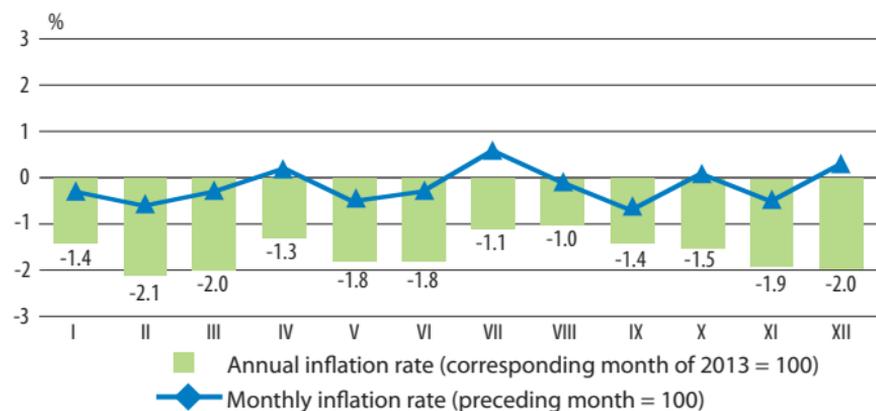
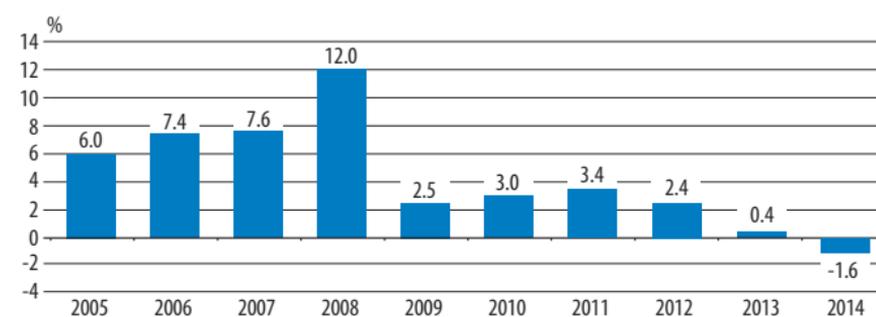


Figure 6. Harmonized indices of consumer prices (Annual average inflation rates)





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

(2005 = 100)

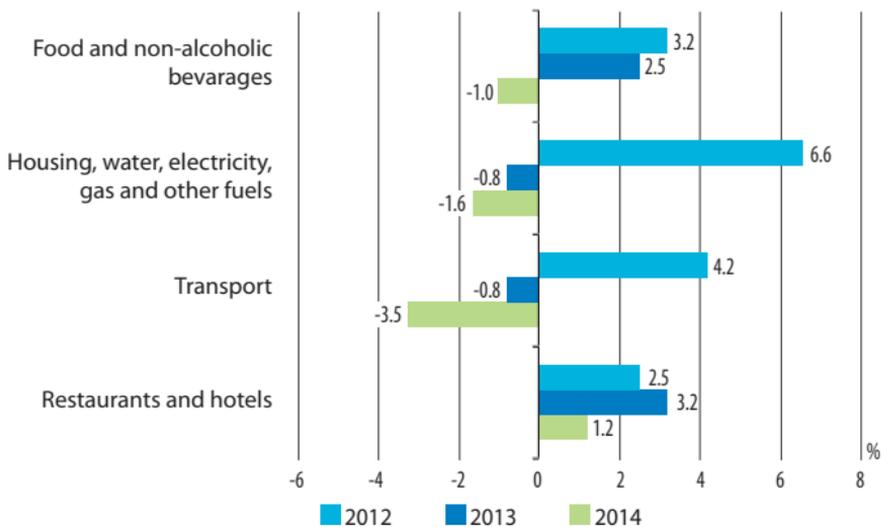
	2011	2012	2013	2014
All items	141.21	144.58	145.14	142.81

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	6.5	3.2	2.5	-1.0
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	5.2	0.3	1.2	1.2
Clothing and footwear	2.0	0.1	0.0	-0.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	2.2	6.6	-0.8	-1.6
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	-0.2	0.2	0.0	-1.3
Health	6.0	5.4	-1.6	-3.9
Transport	6.0	4.2	-0.8	-3.5
Communication	-1.4	-1.1	-0.7	-3.6
Recreation and culture	-3.7	-4.6	-2.8	-2.5
Education	2.7	6.2	2.8	1.6
Restaurants and hotels	1.0	2.5	3.2	1.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.4	2.1	0.9	-0.7

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

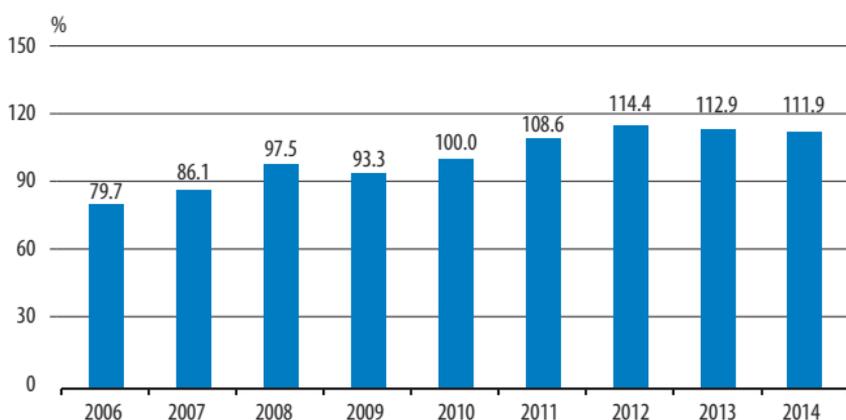


## Industrial producer price indices on the domestic market

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

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

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





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

	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
	2010 = 100			Preceding year = 100		
<b>Total</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>99.1</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>94.3</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>99.4</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	113.9	118.0	116.0	105.0	103.6	98.4
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	110.1	112.5	113.0	103.9	102.1	100.5
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	107.0	107.3	108.3	102.3	100.2	100.9
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	117.6	118.5	113.3	107.1	100.8	95.6
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	101.2	101.6	103.6	100.8	100.4	102.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	99.7	101.5	102.2	99.8	101.8	100.8
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	107.0	106.3	105.1	100.5	99.4	98.8
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	102.5	106.6	107.2	102.5	104.0	100.5
Manufacture of electrical equipment	103.2	102.9	102.1	99.3	99.8	99.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	106.9	108.6	109.1	102.7	101.6	100.5
Manufacture of transport equipment	101.1	102.0	104.3	100.9	101.0	102.2
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	106.3	108.1	109.1	101.6	101.6	101.0
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>99.2</b>

## Producer prices in agriculture

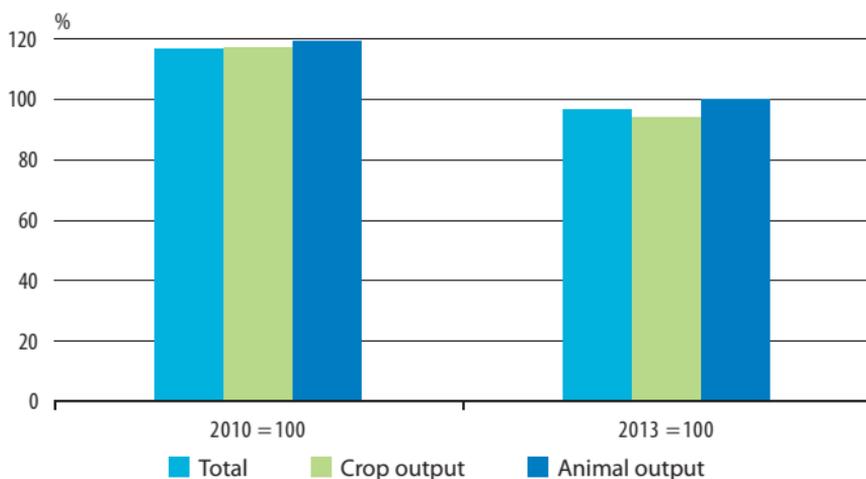
The survey of producer prices in agriculture is carried out in accordance with the main requirements of the Eurostat agricultural price statistics methodology (i.e., the Handbook of Agricultural Price Statistics).

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

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

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

Figure 9. Producer price indices in agriculture in 2014





## 7. Producer price indices for agricultural products and live animals in 2014

	2014 as % to	
	2010	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>95.3</b>
<b>Crop output</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>92.8</b>
Cereals crops	114.1	91.2
Industrial crops	111.5	94.7
Forage plants	132.9	105.6
Potatoes	80.0	76.8
Vegetables	93.4	106.0
Fruit	102.9	101.5
Other crop products	119.2	114.2
<b>Animal output</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>99.9</b>
Animals	113.7	96.1
Cattle	125.2	103.4
Pigs	107.2	96.9
Sheep and goats	123.8	96.4
Poultry	113.0	92.3
Animal products	122.5	102.6
Milk	128.4	105.2
Cow's milk	127.1	105.1
Other milk types	142.2	105.1
Eggs	98.5	95.2
Other animal products	110.0	78.7

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

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

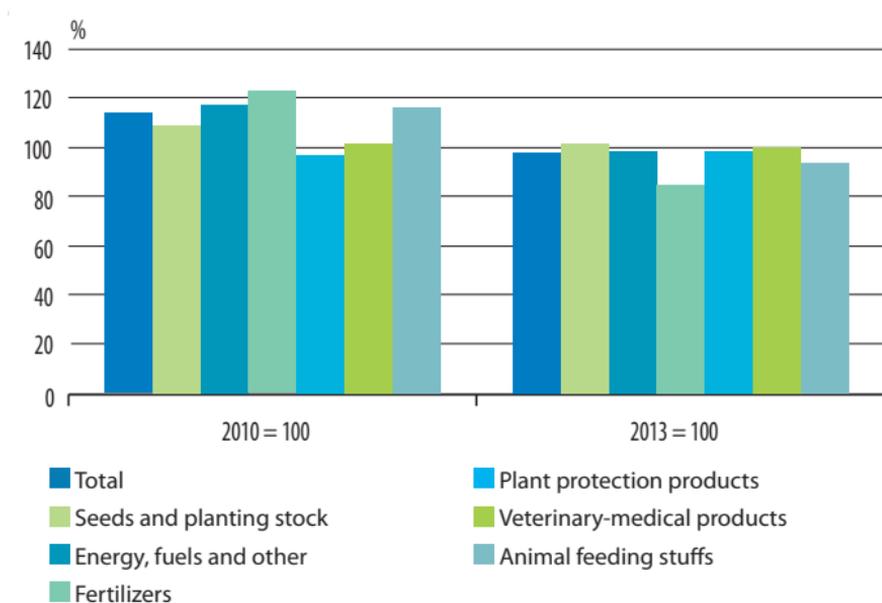
The surveys are based on samples and are carried out quarterly.

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

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

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

Figure 10. Price indices of goods and services, currently used in agriculture in 2014





## 8. Price indices of goods and services currently consumed in agriculture in 2014

	2014 as % to	
	2010	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>96.2</b>
Seeds and planting stock	105.1	100.4
Energy, fuels and other	115.8	98.1
Fertilizers	121.8	85.8
Straight fertilizers	122.2	86.4
Nitrogenous fertilizers	124.8	86.9
Phosphatic fertilizers	92.2	81.6
Potassic fertilizers	65.3	91.5
Compound fertilizers	109.5	86.5
Plant protection products and pesticides	97.1	98.4
Fungicides	100.6	102.6
Insecticides	94.8	101.1
Herbicides	96.7	97.0
Veterinary-medical products	101.6	99.1
Animal feeding stuffs	114.1	90.9
Straight feeding stuffs	114.4	87.6
Compound feeding stuffs	113.9	93.1
Maintenance of materials	105.2	99.8
Maintenance of buildings	105.9	100.8
Other goods and services	106.5	99.0

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

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

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

### 9. Price indices of goods and services contributing to agricultural investment in agriculture in 2014

	2014 as % to	
	2010	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>100.9</b>
Materials	111.1	101.4
Machinery and other equipment	112.6	103
Transport equipment	100.9	90.5
Buildings	83.0	89.0

## Total index of goods and services in agriculture

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

### 10. Price indices of goods and services in agriculture in 2014

	2014 as % to	
	2010	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>96.3</b>

**XII. EXPORTS AND  
IMPORTS OF GOODS**



## Foreign trade turnover

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

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

Figure 1. Exports and imports

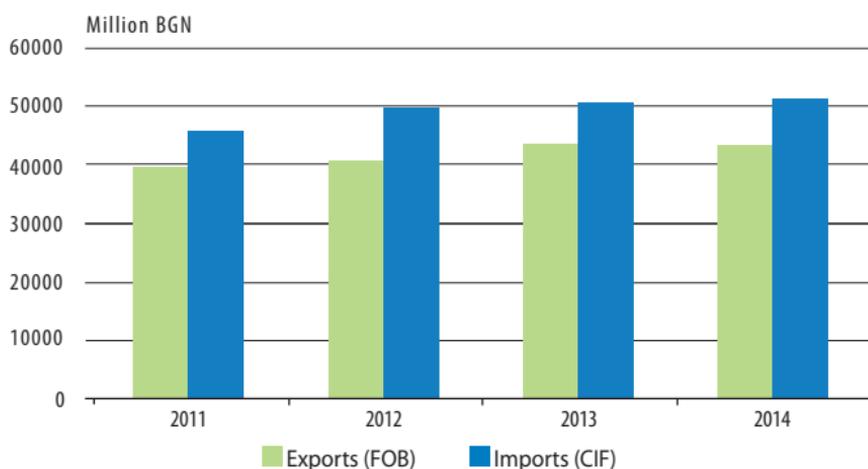
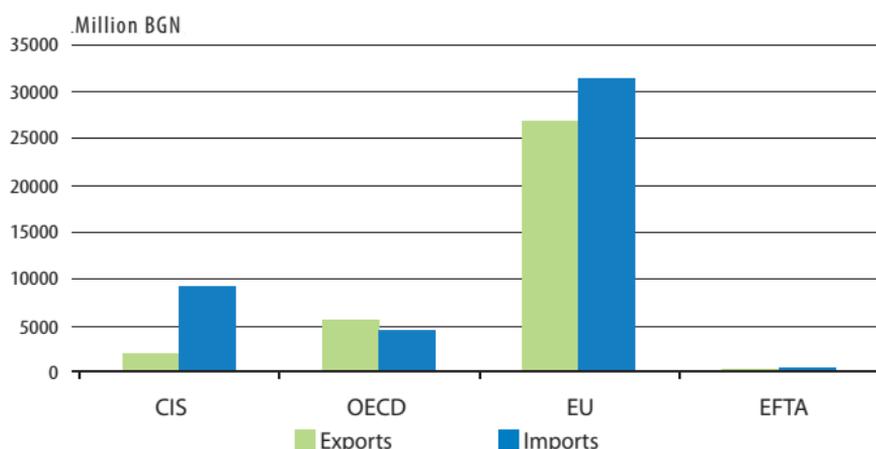
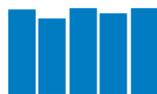


Figure 2. Exports and imports by economic zones in 2014





## 1. Foreign trade turnover

(Million BGN)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>85412.1</b>	<b>90416.6</b>	<b>94074.6</b>	<b>94476.5</b>
Exports (FOB)	39633.6	40622.9	43559.2	43254.7
Imports (CIF)	45778.5	49793.7	50515.4	51221.8

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>213</b>
Exports (FOB)	198	199	204	203
Imports (CIF)	166	159	165	171

## 3. Exports and imports by economic zones

(Million BGN)

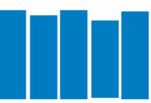
	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Exports</b>	<b>39633.6</b>	<b>40622.9</b>	<b>43559.2</b>	<b>43254.7</b>
of which:				
CIS <sup>1</sup>	1941.9	1987.8	2383.6	1884.1
OECD <sup>2</sup>	4843.8	5677.6	5619.8	5552.3
EU	24652.1	23779.8	<sup>4</sup> 26111.1	26954.7
EFTA <sup>3</sup>	318.1	376.9	381.1	311.5
<b>Imports</b>	<b>45778.5</b>	<b>49793.7</b>	<b>50515.4</b>	<b>51221.8</b>
of which:				
CIS <sup>1</sup>	10201.5	11862.0	10781.1	9080.1
OECD <sup>2</sup>	3735.4	3664.0	4495.3	4420.0
EU	27183.7	29200.0	<sup>4</sup> 30164.7	31530.0
EFTA <sup>3</sup>	380.4	423.3	419.2	376.3

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

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

<sup>3</sup> EFTA includes: Norway; Switzerland; Iceland and Liechtenstein.

<sup>4</sup> EU including Croatia.



### Exports by main trade partner countries

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

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

Figure 3. Exports to the top 10 Bulgarian trade partner countries in 2014

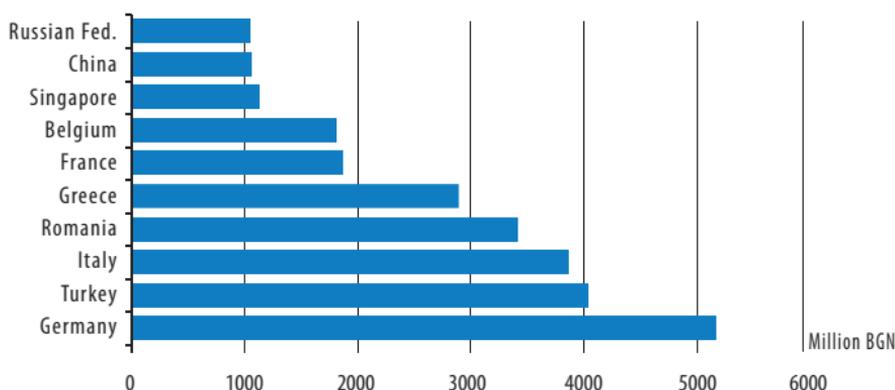
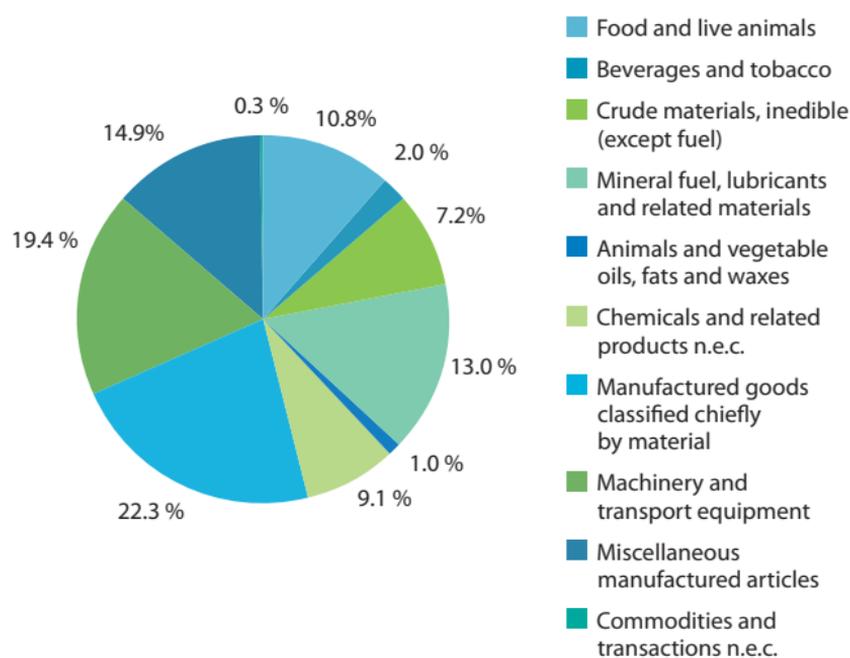


Figure 4. Structure of exports by sections of SITC, rev. 4 in 2014





## 4. Exports by countries main trade partners

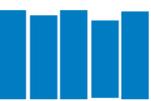
(Million BGN)

