

REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

# STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2016





REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



# STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2016

SOFIA, 2016







Dear users,

During its 136-year history the official Bulgarian statistics reflects in numbers the whole diversity and dynamics of social processes, constantly improving the means of dissemination of statistical data.

I have the pleasure to present to your attention 'Statistical Reference Book 2016', which continues the tradition of providing consumers with the results of statistical research in accessible and understandable form and in accordance with the highest European standards of reliability, timeliness and quality of statistical information.

The issue contains current data that characterize the changes occurring in society, economy and people's lives during the period 2012 - 2015.

Published are the results from recent surveys produced by the National Statistical Institute, outlining the status and trends in demographic development, macroeconomics, health, education, culture, tourism, information society, labour, construction, investment, transport, energy and other sectors of national and regional level. The International review provides an opportunity for a comparison with life and living conditions within other European countries and the world.

The 'Statistical Reference Book' contains data of the National Statistical Institute, the Bulgarian National Bank and other institutions - bodies of statistics, which according to the Law on Statistics are source of official statistics in the Republic of Bulgaria. Also included are data from various international organizations - Eurostat, the UN, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and others.

The issue is designed thematically by chapters and the data are presented in tables, graphs and maps, accompanied by methodological notes and a brief analysis.

I would like to express my gratitude to the authors and respondents for the good cooperation and I hope that the 'Statistical Reference Book 2016' will meet the expectations and needs of public institutions, businesses and society for objective, useful and quality statistical information.

Sergey Tsvetarsky

President of the National Statistical Institute

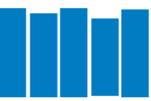




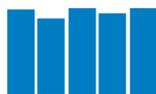
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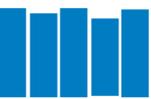
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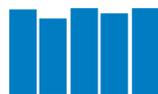
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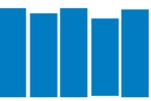
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*For information:  
Data for 2015 are preliminary.*



## 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**



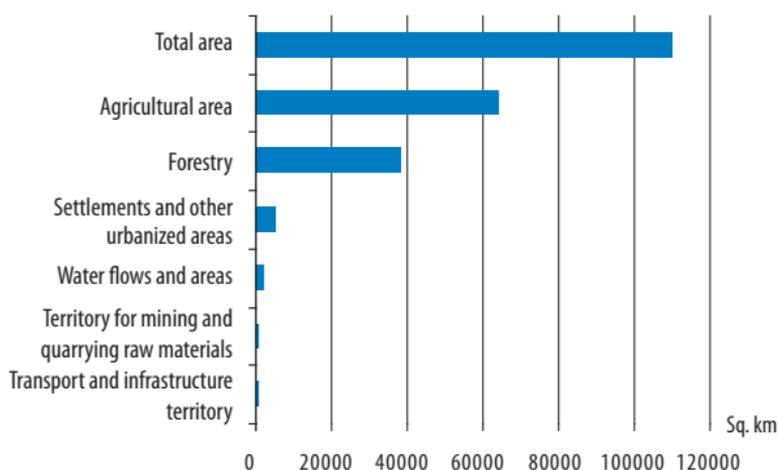
## Territory and climate

The Republic of Bulgaria is situated on the Eastern Balkan Peninsula in Southeastern Europe, along the Black Sea. Total area is 110 371.8 sq. km (excl. the aquatory of the Danube river and Black Sea).

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

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

Figure 1. Territory of 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		(Kilometres)			
		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 2015<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	1014.5	12.6	36.8	12.08.	-22.6	1.01.
Pleven	998.0	13.3	40.5	30.07.	-18.0	1.01.
Veliko Tarnovo	995.3	13.1	39.5	30.07.	-15.1	1.01.
Dobrich	993.3	11.9	35.6	26.07.	-16.2	8.01.
Varna	1012.9	13.4	35.2	6.08.	-12.5	8.01.
Burgas	1014.4	14.0	36.7	26.07.	-9.8	8.01.
Haskovo	990.1	13.8	38.2	30.07.	-12.5	8.01.
Kazanluk	971.6	12.3	36.4	30.07.	-14.1	8.01.
Pazardzhik	993.2	13.2	37.0	29.07.	-12.2	8.01.
Sofia - NIMH	948.8	11.6	35.6	30.07.	-14.4	8.01.
Kyustendil	955.9	11.9	37.4	30.07.	-14.4	8.01.
Cherni Vruh	773.0	1.7	21.4	30.07.	-22.8	31.12.
Sandanski	992.8	14.9	41.2	30.07.	-10.5	2.01.

### 2. Meteorological data for 2015<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	74	52	11.06.	642	5.4
Pleven	69	40	26.09.	617	5.6
Veliko Tarnovo	71	35	1.02.	616	5.9
Dobrich	73	47	1.02.	531	5.6
Varna	73	34	1.02.	480	5.7
Burgas	74	70	1.02.	506	5.7
Haskovo	76	92	12.09.	814	5.8
Kazanluk	73	44	1.02.	716	5.7
Pazardzhik	69	76	12.09.	775	5.2
Sofia - NIMH	67	46	11.10.	749	5.6
Kyustendil	69	68	11.10.	744	5.2
Cherni Vruh	80	40	11.10.	686	6.0
Sandanski	62	39	11.10.	548	4.9

<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).

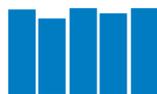
#### 3. Main rivers<sup>1</sup> and natural lakes<sup>2</sup> within the territory of Bulgaria

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 Hydrology 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>

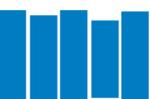
Mountain	Peak	Altitude - m
Rila	Musala	2925
Pirin	Vihren	2914
Stara planina	Botev	2376
Vitosha	Cherni vrah	2290
Osogovska planina	Ruen	2251
Slavyanka	Gotsev vrah	2212
Rodopi	Golyam Perelik	2191
Belasitsa	Radomir	2029
Vlahina	Ogreyak	1924
Maleshevska planina	Ilyov vrah	1803
Karvav Kamak	Bilo	1737
Milevska 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.

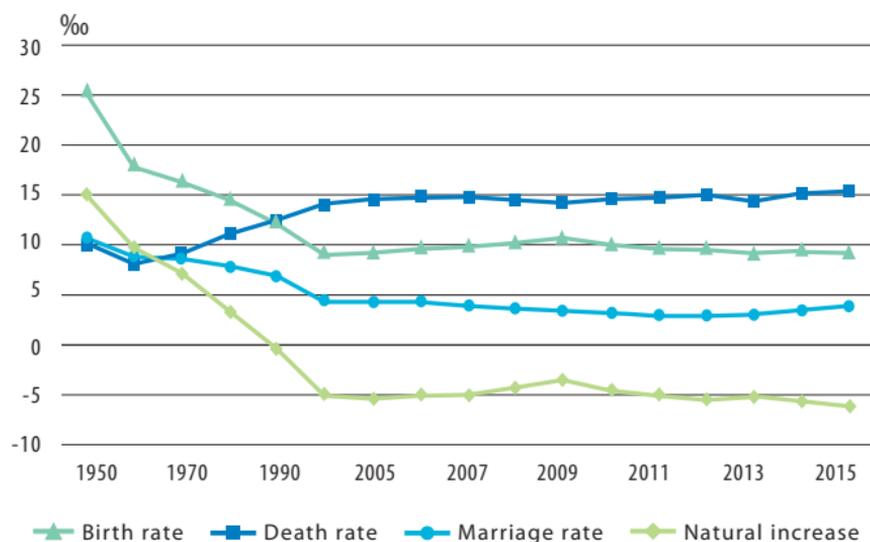
The population sets and its structures are calculated as of 31.12.2015 based on the number and structures of population of the previous year and the demographic events (live births, deaths, immigrants and emigrants) registered during the year.

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

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

The rate of natural decrease is -6.2 per 1 000 in 2015.

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





## 1. Main demographic indicators

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Population as of 31.12. - in thousands	7327.2	7284.6	7245.7	7202.2	7153.8
Population density per sq. km	66.1	65.7	65.3	64.9	64.4
Gender ratio (women per 1 000 men)	1054	1055	1036	1057	1057
Age dependency ratio - %	47.5	48.7	50.0	51.2	52.4
Ageing index	105.6	99.0	99.8	101.5	101.1
Share of urban population - %	72.7	72.9	73.0	73.1	73.1
Crude birth rate - ‰	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.4	9.2
Crude death rate - ‰	14.7	15.0	14.4	15.1	15.3
Natural increase - ‰	-5.1	-5.5	-5.2	-5.7	-6.2
Crude marriage rate - ‰	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.9
Infant mortality (per 1 000 live births)	8.5	7.8	7.3	7.6	6.6
Net fertility rate	0.72	0.72	0.71	0.73	0.73
Total fertility rate	1.51	1.50	1.48	1.52	1.53

## 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.

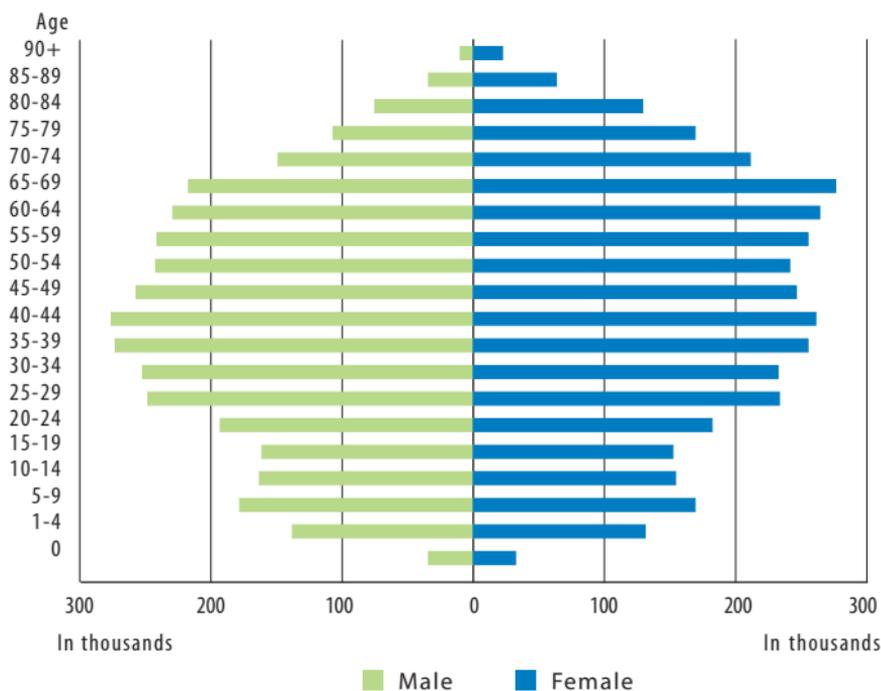
## The population structure

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 2015 the share of population under 15 years is vastly low - 14.0%, but the share of population over 65 years increases continuously and is 20.4%. The trend of population ageing leads to changes in the main population age structure - distribution of the population under, at and over working age. The share of the population over working age is increase.

The population ageing is also expressed by an increase of the population mean age, increasing from 41.2 years in 2005 to 43.3 years in 2015.

Figure 2. Age structure of the population by gender as of 31.12.2015





### 3. Population by age and gender as of 31.12.2015

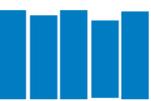
Age	Total	Male	Female	Share of urban population - %
	In numbers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>7153784</b>	<b>3477177</b>	<b>3676607</b>	<b>73.1</b>
0 - 4	334171	171913	162258	75.6
5 - 9	347342	178517	168825	74.5
10 - 14	316693	163167	153526	72.5
15 - 19	313051	161150	151901	73.0
20 - 24	374939	193366	181573	74.9
25 - 29	481408	247953	233455	77.9
30 - 34	483946	251729	232217	77.6
35 - 39	528455	273170	255285	77.9
40 - 44	537016	276242	260774	77.2
45 - 49	503432	257274	246158	75.0
50 - 54	482543	241704	240839	73.6
55 - 59	495870	241363	254507	73.1
60 - 64	493132	228919	264213	72.0
65 - 69	492620	216321	276299	68.7
70 - 74	359892	148961	210931	64.1
75 - 79	276237	106913	169324	62.1
80 and over	333037	118515	214522	62.8

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

(Per cent)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under working age	14.4	14.6	14.8	14.9
Working age	61.8	61.7	61.1	60.8
Over working age	23.8	23.7	24.1	24.3
<b>Urban</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under working age	14.4	14.7	14.9	15.1
Working age	64.4	64.1	63.4	62.9
Over working age	21.2	21.2	21.7	22.0
<b>Rural</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under working age	14.2	14.4	14.5	14.3
Working age	55.0	55.1	54.9	55.2
Over working age	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.5

<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).



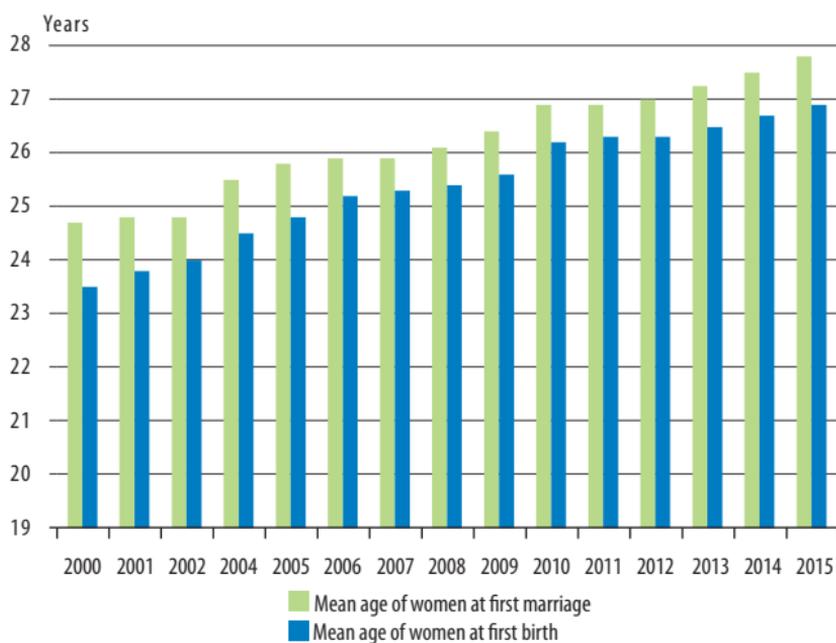
## Fertility

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 in 2015 is 66 370, of which 65 950 (99.4%) 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 9.2‰ in 2015.

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 2015 this specific indicator is 1.53 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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>70846</b>	<b>69121</b>	<b>66578</b>	<b>67585</b>	<b>65950</b>
Up to 15	335	246	298	324	294
15 - 19	7464	7158	6670	6331	5980
20 - 24	16504	15895	15002	14454	13157
25 - 29	21226	20945	20433	20770	20655
30 - 34	16983	16268	15591	16204	16257
35 - 39	7137	7398	7305	7978	7917
40 - 44	1128	1124	1202	1401	1522
45 - 49	58	73	69	105	152
50 and over	4	11	5	11	13
Unknown	7	3	3	7	3
<b>Urban</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>53396</b>	<b>51658</b>	<b>49526</b>	<b>50704</b>	<b>49486</b>
Up to 15	213	167	192	203	188
15 - 19	4257	4062	3824	3601	3404
20 - 24	10684	10111	9479	9039	8198
25 - 29	16557	16290	15653	16059	15856
30 - 34	14440	13654	13038	13563	13486
35 - 39	6215	6361	6261	6922	6895
40 - 44	968	940	1008	1207	1308
45 - 49	51	59	66	92	136
50 and over	4	11	2	11	12
Unknown	7	3	3	7	3
<b>Rural</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>17450</b>	<b>17463</b>	<b>17052</b>	<b>16881</b>	<b>16464</b>
Под 15	122	79	106	121	106
15 - 19	3207	3096	2846	2730	2576
20 - 24	5820	5784	5523	5415	4959
25 - 29	4669	4655	4780	4711	4799
30 - 34	2543	2614	2553	2641	2771
35 - 39	922	1037	1044	1056	1022
40 - 44	160	184	194	194	214
45 - 49	7	14	3	13	16
50 and over	-	-	3	-	1
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 15.3‰ in 2015.

The infant mortality rate (number of children up to the age of 1 year per 1 000 live births) is 6.6‰ in 2015 what is with 1.0‰ lower than this in 2014. 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 71.1 years for males and 78.0 years for females.

Figure 4. Crude death rate and infant mortality

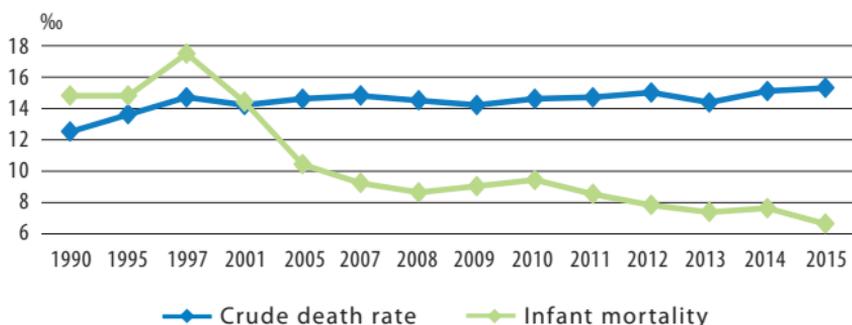
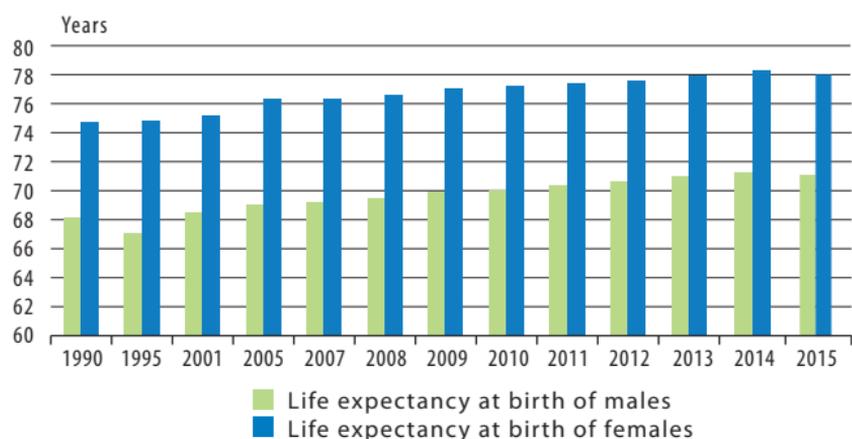


Figure 5. Life expectancy at birth





## 6. Deaths by age and place of residence

(Number)

Place of residence Age	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>108258</b>	<b>109281</b>	<b>104345</b>	<b>108952</b>	<b>110117</b>
Up to 1	601	536	489	517	434
1 - 4	122	119	115	89	82
5 - 9	65	69	66	55	70
10 - 14	66	76	66	63	60
15 - 19	180	172	139	150	150
20 - 24	319	284	304	263	241
25 - 29	387	337	335	324	357
30 - 34	568	497	510	522	509
35 - 39	863	835	781	898	775
40 - 44	1355	1296	1338	1365	1318
45 - 49	2236	2025	2072	2111	2188
50 - 54	3783	3732	3501	3798	3499
55 - 59	5917	5749	5601	5711	5574
60 - 64	8731	8625	8078	8515	8258
65 - 69	9788	10255	10409	11090	11356
70 - 74	12461	12376	11563	11995	12517
75 - 79	18388	18192	16670	16347	15599
80 - 84	20333	20393	19365	20514	21027
85 and over	22095	23713	22943	24625	26103
<b>Urban</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>65182</b>	<b>66333</b>	<b>64089</b>	<b>67008</b>	<b>67749</b>
Up to 1	412	368	331	340	255
1 - 4	81	74	72	56	49
5 - 9	44	48	46	36	45
10 - 14	43	49	41	48	36
15 - 19	114	122	91	106	101
20 - 24	212	203	209	176	168
25 - 29	275	253	248	230	259
30 - 34	408	371	363	371	384
35 - 39	614	600	569	658	569
40 - 44	927	916	970	944	942
45 - 49	1487	1376	1427	1477	1486
50 - 54	2554	2507	2370	2601	2347
55 - 59	3991	3852	3880	3848	3759
60 - 64	5782	5729	5358	5629	5471
65 - 69	6110	6459	6602	7144	7399
70 - 74	7291	7292	6807	7161	7480
75 - 79	10302	10363	9599	9392	8924
80 - 84	11709	11859	11474	12007	12104
85 and over	12826	13892	13632	14784	15971
<b>Rural</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>43076</b>	<b>42948</b>	<b>40256</b>	<b>41944</b>	<b>42368</b>
Up to 1	189	168	158	177	179
1 - 4	41	45	43	33	33
5 - 9	21	21	20	19	25
10 - 14	23	27	25	15	24
15 - 19	66	50	48	44	49
20 - 24	107	81	95	87	73
25 - 29	112	84	87	94	98
30 - 34	160	126	147	151	125
35 - 39	249	235	212	240	206
40 - 44	428	380	368	421	376
45 - 49	749	649	645	634	702
50 - 54	1229	1225	1131	1197	1152
55 - 59	1926	1897	1721	1863	1815
60 - 64	2949	2896	2720	2886	2787
65 - 69	3678	3796	3807	3946	3957
70 - 74	5170	5084	4756	4834	5037
75 - 79	8086	7829	7071	6955	6675
80 - 84	8624	8534	7891	8507	8923
85 and over	9269	9821	9311	9841	10132

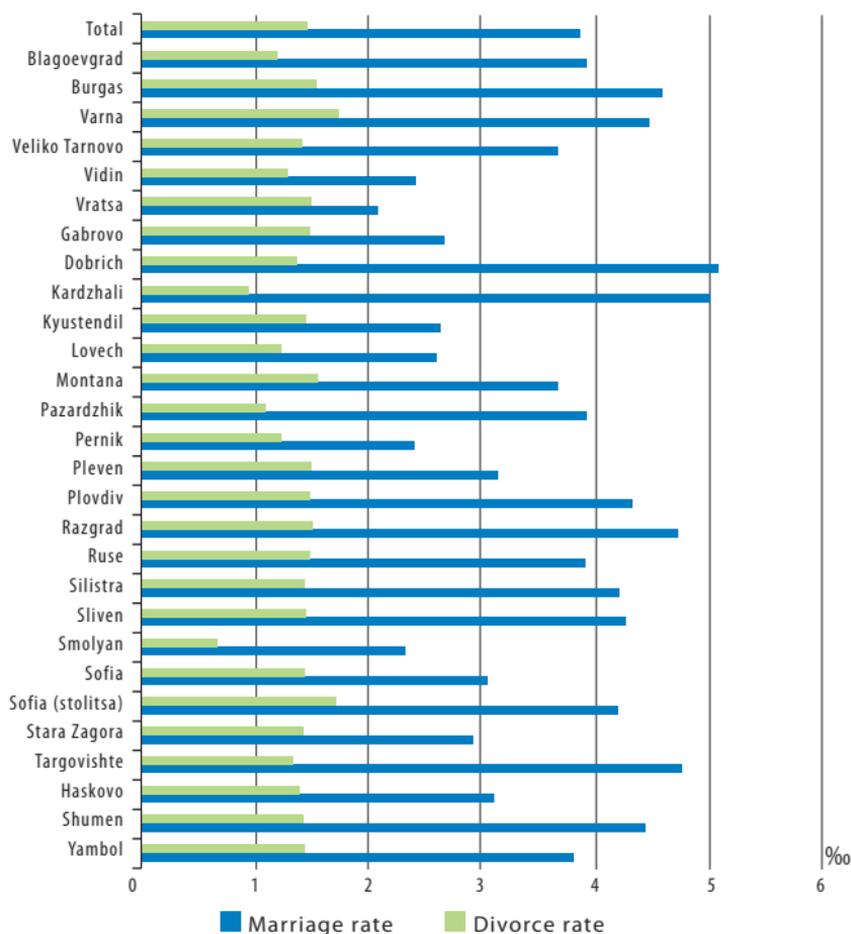
## Marriages and divorces

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. In 2015 number of marriages is a more than 2014 (27 720, it is with 3 124 greater than this in 2014) and the crude marriage rate (number of marriages per 1 000 persons of the annual average population) is 3.9‰ in 2015.

The number of registered divorces in 2015 is 10 483 and it is with 101 lower than their number in 2014.

Figure 6. Marriages and divorces by districts in 2015  
(Per 1 000 of the population)





## 7. Marriages and divorces by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2015

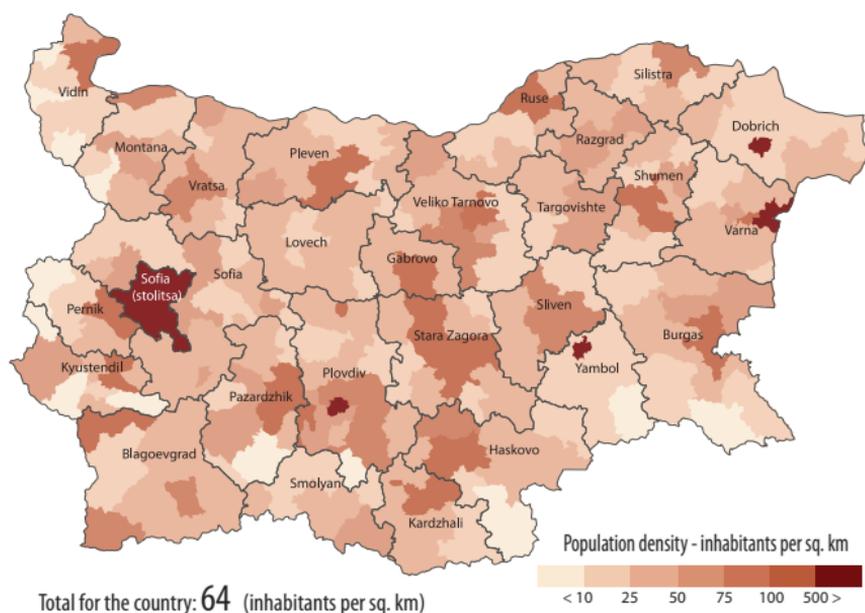
Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
	In numbers		Per 1 000 of the population	
<b>Total</b>	<b>27720</b>	<b>10483</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>2231</b>	<b>1132</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Vidin	223	119	2.4	1.3
Vratsa	361	258	2.1	1.5
Lovech	344	162	2.6	1.2
Montana	507	214	3.7	1.5
Pleven	796	379	3.1	1.5
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>3135</b>	<b>1192</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	903	347	3.7	1.4
Gabrovo	307	171	2.7	1.5
Razgrad	559	177	4.7	1.5
Ruse	886	334	3.9	1.5
Silistra	480	163	4.2	1.4
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>4376</b>	<b>1470</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Varna	2119	819	4.5	1.7
Dobrich	923	247	5.1	1.4
Targovishte	552	154	4.8	1.3
Shumen	782	250	4.4	1.4
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>4138</b>	<b>1555</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Burgas	1897	636	4.6	1.5
Sliven	819	277	4.3	1.4
Stara Zagora	947	463	2.9	1.4
Yambol	475	179	3.8	1.4
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>8128</b>	<b>3305</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Blagoevgrad	1232	373	3.9	1.2
Kyustendil	334	183	2.6	1.4
Pernik	303	155	2.4	1.2
Sofia	724	341	3.0	1.4
Sofia (stolitsa)	5535	2253	4.2	1.7
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>5712</b>	<b>1829</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Kardzhali	760	142	5.0	0.9
Pazardzhik	1038	290	3.9	1.1
Plovdiv	2917	994	4.3	1.5
Smolyan	262	75	2.3	0.7
Haskovo	735	328	3.1	1.4

## 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 31.12.2015.

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) - 18.4%. The population in 16 districts is under 200 thousand persons. Six districts with a population between 200 and 300 thousand persons cover 20.4% of the country's population. There are six districts with a population over 300 thousand persons. More a one third of the country's population lives in three of them - Sofia (stolitsa), Plovdiv and Varna, followed closely by Burgas, Stara Zagora and Blagoevgrad districts.

Figure 7. Density of population per sq. km by district as of 31.12.2015





## 8. Population by gender, place of residence, statistical zone, statistical region and by district as of 31.12.2015

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Total			Of which: Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>7153784</b>	<b>3477177</b>	<b>3676607</b>	<b>5227182</b>	<b>2519346</b>	<b>2707836</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>783909</b>	<b>383806</b>	<b>400103</b>	<b>493957</b>	<b>240324</b>	<b>253633</b>
Vidin	91235	44536	46699	58087	28256	29831
Vratsa	172007	84688	87319	99435	48413	51022
Lovech	131493	64275	67218	82203	40100	42103
Montana	137188	67227	69961	87012	42340	44672
Pleven	251986	123080	128906	167220	81215	86005
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>815441</b>	<b>397100</b>	<b>418341</b>	<b>544923</b>	<b>263244</b>	<b>281679</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	245006	118456	126550	171215	82293	88922
Gabrovo	114272	55263	59009	93489	45161	48328
Razgrad	117241	57329	59912	55260	26453	28807
Ruse	225674	110278	115396	174653	85111	89542
Silistra	113248	55774	57474	50306	24226	26080
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>944458</b>	<b>461643</b>	<b>482815</b>	<b>689586</b>	<b>333900</b>	<b>355686</b>
Varna	472926	231055	241871	394793	191905	202888
Dobrich	180601	88255	92346	124214	60040	64174
Targovishte	115211	56365	58846	61814	29605	32209
Shumen	175720	85968	89752	108765	52350	56415
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>1052575</b>	<b>512404</b>	<b>540171</b>	<b>759520</b>	<b>366804</b>	<b>392716</b>
Burgas	413884	201290	212594	314987	151778	163209
Sliven	191185	93087	98098	125585	60549	65036
Stara Zagora	323685	157260	166425	232131	112191	119940
Yambol	123821	60767	63054	86817	42286	44531
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>2121185</b>	<b>1023335</b>	<b>1097850</b>	<b>1776009</b>	<b>851366</b>	<b>924643</b>
Blagoevgrad	312831	152762	160069	185995	89355	96640
Kyustendil	126014	61371	64643	87083	42126	44957
Pernik	125456	61250	64206	98365	47619	50746
Sofia	237080	116710	120370	144446	70635	73811
Sofia (stolitsa)	1319804	631242	688562	1260120	601631	658489
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>1436216</b>	<b>698889</b>	<b>737327</b>	<b>963187</b>	<b>463708</b>	<b>499479</b>
Kardzhali	151319	75288	76031	62184	29946	32238
Pazardzhik	263630	129319	134311	164445	79973	84472
Plovdiv	673283	324213	349070	504338	241029	263309
Smolyan	111601	54290	57311	61953	29912	32041
Haskovo	236383	115779	120604	170267	82848	87419

## Nativity and mortality by district

The highest crude birth rate among the districts is that in Sliven, Sofia (stolitsa) and Burgas. Smolyan and Vidin are the districts with the lowest crude birth rate in 2015.

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

Figure 8. Crude birth rate by district in 2015  
(Per 1 000 of population)

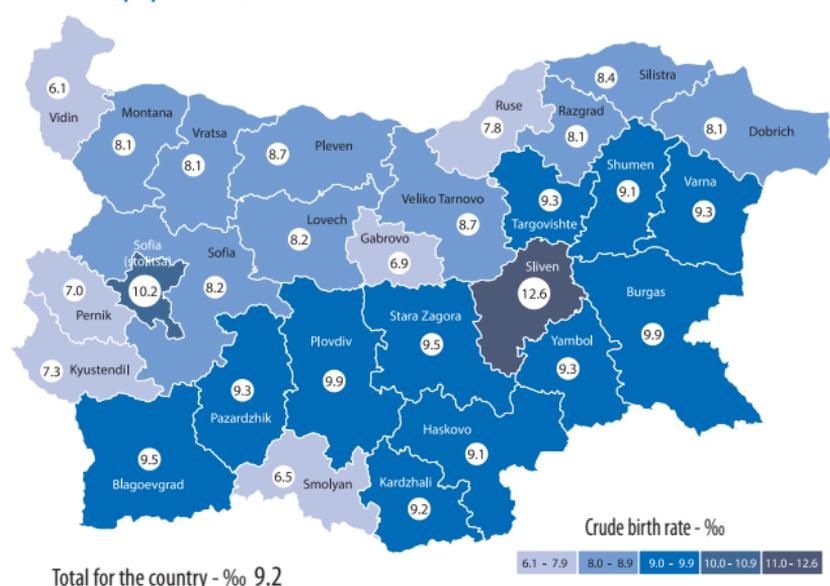
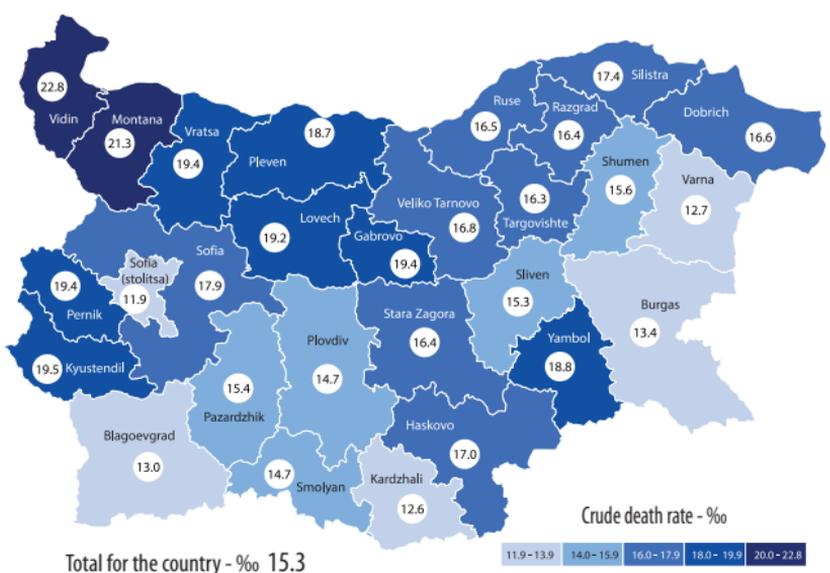


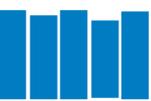
Figure 9. Crude death rate by district in 2015  
(Per 1 000 of population)





9. Live births, deaths and natural increase of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2015

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>65950</b>	<b>110117</b>	<b>-44167</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>-6.2</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>6389</b>	<b>15717</b>	<b>-9328</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>-11.8</b>
Vidin	565	2105	-1540	6.1	22.8	-16.7
Vratsa	1407	3375	-1968	8.1	19.4	-11.3
Lovech	1082	2542	-1460	8.2	19.2	-11.0
Montana	1118	2950	-1832	8.1	21.3	-13.2
Pleven	2217	4745	-2528	8.7	18.7	-10.0
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>6621</b>	<b>14037</b>	<b>-7416</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>-9.0</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	2132	4150	-2018	8.7	16.8	-8.1
Gabrovo	794	2234	-1440	6.9	19.4	-12.5
Razgrad	961	1937	-976	8.1	16.4	-8.3
Ruse	1778	3733	-1955	7.8	16.5	-8.7
Silistra	956	1983	-1027	8.4	17.4	-9.0
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>8553</b>	<b>13690</b>	<b>-5137</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>-5.5</b>
Varna	4394	6030	-1636	9.3	12.7	-3.4
Dobrich	1478	3017	-1539	8.1	16.6	-8.5
Targovishte	1081	1889	-808	9.3	16.3	-7.0
Shumen	1600	2754	-1154	9.1	15.6	-6.5
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>10767</b>	<b>16114</b>	<b>-5347</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>-5.1</b>
Burgas	4115	5531	-1416	9.9	13.4	-3.5
Sliven	2413	2930	-517	12.6	15.3	-2.7
Stara Zagora	3083	5312	-2229	9.5	16.4	-6.9
Yambol	1156	2341	-1185	9.3	18.8	-9.5
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>20196</b>	<b>28933</b>	<b>-8737</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>-4.1</b>
Blagoevgrad	2993	4075	-1082	9.5	13.0	-3.5
Kyustendil	926	2473	-1547	7.3	19.5	-12.2
Pernik	879	2454	-1575	7.0	19.4	-12.4
Sofia	1946	4245	-2299	8.2	17.9	-9.7
Sofia (stolitsa)	13452	15686	-2234	10.2	11.9	-1.7
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>13424</b>	<b>21626</b>	<b>-8202</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
Kardzhali	1390	1909	-519	9.2	12.6	-3.4
Pazardzhik	2467	4082	-1615	9.3	15.4	-6.1
Plovdiv	6668	9943	-3275	9.9	14.7	-4.8
Smolyan	735	1658	-923	6.5	14.7	-8.2
Haskovo	2164	4034	-1870	9.1	17.0	-7.9



## 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 (5.5‰), Sofia (stolitsa) (4.2‰), Burgas (2.7‰) and Haskovo (2.5‰) are the districts with bigger positive migration increase in 2015.

The population in the districts Smolyan (-12.9‰), Razgrad (-7.0‰) and Vratsa (-6.9‰) has the biggest decrease as a result of the negative migration balance.

Figure 10. Mechanical movement of the population by statistical regions in 2015

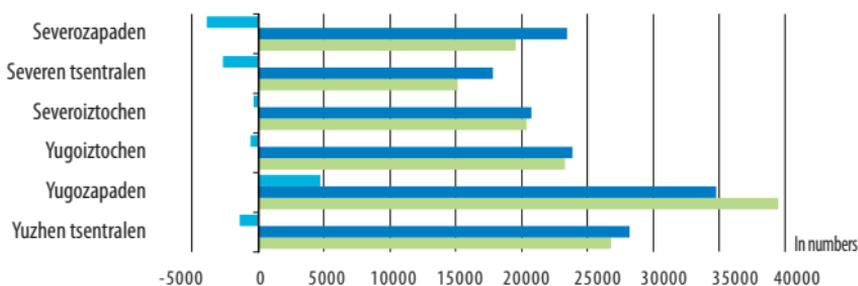
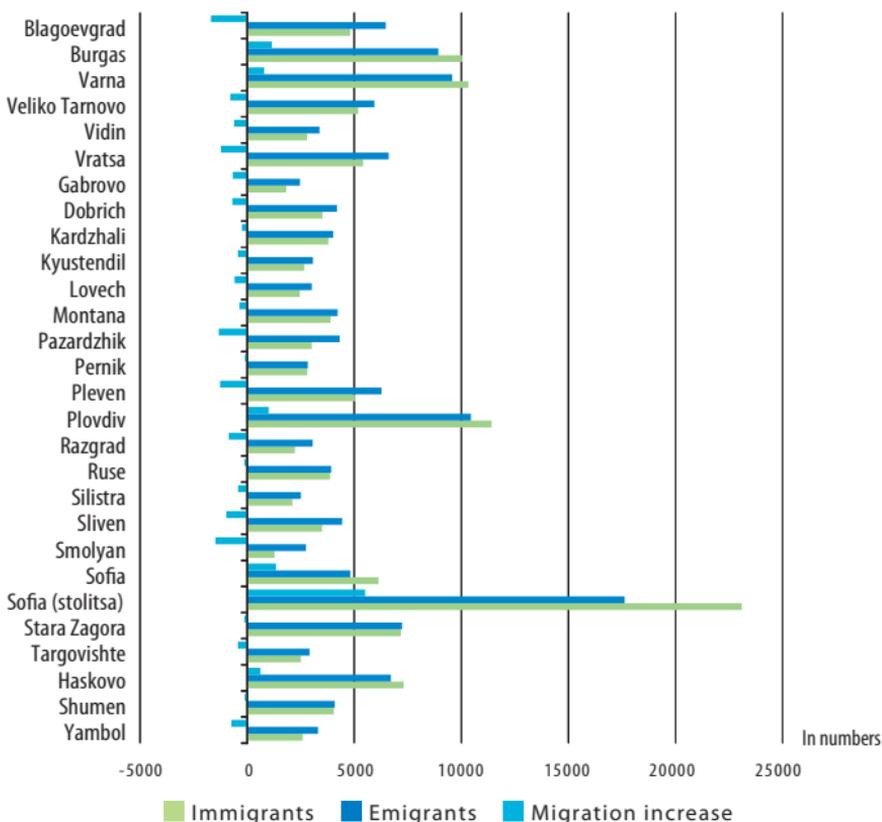


Figure 11. Mechanical movement of the population by districts in 2015




 10. Migration of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2015<sup>1</sup>

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Immigrants	Emigrants	Migration increase
<b>Total</b>	<b>144425</b>	<b>148672</b>	<b>-4247</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>19517</b>	<b>23422</b>	<b>-3905</b>
Vidin	2778	3364	-586
Vratsa	5399	6593	-1194
Lovech	2437	2997	-560
Montana	3875	4205	-330
Pleven	5028	6263	-1235
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>15124</b>	<b>17803</b>	<b>-2679</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	5165	5923	-758
Gabrovo	1806	2445	-639
Razgrad	2207	3038	-831
Ruse	3852	3908	-56
Silistra	2094	2489	-395
<b>Severozitochen</b>	<b>20348</b>	<b>20710</b>	<b>-362</b>
Varna	10321	9563	758
Dobrich	3505	4173	-668
Targovishte	2495	2896	-401
Shumen	4027	4078	-51
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>23249</b>	<b>23842</b>	<b>-593</b>
Burgas	10034	8918	1116
Sliven	3479	4421	-942
Stara Zagora	7166	7215	-49
Yambol	2570	3288	-718
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>39441</b>	<b>34731</b>	<b>4710</b>
Blagoevgrad	4790	6454	-1664
Kyustendil	2643	3051	-408
Pernik	2796	2813	-17
Sofia	6116	4798	1318
Sofia (stolitsa)	23096	17615	5481
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>26746</b>	<b>28164</b>	<b>-1418</b>
Kardzhali	3785	4000	-215
Pazardzhik	2997	4301	-1304
Plovdiv	11408	10436	972
Smolyan	1267	2727	-1460
Haskovo	7289	6700	589

<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.

