

REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2018



REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2018

SOFIA, 2018

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Dear users,

The National Statistical Institute offers to your attention the latest edition of the 'Statistical Reference Book' for 2018. On its pages, you will find current data from the latest statistical surveys conducted during the period 2014 - 2017. The published figures characterize the state and the dynamics of the socio-economic processes in the Republic of Bulgaria. Outlined are the trends in the

development of areas such as demography, the environment, health, education, labour market, culture, information technologies, as well as important economic sectors - industry, energy, transport, agriculture, tourism...

The data included in the 'Statistical Reference Book 2018' are presented in an accessible and understandable way with tables, graphs and a short analysis of each section. Their sources are the National Statistical Institute, the Bulgarian National Bank, the bodies of statistics, Eurostat and other authoritative international organizations.

The rich content is intended for various user groups - representatives of state institutions, business, science, non-governmental sector and individual citizens. They all need reliable statistics to make informed decisions in their everyday work.

True to tradition and driven by the desire to respond to public interests and expectations, we strive to produce quality statistical information, developed on a harmonized European methodology and meeting European and world standards. We continuously improve the ways in which it is spread. Information and communication technologies enable us to present the statistics in an interesting and attractive way in order to reach the widest possible range of users. The main priority in our work is the increase of the statistical culture of the youngest Bulgarians - pupils and students, to whom a number of initiatives for popularizing statistical science and practice are directed.

The 'Statistical Reference book 2018' is published in the key year of the Bulgarian Presidency of the Council of the European Union when Bulgarian statisticians are called upon to demonstrate once again their professional competence and play a leading role in making important decisions for the development of the European Statistical System.

However, our successful work would not have been possible without the active involvement of respondents in the statistical production process, and the users whose responses, opinions and recommendations challenge us to constantly develop and change in accordance with the public needs and the rules of the time. To all of them, I express our sincere thankfulness and gratitude!

Sergey Tsvetarsky

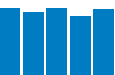
President of the National Statistical Institute



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Preface	3
Abbreviation and symbols	9
I. Geographical features and climate	
Territory and climate	14
Rivers, lakes and mountains	16
II. Population	
Population and demographic processes	20
Age-sex structure	22
Fertility	24
Mortality	26
Marriages and divorces	28
Population by district	30
Fertility and mortality by district	32
Migration of the population	34
III. Labour market	
Labour force	38
Labour force by district	40
Employment	42
Employment by district	44
Employees	46
Unemployment	48
Unemployment	50
Unemployment by district	52
Average annual wages and salaries	54
IV. Education	
Types of educational institutions	58
Enrolled students	60
Teachers by teaching levels	62
Kindergartens	64
General schools	66
Vocational training - I level	68
Vocational training - II level	70
Vocational training - III level	72
Vocational training - IV level	74
Tertiary education	76
Schools, teaching staff and students by district	78
Participation rate of the population in the educational system and expenditure on education	80
V. Culture and art	
Publishing	84
Performing arts and cinemas	86



	Page
Museums and community clubs	88
Libraries	90
Radio and television activities	92
VI. Health	
Health establishments and medical personnel	96
Medical personnel by district	98
Registered cases of malignant neoplasms and active tuberculosis	100
VII. Household income, expenditure and consumption	
Total household income	104
Total household expenditure	106
Consumption of main foods	108
Purchasing power of household	110
Poverty indicators	112
VIII. Criminality and justice	
Crimes with penalty inflicted	116
Persons convicted	118
IX. National accounts	
Gross domestic product	122
Gross value added	124
Compensation of employees and gross operating surplus/gross mixed income	126
Investments and consumption	128
Labour productivity	130
X. Finance	
Monetary aggregates	134
Claims of the monetary financial institutions on government and non-government sectors	136
Interest rates	138
Deposits and loans of Households and NPISHs sector ...	140
XI. Prices	
Consumer price indices - annual inflation	144
Consumer price indices - annual average inflation	146
Harmonized indices of consumer prices	148
Industrial producer price indices on the domestic market	150
Producer prices in agriculture	152
Prices of goods and services, currently consumed in agriculture	154
Price indices of goods and services contributing to agricultural investment	156
Total index of goods and services in agriculture	158

**XII. Exports and imports of goods**

Foreign trade turnover	160
Exports by main trade partner countries	162
Imports by main trade partner countries	164
Exports and imports by commodities	166

XIII. Balance of payments

Balance of payments	170
Foreign direct investments	172

XIV. Tangible fixed assets

Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets	176
Acquired tangible fixed assets	178

XV. Domestic trade; Accommodation and food service activities

Retail sales premises	182
Retail sales	184
Turnover in domestic trade, accommodation and food service activities	186

XVI. Industry

Production value of industrial enterprises	190
Structure of the production value of industrial enterprises	192
Production value indices of industrial enterprises	194
Industrial products in kind	196

XVII. Construction and housing fund

Production of enterprises in construction	202
Housing fund	204
Permits issued for buildings construction and dwellings completed	206

XVIII. Energy

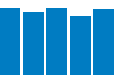
Overall energy balance sheet	210
Final energy consumption	212
Electricity and heat	214

XIX. Transport

Transport	218
Goods and passengers carried and transport performance	220

XX. Tourism

Accommodation establishments	224
Nights spent	226
Trips of Bulgarian residents abroad and arrivals of foreigners to Bulgaria	228

**XXI. Forestry**

Total forest area	232
Management of the forests	234
Wood	236
Game	238

XXII. Agriculture

Utilized agricultural area and arable land	242
Agricultural crops production	244
Livestock	246
Economic accounts for agriculture	248

XXIII. Environment

Emissions of pollutants in the air	252
Water use	254
Noise	256
Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment	258
Municipal waste	260
Protected natural scenery	262

**XXIV. Research and development activity and
innovation activity**

Research and development activity (R&D)	266
Innovation activity	268

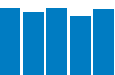
Contact Information	271
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*For information:
Data for 2017 are preliminary.*



ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

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



ICT	=	Information and communication technologies
ILO	=	International Labour Organization
IMF	=	International Monetary Fund
incl.	=	including
ISCED	=	International Standard Classification of Education
IW	=	Industrial waste
kcal	=	kilocalorie
kg	=	kilogram
km	=	kilometre
km/h	=	kilometre per hour
kW	=	kilowatt
kwa	=	kilowatt amper
kWh	=	kilowatt-hour
LFS	=	Labour force survey
LFSC	=	Law for the Family Support for Children
l	=	litre
LIPD	=	Law of Integration of the People with Disabilities
LPC	=	Law for Protection of the Child
LSS	=	Law for Social Support
m	=	metre
mill. (mln.)	=	million
mm	=	millimetre
MMFs	=	Monetary Market Funds
MOEW	=	Ministry of Environment and Water
NSI	=	National Statistical Institute
NUTS	=	Classification of Territorial Units for Statistics
NACE.BG	=	National Classification of Economic Activities
NIMH	=	National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology
NPCA	=	National Product Classification by Activities
NC	=	National currency
NPI	=	Non-profit institution
NPISHs	=	Non-profit Institutions serving household sector
NPP	=	Nuclear Power Plant
n.p.r.s.	=	not packaged for retail sale
num. (n)	=	number



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

I. GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE





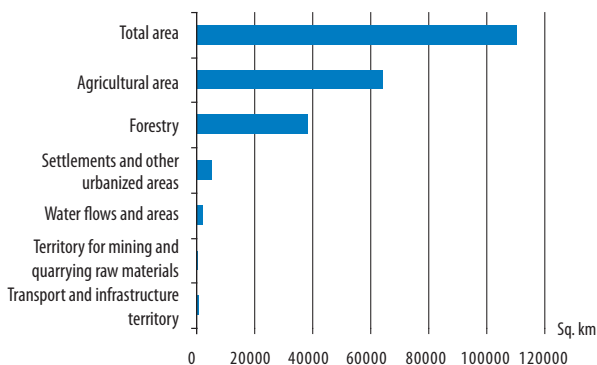
Territory and climate

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

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

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

Figure 1. Territory of Bulgaria¹



¹ Source: The Ministry of Agriculture and Food -, Balance of the Agricultural land as of 31.12.2011¹.