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>39633.6</b>	<b>40662.9</b>	<b>43559.2</b>	<b>43254.7</b>
of which:				
Austria	759.3	744.0	783.3	741.2
Algeria	93.1	113.0	158.0	306.7
Belgium	1954.5	1497.9	1256.9	1796.2
China	574.4	1163.7	1273.7	1043.4
Croatia	164.3	154.0	98.0	181.8
Cyprus	119.8	163.5	145.3	194.0
Czech Republic	425.8	497.2	557.5	625.0
Denmark	264.1	185.8	199.3	204.7
Egypt	333.9	335.8	348.8	361.0
France	1672.7	1623.4	1877.8	1854.1
Georgia	445.0	557.6	365.0	361.3
Germany	4606.4	4159.0	5361.6	5197.4
Gibraltar	1221.7	1432.0	786.9	319.4
Greece	2784.2	2923.1	3023.7	2896.2
Hungary	499.3	471.9	539.0	581.8
Izrael	108.0	163.4	177.7	184.4
Italy	3443.8	3449.8	3765.5	3873.2
Lebanon	64.0	137.4	356.3	198.3
Libya	11.8	62.7	234.4	267.7
Netherlands	703.5	741.8	940.4	969.8
Poland	704.7	710.3	790.6	887.5
Portugal	162.8	358.1	281.0	203.8
Romania	3781.1	3274.3	3364.1	3421.5
Russian Federation	1060.3	1100.2	1140.0	1032.3
Serbia	935.7	865.2	729.3	711.4
Singapore	76.0	93.8	649.7	1109.6
Slovakia	216.9	246.7	323.2	313.9
Slovenia	174.4	366.1	242.3	241.9
Spain	1063.2	1055.2	1006.7	904.1
Sweden	205.1	183.8	211.7	273.1
Switzerland	245.9	307.8	300.0	238.2
The Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	902.2	768.0	687.3	701.8
Turkey	3389.6	3828.9	3919.8	4054.7
Ukraine	565.0	479.1	837.0	372.3
United Arab Emirates	111.5	307.4	506.0	529.3
United Kingdom	724.4	778.9	917.4	957.0
United States	518.2	725.3	594.9	606.9

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

(Million BGN)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>39633.6</b>	<b>40622.9</b>	<b>43559.2</b>	<b>43254.7</b>
Food and live animals	3796.7	4135.3	5057.2	4688.1
Beverages and tobacco	797.7	877.4	946.7	868.8
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	3978.2	3565.6	3686.3	3116.5
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	5452.2	6746.6	6551.5	5608.2
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	294.9	303.0	394.6	440.9
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	3160.6	3371.8	3546.3	3923.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	9805.5	9275.0	9658.3	9664.3
Machinery and transport equipment	6695.2	6741.4	7830.3	8392.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5601.9	5517.9	5783.7	6440.1
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	50.7	88.9	104.3	111.4



### Imports by main trade partner countries

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

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

Figure 5. Imports from the top 10 Bulgarian trade partner countries in 2014

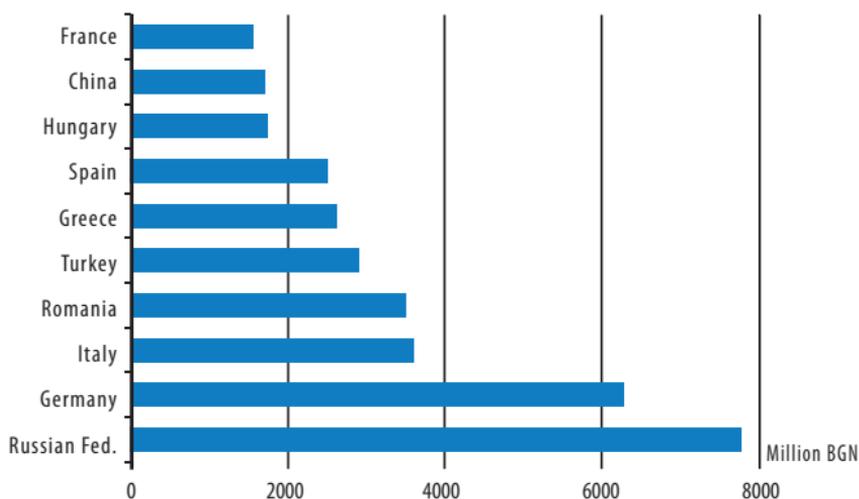
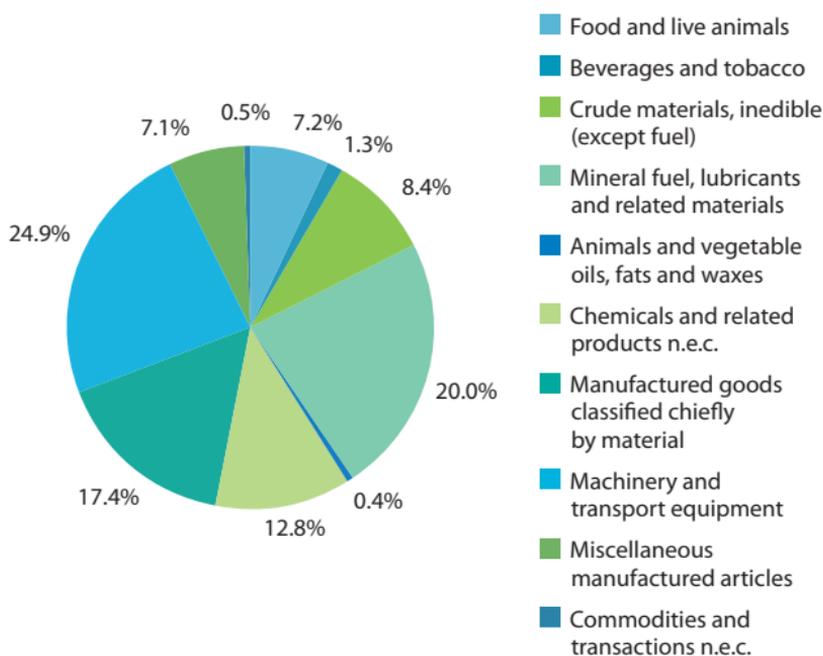


Figure 6. Structure of imports by sections of SITC, rev. 4 in 2014





## 6. Imports by countries main trade partners

(Million BGN)

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>45778.5</b>	<b>49793.7</b>	<b>50515.4</b>	<b>51221.8</b>
of which:				
Austria	1534.8	1529.9	1390.9	1445.6
Belgium	777.4	872.3	936.8	1051.6
China	1327.6	1483.0	1500.3	1691.7
Croatia	53.3	59.4	72.0	88.6
Czech Republic	792.0	958.2	1033.0	1148.7
Denmark	172.3	177.9	182.1	207.9
Egypt	149.7	112.1	117.5	302.1
France	1487.3	1450.3	1501.8	1551.9
Germany	4960.0	5537.4	5463.9	6273.4
Georgia	384.0	336.2	417.8	424.9
Greece	2568.1	3017.2	2807.4	2614.5
Hungary	1384.2	1488.5	1535.9	1724.9
India	119.6	146.8	240.7	224.3
Italy	3269.8	3299.1	3758.1	3598.0
Ireland	150.7	165.8	160.7	154.8
Japan	134.0	124.0	129.7	164.1
Jordan	94.8	164.6	88.3	161.4
Korea, Rep.of	234.2	183.4	168.1	159.4
Netherlands	1162.0	1494.6	1336.1	1404.2
Poland	875.4	1093.5	1429.1	1385.5
Romania	3161.5	3260.6	3365.1	3488.3
Russian Federation	8071.8	10363.0	9353.2	7781.5
Serbia	496.5	494.8	514.2	589.3
Slovakia	549.2	644.5	655.3	609.1
Slovenia	337.3	315.4	332.0	344.9
Spain	2422.1	2205.0	2630.8	2503.4
Sweden	287.0	259.4	285.5	292.5
Switzerland	354.8	407.3	387.8	342.0
Taiwan	113.5	126.6	131.5	213.6
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	490.2	493.4	527.4	533.1
Turkey	2164.5	2324.9	2953.9	2899.4
Ukraine	1837.9	1253.5	1120.8	1038.9
United Kingdom	712.9	715.0	747.3	868.8
United States	384.9	338.2	386.2	547.7

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

(Million BGN)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>45778.5</b>	<b>49793.7</b>	<b>50515.4</b>	<b>51221.8</b>
Food and live animals	3449.8	3497.2	3603.1	3662.8
Beverages and tobacco	553.4	629.0	696.7	665.7
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	4540.0	4398.7	4625.1	4288.4
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	10521.1	12402.6	11653.3	10254.3
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	212.0	245.5	212.7	183.2
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	5197.7	5711.1	6102.0	6539.5
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by the material	7730.6	7766.9	8121.9	8935.8
Machinery and transport equipment	10504.2	11990.2	11925.3	12768.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2938.7	3033.6	3333.3	3654.6
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	131.0	118.9	242.0	268.6

### Exports and imports by commodities

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

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

#### 8. Exports of selected commodities

Commodities	2011	2012	2013	2014
Meat of swine - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	4.7	4.7	1.8	1.7
Poultry meat - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	41.5	42.4	32.3	36.7
Cheese and yellow cheese - thousand tons	14.5	15.9	17.0	18.2
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	2.3	1.1	1.6	3.4
Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	14.7	10.8	10.9	7.4
Maize - thousand tons	939.0	825.4	2159.5	1833.2
Preserved tomatoes - thousand tons	3.1	4.8	3.5	4.4
Other preserved vegetables - thousand tons	22.4	19.9	21.1	20.7
Tobacco, unmanufactured - thousand tons	47.4	36.7	40.6	33.0
Cigarettes - thousand tons	16.2	19.9	22.3	23.8
Dentifrices - thousand tons	2.3	2.0	2.0	3.8
New pneumatic tyres of rubber - thousand tons	2.1	5.6	3.0	2.4
Men's or boys' suits, jackets, trousers - million BGN	442.7	441.4	477.5	505.5
Men's or boys' shirts - million BGN	102.4	92.6	78.9	83.0
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	6324.4	5147.0	5403.6	6612.1
Pumps for liquids - million BGN	136.1	133.7	144.4	156.6
Lathes - thousand tons	4.6	5.1	4.7	4.0
Electric accumulators - million BGN	304.8	281.2	342.9	270.0
Furniture - million BGN	169.1	196.3	198.0	227.3



## 9. Imports of selected commodities

Commodities	2011	2012	2013	2014
Bananas - thousand tons	49.7	35.0	39.0	42.2
Oranges - thousand tons	27.4	27.3	31.8	36.7
Lemons - thousand tons	13.8	13.0	14.9	15.5
Grapefruit - thousand tons	11.3	10.6	9.9	13.7
Olives - thousand tons	18.9	33.2	23.1	19.2
Coffee beans - thousand tons	24.6	28.4	29.2	34.2
Pepper (black and white) - tons	972.7	893.1	883.1	857.9
Rice - thousand tons	25.1	18.5	30.3	45.5
Margarine - thousand tons	9.1	10.1	11.0	9.4
Chocolate - thousand tons	16.8	14.0	16.5	17.1
Fruit and vegetable juices - thousand tons	14.3	11.3	11.5	12.3
Sugar - thousand tons	296.1	194.9	246.4	161.9
Soya groats - thousand tons	121.8	104.4	109.1	116.2
Salt - thousand tons	214.7	252.4	163.9	181.4
Coal (excl. anthracite) - thousand tons	1032.2	1080.6	966.8	940.9
Anthracite - thousand tons	2203.8	1132.6	732.9	843.0
Coke and semi-coke of coal - thousand tons	63.7	65.9	71.2	89.7
Cellulose - thousand tons	21.7	23.2	36.5	25.8
Newsprint - thousand tons	50.0	51.1	46.8	48.4
Cigarette paper - thousand tons	2.6	4.3	3.7	3.4
Cotton (incl. linter) - thousand tons	2.4	4.1	4.7	5.0
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	2753.2	2778.1	3174.7	3640.3
Tubes of cast iron and steel - thousand tons	57.3	66.8	72.7	501.8
Refrigerators - thousand items	102.4	86.5	81.2	77.7
Washing machines thousand items	137.7	153.2	159.9	186.1
Vacuum-cleaners - thousand items	235.5	258.9	296.9	341.2
TV sets - thousand items	690.3	645.6	998.2	1029.4
Household sewing machines - thousand items	9.9	8.9	6.5	8.3
Combines (corn) - in numbers	674	728	674	757
Passenger cars - thousand items	65.8	65.5	74.7	66.8
Trucks - thousand items	6.6	7.3	8.6	8.3
Busses - in numbers	298	212	384	530
Bicycles- thousand items	39.4	37.5	31.0	46.1
Motorcycles - thousand items	3.3	3.2	4.1	4.4
Tractors - thousand items	7.0	7.0	8.3	8.9
Cultivators - in numbers	324	345	252	158
Cameras - million BGN	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Clocks and watches - thousand items	1126.5	1254.5	1670.7	1451.1



### **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 standard presentation of the balance of payments are classified in the following main categories:

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

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

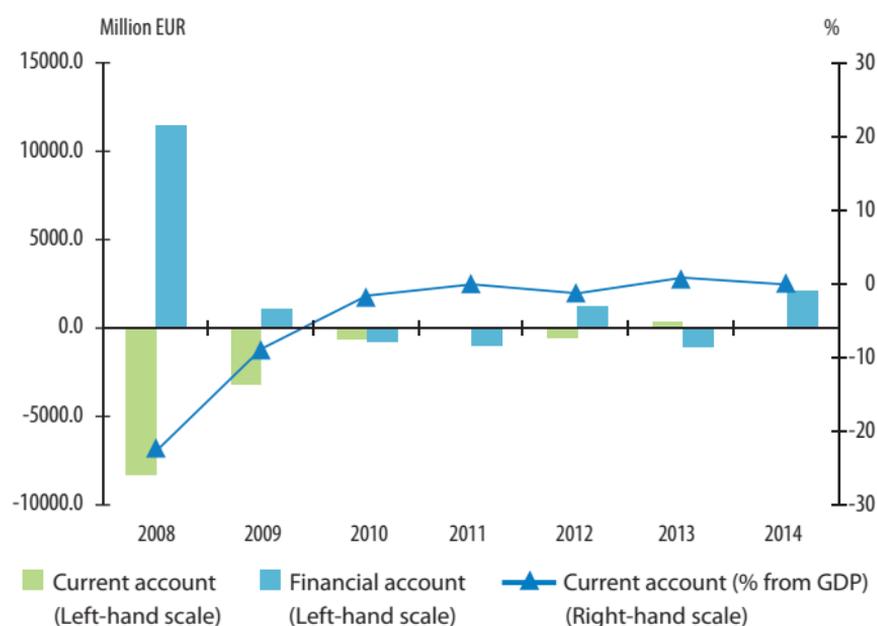
**Financial Account** - records all transactions that involve financial assets and liabilities and that take place between residents and non-residents.

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

**Reserves and Related Items** - include those external assets that are readily available to and controlled by the central bank (government) for direct financing of balance of payments imbalances.

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

Figure 1. **Current and financial account**



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

(Million EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>A. Current account</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>-458.0</b>	<b>410.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>
Goods, credit (FOB)	20264.3	20770.2	22271.4	22115.8
Goods, debit (FOB)	-22420.4	-24230.4	-24701.4	-25061.0
Trade Balance	-2156.1	-3460.3	-2430.0	-2945.2
Services, credit	5354.0	5694.9	5739.8	6466.5
Transportation	1112.2	1138.6	1232.2	1513.6
Travel	2852.4	2916.6	3058.4	3115.7
Other services	1389.4	1639.7	1449.2	1837.2
Services, debit	-3038.5	-3426.2	-3476.5	-3908.5
Transportation	-829.5	-1059.8	-1040.2	-1002.3
Travel	-958.7	-1015.7	-1150.4	-1229.8
Other services	-1250.2	-1350.6	-1285.9	-1676.3
Services, net	2315.5	2268.8	2263.4	2558.0
Income, net	-1810.8	-1331.7	-1805.9	-1211.4
Goods, services and income, net	-1651.4	-2523.1	-1972.5	-1598.5
Current transfers, net	1684.6	2065.2	2383.1	1609.6
<b>B. Capital account<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>503.6</b>	<b>551.4</b>	<b>467.6</b>	<b>993.3</b>
Capital transfers, net	471.2	528.7	534.4	1030.8
<b>C. Financial account<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>-885.8</b>	<b>1254.6</b>	<b>-962.2</b>	<b>2120.1</b>
Direct investment, net	1212.7	871.5	1265.5	1127.1
Direct investment abroad	-117.5	-270.2	-180.8	-162.0
Direct investment in Bulgaria	1330.2	1141.7	1446.3	1289.1
Merges and acquisitions, net <sup>4</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portfolio investment, net	-357.4	-886.7	-128.5	1216.3
Financial derivatives, net	-65.3	-33.3	-119.4	-26.1
Other investment, net	-1675.8	1303.2	-1979.8	-197.2
Other investment, assets	-708.3	435.0	-1603.5	-1098.8
Trade credits, net	-93.6	-174.7	40.9	-72.6
Loans	-70.6	-107.3	-460.7	-912.3
Currency and deposits	-484.8	865.5	-1000.9	-86.6
Other assets	-59.3	-148.5	-182.8	-27.4
Other investment, liabilities	-967.5	868.2	-376.3	901.6
Trade credits, net	63.5	-46.4	264.0	108.1
Loans	30.5	869.1	6.4	821.4
Currency and deposits	-1117.9	-2.8	-776.3	-193.9
Other liabilities	56.4	48.2	129.5	165.9
<b>D. Net errors and omissions</b>	<b>507.6</b>	<b>812.9</b>	<b>-515.2</b>	<b>-1215.0</b>
<b>TOTAL BALANCE</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>2161.0</b>	<b>-599.2</b>	<b>1909.5</b>
<b>E. Reserves and related items</b>	<b>-158.7</b>	<b>-2161.0</b>	<b>599.2</b>	<b>-1909.5</b>
BNB Reserve Assets	-158.7	-2161.0	599.2	-1909.5
Use of fund credit, net	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exceptional financing, net	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

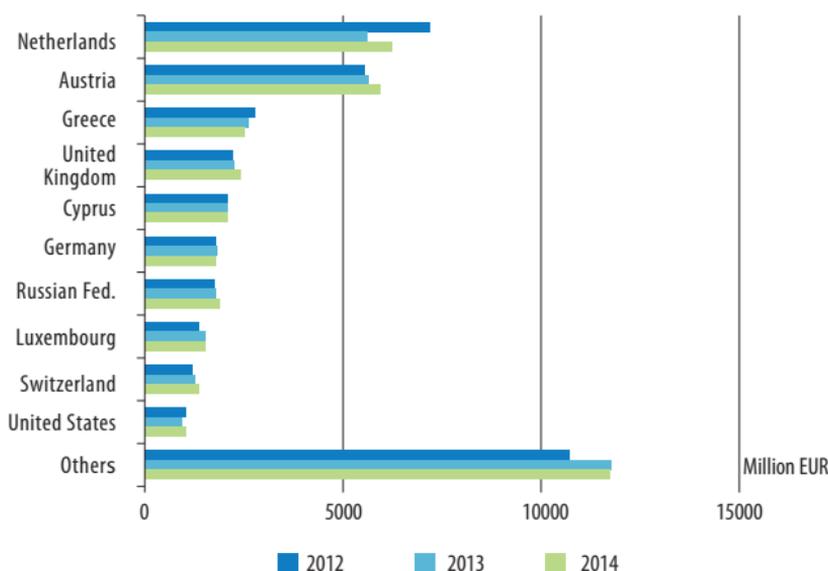
## Foreign direct investments

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

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

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

Figure 2. Stock of FDI in Bulgaria, by country



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

(Million EUR)