Figure 1. Structure of the labour force by age in 2015

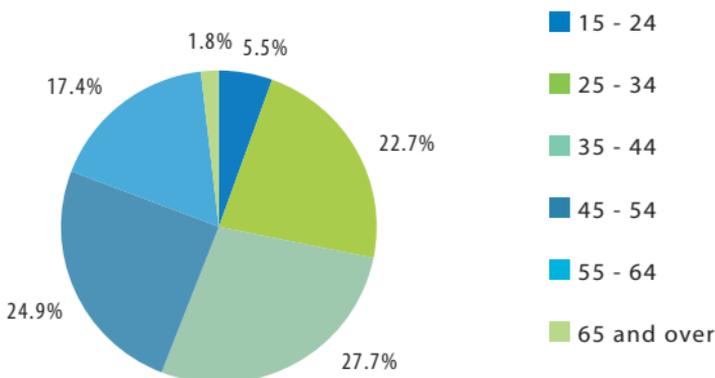
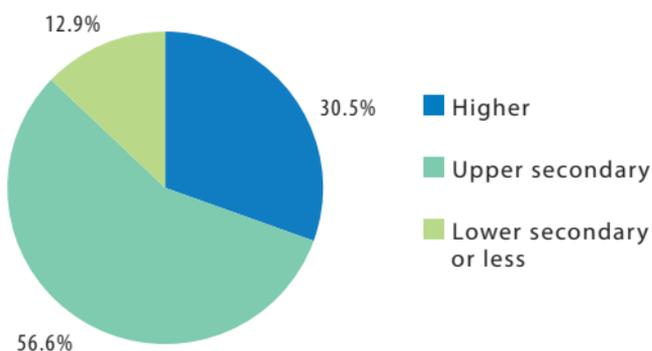


Figure 2. Structure of the labour force by level of education in 2015





## 1. Labour force

(Thousands)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>3341.4</b>	<b>3344.3</b>	<b>3371.2</b>	<b>3365.9</b>	<b>3337.0</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	2598.2	2605.9	2631.1	2636.7	2613.2
Rural	743.2	738.4	740.1	729.2	723.8
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	1786.1	1782.8	1796.6	1798.6	1781.7
Female	1555.3	1561.5	1574.6	1567.3	1555.2
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>3302.3</b>	<b>3303.9</b>	<b>3322.7</b>	<b>3308.7</b>	<b>3276.0</b>
15 - 24	253.6	247.9	229.6	200.3	182.8
25 - 34	798.8	788.3	778.2	767.7	758.2
35 - 44	899.2	919.1	939.1	941.0	925.0
45 - 54	830.7	813.6	814.8	821.0	829.4
55 - 64	519.9	534.9	560.9	578.7	580.5
65 and over	39.1	40.4	48.5	57.2	61.0
<b>By level of education</b>					
Higher	874.2	889.5	948.4	997.1	1018.1
Upper secondary	2005.5	2010.6	1985.9	1906.8	1889.6
of which: Vocational	1320.8	1303.7	1292.6	1232.9	1197.3
Lower secondary or less	461.7	444.2	436.9	462.0	429.2

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

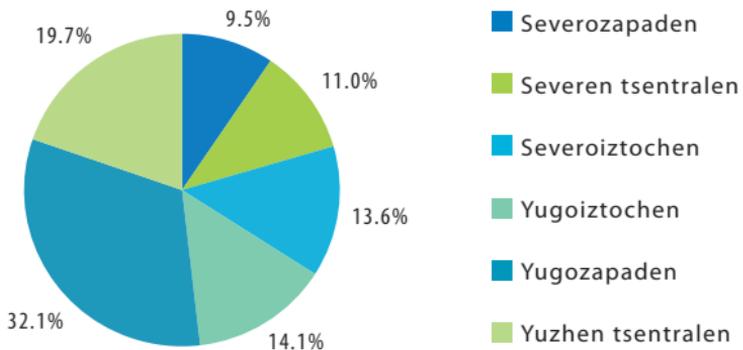
(Per cent)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>69.3</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	68.1	69.3	70.7	71.5	72.1
Rural	59.2	60.2	61.2	61.3	60.9
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	69.9	71.0	72.2	72.9	73.2
Female	61.9	63.2	64.5	65.0	65.4
<b>By age</b>					
15 - 24	29.5	30.4	29.6	27.2	26.0
25 - 34	78.3	78.8	78.7	78.3	78.3
35 - 44	85.2	85.4	86.7	87.4	86.5
45 - 54	82.2	82.6	83.5	83.7	84.3
55 - 64	48.9	51.1	54.1	56.6	58.0

## 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 2015





### 3. Labour force (15 - 64 years of age) and activity rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2015

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Labour force - in thousands	Activity rates - %
<b>Total</b>	<b>3276.0</b>	<b>69.3</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>311.1</b>	<b>63.8</b>
Vidin	40.0	72.3
Vratsa	67.4	61.0
Lovech	48.5	60.2
Montana	49.6	58.5
Pleven	105.7	67.5
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>359.8</b>	<b>67.6</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	112.3	69.8
Gabrovo	52.1	73.0
Razgrad	51.5	65.6
Ruse	97.7	65.9
Silistra	46.2	63.1
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>443.8</b>	<b>70.4</b>
Varna	231.1	72.6
Dobrich	84.7	70.8
Targovishte	42.9	56.7
Shumen	85.1	73.0
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>463.2</b>	<b>67.7</b>
Burgas	191.2	69.4
Sliven	76.3	62.9
Stara Zagora	139.4	66.9
Yambol	56.1	71.5
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>1052.0</b>	<b>72.9</b>
Blagoevgrad	151.5	70.8
Kyustendil	55.0	69.2
Pernik	59.2	72.7
Sofia	100.5	65.5
Sofia (stolitsa)	685.8	75.0
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>646.1</b>	<b>68.0</b>
Kardzhali	62.2	60.3
Pazardzhik	113.8	65.3
Plovdiv	304.6	68.8
Smolyan	59.3	77.2
Haskovo	106.2	69.0

## Employment

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

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

Persons on unpaid leave initiated by the employer are considered employed if the duration of this leave does not exceed three months. Employers are the persons who by themselves or in co-operation with other people manage their own enterprise, business, farm, professional practice or perform independently other work, and employ at least one other person.

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

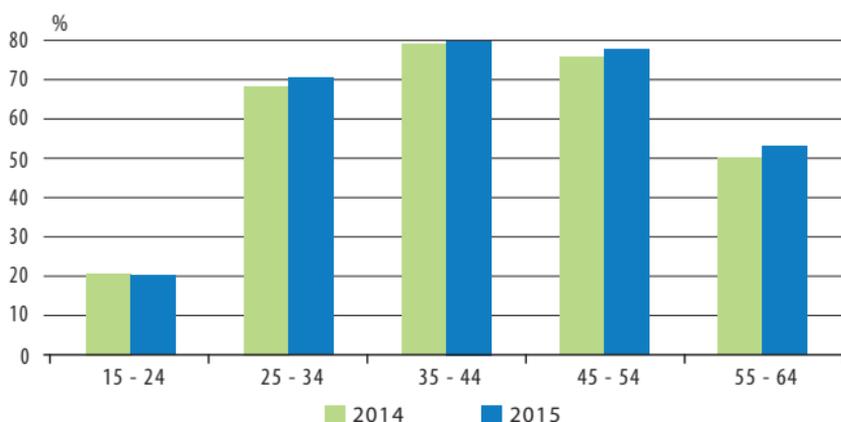
Employees are the persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive a consideration in cash or in kind in the form of wages, salaries, fees, remuneration by civil contract, etc.

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

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

The source of the data is the Labour Force Survey.

Figure 4. Employment rates by age





## 4. Employed persons

(Thousands)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>2965.2</b>	<b>2934.0</b>	<b>2934.9</b>	<b>2981.4</b>	<b>3031.9</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	2338.0	2320.6	2330.9	2380.4	2417.5
Rural	627.2	613.4	604.0	601.0	614.4
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	1567.1	1541.7	1546.9	1577.1	1607.5
Female	1398.1	1392.3	1388.1	1404.3	1424.3
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>2927.5</b>	<b>2894.9</b>	<b>2889.4</b>	<b>2927.4</b>	<b>2973.5</b>
15 - 24	190.2	178.3	164.5	152.7	143.2
25 - 34	691.8	679.5	659.5	669.2	682.4
35 - 44	817.3	827.0	842.0	850.9	853.4
45 - 54	754.1	730.9	731.9	743.5	764.5
55 - 64	474.1	479.2	491.5	511.2	530.1
65 and over	37.7	39.1	45.5	53.9	58.4
<b>By level of education</b>					
Higher	829.5	837.6	887.4	946.3	977.8
Upper secondary	1795.7	1776.1	1741.1	1703.8	1732.3
of which: Vocational	1185.6	1159.2	1143.4	1107.7	1100.5
Lower secondary or less	340.0	320.3	306.5	331.3	321.7
<b>By professional status</b>					
Employers	107.6	104.5	115.1	113.5	108.3
Self-employed without employees	221.3	210.9	221.6	238.1	236.8
Employees in private sector	1893.7	1872.5	1859.3	1903.6	1968.2
Employees in public sector	712.5	721.5	719.3	705.5	699.0
Unpaid family workers	30.2	24.5	19.6	20.6	19.5

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

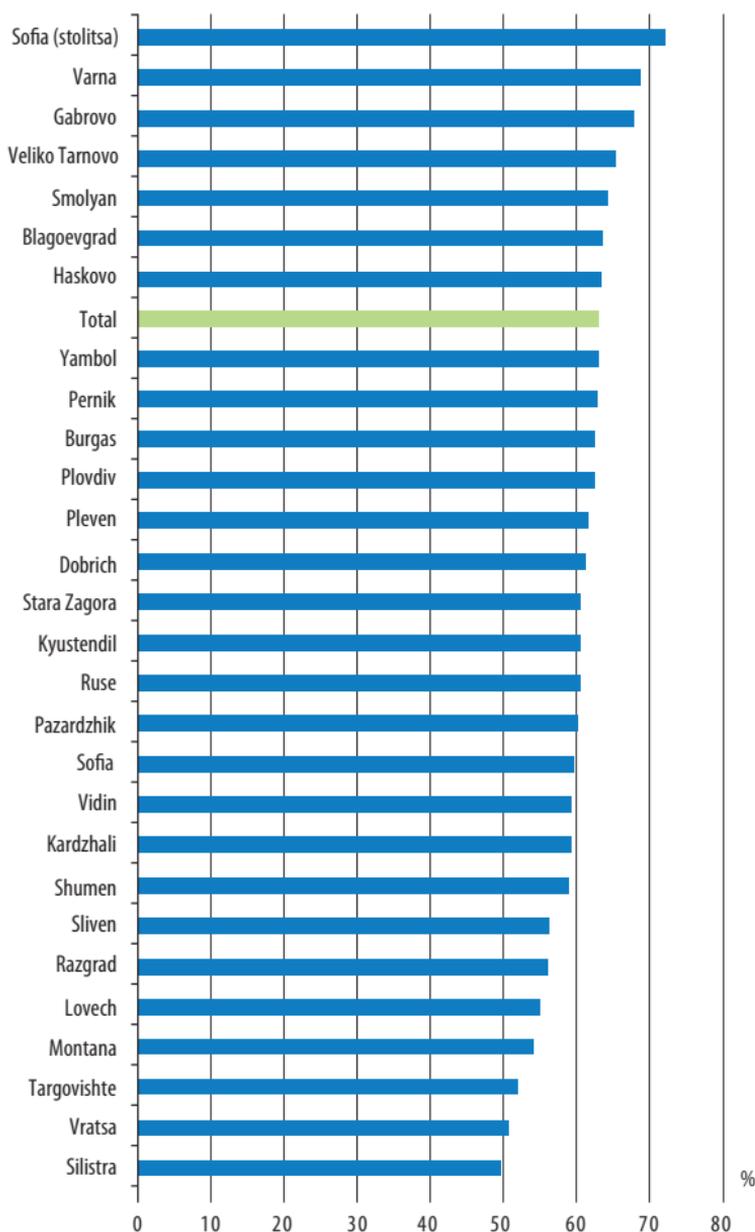
(Per cent)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>62.9</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	61.2	61.7	62.6	64.5	66.6
Rural	49.9	49.9	49.8	50.4	51.6
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	61.2	61.3	62.1	63.9	65.9
Female	55.6	56.3	56.8	58.2	59.8
<b>By age</b>					
15 - 24	22.1	21.9	21.2	20.7	20.3
25 - 34	67.8	67.9	66.7	68.3	70.4
35 - 44	77.4	76.9	77.7	79.0	79.8
45 - 54	74.7	74.2	75.0	75.8	77.7
55 - 64	44.6	45.7	47.4	50.0	53.0

## 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 2015





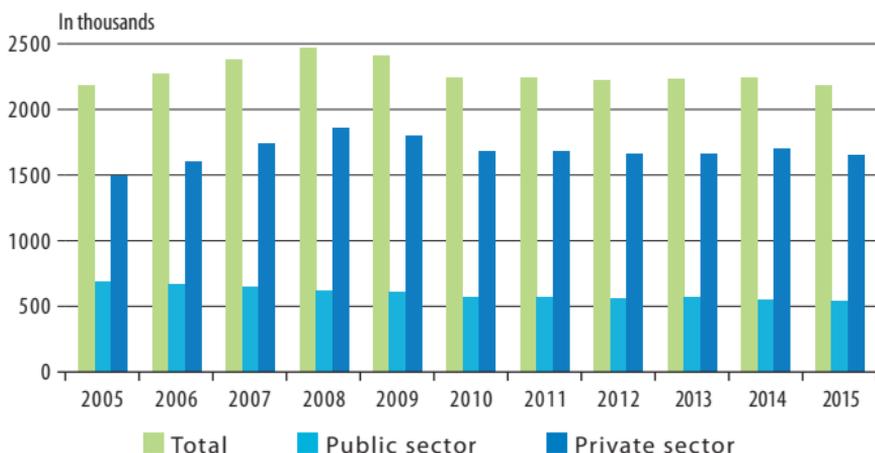
6. Employed persons (15 - 64 years of age) and employment rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2015

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Employed - in thousands	Employment rates - %
<b>Total</b>	<b>2973.5</b>	<b>62.9</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>273.4</b>	<b>56.1</b>
Vidin	32.5	58.8
Vratsa	55.5	50.3
Lovech	44.0	54.6
Montana	45.6	53.7
Pleven	95.8	61.2
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>321.2</b>	<b>60.4</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	104.6	65.0
Gabrovo	48.0	67.4
Razgrad	43.7	55.6
Ruse	88.9	60.0
Silistra	36.0	49.2
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>397.8</b>	<b>63.1</b>
Varna	217.8	68.4
Dobrich	72.8	60.9
Targovishte	39.0	51.6
Shumen	68.2	58.5
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>414.4</b>	<b>60.6</b>
Burgas	171.5	62.2
Sliven	67.9	55.9
Stara Zagora	125.7	60.3
Yambol	49.3	62.8
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>981.0</b>	<b>68.0</b>
Blagoevgrad	135.7	63.4
Kyustendil	47.8	60.2
Pernik	50.8	62.5
Sofia	90.9	59.2
Sofia (stolitsa)	655.8	71.7
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>585.7</b>	<b>61.6</b>
Kardzhali	60.7	58.8
Pazardzhik	103.9	59.7
Plovdiv	274.9	62.1
Smolyan	49.1	63.9
Haskovo	97.1	63.1

## 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	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>2240544</b>	<b>2186614</b>	<b>545768</b>	<b>532632</b>	<b>1694776</b>	<b>1653982</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	70855	71733	12105	12354	58750	59379
Mining and quarrying	23709	23608	7249	7309	16460	16299
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	90753	84317	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	124730	117906	210	364	124520	117542
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	32163	31860	151	189	32012	31671
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	2070	2022	-	-	2070	2022



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

(Continued and end)

(Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	12933	13430	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	8238	8320	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	45568	45531	20	18	45548	45513
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	62405	60039	3224	3386	59181	56653
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	8389	8321	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of electrical equipment	20318	21259	-	-	20318	21259
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	30206	28773	..	-	..	28773
Manufacture of transport equipment	22281	24711	-	-	22281	24711
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	42669	41573	1167	1146	41502	40427
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	31195	30437	15032	14751	16163	15686
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	34030	34914	20303	21006	13727	13908
Construction	130526	122930	2912	2323	127614	120607
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	375814	374871	495	436	375319	374435
Transportation and storage	138243	131342	48908	48050	89335	83292
Accommodation and food service activities	110832	108753	4237	4492	106595	104261
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	13705	13283	3171	3121	10534	10162
Telecommunications	19652	20562	..	..	..	..
IT and other information services	39789	40958	..	..	..	..
Financial and insurance activities	56625	55295	1876	1936	54749	53359
Real estate activities	23396	21102	2659	2595	20737	18507
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	41270	40261	1608	1381	39662	38880
Scientific research and development	11132	10614	8775	8610	2357	2004
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	19770	21680	74	70	19696	21610
Administrative and support service activities	112702	104544	20267	14512	92435	90032
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	113081	111789	113081	111789	x	x
Education	166148	163789	157373	154893	8775	8896
Human health services	107580	103810	77548	76175	30032	27635
Residential care and social work activities	29257	27562	26747	25377	2510	2185
Arts, entertainment and recreation	32178	32165	13719	13560	18459	18605
Other services	36332	32550	1378	1344	34954	31206

## Unemployment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 7. Structure of unemployed persons by age

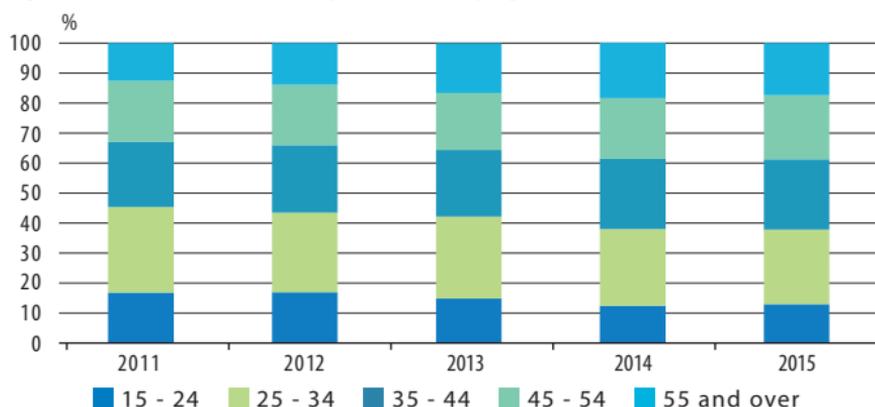
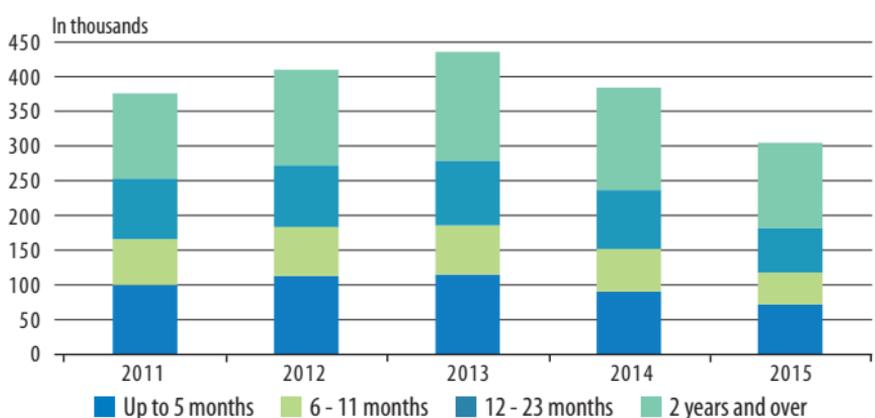


Figure 8. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment





## 8. Unemployed persons

(Thousands)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>376.2</b>	<b>410.3</b>	<b>436.3</b>	<b>384.5</b>	<b>305.1</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	260.2	285.3	300.2	256.3	195.7
Rural	116.0	125.0	136.1	128.2	109.4
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	219.0	241.1	249.8	221.4	174.2
Female	157.2	169.3	186.5	163.1	130.9
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>374.8</b>	<b>409.0</b>	<b>433.2</b>	<b>381.3</b>	<b>302.5</b>
15 - 24	63.5	69.7	65.1	47.6	39.6
25 - 34	107.0	108.9	118.7	98.5	75.8
35 - 44	81.9	92.1	97.1	90.2	71.7
45 - 54	76.6	82.7	82.9	77.5	65.0
55 and over	47.2	57.1	72.4	70.7	53.1
<b>By level of education</b>					
Higher	44.7	51.8	60.9	50.8	40.3
Upper secondary	209.8	234.6	244.9	203.0	157.3
of which: Vocational	135.2	144.5	149.2	125.2	96.8
Lower secondary or less	121.7	123.9	130.5	130.7	107.5
<b>By duration of unemployment</b>					
Up to 5 months	99.9	113.1	115.1	90.5	72.1
6 - 11 months	66.4	70.6	70.8	61.6	46.0
12 - 23 months	87.4	89.0	93.6	85.2	63.9
2 years and over	122.6	137.6	156.7	147.3	123.1
<b>Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12.</b>	<b>342.4</b>	<b>375.8</b>	<b>386.2</b>	<b>351.1</b>	<b>328.9</b>

## Unemployment

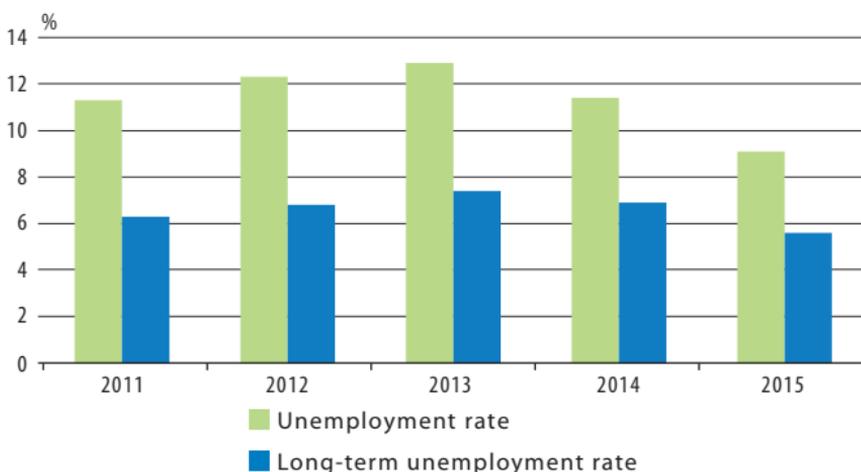
The unemployment rate is the ratio between the unemployed persons and the economically active population (the labour force).

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 2015 the unemployment rate decreased by 2.3 percentage point in comparison with the previous year and stood at 9.1%. The long-term unemployed (unemployed for one or more years) represented 61.3% of all unemployed persons.

Figure 9. Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates





## 9. Unemployment rates

	(Per cent)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	10.0	11.0	11.4	9.7	7.5
Rural	15.6	16.9	18.4	17.6	15.1
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	12.3	13.5	13.9	12.3	9.8
Female	10.1	10.8	11.8	10.4	8.4
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>
15 - 24	25.0	28.1	28.4	23.8	21.6
25 - 34	13.4	13.8	15.3	12.8	10.0
35 - 44	9.1	10.0	10.3	9.6	7.7
45 - 54	9.2	10.2	10.2	9.4	7.8
55 and over	8.4	9.9	11.9	17.3	8.3
<b>Long-term unemployment rate</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>

## 10. Discouraged persons

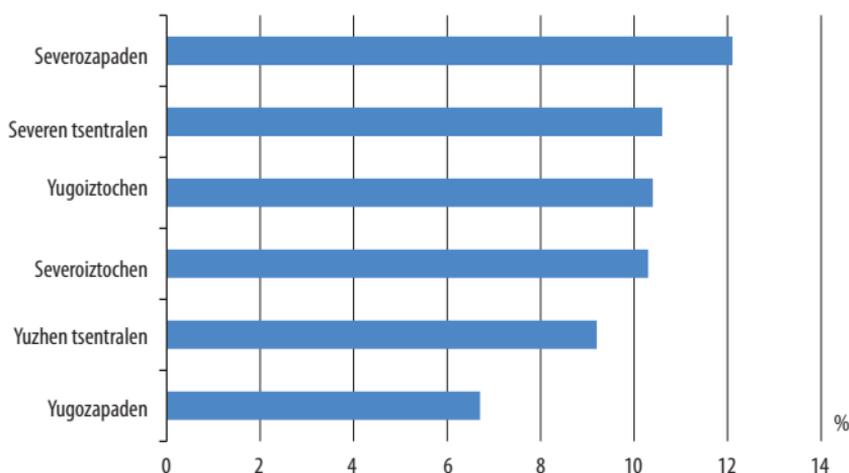
	(Thousands)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>235.2</b>	<b>227.7</b>	<b>209.7</b>	<b>192.1</b>	<b>172.9</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	136.3	127.3	113.0	100.1	81.2
Rural	98.9	100.3	96.7	92.0	91.6
<b>By gender</b>					
Male	131.8	125.4	116.5	107.8	93.7
Female	103.3	102.3	93.2	84.3	79.1
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>233.5</b>	<b>225.6</b>	<b>206.5</b>	<b>188.7</b>	<b>170.0</b>
15 - 24	42.8	40.1	36.5	33.0	29.6
25 - 34	51.2	50.9	50.7	45.5	39.0
35 - 44	47.8	47.1	38.9	33.2	32.3
45 - 54	49.5	48.9	41.2	39.7	36.3
55 and over	43.8	40.6	42.4	40.6	35.6
<b>By level of education</b>					
Higher	12.8	14.4	15.9	13.5	10.6
Upper secondary	113.9	105.2	95.1	85.8	72.6
of which: Vocational	66.2	63.5	56.8	49.8	40.3
Lower secondary or less	108.5	108.0	98.7	92.8	89.7

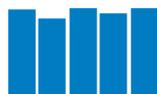
## Unemployment by district

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

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

Figure 10. Unemployment rates by statistical regions in 2015





## 11. Unemployment by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2015

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>305.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>18.2</b>
Vidin	7.7	18.8	23.5
Vratsa	12.1	17.7	19.7
Lovech	4.5	9.2	15.7
Montana	4.2	8.2	20.2
Pleven	10.0	9.2	15.6
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	7.9	6.8	9.7
Gabrovo	4.0	7.5	6.0
Razgrad	7.9	15.0	16.3
Ruse	8.9	9.0	8.5
Silistra	10.2	21.8	16.4
<b>Severoishtochan</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>
Varna	13.4	5.7	7.2
Dobrich	12.0	13.8	11.9
Targovishte	(3.9)	(8.8)	17.4
Shumen	17.1	19.7	16.6
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Burgas	19.9	10.3	8.5
Sliven	8.5	10.9	16.5
Stara Zagora	13.7	9.7	8.4
Yambol	6.9	12.0	12.4
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Blagoevgrad	15.8	10.3	13.8
Kyustendil	7.3	13.1	11.6
Pernik	8.4	14.0	8.3
Sofia	9.6	9.4	11.7
Sofia (stolitsa)	30.5	4.3	2.8
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>
Kardzhali	(1.5)	(2.3)	13.8
Pazardzhik	10.0	8.6	14.3
Plovdiv	29.8	9.6	7.9
Smolyan	10.3	17.2	17.8
Haskovo	9.3	8.6	11.2

## 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	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>9860</b>	<b>10724</b>	<b>10654</b>	<b>11161</b>	<b>9602</b>	<b>10581</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7989	8844	10228	10744	7525	8443
Mining and quarrying	15933	16353	20589	21311	13880	14126
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	8256	8990	..	..	8259	8994
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	5803	6720	5430	6336	5804	6721
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	7351	8045	7089	7683	7353	8048
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	29926	31284	-	-	29926	31284



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

(Continued and end)

(BGN)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	11796	12765	..	..	11801	12765
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	11921	12588	..	..	11646	12253
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	8565	9557	7426	7688	8566	9557
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	9317	10113	7628	8268	9409	10223
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	12758	13562	..	..	12775	13585
Manufacture of electrical equipment	11199	12053	-	-	11199	12053
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	11109	11765	..	..	11109	11765
Manufacture of transport equipment	8608	9774	-	-	8608	9774
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	8416	9241	11258	11588	8335	9174
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	19012	19393	22465	23179	15796	15822
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	9042	9234	9099	9141	8959	9376
Construction	8782	8936	9108	9140	8775	8932
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8640	9758	13266	11878	8634	9755
Transportation and storage	9350	10304	11704	12346	8059	9114
Accommodation and food service activities	6021	6933	7388	7733	5966	6897
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	15049	15295	12815	12592	15724	16141
Telecommunications	18582	18791	..	..	18584	18791
IT and other information services	27508	30044	..	..	27749	30305
Financial and insurance activities	18869	19300	23254	22995	18714	19161
Real estate activities	9312	9991	8039	8923	9477	10143
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	14045	16267	12514	12578	14108	16403
Scientific research and development	14040	12926	8628	8848	34145	30875
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	15583	17272	10218	11234	15604	17293
Administrative and support service activities	7113	8084	4594	5460	7667	8512
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	11762	12035	11762	12035	x	x
Education	9790	10391	9739	10255	10707	12845
Human health services	11568	12336	11325	11746	12199	13998
Residential care and social work activities	6284	6823	6220	6691	6965	8383
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8686	9104	7911	8158	9268	9810
Other services	6736	7366	6641	7439	6740	7363



## **IV. EDUCATION**



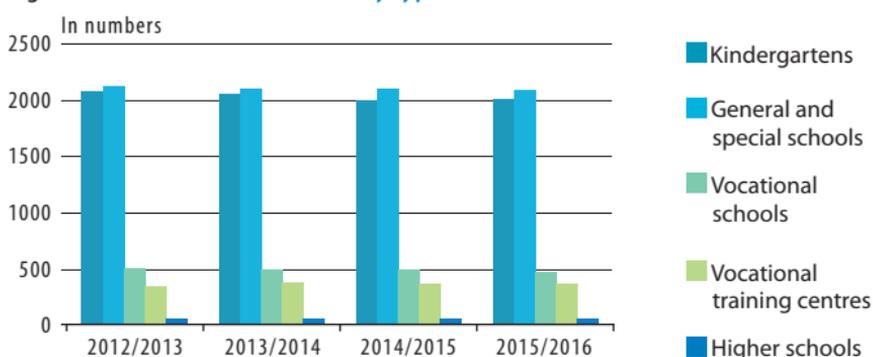
## Types of educational institutions

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

	2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Total	Of which: Private						
<b>Total</b>	<b>5067</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>5060</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>4975</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>4964</b>	<b>581</b>
<b>Kindergartens</b>	<b>2070</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2051</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>General and special schools</b>	<b>2112</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2097</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2087</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2078</b>	<b>70</b>
Primary (I - IV grade)	153	6	150	4	150	5	152	7
Basic (I - VIII grade)	1402	27	1393	29	1386	30	1381	31
Lower secondary (V - VIII grade)	11	3	8	2	7	1	7	1
Upper secondary (IX - XII grade)	140	27	140	27	137	27	133	23
Secondary general (I - XII grade)	406	6	406	6	407	7	405	8
<b>Vocational</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>50</b>
Art schools	22	1	23	2	23	2	22	1
Sport schools	19	-	24	-	24	-	24	-
Vocational gymnasiums	416	23	402	19	394	16	387	15
Vocational colleges	37	35	39	37	40	38	36	34
Vocational training schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Vocational training centres</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>352</b>
<b>Higher schools<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>53</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>17</b>
Universities and equivalent higher schools	45	9	45	9	46	10	50	13
Colleges at universities and equivalent higher schools	20	-	19	-	19	-	18	-
Independent colleges	8	7	8	7	8	7	4	4

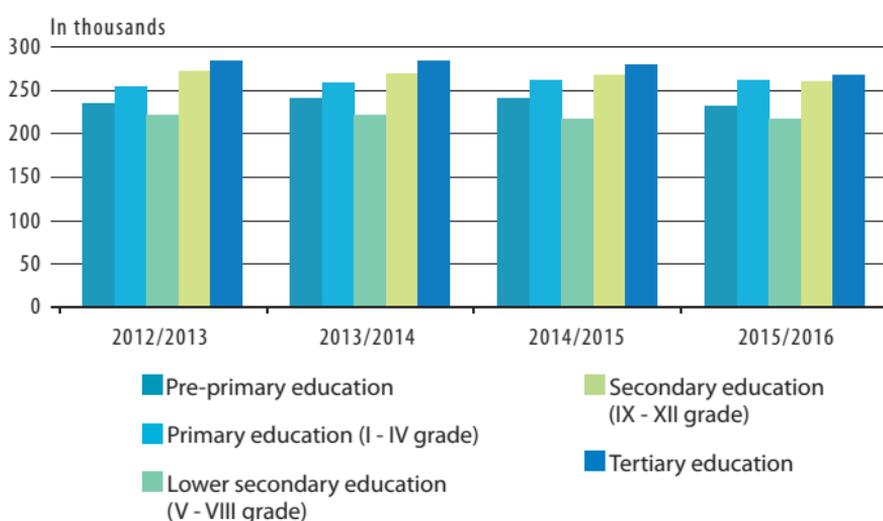
<sup>1</sup> Includes universities and equivalent higher schools and independent colleges.

## 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)

	2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Total	Of which: Private						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1294682</b>	<b>83200</b>	<b>1303836</b>	<b>80915</b>	<b>1284910</b>	<b>67705</b>	<b>1249109</b>	<b>57388</b>
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	235015	2357	240622	2718	241123	3292	232025	3333
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	253675	2011	258840	2061	261793	2399	261969	2860
Lower secondary education (V - VIII grade, ISCED - 2)	221839	1693	220934	1603	217155	1734	216451	1555
Vocational training for adults - first level professional qualification (ISCED - 2)	13637	12551	11176	9732	6509	5478	4593	3357
Vocational training - first level professional qualification, after VIII grade (ISCED - 3)	1011	-	831	-	988	-	992	-
Upper secondary education (IX - XII grade, ISCED - 3)	272487	3526	268395	3450	267540	3461	260515	3658
Vocational training for adults - second level professional qualification (ISCED - 3)	4272	3683	7300	6336	3789	2789	2109	1462
Vocational training for adults - third level professional qualification (ISCED - 3)	6323	5393	10278	6829	5417	4291	2427	1814
Post secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED - 4)	2381	2137	2001	1830	1618	1452	1308	1161
Vocational training for adults - fourth level professional qualification (ISCED - 4)	83	-	165	-	25	-	13	-
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7, 8)	283959	49849	283294	46356	278953	42809	266707	38188
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor' (ISCED-6)	14688	7076	15072	7153	15244	7097	11619	13354
Educational-qualification degree 'Bachelor' (ISCED - 6)	180949	31359	176344	27535	171458	25143	166746	24794
Educational-qualification degree 'Master' (ISCED - 7)	82951	11306	85823	11532	85634	10418	81592	9844
Educational and scientific degree 'Doctor' (ISCED - 8)	5371	108	6055	136	6617	151	6750	196

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

## Teachers by teaching levels

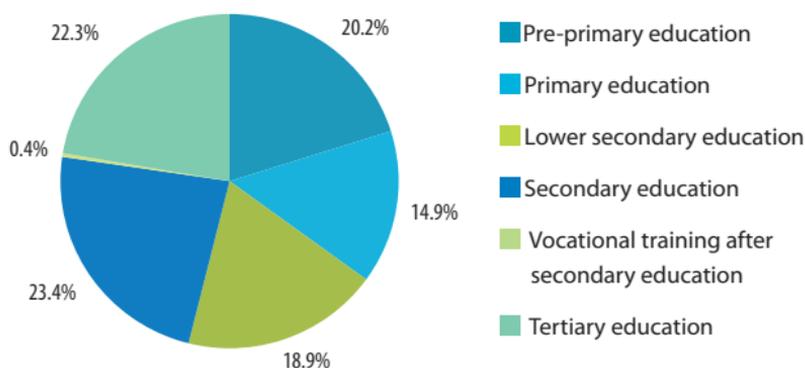
The teachers (academic staff) are official persons who directly conduct the training sessions according to the curricula irrespective of whether they are full-time or part-time employees.

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

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of the teachers by teaching levels in 2015/2016





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

	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>102488</b>	<b>101828</b>	<b>102799</b>	<b>101294</b>
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	20015	20269	20542	20420
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	14565	14767	14940	15050
Lower secondary education (V - VIII grade, ISCED - 2)	19315	19277	19179	19125
Upper secondary education (IX - XII grade, ISCED - 3)	24684	24121	23968	23735
Post secondary non-tertiary (ISCED - 4)	453	382	427	360
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7)	23456	23012	23743	22604
Colleges (ISCED - 6)	1091	1070	1018	725
Education in universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 6, 7)	22365	21942	22725	21879



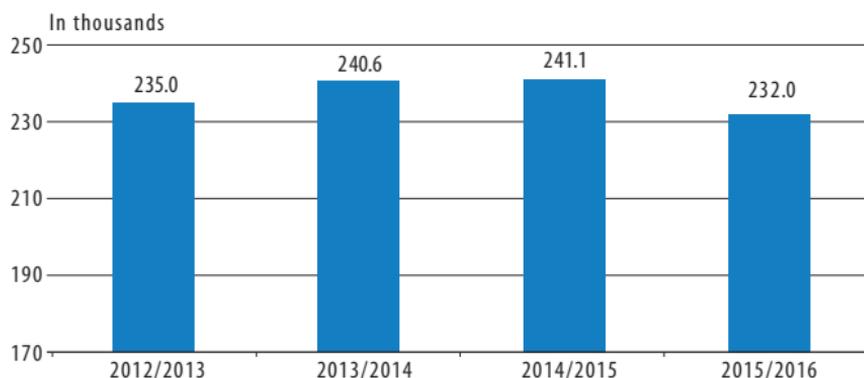
## Kindergartens

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

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

The average number of children per one teacher for the country is 12 and per one group - 23 for the school year 2015/2016.

Figure 4. Children in kindergartens





## 4. Kindergartens

	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
	Kindergartens			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2070</b>	<b>2051</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2002</b>
Permanent	2070	2051	1991	2002
All-day	2064	2046	1986	1998
Half-day	6	5	5	4
Seasonal	-	-	-	-
	Teaching staff			
<b>Total</b>	<b>20015</b>	<b>20269</b>	<b>20542</b>	<b>20420</b>
of which: Teachers in kindergartens	18749	18987	19240	19115
Permanent	20013	20267	20540	20418
All-day	18920	19162	19387	19323
Half-day	1093	1105	1153	1095
Seasonal	2	2	2	2
	Children enrolled			
<b>Total</b>	<b>235015</b>	<b>240622</b>	<b>241123</b>	<b>232025</b>
Permanent	234987	240598	241099	231996
All-day	215280	220049	220151	212647
Half-day	19707	20549	20948	19349
Seasonal	28	24	24	29

## General schools

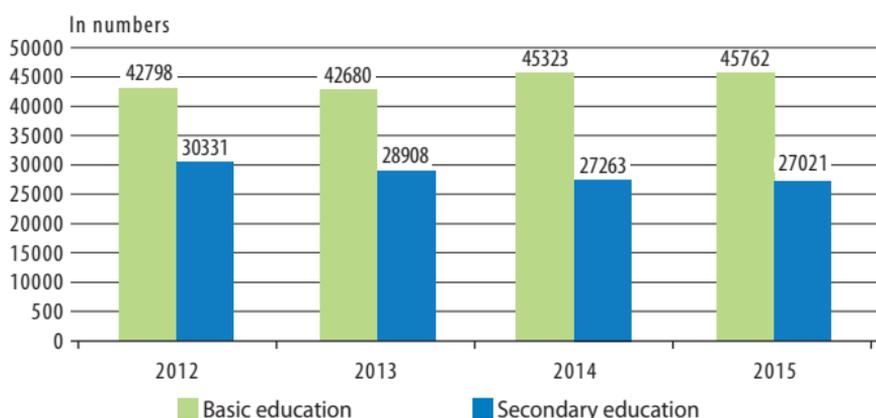
General schools are non-profiled and profiled (foreign languages, natural sciences and mathematics, technologies and arts). The data about the number of students is provided by grade groups.

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.