1. Frontiers of Bulgaria¹

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

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



2. Meteorological data for 2017¹

Meteorological stations	Annual average atmospheric pressure	Air temperature				
		Annual average	Annual absolute maximum temperature		Annual absolute minimum temperature	
			°C	Date	°C	Date
Vidin	1012.8	12.1	40.0	5.08.	-20.2	27.01.
Pleven	997.0	12.8	40.0	1.07.	-14.0	12.01.
Veliko Tarnovo	993.2	12.8	39.3	1.07.	-16.2	21.01.
Dobrich	992.5	11.5	36.8	5.08.	-17.7	9.01.
Varna	1012.0	13.1	36.8	30.06.	-11.0	9.01.
Burgas	1013.6	13.3	36.5	30.06.	-10.5	7.01.
Haskovo	989.3	13.4	40.2	1.07.	-15.0	22.01.
Kazanlak	969.7	11.8	37.0	1.07.	-17.2	27.01.
Pazardzhik	991.9	12.6	40.5	30.06.	-19.0	22.01.
Sofia - NIMH	948.0	11.2	38.6	1.07.	-17.2	12.01.
Kyustendil	955.2	11.6	39.2	1.07.	-26.0	8.01.
Cherni Vrah	771.3	1.2	22.4	1.07.	-26.8	9.01.
Sandanski	992.0	15.0	42.5	1.07.	-16.2	8.01.

2. Meteorological data for 2017¹

(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	72	54	4.07.	556	5.3
Pleven	68	87	4.07.	798	5.3
Veliko Tarnovo	69	59	8.10.	755	5.5
Dobrich	73	45	8.10.	579	5.6
Varna	72	43	8.10.	549	5.5
Burgas	74	57	25.10.	663	5.4
Haskovo	67	37	28.11.	692	5.8
Kazanlak	73	58	24.10.	606	5.3
Pazardzhik	66	59	27.09.	507	5.1
Sofia - NIMH	67	44	8.10.	669	5.4
Kyustendil	65	60	2.12.	514	5.0
Cherni Vrah	83	26	27.09.	655	5.9
Sandanski	59	40	24.10.	481	4.9

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



Rivers, lakes and mountains

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

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

3. Main rivers¹ and natural lakes² within the territory of Bulgaria

Rivers	Length - km	Lakes	Surface - sq. km
Iskar	352.3	Burgasko	27.6
Tundzha	328.4	Varnensko	17.4
Maritsa	309.0	Atanasovsko	16.9
Osam	204.6	Mandrensko	10.0
Struma	275.1	Pomoriysko ³	5.0
Yantra	222.0	Beloslavsko	3.9
Kamchia	190.7		
Arda	229.1		

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

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

³ Excl. salterns.



4. Mountains in Bulgaria, highest peaks and their altitude¹

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

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

II. POPULATION





Population and demographic processes

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

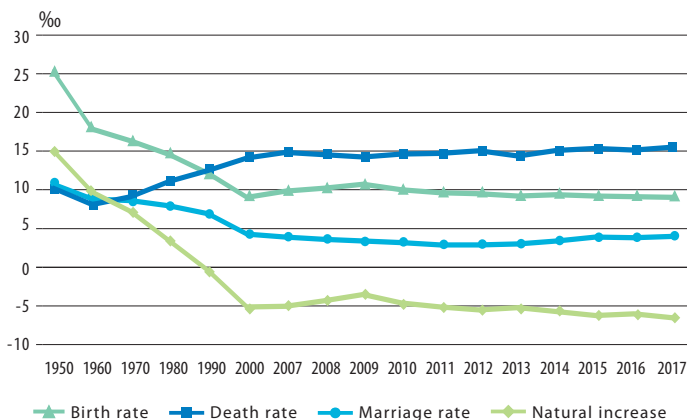
The population sets and its structures are calculated as of 31.12. based on the number and structures of population of the previous year and the demographic events (live births, deaths, immigrants and emigrants) registered during the year.

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

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

Crude birth rate is decrease, and crude death rate is increase in 2017. Natural growth rate is minus 6.5 per 1000 population.

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





1. Main demographic indicators

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Population as of 31.12. - in thousands	7202.2	7153.8	7101.9	7050.0
Population density per sq. km	64.9	64.8	64.3	63.9
Gender ratio (women per 1 000 men)	1057	1057	1059	1060
Age dependency ratio - %	51.2	52.4	53.4	54.5
Ageing index	101.5	101.1	100.4	99.2
Share of urban population - %	73.1	73.1	73.3	73.5
Crude birth rate - ‰	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.0
Crude death rate - ‰	15.1	15.3	15.1	15.5
Natural increase - ‰	-5.7	-6.2	-6.0	-6.5
Crude marriage rate - ‰	3.4	3.9	3.8	4.0
Infant mortality (per 1 000 live births)	7.6	6.6	6.5	6.4
Net fertility rate	0.73	0.73	0.74	0.75
Total fertility rate	1.52	1.53	1.54	1.56

2. Population by census year¹

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

¹ Up to 1956 - resident population, since 1965 - permanent population.



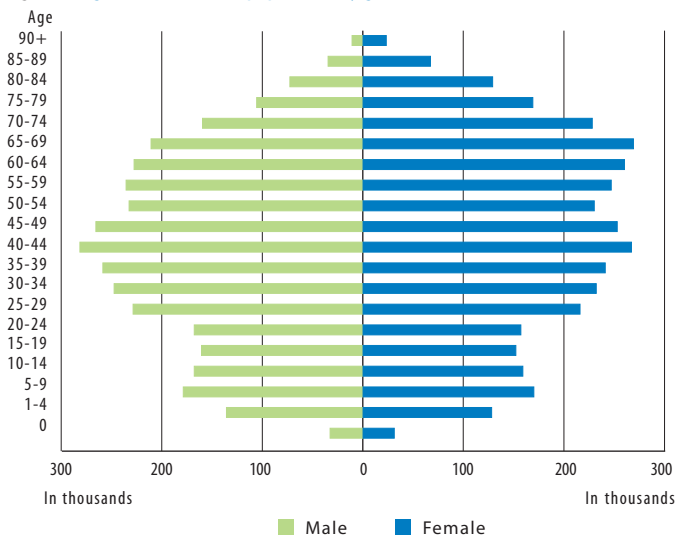
Age-sex structure

The population age structure is represented by 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 2017 the share of population under 15 years is 14.3%, but the share of population 65 years and over increases continuously and is 21.0%. The population ageing leads to changes in the main population age structure - distribution of the population under, at and over working age. Share of population at working age decreases, while the share of population over working age increases.