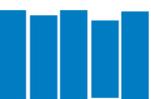
Economic activity groupings	2011	2012	2013*	2014*
<b>Total</b>	<b>1330.2</b>	<b>1141.7</b>	<b>1446.3</b>	<b>1289.1</b>
Electricity, gas and water supply	450.7	737.1	349.5	113.1
Manufacturing	283.7	529.8	419.6	62.2
Mining and quarrying	150.4	231.7	301.9	21.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	36.0	262.8	104.3	66.7
Non-classified	-7.4	6.5	182.3	114.1
Other community, social and personal service activities	140.8	0.5	84.8	58.1
Construction	-90.5	254.8	25.3	76.5
Hotels and restaurants	141.2	65.5	25.7	3.9
Financial intermediation	257.2	-158.1	-46.2	173.2
Transport, storage and communication	203.1	-363.6	218.4	55.6
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	13.5	5.8	-3.9	43.9
Fishing	5.6	2.2	0.9	-0.9
Education	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.0
Health and social work	-3.6	9.2	-5.5	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	-251.5	-443.3	-211.2	501.0

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



## **XIV. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**



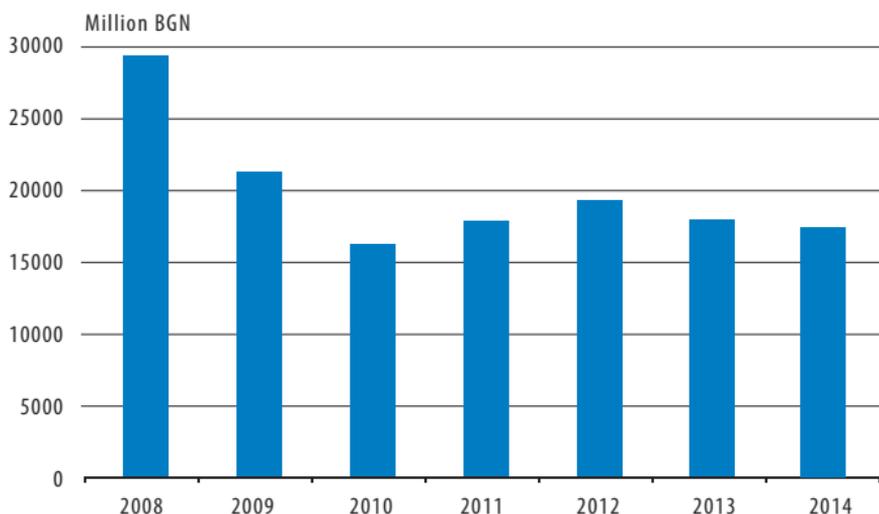


### Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets

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

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

Figure 1. Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets





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

(Thousand BGN)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>17913925</b>	<b>19091492</b>	<b>18089215</b>	<b>17377539</b>
Land	1534227	1426906	1363025	532084
Buildings and construction equipments	8266052	7322825	7048929	7238741
Machines, equipment and means of transport	6614232	8667155	8087140	8123326
Other expenditure	1499414	1674606	1590121	1483388

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

(Thousand BGN)

	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>19091492</b>	<b>18089215</b>	<b>17377539</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1479905	1529139	983141
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	7602323	5962956	6701382
Construction	1088400	1299871	765915
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	3588034	4036148	3442889
Information and communication	618032	585202	895301
Financial and insurance activities	368767	390591	396557
Real estate activities	1895653	1682408	834987
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	782810	742955	676979
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	1443543	1510874	2568517
Other services	224025	349071	111871

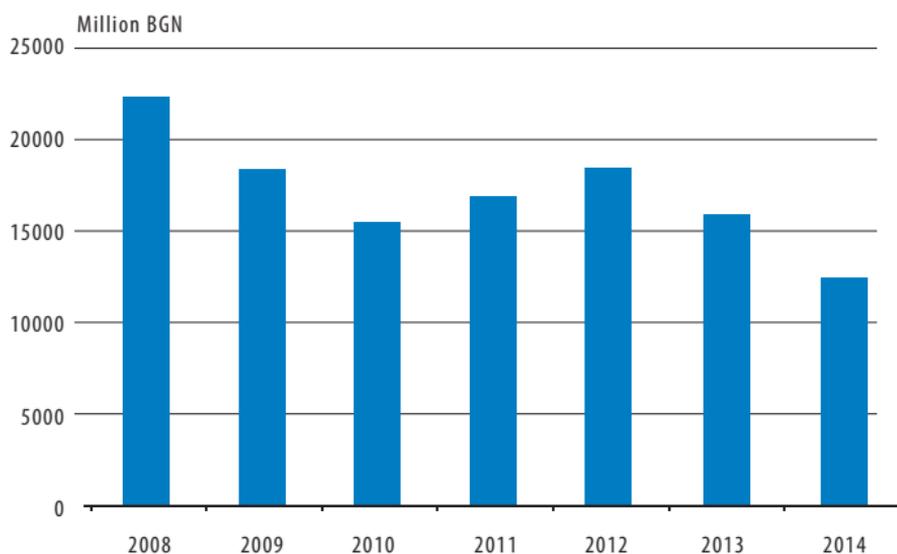


### Acquired tangible fixed assets

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

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

Figure 2. Acquired tangible fixed assets





## 3. Acquired tangible fixed assets by kind

(Thousand BGN)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>16921196</b>	<b>18337016</b>	<b>16201228</b>	<b>12532867</b>
Land	1534227	1426906	1363025	532084
Buildings and construction equipments	7934398	7073593	6497195	4374754
Machines, equipment and means of transport	6355787	8622131	7400429	6653353
Other expenditure	1096784	1214386	940579	972676

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

(Thousand BGN)

	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>18337016</b>	<b>16201228</b>	<b>12532867</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1372974	1465665	918983
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	7440914	5775094	4339824
Construction	1173680	1023979	549093
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	3766105	3603588	2747581
Information and communication	603091	573825	817889
Financial and insurance activities	265677	409380	355093
Real estate activities	1946270	1576594	812066
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	817240	671979	642876
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	761703	767973	1291577
Other services	189362	333151	57885



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

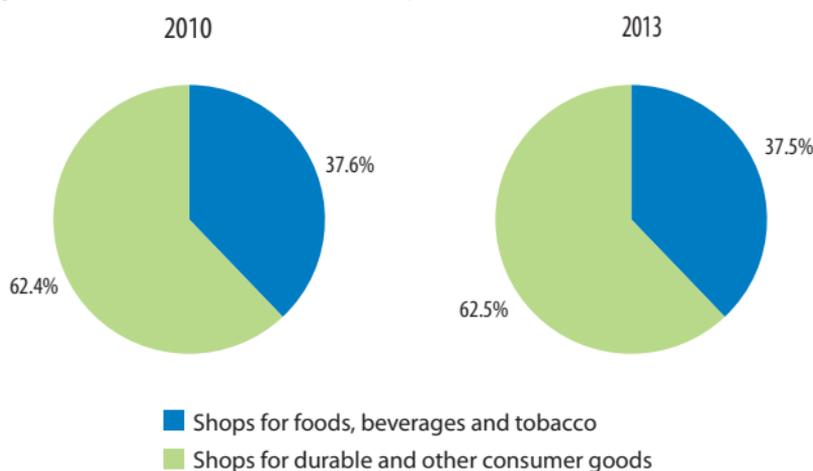


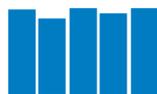
## Retail sales premises

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

In 2013 a reduction in the total number of shops was registered. In comparison with 2010 the number of shops decreased as for 'Foods, beverages and tobacco' as well as for 'Durable and other consumer goods' by 5.7% and 5.6% respectively. The tendency of increasing the share of shops for 'Durable and other consumer goods' was maintained, as their relative share in the structure of the shops rose by 0.1 points compared to 2010, reaching 62.5% in 2013.

Figure 1. Structure of the retail sales shops





## 1. Retail sales premises as of 31.12.

Kind of premises	In numbers			Change - % (Preceding year = 100)	
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
<b>Shops</b>	<b>132304</b>	<b>125909</b>	<b>122781</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
For foods, beverages and tobacco	49324	47248	46098	-4.2	-2.4
of which:					
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods	32559	29856	29224	-8.3	-2.1
Fruit and vegetables	3163	3262	3093	3.1	-5.2
Meat and meat products	1349	1385	1381	2.7	-0.3
Fish and fish products	481	484	483	0.6	-0.2
Bread and bakery products	2379	2290	2317	-3.7	1.2
Sugar and sugar confectionery	2143	2074	1956	-3.2	-5.7
Beverages	3043	2929	2754	-3.7	-6.0
For durable and other consumer goods	82980	78661	76683	-5.2	-2.5
of which:					
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods (mainly non-foods)	15287	14991	14950	-1.9	-0.3
Textiles	3156	2923	2851	-7.4	-2.5
Clothing	17371	17171	16289	-1.2	-5.1
Footwear and leather goods	3869	3696	3582	-4.5	-3.1
Furniture, lighting articles and household goods	3410	3104	3103	-9.0	0.0
Household appliances, radio and TV sets	2058	1691	1601	-17.8	-5.3
Ironmongery, varnishes and glasses	2876	2757	2512	-4.1	-8.9
Books, newspapers and stationery	3189	2652	2547	-16.8	-4.0
Building and heating materials (incl. warehouses)	2215	1878	2048	-15.2	9.1
Perfume and cosmetics shops	3051	2993	2963	-1.9	-1.0
Automobiles, motorcycles and spare parts	6174	5188	5323	-16.0	2.6
Pharmacies, optical and sanitary shops	5360	5245	5172	-2.1	-1.4
<b>Petrol stations</b>	<b>2725</b>	<b>2684</b>	<b>2615</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
<b>Gas stations</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-17.8</b>

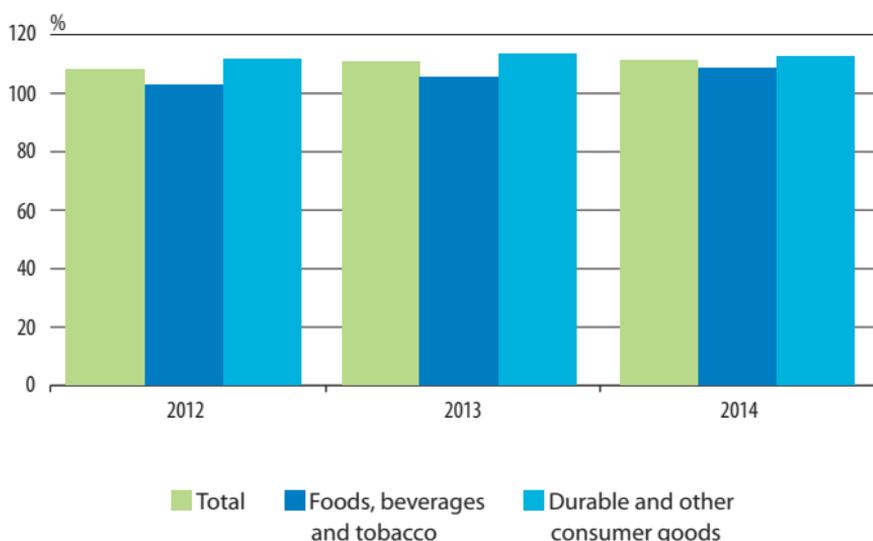
## Retail sales

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

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

In 2014 the retail sales in the country at constant prices increased by 0.9% compared to the previous year. The group 'Food, beverages and tobacco' increased by 4.1% and the group 'Durable and other consumer goods' decreased by 1.0%.

Figure 2. Retail sales indices  
(2010 = 100)





## 2. Retail sales indices

(Preceding year = 100)

	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>100.9</b>
Foods, beverages and tobacco	103.1	101.2	104.1
Durable and other consumer goods	107.3	102.1	99.0

## 3. Retail sales indices by group of goods

(Preceding year = 100)

Group of goods	2011	2012	2013
	Foods, beverages and tobacco		
Fruit	94.2	99.4	103.4
Vegetables	102.6	106.2	99.5
Milk, dairy products and eggs	95.3	96.6	101.3
Meat and meat products	100.8	103.8	99.3
Fish and fish products, crustaceans and molluscs	105.2	104.2	121.2
Bread and bakery products, grain mill products	94.2	100.9	98.5
Sugar and sugar confectionery	88.8	107.8	104.5
Edible oils and fats	94.1	102.3	99.6
Alcoholic beverages	118.8	106.0	99.0
Wine	105.0	118.2	101.4
Beer	107.8	115.4	99.6
Soft drinks	116.3	109.7	99.4
Tobacco products	96.3	110.2	101.2
Coffee, tea and cocoa	109.6	104.5	119.0
	Durable and other consumer goods		
Clothing and fur goods	101.7	109.0	107.8
Footwear	99.0	99.1	98.7
Furniture	100.3	104.0	104.0
Carpets and other floor coverings	92.8	106.0	92.0
Household appliances	102.9	111.0	99.4
Household articles	104.7	123.4	106.0
Pharmaceutical, medical and orthopaedic goods	110.3	107.5	109.5
Automobiles	124.6	108.3	120.8
Motorcycles and bicycles	87.0	91.2	103.3
Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	97.3	104.6	98.0
Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	93.9	103.4	94.7
Communications	118.0	121.6	131.7
Radio and television sets	99.8	117.1	137.7
Optical and photographic articles	117.0	93.9	114.7
Computer and office equipment	118.8	125.1	104.6
Construction materials	99.8	94.4	91.2

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

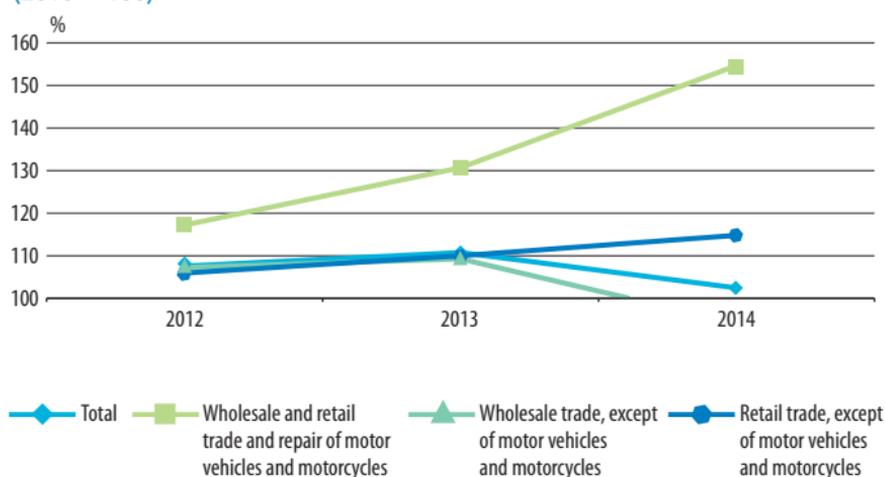
The indicator refers only to the economic subjects classified in accordance with the National Classification of Economic Activities (NACE.BG 2008) in section G - 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' and section I 'Accommodation and food service activities'. The turnover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

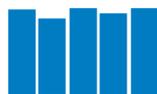
The turnover indices are calculated for all groups of trade activities as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 and reflect the turnover changes between two consecutive years' constant prices. They are calculated on the base of 2010 average annual prices and are chain-linked and comparable in coverage.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

According to the preliminary data in 2014 the turnover in section 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' decreased by 7.5% compared to the previous year. In 'Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the general increase was 4.3%. In 'Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the turn-down of 13.9% determined the magnitude of the overall index, as the activity formed about 70% of the turnover volume in the trade sector. A increase was observed in 'Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' - 18.3%.

The turnover at constant prices in section 'Accommodation and food service activities' in 2014 increased by 5.1% compared to 2013, which was due principally to the growth in 'Food and beverage service activities' - 7.7%. In 'Accommodation' an increase by 1.8% was observed.

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





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

(Million BGN)

Economic activities	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>88941</b>	<b>94530</b>	<b>96669</b>	<b>87528</b>
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4902	5192	5664	6418
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	64024	67631	68433	57981
of which:				
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	6536	7415	9608	6384
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	14089	14245	14922	13115
Wholesale of household goods	7420	8172	8957	8112
Wholesale of information and communication equipment	1547	1604	2364	2672
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	3145	3832	3460	3100
Other specialised wholesale	28109	28371	24933	21261
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	20015	21707	22572	23129
of which:				
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco	6718	7227	7515	7819
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	917	970	1024	991
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	3855	4393	4271	4142
Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	1859	2025	2203	2299
Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	961	1029	1139	1128
Retail sale of audio and video equipment; hardware, paints and glass; electrical household appliances, etc. in specialised stores	2630	2912	3025	3077
Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software; telecommunications equipment, etc. in specialised stores	2669	2659	2832	3032
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>3134</b>	<b>3349</b>	<b>3503</b>	<b>3721</b>
Accommodation	1249	1374	1482	1518
Food and beverage service activities	1885	1975	2021	2203



## **XVI. INDUSTRY**



## Production value of industrial enterprises

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

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

All data in value terms are published at current prices.

Figure 1. Production value of industrial enterprises





## 1. Production value of industrial enterprises

(Thousand BGN)

	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>62710629</b>	<b>62623923</b>	<b>61632191</b>
Mining and quarrying	2969775	2557007	2418541
Manufacturing	48728136	49685725	50067831
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	9638391	9023288	7850378
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1374327	1357903	1295441

## 2. Production value of industrial enterprises by economic activities

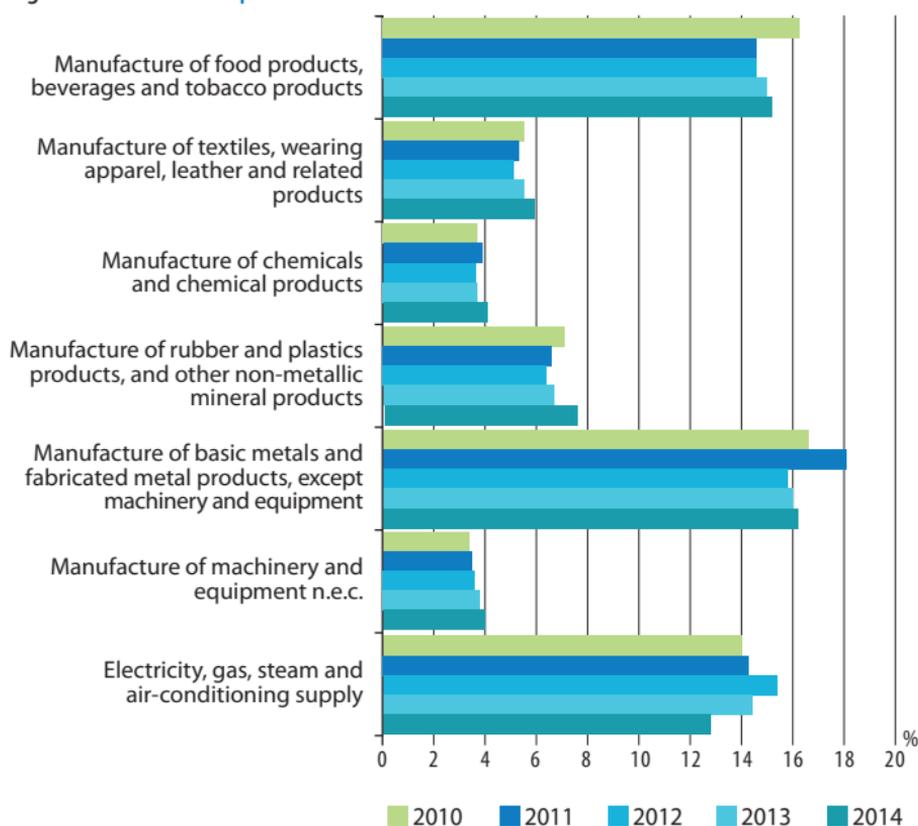
(Thousand BGN)

Economic activities	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>62710629</b>	<b>62623923</b>	<b>61632191</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>2969775</b>	<b>2557007</b>	<b>2418541</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>48728136</b>	<b>49685725</b>	<b>50067831</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	9142863	9407128	9353904
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	3180420	3453577	3632990
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	2195492	2364692	2447326
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2269927	2308908	2498948
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	4037525	4225594	4683178
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	9903682	10038038	10014912
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	610643	638312	683766
Manufacture of electrical equipment	2069539	2274931	2308216
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2250664	2370096	2453075
Manufacture of transport equipment	1579089	1614954	2060501
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1961734	2057791	2216619
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	<b>9638391</b>	<b>9023288</b>	<b>7850378</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation</b>	<b>1374327</b>	<b>1357903</b>	<b>1295441</b>

## Structure of the production value of industrial enterprises

The structures (relative shares) are calculated at current prices. A change in the contribution of the main industrial activities in the volume of production is observed. The shares of manufacture of rubber and plastic products, and other non-metallic mineral products and the manufacture of transport equipment increased, while there was a decrease of the share of the electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply.