Figure 5. General education school graduates





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

	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>604773</b>	<b>606277</b>	<b>604481</b>	<b>602277</b>
I - IV grade	251962	257165	260293	260557
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	453	560	567	705
V - VIII grade	217798	216572	212737	212366
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	3072	3856	4306	4836
IX - XII grade <sup>1</sup>	135013	132540	131451	129354
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	4681	5032	4820	4466

<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

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Basic	42798	42680	45323	45762
Upper secondary	30331	28908	27263	27021

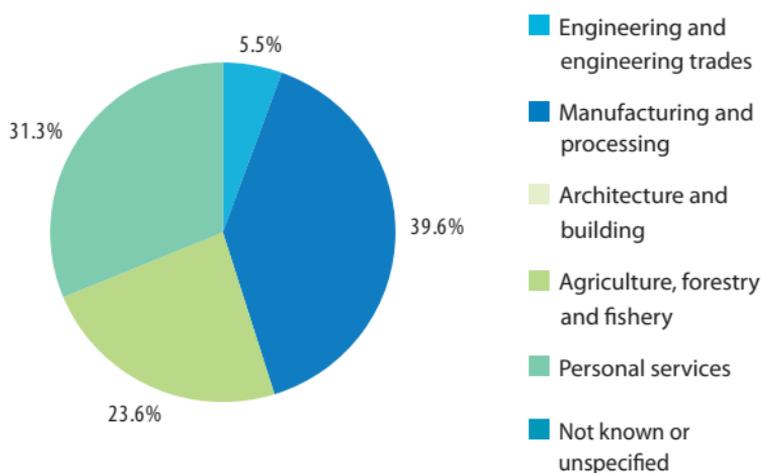
## Vocational training - I level

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 2015/2016



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

Narrow fields	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>2386</b>	<b>2432</b>	<b>2267</b>
Engineering and engineering trades	323	426	406	597
Manufacturing and processing	1056	1205	1242	1128
Architecture and building	138	203	299	116
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	188	296	274	183
Personal services	274	244	205	185
Not known or unspecified	-	12	6	58



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

Narrow fields	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>290</b>
Engineering and engineering trades	65	27	41	36
Manufacturing and processing	220	152	165	176
Architecture and building	-	7	-	5
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	10	7	10	28
Personal services	72	58	27	40
Not know or unspecified	-	-	-	5

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

Narrow fields	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>1011</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>992</b>
Engineering and engineering trades	189	94	105	55
Manufacturing and processing	256	245	288	393
Architecture and building	41	7	-	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	157	135	203	234
Personal services	349	329	354	310
Not known or unspecified	19	21	38	-

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

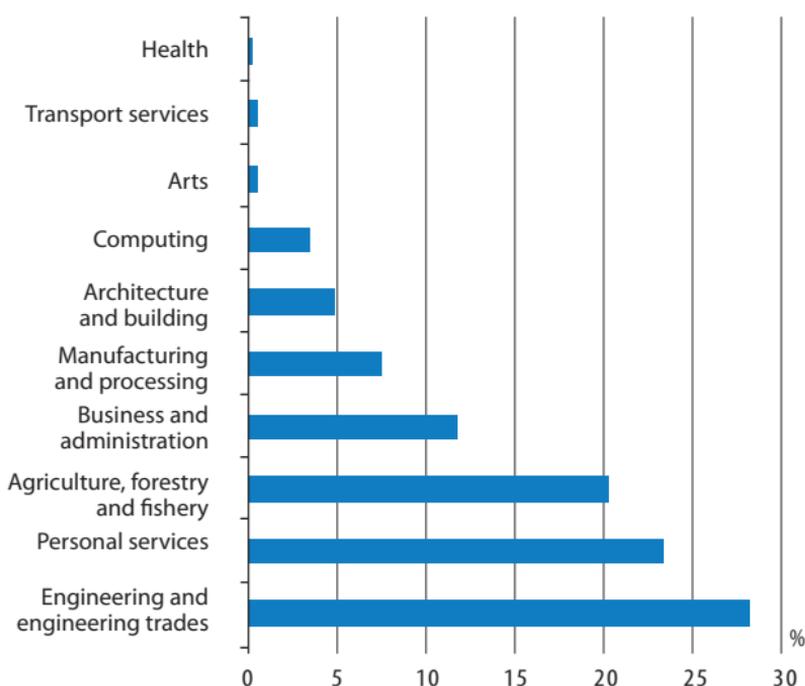
Narrow fields	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>88</b>
Engineering and engineering trades	38	114	50	18
Manufacturing and processing	68	53	34	46
Architecture and building	-	14	-	1
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	18	30	20	2
Personal services	77	76	94	21
Not known or unspecified	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 2015/2016





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

Narrow fields	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>35469</b>	<b>32785</b>	<b>32095</b>	<b>30081</b>
Arts	90	74	99	128
Business and administration	4523	2884	2515	2245
Physical and chemical sciences	19	-	-	-
Computing	1004	950	1015	1016
Engineering and engineering trades	9665	9209	9136	8476
Manufacturing and processing	4322	4208	4133	3508
Architecture and building	1024	1303	1450	1445
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	7495	6917	6496	6076
Health	-	-	-	33
Social services	10	-	-	-
Personal services	7317	7240	7158	7006
Transport services	-	-	93	148

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

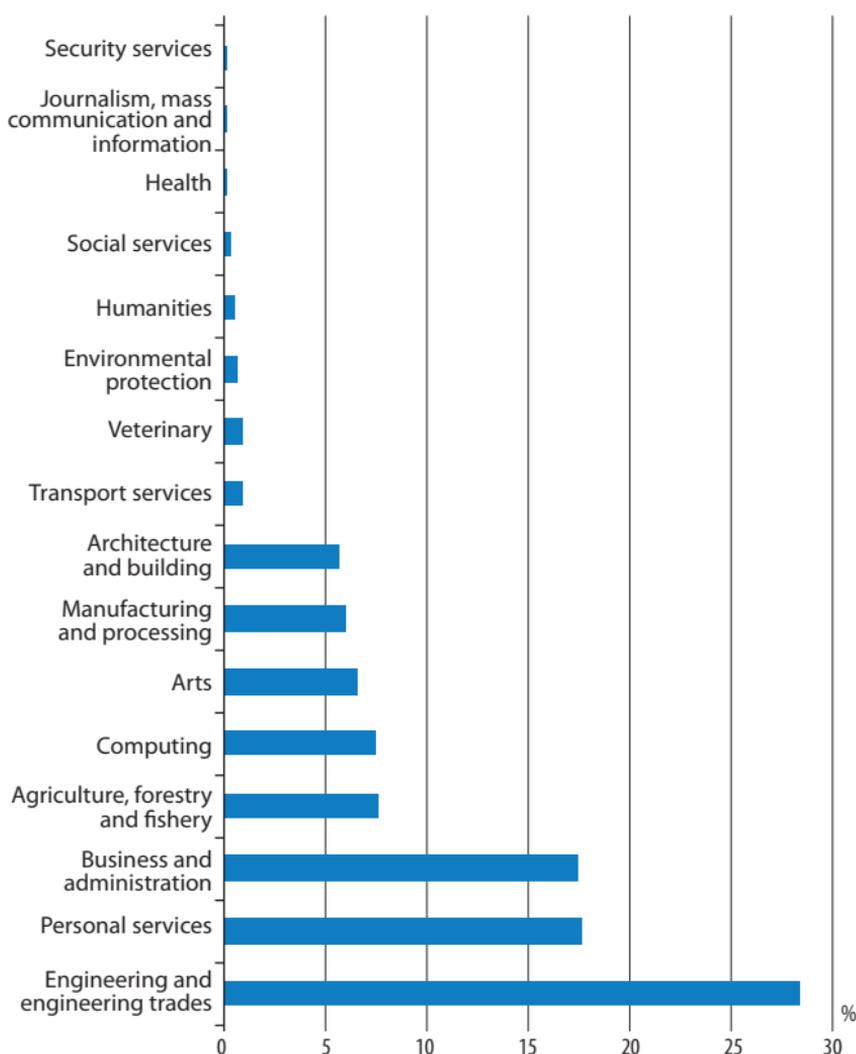
Narrow fields	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Graduates in secondary education</b>	<b>8903</b>	<b>7400</b>	<b>5791</b>	<b>4014</b>
<b>Attainments in vocational qualification</b>	<b>8096</b>	<b>6690</b>	<b>4552</b>	<b>3725</b>
Arts	10	18	7	13
Business and administration	1985	1601	641	410
Physical and chemical sciences	-	-	-	-
Computing	334	163	217	122
Engineering and engineering trades	2275	1796	1127	981
Manufacturing and processing	688	652	500	470
Architecture and building	343	248	86	102
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	885	940	800	690
Health	.	.	.	.
Social services	-	-	-	-
Personal services	1576	1272	1174	937
Transport services	-	-	-	-

## 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 2015/2016





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

Narrow fields	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>101893</b>	<b>102879</b>	<b>103902</b>	<b>100930</b>
Arts	6344	6525	6435	6559
Humanities	371	386	425	404
Journalism, mass communication and information	18	29	41	53
Business and administration	17991	18510	18248	17732
Physical and chemical sciences	1	16	-	-
Computing	6891	7373	7532	7540
Engineering and engineering trades	31484	31126	30848	28791
Manufacturing and processing	5964	5984	6066	5996
Architecture and building	7123	6378	5833	5606
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	6428	6962	7534	7656
Veterinary	944	891	929	885
Health	-	-	28	55
Social services	187	266	285	275
Personal services	16439	16922	18050	17922
Transport services	1024	903	937	901
Environmental protection	664	592	695	542
Security services	20	16	16	13

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

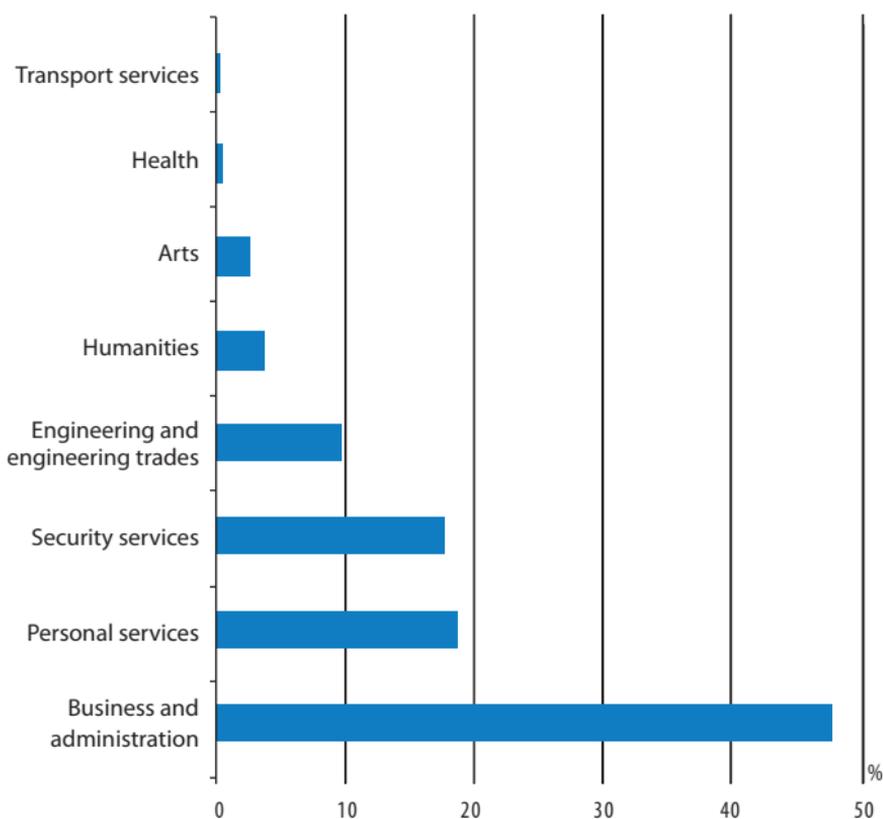
Narrow fields	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Graduates in secondary education</b>	<b>20473</b>	<b>19963</b>	<b>20407</b>	<b>17845</b>
<b>Attainments in vocational qualification</b>	<b>15812</b>	<b>15411</b>	<b>15212</b>	<b>14742</b>
Arts	1011	933	1016	921
Humanities	37	40	35	33
Business and administration	2703	2778	3148	3205
Physical and chemical sciences	-	1	-	-
Computing	660	956	1049	1145
Engineering and engineering trades	5266	4605	4483	4149
Manufacturing and processing	1154	875	844	654
Architecture and building	1300	1326	983	800
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	901	901	894	952
Veterinary	208	129	162	139
Health	.	.	.	.
Social services	-	-	34	39
Personal services	2196	2555	2366	2347
Transport services	202	175	122	203
Environmental protection	167	134	76	155
Security services	7	3	-	-

## 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 2015/2016





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

Narrow fields	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>2381</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>1618</b>	<b>1308</b>
Arts	146	115	108	32
Humanities	51	55	57	48
Business and administration	1064	836	721	623
Engineering and engineering trades	173	201	143	125
Manufacturing and processing	-	-	-	-
Architecture and building	-	-	-	-
Health	-	19	26	5
Personal services	564	497	335	244
Transport services	-	2	-	1
Security services	383	276	228	230

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

Narrow fields	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>1228</b>	<b>1153</b>	<b>1097</b>	<b>661</b>
Arts	77	56	91	16
Humanities	-	20	18	30
Business and administration	507	484	473	304
Engineering and engineering trades	71	66	89	49
Architecture and building	17	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	4
Personal services	230	299	211	140
Transport services	-	-	-	-
Security services	326	228	215	118

## Tertiary education

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

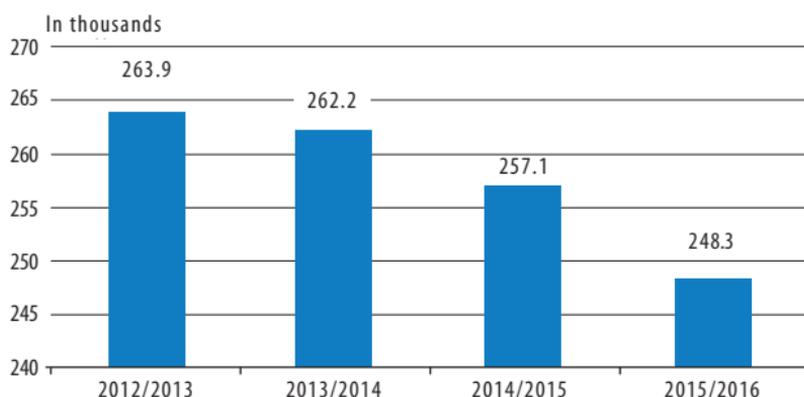
The NSI obtains annually the number of enrolled students by counting the students themselves and not by counting the number of enrolments. For example, according to the current national methodology, students are counted only once in the cases of simultaneous enrolment in two specialties within one university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

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

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

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

Figure 10. Students in universities and equivalent higher schools





## 17. Students in higher schools

	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>278588</b>	<b>277239</b>	<b>272336</b>	<b>259957</b>
In universities and equivalent higher schools	263900	262167	257092	248338
In colleges	14688	15072	15244	11619

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>63112</b>	<b>65221</b>	<b>62010</b>	<b>61276</b>
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor'	4151	3462	3156	2535
Educational-qualification degree 'Bachelor'	33804	34841	32400	31623
Educational-qualification degree 'Master'	25157	26918	26454	27118

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

## 19. PhD students in higher schools and scientific organisations

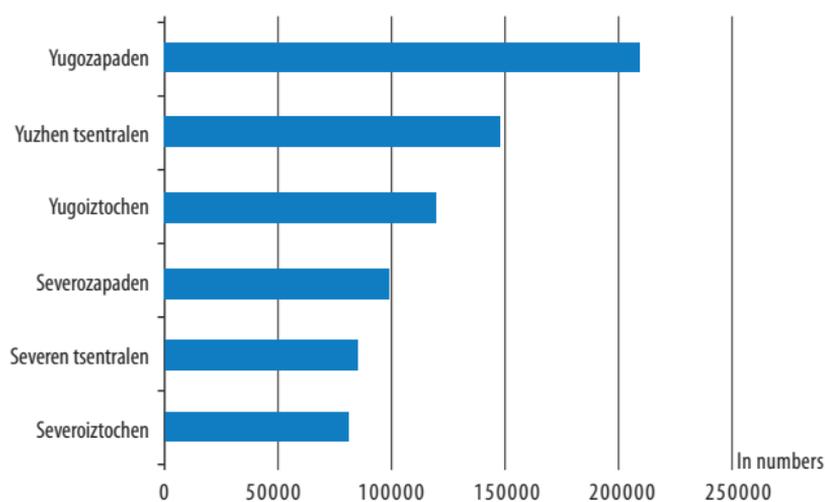
	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Students	5371	6055	6617	6750
of which: Regular training	2790	3096	3412	3488
Graduates in educational and scientific degree 'Doctor'	979	1202	1363	1442
of which: Regular training	370	424	468	548

## 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 2015/2016





## 20. Schools, teaching staff and students by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in the school year 2015/2016<sup>1</sup>

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Schools	Teaching staff	Students
<b>Total</b>	<b>2547</b>	<b>58270</b>	<b>741235</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	1388	29837	384467
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>6809</b>	<b>84994</b>
Vidin	36	729	9236
Vratsa	74	1446	18831
Lovech	59	1149	15003
Montana	66	1229	14803
Pleven	113	2256	27121
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>6491</b>	<b>80802</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	95	1971	24188
Gabrovo	37	797	10258
Razgrad	61	1072	13219
Ruse	72	1752	21649
Silistra	48	899	11488
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>7827</b>	<b>98879</b>
Varna	130	3628	50382
Dobrich	81	1600	17749
Targovishte	55	1027	11836
Shumen	72	1572	18912
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>8710</b>	<b>119792</b>
Burgas	142	3387	46779
Sliven	76	1621	23179
Stara Zagora	125	2707	36045
Yambol	46	995	13789
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	1159	28433	356768
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>16595</b>	<b>208983</b>
Blagoevgrad	130	2778	34983
Kyustendil	46	982	11937
Pernik	43	897	11267
Sofia	103	1944	24693
Sofia (stolitsa) <sup>2</sup>	291	9994	126103
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>11838</b>	<b>147785</b>
Kardzhali	77	1361	15754
Pazardzhik	117	2327	28426
Plovdiv	202	5242	68798
Smolyan	66	1041	10361
Haskovo	84	1867	24446

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

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

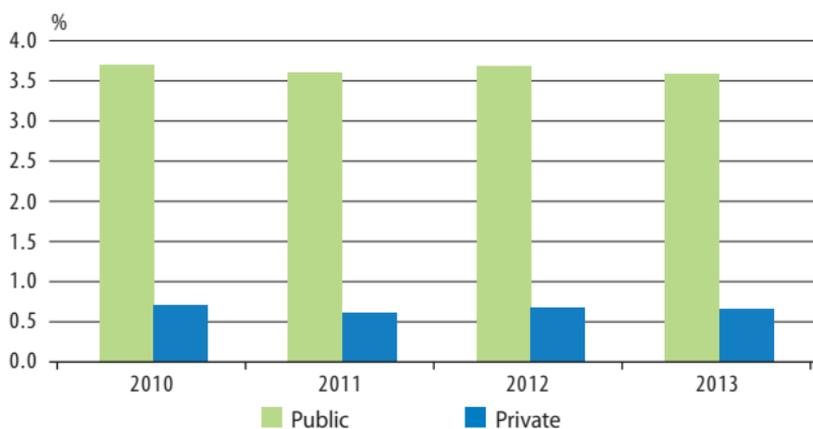
## Participation rate of the population in the educational system and expenditure on education

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 2012, the ratios of education expenditure to GDP for some European countries according to OECD data were: United Kingdom - 6.3%, Belgium and Portugal - by 5.9%, Finland - 5.8%, Ireland - 5.6%, Netherlands - 5.5%, Sweden - 5.4%, France - 5.3%, Austria, Estonia and Slovenia - by 4.9%, Poland - 4.8%, Czech Republic and Germany - by 4.4%, Spain - 4.3%, Hungary - 4.1%, Italy - 3.9%, Slovak Republic - 3.8%, Luxembourg - 3.7%. This ratio for Bulgaria in 2012 and 2013 was respectively 4.3 and 4.2%.

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).



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

(Per cent)

	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Group net enrolment rates <sup>1</sup> by levels of ISCED 2011				
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	82.1	83.6	82.9	81.0
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	95.3	95.5	94.8	93.2
Lower secondary education (V - VIII grade, ISCED - 2)	81.0	79.7	78.6	78.3
Upper secondary education (IX - XII grade, ISCED - 3)	82.1	83.0	82.2	81.5
Post secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED - 4)	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Education in colleges (ISCED - 6)	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8
Education in universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 6, 7)	38.2	39.0	39.5	40.0
Net enrolment rates <sup>2</sup> of the population in the educational system by age groups				
3 - 6 years	83.8	85.5	84.8	82.8
7 - 10 years	97.1	97.2	96.7	95.5
11 - 14 years	95.9	95.1	94.1	92.4
15 - 18 years	86.2	87.3	86.7	85.9
19 - 23 years	43.3	43.7	44.2	44.1

<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)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Male	12.1	12.3	12.8	13.3
Female	13.0	12.7	12.9	13.4

<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

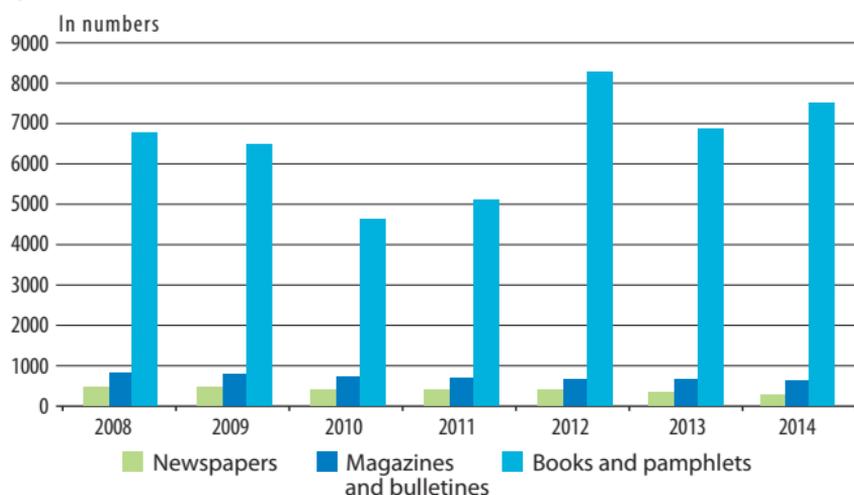
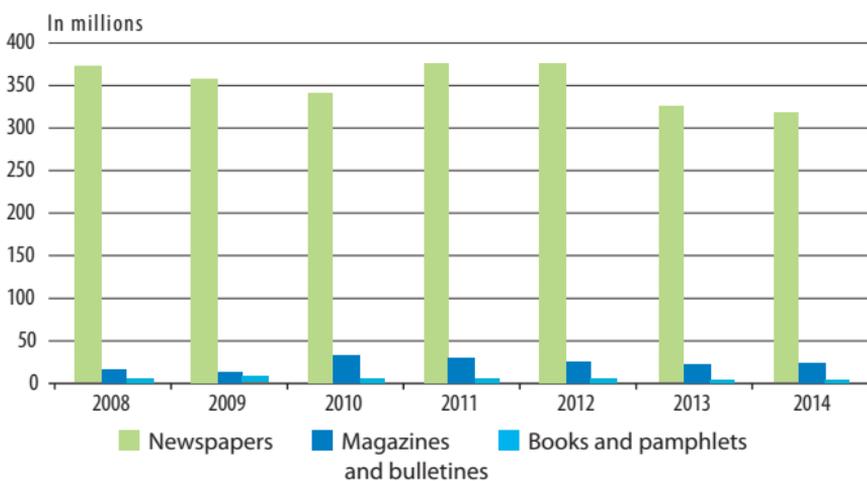


Figure 2. Circulation





## 1. Publishing

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Books and pamphlets				
Titles - in numbers	<sup>1</sup> 4614	<sup>2</sup> 5078	8263	6853	7515
Circulation - in millions	3.2	3.2	5.0	4.4	4.0
	Magazines and bulletins				
Titles - in numbers	695	668	635	622	635
Annual circulation - in millions	32.1	27.8	24.1	20.1	18.4
	Newspapers				
Titles - in numbers	359	369	354	307	295
Annual circulation - in millions	340.8	373.1	374.7	324.3	315.7

<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>7515</b>	<b>4031</b>	<b>6443</b>	<b>2982</b>	<b>1072</b>	<b>1049</b>
Socio-political	120	52	111	49	9	3
Scientific literature	1403	373	1365	367	38	6
Popular literature for adults	1159	675	1041	615	118	60
Scientific-popular for adults	1159	675	1041	615	118	60
Professional literature	9	2	8	2	1	0
Professional production	9	2	8	2	1	0
Educational literature	1345	510	1179	393	166	118
High schools, Colleges	911	197	879	191	32	5
Professional schools and schools of arts	10	1	10	1	-	-
General and special schools	184	214	120	126	64	88
Educational methodic	240	99	170	74	70	24
Fiction for adults	2607	1113	2320	1052	287	61
Children's and juvenile literature	671	1228	233	431	438	796
Children's and juvenile fiction	484	886	194	347	290	539
Children's and juvenile popular scientific literature	187	342	39	85	148	257
Official documents	67	24	65	24	2	0
Reference literature	134	54	121	50	13	4



### 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 41 in 2012 to 55 in 2015. In the latest years an increase of the number of the screens is observed as in 2015 it reached 206, which is a result of the creation of new modern cinemas, furnished with modern equipment.

Figure 3. **Attendances in the theatres**

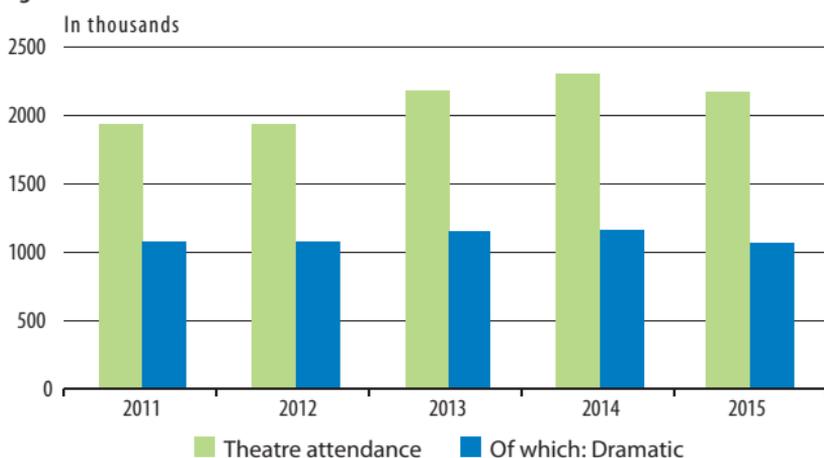
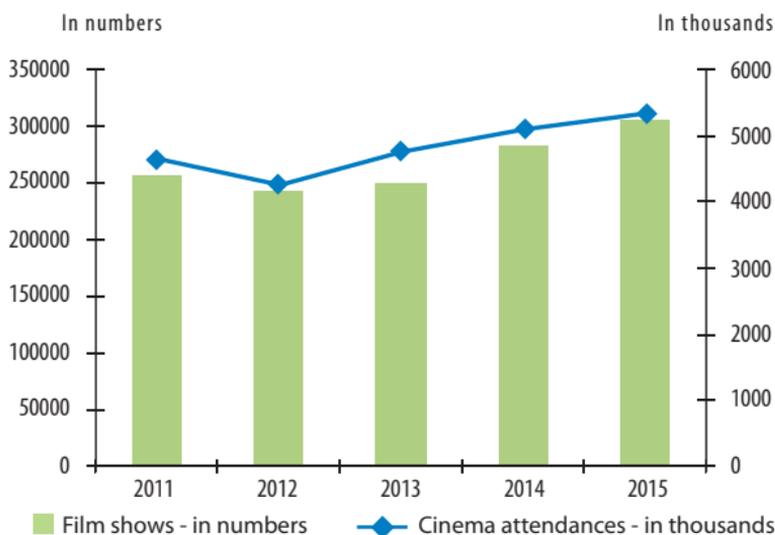


Figure 4. **Cinema attendances and film shows**





### 3. Theatres

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Theatres - in numbers	74	75	72	75
Capacity - in thousands	28.5	29.0	27.2	30.0
Theatre performances - in thousands	13.3	14.5	14.7	14.2
Theatre attendance - in millions	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.2

### 4. Cinemas

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cinemas - in numbers	41	40	49	55
Film shows - in numbers	242700	248486	282202	305989
Cinema attendances - in thousands	4257	4760	5097	5341

### 5. Film production

(Number)

Films by kind	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Films produced</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>116</b>
of which: Television	93	78	96	71
<b>Full-length films</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>
Feature films	17	13	5	16
Documentary films	13	13	11	9
Others	1	2	-	1
<b>Short- and medium length films</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>90</b>
Feature films	12	13	7	10
Documentary films	58	52	83	71
Cartoon films	10	12	8	9
Others	-	1	-	-

## Museums and community clubs

The museum is a cultural and scientific organisation which searches, examines, conserves and makes available for public viewing cultural and natural evidential material with cognitive, educational and aesthetical purposes. The NSI observes all museums open to visits: historical, natural, archaeological, ethnographic museums, art galleries and other exhibitions. For the last year the museum collections (movable cultural property) (incl. those in the main storage fund, as well as in the research and ancillary materials fund, and in the exchange fund) decreased by 0.8%, and the number of visitors decreased by 0.4%.

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

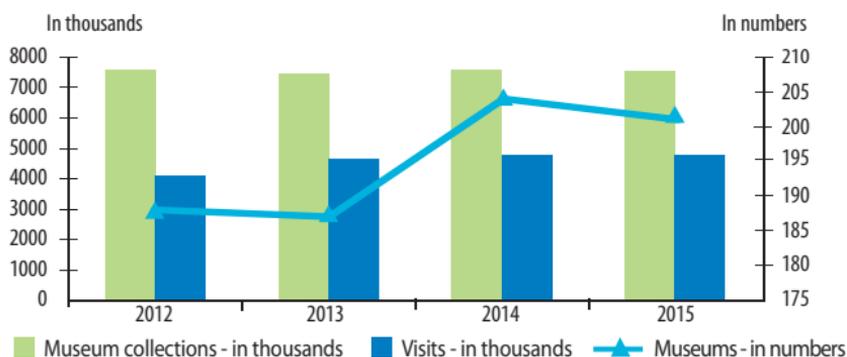
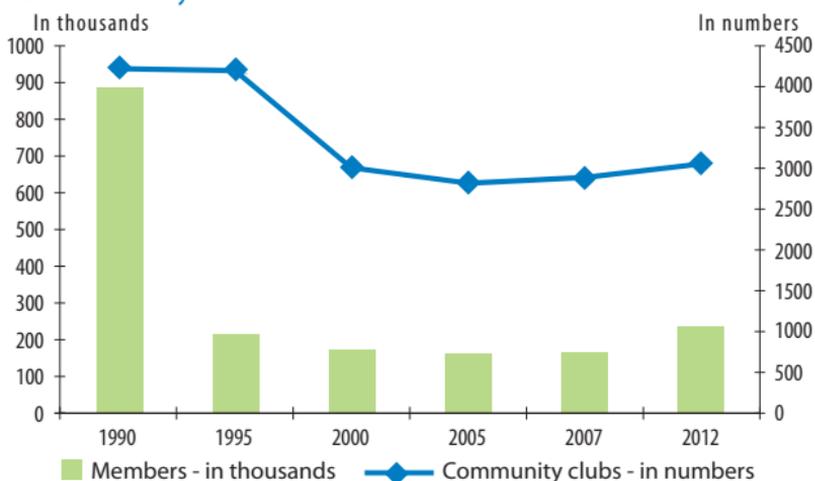


Figure 6. Community clubs and members





## 6. Museums

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Museums - in numbers	188	187	204	201
Stocks units - in thousands	7600	7456	7600	7540
Electronic units - in thousands	230	275	290	328
Visits - in thousands	4106	4644	4781	4763
Visits in the day for free entrance - in thousands	802	879	764	1247
Personnel - in numbers	2697	2860	3106	3021
of which: Professionals with an academic degree or academic title and curators	954	965	1038	1003

## 7. Museums by statistical zone and statistical regions in 2015

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>50100</b>	<b>45952</b>	<b>3021</b>	<b>2729</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
Severozapaden	4028	3813	270	255
Severen tsentralen	7745	7354	552	501
Severoiztochen	6041	5555	418	335
Yugoiztochen	7219	5999	395	377
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
Yugozapaden	18066	17702	974	876
Yuzhen tsentralen	7003	5529	412	385

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

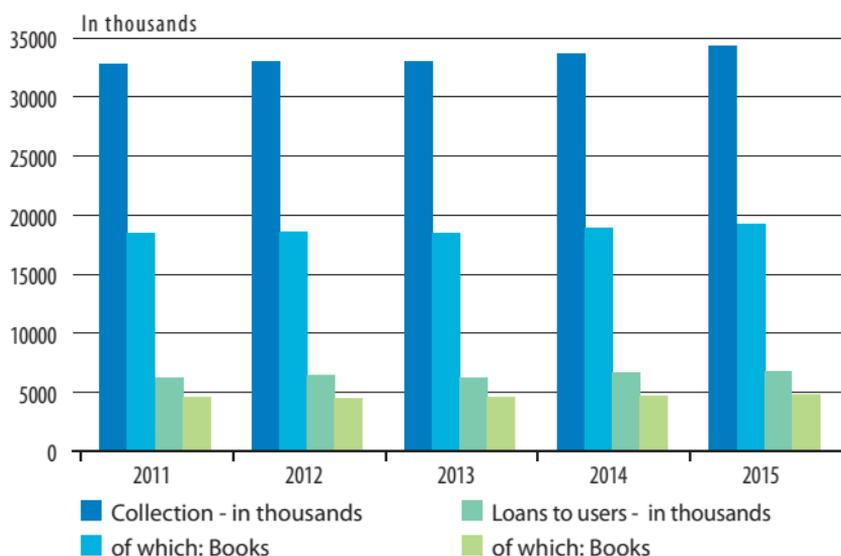
	2000	2005	2007	2012
Community clubs - units	3027	2838	2895	3075
In towns	511	539	548	587
In villages	2516	2299	2347	2488
Members - in thousands	170	164	168	238
In towns	74	68	67	96
In villages	96	96	101	142

<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, specialized libraries and libraries at institutions of higher education. At the end of 2015, the 48 libraries had 34 224 thousand library collections. The readers were 235 thousand. The books in libraries increased by 1.8% compared to the previous year. During the period 2012 - 2015, an increase of the visits to these libraries is observed with 31.9% (2012 - 3 173 thousand, 2015 - 4 184 thousand).

Figure 7. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands





## 9. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Libraries - in numbers	47	46	48	48
Collection - in thousands	32988	32889	33595	34224
of which: Books	18510	18464	18812	19145
Loans to users - in thousands	6444	6144	6658	6739
of which: Books	4377	4482	4666	4733
Users - in thousands	223	215	250	235

## 10. Libraries by category with collection over 200 thousands in 2015

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>34224</b>	<b>19145</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>6739</b>	<b>4733</b>
National Library 'St. St. Cyril and Methodius'	1	7997	1782	12	542	59
Non-specialized	27	11994	10197	128	3803	3024
Public libraries	4	1021	958	10	287	210
Libraries at institutions of higher education	12	6348	4538	73	1883	1371
Special libraries	4	6863	1670	11	225	70

## 11. Libraries with collection over 200 thousands by statistical zone and statistical region in 2015

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>34224</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>4184</b>	<b>6739</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>					
Severozapaden	6	1664	17	321	562
Severen tsentralen	9	3408	40	796	1141
Severoiztochen	6	2839	35	473	834
Yugoiztochen	7	2500	29	408	948
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>					
Yugozapaden	13	20578	77	1824	2440
Yuzhen tsentralen	7	3235	37	362	815

## Radio and television activities

During the period 2012 - 2015 the number of radio stations in Bulgaria decreased by 3 (from 87 in 2012 to 84 in 2015). In 2015 the share of broadcast advertisements was 5.7% of all broadcasts.

The total duration of the television broadcasts in 2015 decreased by 5.4% compared to 2014. In 2015 the share of television advertising was 6.5% of all broadcasts.

Figure 8. Structure of radio broadcasts

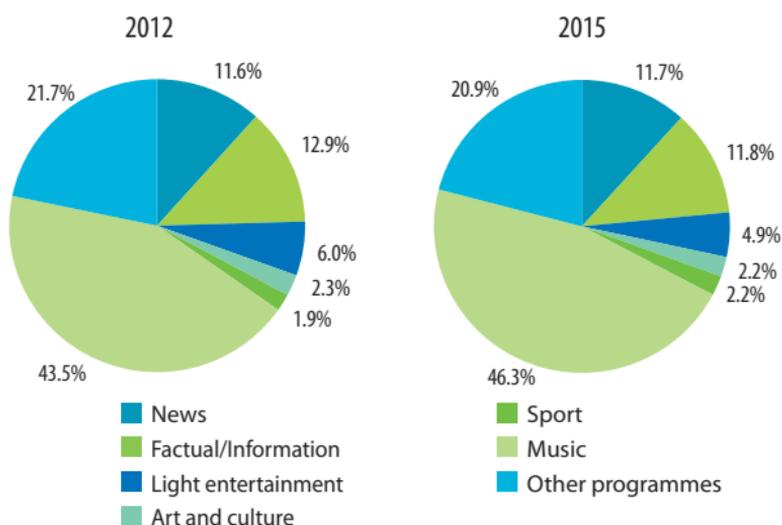
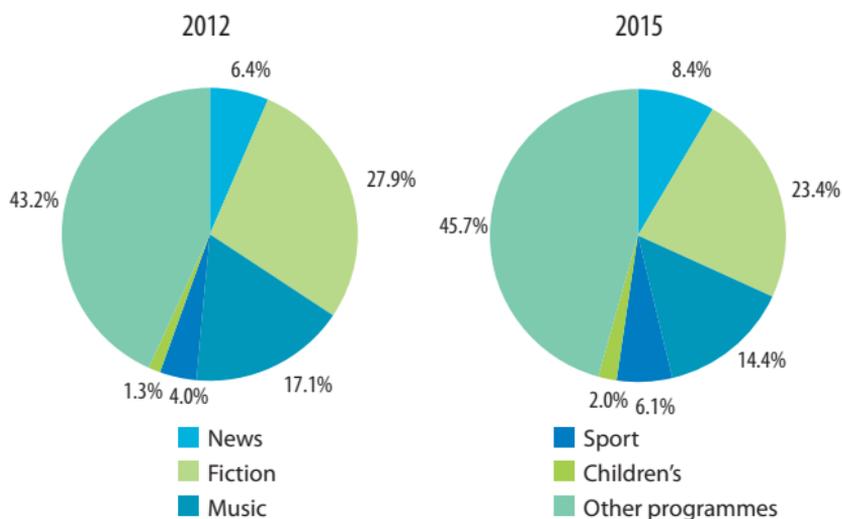


Figure 9. Structure of television broadcasts





## 12. Radio and television operators

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Radio operators - in numbers</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>84</b>
Programmes - in hours	657037	650464	672959	704584
<b>Television operators - in numbers</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>116</b>
Programmes - in hours	732731	716466	773256	731207

## 13. Radio programmes by genre

	2012	2013	2014	2015
	(Hours)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>657037</b>	<b>650464</b>	<b>672959</b>	<b>704584</b>
News	76492	75679	80138	82507
Factual/Information	84834	82306	80039	82822
Infotainment	35283	33175	35989	33000
Light entertainment	39141	34178	34970	34577
Art and culture	15405	13377	13380	15374
Education	9104	9096	8539	9340
Science	2538	2378	2023	2702
Religion	1362	1172	1289	1239
Dramatic	522	478	425	425
Sport	12456	12384	14565	15345
Entertainment	21645	21842	30323	21460
Music	285885	298263	293320	326414
Serious music programmes (classical music)	28077	33032	23369	27732
Light music programmes	180944	162859	178133	196211
Other music programmes	76864	102372	91818	102471
Children's-youth's	7741	6749	6654	6096
Regional	26577	10954	15370	12201
Advertising	20713	31762	38448	39872
Presentation/Promotion	6903	6712	5595	5430
Not classified elsewhere	10436	9959	11892	15780

**14. Television programmes by genre**

(Hours)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>732731</b>	<b>716466</b>	<b>773256</b>	<b>731207</b>
News	47140	48338	48628	61696
Information	57774	57055	55869	50280
Live broadcast from Parliament	618	1825	4465	2997
Information/Entertainment	25814	30495	29257	38912
Topical	19093	30323	26135	22572
Human interest	8056	5630	6613	5015
Art/Humanities/Sciences	15282	19836	19441	13508
Education	21414	9121	7586	9232
Religion	3834	12151	9930	6027
Sport	29453	30079	35251	44296
Fiction	204452	194826	228191	171203
Cinematographic films	111208	98179	110568	81973
Television or video works	93244	96647	117623	89230
Entertainment	26283	28302	17656	14544
Music	125410	91725	119583	105331
Children's	9499	21782	18882	14724
Youth's	3895	4312	3657	3613
Documentary	24914	27752	38647	41758
Regional	8171	7878	7535	7520
Advertising	47953	39758	45542	47355
Teleshopping	6641	8888	7685	11596
Not classified elsewhere	47035	46390	42703	59028

## **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 2015 there are 55 360 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 2015 the number of health establishments for hospital aid is 347 with 51 916 beds.

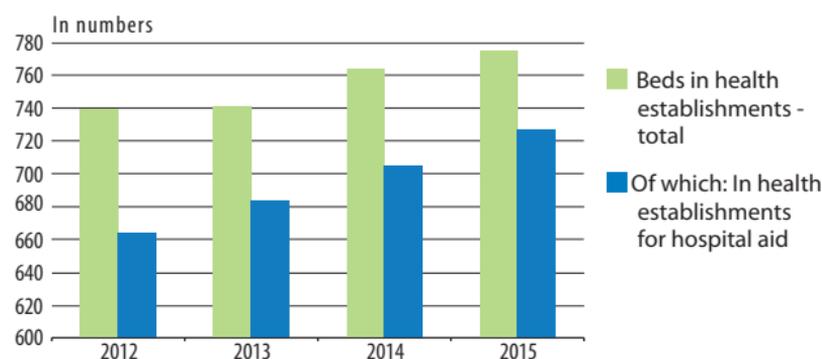
There are 774 beds available per 100 thousand of population in 2015 and 726 hospital beds per 100 thousand inhabitants.

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 2015, there are 28 863 practicing physicians and 7 506 dentists. The number of physicians and dentists per 10 thousand of the population at the end of 2015 is 40.3 physicians and 10.5 dentists.

Figure 1. Beds per 100 000 of the population





## 1. Health establishments as of 31.12.

(Number)

	2013		2014		2015	
	Establishments	Beds	Establishments	Beds	Establishments	Beds
Health establishments for hospital aid	342	49522	349	51505	347	51916
Hospitals	316	46804	323	48680	321	49161
Multi profile hospitals	170	33142	176	34543	179	35081
Specialized hospitals	146	13662	147	14137	142	14080
Dermato-venereological centres	7	70	7	70	7	70
Complex oncological centres	7	1168	7	1249	7	1250
Mental health centres	12	1480	12	1506	12	1435
Out-patient health establishments	1886	986	1931	956	1938	1015
Diagnostic and consulting centres	117	245	117	241	115	257
Medical centres	604	706	617	678	629	710
Dental centres	48	9	50	8	50	8
Medical-dental centres	39	26	44	29	46	40
Independent medical-diagnosical laboratories and medical-technical laboratories	1078	-	1103	-	1098	-
Other health establishments	145	3132	145	3160	140	2429
of which:						
Centres for urgent medical aid	28	-	28	-	28	-
Haematological transfusion centres	4	-	4	-	4	-
Hospices	45	867	45	959	46	1000
Homes for medical and social care for children	29	2258	29	2199	18	1429

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

(Number)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Physicians	28643	28937	28842	28863
Per 10 000 population	39.3	39.9	40.0	40.3
Dentists	6706	7247	7013	7506
Per 10 000 population	9.2	10.0	9.7	10.5
Medical specialists on 'Health cares'	47806	48463	48158	48585
Per 10 000 population	65.6	66.9	66.9	67.9
Of which: Nurses	32059	32455	31772	32003
Per 10 000 population	44.0	44.8	44.1	44.7

<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.

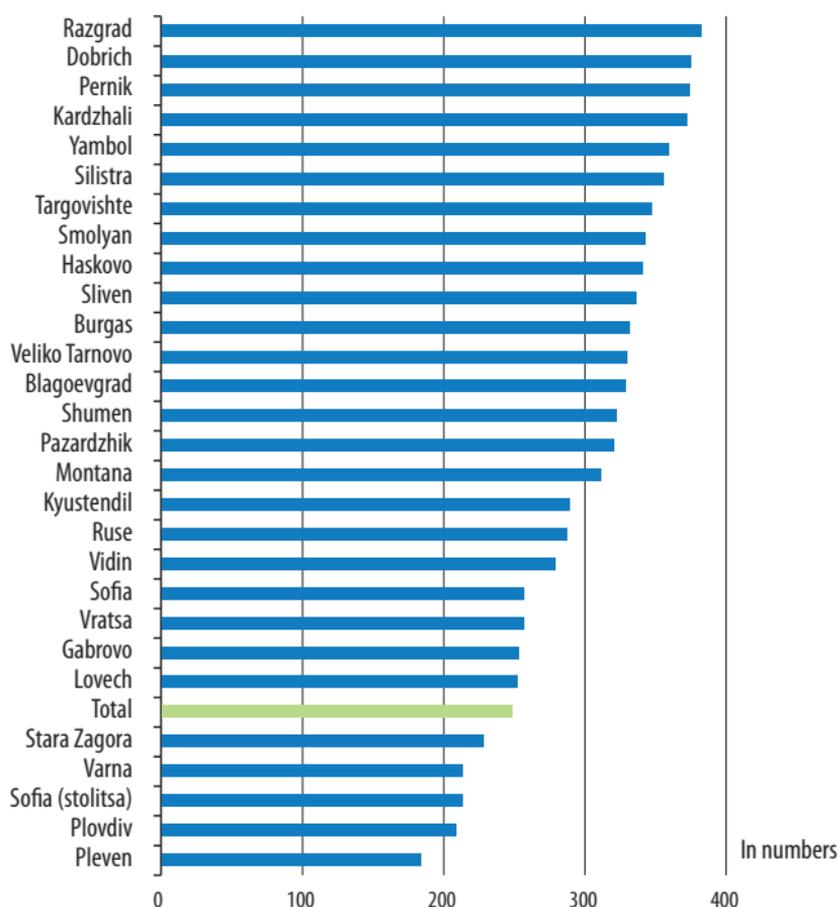
Indicators on the number of population per one physician and per one dentist are calculated based on the number of population at the end of the year.

Totally for the country, there are 248 persons per one physician in 2015.

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

The highest number of population served by one physician is registered for the districts of Razgrad (382 persons) and Dobrich (375).

Figure 2. Population per physician by district at the end of 2015





### 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		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1027</b>	<b>953</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	277	277	274	1241	1290	1172
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1331</b>	<b>1347</b>	<b>1264</b>
Vidin	276	280	279	892	953	861
Vratsa	265	261	256	1474	1307	1256
Lovech	241	243	251	1221	1192	1218
Montana	303	305	310	1539	1620	1475
Pleven	192	189	183	1457	1579	1432
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>1282</b>	<b>1351</b>	<b>1245</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	321	323	329	1268	1233	1213
Gabrovo	253	251	252	1105	1108	1078
Razgrad	388	385	382	1630	1677	1523
Ruse	300	305	287	1143	1363	1146
Silistra	372	372	355	1612	1711	1551
<b>Severozitochan</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>1186</b>	<b>1186</b>	<b>1039</b>
Varna	216	216	213	954	913	833
Dobrich	358	367	375	1466	1590	1318
Targovishte	332	329	347	1811	1878	1694
Shumen	338	334	322	1522	1685	1292
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>1198</b>	<b>1305</b>	<b>1189</b>
Burgas	341	337	331	1328	1428	1318
Sliven	313	335	336	1469	1417	1437
Stara Zagora	235	232	228	1010	1136	993
Yambol	346	350	359	1069	1283	1106
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	251	249	248	841	857	807
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>834</b>
Blagoevgrad	348	335	328	1116	1018	1050
Kyustendil	297	290	289	1077	1084	1068
Pernik	371	362	373	1081	921	799
Sofia	263	257	257	1708	1817	1602
Sofia (stolitsa)	209	211	213	734	750	725
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>770</b>
Kardzhali	372	358	372	1205	1188	1155
Pazardzhik	316	331	320	1081	1179	1038
Plovdiv	220	212	208	630	651	603
Smolyan	362	340	342	830	934	780
Haskovo	341	342	341	1098	1182	1074

<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.