The population ageing leads to increase of the mean age of population from 41.2 years in 2005 to 43.6 years in 2017.

Figure 2. Age structure of the population by gender as of 31.12.2017





3. Population by age and gender as of 31.12.2017

Age	Total	Male	Female	Share of urban population - %
	In numbers			
Total	7050034	3422409	3627625	73.5
0 - 4	327751	168218	159533	75.7
5 - 9	349423	179623	169800	75.6
10 - 14	327202	168426	158776	73.5
15 - 19	313032	160986	152046	73.3
20 - 24	325198	167828	157370	74.8
25 - 29	445237	229275	215962	77.4
30 - 34	479767	247873	231894	78.2
35 - 39	499654	259105	240549	77.9
40 - 44	548897	281901	266996	77.9
45 - 49	518543	265873	252670	75.6
50 - 54	462785	232763	230022	73.8
55 - 59	483089	236464	246625	73.2
60 - 64	487548	227799	259749	72.3
65 - 69	479638	210746	268892	69.9
70 - 74	388263	160541	227722	66.3
75 - 79	275717	106393	169324	62.8
80 and over	338290	118595	219695	63.4

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

(Per cent)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.1
Working age	61.1	60.8	60.6	60.3
Over working age	24.1	24.3	24.4	24.6
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.4
Working age	63.4	62.9	62.6	62.1
Over working age	21.7	22.0	22.2	22.5
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.4
Working age	54.9	55.2	55.2	55.1
Over working age	30.7	30.5	30.5	30.5

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



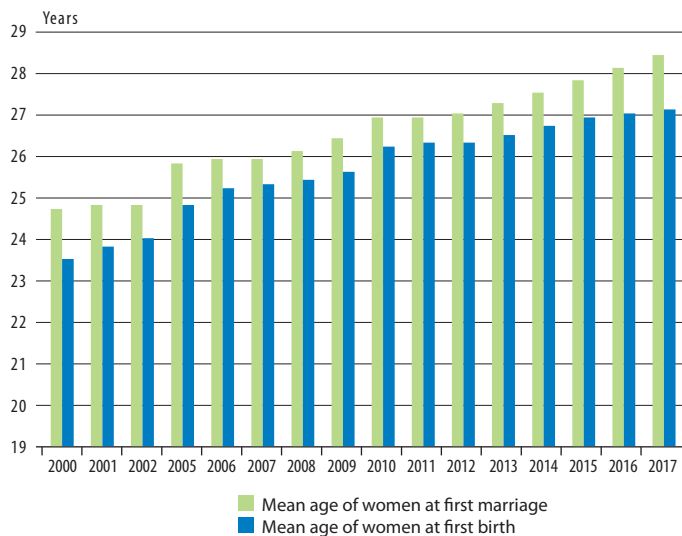
Fertility

Births include the number of live-born and stillborn children, and not the cases of giving a birth where one, two or more children could be born.

There are 64 359 births registered in 2017, of which 63 955 (99.4%) - live births. The crude birth rate (number of live births per 1 000 population) increases from 8.6‰ in 2001 to 9.0‰ in 2017.

Total fertility rate (TFR) representing the average number of children that could be born by a woman during her fertile period is 1.56 children in 2017.

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	66578	67585	65950	64984	63955
Up to 15	298	324	294	259	269
15 - 19	6670	6331	5980	5772	5769
20 - 24	15002	14454	13157	12341	11690
25 - 29	20433	20770	20655	20315	19565
30 - 34	15591	16204	16257	16530	16586
35 - 39	7305	7978	7917	7837	7986
40 - 44	1202	1401	1522	1731	1874
45 - 49	69	105	152	181	190
50 and over	5	11	13	17	25
Unknown	3	7	3	1	1
Urban					
Total	49526	50704	49486	48733	48005
Up to 15	192	203	188	169	154
15 - 19	3824	3601	3404	3294	3244
20 - 24	9479	9039	8198	7607	7225
25 - 29	15653	16059	15856	15455	14826
30 - 34	13038	13563	13486	13825	13834
35 - 39	6261	6922	6895	6731	6902
40 - 44	1008	1207	1308	1484	1626
45 - 49	66	92	136	152	171
50 and over	2	11	12	15	22
Unknown	3	7	3	1	1
Rural					
Total	17052	16881	16464	16251	15950
Под 15	106	121	106	90	115
15 - 19	2846	2730	2576	2478	2525
20 - 24	5523	5415	4959	4734	4465
25 - 29	4780	4711	4799	4860	4739
30 - 34	2553	2641	2771	2705	2752
35 - 39	1044	1056	1022	1106	1084
40 - 44	194	194	214	247	248
45 - 49	3	13	16	29	19
50 and over	3	-	1	2	3
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-



Mortality

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

Mortality level remains too high. Crude death rate (number of dead persons per 1 000 population) is 15.5‰ in 2017.

The infant mortality rate (number of children who die up to 1 year of age per 1 000 live births) is 6.4‰ in 2017 or 0.1‰ lower than in 2016. The infant mortality in the last years is the lowest in the demographic development of the country, but continues to be higher than in other European countries.

Life expectancy showing the life expectancy of the new-born under the hypothesis that the age-specific mortality observed during the respective year will remain the same. According to data for the period 2015 - 2017, the life expectancy is 71.3 years for males and 78.4 years for females.

Figure 4. Crude death rate and infant mortality rate

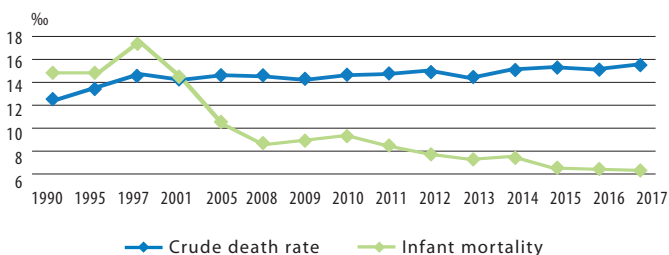
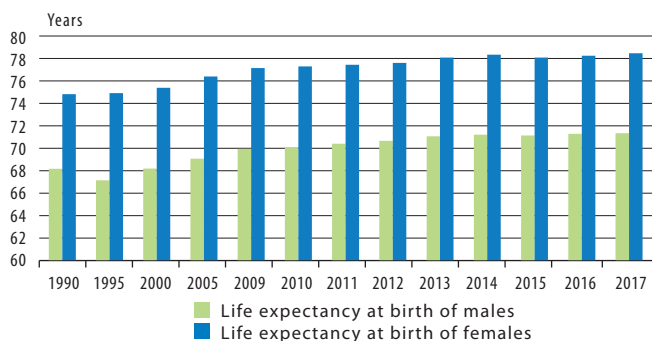


Figure 5. Life expectancy at birth





6. Deaths by age and place of residence

(Number)