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





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

(Per cent)

Economic activities	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>81.2</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	14.6	15.0	15.2
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	5.1	5.5	5.9
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.5	3.8	4.0
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.6	3.7	4.1
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	6.4	6.7	7.6
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	15.8	16.0	16.2
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Manufacture of electrical equipment	3.3	3.6	3.7
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	3.6	3.8	4.0
Manufacture of transport equipment	2.5	2.6	3.3
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	3.1	3.3	3.6
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>12.8</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>

## Production value indices of industrial enterprises

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

### 4. Production value indices of industrial enterprises

	(Preceding year = 100)		
	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>99.9</b>
Mining and quarrying	99.8	93.7	103.0
Manufacturing	100.9	102.2	102.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	108.8	93.3	87.4
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	98.2	96.7	96.3



## 5. Production value indices of industrial enterprises by economic activities

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic activities	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>99.9</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>103.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>102.1</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	101.5	100.0	101.0
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	97.1	106.0	103.1
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	101.1	107.8	103.2
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	107.3	97.4	85.2
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	91.2	97.5	110.2
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	116.4	101.3	106.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	100.5	103.8	110.4
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	94.9	103.1	103.0
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	100.5	103.9	107.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	109.5	102.4	101.5
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	103.5	104.5	102.6
Manufacture of transport equipment	102.7	114.0	126.8
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	104.6	103.4	106.7
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>87.4</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>96.3</b>

## Industrial products in kind

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

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

Figure 3. **Electric motors and generators**

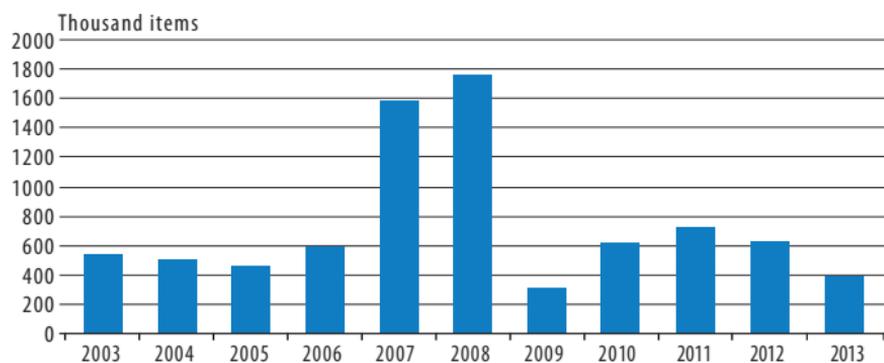
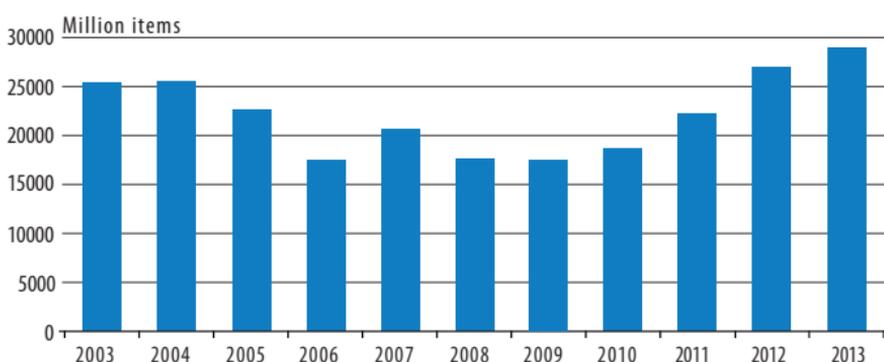


Figure 4. **Tobacco products (cigarettes)**





## 6. Output of basic industrial products

Industrial products	2010	2011	2012	2013
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	4558	4995	5736	5024
Fireclay - thousand tons	18	23	..	..
Rolled products of steel - thousand tons	921	1149	832	873
Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of steel - thousand tons	102	141	157	159
Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought; master alloys of copper - thousand tons	286	302	310	315
Lead and zinc, unwrought - thousand tons	178	187	166	176
Aluminium, unwrought- tons	12257	10263	..	..
Metal forming machinery - in numbers	1566	1818	1935	1949
of which:				
Lathes	629	847	896	937
Drilling machines; boring, milling, threading or tapping machines for working metal	217	245	284	231
Pulley tackle and hoists powered by an electric motor (excl. of the kind used for raising vehicles) - in numbers	12159	15044	16486	18550
Self-propelled fork-lift trucks powered by an electric motor, with a lifting height $\geq 1$ m - in numbers	145	231	183	184
Self-propelled trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, non-powered by an electric motor - in numbers	226	180	217	178
Cranes - in numbers	163	284	377	436
Bicycles - in numbers	534008	636610	874718	742562
Accounting machines, cash registers, postage-franking machines, ticket-issuing machines and similar machines, incorporating a calculating device - in numbers	286266	329176	470581	253896
Electric motors and generators - thousand items	614	725	619	382
Lead-acid accumulators for starting piston engines - thousand items	2371	2089	2071	2808
Lifts and skip hoists - in numbers	1479	1400	1502	1358
Electric burglar or fire alarms and similar apparatus for buildings - thousand items	410	287	262	..
Electrical instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters - thousand items	355.0	369.8	435.9	450.1
Electricity supply or production meters - in numbers	341415	277262	464900	447220

## 6. Output of basic industrial products

(Continued)

Industrial products	2010	2011	2012	2013
Ammonia in aqueous solution - ton N	1233	1089	1588	1266
Mineral fertilizers - thousand tons nutritious substance	256	360	292	388
Wood charcoal - thousand tons	17	16	4	5
Soap and organic surface-active products and preparations, for toilet use (incl. medicated products) - thousand tons	2.7	3.1	4.6	4.7
Perfumes - thousand litres	60	52	40	49
Paints and varnishes based on synthetic or modified natural polymers - thousand tons	52.9	52.3	50.0	52.1
Detergents and washing preparations - tons	62512	60432	60418	75943
Tooth paste - thousand items	35958	27960	23621	21209
Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement and similar hydraulic cements - thousand tons	1966	1882	1803	1812
Quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime - thousand tons	1311	1492	1425	1377
Non-refractory clay building bricks - thousand cub. m	454	432	459	528
Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar or on mineral tar pitch - thousand tons	677	1414	1902	1686
Plywood, veneered panels, block-, lamin-, battenboard - thousand cub. m	29.2	39.7	45.1	43.8
Particle boards and similar boards of wood or other ligneous materials - thousand cub. m	771.8	831.9	863.2	828.3
Paper and paperboard (incl. sulphite wrapping paper) - thousand tons	154	193	209	240
Corrugated paper and paperboard in rolls or sheets - thousand tons	94	97	95	96
Toilet paper - thousand tons	20.4	20.0	22.1	22.7
Ceramic sanitary fixtures - thousand items	2882	2991	3392	3409
Cotton yarn - thousand tons	6.4	3.8	3.2	3.3
Wool yarn - thousand tons	4.1	4.2	3.2	3.2
Cotton fabrics- million sq. m	14.1	9.9	7.7	11.0
Woollen fabrics - million sq. m	3.4	3.3	2.4	2.4
Silk fabrics - million sq. m	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.4
Carpets and rugs - thousand sq. m	1302	1071	1012	1493
Men's and boys outerwear (excl. knitted or crocheted) - thousand items	12379	14896	14362	15991
Women's and girls outerwear (excl. knitted or crocheted) - thousand items	24398	24578	25325	26309
Panty hose and tights - million items	4.5	7.8	4.5	4.2
Stockings, socks and other hosiery, knitted or crocheted - million pairs	58.5	50.2	42.9	45.6
Footwear (excl. sport footwear and footwear incorporating a protective metal toe-cap) - million pairs	12.4	13.6	11.6	10.5
Exercise books - tons	3653	2549	3134	2814
Meat (excl. edible offal) <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	146.7	155.5	154.9	155.8
Sausages - thousand tons	106.0	106.3	105.1	99.1
Lard and other pig fats, rendered - tons	198	229	59	102



## 6. Output of basic industrial products

(Continued and end)

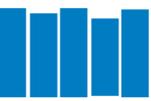
Industrial products	2010	2011	2012	2013
Fish and fish products processed or preserved - thousand tons	10.5	9.6	8.7	9.6
Vegetables processed and preserved <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	71.0	75.5	67.5	70.4
Fruit manufactured and preserved <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	47.8	53.1	59.1	78.8
Butter, fats and other cream based on milk <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
White cheese <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	42.9	44.3	45.2	42.3
Yellow cheese <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	19.9	19.5	17.8	20.1
Milk in liquid form <sup>1</sup> - thousand litres	60144	65298	69973.0	68453
Yoghurt <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	160.4	135.0	138.8	135.1
Refined sunflower oil and its fractions (excl. chemically modified) - thousand tons	98.1	88.9	95.9	116.0
Mayonnaise, other sauces and preparations therefor, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings - thousand tons	12.8	12.9	13.9	15.1
Wheat or meslin flour - thousand tons	529	518	535	523
Macaroni, noodles and similar farinaceous products; prepared meals and dishes based on pasta - thousand tons	11.8	8.4	11.5	11.7
Refined sugar - thousand tons	115	97	..	108
Chocolate and sugar confectionery - thousand tons	36.6	36.1	39.8	46.1
Spirits obtained from distilled grape wine or grape marc - million litres alc 100%	6.6	6.3	7.2	7.7
Grape wines (incl. grape must) - million litres	151.1	124.9	141.7	164.3
Beer - million litres	491.8	494.8	521.9	510.5
Manufactured tobacco (excl. smoking tobacco) - thousand tons	44.5	46.4	40.9	42.8
Tobacco products (cigarettes) - million items	18739	22267	27053	28969

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



**XVII. CONSTRUCTION AND  
HOUSING FUND**



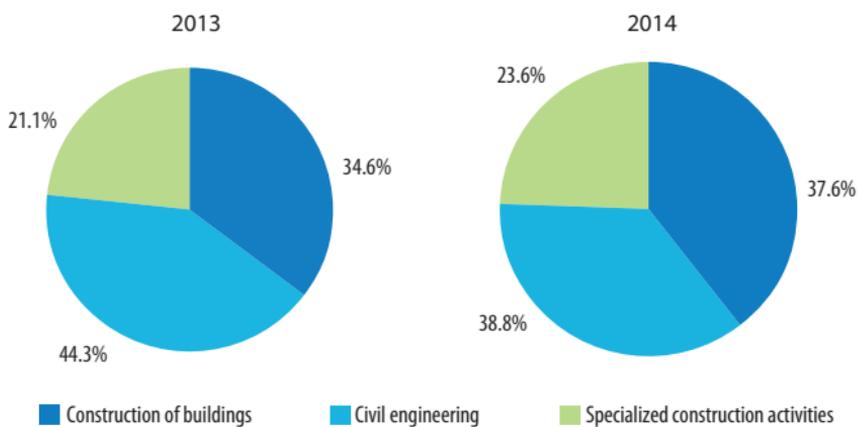


### Production of enterprises in construction

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

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

Figure 1. Structure of production of construction enterprises





## 1. Production of construction enterprises

(Thousand BGN)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>12818200</b>	<b>12899899</b>	<b>12698161</b>	<b>12571105</b>
Construction of buildings	4738879	4582047	4397754	4721139
Civil engineering	5007349	5319259	5628757	4879395
Specialized construction activities	3071972	2998593	2671650	2970571

## Housing fund

Data about the housing fund as of the end of 2014 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 - 31.12.2014.

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

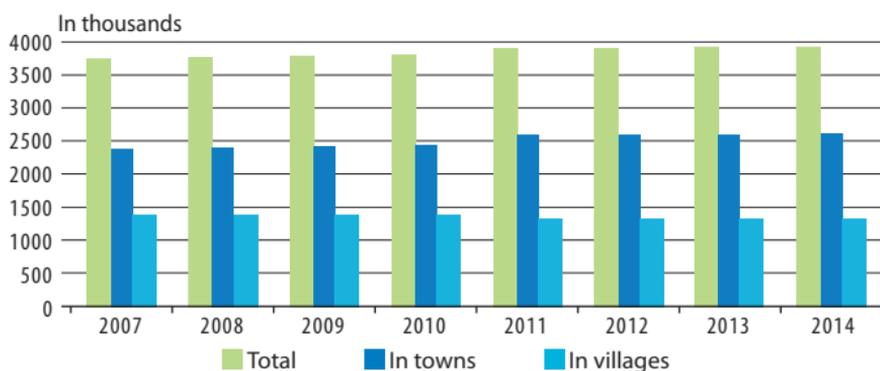
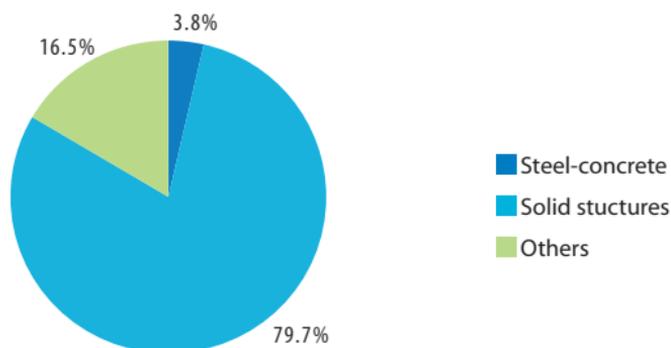


Figure 3. Structure of residential buildings by kind of construction in 2014





## 2. Housing fund

	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Total			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	3900	3909	3918	3928
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	284845	285660	286417	287239
of which: Living floor space	216469	216980	217458	217978
	In towns			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	2581	2589	2596	2605
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	190769	191437	192044	192702
of which: Living floor space	143865	144282	144666	145079
	In villages			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	1319	1320	1322	1323
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	94076	942223	94373	94537
of which: Living floor space	72604	72698	72792	72899

## 3. Residential buildings by structure of building

(Thousand numbers)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Total			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2064</b>	<b>2066</b>	<b>2068</b>	<b>2070</b>
Steel-concrete	73	74	76	78
Solid structures	1649	1650	1650	1650
Others	342	342	342	342
	In towns			
<b>Total</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>774</b>
Steel-concrete	49	49	50	52
Solid structures	664	665	665	665
Others	58	58	58	57
	In villages			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1293</b>	<b>1294</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>1296</b>
Steel-concrete	24	25	26	26
Solid structures	985	985	985	985
Others	284	284	284	285

### Permits issued for buildings and dwellings completed

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

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

- Residential - buildings for which the useful floor area is mostly used for permanent residential habitation.

- Non-residential - buildings for various purpose, including:
  - administrative - offices and buildings for administrative work of departments and other organizations and associations (representative buildings - banks, post offices, government department offices, conference and congress centers, court-of-law, municipal halls, etc.);

- other buildings - buildings used for different activities: production, trade, transport, education, cultural purposes, sports, agriculture, health, recreation and facilities for short accommodation (hotels, motels, rest houses, huts and others).

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



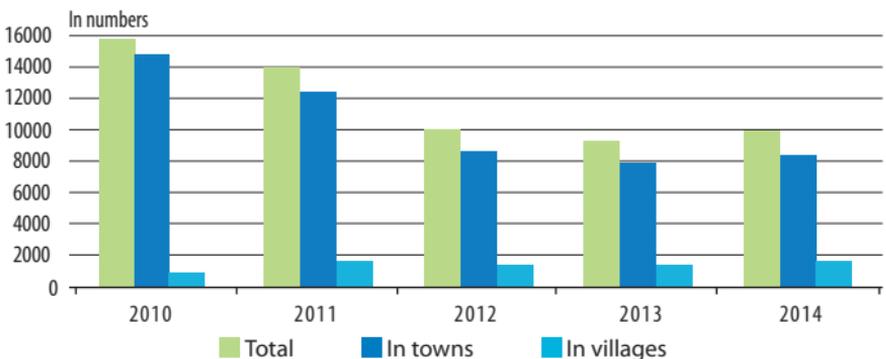
## 4. Building permits issued for construction of new buildings

Kind of buildings	2011	2012	2013	2014
Residential buildings - in numbers	4799	4238	4120	4245
Dwellings in residential buildings - in numbers	10973	10616	12278	15848
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	1607	1433	1605	2050
Administrative buildings - in numbers	221	170	156	187
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	150	84	137	175
Other buildings - in numbers	5325	4938	4674	4323
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	2401	2081	2207	1914

## 5. Dwellings completed

	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Total			
Dwellings - in numbers	13953	9970	9250	9993
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	1115	838	778	848
of which: Living floor space	723	527	493	538
	In towns			
Dwellings - in numbers	12352	8598	7892	8396
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	944	683	620	661
of which: Living floor space	614	428	393	415
	In villages			
Dwellings - in numbers	1601	1372	1358	1597
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	171	155	158	187
of which: Living floor space	109	99	100	123

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.

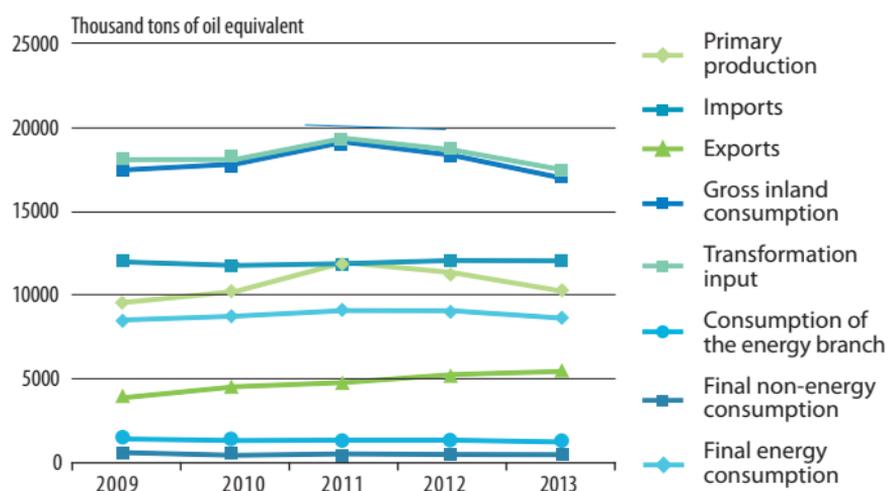
Transformation output are the secondary commodity quantities shown as output from different transformation processes: production of electricity and heat, briquetting, coke and blast furnace, production of petroleum products.