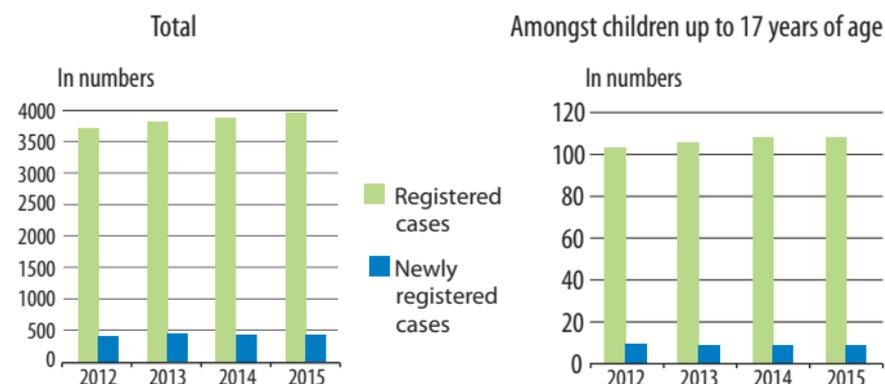
In 2015 the persistent upward trend of the prevalence rate for malignant neoplasms continued. The number of registered cases increases from 3 702 in 2012 to 3 961 in 2015 per 100 thousand of the population. The number of the newly registered cases is 447 per 100 thousand of the population.

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 2015 the prevalence rate for active tuberculosis is 63 per 100 thousand of the population. The incidence rate is 22 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the children up to 17 and incidence rate is 32 and 12 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>

	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Malignant neoplasms In numbers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>270492</b>	<b>277456</b>	<b>279402</b>	<b>284355</b>
Of which: New registered cases	31588	33555	31928	32097
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	1215	1245	1269	1283
Of which: Newly registered	118	115	106	94
	Per 100 000 population			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3702</b>	<b>3819</b>	<b>3868</b>	<b>3961</b>
Of which: New registered cases	432	462	442	447
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age <sup>2</sup>				
Total	103	106	108	108
Of which: Newly registered	10	10	9	9
	Active tuberculosis In numbers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>5537</b>	<b>5042</b>	<b>4830</b>	<b>4509</b>
Of which: New registered cases <sup>3</sup>	1946	1727	1675	1572
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	613	494	471	375
Of which: Newly registered <sup>3</sup>	209	160	170	146
	Per 100 000 population			
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>63</b>
Of which: New registered cases <sup>3</sup>	27	24	23	22
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age <sup>2</sup>				
Total	52	42	40	32
Of which: Newly registered <sup>3</sup>	18	14	14	12

<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.

<sup>3</sup> Since 2015 incl. recurrence.



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

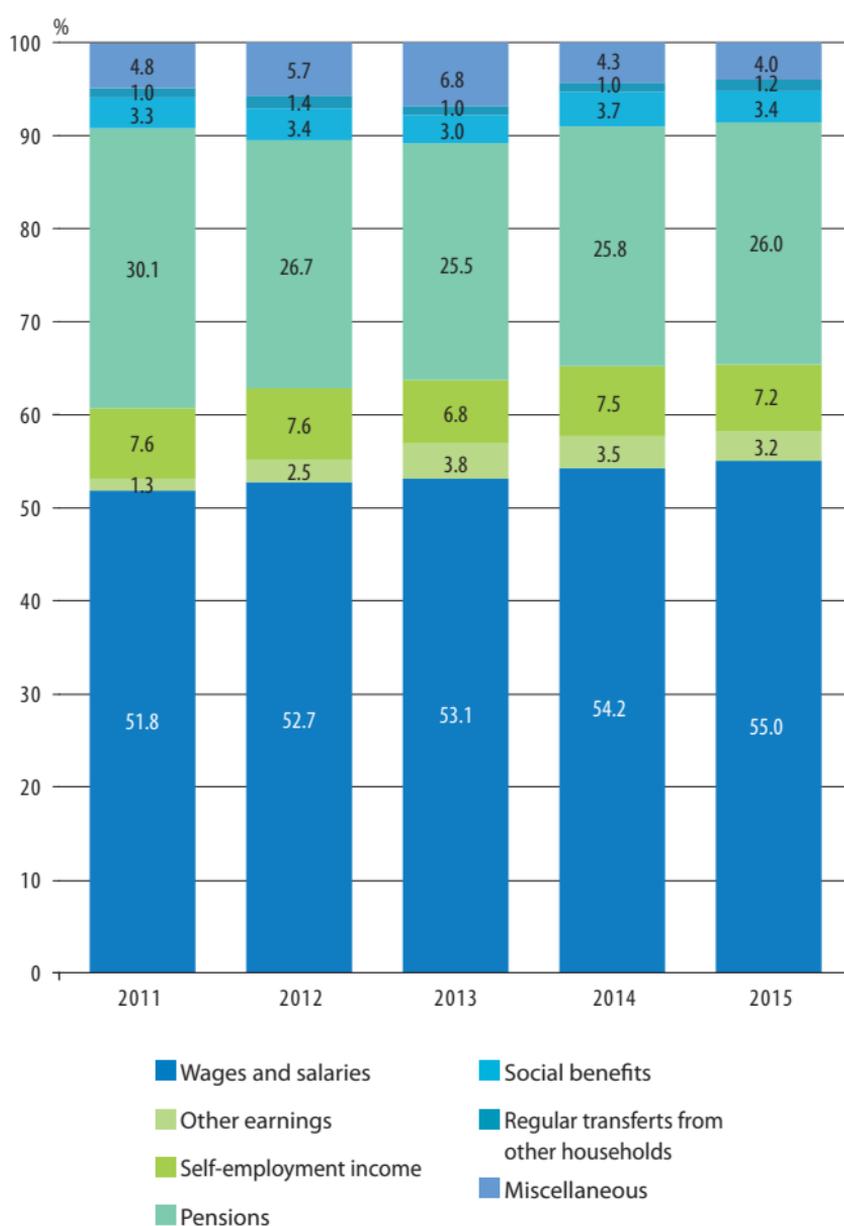


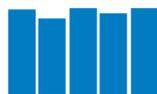
## Total household income

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

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

Figure 1. Structure of total household income by source





## 1. Total household income by source

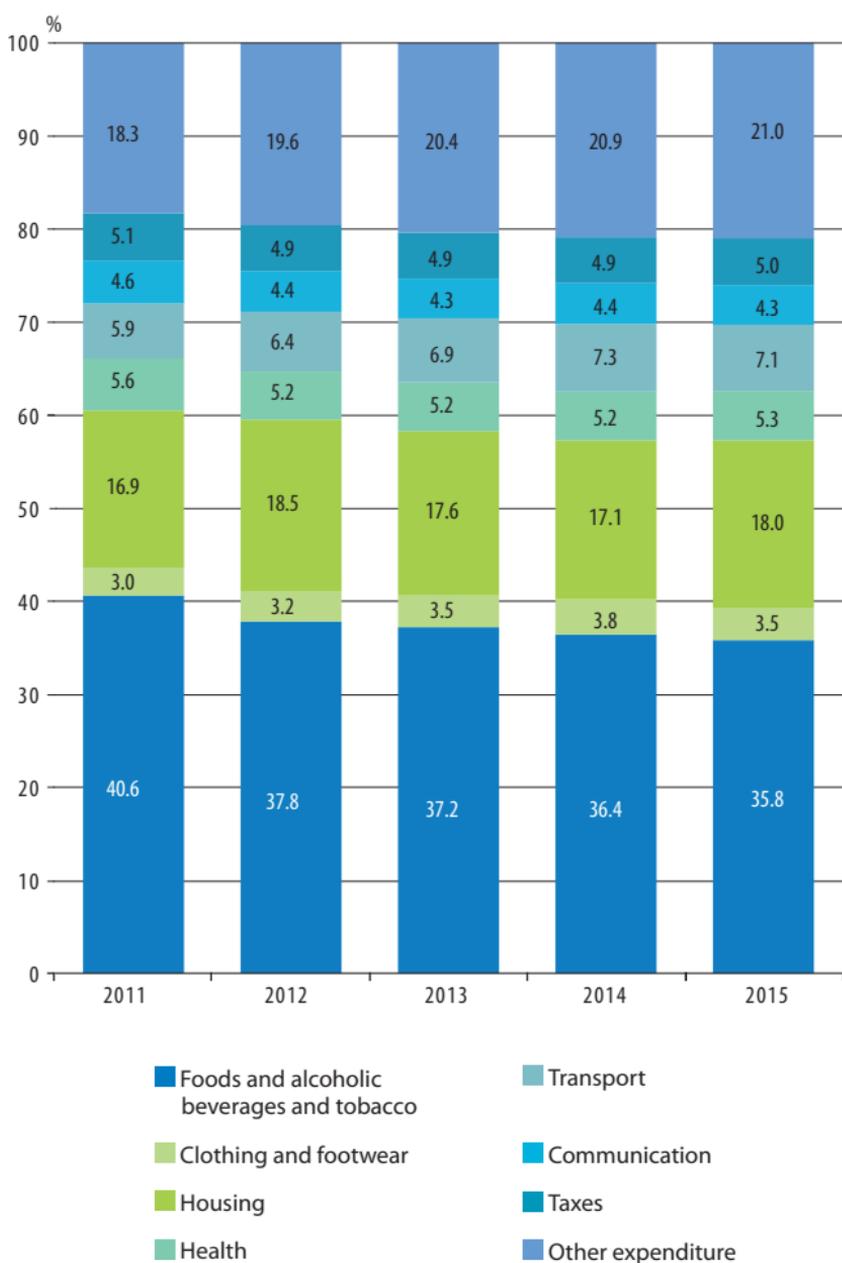
Source	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Average per capita - BGN				
<b>Total</b>	<b>3937</b>	<b>4541</b>	<b>5094</b>	<b>5018</b>	<b>5147</b>
<b>Total income</b>	<b>3782</b>	<b>4327</b>	<b>4814</b>	<b>4813</b>	<b>4953</b>
Total gross income	3625	4121	4541	4643	4788
Wages and salaries	1960	2281	2557	2610	2726
Other earnings	50	109	182	166	158
Self-employment income	288	330	328	360	358
Property income	25	41	52	39	27
Pensions	1140	1153	1229	1242	1286
Unemployment benefits	27	29	32	26	20
Family allowances	32	35	36	42	46
Other social benefits	66	82	79	109	105
Regular transfers from other households	38	61	47	50	60
Receipt sale	23	35	55	32	30
Miscellaneous	135	171	218	137	135
Drawn savings	113	154	154	144	147
Loans and credits	41	60	127	61	47
	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	95.8	95.2	94.3	96.5	96.7
Wages and salaries	51.8	52.7	53.1	54.2	55.0
Other earnings	1.3	2.5	3.8	3.5	3.2
Self-employment income	7.6	7.6	6.8	7.5	7.2
Property income	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.5
Pensions	30.1	26.7	25.5	25.8	26.0
Unemployment benefits	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4
Family allowances	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9
Other social benefits	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.1
Regular transfers from other households	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.2
Receipt sale	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.6
Miscellaneous	3.6	4.0	4.5	2.9	2.7

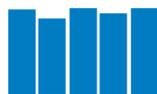


## Total household expenditure

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





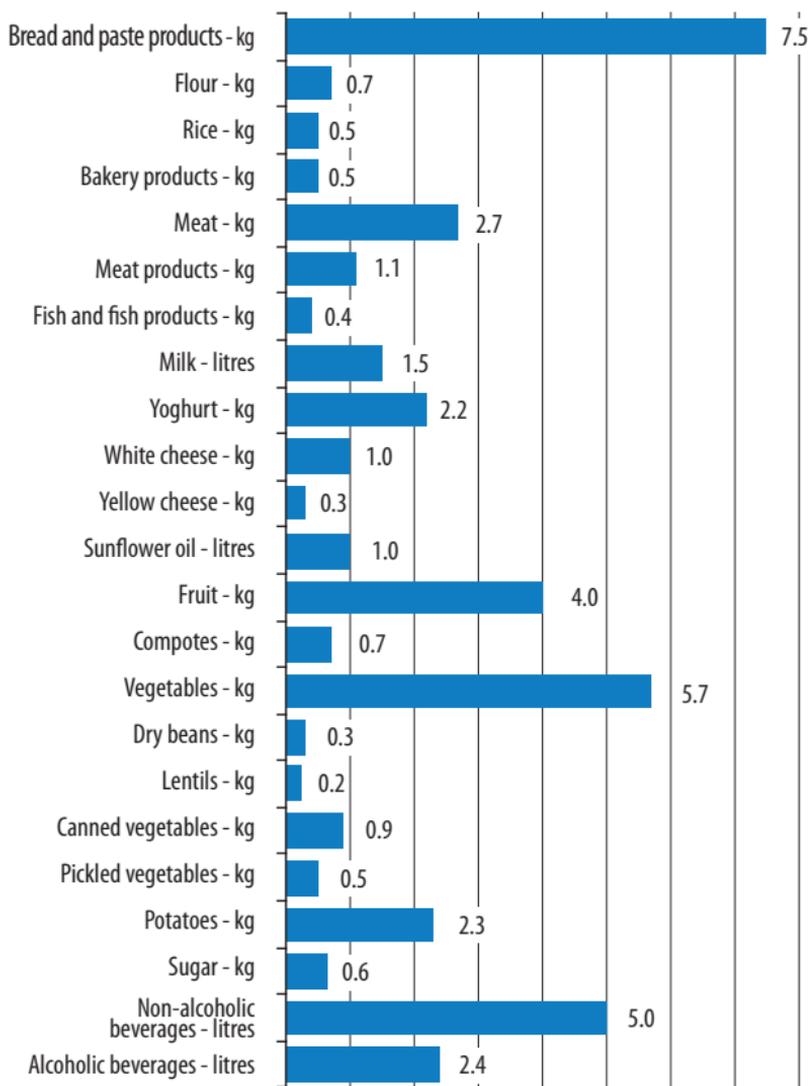
## 2. Total household expenditure by group

Expenditure groups	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Average per capita - BGN				
<b>Total</b>	<b>3672</b>	<b>4293</b>	<b>4745</b>	<b>4803</b>	<b>4965</b>
Total expenditure	3494	4058	4466	4509	4666
Consumer total expenditure	2937	3392	3721	3760	3888
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	1265	1355	1480	1458	1463
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	155	178	180	186	204
Clothing and footwear	104	129	154	171	165
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	493	621	632	606	666
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	96	131	152	166	173
Health	196	212	233	235	248
Transport	207	260	309	331	331
Communication	162	179	192	198	202
Recreation, culture and education	121	167	202	211	227
Miscellaneous goods and services	136	160	186	198	209
Taxes	180	200	219	219	231
Social insurance contributions	205	247	285	284	297
Regular transfers to other households	58	55	52	56	57
Other expenditure	115	163	189	190	193
Saving deposits	46	65	75	110	131
Debt paid out and loan granted	132	170	205	184	168
	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	84.0	83.6	83.3	83.4	83.3
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	36.2	33.4	33.2	32.3	31.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.4
Clothing and footwear	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.1	15.3	14.2	13.4	14.3
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.7
Health	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3
Transport	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.1
Communication	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3
Recreation, culture and education	3.5	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.5
Taxes	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0
Social insurance contributions	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.4
Regular transfers to other households	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other expenditure	3.3	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1

## 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 2015





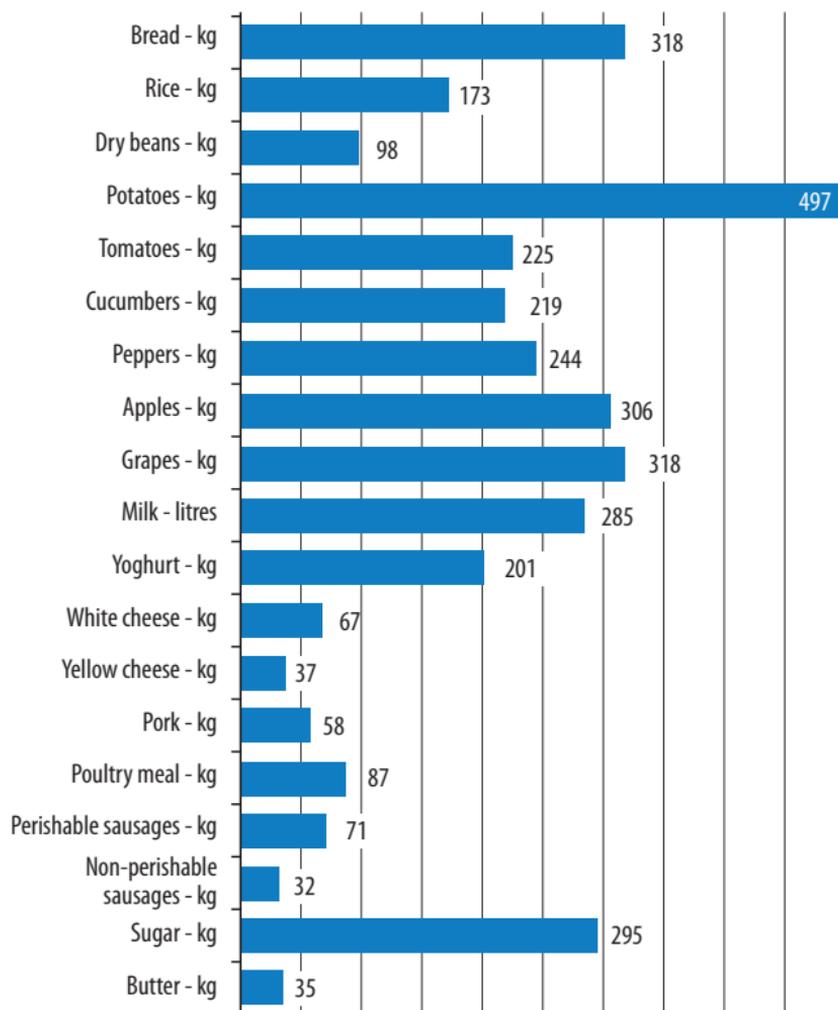
## 3. Household consumption of main foods and beverages average per capita

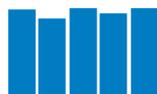
Foods and beverages	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Bread and paste products - kg	106.7	101.1	97.8	93.2	89.5
Flour - kg	9.4	9.3	9.2	8.9	8.7
Rice - kg	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.0
Other cereals - kg	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Other bakery products - kg	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.0
Meat - kg	32.1	32.0	32.2	32.5	32.6
Meat products - kg	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.0	13.7
Fish and fish products - kg	5.4	5.4	6.7	5.7	5.2
Milk - litres	19.9	19.6	20.1	18.8	18.5
Yoghurt - kg	27.7	29.0	28.1	26.9	25.8
White cheese - kg	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.1	11.7
Yellow cheese - kg	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9
Eggs - in numbers	137	136.1	143	140	135
Sunflower oil - litres	14.3	13.6	13.8	12.8	12.3
Margarine - kg	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3
Butter - kg	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Fresh and frozen fruit - kg	47.2	46.0	50.3	50.5	47.6
Compotes - kg	12.4	11.6	10.7	10.1	8.7
Fresh and frozen vegetables - kg	71.0	70.4	73.1	70.9	68.4
Dry beans - kg	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1
Lentils - kg	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6
Canned vegetables - kg	13.8	13.5	12.9	12.4	11.2
Vegetable juices and nectars - litres	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8
Pickled vegetables - kg	8.5	9.0	7.8	6.9	6.3
Potatoes - kg	30.8	31.2	30.8	28.5	28.1
Sugar - kg	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.0
Sugar products - kg	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.8
Chocolate products - kg	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4
Salt - kg	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Vinegar - kg	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Non-alcoholic beverages - litres	49.5	56.9	60.8	61.1	59.5
Alcoholic beverages - litres	23.2	26.3	27.1	28.4	29.2
Cigarettes - in numbers	547	601	596	603	647

## 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 2015





## 4. Household purchasing power average per capita

Goods	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Foods				
White bread - kg	2814	3287	3557	3646	3817
Rice - kg	1522	1774	2048	2061	2070
Dry beans - kg	1561	1404	1329	1060	1172
Potatoes - kg	4269	5730	4877	5386	5959
Tomatoes - kg	2772	2650	3072	2693	2699
Cucumbers - kg	2544	2585	2833	2756	2627
Peppers - kg	2835	3095	3479	3078	2926
Apples - kg	2691	3118	3453	3618	3674
Grapes - kg	3439	3287	4262	3338	3817
Milk - litres	2879	3118	3379	3362	3417
Yoghurt - kg	1976	2186	2402	2347	2407
White cheese - kg	703	770	820	787	808
Yellow cheese - kg	345	394	419	412	440
Pork - kg	512	562	608	631	699
Poultry meal - kg	595	940	986	985	1040
Perishable sausages - kg	673	746	814	810	856
Non-perishable sausages - kg	327	360	384	374	388
Eggs - in numbers	18570	16308	20570	22571	22209
Sugar - kg	1673	1945	2342	3139	3541
Butter - kg	357	418	417	409	421
	Non-foods				
Men's shoes - pair	101	107	119	113	112
Women's shoes - pair	118	129	134	125	131
Children's shoes - pair	173	181	178	175	191
Men's suits - in numbers	23	26	27	36	29
Women's suits - in numbers	52	70	61	52	57
Coal - ton	16	16	19	19	18
Television sets - in numbers	8	7	8	9	8

## Poverty indicators

The survey on income and living conditions is considered as the main source of statistical data on incomes and social inclusion along with the common indicators. To calculate indicators of poverty and social inclusion total disposable net income per equivalent unit is used. Equivalent scales are used because of the different composition and number of persons in the households. The modified OECD scale is used according to which the first adult aged 14 and more receives weight 1.0, the second adult aged 14 and more receives weight 0.5 and every child aged less than 14 receives weight 0.3. The weights are assigned to every household member and then are summed up so that an equivalent size of the household is obtained. Total disposable net income for every household is divided by its equivalent size and thus a net total disposable income per equivalent unit is formed. Data on poverty level show the share of poor people under the poverty line. The last is defined as 60% of the median equivalent disposable income.

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

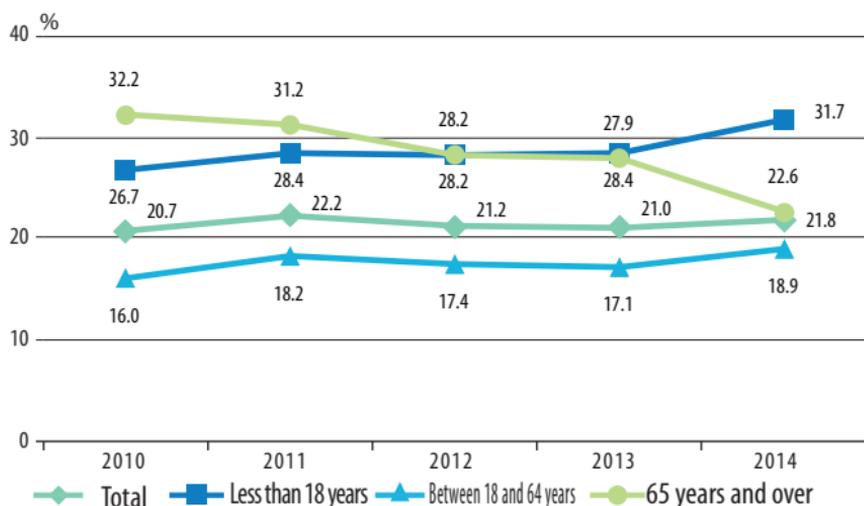
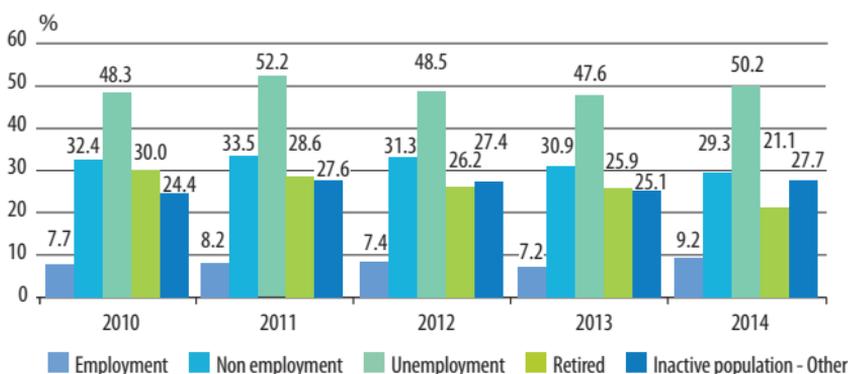
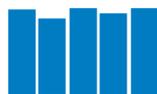


Figure 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status





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

Age	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.8</b>
0 - 17	28.4	28.2	28.4	31.7
18 - 64	18.2	17.4	17.1	18.9
65 and over	31.2	28.2	27.9	22.6

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

Households type	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.8</b>
Households without dependent children	20.4	19.2	19.0	16.7
One adult younger than 64 years	33.3	30.5	22.9	19.2
One adult older than 65 years	61.5	55.1	54.2	39.8
Single female	59.9	55.8	51.4	36.6
Single male	35.2	29.0	26.8	22.8
Two adults younger than 65 years	12.7	13.9	13.8	13.2
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	24.7	21.0	21.0	16.3
Three or more adults	10.5	9.9	10.7	12.0
Households with dependent children	23.6	22.9	23.0	26.5
Single parent with dependent children	35.4	42.5	31.6	42.9
Two adults with one dependent child	13.2	14.6	16.4	16.2
Two adults with two dependent children	16.4	16.7	19.2	24.1
Two adults with three or more dependent children	78.2	61.0	68.1	78.9
Three or more adults with dependent children	25.0	23.8	22.8	26.0

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

Activity status	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013	2014
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

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

## 8. Inequality of income distribution

	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012	2013	2014
S80/S20 <sup>2</sup>	5.9	6.5	6.1	6.6
Gini coefficient	33.2	35.0	33.6	35.4

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

<sup>2</sup> Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio.

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

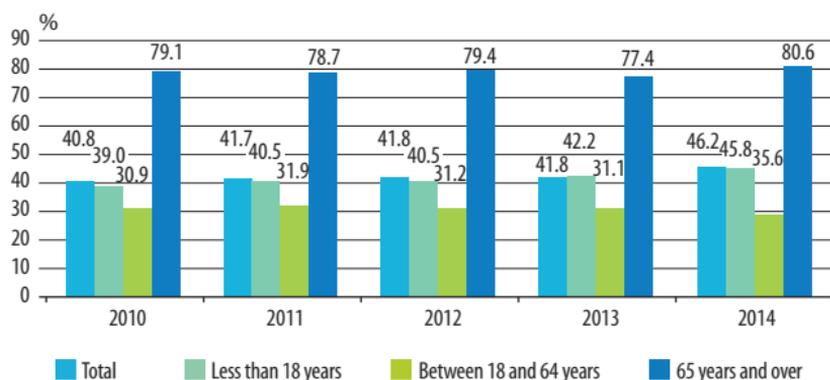
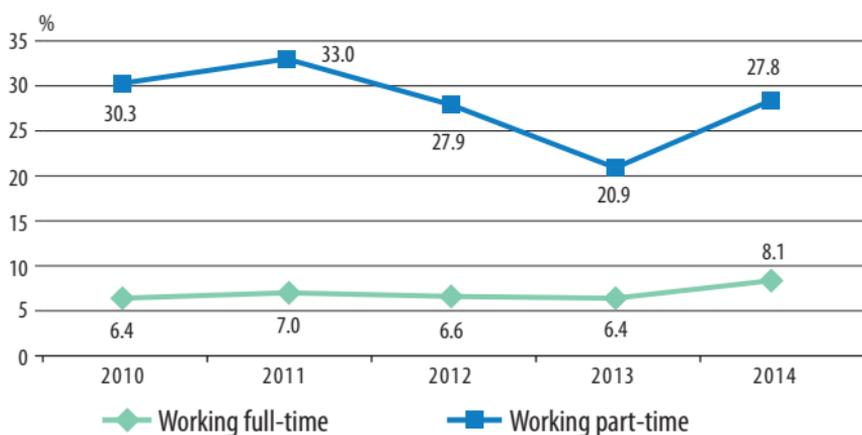


Figure 8. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (by full-time/part-time work)



## **VIII. CRIMINALITY AND JUSTICE**



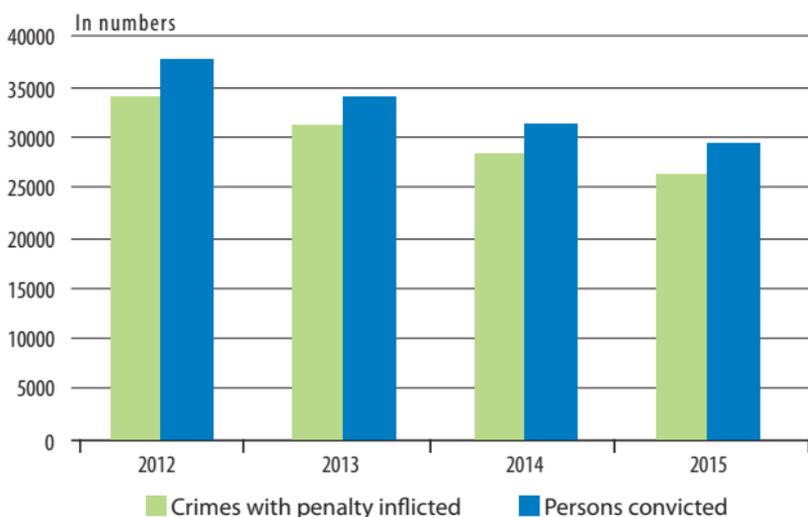
## Crimes with penalty inflicted

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.

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.

According to the NSI's data the number of convicted crimes in 2015 is 26 859.

Figure 1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted



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

(Number)

	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Crimes	Persons convicted						
<b>Total</b>	<b>34249</b>	<b>37996</b>	<b>31301</b>	<b>34113</b>	<b>28880</b>	<b>31849</b>	<b>26859</b>	<b>29620</b>
of which:								
Crimes against the person	2053	1935	1818	1635	1741	1526	1684	1438
of which:								
Homicide (committed and attempted)	136	140	106	111	103	108	98	101
Bodily harm	943	969	774	741	762	765	702	699
Depravity	354	329	327	312	307	263	295	247
of which: Rape (committed and attempted)	98	99	97	101	83	87	82	88
Crimes against marriage, family and youth	1059	1042	861	540	971	923	905	882
Crimes against the property	11679	15728	9629	12392	7937	10003	6957	8879
of which:								
Theft	8801	12616	7244	9864	5823	7794	5173	6691
Robbery	936	1169	775	964	693	847	589	691
Misappropriation	204	211	184	160	132	139	108	116
Crimes against the economy	2980	3155	3192	3283	2809	2865	1986	1994
Crimes against the financial, tax and insurance system	212	147	153	134	152	135	134	126
Crimes against the activity of state bodies, public organisations and persons performing public duties	1820	2125	2659	3527	3034	4901	3157	5168
Documentary crimes	1382	1187	1206	894	1098	762	886	659
Crimes against the order and the public peace	767	750	656	684	567	566	456	463
of which:								
Hooliganism	527	495	413	403	407	403	387	391
Generally dangerous crimes	11983	11605	10898	10484	10252	9866	9275	9127
of which:								
Crimes against the transport and communications	9516	9330	8405	8239	7996	7841	6859	7234
Theft of motor vehicle	194	204	172	179	142	170	139	152
Drug - related crimes	1533	1427	1662	1491	1555	1388	1604	1406
Military crimes	16	25	11	6	5	3	5	5

<sup>1</sup> According to the sentences into force.

## Persons convicted

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

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.

In accordance with the NSI's regular annual survey the number of persons convicted in 2015 is 29 620.

Figure 2. Persons convicted by gender

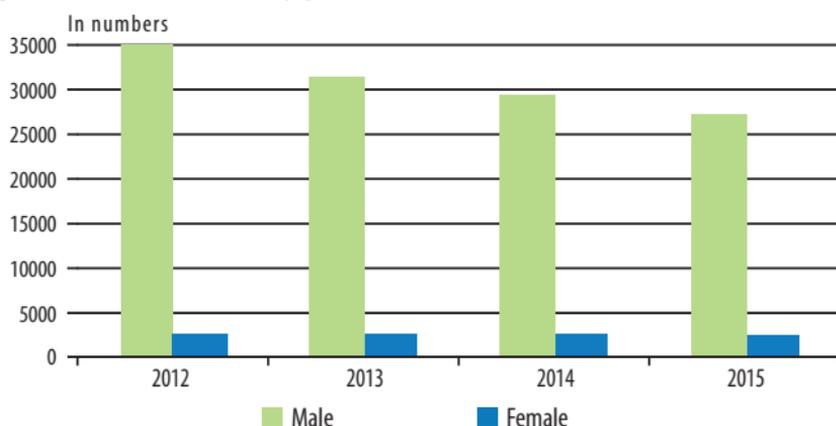
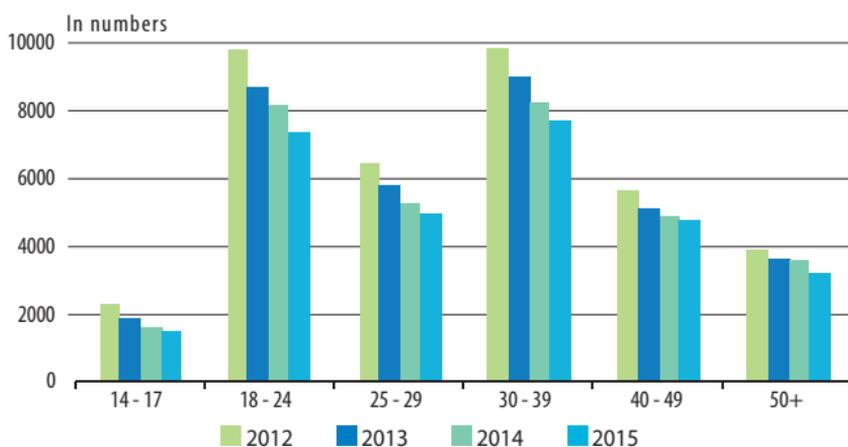


Figure 3. Persons convicted by age



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

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015
	In numbers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>37996</b>	<b>34113</b>	<b>31849</b>	<b>29620</b>
Male	35154	31374	29250	27221
Female	2842	2739	2599	2399
	Structure - %			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	92.5	92.0	91.8	91.9
Female	7.5	8.0	8.2	8.1

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

Age	2012	2013	2014	2015
	In numbers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>37996</b>	<b>34113</b>	<b>31849</b>	<b>29620</b>
14 - 17	2312	1880	1633	1519
18 - 24	9818	8705	8193	7374
25 - 29	6470	5801	5294	4975
30 - 39	9839	8979	8256	7728
40 - 49	5663	5104	4892	4796
50 +	3894	3644	3581	3228
	Structure - %			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
14 - 17	6.1	5.5	5.1	5.1
18 - 24	25.8	25.5	25.7	24.9
25 - 29	17.0	17.0	16.6	16.8
30 - 39	25.9	26.3	25.9	26.1
40 - 49	14.9	15.0	15.4	16.2
50 +	10.3	10.7	11.3	10.9

<sup>1</sup> According to the sentences into force.



## **IX. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS**



## Gross domestic product

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

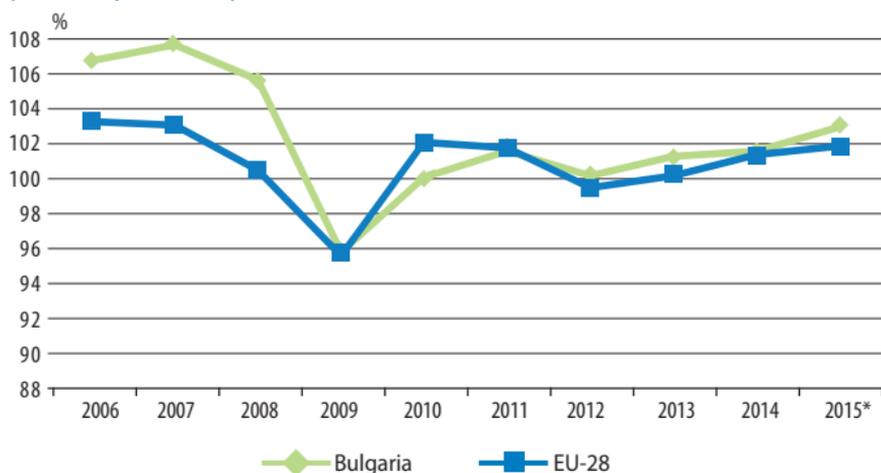
GDP estimates are an indicator for the trends in the development of the respective economy and they can be treated as an indicator for the economic policies at the macroeconomic level.

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

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

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

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





## 1. Gross domestic product per capita

	2012	2013	2014	2015
BGN	11161	11283	11574	12000
Euro	5707	5769	5918	6136
USD	7574	7657	7850	6801
Exchange rate - USD/BGN	1.474	1.474	1.474	1.764

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

Economic sector and economic activity groupings	(Million BGN)			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3742	3770	3823	3792
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	16655	16026	16501	16944
Construction	4139	3422	3226	3436
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	14018	14990	15485	15512
Information and communication	3627	3978	4037	3971
Financial and insurance activities	5374	4985	5242	5676
Real estate activities	8170	8058	7491	7772
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	4195	3960	4126	4169
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	8764	9578	10823	10685
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	1691	1810	1856	1847
<b>Cross value added at basic prices</b>	<b>70375</b>	<b>70576</b>	<b>72608</b>	<b>73805</b>
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	11169	11395	11004	12567
Taxes on products	11765	12027	11706	13406
Subsidies on products	597	631	702	839
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	<b>81544</b>	<b>81971</b>	<b>83612</b>	<b>86373</b>

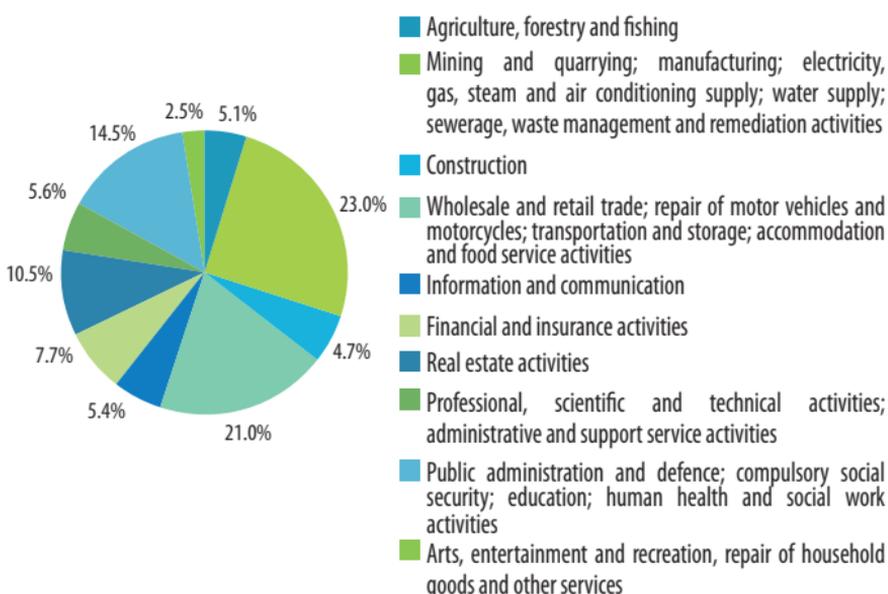
## Gross value added

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 2015





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

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sector and economic activity groupings	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	92.7	103.2	105.2	98.6
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	102.5	100.0	101.7	103.1
Construction	94.1	101.1	97.4	101.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	100.4	104.1	101.2	101.0
Information and communication	97.3	101.9	101.1	101.9
Financial and insurance activities	93.6	98.6	99.7	101.5
Real estate activities	102.2	98.0	100.7	103.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	97.1	102.7	102.4	100.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	100.5	100.7	105.1	100.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	95.1	101.2	102.7	100.2
<b>Cross value added at basic prices</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>101.5</b>
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	106.9	102.5	100.0	112.7
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>103.0</b>

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

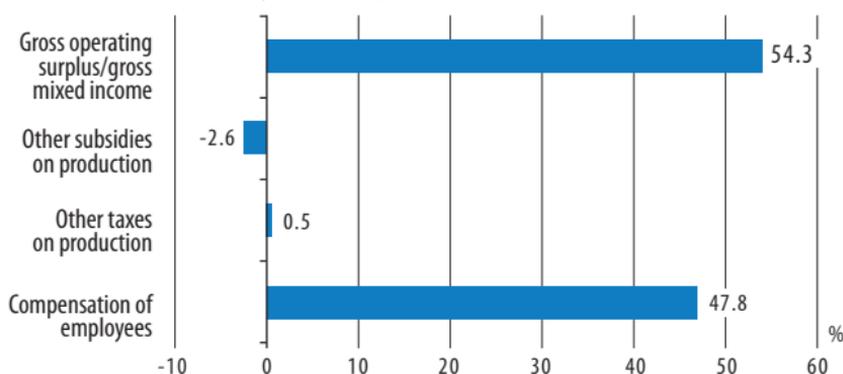
The income approach is compiled simultaneously with the production approach for GDP estimation; it characterizes the activity in which the primary incomes of the participants in the production process originate. According to the income approach for GDP estimation, GDP consists of the compensation of 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 2015





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

(Million BGN)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Compensation of employees	30240	32528	34282	35257
Net taxes on production (other taxes minus subsidies)	-913	-1576	-1627	-1495
Operating surplus and mixed income, gross	41048	39624	39953	40043
Consumption of fixed capital	10843	10911	12036	x
Operating surplus and mixed income, net	30205	28713	27917	x
<b>Gross value added at basic prices</b>	<b>70375</b>	<b>70576</b>	<b>72608</b>	<b>73805</b>
Adjustments	11169	11395	11004	12567
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>81544</b>	<b>81971</b>	<b>83612</b>	<b>86373</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.

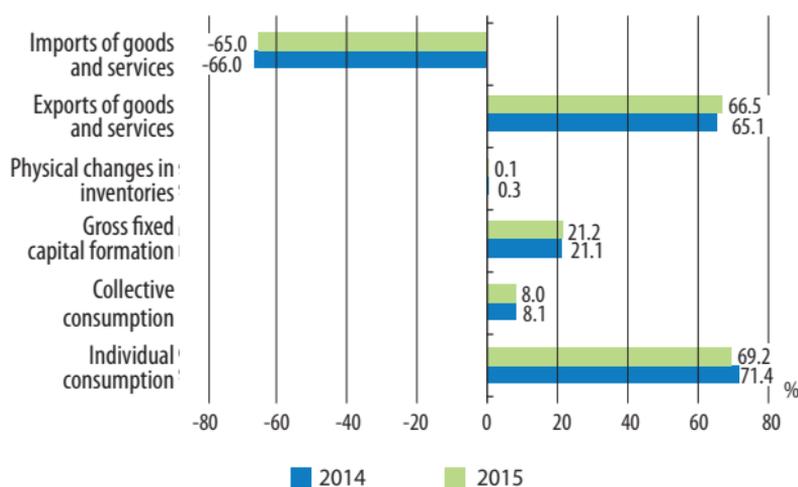
Collective consumption is measured by the final consumption expenditure of government on collective services provided to society as a whole.