Place of residence Age	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	104345	108952	110117	107580	109791
Up to 1	489	517	434	423	408
1 - 4	115	89	82	68	91
5 - 9	66	55	70	56	46
10 - 14	66	63	60	56	56
15 - 19	139	150	150	141	140
20 - 24	304	263	241	217	191
25 - 29	335	324	357	335	320
30 - 34	510	522	509	474	447
35 - 39	781	898	775	804	729
40 - 44	1338	1365	1318	1323	1395
45 - 49	2072	2111	2188	2251	2223
50 - 54	3501	3798	3499	3420	3395
55 - 59	5601	5711	5574	5607	5430
60 - 64	8078	8515	8258	8261	8074
65 - 69	10409	11090	11356	11295	11496
70 - 74	11563	11995	12517	12460	13195
75 - 79	16670	16347	15599	15148	15154
80 - 84	19365	20514	21027	19635	20017
85 and over	22943	24625	26103	25606	26984
Urban					
Total	64089	67008	67749	67192	68418
Up to 1	331	340	255	285	257
1 - 4	72	56	49	48	63
5 - 9	46	36	45	41	30
10 - 14	41	48	36	41	41
15 - 19	91	106	101	91	99
20 - 24	209	176	168	158	133
25 - 29	248	230	259	246	221
30 - 34	363	371	384	341	337
35 - 39	569	658	569	588	528
40 - 44	970	944	942	944	985
45 - 49	1427	1477	1486	1561	1496
50 - 54	2370	2601	2347	2263	2274
55 - 59	3880	3848	3759	3782	3664
60 - 64	5358	5629	5471	5611	5372
65 - 69	6602	7144	7399	7404	7471
70 - 74	6807	7161	7480	7674	8162
75 - 79	9599	9392	8924	8868	8961
80 - 84	11474	12007	12104	11486	11740
85 and over	13632	14784	15971	15760	16584
Rural					
Total	40256	41944	42368	40388	41373
Up to 1	158	177	179	138	151
1 - 4	43	33	33	20	28
5 - 9	20	19	25	15	16
10 - 14	25	15	24	15	15
15 - 19	48	44	49	50	41
20 - 24	95	87	73	59	58
25 - 29	87	94	98	89	99
30 - 34	147	151	125	133	110
35 - 39	212	240	206	216	201
40 - 44	368	421	376	379	410
45 - 49	645	634	702	690	727
50 - 54	1131	1197	1152	1157	1121
55 - 59	1721	1863	1815	1825	1766
60 - 64	2720	2886	2787	2650	2702
65 - 69	3807	3946	3957	3891	4025
70 - 74	4756	4834	5037	4786	5033
75 - 79	7071	6955	6675	6280	6193
80 - 84	7891	8507	8923	8149	8277
85 and over	9311	9841	10132	9846	10400



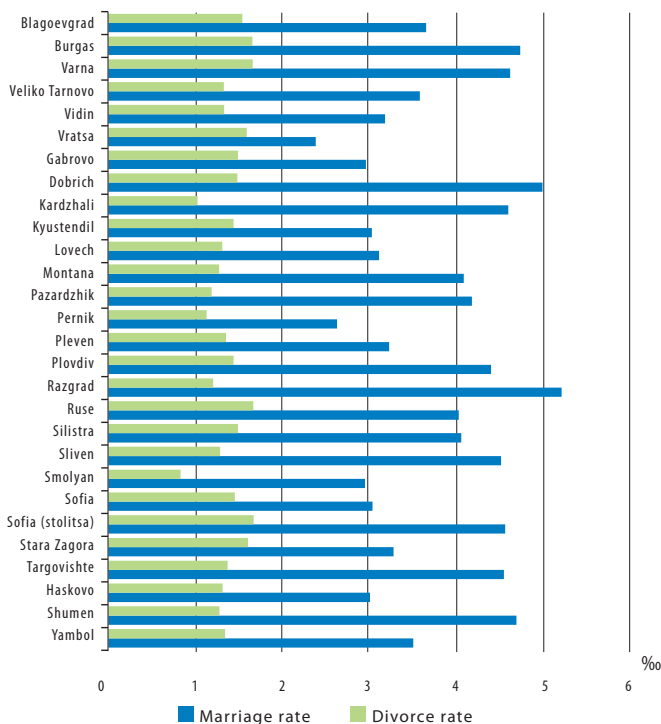
Marriages and divorces

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

There is a tendency of decrease of the number of marriages during the last years due to increasing number of young people living in consensual union, without official marriage. Number of marriages in 2017 increases compared to the previous year - 28 593 or 1 790 more than in 2016. The crude marriage rate (number of marriages per 1 000 population) in 2017 is 4.0‰.

The number of divorces in 2017 is 10 411 or 192 less than in 2016.

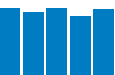
Figure 6. Marriages and divorces by districts in 2017
(Per 1 000 of the population)





7. Marriages and divorces by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2017

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
	In numbers		Per 1 000 of the population	
Total	28593	10411	4.0	1.5
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
Severozapaden	2420	1054	3.2	1.4
Vidin	280	117	3.2	1.3
Vratsa	399	266	2.4	1.6
Lovech	399	168	3.1	1.3
Montana	546	170	4.1	1.3
Pleven	796	333	3.2	1.4
Severen tsentralen	3140	1161	3.9	1.5
Veliko Tarnovo	863	320	3.6	1.3
Gabrovo	330	166	3.0	1.5
Razgrad	598	138	5.2	1.2
Ruse	897	371	4.0	1.7
Silistra	452	166	4.1	1.5
Severoiztochen	4403	1425	4.7	1.5
Varna	2186	785	4.6	1.7
Dobrich	886	263	5.0	1.5
Targovishte	515	155	4.6	1.4
Shumen	816	222	4.7	1.3
Yugoiztochen	4287	1604	4.1	1.5
Burgas	1955	683	4.7	1.7
Sliven	855	243	4.5	1.3
Stara Zagora	1051	515	3.3	1.6
Yambol	426	163	3.5	1.3
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
Yugozapaden	8587	3343	4.1	1.6
Blagoevgrad	1131	476	3.7	1.5
Kyustendil	371	176	3.0	1.4
Pernik	324	139	2.6	1.1
Sofia	708	339	3.0	1.5
Sofia (stolitsa)	6053	2213	4.6	1.7
Yuzhen tsentralen	5756	1824	4.0	1.3
Kardzhali	695	155	4.6	1.0
Pazardzhik	1086	308	4.2	1.2
Plovdiv	2955	966	4.4	1.4
Smolyan	320	90	3.0	0.8
Haskovo	700	305	3.0	1.3

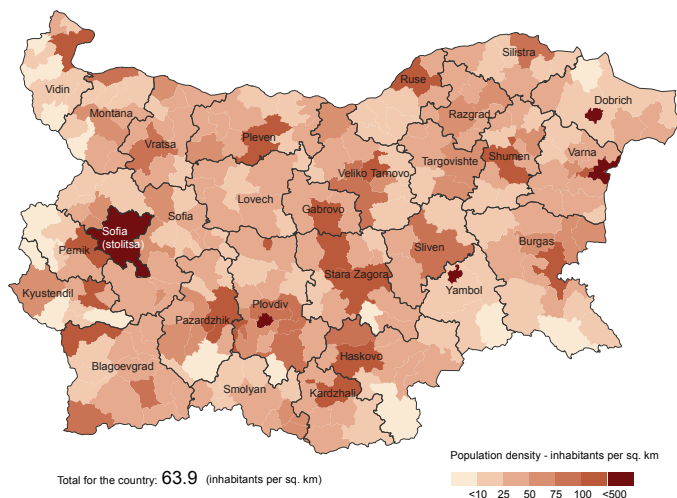


Population by district

Data on the population number and demographic events at territorial level are provided in accordance with the administrative-territorial division of the country as of 31.12.2017.