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 2013

(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)

	Total	Coal	Coal fuels	Natural gas	Crude oil and feedstocks	Petroleum products
Primary energy production	10208	4781	-	224	28	-
Recovered products	332	4	-	-	-	6
Imports	12015	959	48	2225	6526	1872
Stock change	-88	163	21	-62	-41	-164
Exports	5423	37	-	-	-	4464
Marine Bunkers	90	-	-	-	-	90
<b>Gross inland consumption</b>	<b>16954</b>	<b>5870</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2387</b>	<b>6513</b>	<b>-2840</b>
Transformation input	17450	5522	362	964	6706	180
Transformation output	11288	-	383	-	-	6520
Exchanges and transfers, returns	4	-	-	-	193	-189
Consumption of the energy branch	1218	-	1	198	-	326
Distribution losses	480	5	-	11	-	-
<b>Available for final consumption</b>	<b>9098</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1214</b>	-	<b>2985</b>
Final non-energy consumption	462	6	46	207	-	203
Final energy consumption	8598	334	45	978	-	2775
Statistical difference	38	3	-2	29	-	7

## 1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2013

(Continued and end)

(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)

	Renewable fuels and wastes	Heat from RES	Electricity from renewable sources	Nuclear energy	Heat	Electricity
Primary energy production	871	52	586	3666	-	-
Recovered products	322	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	97	-	-	-	-	288
Stock change	-5	-	-	-	-	-
Exports	103	-	-	-	-	819
Marine Bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross inland consumption</b>	<b>1182</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>3666</b>	-	<b>-531</b>
Transformation input	45	-	-	3666	5	-
Transformation output	3	-	-	-	1266	3116
Exchanges and transfers, returns	-	-	-586	-	-	586
Consumption of the energy branch	-	-	-	-	225	468
Distribution losses	-	-	-	-	129	335
<b>Available for final consumption</b>	<b>1140</b>	<b>52</b>	-	-	<b>907</b>	<b>2368</b>
Final non-energy consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final energy consumption	1141	52	-	-	906	2367
Statistical difference	-1	-	-	-	1	1

## 2. Structure of primary energy production

(Per cent)

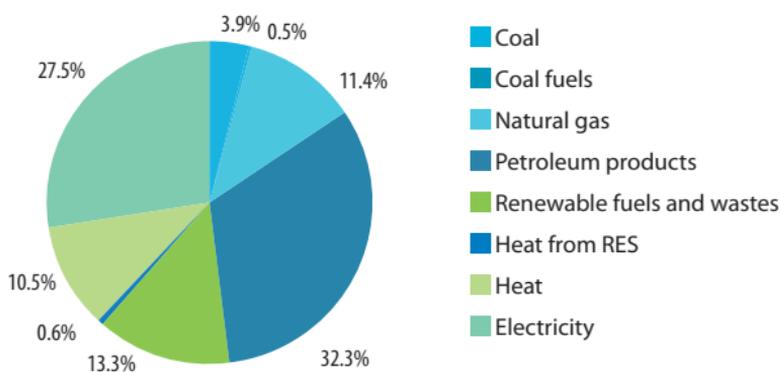
	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Coal	48.4	52.1	49.6	46.8
Crude oil	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Natural gas	0.6	3.0	2.7	2.2
Renewable fuels, wastes and other fuels	7.7	7.1	7.6	8.5
Nuclear energy, electricity and heat from RES	43.1	37.6	39.9	42.2

## 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 2013





### 3. Final energy consumption by sectors

	2011	2012	2013	2013 as % to 2012
	1 000 toe			
<b>Total</b>	<b>9050</b>	<b>9044</b>	<b>8598</b>	<b>95.1</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2693</b>	<b>2576</b>	<b>2579</b>	<b>100.1</b>
Extraction, excluding energy sources	86	91	92	101.1
Foods, beverages and tobacco	233	231	239	103.5
Textiles and apparel	66	63	63	100.0
Leather, leather and fur clothes, footwear and products	2	2	2	100.0
Wood and products of wood, and cork, plaiting materials, without furniture	56	54	58	107.4
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	220	217	250	115.2
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres (incl. petrochemical industry)	883	815	780	95.7
Rubber and plastic products	122	142	138	97.2
Other non-metallic mineral products	513	503	494	98.2
Ferrous/non-ferrous metallurgy and metal production, excl. equipment	335	293	290	99.0
Equipment, without electric and optical	43	40	40	100.0
Electric and optical equipment	29	29	30	103.4
Transport equipment	16	16	17	106.3
Manufacture industry not mentioned above	15	19	17	89.5
Construction	74	61	69	113.1
<b>Transport</b>	<b>2722</b>	<b>2871</b>	<b>2604</b>	<b>90.7</b>
<b>Households, commerce, public authorities, etc.</b>	<b>3635</b>	<b>3597</b>	<b>3415</b>	<b>94.9</b>
of which:				
Households	2391	2377	2257	95.0
Agriculture and forestry	204	198	193	97.5

## Electricity and heat

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

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

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

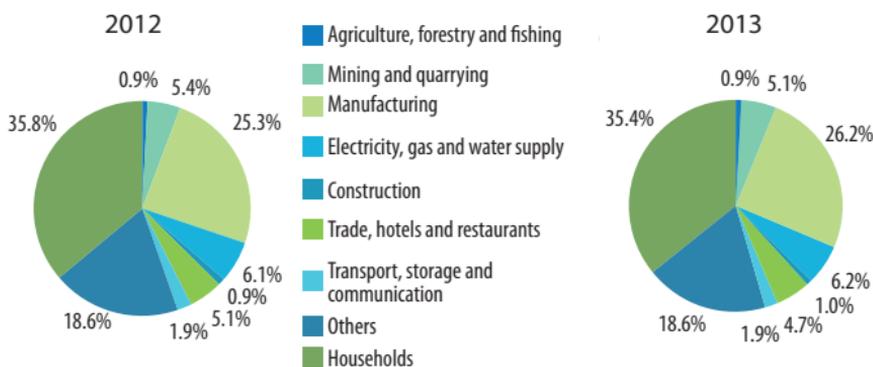
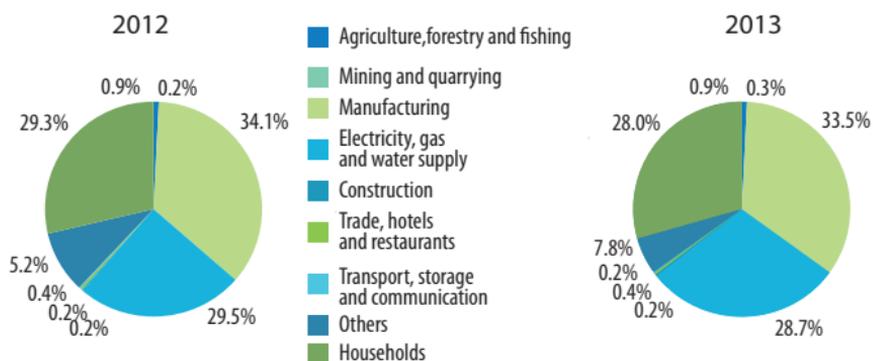


Figure 4. Structure of heat consumption by sectors





#### 4. Balance of electricity

	(GWh)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Resources</b>	<b>47819</b>	<b>52246</b>	<b>49682</b>	<b>47134</b>
Generation	46651	50797	47329	43784
Import	1168	1449	2353	3350
<b>Distribution</b>	<b>47819</b>	<b>52246</b>	<b>49682</b>	<b>47134</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	227	283	269	253
Mining and quarrying	1431	1582	1618	1519
Manufacturing	7167	7632	7652	7798
Electricity, gas and water supply	2462	2224	1860	1850
Construction	303	368	277	299
Trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1477	1999	1557	1392
Transport, storage and communication	634	602	573	553
Others	4948	5159	5639	5541
Households	10559	10912	10838	10537
Exports	9614	12111	10661	9531
Distribution losses	4480	4396	4231	3895
Own use of electricity plants	4434	4953	4470	3966
Statistical difference	83	25	37	1

#### 5. Balance of heat

	(GWh)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Resources</b>	<b>16486</b>	<b>16231</b>	<b>16062</b>	<b>14727</b>
Production	15852	15400	15441	14173
From chemical processes	634	831	621	553
<b>Distribution</b>	<b>16486</b>	<b>16231</b>	<b>16062</b>	<b>14727</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	103	114	124	114
Mining and quarrying	8	1	28	36
Manufacturing	4579	5194	4915	4426
Electricity, gas and water supply	4660	3634	4264	3790
Construction	10	27	23	28
Trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15	48	52	61
Transport, storage and communication	44	22	22	32
Others	1268	1358	755	1035
Households	4122	4180	4232	3702
Distribution losses	1622	1626	1642	1502
Statistical difference	55	27	5	0



**XIX. TRANSPORT AND  
COMMUNICATIONS**



### Transport

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

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

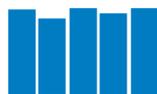
The total length of the railway lines includes current road and stations' platforms. The current road contains the length of the railway lines between the stations' axes and the distance between the border stations and the state borders. The length of the double and the electrified railway lines is measured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

The coach lines include international regular bus lines.

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Length of track, incl. sidings - km	5661	5658	5540	5493
of which: Running track - km	4072	4070	4032	4023
Share of electrified running track - %	70.3	70.3	71.2	71.1
Coach lines - in numbers	2935	2777	2751	2802
Total length of coach lines- thousand km	365.1	326.8	374.3	367.4
Towns with trolleybus lines - in numbers	14	14	13	13
Route length of trolleybus lines as of 31.12. - km	524	535	483	491
Route length of tram lines as of 31.12. - km	149	150	146	146
Route length of underground lines as of 31.12. - km	18	29	29	29

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Registered cargo vehicles - in numbers	379340	399900	421784	447103
Lorries	315505	331763	348834	369189
Special vehicles	31779	32871	33825	35228
Road tractors	32056	35266	39125	42686
Registered busses - in numbers	23101	22788	22792	23040
Trolleybuses - in numbers	550	501	467	563
Passenger seats - in numbers	68815	59819	51529	62978
Trams - in numbers	317	309	280	285
Passenger seats - in numbers	66073	65072	59548	60348
Railcars for underground electrical transport - in numbers	88	168	168	208
Passenger seats - in numbers	27060	51744	51744	64064
Sea cargoships - in numbers	12	7	1	2
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	322	195	2	9
Sea passenger ships - in numbers	3	6	6	9
Passenger seats/berths - in numbers	198	510	526	556
Inland non-self-propelled cargoships - in numbers	149	141	127	117
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	247	237	217	198
Inland passenger boats - in numbers	2	2	2	1
Seats/berths - in numbers	393	393	393	243

## Goods and passengers carried and transport performance

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

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

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

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

### Freight transport

Figure 1. Goods carried by mode of transport

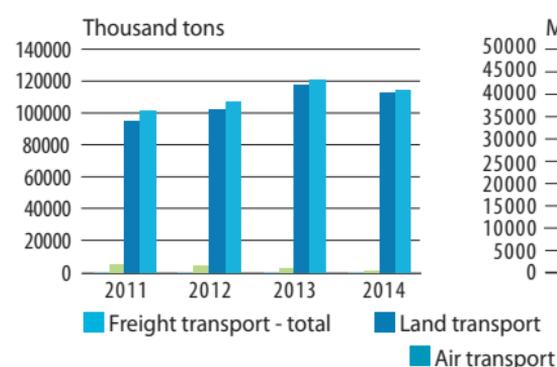
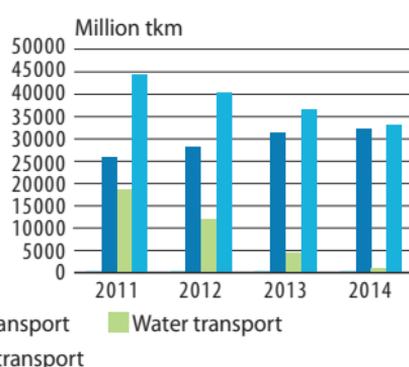


Figure 2. Transport performance by mode of transport



### Passenger transport

Figure 3. Passengers carried by mode of transport

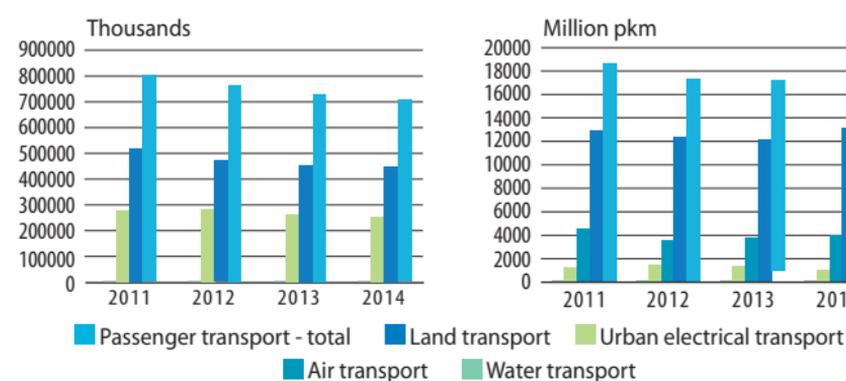
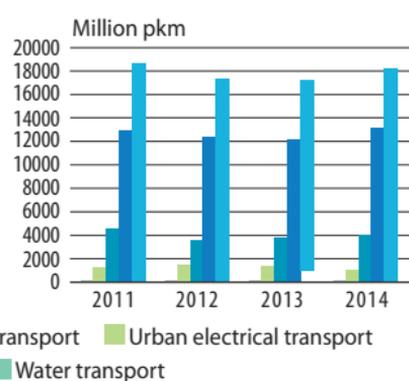
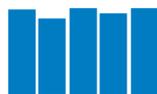


Figure 4. Transport performance by mode of transport





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

Mode of transport	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Goods carried - thousand tons			
<b>Total</b>	<b>101338</b>	<b>107184</b>	<b>120528</b>	<b>114557</b>
Land transport <sup>1</sup>	95431	102155	117493	112719
Water transport <sup>2</sup>	5899	5023	3031	1836
Air transport	8	6	4	2
	Transport performance - million tkm			
<b>Total</b>	<b>44485</b>	<b>40501</b>	<b>36165</b>	<b>33201</b>
Land transport <sup>1</sup>	25794	28374	31549	32195
Water transport <sup>2</sup>	18684	12122	4612	1003
Air transport	7	5	4	3

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

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

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

Mode of transport	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Passengers carried - in thousands			
<b>Total</b>	<b>800303</b>	<b>759919</b>	<b>724695</b>	<b>707284</b>
Land transport <sup>1</sup>	517254	<sup>2</sup> 471654	452835	450230
Water transport <sup>3</sup>	175	195	143	90
Air transport	2693	2211	2269	2375
Urban electrical transport	280181	285859	269448	254589
	Transport performance - million pkm			
<b>Total</b>	<b>18684</b>	<b>17319</b>	<b>17258</b>	<b>18239</b>
Land transport <sup>1</sup>	12910	12358	12143	13149
Water transport <sup>3</sup>	2	3	2	2
Air transport	4496	3528	3738	4023
Urban electrical transport	1276	1430	1375	1065

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

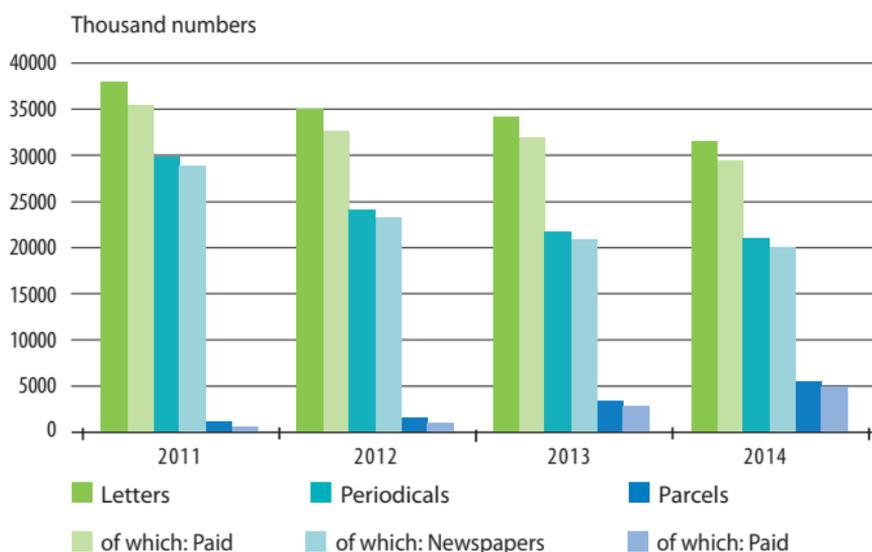
The outgoing traffic of the universal postal services includes the following indicators:

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)			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Post, telegraph and telephone stations	2981	2981	2981	2981
Post agencies	2705	2960	2837	2758

## 6. Outgoing universal postal services

	(In thousands)			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Letters	37943	34976	34092	31559
of which: Paid	35473	32623	31873	29376
Periodicals	29819	24061	21676	20972
of which: Newspapers	28856	23229	20928	20029
Parcels	1212	1571	3388	5541
of which: Paid	654	1084	2867	4973



## **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.

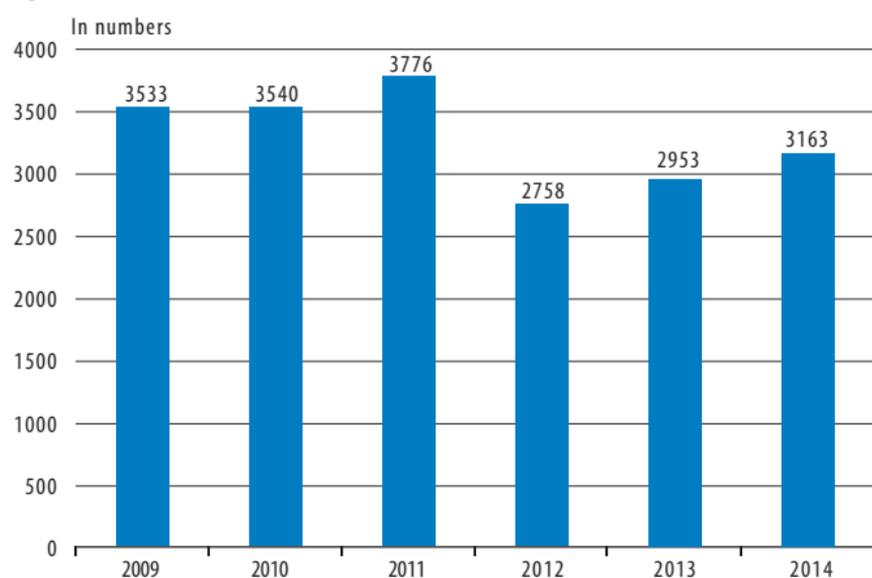
Till the end of 2011 the Council Directive 95/57 EC on data collection in the field of tourism was in use.

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 2014, there were 3 163 public and private accommodation establishments functioning in the country - hotels, motels, mountain chalets, camping sites and other establishments for short-term accommodation with more than 10 bed places.

Figure 1. Accommodation establishments





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

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Accommodation establishments - in numbers</b>	<b>3776</b>	<b>2758</b>	<b>2953</b>	<b>3163</b>
Bed-places - in thousands	283.3	301.1	302.4	314.2
Bed-nights - in thousands	58855	56211	58740	61396
Using of bed-nights - %	32.0	36.0	36.8	35.3
Nights spent - in thousands	18855	20252	21617	21698
of which: By foreigners	12461	13451	14371	14078
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	733.1	836.2	906.3	998.3
<b>Hotels - in numbers</b>	<b>1862</b>	<b>1936</b>	<b>2055</b>	<b>2166</b>
Bed-places - in thousands	241.7	261.2	262.2	271.5
Bed-nights - in thousands	50399	48209	50353	52818
Using of bed-nights - %	34.6	38.8	39.5	37.8
Nights spent - in thousands	17454	18682	19914	19983
of which: By foreigners	12287	13152	13988	13764
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	708.3	805.6	872.4	963.7
<b>Camping sites - in numbers</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
Bed-places - in thousands	2.4	0.8	0.8	0.6
Bed-nights - in thousands	352	201	196	178
Using of bed-nights - %	14.2	20.9	18.1	17.8
Nights spent - in thousands	50	42	35	32
of which: By foreigners	17	20	14	6
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5
<b>Other accommodation establishments - in numbers</b>	<b>1901</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>989</b>
Bed-places - in thousands	39.2	39.2	39.4	42.1
Bed-nights - in thousands	8104	7801	8191	8400
Using of bed-nights - %	15.7	19.6	20.4	20.0
Nights spent - in thousands	1351	1528	1668	1683
of which: By foreigners	157	280	369	308
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	23.7	29.8	33.2	34.1

<sup>1</sup> In use.