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)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>81544</b>	<b>81971</b>	<b>83612</b>	<b>86373</b>
Final consumption	65822	64902	66414	66688
Individual consumption	59610	57943	59680	59797
Collective consumption	6212	6960	6734	6890
Gross capital formation	18001	17534	17928	18434
Gross fixed capital formation	17443	17365	17653	18296
Changes in inventories	558	169	275	138
Net exports	-2280	-466	-729	1251
Exports of goods and services	51710	54907	54441	57408
Imports of goods and services	53990	55372	55170	56156
Statistical discrepancy	0	0	0	0

## 6. Volume indices of GDP by expenditure approach

(Preceding year = 100)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>103.0</b>
Final consumption	102.6	99.3	102.2	100.7
Individual consumption	102.7	98.9	102.5	100.7
Collective consumption	101.0	103.1	99.2	100.4
Gross capital formation	.	.	.	.
Gross fixed capital formation	101.8	100.3	103.4	102.5
Changes in inventories	.	.	.	.
Net exports	.	.	.	.
Exports of goods and services	100.8	109.2	99.9	107.6
Imports of goods and services	104.5	104.9	101.5	104.4
Statistical discrepancy	.	.	.	.

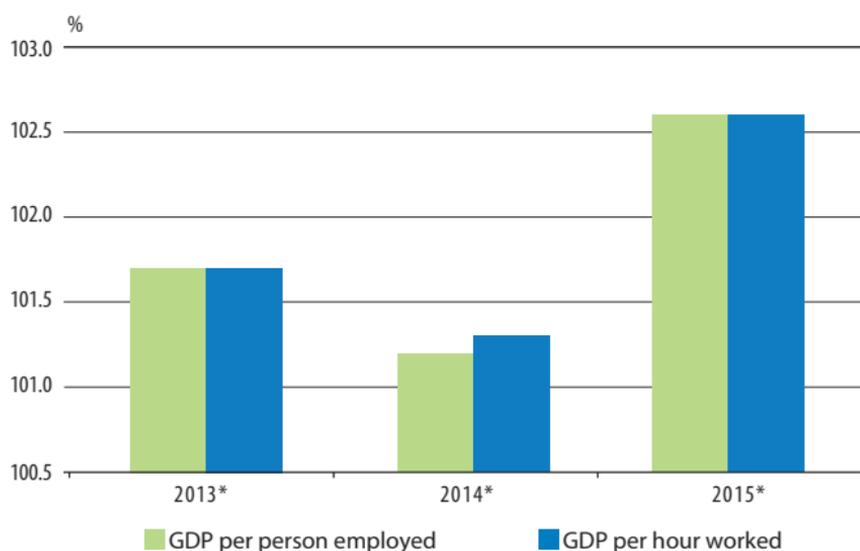
## Labour productivity

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

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

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

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





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

(BGN)

	2012*	2013*	2014*	2015
GDP per employed	23729	23957	24347	25063
GDP per hour worked	14.4	14.6	14.8	15.2

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		
	2013*	2014*	2015	2013*	2014*	2015
Agriculture	5745	5736	5843	3.9	3.9	3.9
Industry	22620	22949	23227	13.4	13.5	13.7
Services	21579	22637	22702	12.9	13.5	13.6
<b>Total of economy</b>	<b>18804</b>	<b>19435</b>	<b>19660</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.0</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		
	2013*	2014*	2015	2013*	2014*	2015
Agriculture	102.0	103.6	101.2	101.7	103.9	101.3
Industry	103.3	100.9	100.7	103.4	100.8	100.6
Services	100.7	103.1	100.4	100.7	103.1	100.5
<b>Total of economy</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>102.6</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.

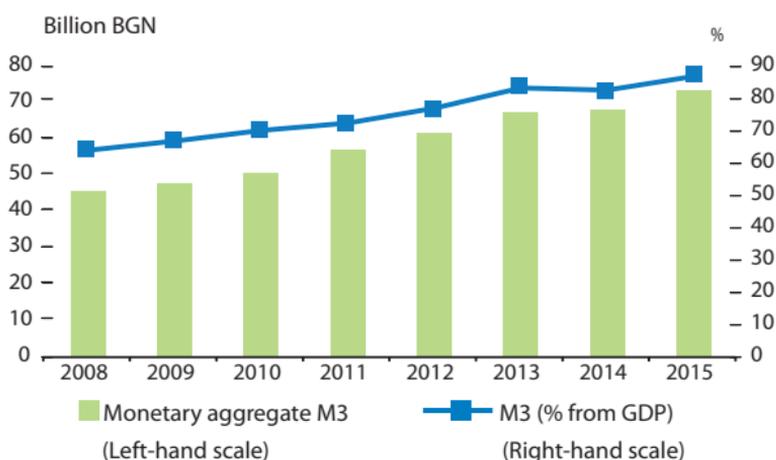
The monetary aggregate M2 includes monetary aggregate M1 and quasi-money.

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>

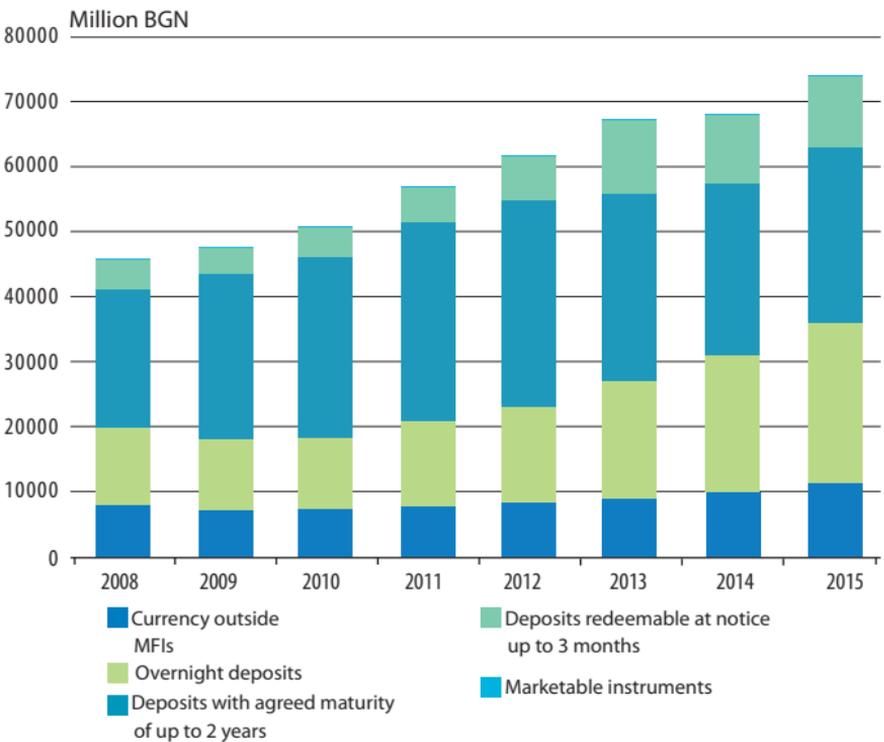
(Million BGN)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Broad money M3</b>	<b>61721.7</b>	<b>67236.4</b>	<b>68005.7</b>	<b>73961.4</b>
Money M1	23014.2	27039.2	31111.0	35970.0
Currency outside MFIs	8499.2	9075.2	10168.1	11377.8
Overnight deposits	14515.0	17964.0	20942.9	24592.2
Money M2 (M1 + quasi-money)	61608.4	67163.2	67936.8	73891.2
Quasi-money	38594.2	40124.0	36825.8	37921.2
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	31936.6	29233.7	26295.6	26989.3
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	6657.6	10890.3	10530.3	10931.9
Marketable instruments (debt securities issued up to 2 years + MMFs shares/units + repos)	113.3	73.1	68.8	70.2

<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

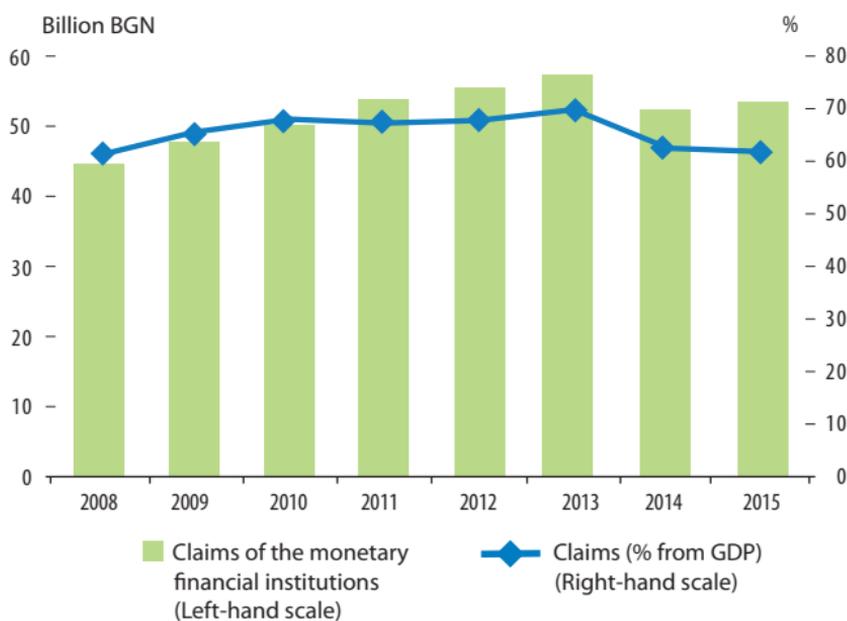


## Claims of the monetary financial institutions on government and non-government sectors

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)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Claims on General government</b>	<b>-678.9</b>	<b>1151.5</b>	<b>437.9</b>	<b>2431.6</b>
Central government (net)	-1007.7	862.5	178.4	2138.0
Claims	5277.9	5818.4	8286.4	9194.0
Government securities	5264.9	5464.5	6934.7	8589.5
Repos	-	-	-	124.7
Loans	13.0	354.0	1351.7	479.9
Less: liabilities (deposits and repos)	6285.6	4955.9	8108.0	7056.0
Local government and Social security funds	328.9	289.0	259.5	293.6
Securities other than shares	62.6	54.8	46.7	63.1
Repos	-	-	-	-
Loans	266.3	234.2	212.7	230.5
<b>Claims on non-government sector</b>	<b>55754.6</b>	<b>55911.1</b>	<b>51612.6</b>	<b>50772.9</b>
Non-financial corporations	35647.8	35754.1	31454.3	30938.0
Repos	25.9	46.0	91.9	140.8
Loans	35065.2	35089.5	31011.1	30473.7
Securities other than shares	307.3	319.9	154.0	95.6
Shares and other equity	249.4	298.8	197.3	227.8
Financial corporations	1389.4	1470.2	1774.9	1693.1
Repos	60.6	28.3	443.7	102.0
Loans	989.8	1088.3	997.2	1190.8
Securities other than shares	50.3	41.6	20.2	36.1
Shares and other equity	288.7	311.9	313.7	364.1
Households and NPISHs	18717.3	18686.9	18383.5	18141.9
Repos	1.9	1.9	4.7	1.4
Loans	18715.4	18684.9	18378.8	18140.4

<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.

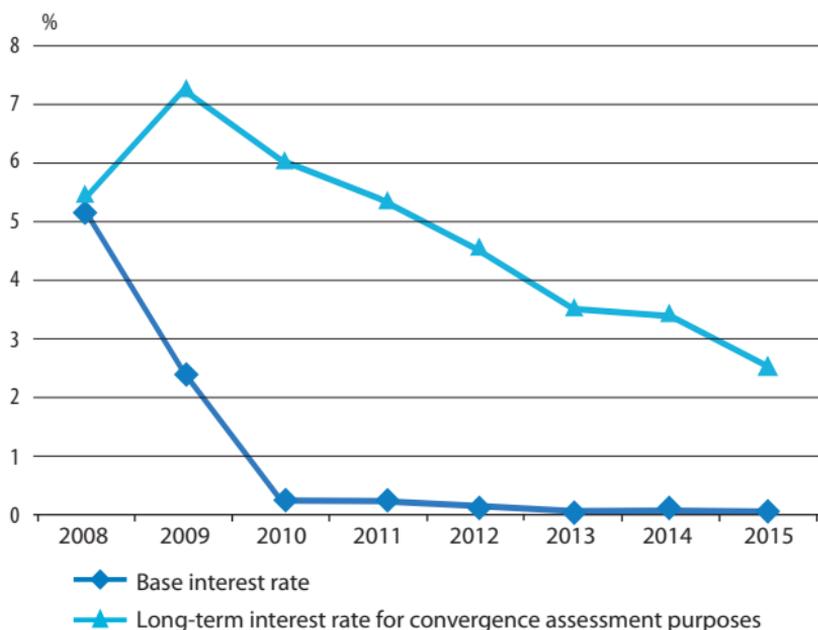
Yield on long-term government securities is the average weighted effective yield to maturity on individual transactions in interest-bearing government securities on the secondary market during the reporting period. The yield is calculated using the ISMA formula at ACT/365 day count convention. The securities 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)			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Base interest rate	0.11	0.02	0.03	0.01
Interbank money market	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.02
Yield on long-term government securities	2.96	1.98	2.07	1.50
Long-term interest rate for convergence assessment purposes	4.50	3.47	3.35	2.49
New business <sup>3</sup>				
Deposits with agreed maturity	4.23	3.44	2.64	1.38
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	7.45	8.11	7.52	7.14
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	9.67	8.91	8.11	7.43
Annual percentage rate of charge	12.20	11.45	10.97	9.85
Outstanding amounts <sup>3</sup>				
Overnight deposits <sup>4</sup>	0.45	0.50	0.34	0.17
Deposits with agreed maturity	4.85	4.13	2.93	1.72
Overdraft <sup>4</sup>	9.24	8.65	7.95	7.02
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	7.97	8.42	7.01	6.98
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	10.01	9.35	8.47	7.47

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

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

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

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

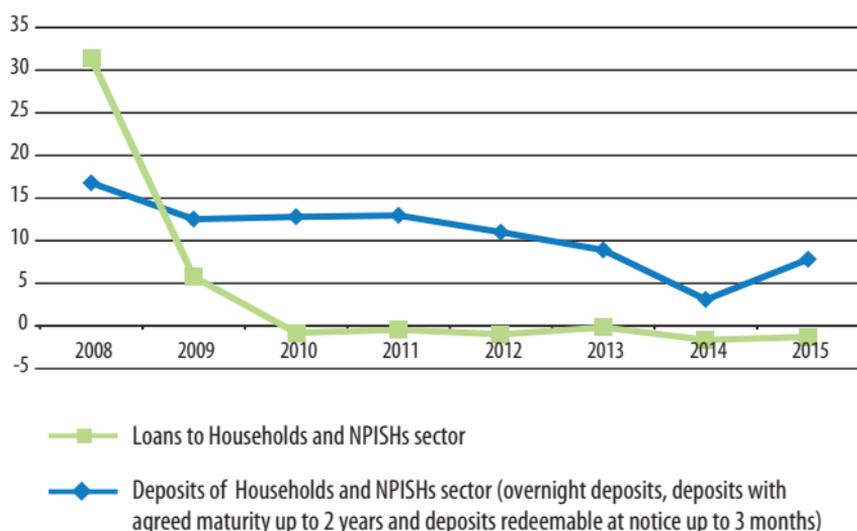
## Deposits and loans of Households and NPISHs sector

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

(Million BGN)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Deposits of Households and NPISHs sector<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>33432.0</b>	<b>36408.1</b>	<b>37537.2</b>	<b>40474.2</b>
In BGN	18388.0	20134.5	21269.8	23463.1
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	11146.4	9694.5	9735.1	10518.2
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	3713.7	6148.5	6398.0	6759.7
Overnight deposits	3527.9	4291.5	5136.7	6185.2
In foreign currency <sup>2</sup>	15044.0	16273.6	16267.4	17011.1
<b>Loans to Households and NPISHs sector</b>	<b>18715.4</b>	<b>18684.9</b>	<b>18378.8</b>	<b>18140.4</b>
In BGN	11006.4	11472.0	11953.8	12703.4
Overdraft	1372.9	1359.5	1358.6	1321.5
Consumer loans	5412.6	5659.7	5808.6	6077.2
Loans for house purchases	3699.3	3902.4	4264.9	4809.8
Other loans	521.6	550.4	521.7	494.9
In foreign currency <sup>3</sup>	7709.0	7212.9	6425.0	5437.0

<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

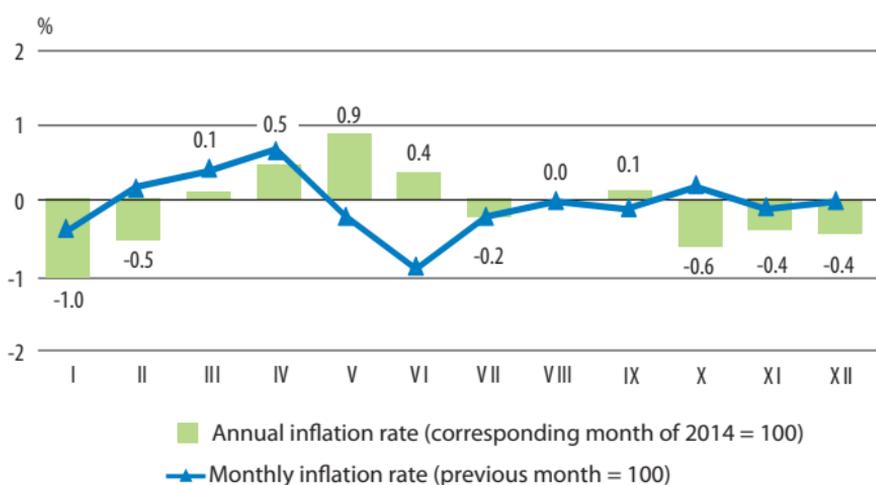
The consumer price index (CPI) is an official measure of the inflation in the Republic of Bulgaria. It measures the total relative price change of goods and services used by households for private (non-production) consumption and it is calculated by applying the structure of the final monetary consumption 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 2015  
(Annual and monthly inflation rates)



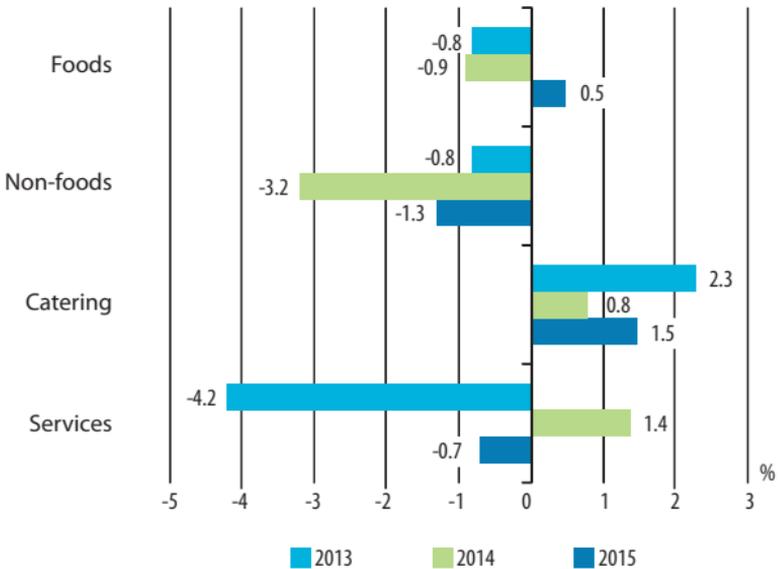


## 1. Annual consumer prices indices by main commodity groups (Annual inflation rates)

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

Commodity groups	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	5.4	-0.9	-0.9	0.5
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.8
Clothing and footwear	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	0.8
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	10.3	-7.2	4.2	-0.2
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	0.2	-0.8	-1.1	0.0
Health	-1.5	-1.8	-3.7	-0.8
Transport	4.9	1.3	-8.7	-7.6
Communication	-0.4	0.1	-6.7	-0.6
Recreation and culture	-0.1	-3.1	2.3	0.4
Education	6.4	0.9	2.5	2.8
Restaurants and hotels	3.4	2.3	0.5	1.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	0.6	0.8	-1.0	0.5

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)

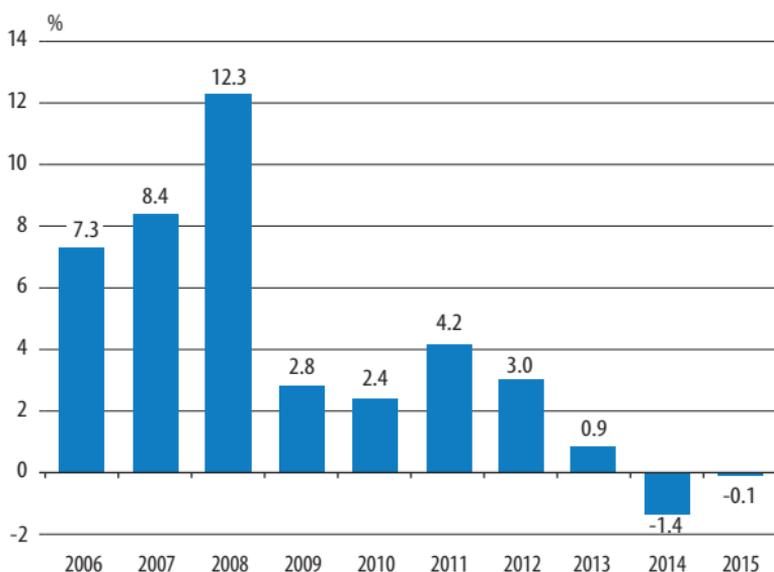
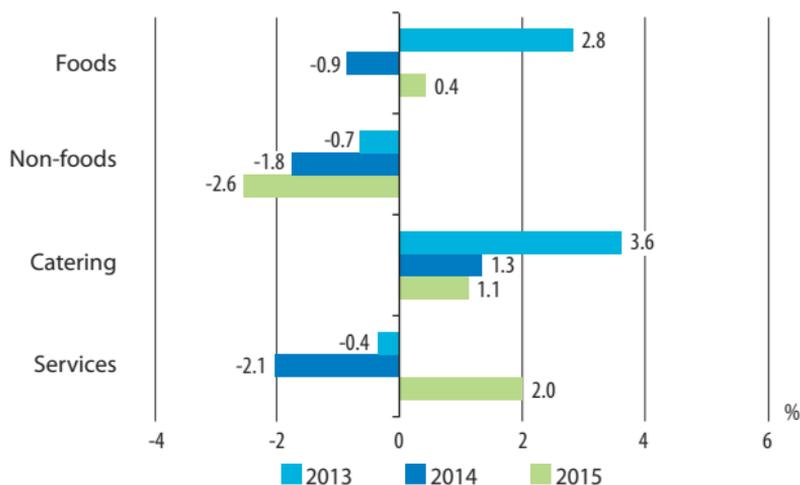


Figure 4. Consumer prices indices by commodity groups  
(Annual average inflation rates)





## 2. Annual average consumer prices indices

(1995 = 100)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
All items	6592.92	6651.60	6557.27	6550.41

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3.0	2.8	-1.0	0.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.8
Clothing and footwear	-0.2	-0.3	-1.1	0.6
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	7.4	-0.6	-2.0	3.4
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	-0.5	0.1	-1.1	-0.4
Health	1.1	-2.5	-3.4	-1.6
Transport	5.7	-0.6	-3.4	-9.1
Communication	-0.8	0.0	-3.5	-3.1
Recreation and culture	-2.6	-1.4	-0.7	2.8
Education	6.3	3.0	1.7	2.7
Restaurants and hotels	3.0	3.6	1.2	1.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	1.3	0.7	-0.2	-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 2015 (Annual and monthly inflation rates)

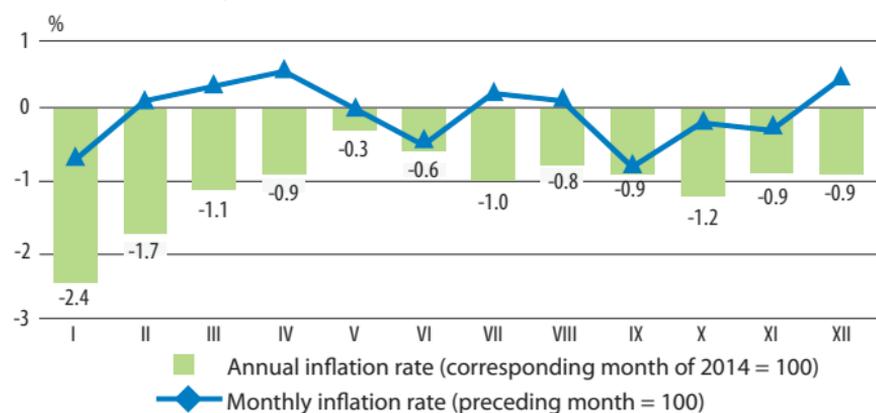
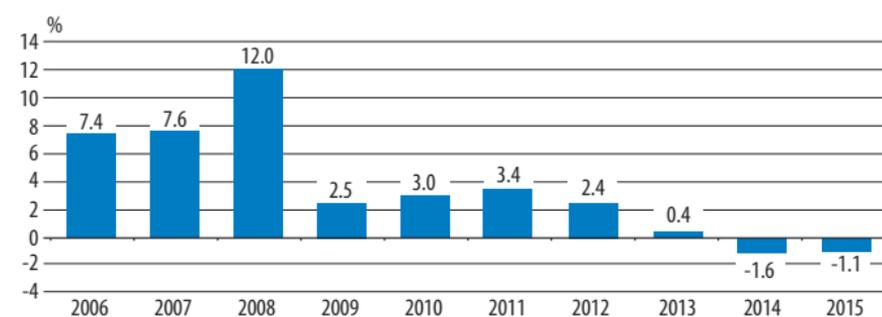


Figure 6. Harmonized indices of consumer prices (Annual average inflation rates)





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

(2005 = 100)

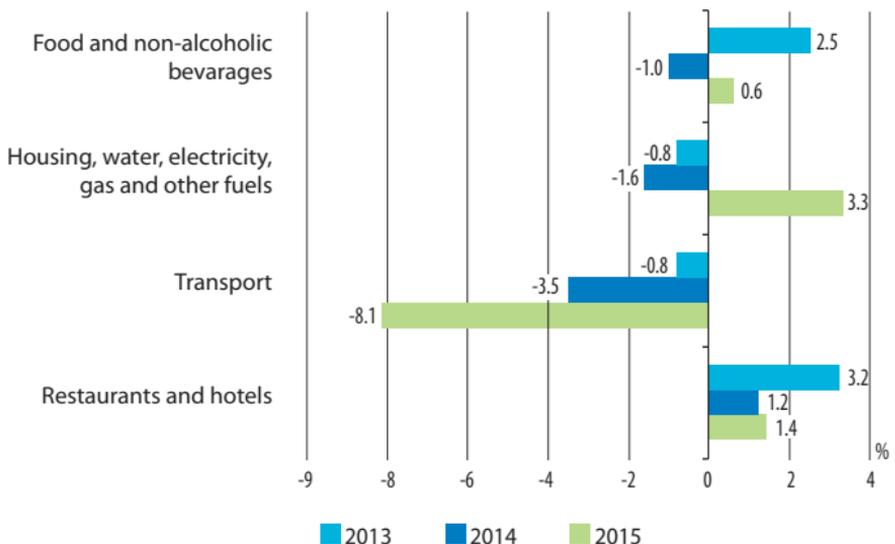
	2012	2013	2014	2015
All items	144.58	145.14	142.81	141.30

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3.2	2.5	-1.0	0.6
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.8
Clothing and footwear	0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	6.6	-0.8	-1.6	3.3
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	0.2	0.0	-1.3	0.0
Health	5.4	-1.6	-3.9	-1.2
Transport	4.2	-0.8	-3.5	-8.1
Communication	-1.1	-0.7	-3.6	-3.1
Recreation and culture	-4.6	-2.8	-2.5	0.7
Education	6.2	2.8	1.6	2.7
Restaurants and hotels	2.5	3.2	1.2	1.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	2.1	0.9	-0.7	0.1

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

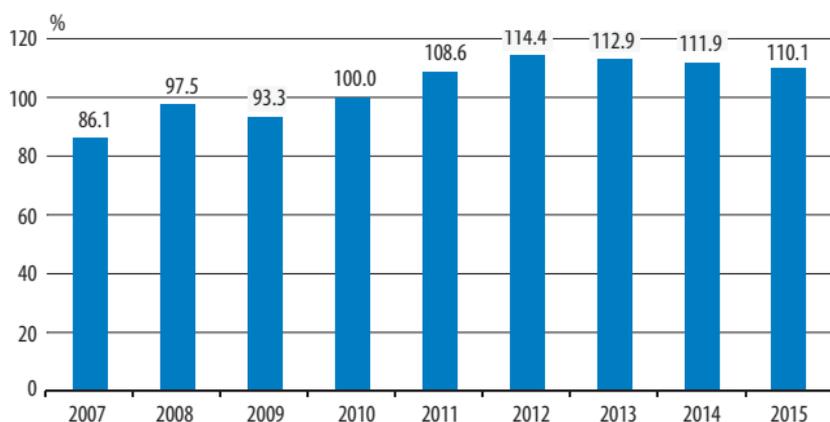


## Industrial producer price indices on the domestic market

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

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

	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
	2010 = 100			Preceding year = 100		
<b>Total</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>98.3</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>97.3</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>96.3</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	118.0	116.0	116.4	103.6	98.4	100.3
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	112.5	113.0	114.1	102.1	100.5	101.0
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	107.3	108.3	108.6	100.2	100.9	100.3
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	118.5	113.3	113.2	100.8	95.6	99.9
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	101.6	103.6	104.7	100.4	102.0	101.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	101.5	102.2	102.1	101.8	100.8	99.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	106.3	105.1	103.8	99.4	98.8	98.8
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	106.6	107.2	110.0	104.0	100.5	102.7
Manufacture of electrical equipment	102.9	102.1	102.9	99.8	99.2	100.8
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	108.6	109.1	112.1	101.6	100.5	102.7
Manufacture of transport equipment	102.0	104.3	104.5	101.0	102.2	100.3
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	108.1	109.1	109.4	101.6	101.0	100.3
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>101.7</b>

## Producer prices in agriculture

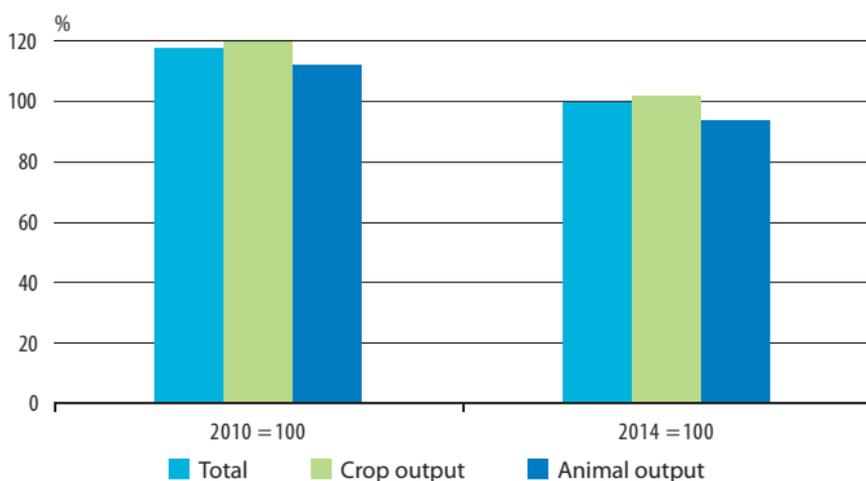
The survey of producer prices in agriculture is carried out in accordance with the main requirements of the Eurostat agricultural price statistics methodology (i.e., the Handbook of Agricultural Price Statistics).

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 2015





## 7. Producer price indices for agricultural products and live animals in 2015

	2015 as % to	
	2010	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>99.5</b>
<b>Crop output</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>101.6</b>
Cereals crops	118.7	96.7
Industrial crops	132.5	114.0
Forage plants	124.8	92.7
Potatoes	84.2	96.9
Vegetables	92.1	90.1
Fruit	102.2	94.5
Other crop products	108.0	98.1
<b>Animal output</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>93.6</b>
Animals	109.2	95.2
Cattle	121.2	99.8
Pigs	95.7	90.9
Sheep and goats	124.6	104.8
Poultry	111.0	94.5
Animal products	114.4	92.6
Milk	116.9	89.9
Cow's milk	114.6	90.2
Other milk types	140.7	92.3
Eggs	101.8	105.0
Other animal products	116.2	106.9

## 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.

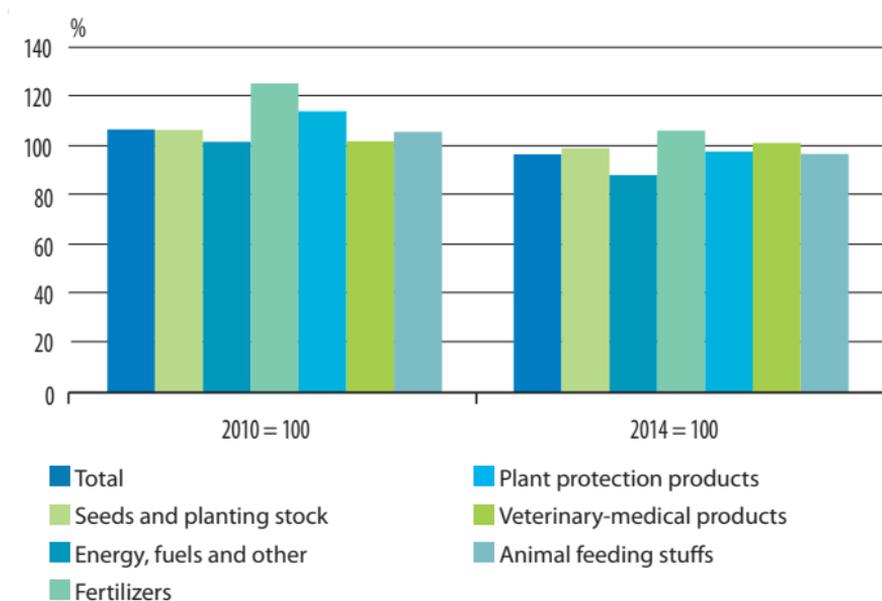
The surveys are based on samples and are carried out quarterly.

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 2015





## 8. Price indices of goods and services currently consumed in agriculture in 2015

	2015 as % to	
	2010	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>96.6</b>
Seeds and planting stock	106.5	99.1
Energy, fuels and other	101.7	88.2
Fertilizers	125.4	106.2
Straight fertilizers	125.7	106.8
Nitrogenous fertilizers	127.8	102.4
Phosphatic fertilizers	103.8	112.6
Potassic fertilizers	68.2	104.5
Compound fertilizers	117.0	107.2
Plant protection products and pesticides	114.1	97.8
Fungicides	98.7	102.1
Insecticides	94.0	98.6
Herbicides	119.9	96.6
Veterinary-medical products	101.9	101.2
Animal feeding stuffs	105.8	96.8
Straight feeding stuffs	106.9	100.0
Compound feeding stuffs	105.0	95.0
Maintenance of materials	104.3	99.3
Maintenance of buildings	106.7	100.1
Other goods and services	106.0	100.0

## 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 2015

	2015 as % to	
	2010	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>99.6</b>
Materials	115.8	100.9
Machinery and other equipment	115.6	99.2
Transport equipment	117.9	113.8
Buildings	74.0	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 2015

	2015 as % to	
	2010	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>96.7</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

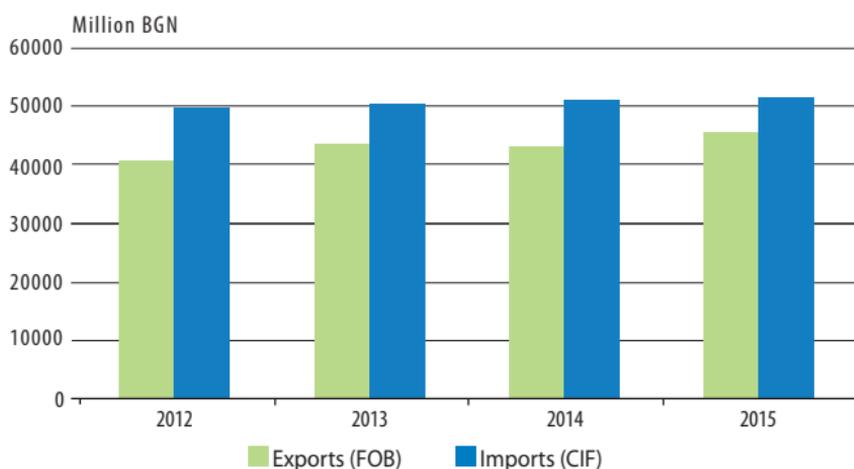
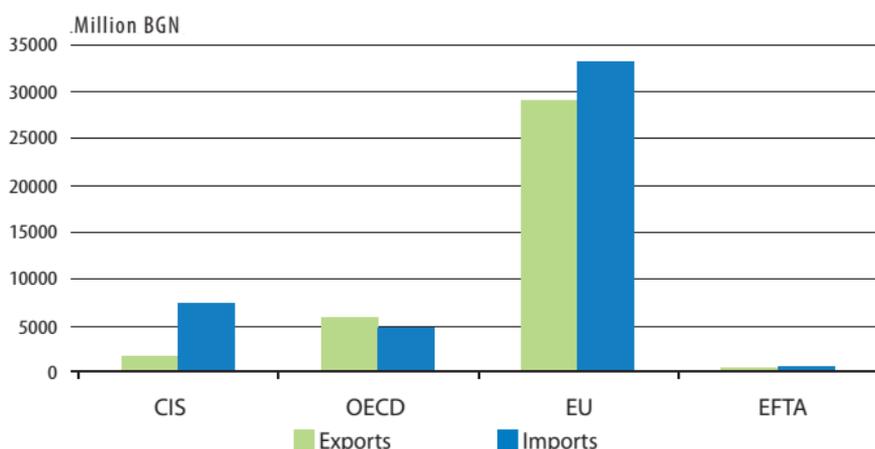


Figure 2. Exports and imports by economic zones in 2015





## 1. Foreign trade turnover

(Million BGN)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>90416.6</b>	<b>94074.6</b>	<b>94330.9</b>	<b>97124.2</b>
Exports (FOB)	40622.9	43559.2	43233.5	45469.7
Imports (CIF)	49793.7	50515.4	51097.4	51654.5

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>211</b>
Exports (FOB)	199	204	203	209
Imports (CIF)	159	165	171	171

## 3. Exports and imports by economic zones

(Million BGN)

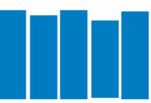
	2012 <sup>1</sup>	2013 <sup>1</sup>	2014 <sup>1</sup>	2015 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>40622.9</b>	<b>43559.2</b>	<b>43233.5</b>	<b>45469.7</b>
of which:				
CIS <sup>1</sup>	1987.8	2383.6	1884.7	1516.8
OECD <sup>2</sup>	5677.6	5619.8	5558.5	5651.5
EU	23779.8	<sup>3</sup> 26111.1	26921.1	29061.2
EFTA <sup>4</sup>	376.9	381.1	311.0	324.1
<b>Imports</b>	<b>49793.7</b>	<b>50515.4</b>	<b>51097.4</b>	<b>51654.5</b>
of which:				
CIS <sup>1</sup>	11862.0	10781.1	9047.1	7282.3
OECD <sup>2</sup>	3664.0	4495.3	4386.3	4596.9
EU	29200.0	<sup>3</sup> 30164.7	31512.3	33235.7
EFTA <sup>4</sup>	423.3	419.2	376.2	406.1

<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> EU including Croatia.

<sup>4</sup> EFTA includes: Norway; Switzerland; Iceland and Liechtenstein.