The smallest district in terms of population is the district of Vidin where 1.2% of the country's population lives, and the biggest one - Sofia (stolitsa) - 18.8%. The population in 16 districts is under 200 thousand persons. Six districts with a population between 200 and 300 thousand persons cover 20.2% of the country's population. There are six districts with a population over 300 thousand persons and more than one third (35.0%) of the country's population lives in three of them - Sofia (stolitsa), Plovdiv and Varna.

Figure 7. Population density per sq. km by district in 2017





8. Population by sex, place of residence, statistical zone, statistical region and by district as of 31.12.2017

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Total			Of which: Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	7050034	3422409	3627625	5181755	2494068	2687687
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
Severozapaden	755956	369498	386458	480209	232708	247501
Vidin	86927	42411	44516	56000	27199	28801
Vratsa	165645	81459	84186	96907	46993	49914
Lovech	126961	61906	65055	79690	38711	40979
Montana	132214	64678	67536	84621	40944	43677
Pleven	244209	119044	125165	162991	78861	84130
Severen tsentralen	794998	386684	408314	533626	257563	276063
Veliko Tarnovo	239132	115655	123477	168428	80945	87483
Gabrovo	110254	53243	57011	90287	43563	46724
Razgrad	113714	55437	58277	53691	25624	28067
Ruse	221336	108150	113186	172312	83979	88333
Silistra	110562	54199	56363	48908	23452	25456
Severoiztochen	933705	455521	478184	684339	330718	353621
Varna	472120	230301	241819	395488	191899	203589
Dobrich	176145	85739	90406	121666	58509	63157
Targovishte	112474	54942	57532	60746	29028	31718
Shumen	172966	84539	88427	106439	51282	55157
Yugoiztochen	1039549	504815	534734	753224	362679	390545
Burgas	411579	199519	212060	314036	150747	163289
Sliven	188433	91614	96819	124109	59694	64415
Stara Zagora	319067	154706	164361	230078	110945	119133
Yambol	120470	58976	61494	85001	41293	43708
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
Yugozapaden	2108394	1017361	1091033	1773195	850394	922801
Blagoevgrad	307882	150007	157875	184215	88188	96027
Kyustendil	121099	58819	62280	84329	40650	43679
Pernik	122421	59646	62775	96647	46649	49998
Sofia	231563	113849	117714	141709	69147	72562
Sofia (stolitsa)	1325429	635040	690389	1266295	605760	660535
Yuzhen tsentralen	1417432	688530	728902	957162	460006	497156
Kardzhali	151113	74958	76155	62597	30121	32476
Pazardzhik	257965	126454	131511	161706	78544	83162
Plovdiv	669796	322158	347638	505310	241147	264163
Smolyan	107282	51960	55322	60033	28904	31129
Haskovo	231276	113000	118276	167516	81290	86226

Fertility and mortality by district

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

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

Figure 8. Crude birth rate by district in 2017
(Per 1 000 of population)

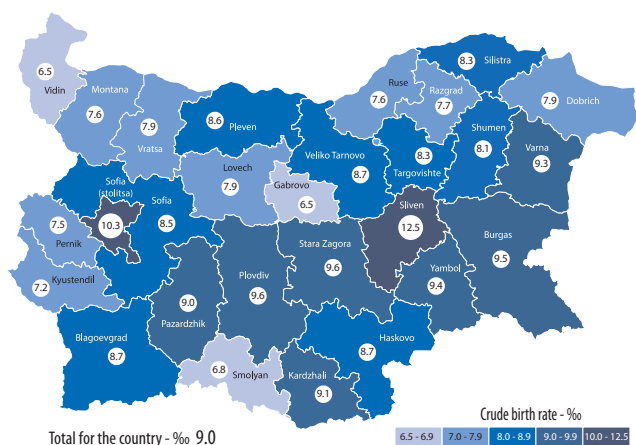
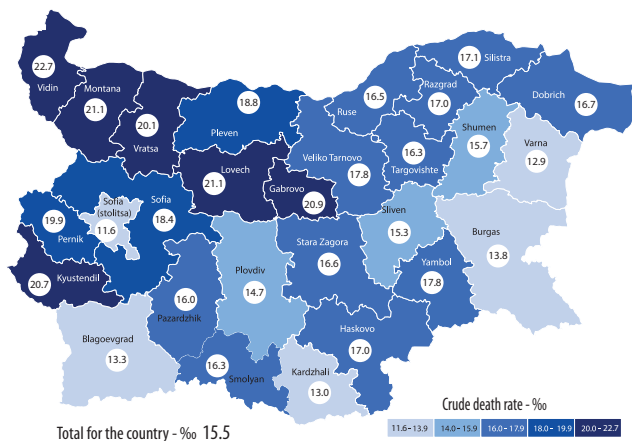


Figure 9. Crude death rate by district in 2017
(Per 1 000 of population)





9. Live births, deaths and natural increase of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2017

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase
	In numbers			Per 1 000 of the population		
Total	63955	109791	-45836	9.0	15.5	-6.5
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
Severozapaden	6032	15495	-9463	7.9	20.3	-12.4
Vidin	572	1999	-1427	6.5	22.7	-16.2
Vratsa	1320	3359	-2039	7.9	20.1	-12.2
Lovech	1009	2699	-1690	7.9	21.1	-13.2
Montana	1019	2812	-1793	7.6	21.1	-13.5
Pleven	2112	4626	-2514	8.6	18.8	-10.2
Severen tsentralen	6312	14130	-7818	7.9	17.7	-9.8
Veliko Tarnovo	2087	4273	-2186	8.7	17.8	-9.1
Gabrovo	727	2327	-1600	6.5	20.9	-14.4
Razgrad	882	1950	-1068	7.7	17.0	-9.3
Ruse	1688	3675	-1987	7.6	16.5	-8.9
Silistra	928	1905	-977	8.3	17.1	-8.8
Severoiztochen	8160	13625	-5465	8.7	14.5	-5.8
Varna	4413	6095	-1682	9.3	12.9	-3.6
Dobrich	1400	2957	-1557	7.9	16.7	-8.8
Targovishte	938	1847	-909	8.3	16.3	-8.0
Shumen	1409	2726	-1317	8.1	15.7	-7.6
Yugoiztochen	10488	16073	-5585	10.1	15.4	-5.3
Burgas	3913	5688	-1775	9.5	13.8	-4.3
Sliven	2372	2890	-518	12.5	15.3	-2.8
Stara Zagora	3067	5331	-2264	9.6	16.6	-7.0
Yambol	1136	2164	-1028	9.4	17.8	-8.4
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
Yugozapaden	20066	28745	-8679	9.5	13.6	-4.1
Blagoevgrad	2702	4101	-1399	8.7	13.3	-4.6
Kyustendil	877	2533	-1656	7.2	20.7	-13.5
Pernik	922	2445	-1523	7.5	19.9	-12.4
Sofia	1968	4289	-2321	8.5	18.4	-9.9
Sofia (stolitsa)	13597	15377	-1780	10.3	11.6	-1.3
Yuzhen tsentralen	12897	21723	-8826	9.1	15.3	-6.2
Kardzhali	1372	1959	-587	9.1	13.0	-3.9
Pazardzhik	2347	4151	-1804	9.0	16.0	-7.0
Plovdiv	6410	9885	-3475	9.6	14.7	-5.1
Smolyan	741	1771	-1030	6.8	16.3	-9.5
Haskovo	2027	3957	-1930	8.7	17.0	-8.3



Migration of the population

Migration of the population includes all persons who have declared change of their present address within the country, or change of address in the country with an address abroad or vice versa.