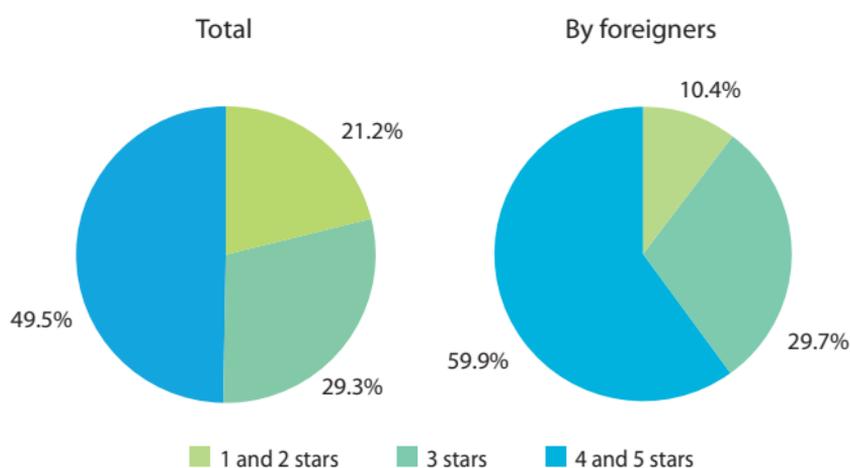
## Nights spent

The total number of the nights spent in 2014 in all accommodation establishments increased by 81 thousand (0.4%) to 21 698.4 thousand as compared to 2013. The number of the nights spent by foreigners (14 077.8 thousand) in all accommodation establishments decreased by 2.0% in 2014 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 2014 showed that the highest percentage of nights was spent in four-stars and five-stars accommodation establishments (59.9%), followed by those with three stars (29.7%) and those with one and two stars (10.4%).

Figure 2. Structure of the nights spent in accommodation establishments by categories in 2014





## 2. Nights spent by foreigners in accommodation establishments by country of origin and by categories in 2014

(Number)

Country	Total	Categories of accommodation establishments			
		1 and 2 stars	3 stars	4 stars	5 stars
<b>Total</b>	<b>14077798</b>	<b>1465502</b>	<b>4178611</b>	<b>6634859</b>	<b>1798826</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>8232264</b>	<b>668947</b>	<b>2399265</b>	<b>4205362</b>	<b>958690</b>
Austria	191520	4764	51267	97228	38261
Belgium	185751	5716	45787	95835	38413
Croatia	23423	1395	10071	8408	3549
Cyprus	15849	1007	2727	8051	4064
Czech Republic	339099	43919	114717	165467	14996
Denmark	150038	12470	38973	88588	10007
Estonia	75846	5493	30325	28716	11312
Finland	95928	8908	31617	42833	12570
France	274332	15775	74810	146985	36762
Germany	2342577	54220	634273	1404455	249629
Greece	226457	29048	43663	106120	47626
Hungary	139739	10878	62028	53429	13404
Ireland	53058	10444	15181	20913	6520
Italy	164211	24795	38882	63578	36956
Latvia	66371	5535	24248	26858	9730
Lithuania	104880	7341	30233	51772	15534
Luxemburg	11632	231	3303	5639	2459
Malta	7115	421	2822	2213	1659
Netherlands	144099	9877	54865	64329	15028
Poland	933527	137311	306174	424834	65208
Portugal	17775	961	5670	7113	4031
Romania	1203802	75264	354434	602100	172004
Slovakia	220884	39312	71514	103103	6955
Slovenia	42320	5631	14064	18589	4036
Spain	56811	5228	12683	25718	13182
Sweden	134829	9546	39225	75545	10513
United Kingdom	1010391	143457	285709	466943	114282
<b>Other European countries</b>	<b>3896720</b>	<b>590657</b>	<b>1220260</b>	<b>1602367</b>	<b>483436</b>
Norway	328516	25378	83934	191831	27373
Russian Federation	2396020	375489	814530	908288	297713
Serbia	101558	14960	19440	57788	9370
Switzerland	54209	2790	10184	28321	12914
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	201228	25477	32726	116056	26969
Turkey	196623	32570	54490	83295	26268
Ukraine	618566	113993	204956	216788	82829
<b>Others countries</b>	<b>536935</b>	<b>18731</b>	<b>107543</b>	<b>247261</b>	<b>163400</b>
Israel	401104	9017	87304	195810	108973
Japan	32304	1872	3351	18991	8090
United States	103527	7842	16888	32460	46337
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>1411879</b>	<b>187167</b>	<b>451543</b>	<b>579869</b>	<b>193300</b>

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

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

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of the trips of Bulgarian residents abroad by purpose of visit in 2014

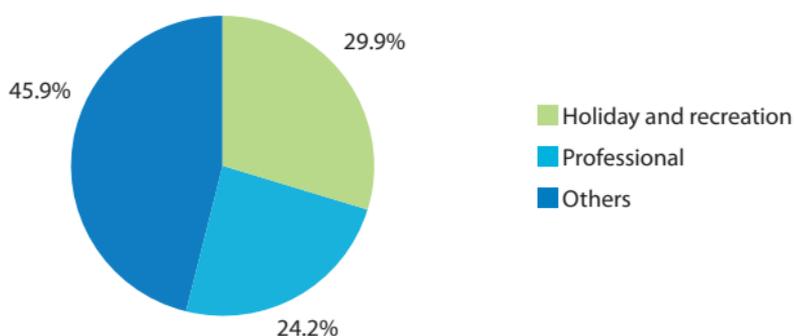
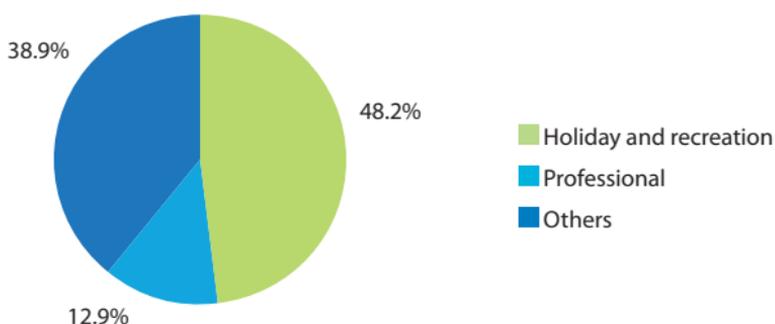


Figure 4. Structure of arrivals of visitors to Bulgaria from abroad by purpose of visit in 2014





### 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	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>3929648</b>	<b>4157946</b>	<b>9191782</b>	<b>9408821</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>2080367</b>	<b>2211496</b>	<b>5362776</b>	<b>5431145</b>
Austria	99576	110085	192298	208344
Belgium	39089	35452	94735	103754
Croatia <sup>1</sup>	7168	10280	23137	25744
Cyprus	10084	5524	17785	17231
Czech Republic	55196	56210	171315	182948
Denmark	11690	11277	70915	55924
Finland	4859	2179	37812	32696
France	85598	95623	180114	169581
Germany	219950	239310	812189	898791
Greece	828929	866609	1105437	1100789
Hungary	17927	21688	115205	103068
Ireland	1954	2022	18405	12739
Italy	119936	126313	129115	143561
Malta	6150	2472	2988	1808
Netherlands	25668	21125	134683	143793
Poland	29858	30911	283498	282105
Portugal	7099	11787	6944	9825
Romania	308306	321546	1465600	1439853
Slovakia	6389	9905	81488	81883
Slovenia	4357	7120	22002	20178
Spain	89352	102417	59972	65407
Sweden	7747	10104	39826	40259
United Kingdom	85365	101737	269656	256932
Others countries from EU	8120	9800	27657	33932
<b>Other European countries</b>	<b>1768687</b>	<b>1825204</b>	<b>3047582</b>	<b>3064915</b>
Norway	5652	3820	30768	33050
Russian Federation	55658	46707	695853	666538
Serbia	300299	316146	428582	453891
Switzerland	16650	9702	30881	33820
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	315604	327033	429008	441107
Turkey	1060847	1106913	1053046	1094985
Ukraine	13977	14883	379444	341524
<b>Others countries</b>	<b>41613</b>	<b>50961</b>	<b>190913</b>	<b>229088</b>
Canada	5286	5825	17082	19339
Israel	16588	23558	101222	129961
United States	19739	21578	72609	79788
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>38981</b>	<b>70285</b>	<b>590511</b>	<b>683673</b>

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



## **XXI. FORESTRY**



## Total forest area

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

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

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

Data on afforestation are based on the inventory of forests.

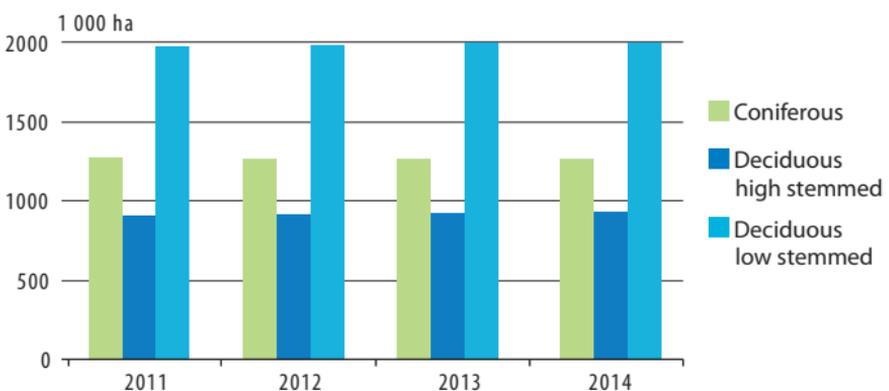
Afforestation in mature non-regenerated forest is defined as afforestation carried out in a mature forest (at age of main cutting) for which natural regeneration is insufficient.

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

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

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

Figure 1. Forest area by type





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

(1 000 ha)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Forest by type</b>	<b>4148</b>	<b>4164</b>	<b>4180</b>	<b>4202</b>
Coniferous	1271	1267	1263	1261
Deciduous	2877	2897	2917	2941
High-stemmed	908	912	919	926
Low-stemmed	1969	1985	1998	2015
<b>Of which: Wooded forest area<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3775</b>	<b>3796</b>	<b>3811</b>	<b>3836</b>
Coniferous	1141	1138	1134	1133
Deciduous	2634	2658	2677	2703
High-stemmed	850	856	861	868
Low-stemmed	1784	1802	1816	1835

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

<sup>2</sup> Incl. area under *Pinus mugo*.

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

(Hectares)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Preparation of area	1603	1164	1337	1137
Afforestation	1498	1119	1252	1204
New afforestation	735	436	586	679
Mature non-regenerated forests	745	642	595	478
Sparse forests	18	41	71	47
Establishment of two-storeyed plantations	666	619	622	431
Reforestation of artificial forests	634	558	550	322
Growing of crops	9281	7304	6571	7323

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

## Management of the forests

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

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

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

Figure 2. Management of the forests

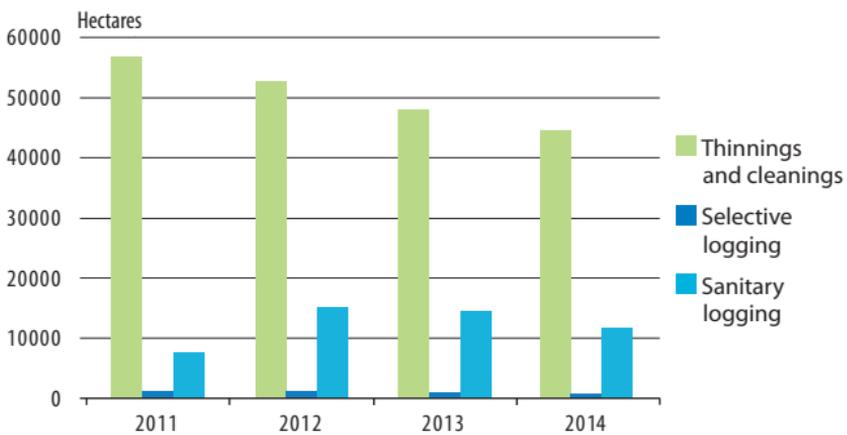
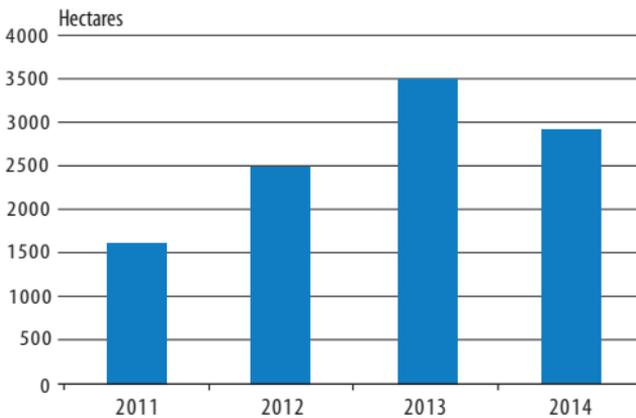


Figure 3. Supporting the natural reproduction of the forests





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

	(Hectares)			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Thinnings and cleanings	56855	52611	47942	44506
Coniferous	32825	29181	25914	23910
Deciduous high-stemmed	13600	13625	12921	12535
Shoots	10430	9805	9107	8061
Selective logging	1361	1435	1070	1118
Coniferous	563	547	606	542
Deciduous high-stemmed	415	619	337	340
Shoots	383	269	127	236
Sanitary logging	7915	15358	14704	11825
Coniferous	2105	4234	7386	8145
Deciduous high-stemmed	1733	5183	2910	1862
Shoots	4077	5941	4408	1818
Trimming	1261	1136	1287	1289
Supporting the natural reproduction	1622	2509	3499	2922
of which: Chisel shoots	1620	2266	3317	2647
Blazed timber logging fund	111807	123322	130172	118847
Coniferous	41580	42300	50068	44574
Deciduous high-stemmed	26834	28981	33457	28245
Shoots	43393	52041	46647	46028

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

	(Kilograms)			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Pick of coniferous strobiles	5869	12367	4557	3796
Gathered and yield of seeds	23705	27094	23880	23783
Coniferous spaces	429	2931	479	80
Deciduous spaces	23276	24163	23401	23703
of which: Oak acorn	18484	22301	22385	21653

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

## Wood

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

Figure 4. Wood



5. Wood<sup>1</sup>

(1 000 solid cubic metres)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Total			
Fellings	7414	7937	8055	7282
Removals	6206	6841	6796	6191
Industrial timber	2667	2691	2715	2430
Firewood and loppings	3539	4150	4081	3761
	Coniferous			
Fellings	2969	2962	3311	3113
Removals	2310	2348	2622	2466
Industrial timber	1756	1701	1788	1622
Firewood and loppings	554	647	834	844
	Deciduous			
Fellings	4445	4975	4744	4169
Removals	3896	4493	4174	3725
Industrial timber	911	990	927	808
Firewood and loppings	2985	3503	3247	2917
High-stem beech				
Fellings	898	931	805	750
Removals	792	825	712	661
Industrial timber	186	186	166	156
Firewood and loppings	606	639	546	505
High-stem oak				
Fellings	219	275	243	192
Removals	189	249	209	164
Industrial timber	46	68	48	35
Firewood and loppings	143	181	161	129
Other deciduous high-stemmed				
Fellings	610	666	679	606
Removals	532	586	599	545
Industrial timber	248	264	279	244
Firewood and loppings	284	322	320	301
Coppice				
Fellings	2718	3103	3017	2621
Removals	2383	2833	2654	2355
Industrial timber	431	472	434	373
Firewood and loppings	1952	2361	2220	1982

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

## Game

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

Figure 5. Small game

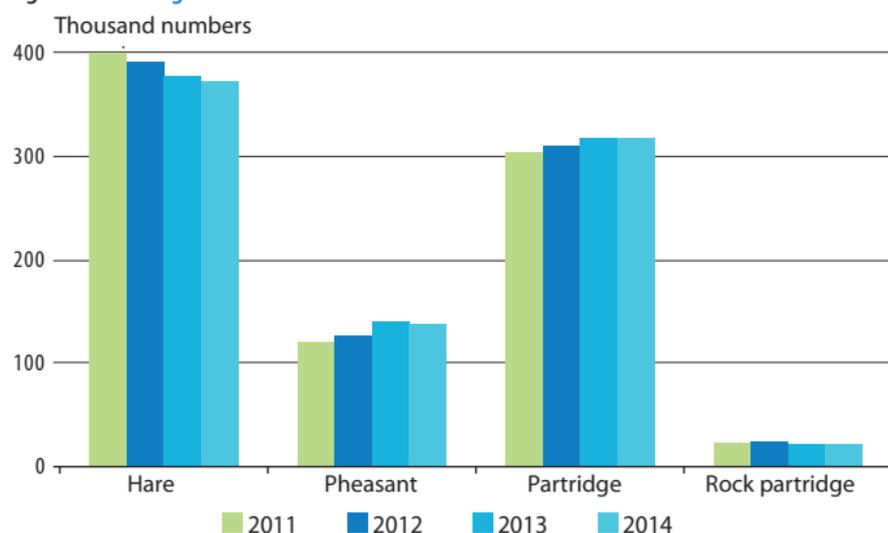
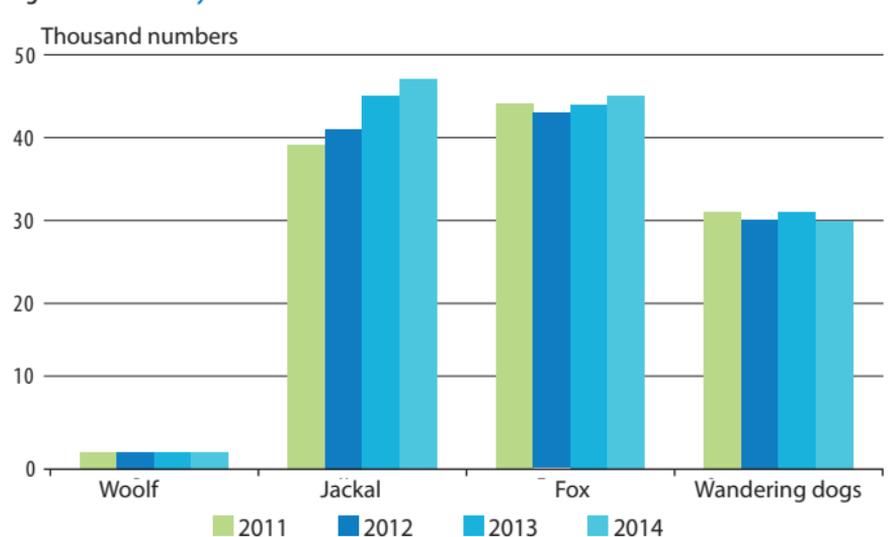


Figure 6. Predatory animals



6. Game<sup>1</sup>

(Number)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Big game			
Red deer	21140	21346	22780	23931
Fallow deer	6247	6538	7277	7355
Deer	85648	87720	94410	99758
Wild boar	76402	79281	82593	86720
Wild goat	1488	1547	1754	1763
Mouflon	4763	4595	4364	4487
Bear	905	937	960	945
Tibetan Yak	18	18	22	23
Auroch	19	25	31	31
Capercaillie	2624	2649	2789	2917
	Small game			
Hare	402886	390914	375934	371929
Pheasant	127730	139577	138770	139813
Partridge	303054	309404	316591	316516
Rock partridge	22259	22860	21467	21383
	Predatory animals			
Woolf	2073	2240	2296	2486
Jackal	39343	41345	44569	47242
Fox	43899	42756	44306	44665
Wandering dogs	31435	30123	30683	30084