### Exports by main trade partner countries

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

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

Figure 3. Exports to the top 10 Bulgarian trade partner countries in 2015

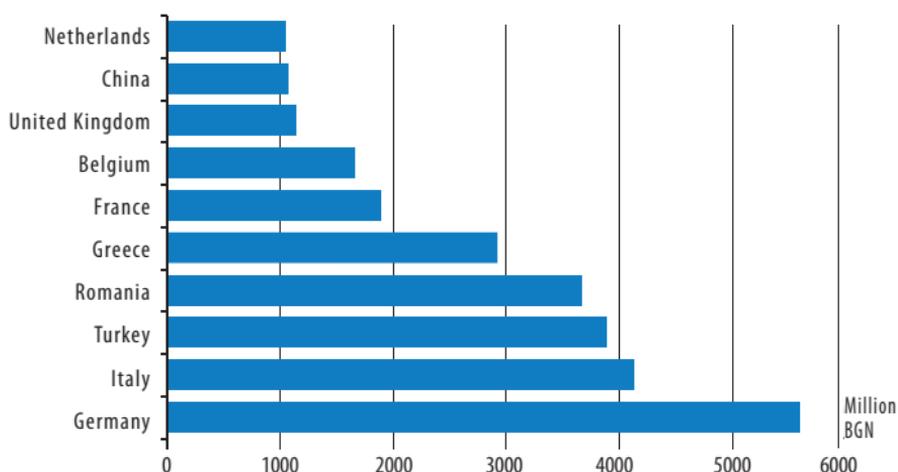
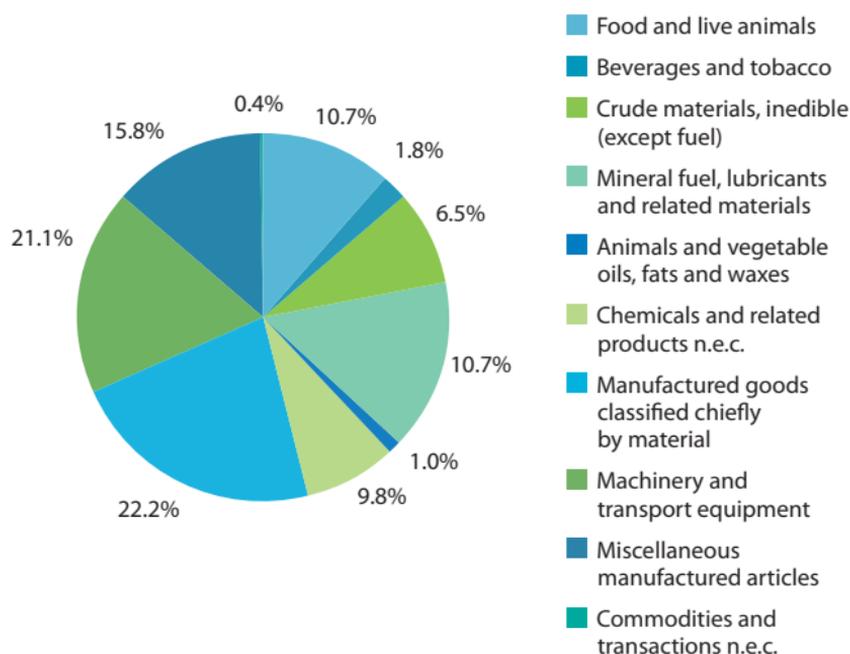
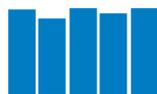


Figure 4. Structure of exports by sections of SITC, rev. 4 in 2015





## 4. Exports by countries main trade partners

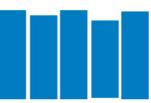
(Million BGN)

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>40662.9</b>	<b>43559.2</b>	<b>43233.5</b>	<b>45469.7</b>
of which:				
Austria	744.0	783.3	741.1	804.8
Algeria	113.0	158.0	306.7	130.0
Belgium	1497.9	1256.9	1766.9	1669.7
China	1163.7	1273.7	1043.2	1077.1
Croatia	154.0	98.0	182.1	187.0
Cyprus	163.5	145.3	194.0	299.8
Czech Republic	497.2	557.5	625.3	765.4
Denmark	185.8	199.3	204.7	245.5
Egypt	335.8	348.8	360.7	741.7
France	1623.4	1877.8	1854.2	1909.1
Georgia	557.6	365.0	360.5	315.7
Germany	4159.0	5361.6	5193.1	5658.8
Gibraltar	1432.0	786.9	319.4	49.0
Greece	2923.1	3023.7	2898.0	2954.2
Hungary	471.9	539.0	581.9	685.5
Izrael	163.4	177.7	184.4	203.4
Italy	3449.8	3765.5	3875.1	4176.7
Lebanon	137.4	356.3	199.4	169.6
Libya	62.7	234.4	267.7	152.0
Netherlands	741.8	940.4	967.9	1056.6
Poland	710.3	790.6	888.1	1035.6
Portugal	358.1	281.0	203.8	185.2
Romania	3274.3	3364.1	3419.0	3702.7
Russian Federation	1100.2	1140.0	1030.4	775.4
Serbia	865.2	729.3	711.4	820.9
Singapore	93.8	649.7	1109.6	667.5
Slovakia	246.7	323.2	313.9	330.8
Slovenia	366.1	242.3	242.2	360.4
Spain	1055.2	1006.7	904.2	1040.3
Sweden	183.8	211.7	273.1	297.3
Switzerland	307.8	300.0	237.7	254.7
The Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	768.0	687.3	701.7	758.2
Turkey	3828.9	3919.8	4061.5	3927.5
Ukraine	479.1	837.0	372.3	367.2
United Arab Emirates	307.4	506.0	529.4	429.8
United Kingdom	778.9	917.4	956.4	1147.6
United States	725.3	594.9	607.1	742.2

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

(Million BGN)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>40622.9</b>	<b>43559.2</b>	<b>43233.5</b>	<b>45469.7</b>
Food and live animals	4135.3	5057.2	4679.1	4867.3
Beverages and tobacco	877.4	946.7	869.3	838.9
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	3565.6	3686.3	3112.9	2966.1
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	6746.6	6551.5	5610.7	4871.6
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	303.0	394.6	440.8	473.2
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	3371.8	3546.3	3945.3	4471.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	9275.0	9658.3	9634.7	10074.4
Machinery and transport equipment	6741.4	7830.3	8392.0	9606.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5517.9	5783.7	6437.3	7180.2
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	88.9	104.3	111.4	119.8



### Imports by main trade partner countries

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

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

Figure 5. Imports from the top 10 Bulgarian trade partner countries in 2015

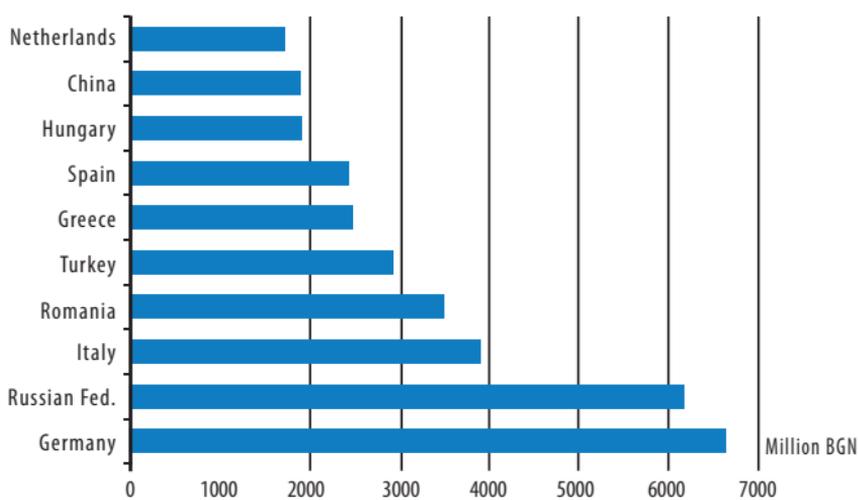
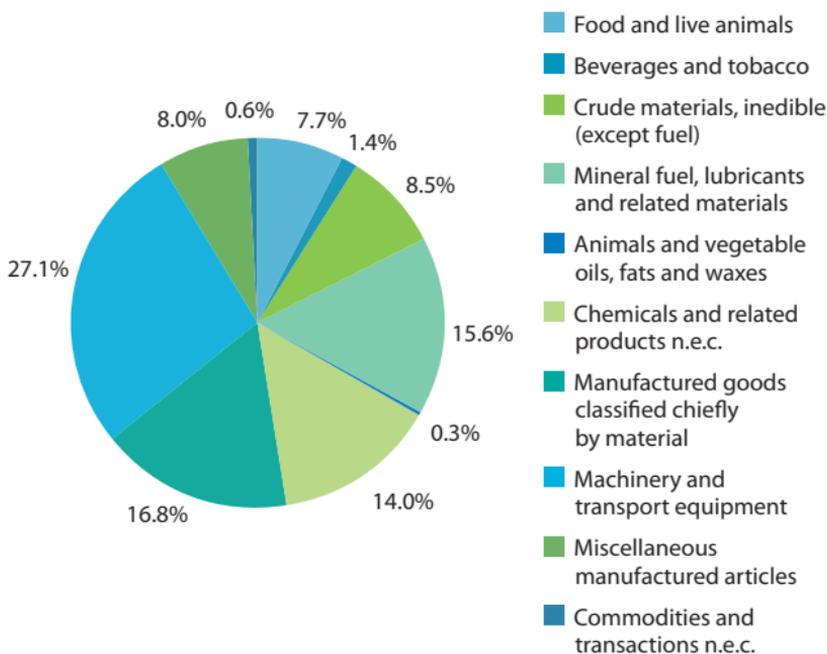


Figure 6. Structure of imports by sections of SITC, rev. 4 in 2015





## 6. Imports by countries main trade partners

(Million BGN)

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>49793.7</b>	<b>50515.4</b>	<b>51097.4</b>	<b>51654.5</b>
of which:				
Austria	1529.9	1390.9	1451.6	1388.0
Belgium	872.3	936.8	1052.4	1187.5
China	1483.0	1500.3	1691.9	1890.1
Croatia	59.4	72.0	88.4	116.4
Czech Republic	958.2	1033.0	1148.5	1095.6
Denmark	177.9	182.1	207.8	243.5
Egypt	112.1	117.5	300.3	202.8
France	1450.3	1501.8	1552.6	1629.7
Germany	5537.4	5463.9	6284.1	6642.8
Georgia	336.2	417.8	420.7	459.2
Greece	3017.2	2807.4	2614.9	2479.5
Hungary	1488.5	1535.9	1725.4	1909.2
India	146.8	240.7	224.6	275.4
Italy	3299.1	3758.1	3600.3	3905.2
Ireland	165.8	160.7	151.6	159.1
Japan	124.0	129.7	164.0	165.1
Jordan	164.6	88.3	161.7	111.8
Korea, Rep.of	183.4	168.1	159.3	165.9
Netherlands	1494.6	1336.1	1407.5	1726.5
Poland	1093.5	1429.1	1391.7	1608.8
Romania	3260.6	3365.1	3489.1	3496.2
Russian Federation	10363.0	9353.2	7751.2	6176.2
Serbia	494.8	514.2	589.8	692.5
Slovakia	644.5	655.3	609.4	741.5
Slovenia	315.4	332.0	345.8	341.2
Spain	2205.0	2630.8	2459.4	2433.6
Sweden	259.4	285.5	292.8	317.8
Switzerland	407.3	387.8	341.9	370.1
Taiwan	126.6	131.5	213.6	216.0
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	493.4	527.4	523.5	511.4
Turkey	2324.9	2953.9	2871.4	2929.1
Ukraine	1253.5	1120.8	1038.3	916.2
United Kingdom	715.0	747.3	868.8	942.1
United States	338.2	386.2	546.3	472.3

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

(Million BGN)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>49793.7</b>	<b>50515.4</b>	<b>51097.4</b>	<b>51654.5</b>
Food and live animals	3497.2	3603.1	3663.0	3978.0
Beverages and tobacco	629.0	696.7	666.2	731.8
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	4398.7	4625.1	4207.0	4374.5
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	12402.6	11653.3	10181.1	8061.1
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	245.5	212.7	182.9	178.0
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	5711.1	6102.0	6542.2	7235.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by the material	7766.9	8121.9	8936.8	8693.9
Machinery and transport equipment	11990.2	11925.3	12789.5	13994.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3033.6	3333.3	3659.8	4127.9
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	118.9	242.0	268.9	279.0

### 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	2012	2013	2014	2015
Meat of swine - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	4.7	1.8	1.7	2.4
Poultry meat - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	42.4	32.3	36.4	34.7
Cheese and yellow cheese - thousand tons	15.9	17.0	18.2	16.9
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	1.1	1.6	3.4	4.4
Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	10.8	10.9	7.4	6.9
Maize - thousand tons	825.4	2159.5	1837.3	1177.6
Preserved tomatoes - thousand tons	4.8	3.5	4.4	3.8
Other preserved vegetables - thousand tons	19.9	21.1	20.7	24.3
Tobacco, unmanufactured - thousand tons	36.7	40.6	33.0	34.7
Cigarettes - thousand tons	19.9	22.3	23.8	16.7
Dentifrices - thousand tons	2.0	2.0	3.8	9.1
New pneumatic tyres of rubber - thousand tons	5.6	3.0	2.4	2.7
Men's or boys' suits, jackets, trousers - million BGN	441.4	477.5	505.5	540.5
Men's or boys' shirts - million BGN	92.6	78.9	83.0	84.2
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	5147.0	5403.6	6616.0	6134.8
Pumps for liquids - million BGN	133.7	144.4	156.6	173.3
Lathes - thousand tons	5.1	4.7	4.0	3.9
Electric accumulators - million BGN	281.2	342.9	270.0	280.9
Furniture - million BGN	196.3	198.0	227.3	264.4



## 9. Imports of selected commodities

Commodities	2012	2013	2014	2015
Bananas - thousand tons	35.0	39.0	42.2	39.9
Oranges - thousand tons	27.3	31.8	36.7	35.0
Lemons - thousand tons	13.0	14.9	15.5	21.4
Grapefruit - thousand tons	10.6	9.9	13.7	14.2
Olives - thousand tons	33.2	23.1	19.2	20.0
Coffee beans - thousand tons	28.4	29.2	30.1	34.0
Pepper (black and white) - tons	893.1	883.1	857.9	874.5
Rice - thousand tons	18.5	30.3	45.5	38.4
Margarine - thousand tons	10.1	11.0	9.4	9.8
Chocolate - thousand tons	14.0	16.5	17.2	20.5
Fruit and vegetable juices - thousand tons	11.3	11.5	12.3	17.5
Sugar - thousand tons	194.9	246.4	161.9	246.8
Soya groats - thousand tons	104.4	109.1	116.2	119.3
Salt - thousand tons	252.4	163.9	181.4	213.4
Coal (excl. anthracite) - thousand tons	1080.6	966.8	945.6	806.3
Anthracite - thousand tons	1132.6	732.9	843.0	293.5
Coke and semi-coke of coal - thousand tons	65.9	71.2	89.7	76.2
Cellulose - thousand tons	23.2	36.5	25.8	20.3
Newsprint - thousand tons	51.1	46.8	48.4	44.1
Cigarette paper - thousand tons	4.3	3.7	3.4	4.8
Cotton (incl. linter) - thousand tons	4.1	4.7	5.0	5.2
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	2778.1	3174.7	3645.1	6564.5
Tubes of cast iron and steel - thousand tons	66.8	72.7	501.8	140.7
Refrigerators - thousand items	86.5	81.2	77.9	76.5
Washing machines thousand items	153.2	159.9	186.1	181.2
Vacuum-cleaners - thousand items	258.9	296.9	341.2	253.2
TV sets - thousand items	645.6	998.2	1029.4	906.0
Household sewing machines - thousand items	8.9	6.5	8.3	34.7
Combines (corn) - in numbers	728	674	750	907
Passenger cars - thousand items	65.5	74.7	66.8	76.0
Trucks - thousand items	7.3	8.6	8.3	9.5
Busses - in numbers	212	384	519	491
Bicycles- thousand items	37.5	31.0	46.1	32.2
Motorcycles - thousand items	3.2	4.1	4.4	4.4
Tractors - thousand items	7.0	8.3	8.9	10.0
Cultivators - in numbers	345	252	158	138
Cameras - million BGN	0.3	0.3	0.1	2.3
Clocks and watches - thousand items	1254.5	1670.7	1453.4	1442.7



### **XIII. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS**



## Balance of payments

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

**Current Account** - comprises the acquisition and provision of goods and services, primary and secondary income between the country and the rest of the world.

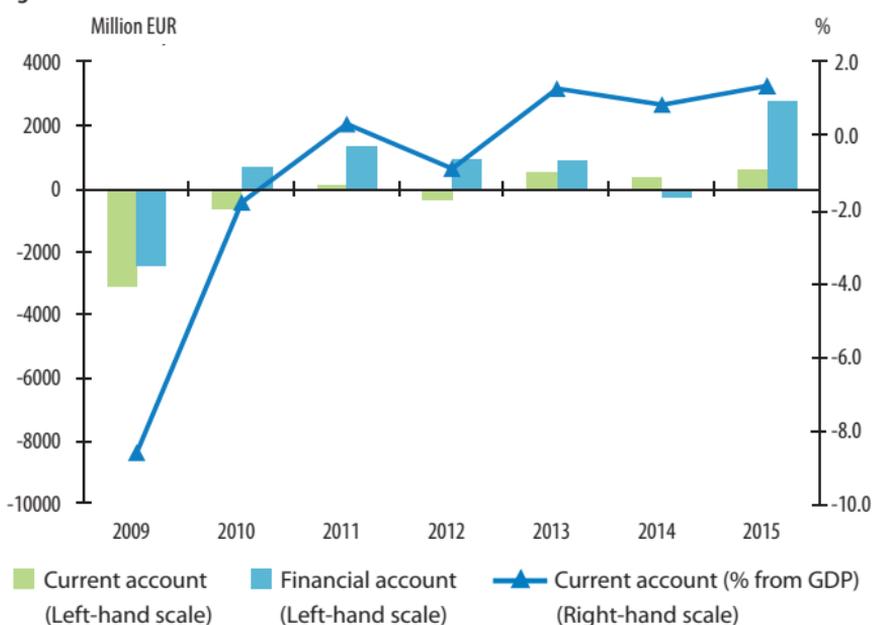
**Capital Account** - includes capital transfers and acquisition or disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets.

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

Net errors and omissions is an offsetting item.

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

Figure 1. Current and financial account



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

(Million EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Current and Capital Account</b>	<b>188.3</b>	<b>1004.9</b>	<b>1324.2</b>	<b>2027.0</b>
<b>Current Account<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>-357.7</b>	<b>535.6</b>	<b>364.6</b>	<b>609.0</b>
Goods and Services - Net	-1403.2	-279.2	-262.4	786.8
Goods - Net <sup>2</sup>	-3992.0	-2932.7	-2776.6	-1916.6
Services - Net	2588.8	2653.5	2514.2	2703.5
Primary income - Net	-1053.2	-1580.8	-988.6	-1817.9
Secondary income - Net	2098.7	2395.6	1615.6	1640.0
<b>Capital Account<sup>1,3</sup></b>	<b>546.0</b>	<b>469.3</b>	<b>959.6</b>	<b>1418.0</b>
Gross acquisitions/disposals of non-produced non-financial assets - Net	22.7	-66.8	-37.5	122.8
Capital transfers - Net	523.3	536.0	997.1	1295.2
<b>Financial account - Net<sup>1,3</sup></b>	<b>957.3</b>	<b>887.1</b>	<b>-280.0</b>	<b>2791.0</b>
Direct investment - Net <sup>4</sup>	-1067.9	-1243.1	-877.1	-1515.8
Portfolio investment - Net <sup>5</sup>	890.8	132.4	-1212.2	-575.3
Financial derivatives - Net	-3.1	106.0	-17.6	13.3
Other investment - Net	-983.7	2423.7	19.6	1139.1
BNB Reserve assets <sup>6</sup>	2121.1	-531.8	1807.3	3729.7
<b>Balancing Items:</b>				
Current and Capital Account Balance	188.3	1004.9	1324.2	2027.0
Financial Account Balance	957.3	887.1	-280.0	2791.0
Net errors and Omissions <sup>7</sup>	769.0	-117.8	-1604.1	764.0

<sup>1</sup> Standard presentation in accordance with IMF 6-th edition of the „Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual“.

Preliminary data as of March 17, 2016. In accordance with the BNB practice and with the ECB data revision requirements.

<sup>2</sup> For 2015 - preliminary NSI and BNB data. Data are compiled on a balance of payments basis.

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

<sup>4</sup> Preliminary data in accordance with the Asset/Liability presentation. Data are provided by direct investment companies reporting to BNB, Agency for Privatization, NSI, Central Depository, banks and others. The 2014 data include only banks' data on reinvested earnings.

<sup>5</sup> Banks, other nonbank financial institutions, insurance companies and pension funds' data.

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

<sup>7</sup> Net errors and omissions represent the difference between the Financial account balance and Current and Capital account balance.

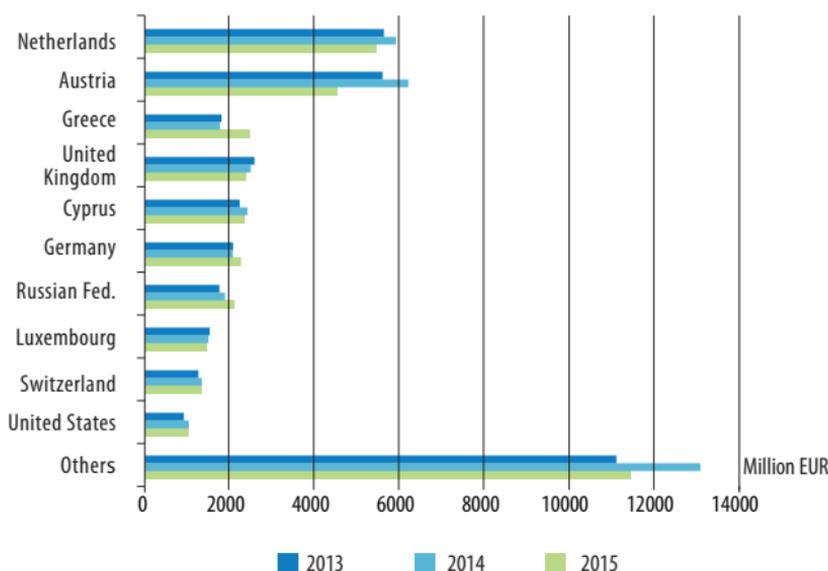
## Foreign direct investments

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

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

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

Figure 2. Stock of FDI in Bulgaria, by country



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

(Million EUR)

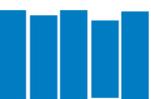
Economic activity groupings	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>1320.9</b>	<b>1383.7</b>	<b>1339.1</b>	<b>1593.4</b>
Administrative and support service activities	.	.	.	21.9
Mining and quarrying	231.7	301.9	21.6	-34.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	.	.	.	4.6
Other service activities	0.5	84.8	58.1	0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	.	.	.	3.3
Education	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0
Real estate activities	-443.3	-210.3	501.0	61.5
Manufacturing	529.8	419.7	62.2	405.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	737.1	349.5	113.1	48.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	.	.	.	30.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.0	-3.0	43.0	-44.0
Construction	254.8	25.3	76.5	73.5
Information and communication	.	.	.	67.8
Transportation and storage	-363.6	218.5	55.6	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	262.8	104.6	66.7	295.9
Financial and insurance activities	-158.1	-46.2	173.2	441.9
Accommodation and food service activities	65.5	25.8	3.9	4.5
Human health and social work activities	9.2	-5.5	-0.1	0.7
Not allocated	6.5	180.6	114.2	207.9

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



## **XIV. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**



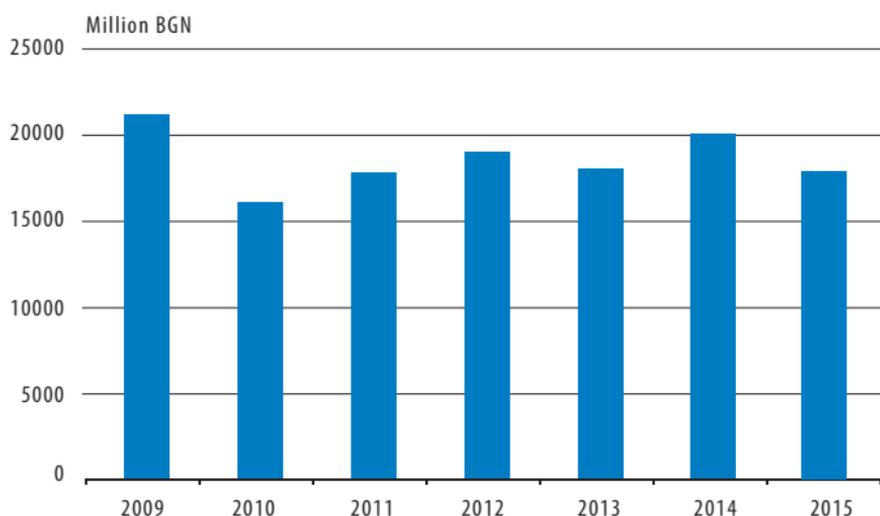


### Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets

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)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>19091492</b>	<b>18089215</b>	<b>20123833</b>	<b>17979689</b>
Land	1426906	1363025	1272484	946040
Buildings and construction equipments	7322825	7048929	8538446	8070265
Machines, equipment and means of transport	8667155	8087140	8290949	7681956
Other expenditure	1674606	1590121	2021954	1281428

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

(Thousand BGN)

	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>18089215</b>	<b>20123833</b>	<b>17979689</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1529139	1441486	1150391
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	5962956	6324499	4922120
Construction	1299871	1903340	742321
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	4036148	5003249	4217864
Information and communication	585202	769961	945373
Financial and insurance activities	390591	416250	410904
Real estate activities	1682408	1364099	831964
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	742955	999853	710736
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	1510874	1583773	3933800
Other services	349071	317323	114216

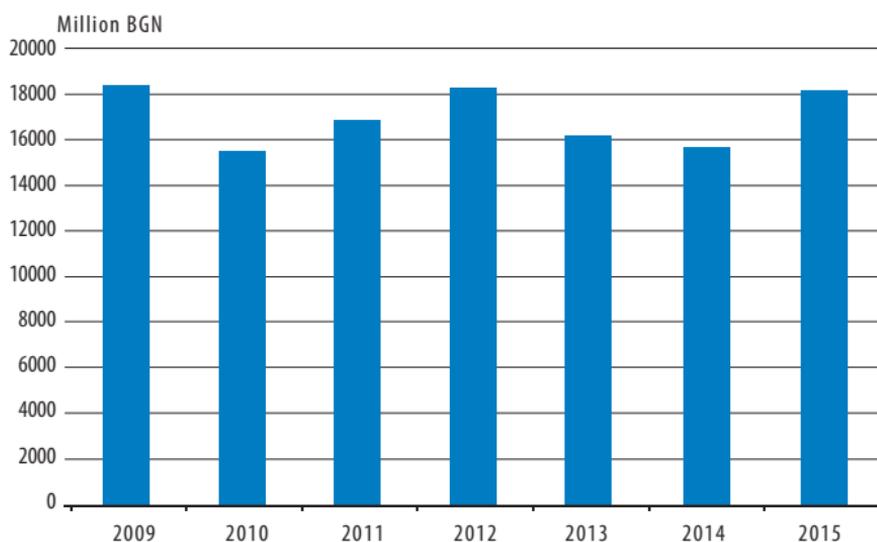


### Acquired tangible fixed assets

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)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>18337016</b>	<b>16201228</b>	<b>15718036</b>	<b>18196113</b>
Land	1426906	1363025	1272484	946040
Buildings and construction equipments	7073593	6497195	5635313	6564015
Machines, equipment and means of transport	8622131	7400429	7507532	9278091
Other expenditure	1214386	940579	1302707	1407967

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

(Thousand BGN)

	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>16201228</b>	<b>15718036</b>	<b>18196113</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1465665	1361539	1084912
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	5775094	4497593	7519056
Construction	1023979	1269765	883271
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	3603588	4248558	3366286
Information and communication	573825	645286	734151
Financial and insurance activities	409380	357980	356776
Real estate activities	1576594	1289023	723756
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	671979	880535	720424
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	767973	903181	2714654
Other services	333151	264576	92827



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

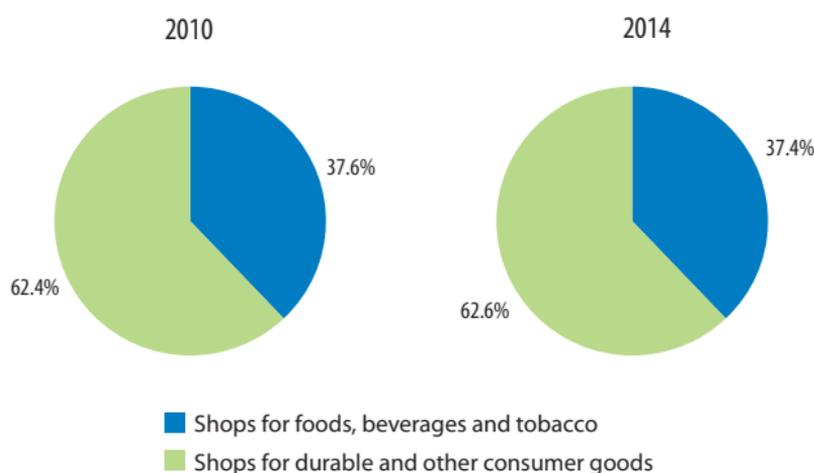


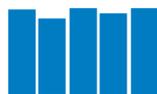
## Retail sales premises

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 2014 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 8.3% and 7.8% 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 0.2 points compared to 2010, reaching 62.6% in 2014.

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)	
	2012	2013	2014	2013	2014
<b>Shops</b>	<b>125909</b>	<b>122781</b>	<b>119706</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
For foods, beverages and tobacco	47248	46098	44806	-2.4	-2.8
of which:					
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods	29856	29224	29018	-2.1	-0.7
Fruit and vegetables	3262	3093	3024	-5.2	-2.2
Meat and meat products	1385	1381	1355	-0.3	-1.9
Fish and fish products	484	483	481	-0.2	-0.4
Bread and bakery products	2290	2317	2242	1.2	-3.2
Sugar and sugar confectionery	2074	1956	1797	-5.7	-8.1
Beverages	2929	2754	2610	-6.0	-5.2
For durable and other consumer goods	78661	76683	74900	-2.5	-2.3
of which:					
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods (mainly non-foods)	14991	14950	14819	-0.3	-0.9
Textiles	2923	2851	2795	-2.5	-2.0
Clothing	17171	16289	15693	-5.1	-3.7
Footwear and leather goods	3696	3582	3751	-3.1	4.7
Furniture, lighting articles and household goods	3104	3103	2940	0.0	-5.3
Household appliances, radio and TV sets	1691	1601	1658	-5.3	3.6
Ironmongery, varnishes and glasses	2757	2512	2386	-8.9	-5.0
Books, newspapers and stationery	2652	2547	2199	-4.0	-13.7
Building and heating materials (incl. warehouses)	1878	2048	1836	9.1	-10.4
Perfume and cosmetics shops	2993	2963	2879	-1.0	-2.8
Automobiles, motorcycles and spare parts	5188	5323	5230	2.6	-1.7
Pharmacies, optical and sanitary shops	5245	5172	5163	-1.4	-0.2
<b>Petrol stations</b>	<b>2684</b>	<b>2615</b>	<b>2593</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
<b>Gas stations</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>-17.8</b>	<b>-2.0</b>

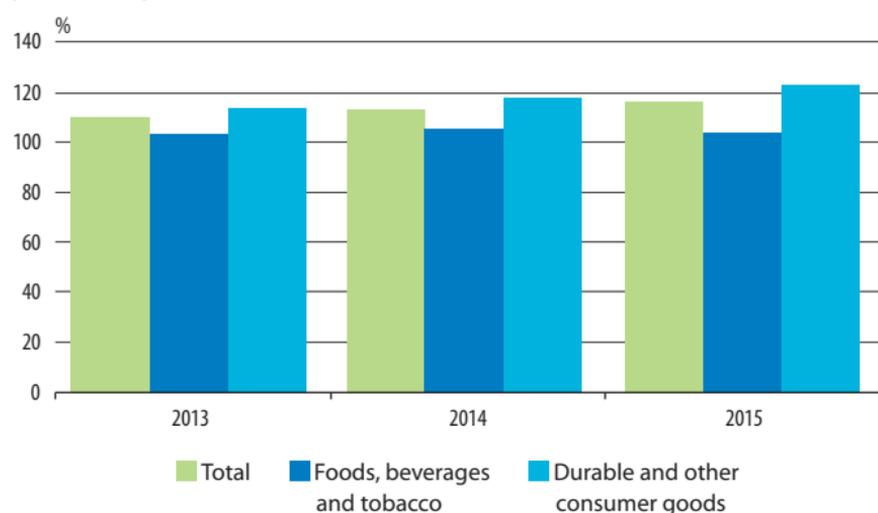
## Retail sales

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 2015 the retail sales in the country at constant prices increased by 2.6% compared to the previous year. The group 'Food, beverages and tobacco' decreased by 1.0% and the group 'Durable and other consumer goods' increased by 4.6%.

Figure 2. Retail sales indices  
(2010 = 100)





## 2. Retail sales indices

(Preceding year = 100)

	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>102.6</b>
Foods, beverages and tobacco	101.2	101.8	99.0
Durable and other consumer goods	102.1	103.8	104.6

## 3. Retail sales indices by group of goods

(Preceding year = 100)

Group of goods	2012	2013	2014
Foods, beverages and tobacco			
Fruit	99.4	103.4	102.8
Vegetables	106.2	99.5	102.9
Milk, dairy products and eggs	96.6	101.3	97.2
Meat and meat products	103.8	99.3	96.0
Fish and fish products, crustaceans and molluscs	104.2	121.2	108.4
Bread and bakery products, grain mill products	100.9	98.5	95.8
Sugar and sugar confectionery	107.8	104.5	108.7
Edible oils and fats	102.3	99.6	98.1
Alcoholic beverages	106.0	99.0	107.2
Wine	118.2	101.4	104.6
Beer	115.4	99.6	114.1
Soft drinks	109.7	99.4	103.3
Tobacco products	110.2	101.2	101.5
Coffee, tea and cocoa	104.5	119.0	109.1
Durable and other consumer goods			
Clothing and fur goods	109.0	107.8	106.9
Footwear	99.1	98.7	102.5
Furniture	104.0	104.0	103.2
Carpets and other floor coverings	106.0	92.0	103.1
Household appliances	111.0	99.4	93.3
Household articles	123.4	106.0	113.6
Pharmaceutical, medical and orthopaedic goods	107.5	109.5	108.9
Automobiles	108.3	120.8	100.5
Motorcycles and bicycles	91.2	103.3	108.6
Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	104.6	98.0	117.8
Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	103.4	94.7	97.3
Communications	121.6	131.7	71.2
Radio and television sets	117.1	137.7	102.4
Optical and photographic articles	93.9	114.7	104.4
Computer and office equipment	125.1	104.6	106.7
Construction materials	94.4	91.2	119.8

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

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

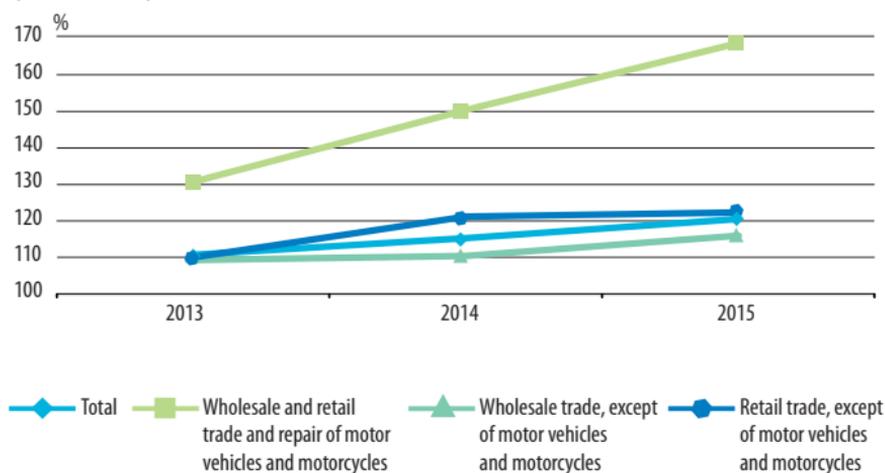
The turnover indices are calculated for all groups of trade activities as defined in Regulation (EC) No. 1893/2006 and reflect the turnover changes between two consecutive years' constant prices. They are calculated on the base of 2010 average annual prices and are chain-linked and comparable in coverage. 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.

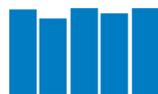
According to the preliminary data in 2015 the turnover in section 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' increased by 4.6% compared to the previous year. In 'Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the general increase was 1.0%. In 'Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the growth of 5.0% 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' - 12.2%.

The turnover at constant prices in section 'Accommodation and food service activities' in 2015 decreased by 6.3% compared to 2014, which was due principally to the turn-down in 'Food and beverage service activities' - 12.4%. In 'Accommodation' an increase by 1.4% 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	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>94530</b>	<b>96669</b>	<b>98762</b>	<b>100390</b>
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5192	5664	6252	6637
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	67631	68433	68028	69727
of which:				
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	7415	9608	8347	10393
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	14245	14922	14147	14099
Wholesale of household goods	8172	8957	9780	10652
Wholesale of information and communication equipment	1604	2364	2401	2034
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	3832	3460	3586	4270
Other specialised wholesale	28371	24933	24271	22796
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	21707	22572	24482	24026
of which:				
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco	7227	7515	9105	8967
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	970	1024	1072	1092
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	4393	4271	4360	3818
Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	2025	2203	2449	2612
Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	1029	1139	1215	1153
Retail sale of audio and video equipment; hardware, paints and glass; electrical household appliances, etc. in specialised stores	2912	3025	3012	3123
Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software; telecommunications equipment, etc. in specialised stores	2659	2832	2669	2671
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>3349</b>	<b>3503</b>	<b>3625</b>	<b>3439</b>
Accommodation	1374	1482	1539	1590
Food and beverage service activities	1975	2021	2086	1849



**XVI. INDUSTRY**



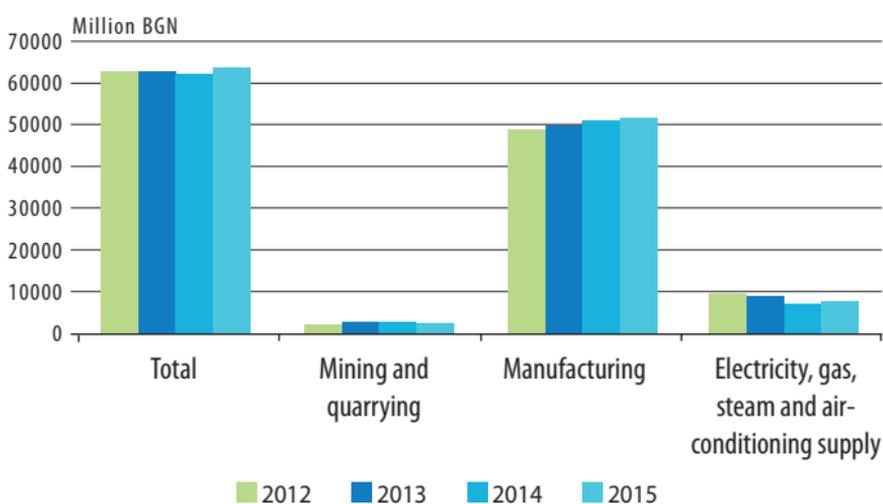
## Production value of industrial enterprises

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)

	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>62623923</b>	<b>61978163</b>	<b>63490446</b>
Mining and quarrying	2557007	2432698	2373607
Manufacturing	49685725	50933970	51762295
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	9023288	7256931	7956824
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1357903	1354564	1397720

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

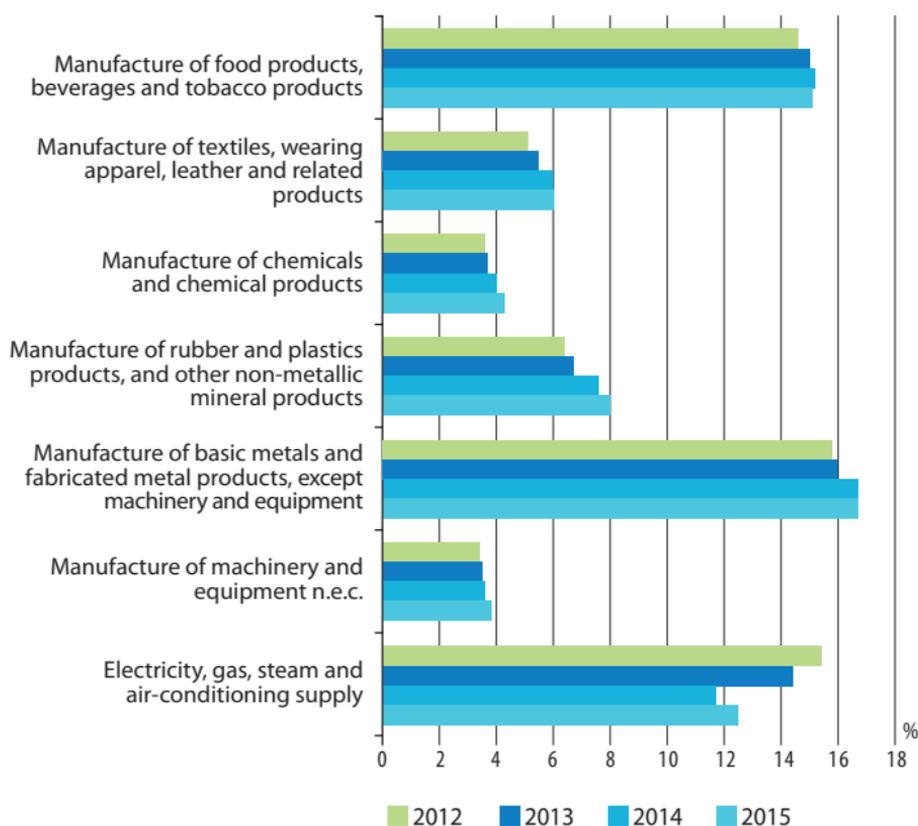
(Thousand BGN)

Economic activities	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>62623923</b>	<b>61978163</b>	<b>63490446</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>2557007</b>	<b>2432698</b>	<b>2373607</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>49685725</b>	<b>50933970</b>	<b>51762295</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	9407128	9399523	9591050
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	3453577	3713366	3812031
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	2364692	2524463	2652395
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2308908	2469206	2746278
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	4225594	4736424	5104142
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	10038038	10379824	10588250
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	638312	728757	797076
Manufacture of electrical equipment	2274931	2335312	2658827
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2370096	2550356	2584543
Manufacture of transport equipment	1614954	2095341	2397448
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2057791	2309427	2430238
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	<b>9023288</b>	<b>7256931</b>	<b>7956824</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation</b>	<b>1357903</b>	<b>1354564</b>	<b>1397720</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, the manufacture of transport equipment and the manufacture of electrical equipment increased, while there was a decrease of the share of the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products.