Kardzhali (5.7‰), Sofia (stolitsa) (2.7‰), Plovdiv (2.5‰), Varna (2.4‰), Burgas (1.6‰) and Pernik (1.4‰) are the districts with highest migration growth in 2017.

Highest negative migration growth is registered in districts Smolyan (-10.3‰), Yambol (-6.4‰) and Vratsa (-6.2‰).

Figure 10. Migration of the population by statistical region in 2017

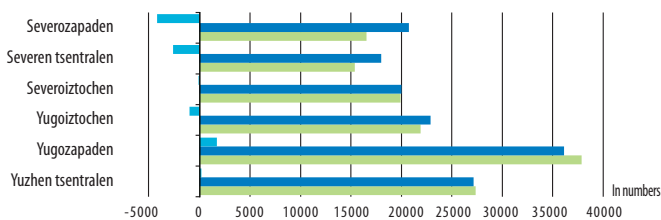
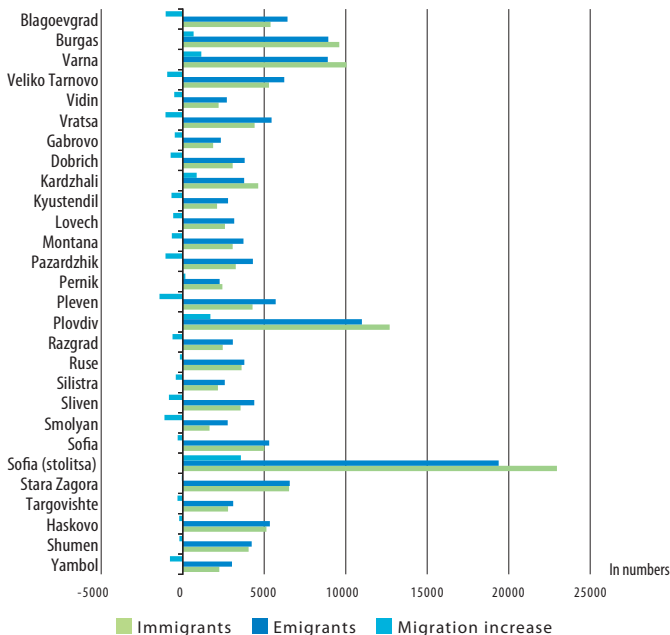


Figure 11. Migration of the population by district in 2017



10. Migration of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2017¹

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Immigrants	Emigrants	Migration increase
Total	139068	145057	-5989
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
Severozapaden	16564	20768	-4204
Vidin	2203	2716	-513
Vratsa	4414	5457	-1043
Lovech	2594	3165	-571
Montana	3064	3726	-662
Pleven	4289	5704	-1415
Severen tsentralen	15398	18023	-2625
Veliko Tarnovo	5291	6232	-941
Gabrovo	1867	2347	-480
Razgrad	2455	3075	-620
Ruse	3617	3783	-166
Silistra	2168	2586	-418
Severoiztochen	19933	20025	-92
Varna	10039	8891	1148
Dobrich	3063	3799	-736
Targovishte	2787	3098	-311
Shumen	4044	4237	-193
Yugoiztochen	21924	22915	-991
Burgas	9602	8932	670
Sliven	3551	4388	-837
Stara Zagora	6518	6564	-46
Yambol	2253	3031	-778
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
Yugozapaden	37878	36149	1729
Blagoevgrad	5386	6426	-1040
Kyustendil	2109	2785	-676
Pernik	2442	2268	174
Sofia	5008	5309	-301
Sofia (stolitsa)	22933	19361	3572
Yuzhen tsentralen	27371	27177	194
Kardzhali	4634	3771	863
Pazardzhik	3262	4307	-1045
Plovdiv	12689	10991	1698
Smolyan	1653	2766	-1113
Haskovo	5133	5342	-209

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

III. LABOUR MARKET





Labour force

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

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

The source of the data is the Labour Force Survey.

Figure 1. Structure of the labour force by age in 2017

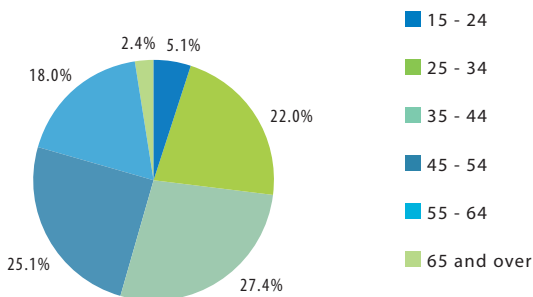
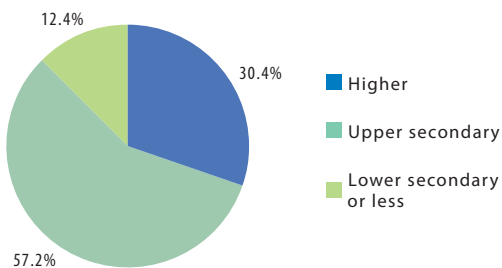


Figure 2. Structure of the labour force by level of education in 2017





1. Labour force

(Thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	3371.2	3365.9	3337.0	3264.0	3357.2
By place of residence					
Urban	2631.1	2636.7	2613.2	2563.6	2618.6
Rural	740.1	729.2	723.8	700.4	738.6
By gender					
Male	1796.6	1798.6	1781.7	1749.3	1796.7
Female	1574.6	1567.3	1555.2	1514.7	1560.5
By age					
15 - 64	3322.7	3308.7	3276.0	3199.6	3277.5
15 - 24	229.6	200.3	182.8	161.1	170.7
25 - 34	778.2	767.7	758.2	732.2	740.9
35 - 44	939.1	941.0	925.0	904.8	919.6
45 - 54	814.8	821.0	829.4	822.5	842.1
55 - 64	560.9	578.7	580.5	579.0	604.2
65 and over	48.5	57.2	61.0	64.4	79.7
By level of education					
Higher	948.4	997.1	1018.1	1013.5	1020.5
Upper secondary	1985.9	1906.8	1889.6	1849.4	1920.7
of which: Vocational	1292.6	1232.9	1197.3	1148.1	1151.2
Lower secondary or less	436.9	462.0	429.2	401.2	415.9

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

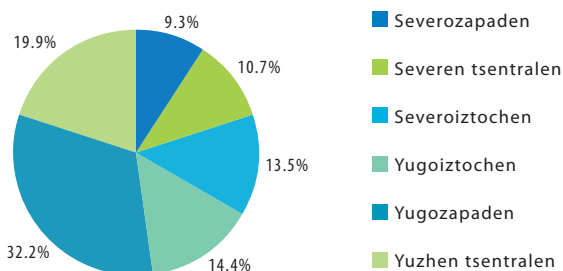
(Per cent)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	68.4	69.0	69.3	68.7	71.3
By place of residence					
Urban	70.7	71.5	72.1	71.6	73.8
Rural	61.2	61.3	60.9	59.8	63.8
By gender					
Male	72.2	72.9	73.2	72.7	75.4
Female	64.5	65.0	65.4	64.6	67.1
By age					
15 - 24	29.6	27.2	26.0	23.9	26.3
25 - 34	78.7	78.3	78.3	76.5	79.1
35 - 44	86.7	87.4	86.5	85.4	87.4
45 - 54	83.5	83.7	84.3	83.7	86.0
55 - 64	54.1	56.6	58.0	58.8	61.8