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



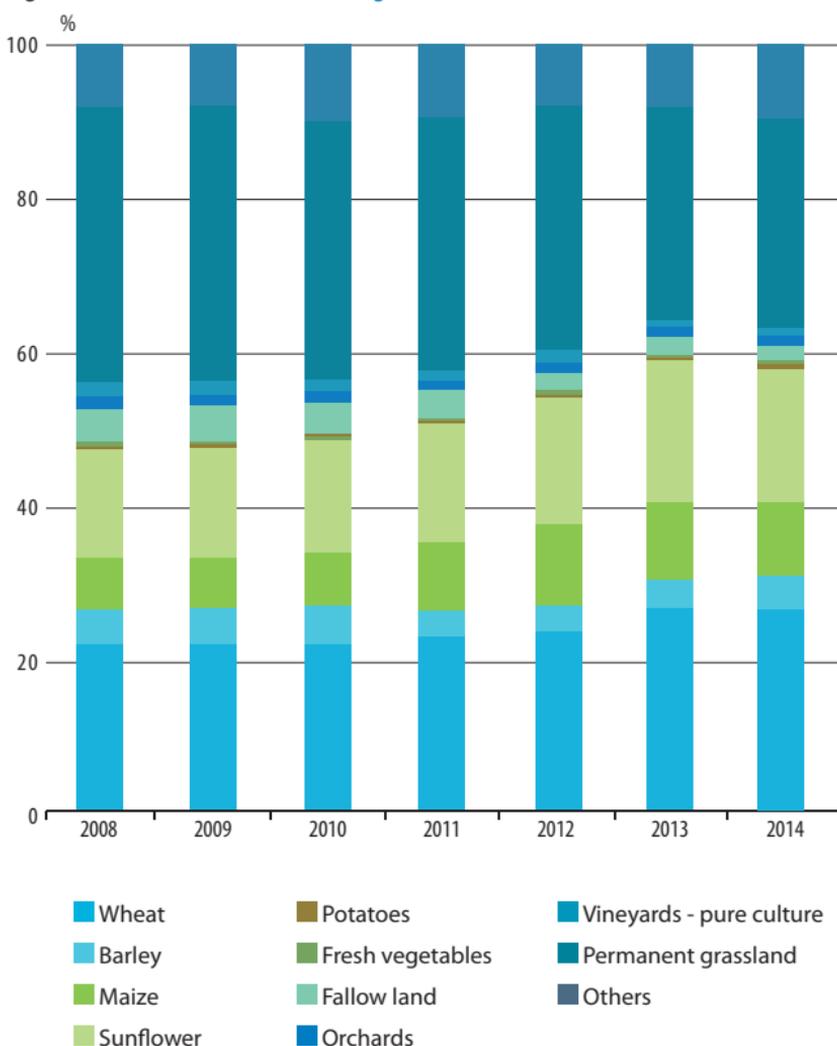
## **XXII. AGRICULTURE**



## Utilized agricultural area and arable land

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

Figure 1. Structure of the utilized agricultural area



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

(Hectares)

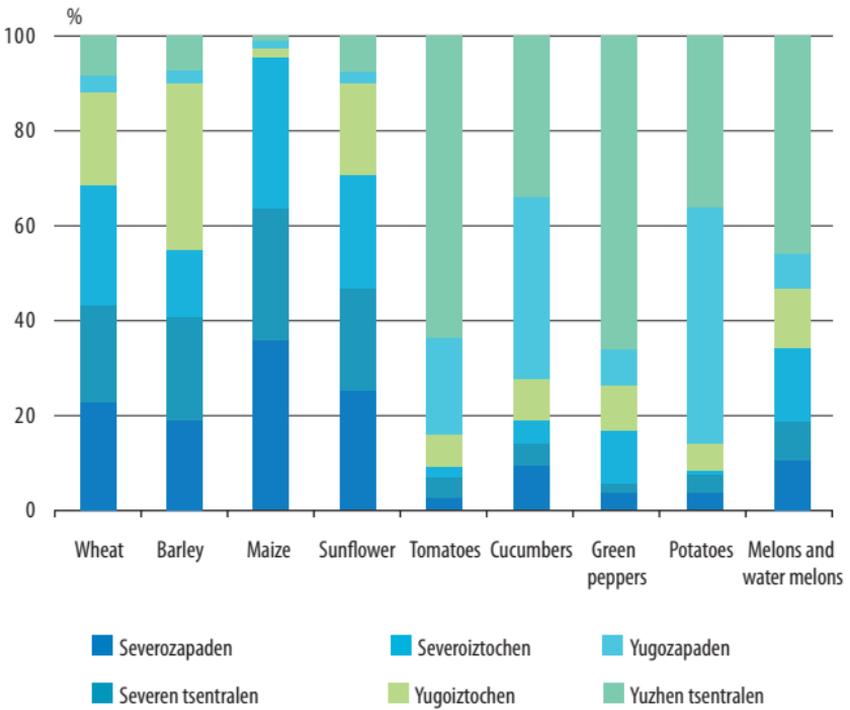
	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Arable land</b>	<b>3227237</b>	<b>3294685</b>	<b>3462117</b>	<b>3469388</b>
Wheat	1152999	1194141	1328062	1305733
Barley	174010	176556	182457	218612
Rye and triticale	17841	24303	31506	37020
Oats	17163	16814	20835	21732
Maize	430914	525412	518471	480929
Other cereals	12006	16046	22938	19768
Sunflower	795319	854738	928781	877538
Tobacco	21710	24857	19265	19072
Other oleaginous crops	233934	144457	123544	208212
Other industrial crops	54458	40989	29795	47676
Potatoes	16852	17465	10634	10224
Beans, peas, other pulses	8076	9395	8263	4877
Fresh vegetables	27227	24778	26846	29394
Annual fodder crops	3804	11035	4685	7206
Grassland under legumes	83503	82590	81935	86619
Grassland under cereals	1301	899	1302	1096
Fallow land	174110	128097	121289	92268
Greenhouses	2010	2113	1509	1412
<b>Utilized agricultural area</b>	<b>5087948</b>	<b>5122983</b>	<b>4995111</b>	<b>4976815</b>
Kitchen gardens	22517	22226	16757	17072
Orchards	69478	69494	66824	66057
Vineyard - pure culture	78468	77341	60474	53521
Mixed permanent crops	8629	8529	5998	4791
Nurseries	3311	3715	1892	2002
Total permanent crops	159886	159079	135188	126371
Permanent grassland and meadows - orchards	1678308	1646993	1381049	1363984
<b>Agricultural area</b>	<b>5486572</b>	<b>5481222</b>	<b>5258809</b>	<b>5192940</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food.<sup>2</sup> Data are obtained by the survey on land cover and land use of the territory of Bulgaria (BANCIK).<sup>3</sup> Since 2010 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1166/2009 nurseries have been included under permanent crops.

## Agricultural crops production

Data on main agricultural crops area, production and yields are obtained through the specialized surveys on the yields of crops in 2014. The surveys are carried out during the month of November through interview with the farmers. Total production of vegetables includes production from open areas and greenhouses.

Figure 2. Structure of the production of main crop products by statistical regions in 2014





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

Crops	Harvested area - ha		Production - thousand tons		Yields - kg/ha	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Wheat	1314288	1266616	5505	5342	4189	4218
Barley	197464	214479	729	851	3691	3969
Grain maize	428300	408204	2739	3136	6394	7683
Sunflower	878637	842965	1974	2009	2247	2384

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

Crops	Area - ha		Production - tons		Yields - kg/ha	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Tomatoes	3242	3007	117948	120080	23871	26619
Cucumbers	752	421	53008	53244	14807	19933
Green pepper	4035	2867	63650	49791	14734	16350
Potatoes	12765	10176	186529	132197	14610	12985
Melons and watermelons	4181	3221	79153	37485	18871	11622

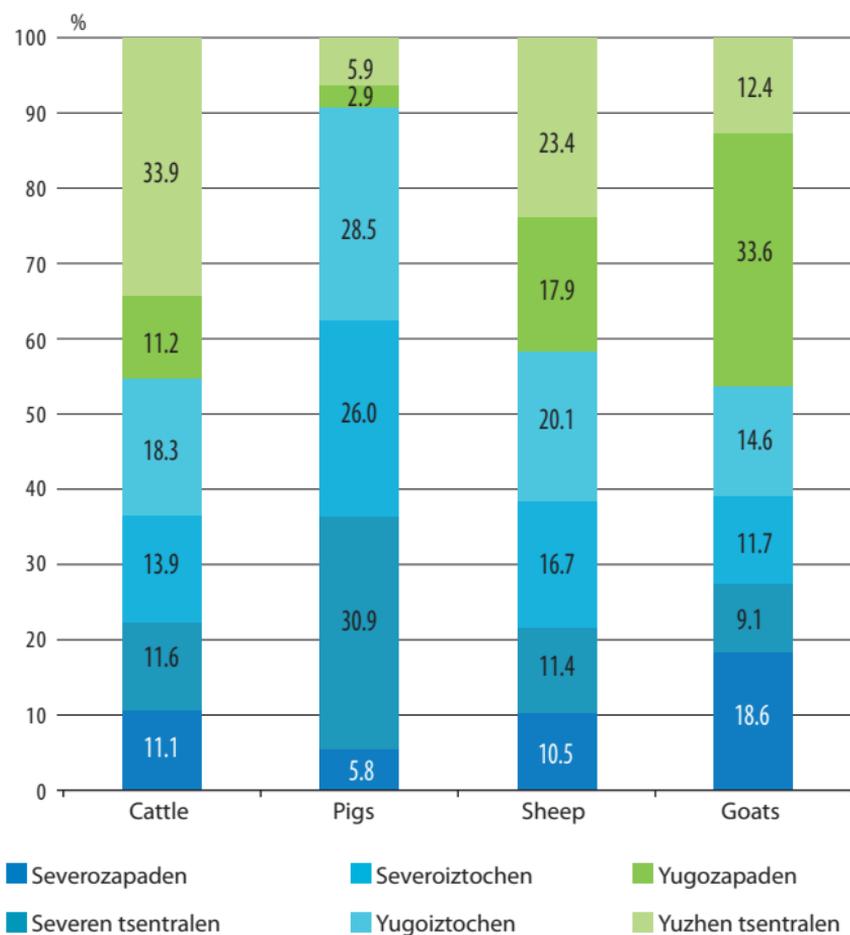
<sup>1</sup> Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

## Livestock

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of main livestock by statistical regions as of 1.11.2014



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

(Thousand numbers)

Type of animals	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cattle	557.6	526.1	575.6	552.8
of which: Cows	330.0	317.3	346.8	344.5
Buffaloes	9.9	9.2	10.0	9.6
of which: Buffalo-cows	6.3	5.7	6.2	6.3
Pigs	608.3	530.9	586.4	553.1
of which: Sows	53.4	48.8	43.5	43.3
Sheep	1454.6	1361.5	1369.6	1335.3
of which: Ewes	1173.2	1085.2	1152.9	1109.0
Goats	341.4	293.6	289.3	292.6
of which: She-goats	272.9	236.1	244.6	227.6
Poultry	14656.0	15260.0	13214.0	14609.0
of which: Hens	6628.0	6338.0	6592.0	6815.0

5. Farms and livestock by type as of 1.11.2014<sup>1</sup>

	Farms - in thousands	Livestock	
		In thousands	Average per farm - in numbers
Cattle	53.7	552.8	10.3
of which:			
Cows	48.3	344.5	7.1
Bovines less than 1 year old	32.5	119.0	3.7
Buffaloes	0.6	9.6	16.0
of which: Buffalo-cows	0.5	6.3	12.6
Pigs	22.3	553.1	24.8
of which: Sows	2.3	43.3	18.8
Sheep	46.8	1335.3	28.5
of which: Ewes	46.4	1109.0	23.9
Goats	31.4	292.6	9.3
of which: She-goats	31.2	227.6	7.3

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

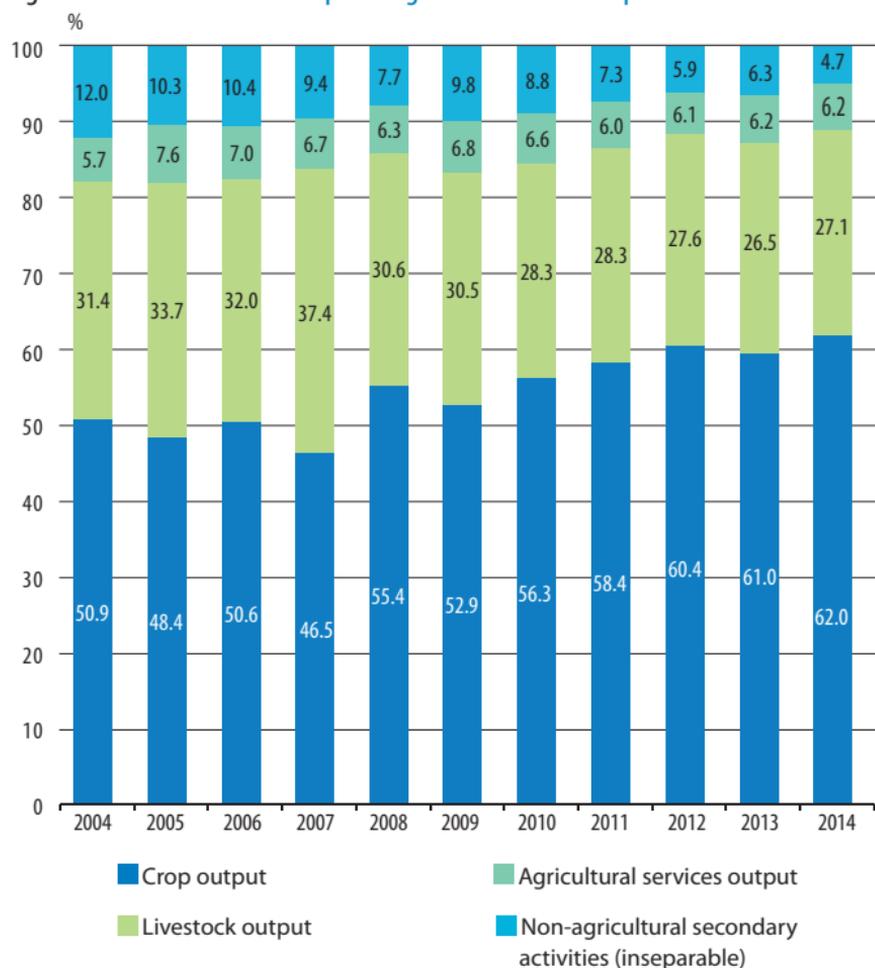
## Economic accounts for agriculture

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

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

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

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





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

(Million BGN)

Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cereals	2339.2	2565.0	2461.5	2193.9
Industrial crops	1801.5	1675.0	1697.3	1613.2
Fodder	280.9	417.0	368.8	318.9
Vegetables	234.5	229.3	271.8	238.9
Potatoes	33.2	52.2	121.7	70.6
Fruits	252.6	275.0	305.8	373.5
Wine	.	.	.	.
Other crop products	29.7	14.2	17.8	51.3
Crop output	4971.6	5227.7	5244.7	4860.3
Livestock	1226.8	1253.4	1137.8	925.0
Livestock products	1190.3	1129.7	1135.2	1200.4
Livestock output	2417.1	2383.1	2273.0	2125.4
Agricultural goods output	7388.7	7610.8	7517.7	6985.7
Agricultural services output	508.9	526.5	530.6	484.0
Agricultural output	7897.6	8137.3	8048.3	7469.7
Non-agricultural secondary activities (inseparable)	619.9	514.6	545.0	371.4
Output of agricultural activities	8517.5	8651.9	8593.3	7841.1
Total intermediate consumption	5369.9	5400.9	5279.5	4708.6
Gross value added at basic price	3147.6	3251.0	3313.8	3132.5
Fixed capital consumption	523.3	600.0	486.3	448.6
Net value added at basic prices	2624.3	2651.0	2827.5	2683.9
Factor income	3516.7	3855.3	4491.0	3993.7
Net operating surplus/mixed income	3027.5	3304.1	3875.0	3408.8
Net entrepreneurial income	2467.8	2472.6	3058.8	2675.1



## **XXIII. ENVIRONMENT**



## Emissions of pollutants in the air

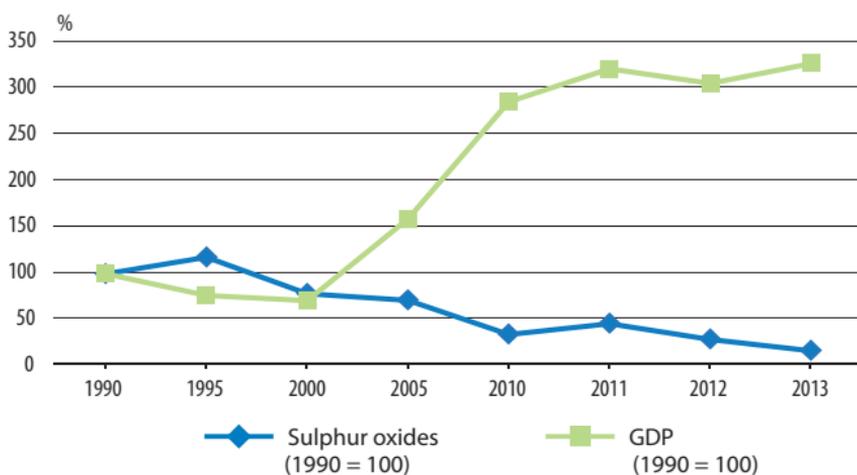
For collecting primary information and calculation of emissions of harmful substances, methods of NSI and Ministry of Environment and Water are used, harmonized with the CORINAIR methodology developed by the European Union. For the whole period since 1990 emissions have been recalculated according to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

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

After 1999 there is a general trend to reduce sulphur emissions into the atmosphere, with the exception of 2007 and 2011. In 2013 emissions decreased and reached the lowest level for the period 1990 - 2013. The decrease compared to 2012 is about 40%. The main reason is the increased amount of sulfur oxides trapped in thermal power plants and the amount of produced electricity that is below the level of 2012.

The Figure 1 below illustrates the trend of sulfur oxides' emissions relative to GDP for the period from 1990 to 2013.

Figure 1. Emissions of Sulphur oxides and GDP



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

(Thousand tons)

	Sulphur oxides	Nitrogen oxides	Non-methane volatile organic compounds	Methane	Carbon oxide	Carbon dioxide	Dinitrogen oxide	Ammonia oxides
2011								
<b>Total</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>59297</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>
Industrial heating processes	467	60	0	1	1	40307	8	-
Industrial processes	37	35	17	450	27	4791	0	3
Other sources <sup>3</sup>	10	41	264	258	341	14198	39	45
2012								
<b>Total</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>54519</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>46</b>
Industrial heating processes	283	54	0	1	2	34740	7	0
Industrial processes	36	27	17	442	25	3698	0	3
Other sources <sup>3</sup>	10	47	272	333	419	16081	39	43
2013								
<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>46244</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>42</b>
Industrial heating processes	142	40	0	0	2	28883	6	0
Industrial processes	44	29	17	444	24	3744	0	3
Other sources <sup>3</sup>	8	49	269	240	319	13618	39	39

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Data on emissions from transport, agriculture and households are included.