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	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>81.5</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	15.0	15.2	15.1
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	5.5	6.0	6.0
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.8	4.1	4.2
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.7	4.0	4.3
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	6.7	7.6	8.0
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	16.0	16.7	16.7
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1.0	1.2	1.3
Manufacture of electrical equipment	3.6	3.8	4.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	3.8	4.1	4.1
Manufacture of transport equipment	2.6	3.4	3.8
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	3.3	3.7	3.8
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</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)		
	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>104.1</b>
Mining and quarrying	93.7	104.0	98.4
Manufacturing	102.2	104.0	104.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	93.3	80.8	105.9
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	96.7	100.6	102.8



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

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic activities	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>104.1</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>98.4</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>104.1</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	100.0	101.9	101.9
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	106.0	105.3	99.1
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	107.8	106.6	102.9
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	97.4	85.0	108.1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	97.5	109.0	105.9
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	101.3	106.1	101.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	103.8	111.5	107.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	103.1	106.1	101.1
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	103.9	113.6	105.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	102.4	102.6	113.3
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	104.5	107.3	100.9
Manufacture of transport equipment	114.0	128.9	110.3
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	103.4	108.2	104.4
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>105.9</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>102.8</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**

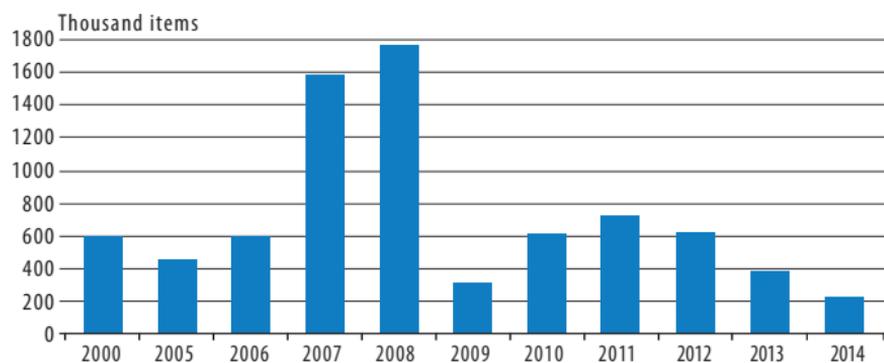
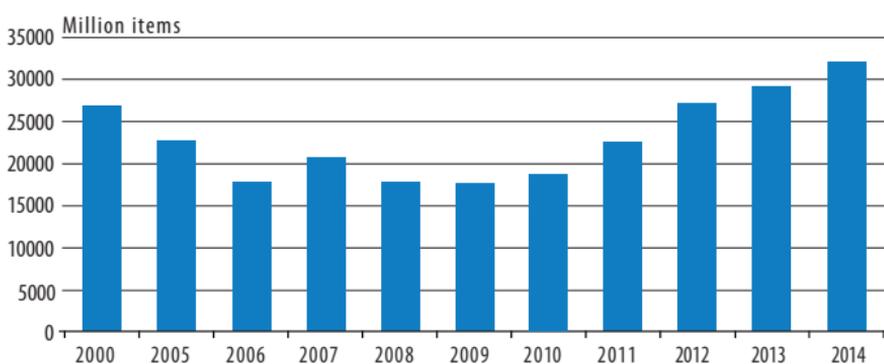


Figure 4. **Tobacco products (cigarettes)**





## 6. Output of basic industrial products

Industrial products	2011	2012	2013	2014
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	4995	5736	5024	5580
Fireclay - thousand tons	23	..	..	..
Rolled products of steel - thousand tons	1149	832	873	939
Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of steel - thousand tons	141	157	159	186
Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought; master alloys of copper - thousand tons	302	310	315	316
Lead and zinc, unwrought - thousand tons	187	166	176	179
Aluminium, unwrought- tons	10263	..	..	11024
Metal forming machinery - in numbers	1818	1935	1949	1696
of which:				
Lathes	847	896	937	818
Drilling machines; boring, milling, threading or tapping machines for working metal	245	284	231	188
Pulley tackle and hoists powered by an electric motor (excl. of the kind used for raising vehicles) - in numbers	15044	16486	18550	17325
Self-propelled fork-lift trucks powered by an electric motor, with a lifting height $\geq 1$ m - in numbers	231	193	190	119
Self-propelled trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, non-powered by an electric motor - in numbers	180	219	179	124
Cranes - in numbers	284	377	436	515
Bicycles - in numbers	636610	874718	742562	957808
Accounting machines, cash registers, postage-franking machines, ticket-issuing machines and similar machines, incorporating a calculating device - in numbers	329176	470581	253896	261381
Electric motors and generators - thousand items	725	619	382	226
Lead-acid accumulators for starting piston engines - thousand items	2089	2071	2636	2570
Lifts and skip hoists - in numbers	1400	1502	1358	1299
Electric burglar or fire alarms and similar apparatus for buildings - thousand items	287	262	..	..
Electrical instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters - thousand items	369.8	435.9	450.1	586.9
Electricity supply or production meters (incl. calibrated) - in numbers	277262	464900	447220	404023

## 6. Output of basic industrial products

(Continued)

Industrial products	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ammonia in aqueous solution - ton N	1089	1588	1266	..
Mineral fertilizers - thousand tons nutritious substance	360	292	388	458
Wood charcoal - thousand tons	16	4	5	6
Soap and organic surface-active products and preparations, for toilet use (incl. medicated products) - thousand tons	3.1	4.6	4.8	5.3
Perfumes - thousand litres	52	40	49	50
Paints and varnishes based on synthetic or modified natural polymers - thousand tons	52.3	49.7	52.2	54.3
Detergents and washing preparations - tons	60432	60418	75943	91857
Tooth paste - thousand items	27960	23621	21209	39062
Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement and similar hydraulic cements - thousand tons	1882	1803	1812	1785
Quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime - thousand tons	1492	1425	1377	1482
Non-refractory clay building bricks - thousand cub. m	432	459	528	496
Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar or on mineral tar pitch - thousand tons	1426	1912	1793	1946
Plywood, veneered panels, block-, lamin-, battenboard - thousand cub. m	39.7	45.1	43.8	55.7
Particle boards and similar boards of wood or other ligneous materials - thousand cub. m	831.9	863.2	828.3	812.5
Paper and paperboard (incl. sulphite wrapping paper) - thousand tons	193	209	240	245
Corrugated paper and paperboard in rolls or sheets - thousand tons	97	95	96	101
Toilet paper - thousand tons	20.0	22.1	22.7	26.9
Ceramic sanitary fixtures - thousand items	2991	3392	3409	3577
Cotton yarn - thousand tons	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.1
Wool yarn - thousand tons	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.0
Cotton fabrics- million sq. m	9.9	7.7	11.0	7.8
Woollen fabrics - million sq. m	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.1
Silk fabrics - million sq. m	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.0
Carpets and rugs - thousand sq. m	1071	1012	1493	1893
Men's and boys outerwear (excl. knitted or crocheted) - thousand items	14887	14317	15956	15803
Women's and girls outerwear (excl. knitted or crocheted) - thousand items	24551	25927	26252	24824
Panty hose and tights - million items	7.8	4.5	4.2	5.7
Stockings, socks and other hosiery, knitted or crocheted - million pairs	50.1	42.8	45.6	48.5
Footwear (excl. sport footwear and footwear incorporating a protective metal toe-cap) - million pairs	13.6	11.6	10.5	11.6
Exercise books - tons	2549	3134	2814	3811
Meat (excl. edible offal) <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	155.5	154.9	155.8	159.9
Sausages - thousand tons	106.3	106.0	102.8	100.4
Lard and other pig fats, rendered - tons	229	59	102	106



## 6. Output of basic industrial products

(Continued and end)

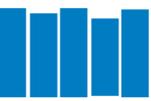
Industrial products	2011	2012	2013	2014
Fish and fish products processed or preserved - thousand tons	9.6	8.7	9.6	9.0
Vegetables processed and preserved <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	75.5	67.5	70.4	77.8
Fruit manufactured and preserved <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	53.1	59.1	78.8	62.5
Butter, fats and other cream based on milk <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
White cheese <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	44.3	45.2	42.3	51.2
Yellow cheese <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	19.5	17.8	20.1	19.7
Milk in liquid form <sup>1</sup> - thousand litres	65298	69973	68453	64614
Yoghurt <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	135.0	138.8	135.1	133.2
Refined sunflower oil and its fractions (excl. chemically modified) - thousand tons	88.9	95.9	116.0	123.3
Mayonnaise, other sauces and preparations therefor, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings - thousand tons	13.6	14.5	16.1	16.2
Wheat or meslin flour - thousand tons	518	536	524	508
Macaroni, noodles and similar farinaceous products; prepared meals and dishes based on pasta - thousand tons	8.4	11.5	11.8	11.5
Refined sugar - thousand tons	97	..	108	..
Chocolate and sugar confectionery - thousand tons	36.1	39.8	46.1	41.1
Spirits obtained from distilled grape wine or grape marc - million litres alc 100%	6.3	7.2	7.7	7.1
Grape wines (incl. grape must) - million litres	125	142	164	104
Beer - million litres	495	522	510	487
Manufactured tobacco (excl. smoking tobacco) - thousand tons	46.4	40.9	42.8	42.7
Tobacco products (cigarettes) - million items	22267	27053	28969	31976

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



**XVII. CONSTRUCTION AND  
HOUSING FUND**



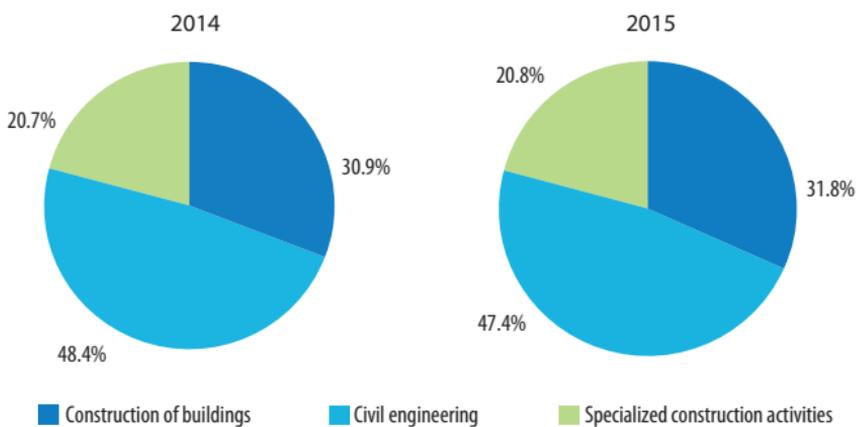


### Production of enterprises in construction

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)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>12899899</b>	<b>12698161</b>	<b>14944529</b>	<b>16052754</b>
Construction of buildings	4582047	4397754	4614761	5096047
Civil engineering	5319259	5628757	7239798	7616530
Specialized construction activities	2998593	2671650	3089970	3340177

## Housing fund

Data about the housing fund as of the end of 2015 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 - 31.12.2015 year.

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

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

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

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

Figure 2. Dwellings

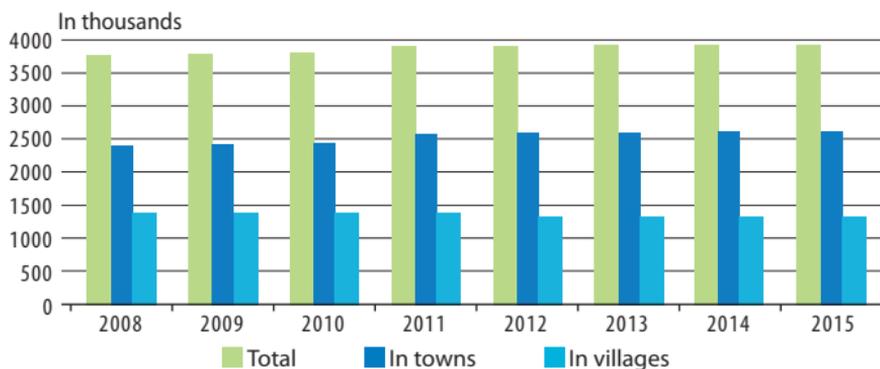
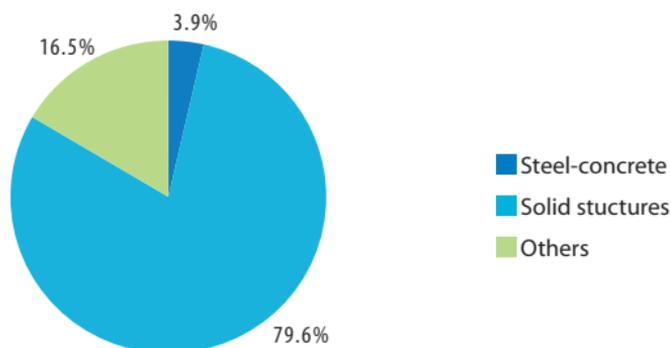


Figure 3. Structure of residential buildings by kind of construction in 2015





## 2. Housing fund

	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Total			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	3909	3918	3928	3935
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	285660	286417	287239	287933
of which: Living floor space	216980	217458	217978	218402
	In towns			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	2589	2596	2605	2611
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	191437	192044	192702	193223
of which: Living floor space	144282	144666	145079	145392
	In villages			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	1320	1322	1323	1324
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	942223	94373	94537	94710
of which: Living floor space	72698	72792	72899	73010

## 3. Residential buildings by structure of building

(Thousand numbers)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Total			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2066</b>	<b>2068</b>	<b>2070</b>	<b>2072</b>
Steel-concrete	74	76	78	80
Solid structures	1650	1650	1650	1650
Others	342	342	342	342
	In towns			
<b>Total</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>775</b>
Steel-concrete	49	50	52	53
Solid structures	665	665	665	665
Others	58	58	57	57
	In villages			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1294</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>1296</b>	<b>1297</b>
Steel-concrete	25	26	26	27
Solid structures	985	985	985	985
Others	284	284	285	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.



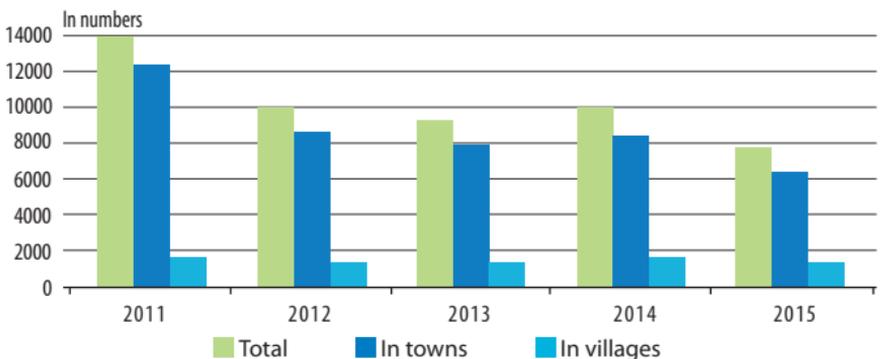
## 4. Building permits issued for construction of new buildings

Kind of buildings	2012	2013	2014	2015
Residential buildings - in numbers	4238	4120	4245	4310
Dwellings in residential buildings - in numbers	10616	12278	15848	17264
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	1433	1605	2050	2317
Administrative buildings - in numbers	170	156	187	157
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	84	137	175	173
Other buildings - in numbers	4938	4674	4323	4382
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	2081	2207	1914	2482

## 5. Dwellings completed

	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Total			
Dwellings - in numbers	9970	9250	9993	7806
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	838	778	848	723
of which: Living floor space	527	493	538	444
	In towns			
Dwellings - in numbers	8598	7892	8396	6382
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	683	620	661	539
of which: Living floor space	428	393	415	325
	In villages			
Dwellings - in numbers	1372	1358	1597	1424
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	155	158	187	184
of which: Living floor space	99	100	123	119

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.

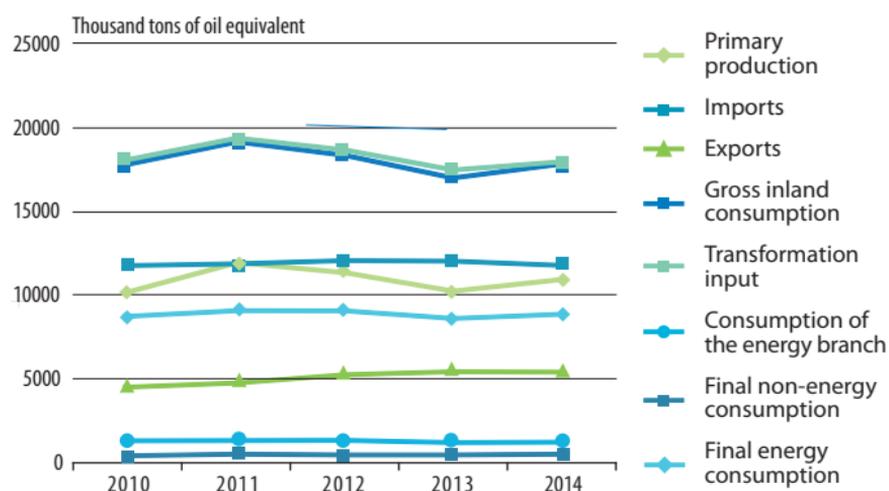
Transformation output are the secondary commodity quantities shown as output from different transformation processes: production of electricity and heat, briquetting, coke and blast furnace, production of petroleum products.

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 2014

(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)

	Total	Coal	Coal fuels	Natural gas	Crude oil and feedstocks	Petroleum products
Primary energy production	10910	5105	-	1159	27	-
Recovered products	309	10	-	-	-	8
Imports	11753	916	61	2224	6093	2026
Stock change	299	289	7	-19	-13	30
Exports	5397	49	-	2	-	4040
Marine Bunkers	82	-	-	-	-	82
<b>Gross inland consumption</b>	<b>17792</b>	<b>6271</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2362</b>	<b>6107</b>	<b>-2058</b>
Transformation input	17923	5970	390	913	6354	193
Transformation output	11298	-	417	-	-	6168
Exchanges and transfers, returns	-	-	-	-	247	-247
Consumption of the energy branch	1223	1	1	191	-	283
Distribution losses	498	8	-	11	-	1
<b>Available for final consumption</b>	<b>9446</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1247</b>	-	<b>3386</b>
Final non-energy consumption	509	9	50	220	-	230
Final energy consumption	8845	296	40	1030	-	3060
Statistical difference	92	-13	4	-3	-	96

## 1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2014

(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	902	53	618	4046	-	-
Recovered products	291	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	62	-	-	-	-	371
Stock change	5	-	-	-	-	-
Exports	122	-	-	-	-	1184
Marine Bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross inland consumption</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>4046</b>	-	<b>-813</b>
Transformation input	52	-	-	4046	5	-
Transformation output	4	-	-	-	1293	3416
Exchanges and transfers, returns	-	-	-618	-	-	618
Consumption of the energy branch	-	-	-	-	255	492
Distribution losses	-	-	-	-	133	345
<b>Available for final consumption</b>	<b>1090</b>	<b>53</b>	-	-	<b>900</b>	<b>2384</b>
Final non-energy consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final energy consumption	1093	52	-	-	899	2375
Statistical difference	-3	1	-	-	1	9

<sup>1</sup> Data have been made by assessment of the information from 'Bulletin on the state and development of the energy sector in the Republic of Bulgaria, 2015' of the Ministry of Energy.

## 2. Structure of primary energy production

(Per cent)

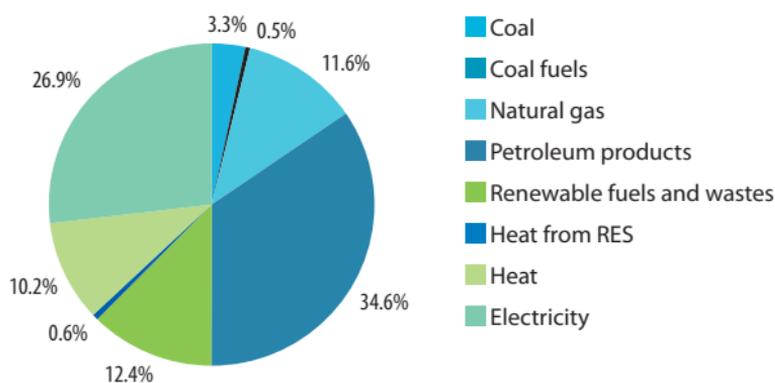
	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Coal	52.1	49.6	46.8	46.8
Crude oil	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Natural gas	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.5
Renewable fuels, wastes and other fuels	7.1	7.6	8.5	8.3
Nuclear energy, electricity and heat from RES	37.6	39.9	42.1	43.2

## 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 2014





### 3. Final energy consumption by sectors

	2012	2013	2014	2014 as % to 2013
	1 000 toe			
<b>Total</b>	<b>9044</b>	<b>8597</b>	<b>8845</b>	<b>102.9</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2576</b>	<b>2576</b>	<b>2606</b>	<b>101.2</b>
Extraction, excluding energy sources	91	91	87	95.6
Foods, beverages and tobacco	231	239	234	97.9
Textiles and apparel	63	63	59	93.7
Leather, leather and fur clothes, footwear and products	2	2	2	100.0
Wood and products of wood, and cork, plaiting materials, without furniture	54	58	64	110.3
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	217	251	211	84.1
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres (incl. petrochemical industry)	815	779	816	104.7
Rubber and plastic products	142	138	137	99.3
Other non-metallic mineral products	503	494	521	105.5
Ferrous/non-ferrous metallurgy and metal production, excl. equipment	293	290	304	104.8
Equipment, without electric and optical	40	40	41	102.5
Electric and optical equipment	29	29	26	89.7
Transport equipment	16	16	16	100.0
Manufacture industry not mentioned above	19	17	15	88.2
Construction	61	69	73	105.8
<b>Transport</b>	<b>2871</b>	<b>2604</b>	<b>2937</b>	<b>112.8</b>
<b>Households, commerce, public authorities, etc.</b>	<b>3597</b>	<b>3417</b>	<b>3302</b>	<b>96.6</b>
of which:				
Households	2377	2257	2184	96.8
Agriculture and forestry	198	193	192	99.5

## 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

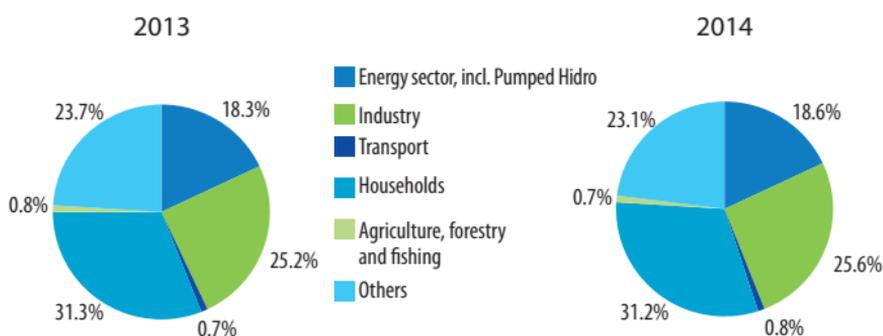
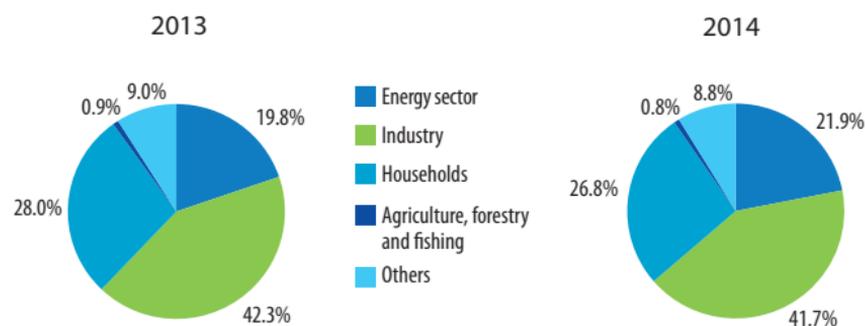


Figure 4. Structure of heat consumption by sectors





#### 4. Balance of electricity

	(GWh)			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Resources</b>	<b>52246</b>	<b>49682</b>	<b>47134</b>	<b>51804</b>
Generation	50797	47329	43784	47485
Import	1449	2353	3350	4319
<b>Distribution</b>	<b>52246</b>	<b>49682</b>	<b>47134</b>	<b>51804</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7419	6936	6176	6309
Mining and quarrying	8422	8267	8511	8706
Manufacturing	337	272	248	279
Electricity, gas and water supply	10912	10838	10537	10590
Construction	281	269	253	241
Trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8343	8172	7982	7831
Transport, storage and communication	12111	10661	9531	13775
Others	4396	4231	3895	4013
Households	25	36	1	60
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)			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Resources</b>	<b>16231</b>	<b>16062</b>	<b>14727</b>	<b>15050</b>
Production	15400	15441	14173	14593
From chemical processes	831	621	553	457
<b>Distribution</b>	<b>16231</b>	<b>16062</b>	<b>14727</b>	<b>15050</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2380	2898	2614	2960
Mining and quarrying	6178	6121	5599	5633
Manufacturing	4180	4000	3702	3614
Electricity, gas and water supply	114	124	114	109
Construction	1726	1274	1195	1185
Trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1626	1642	1502	1542
Transport, storage and communication	27	3	0	7
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

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Length of track, incl. sidings - km	5658	5540	5493	5486
of which: Running track - km	4070	4032	4023	4019
Share of electrified running track - %	70.3	71.2	71.1	71.1
Coach lines - in numbers	2777	2751	2802	2826
Total length of coach lines- thousand km	326.8	374.3	367.4	417.1
Towns with trolleybus lines - in numbers	14	13	13	12
Route length of trolleybus lines as of 31.12. - km	535	483	491	454
Route length of tram lines as of 31.12. - km	150	146	146	146
Route length of underground lines as of 31.12. - km	29	29	29	37

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Registered cargo vehicles - in numbers	399900	421784	447103	481740
Lorries	331763	348834	369189	396582
Special vehicles	32871	33825	35228	37349
Road tractors	35266	39125	42686	47809
Registered busses - in numbers	22788	22792	23040	23470
Trolleybuses - in numbers	501	467	563	540
Passenger seats - in numbers	59819	51529	62978	60429
Trams - in numbers	309	280	285	280
Passenger seats - in numbers	65072	59548	60348	59078
Railcars for underground electrical transport - in numbers	168	168	208	208
Passenger seats - in numbers	51744	51744	64064	64064
Sea cargoships - in numbers	7	1	2	3
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	195	2	9	14
Sea passenger ships - in numbers	6	6	9	9
Passenger seats/berths - in numbers	510	526	556	561
Inland non-self-propelled cargoships - in numbers	141	127	117	114
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	237	217	198	193
Inland passenger boats - in numbers	2	2	1	1
Seats/berths - in numbers	393	393	243	243

## Goods and passengers carried and transport performance

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

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

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

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

### Freight transport

Figure 1. Goods carried by mode of transport

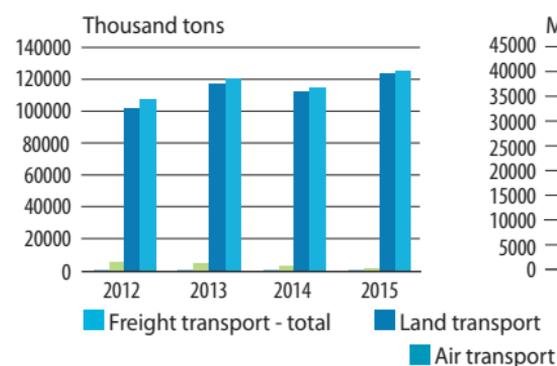
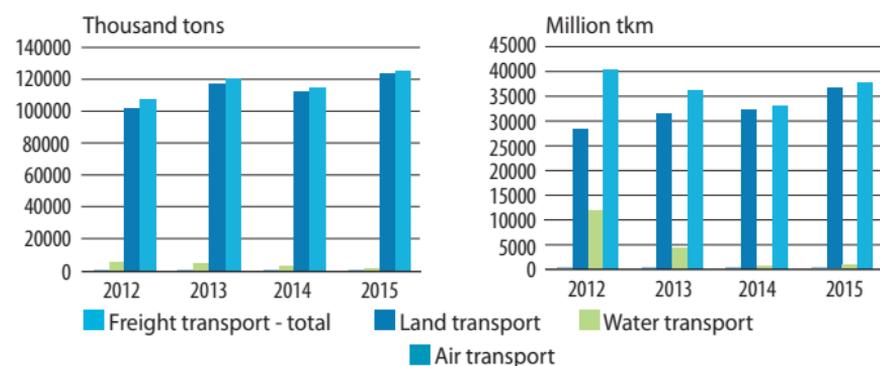


Figure 2. Transport performance by mode of transport

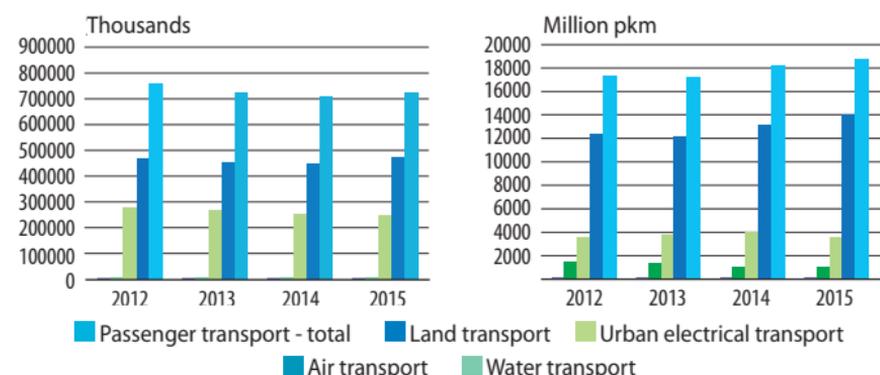


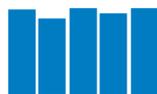
### Passenger transport

Figure 3. Passengers carried by mode of transport



Figure 4. Transport performance by mode of transport





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

Mode of transport	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Goods carried - thousand tons			
<b>Total</b>	<b>107184</b>	<b>120528</b>	<b>114557</b>	<b>125498</b>
Land transport <sup>1</sup>	102155	117493	112719	123626
Water transport <sup>2</sup>	5023	3031	1836	1867
Air transport	6	4	2	5
	Transport performance - million tkm			
<b>Total</b>	<b>40501</b>	<b>36165</b>	<b>33201</b>	<b>37789</b>
Land transport <sup>1</sup>	28374	31549	32195	36677
Water transport <sup>2</sup>	12122	4612	1003	1107
Air transport	5	4	3	5

<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	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Passengers carried - in thousands			
<b>Total</b>	<b>759919</b>	<b>724695</b>	<b>707284</b>	<b>725267</b>
Land transport <sup>1</sup>	<sup>3</sup> 71654	452835	450230	474831
Water transport <sup>2</sup>	195	143	90	115
Air transport	2211	2269	2375	2240
Urban electrical transport	285859	269448	254589	248081
	Transport performance - million pkm			
<b>Total</b>	<b>17319</b>	<b>17258</b>	<b>18239</b>	<b>18764</b>
Land transport <sup>1</sup>	12358	12143	13149	14060
Water transport <sup>2</sup>	3	2	2	2
Air transport	3528	3738	4023	3644
Urban electrical transport	1430	1375	1065	1058

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

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

<sup>3</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.

## Communications

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

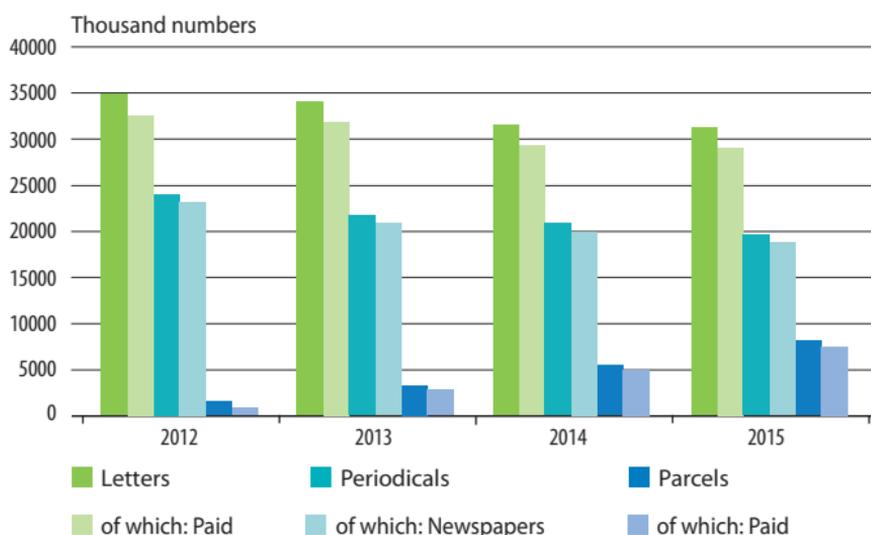
The outgoing traffic of the universal postal services includes the following indicators:

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. Outgoing universal postal services

	(Thousands)			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Letters	34976	34092	31559	31260
of which: Paid	32623	31873	29376	29091
Periodicals	24061	21676	20972	19695
of which: Newspapers	23229	20928	20029	18856
Parcels	1571	3388	5541	8209
of which: Paid	1084	2867	4973	7601



## **XX. TOURISM**



## Accommodation establishments

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

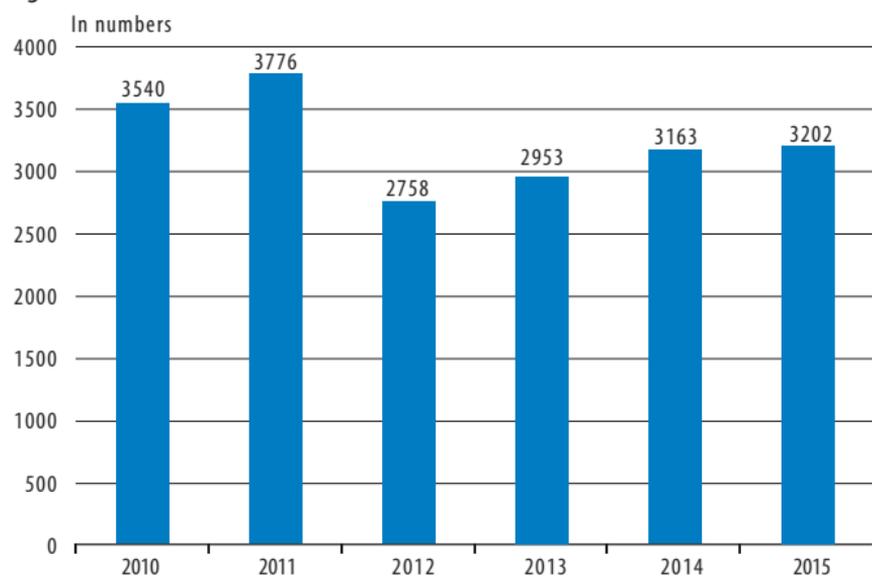
Till the end of 2011 the Council Directive 95/57 EC on data collection in the field of tourism was in use.

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

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

In 2015, there were 3 202 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>

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Accommodation establishments - in numbers</b>	<b>2758</b>	<b>2953</b>	<b>3163</b>	<b>3202</b>
Bed-places - in thousands	301.1	302.4	314.2	322.4
Bed-nights - in thousands	56211	58740	61396	62394
Using of bed-nights - %	36.0	36.8	35.3	34.3
Nights spent - in thousands	20252	21617	21698	21398
of which: By foreigners	13451	14371	14078	13352
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	836.2	906.3	998.3	1033.5
<b>Hotels - in numbers</b>	<b>1936</b>	<b>2055</b>	<b>2166</b>	<b>2180</b>
Bed-places - in thousands	261.2	262.2	271.5	279.1
Bed-nights - in thousands	48209	50353	52818	53140
Using of bed-nights - %	38.8	39.5	37.8	37.0
Nights spent - in thousands	18682	19914	19983	19655
of which: By foreigners	13152	13988	13764	13096
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	805.6	872.4	963.7	998.1
<b>Camping sites - in numbers</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
Bed-places - in thousands	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3
Bed-nights - in thousands	201	196	178	173
Using of bed-nights - %	20.9	18.1	17.8	23.0
Nights spent - in thousands	42	35	32	40
of which: By foreigners	20	14	6	2
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4
<b>Other accommodation establishments - in numbers</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>1014</b>
Bed-places - in thousands	39.2	39.4	42.1	43.0
Bed-nights - in thousands	7801	8191	8400	9081
Using of bed-nights - %	19.6	20.4	20.0	18.8
Nights spent - in thousands	1528	1668	1683	1703
of which: By foreigners	280	369	308	254
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	29.8	33.2	34.1	35.0

<sup>1</sup> In use.

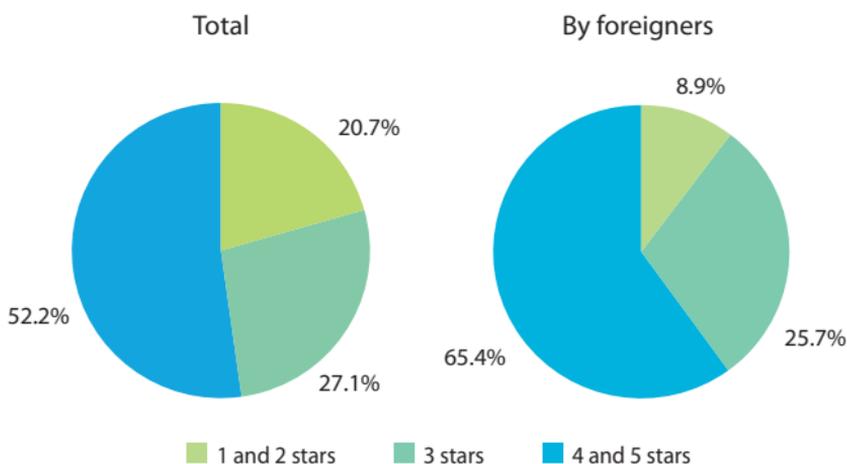
## Nights spent

The total number of the nights spent in 2015 in all accommodation establishments decreased by 300.6 thousand (1.4%) to 21 397.8 thousand as compared to 2014. The number of the nights spent by foreigners (13 352.3 thousand) in all accommodation establishments decreased by 5.2% in 2015 as compared to the previous year.

Almost all foreigners - 98.0%, preferred to spend the night in hotels while only 2.0% of them spent nights in other accommodation establishments (camping sites, mountain chalets and other establishments for short-time accommodation).

The structure of the nights spent by foreigners in 2015 showed that the highest percentage of nights was spent in four-stars and five-stars accommodation establishments (65.4%), followed by those with three stars (25.7%) and those with one and two stars (8.9%).

Figure 2. Structure of the nights spent in accommodation establishments by categories in 2015





## 2. Nights spent by foreigners in accommodation establishments by country of origin and by categories in 2015

(Number)

Country	Total	Categories of accommodation establishments			
		1 and 2 stars	3 stars	4 stars	5 stars
<b>Total</b>	<b>13352281</b>	<b>1187902</b>	<b>3426354</b>	<b>7013403</b>	<b>1724622</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>8660299</b>	<b>611892</b>	<b>2209939</b>	<b>4875385</b>	<b>963083</b>
Austria	136696	4953	22394	86181	23168
Belgium	210164	6064	28164	134679	41257
Croatia	19618	2361	5076	8723	3458
Cyprus	162101	22949	36550	67398	35204
Czech Republic	360762	41066	130248	174232	15216
Denmark	225201	24606	46517	108072	46006
Estonia	170985	18507	41867	100189	10422
Finland	96869	10919	25596	48380	11974
France	261327	15271	62479	144258	39319
Germany	1124930	146308	245457	613036	120129
Greece	2339836	53776	516033	1507580	262447
Hungary	158569	12510	67152	65266	13641
Ireland	82967	6638	24833	39931	11565
Italy	54767	5203	14110	23998	11456
Latvia	16965	1269	2965	8535	4196
Lithuania	61551	5295	18473	29829	7954
Luxemburg	96938	4973	20700	59114	12151
Malta	15380	138	2173	10369	2700
Netherlands	6477	513	2437	2346	1181
Poland	989481	67334	343261	516324	62562
Portugal	21295	2018	6196	8487	4594
Romania	1462940	84799	376520	828821	172800
Slovakia	205760	34742	69206	94281	7531
Slovenia	45412	4367	16761	19671	4613
Spain	64418	16201	17475	24990	5752
Sweden	138417	10188	29810	82839	15580
United Kingdom	130473	8924	37486	67856	16207
<b>Other European countries</b>	<b>2723160</b>	<b>406541</b>	<b>740493</b>	<b>1226301</b>	<b>349825</b>
Norway	292558	27750	53985	189946	20877
Russian Federation	1355826	224063	396065	552774	182924
Serbia	118777	17319	26538	64450	10470
Switzerland	53512	3386	9815	27637	12674
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	225206	22040	43380	127860	31926
Turkey	229300	35327	63248	99608	31117
Ukraine	447981	76656	147462	164026	59837
<b>Others countries</b>	<b>632910</b>	<b>23953</b>	<b>102897</b>	<b>295140</b>	<b>210920</b>
Israel	467981	13987	80421	242029	131544
Japan	27942	1826	3450	13862	8804
United States	136987	8140	19026	39249	70572
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>1335912</b>	<b>145516</b>	<b>373025</b>	<b>616577</b>	<b>200794</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 2015

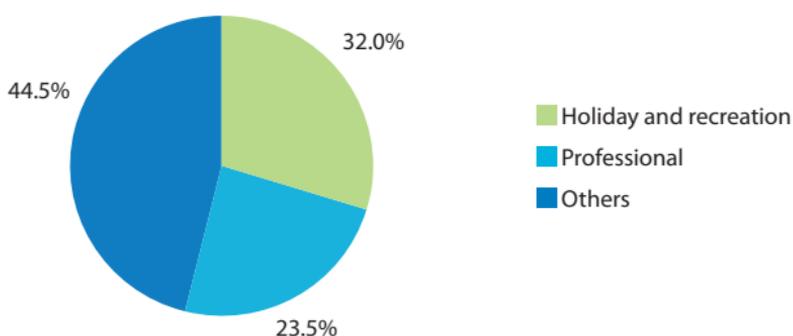
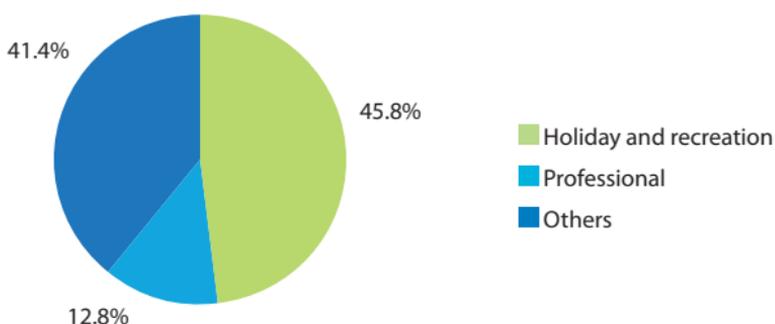


Figure 4. Structure of arrivals of visitors to Bulgaria from abroad by purpose of visit in 2015





### 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	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>4157946</b>	<b>4632466</b>	<b>9408821</b>	<b>9316624</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>2211496</b>	<b>2559675</b>	<b>5431145</b>	<b>5243220</b>
Austria	110085	118145	208344	175024
Belgium	35452	40960	103754	100777
Croatia <sup>1</sup>	10280	12845	25744	23968
Cyprus	5524	6485	17231	19285
Czech Republic	56210	65332	182948	160978
Denmark	11277	11994	55924	58290
Finland	2179	5019	32696	24914
France	95623	103071	169581	171305
Germany	239310	272867	898791	826142
Greece	866609	1043078	1100789	1024526
Hungary	21688	37245	103068	102189
Ireland	2022	1543	12739	13849
Italy	126313	141161	143561	143446
Malta	2472	4353	1808	2228
Netherlands	21125	30292	143793	123578
Poland	30911	33073	282105	285455
Portugal	11787	14027	9825	11693
Romania	321546	332848	1439853	1499854
Slovakia	9905	13980	81883	74770
Slovenia	7120	16743	20178	22859
Spain	102417	114016	65407	58852
Sweden	10104	9576	40259	39288
United Kingdom	101737	121745	256932	250038
Others countries from EU	9800	9277	33932	29912
<b>Other European countries</b>	<b>1825204</b>	<b>1944525</b>	<b>3064915</b>	<b>3105221</b>
Norway	3820	4677	33050	24629
Russian Federation	46707	41660	666538	493989
Serbia	316146	315261	453891	501091
Switzerland	9702	12223	33820	30842
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	327033	316094	441107	506052
Turkey	1106913	1241733	1094985	1237841
Ukraine	14883	12877	341524	310777
<b>Others countries</b>	<b>50961</b>	<b>47795</b>	<b>229088</b>	<b>268019</b>
Canada	5825	8137	19339	18402
Israel	23558	18993	129961	155276
United States	21578	20665	79788	81979
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>70285</b>	<b>80471</b>	<b>683673</b>	<b>712526</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 *Robinia 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.

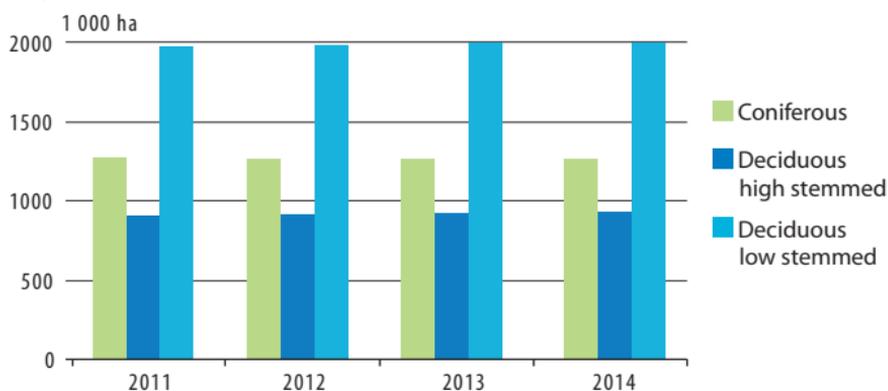
Afforestation in mature non-regenerated forest is defined as afforestation carried out in a mature forest (at age of main cutting) for which natural regeneration is insufficient.