Labour force by district

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

Figure 3. Structure of the labour force (15 - 64 years of age) by statistical region in 2017





3. Labour force (15 - 64 years of age) and activity rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2017

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Labour force - in thousands	Activity rates - %
Total	3277.5	71.3
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
Severozapaden	303.2	65.4
Vidin	36.1	69.6
Vratsa	65.4	62.3
Lovech	47.2	61.3
Montana	51.3	63.4
Pleven	103.2	69.2
Severen tsentralen	350.2	68.5
Veliko Tarnovo	107.6	69.6
Gabrovo	47.8	70.8
Razgrad	49.7	66.2
Ruse	99.2	69.0
Silistra	45.8	65.3
Severoiztochen	444.0	72.2
Varna	223.4	71.2
Dobrich	85.7	74.6
Targovishte	50.3	69.0
Shumen	84.7	74.7
Yugoiztochen	471.0	70.8
Burgas	191.8	71.0
Sliven	77.4	65.8
Stara Zagora	146.5	72.3
Yambol	55.3	73.5
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
Yugozapaden	1055.8	74.6
Blagoevgrad	150.3	72.6
Kyustendil	52.6	70.2
Pernik	55.7	71.4
Sofia	101.1	68.2
Sofia (stolitsa)	696.0	76.7
Yuzhen tsentralen	653.3	70.7
Kardzhali	61.8	61.5
Pazardzhik	116.1	69.0
Plovdiv	320.3	73.6
Smolyan	55.1	76.8
Haskovo	100.0	67.5

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.

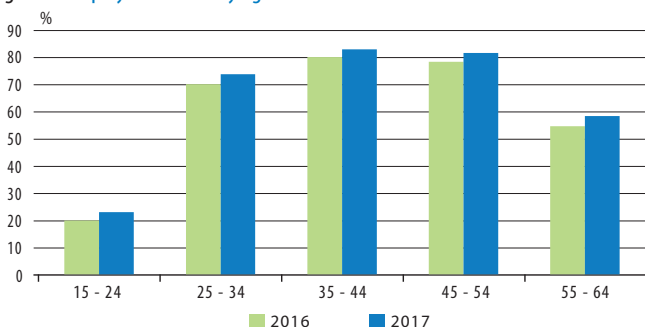
Employees are the persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive a consideration in cash or in kind in the form of wages, salaries, fees, remuneration by civil contract, etc.

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)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	2934.9	2981.4	3031.9	3016.8	3150.3
By place of residence					
Urban	2330.9	2380.4	2417.5	2403.1	2485.2
Rural	604.0	601.0	614.4	613.7	665.0
By gender					
Male	1546.9	1577.1	1607.5	1607.6	1682.6
Female	1388.1	1404.3	1424.3	1409.2	1467.7
By age					
15 - 64	2889.4	2927.4	2973.5	2954.3	3073.4
15 - 24	164.5	152.7	143.2	133.4	148.6
25 - 34	659.5	669.2	682.4	669.2	689.2
35 - 44	842.0	850.9	853.4	846.9	869.6
45 - 54	731.9	743.5	764.5	768.3	797.3
55 - 64	491.5	511.2	530.1	536.5	568.7
65 and over	45.5	53.9	58.4	62.5	76.9
By level of education					
Higher	887.4	946.3	977.8	979.3	989.6
Upper secondary	1741.1	1703.8	1732.3	1725.1	1819.7
of which: Vocational	1143.4	1107.7	1100.5	1073.5	1091.1
Lower secondary or less	306.5	331.3	321.7	312.3	340.9
By professional status					
Employers	115.1	113.5	108.3	107.3	114.8
Self-employed without employees	221.6	238.1	236.8	228.3	235.3
Employees in private sector	1859.3	1903.6	1968.2	1981.8	2101.8
Employees in public sector	719.3	705.5	699.0	681.1	673.6
Unpaid family workers	19.6	20.6	19.5	18.4	24.7

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

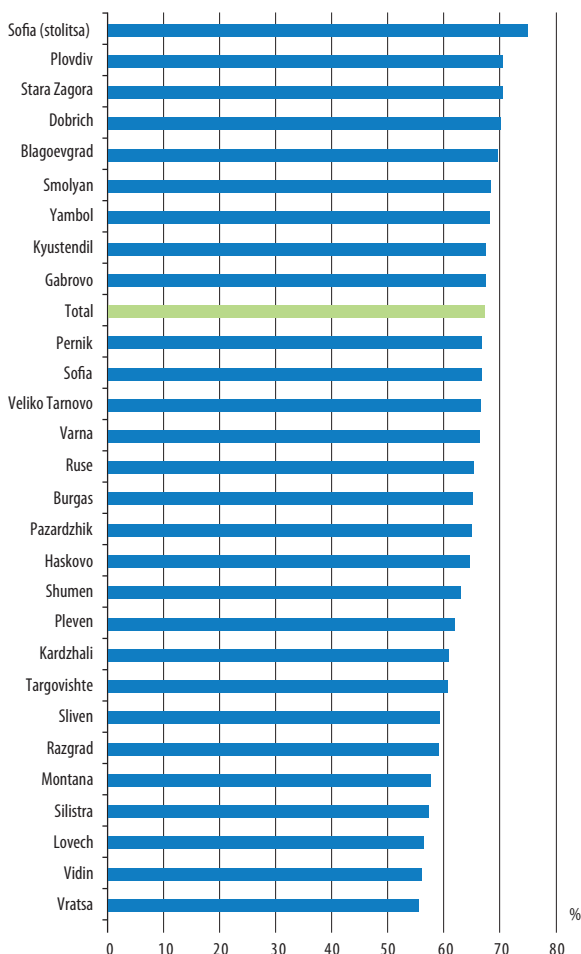
(Per cent)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	59.5	61.0	62.9	63.4	66.9
By place of residence					
Urban	62.6	64.5	66.6	67.0	70.0
Rural	49.8	50.4	51.6	52.3	57.4
By gender					
Male	62.1	63.9	65.9	66.7	70.6
Female	56.8	58.2	59.8	60.0	63.1
By age					
15 - 24	21.2	20.7	20.3	19.8	22.9
25 - 34	66.7	68.3	70.4	69.9	73.6
35 - 44	77.7	79.0	79.8	79.9	82.7
45 - 54	75.0	75.8	77.7	78.2	81.4
55 - 64	47.4	50.0	53.0	54.5	58.2

Employment by district

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

Figure 5. Employment rates (15 - 64 years of age) by district in 2017





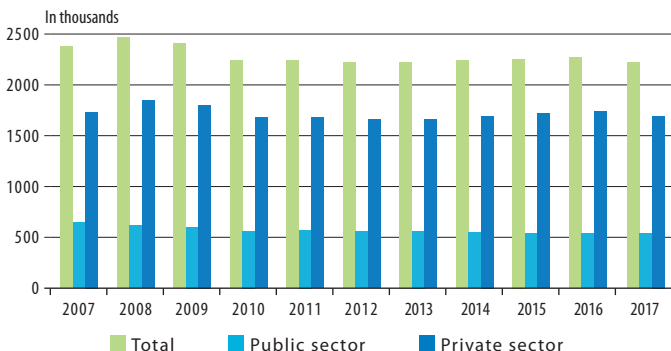
6. Employed persons (15 - 64 years of age) and employment rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2017