## Water use

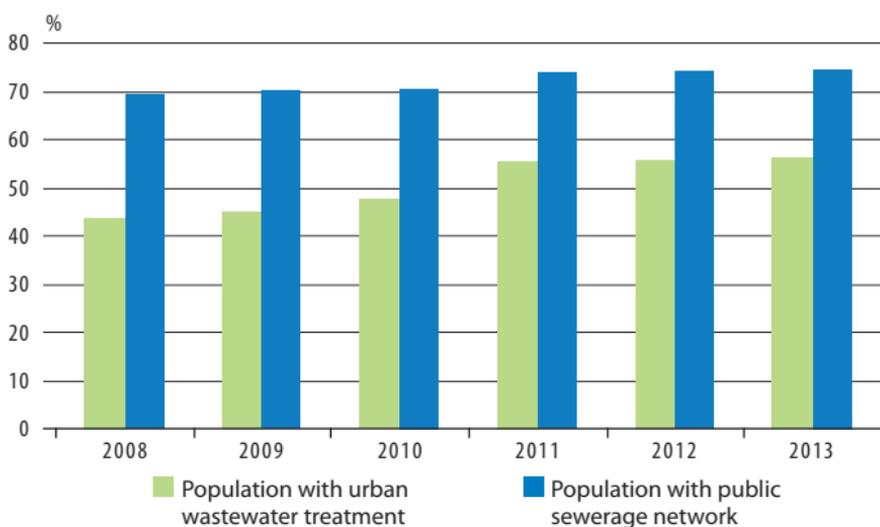
The information is a result from statistical surveys covering comprehensively water suppliers (water supply operators and irrigation systems) and economic units which have used over 36 thousand m<sup>3</sup> of water annually. Water use for hydropower production and water abstraction by physical entities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

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

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

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

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



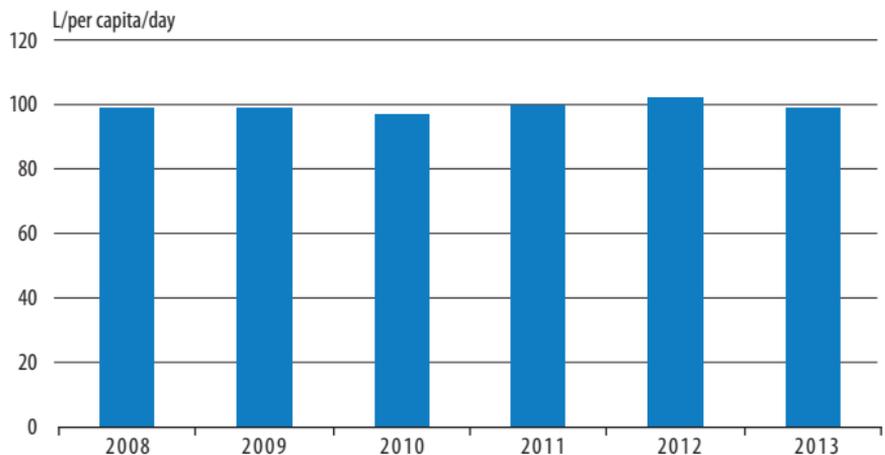


## 2. Water abstraction, water use, wastewater

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Gross fresh water abstraction</b>	<b>6121</b>	<b>5960</b>	<b>6385</b>	<b>5715</b>	<b>5468</b>
Fresh surface water	5536	5403	5840	5149	4910
of which: From the Danube river	2357	2253	2544	2290	2349
Fresh groundwater	584	557	545	566	558
Gross non-fresh water abstraction	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Water use - total</b>	<b>4911</b>	<b>4821</b>	<b>5178</b>	<b>4559</b>	<b>4477</b>
Agriculture, hunting and forestry (incl. fishing)	326	309	348	296	296
of which: Irrigation	296	283	322	262	269
Industry	4245	4180	4497	3927	3841
of which: For cooling in energy production	3570	3507	3795	3284	3182
Other activities (services)	68	68	66	66	80
Households	271	264	266	271	261
<b>Wastewater discharged into water bodies - total</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>802</b>
of which: From WWTPs (urban and other)	494	544	533	538	571
<b>Cooling water discharged into water bodies</b>	<b>3308</b>	<b>3241</b>	<b>3560</b>	<b>3055</b>	<b>2945</b>

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



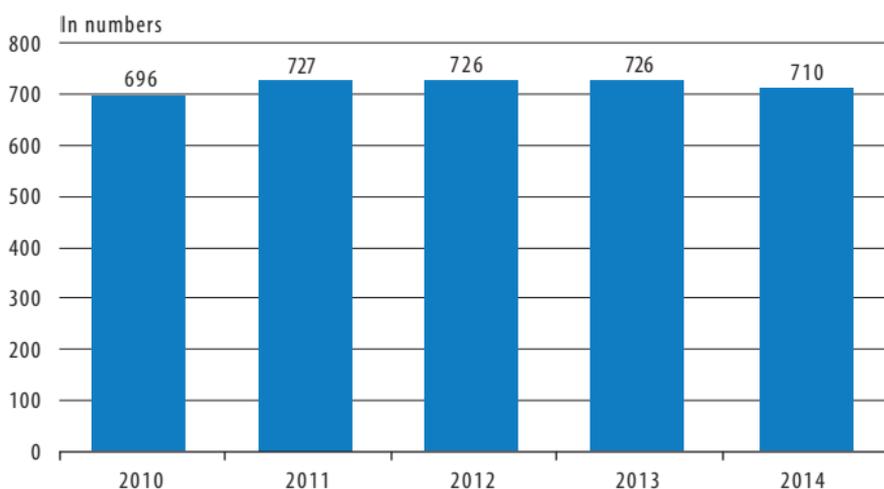
## Noise

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

710 points of noise level measurement were surveyed in 2014. They are located in 35 settlements of this country.

In 2014 continues the trend the measured noise level to exceed the admissible hygiene standards of 55 - 60 decibels. With the most unfavorable acoustic environment during 2014 remained the large cities with a measured noise level of 68 to 77 dB: Sofia, Burgas, Plovdiv, Pernik, Ruse, Stara Zagora and others. In 2014, noise levels above 77 decibels were not recorded

Figure 4. Surveyed points of noise registration





## 3. Surveyed points of noise registration by district in 2014

(Number)

Districts	Total	By registered noise level in decibels					
		under 58	58 - 62	63 - 67	68 - 72	73 - 77	over 77
<b>Total</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>36</b>	-
Blagoevgrad	17	14	3	-	-	-	-
Burgas	37	10	5	1	12	9	-
Varna	45	19	14	6	4	2	-
Veliko Tarnovo	48	2	10	25	11	-	-
Vidin	13	4	5	4	-	-	-
Vratsa	15	6	4	4	1	-	-
Gabrovo	20	-	6	12	2	-	-
Dobrich	15	2	3	8	2	-	-
Kardzhali	15	5	-	5	5	-	-
Kyustendil	36	5	3	20	8	-	-
Lovech	20	3	8	8	1	-	-
Pazardzhik	15	1	3	9	2	-	-
Pernik	24	-	1	10	8	5	-
Pleven	21	5	5	9	2	-	-
Plovdiv	45	-	1	9	32	3	-
Razgrad	15	4	4	4	3	-	-
Ruse	30	5	2	13	6	4	-
Silistra	15	-	2	9	4	-	-
Sliven	20	8	1	2	9	-	-
Smolyan	15	5	1	6	3	-	-
Sofia	35	2	18	14	1	-	-
Sofia (stolitsa)	49	9	7	13	18	2	-
Stara Zagora	45	3	8	11	12	11	-
Targovishte	51	24	3	19	5	-	-
Haskovo	19	3	3	6	7	-	-
Shumen	15	5	1	8	1	-	-
Yambol	15	5	6	4	-	-	-
Yambol	15	5	4	6	-	-	-

## Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment

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

In 2013, 2 099 million BGN were spent on protection and restoration of the environment. The share of environmental expenditure in 2013 is 2.6 per cent of GDP.

For 2013 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 - 56 (64% in 2012); wastewater treatment - 22% (14% for 2012); preserving air quality - 13% (13% in 2012). 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

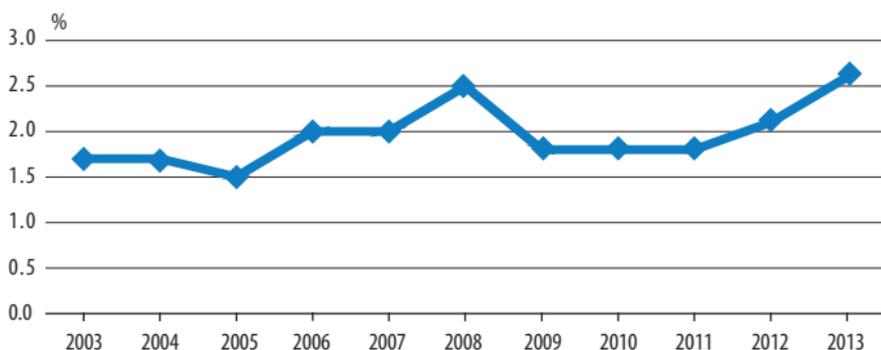
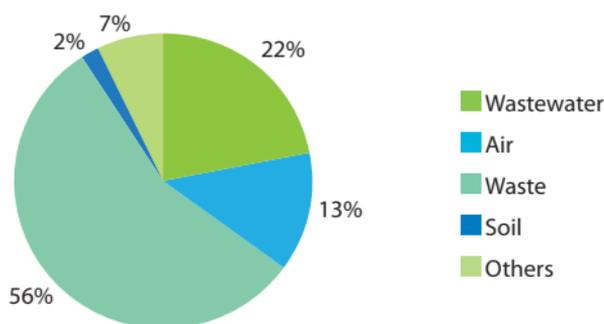


Figure 6. Structure of expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment by ecological use in 2013





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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total - million BGN</b>	<b>1281</b>	<b>1274</b>	<b>1438</b>	<b>1694</b>	<b>2099</b>
On acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets - Million BGN	545	546	512	414	744
On maintenance of tangible fixed assets - Million BGN	735	728	926	1280	1355
<b>Share of environmental expenditure in GDP - %</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>

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

(Thousand BGN)

Use	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>1693583</b>	<b>2098906</b>
Wastewater	238160	459021
End-of-pipe technology	231802	430245
of which:		
Industrial wastewater treatment plants	91031	84079
Urban wastewater treatment plants	65239	138337
Integrated technology	6358	28776
Circulating water supply	40860	42854
Air	220458	273309
End-of-pipe technology	110895	217582
Integrated technology	109563	55727
Protection and restoration of soil, groundwater and surface water	29222	38059
End-of-pipe technology	29211	31461
Integrated technology	11	6598
Forests	6537	10040
Protection of biodiversity and natural scenery	2488	7998
End-of-pipe technology	1664	3950
Integrated technology	824	4048
Hunting and fishing projects	3019	3146
Waste	1078291	1174316
End-of-pipe technology	1071011	1165675
Integrated technology	7280	8641
Noise	442	2850
End-of-pipe technology	414	2822
Integrated technology	28	28
Scientific and research activity	6246	5610
Educational and other activity	1618	3420
Administrative activity	31893	24785
Monitoring and control equipment	33683	50543
Environmentant impact assessment	666	2955

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

## Municipal waste

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

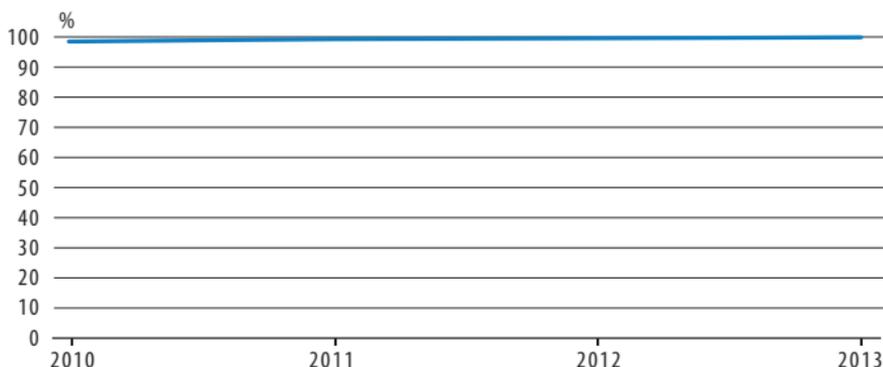
Sources of data on municipal waste are the municipal administrations. Continues building up of regional landfills for municipal waste and at the end of 2013 their number reached 30. Landfills, which do not meet the ecological requirements, are closed down. As a result, the total number of landfills is reducing - from 278 in 2009 to 144 in 2013. Settlements served by an organized waste collection systems in 2013 were 4 556. The implementation of organized waste collection systems in new settlements led to an increase of the population served by municipal waste collection services - from 96.6% in 2009 to 99.5% in 2013 (Figure 7).

According to data provided by the municipal administrations, in 2013, 3 135 thousand tons were total generated municipal waste (including municipal, construction and other waste).

In 2013, 1 860 thousand tons of municipal waste were landfilled, and 271 thousand tons - passed for recycling.

Construction waste collected at landfill sites amounted to 999 thousand tons. The collected municipal waste per capita of served population in 2013 amounted to 434 kg.

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





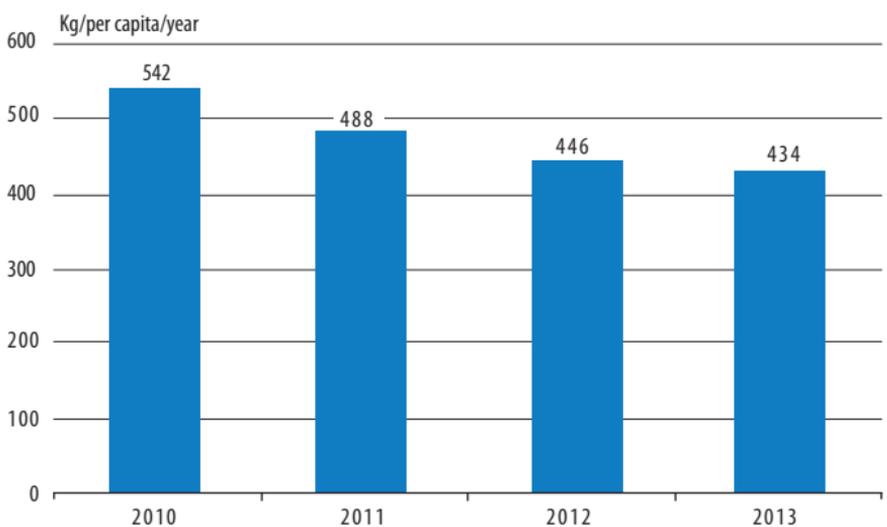
## 6. Municipal waste

	Measure	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total generated municipal wastes <sup>1</sup>	Thousand tons	4068	3572	3249	3135
Generated municipal waste per capita	Kg/year	542	488	446	434
Settlements served by municipal waste collection systems	In numbers	4238	4364	4431	4556
Share of population served by municipal waste collection systems	%	98.2	98.9	99.2	99.5
Landfill sites for municipal waste	In numbers	172	164	157	144
Municipal waste landfilled	Thousand tons	3041	2568	2323	1860
Delivered for recycling municipal waste <sup>2</sup>	Thousand tons	1003	979	841	271
Submitted for preliminary treatment <sup>2</sup>	Thousand tons	.	.	.	1005
Collected construction waste at landfill sites for municipal waste	Thousand tons	380	508	554	999

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

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

Figure 8. Collected municipal waste per capita of served population



## Protected natural scenery

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

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

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

In 2014, the area of protected natural scenery in Bulgaria amounts to 584 499 ha or 5.3% of the country's territory and compared to 2013 there is a decrease by 88 ha. At the end of 2014 in Bulgaria exist 1 012 protected natural areas, which is by 3 more compared to the previous year.

Figure 9. Area of protected natural scenery

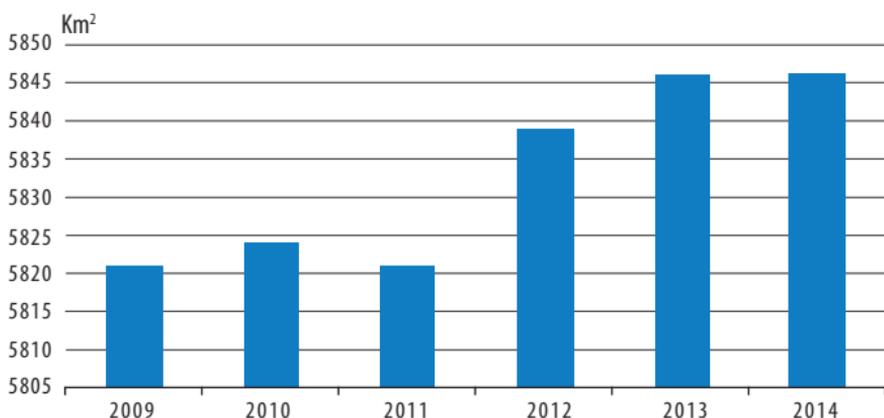
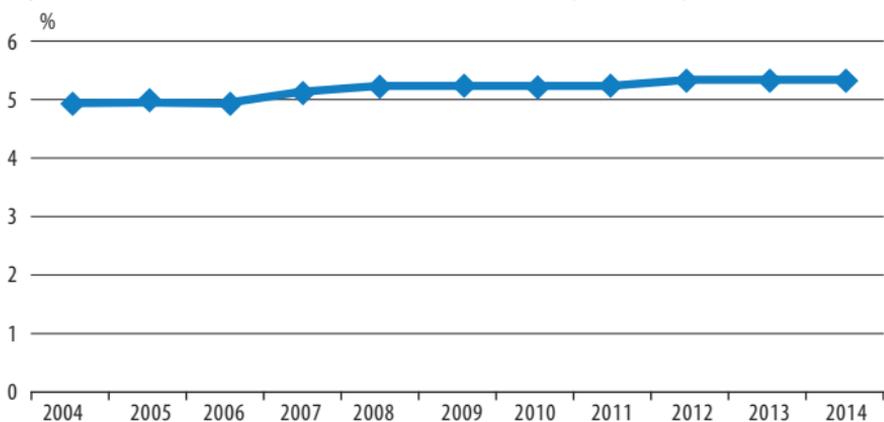


Figure 10. Share of protected areas in the total country's territory



7. Protected natural scenery in 2014<sup>1</sup>

	In numbers			Area <sup>2</sup> - ha		
	As of 31.12.2014	Included in 2014	Excluded in 2014	As of 31.12.2014	Included in 2014	Excluded in 2014
<b>Protected natural areas</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>584498.5</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>182.7</b>
Reserves	55	-	-	77059.3	1.5	7.2
Natural landmarks	344	1	1	16833.1	15.5	26.6
Protected areas	564	4	1	79281.9	76.4	147.9
National parks	3	-	-	150362.3	-	-
Natural parks	11	-	-	256441.4	-	-
Maintained reserves	35	-	-	4520.5	0.7	1.1
Protected plant species	574	-	-	x	x	x
Protected animal species	483	-	-	x	x	x
Protected venerable trees	1715	7	43	x	x	x

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

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

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

Years	Area - ha	Share of protected areas as % to the total country's territory
2008	581736	5.2
2009	582076	5.2
2010	582458	5.2
2011	582122	5.2
2012	583876	5.3
2013	584587	5.3
2014	584499	5.3

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



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



## Research and development activity (R&D)

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

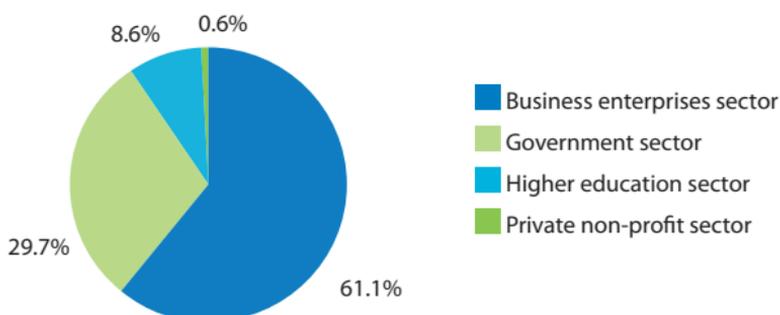
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) comprises current costs and capital expenditure.

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

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

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

Figure 1. Structure of gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by institutional sectors in 2013



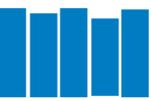


### 1. Gross domestic expenditure on research and development activity (GERD) by type of costs

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>GERD - Thousand BGN</b>	<b>421612</b>	<b>429566</b>	<b>496176</b>	<b>521682</b>
Current costs	390369	413355	461864	482069
Capital expenditure	31243	16211	34312	39613
<b>R&amp;D expenditure as a percentage of GDP - %</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.65</b>

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

Categories	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Headcount			
<b>Total</b>	<b>20823</b>	<b>20810</b>	<b>21677</b>	<b>22307</b>
Researchers	14138	14794	15219	16095
Other R&D personnel	6685	6016	6458	6212
	Full-time equivalent			
<b>Total</b>	<b>16574</b>	<b>16986</b>	<b>16758</b>	<b>17545</b>
Researchers	10979	11902	11300	12275
Other R&D personnel	5595	5084	5458	5270



### Innovation activity

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

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

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



### 3. Innovative enterprises as a share of all enterprises in 2012<sup>1</sup>

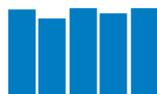
Economic sectors	(Per cent)
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>31.0</b>
Mining and quarrying	24.0
Manufacturing	31.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	30.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	21.8
<b>Services</b>	<b>23.2</b>
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	23.0
Transportation and storage	12.3
Information and communication	35.7
Financial and insurance activities	35.2
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	25.6
Scientific research and development	100.0
Advertising and market research	20.9

### 4. Enterprises that have new or significantly improved products new to the market as a share of all enterprises in 2012<sup>1</sup>

Economic sectors	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Mining and quarrying	..
Manufacturing	6.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	..
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	..
<b>Services</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.8
Transportation and storage	0.6
Information and communication	12.9
Financial and insurance activities	9.9
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	4.2
Scientific research and development	55.0
Advertising and market research	2.6

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





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