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

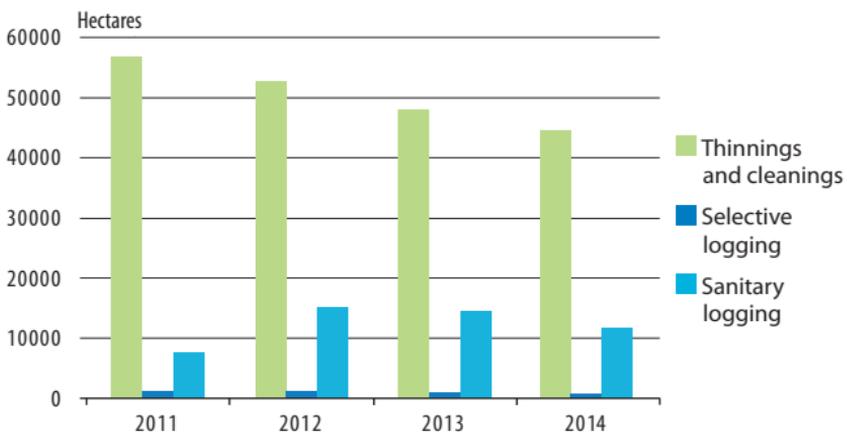
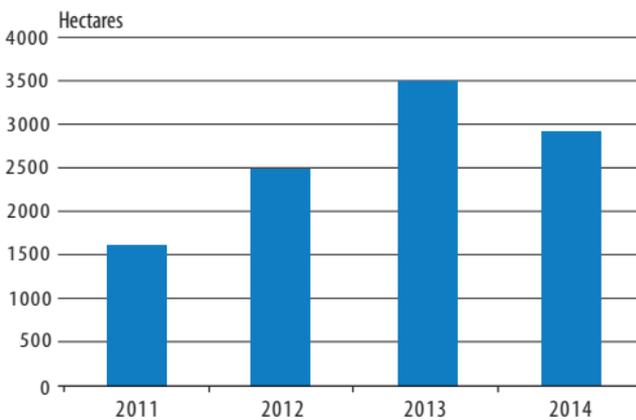


Figure 3. Supporting the natural reproduction of the forests





### 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

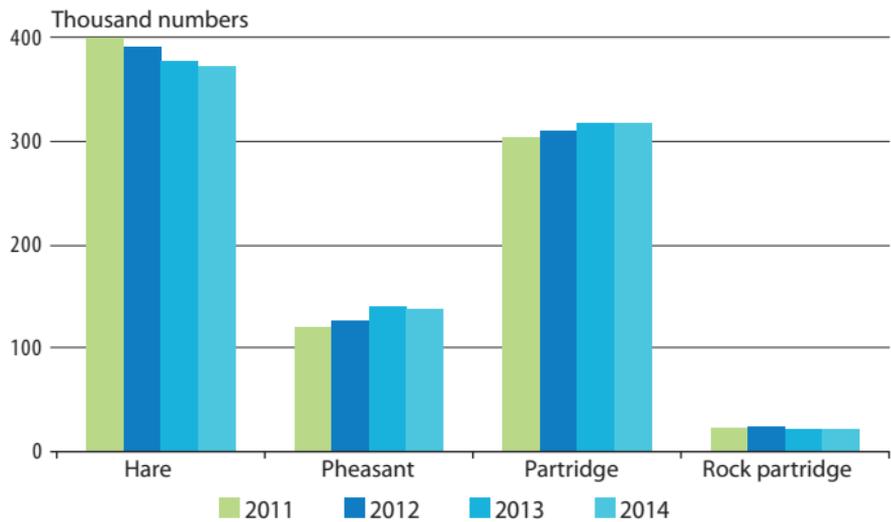
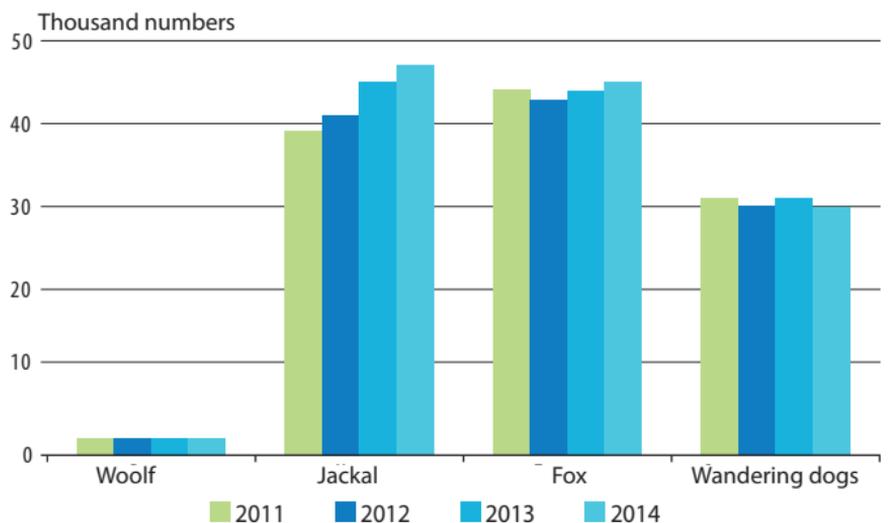


Figure 6. Predatory animals



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.



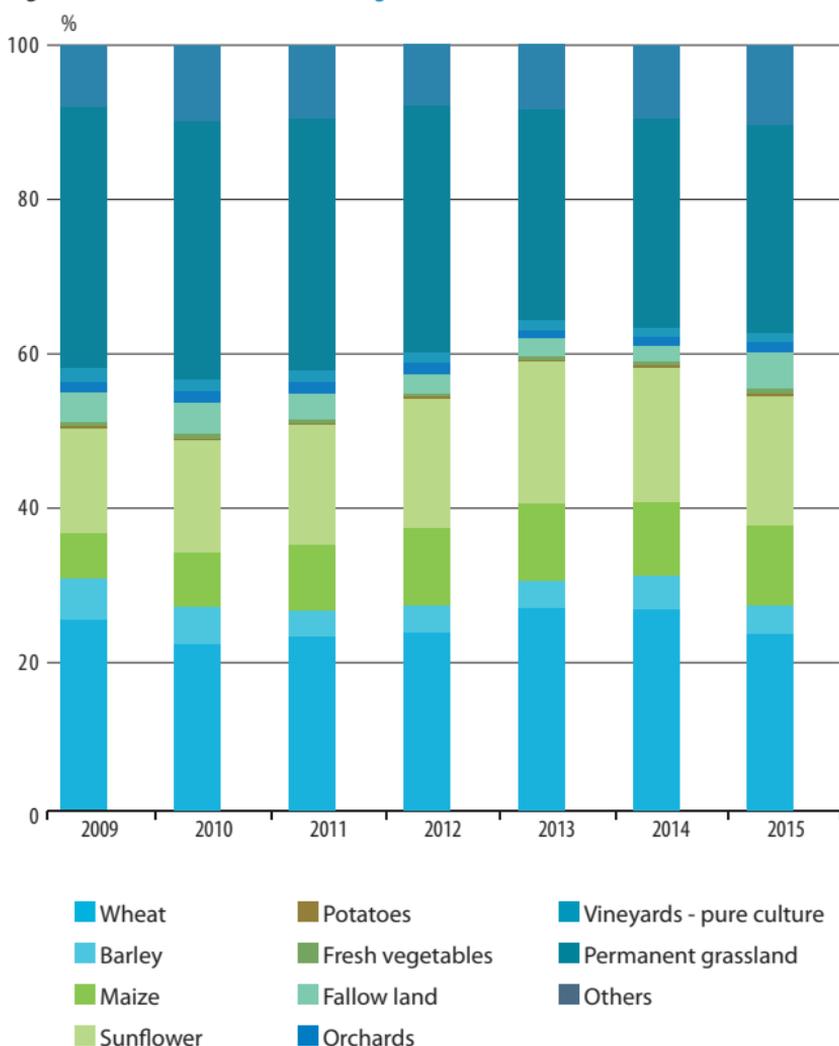
## **XXII. AGRICULTURE**



## 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)

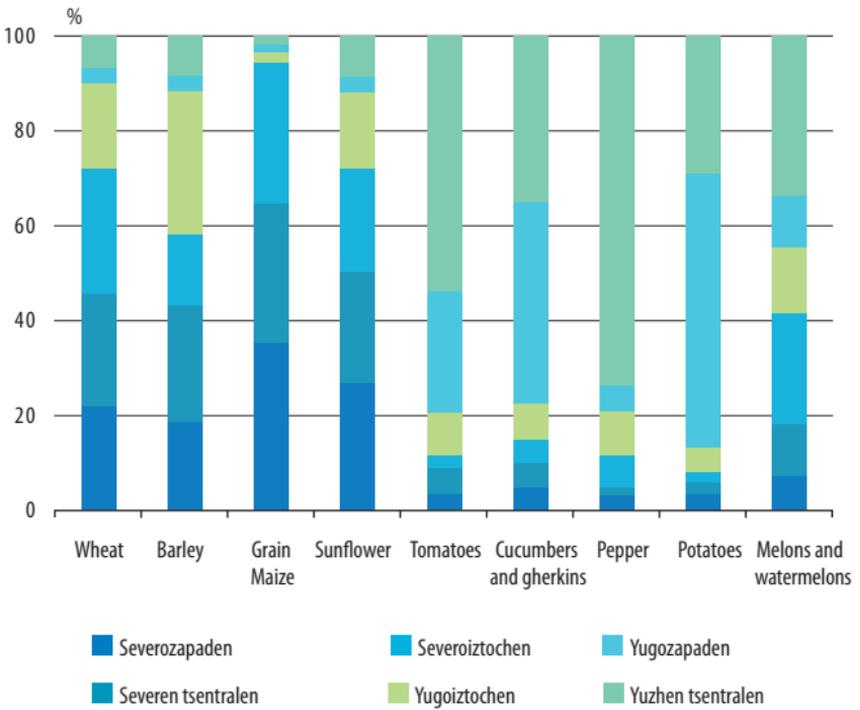
	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Arable land</b>	<b>3294685</b>	<b>3462117</b>	<b>3469388</b>	<b>3493688</b>
Wheat	1194141	1328062	1305733	1151225
Barley	176556	182457	218612	191433
Rye and triticale	24303	31506	37020	24190
Oats	16814	20835	21732	13329
Maize	525412	518471	480929	524121
Other cereals	16046	22938	19768	31479
Sunflower	854738	928781	877538	851245
Tobacco	24857	19265	19072	17443
Other oleaginous crops	144457	123544	208212	225847
Other industrial crops	40989	29795	47676	53755
Potatoes	17465	10634	10224	9449
Beans, peas, other pulses	9395	8263	4877	24617
Fresh vegetables	24778	26846	29394	37538
Annual fodder crops	11035	4685	7206	6871
Grassland under legumes	82590	81935	86619	94288
Grassland under cereals	899	1302	1096	394
Fallow land	128097	121289	92268	235150
Greenhouses	2113	1509	1412	1314
<b>Utilized agricultural area</b>	<b>5122983</b>	<b>4995111</b>	<b>4976815</b>	<b>5011494</b>
Kitchen gardens	22226	16757	17072	15664
Orchards	69494	66824	66057	68543
Vineyard - pure culture	77341	60474	53521	54210
Mixed permanent crops	8529	5998	4791	8522
Nurseries	3715	1892	2002	2202
Total permanent crops	159079	135188	126371	133477
Permanent grassland and meadows - orchards	1646993	1381049	1363984	1368665
<b>Agricultural area</b>	<b>5481222</b>	<b>5258809</b>	<b>5192940</b>	<b>5202752</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 production is obtained through the survey on the yield of main crops in 2015. The survey is carried out during the month of November through interview with the farmers. Total production of vegetables includes production from open areas and green houses.

Figure 2. Structure of the production of main crop products by statistical regions in 2015





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

Crops	Harvested area - ha		Production - thousand tons		Yields - kg/ha	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Wheat	1267914	1103838	5347	5004	4217	4533
Barley	214697	175090	852	695	3969	3968
Grain maize	408404	497531	3137	2691	7682	5409
Sunflower	843644	810220	2011	1708	2383	2109

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

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

Crops	Harvested area <sup>2</sup> - ha		Production <sup>3</sup> - tons		Yields <sup>4</sup> - kg/ha	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Tomatoes	3024	2686	120489	121998	26603	26729
Cucumbers and gherkins	421	592	53263	50991	19943	14635
Pepper	2876	4038	49909	71458	16340	17008
Potatoes	10200	11018	132651	164670	12999	14946
Melons and watermelons	3343	3866	38759	67352	11579	17404

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

<sup>2</sup> Harvested area, excl. area under glass.

<sup>3</sup> Incl. under glass production.

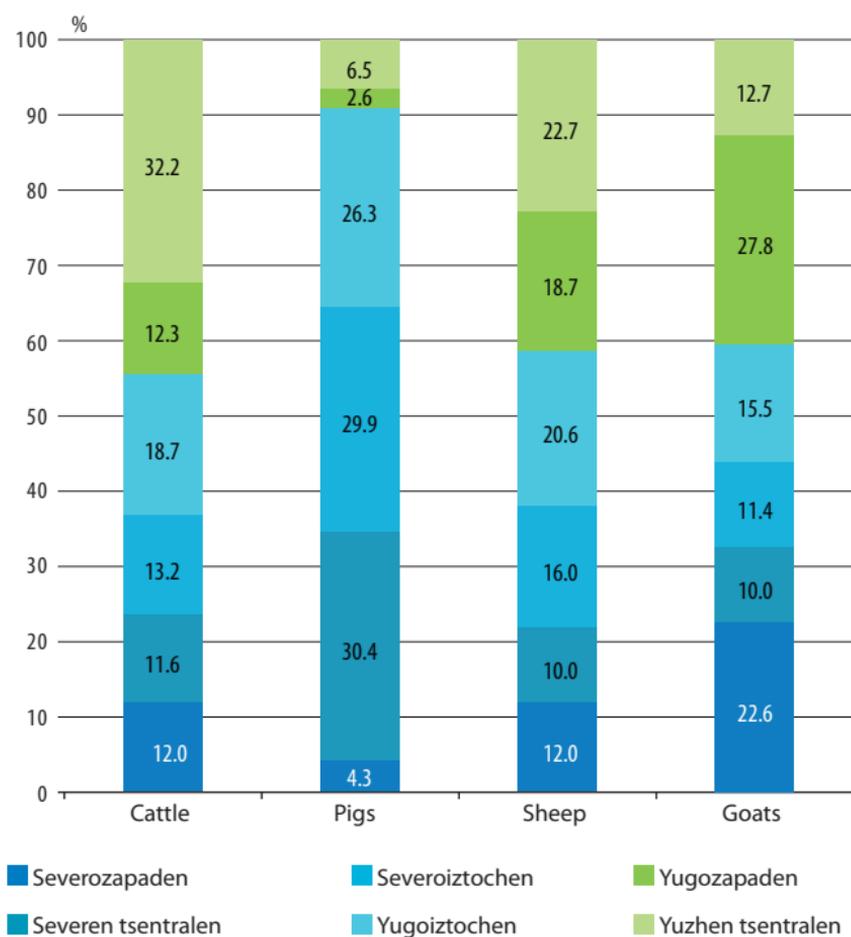
<sup>4</sup> Average yields excl. production under glass.

## Livestock

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of main livestock by statistical regions as of 1.11.2015



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

(Thousand numbers)

Type of animals	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cattle	526.1	575.6	552.8	549.7
of which: Cows	317.3	346.8	344.5	352.5
Buffaloes	9.2	10.0	9.6	10.8
of which: Buffalo-cows	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.7
Pigs	530.9	586.4	553.1	599.9
of which: Sows	48.8	43.5	43.3	46.9
Sheep	1361.5	1369.6	1335.3	1327.9
of which: Ewes	1085.2	1152.9	1109	1113.4
Goats	293.6	289.3	292.6	276.3
of which: She-goats	236.1	244.6	227.6	219.6
Poultry	15260.0	13214.0	14609.0	15600.0
of which: Hens	6338.0	6592.0	6815.0	6980.0

5. Farms and livestock by type as of 1.11.2015<sup>1</sup>

	Farms - in thousands	Livestock	
		In thousands	Average per farm - in numbers
Cattle	42.2	549.7	13.0
of which:			
Cows	39.5	352.5	8.9
Bovines less than 1 year old	24.3	107.3	4.4
Buffaloes	0.4	10.8	27.0
of which: Buffalo-cows	0.4	6.7	16.8
Pigs	14.3	599.9	42.0
of which: Sows	1.4	46.9	33.5
Sheep	37.7	1327.9	35.2
of which: Ewes	37.3	1113.4	29.8
Goats	24.6	276.3	11.2
of which: She-goats	24.2	219.6	9.1

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

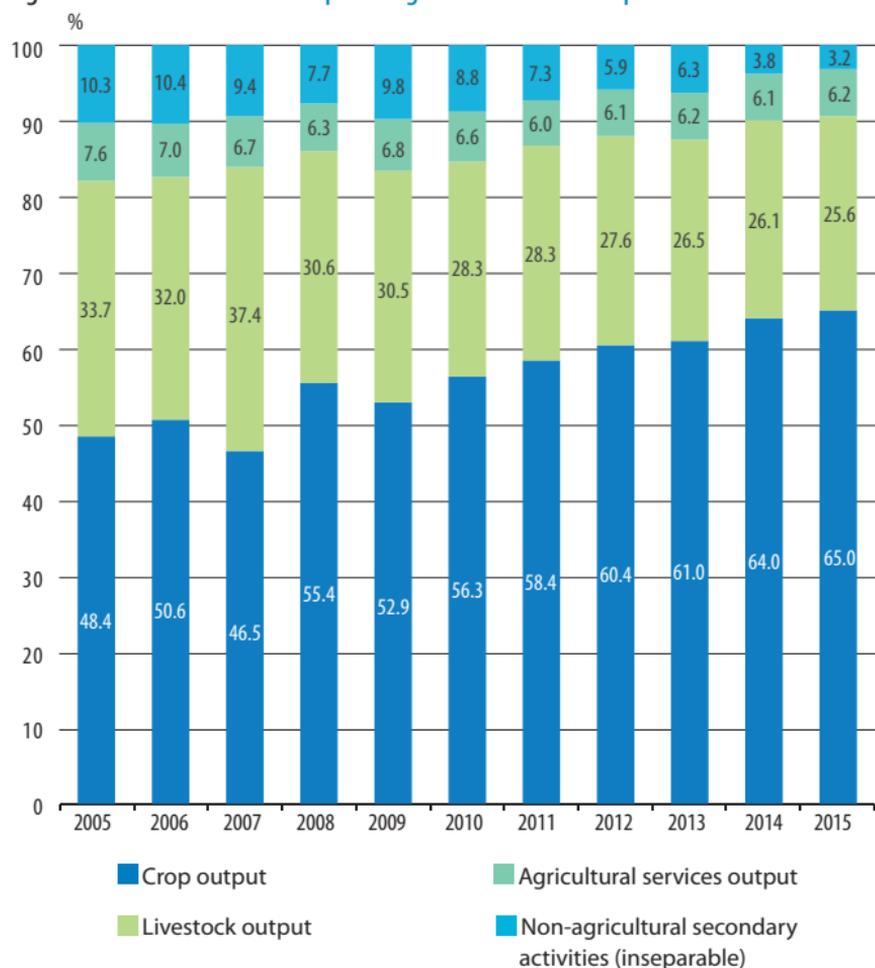
## Economic accounts for agriculture

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	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cereals	2565.0	2461.5	2602.8	2264.1
Industrial crops	1675.0	1697.3	1890.1	1747.0
Fodder	417.0	368.8	253.2	250.3
Vegetables	229.3	271.8	278.8	278.8
Potatoes	52.2	121.7	47.2	76.0
Fruits	275.0	305.8	247.4	318.0
Wine	.	.	.	.
Other crop products	14.2	17.8	66.0	24.9
Crop output	5227.7	5244.7	5385.5	4959.1
Livestock	1253.4	1137.8	1108.4	1018.3
Livestock products	1129.7	1135.2	1086.8	928.1
Livestock output	2383.1	2273.0	2195.2	1946.4
Agricultural goods output	7610.8	7517.7	7580.7	6905.5
Agricultural services output	526.5	530.6	512.4	474.7
Agricultural output	8137.3	8048.3	8093.1	7380.2
Non-agricultural secondary activities (inseparable)	514.6	545.0	320.8	245.8
Output of agricultural activities	8651.9	8593.3	8413.9	7626.0
Total intermediate consumption	5400.9	5279.5	5027.1	4586.9
Gross value added at basic price	3251.0	3313.8	3386.8	3039.1
Fixed capital consumption	600.0	670.3	483.6	501.4
Net value added at basic prices	2651.0	2643.5	2903.2	2537.7
Factor income	3855.3	4301.1	4501.0	3709.9
Net operating surplus/mixed income	3304.1	3659.2	3833.7	3066.5
Net entrepreneurial income	2472.6	2843.0	2919.7	2284.4



## **XXIII. ENVIRONMENT**



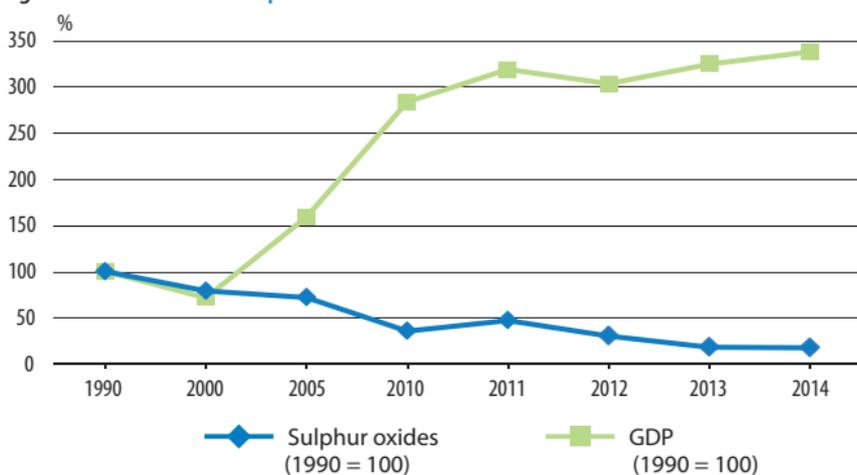
## Emissions of pollutants in the air

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 2014 emissions decreased and reached the lowest level for the period 1990 - 2014. The decrease compared to 2013 is about 3%. The main reason is that the increase in captured sulfur oxides in the large thermal power plants outpaced the increase in electricity production.

Figure 1. Emissions of Sulphur oxides and GDP



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

(Thousand tons)

	Sulphur oxides	Nitrogen oxides	Non-methane volatile organic compounds	Methane	Carbon oxide	Carbon dioxide	Dinitrogen oxide	Ammonia oxides
	2012 <sup>4</sup>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>54558</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>
Industrial heating processes	283	54	0	1	2	34740	7	-
Industrial processes	36	27	17	442	25	3698	0	3
Other sources <sup>3</sup>	10	56	281	297	455	16120	39	43
	2013 <sup>4</sup>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>45834</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>
Industrial heating processes	142	40	0	0	2	28883	6	-
Industrial processes	44	29	17	444	24	3744	0	3
Other sources <sup>3</sup>	8	47	268	290	314	13208	38	40
	2014							
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>48603</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>32</b>
Industrial heating processes	140	42	0	0	2	30805	7	-
Industrial processes	41	31	18	427	26	4103	0	3
Other sources <sup>3</sup>	6	49	257	274	288	13694	30	29

<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.

<sup>4</sup> Data for 2012 and 2013 are revised.

## Water use

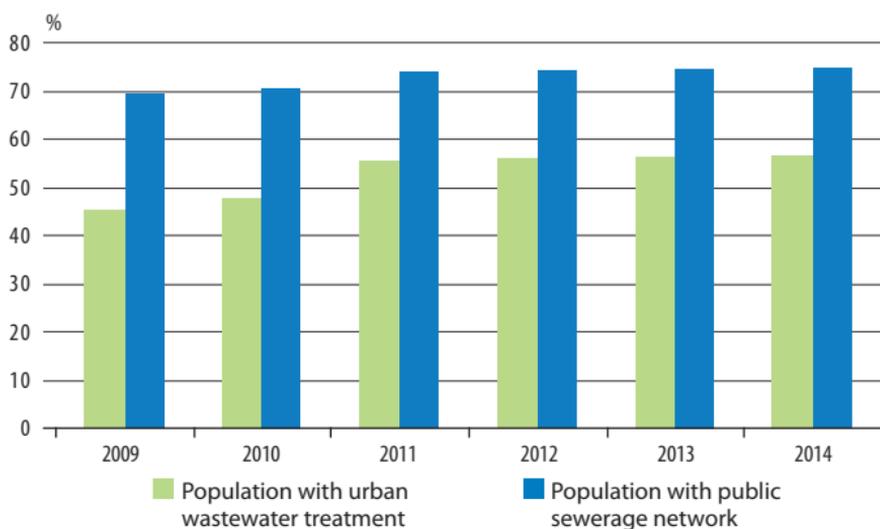
The information is a result from statistical surveys covering comprehensively water suppliers (water supply operators and irrigation systems) and economic units which have used over 36 thousand m<sup>3</sup> of water annually. Water use for hydropower production and water abstraction by physical entities 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

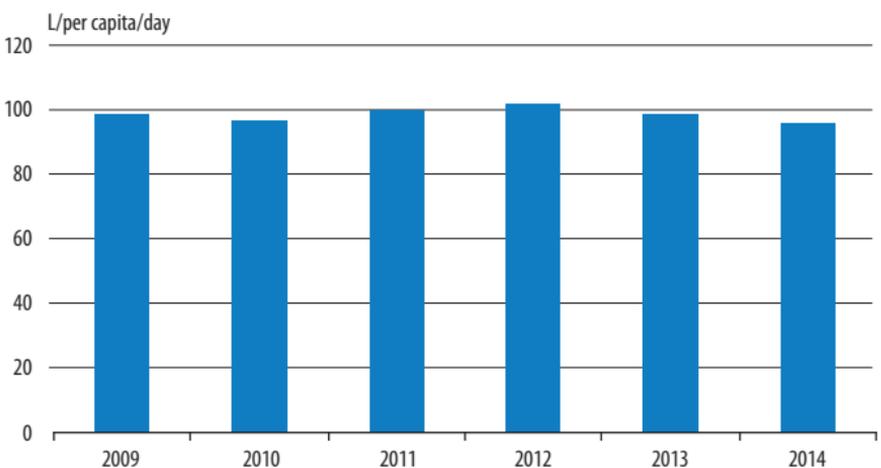




## 2. Water abstraction, water use, wastewater

	(Million m <sup>3</sup> /year)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Gross fresh water abstraction</b>	<b>5960</b>	<b>6385</b>	<b>5715</b>	<b>5468</b>	<b>5376</b>
Fresh surface water	5403	5840	5149	4910	4829
of which: From artificial reservoirs	2253	2544	2290	2349	2164
Fresh groundwater	557	545	566	558	547
Gross non-fresh water abstraction	0	0	1	1	0
<b>Water use - total</b>	<b>4821</b>	<b>5178</b>	<b>4559</b>	<b>4477</b>	<b>4506</b>
Agriculture, hunting and forestry (incl. fishing)	309	348	296	296	289
of which: Irrigation	283	322	262	269	258
Industry	4180	4497	3927	3841	3887
of which: For cooling in energy production	3507	3795	3284	3182	3237
Other activities (services)	68	66	66	80	79
Households	264	266	271	261	251
<b>Wastewater discharged into water bodies - total</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>768</b>
of which: From WWTPs (urban and other)	544	533	538	571	538
<b>Cooling water discharged into water bodies</b>	<b>3241</b>	<b>3560</b>	<b>3055</b>	<b>2945</b>	<b>3000</b>

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



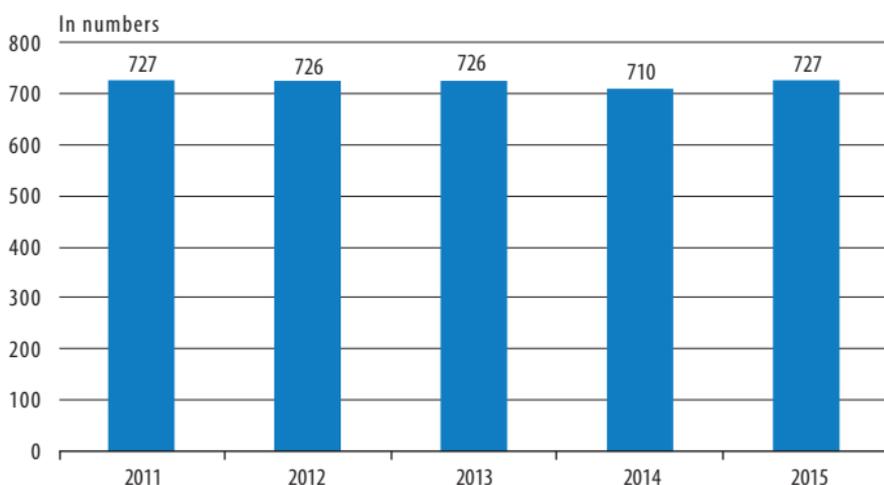
## Noise

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

727 points of noise level measurement were surveyed in 2015. They are located in 36 settlements of this country.

In 2015 continues the trend the measured noise level to exceed the admissible hygiene standards of 55 - 60 decibels. With the most unfavorable acoustic environment during 2015 remained the large cities with a measured noise level of 68 to 77 dB: Sofia (stolitsa), Burgas, Varna, Plovdiv, Pernik, Ruse, Stara Zagora and others. In 2015, 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>727</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>33</b>	-
Blagoevgrad	17	14	3	-	-	-	-
Burgas	37	10	2	3	12	10	-
Varna	45	28	2	6	9	-	-
Veliko Tarnovo	48	-	16	21	10	1	-
Vidin	15	5	3	7	-	-	-
Vratsa	15	8	4	2	1	-	-
Gabrovo	20	1	2	16	1	-	-
Dobrich	15	2	3	9	1	-	-
Kardzhali	15	2	4	7	2	-	-
Kyustendil	36	5	4	15	11	1	-
Lovech	20	2	12	6	-	-	-
Montana	15	-	2	8	5	-	-
Pazardzhik	15	2	1	8	4	-	-
Pernik	24	-	1	12	10	1	-
Pleven	21	7	3	10	1	-	-
Plovdiv	45	1	2	5	34	3	-
Razgrad	15	4	4	4	3	-	-
Ruse	30	6	-	15	7	2	-
Silistra	15	-	-	10	5	-	-
Sliven	20	6	2	3	6	3	-
Smolyan	15	5	2	6	2	-	-
Sofia	35	2	14	19	-	-	-
Sofia (stolitsa)	49	10	8	13	18	-	-
Stara Zagora	45	2	10	9	13	11	-
Targovishte	51	16	14	15	6	-	-
Haskovo	19	4	3	9	2	1	-
Shumen	15	4	2	6	3	-	-
Yambol	15	6	4	5	-	-	-

## Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment

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

In 2014, 2 293 million BGN were spent on protection and restoration of the environment. The share of environmental expenditure in 2014 is 2.7 per cent of GDP.

For 2014 the total expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment is allocated in the following domains: the largest is the share of expenditure on recovery and disposal of waste - 48% (56% in 2013); wastewater treatment - 31% (22% for 2013); preserving air quality - 14% (13% in 2013). 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

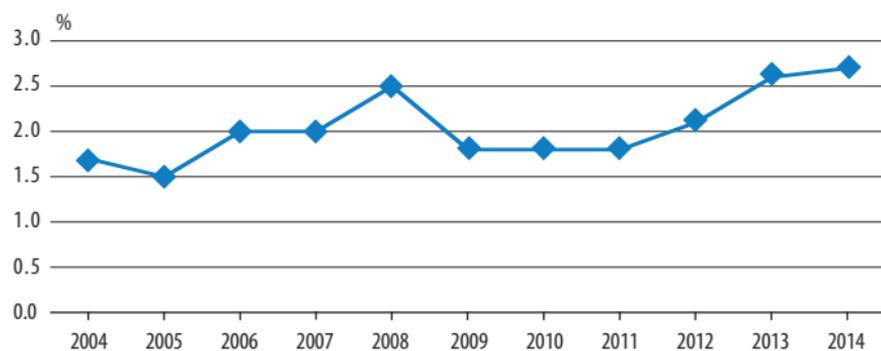
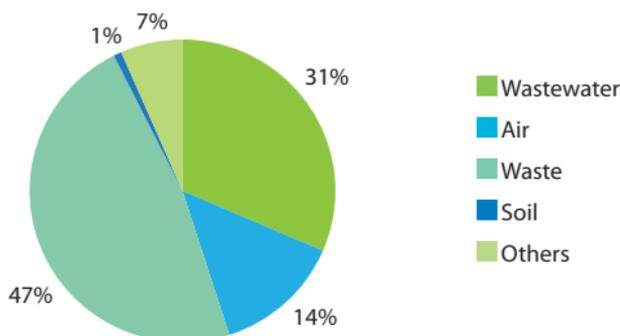


Figure 6. Structure of expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment by ecological use in 2014





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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total - million BGN</b>	<b>1274</b>	<b>1438</b>	<b>1694</b>	<b>2099</b>	<b>2293</b>
On acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets - Million BGN	546	512	414	744	1052
On maintenance of tangible fixed assets - Million BGN	728	926	1280	1355	1241
<b>Share of environmental expenditure in GDP - %</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>

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

Use	(Thousand BGN)	
	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>2098906</b>	<b>2293372</b>
Wastewater	459021	721790
End-of-pipe technology	430245	718973
of which:		
Industrial wastewater treatment plants	84079	66329
Urban wastewater treatment plants	138337	324012
Sewerage	.	273912
Integrated technology	28776	2817
Circulating water supply	42854	33722
Air	273309	311227
End-of-pipe technology	217582	191770
Integrated technology	55727	119457
Protection and restoration of soil, groundwater and surface water	38059	19488
End-of-pipe technology	31461	19364
Integrated technology	6598	124
Forests	10040	7919
Protection of biodiversity and natural scenery	7998	3671
End-of-pipe technology	3950	2108
Integrated technology	4048	1563
Hunting and fishing projects	3146	2576
Waste	1174316	1090262
End-of-pipe technology	1165675	1075604
Integrated technology	8641	14658
Noise	2850	78
End-of-pipe technology	2822	40
Integrated technology	28	38
Scientific and research activity	5610	4189
Educational and other activity	3420	302
Administrative activity	24785	24697
Monitoring and control equipment	50543	70460
Environmentant impact assessment	2955	2991

<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 2014 their number reached 34. 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 147 in 2014.

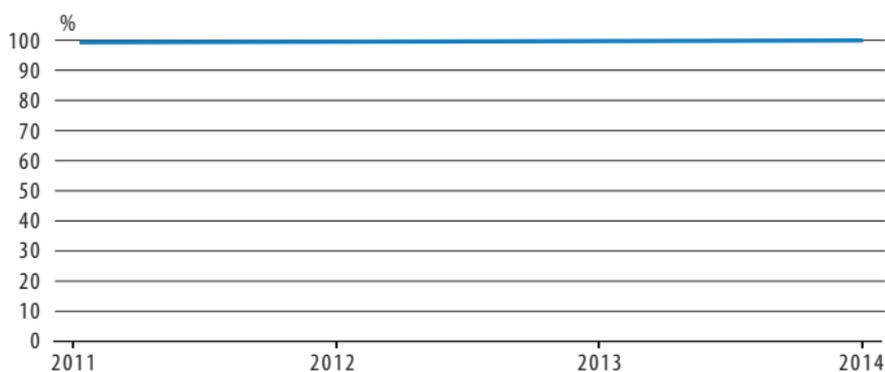
Settlements served by an organized waste collection systems in 2014 were 4 578. The implementation of organized waste collection systems in new settlements led to an increase of the population served by municipal waste collection services - from 96.6% in 2009 to 99.6% in 2014 (Figure 7).

According to data provided by the municipal administrations, in 2014, 3 193 thousand tons were total generated municipal waste (including municipal, construction and other waste).

In 2014, 1 297 thousand tons of municipal waste were landfilled, and 298 thousand tons - passed for recycling.

Construction waste collected at landfill sites amounted to 534 thousand tons. The collected municipal waste per capita of served population in 2014 amounted to 442 kg.

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





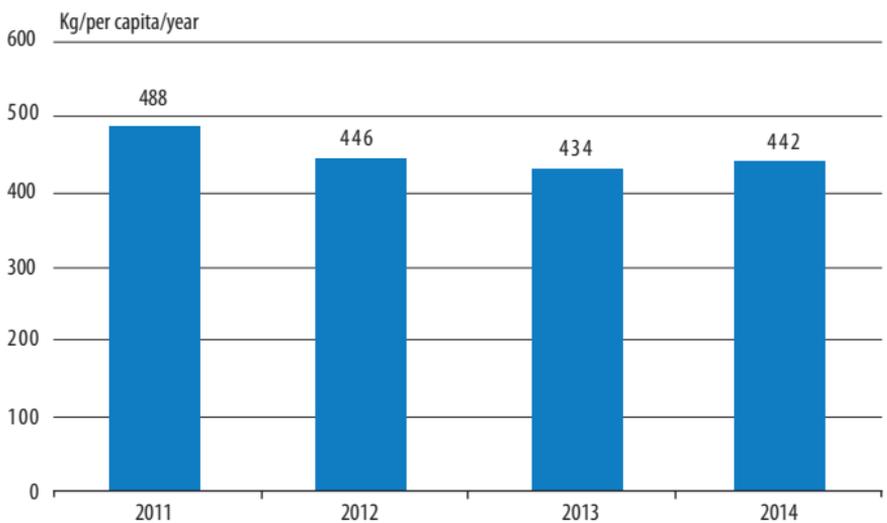
## 6. Municipal waste

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total generated municipal wastes <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	3572	3249	3135	3193
Generated municipal waste per capita - kg/year	488	446	434	442
Settlements served by municipal waste collection systems - in numbers	4364	4431	4556	4578
Share of population served by municipal waste collection systems - %	98.9	99.2	99.5	99.6
Landfill sites for municipal waste - in numbers	164	157	144	147
Municipal waste landfilled - thousand tons	2568	2323	1860	1297
Delivered for recycling municipal waste <sup>2</sup> - thousand tons	979	841	271	298
Submitted for preliminary treatment <sup>2</sup> - thousand tons	.	.	1005	1598
Collected construction waste at landfill sites for municipal waste - thousand tons	508	554	999	534

<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.

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

In 2015, the area of protected natural scenery in Bulgaria amounts to 584 530 ha or 5.3 % of the country's territory and compared to 2014 there is a decrease by 31 ha. At the end of 2015 in Bulgaria exist 1 012 protected natural areas and retention of the level of 2014.

Figure 9. Area of protected natural scenery

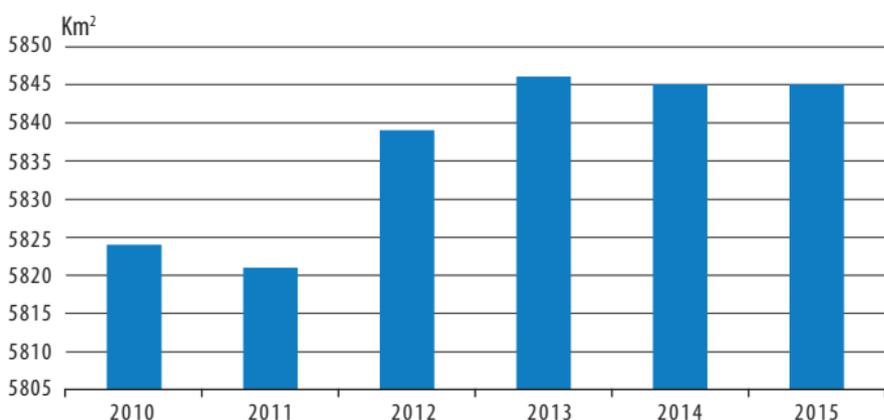
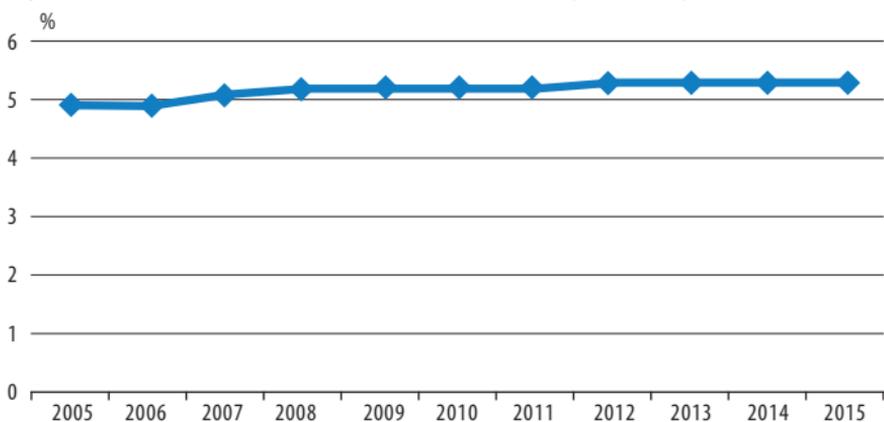


Figure 10. Share of protected areas in the total country's territory





## 7. Protected natural scenery in 2015<sup>1</sup>

	In numbers			Area <sup>2</sup> - ha		
	As of 31.12.2015	Included in 2015	Excluded in 2015	As of 31.12.2015	Included in 2015	Excluded in 2015
<b>Protected natural areas</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>584530.0</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>
Reserves	55	-	-	77068.5	9.2	-
Natural landmarks	344	-	-	16834.2	1.1	-
Protected areas	564	1	1	79303.4	33.7	12.3
National parks	3	-	-	150362.3	-	-
Natural parks	11	-	-	256441.4	-	-
Maintained reserves	35	-	-	4520.3	0.1	0.3
Protected plant species	574	-	-	x	x	x
Protected animal species	483	-	-	x	x	x
Protected venerable trees	1646	11	80	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
2009	582076	5.2
2010	582458	5.2
2011	582122	5.2
2012	583876	5.3
2013	584587	5.3
2014	584499	5.3
2015	584530	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.

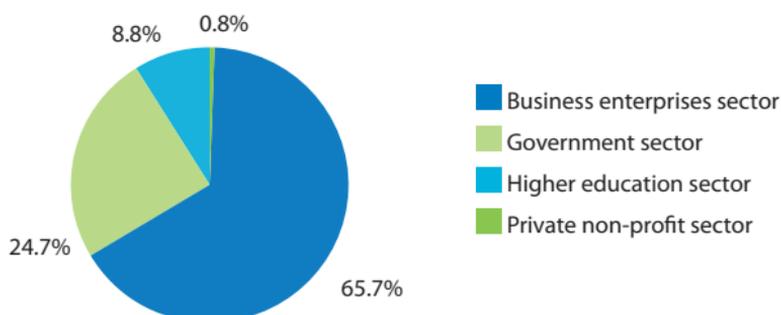
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) comprises current costs and capital expenditure.

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 2014



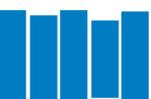


### 1. Gross domestic expenditure on research and development activity (GERD) by type of costs

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>GERD - thousand BGN</b>	<b>429566</b>	<b>496176</b>	<b>521682</b>	<b>664829</b>
Current costs	413355	461864	482069	587491
Capital expenditure	16211	34312	39613	77338
<b>R&amp;D expenditure as a percentage of GDP - %</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.80</b>

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

Categories	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Headcount			
<b>Total</b>	<b>20810</b>	<b>21677</b>	<b>22307</b>	<b>25484</b>
Researchers	14794	15219	16095	17795
Other R&D personnel	6016	6458	6212	7689
	Full-time equivalent			
<b>Total</b>	<b>16986</b>	<b>16758</b>	<b>17545</b>	<b>19335</b>
Researchers	11902	11300	12275	13201
Other R&D personnel	5084	5458	5270	6134



### 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>

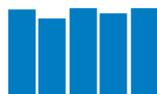
Economic sectors	(Per cent)
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>31.0</b>
Mining and quarrying	24.0
Manufacturing	31.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	30.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	21.8
<b>Services</b>	<b>23.2</b>
Wholesale trade, 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	(Per cent)
<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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