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Employed - in thousands	Employment rates - %
Total	3073.4	66.9
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
Severozapaden	268.6	57.9
Vidin	29.1	56.2
Vratsa	58.0	55.3
Lovech	43.0	55.8
Montana	46.4	57.3
Pleven	92.1	61.7
Severen tsentralen	325.6	63.7
Veliko Tarnovo	102.6	66.3
Gabrovo	45.3	67.1
Razgrad	44.2	58.8
Ruse	93.5	65.0
Silistra	40.0	57.0
Severoiztochen	402.2	65.4
Varna	207.0	66.0
Dobrich	80.1	69.8
Targovishte	44.0	60.4
Shumen	71.1	62.7
Yugoiztochen	437.6	65.7
Burgas	175.1	64.8
Sliven	69.3	58.9
Stara Zagora	142.1	70.1
Yambol	51.1	67.9
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
Yugozapaden	1020.8	72.1
Blagoevgrad	143.4	69.2
Kyustendil	50.3	67.1
Pernik	51.9	66.5
Sofia	98.4	66.4
Sofia (stolitsa)	676.6	74.6
Yuzhen tsentralen	618.6	67.0
Kardzhali	60.8	60.5
Pazardzhik	108.7	64.6
Plovdiv	305.0	70.1
Smolyan	48.9	68.1
Haskovo	95.2	64.3

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	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Total	2277345	2230242	535050	529051	1742295	1701191
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	71637	68716	11815	11797	59822	56919
Mining and quarrying	23687	22010	7344	7298	16343	14712
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	90063	85596	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	116181	109465	227	359	115954	109106
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	32932	31473	177	173	32755	31300
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	1942	1961	-	-	1942	1961



7. Employees under labour contract by economic activity groupings

(Continued and end)

(Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	13520	13164	-	..	13520	..
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	8419	8610	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	48779	47780	15	15	48764	47765
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	67718	68502	4419	5226	63299	63276
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	9051	9823	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of electrical equipment	22764	24001	-	-	22764	24001
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	31032	30740	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of transport equipment	26771	28169	-	-	26771	28169
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	45088	43291	1155	1095	43933	42196
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	30574	29526	14658	14657	15916	14869
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	36182	35532	22038	21951	14144	13581
Construction	124379	114099	2216	2262	122163	111837
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	375525	381686	485	424	375040	381262
Transportation and storage	146236	137077	48609	48334	97627	88743
Accommodation and food service activities	114838	113365	4317	4538	110521	108827
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	12497	12584	2923	2989	9574	9595
Telecommunications	20641	20463	..	..	..	..
IT and other information services	51944	50676	..	..	..	..
Financial and insurance activities	56970	55623	2012	1999	54958	53624
Real estate activities	23383	21526	2616	2456	20767	19070
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	43178	43911	1407	1279	41771	42632
Scientific research and development	11156	11830	8608	8499	2548	3331
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	22542	22405	99	96	22443	22309
Administrative and support service activities	111803	110794	14578	14100	97225	96694
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	111572	110946	111572	110946	x	x
Education	163905	162259	154660	152579	9245	9680
Human health services	108538	104638	75360	73474	33178	31164
Residential care and social work activities	29478	28342	26548	25943	2930	2399
Arts, entertainment and recreation	35332	34328	14153	13803	21179	20525
Other services	37088	35331	1616	1390	35472	33941

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

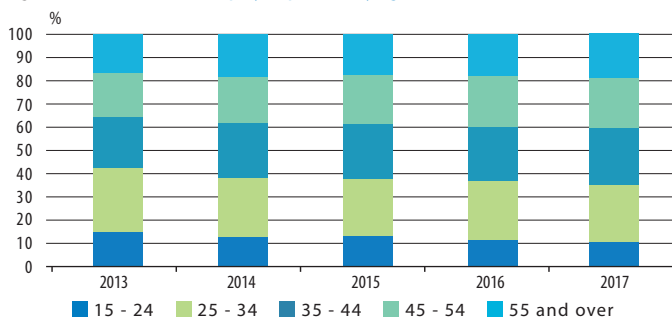
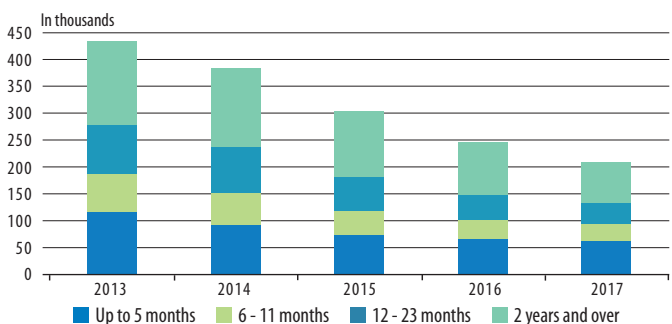


Figure 8. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment





8. Unemployed persons

(Thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	436.3	384.5	305.1	247.2	206.9
By place of residence					
Urban	300.2	256.3	195.7	160.5	133.3
Rural	136.1	128.2	109.4	86.8	73.6
By gender					
Male	249.8	221.4	174.2	141.7	114.2
Female	186.5	163.1	130.9	105.6	92.8
By age					
15 - 64	433.2	381.3	302.5	245.3	204.1
15 - 24	65.1	47.6	39.6	27.7	22.1
25 - 34	118.7	98.5	75.8	62.9	51.6
35 - 44	97.1	90.2	71.7	57.9	50.0
45 - 54	82.9	77.5	65.0	54.3	44.8
55 and over	72.4	70.7	53.1	44.4	38.4
By level of education					
Higher	60.9	50.8	40.3	34.1	30.9
Upper secondary	244.9	203.0	157.3	124.2	101.0
of which: Vocational	149.2	125.2	96.8	74.6	60.1
Lower secondary or less	130.5	130.7	107.5	88.9	75.0
By duration of unemployment					
Up to 5 months	115.1	90.5	72.1	65.2	59.6
6 - 11 months	70.8	61.6	46.0	35.9	33.5
12 - 23 months	93.6	85.2	63.9	47.4	38.3
2 years and over	156.7	147.3	123.1	98.8	75.5
Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12.	386.2	351.1	328.9	261.0	232.1



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 2017 the unemployment rate decreased by 1.4 percentage points in comparison with the previous year and stood at 6.2%. The long-term unemployed (unemployed for one or more years) represented 55.0% of all unemployed persons.

Figure 9. Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates





9. Unemployment rates

(Per cent)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	12.9	11.4	9.1	7.6	6.2
By place of residence					
Urban	11.4	9.7	7.5	6.3	5.1
Rural	18.4	17.6	15.1	12.4	10.0
By gender					
Male	13.9	12.3	9.8	8.1	6.4
Female	11.8	10.4	8.4	7.0	5.9
By age					
15 - 64	13.0	11.5	9.2	7.7	6.2
15 - 24	28.4	23.8	21.6	17.2	12.9
25 - 34	15.3	12.8	10.0	8.6	7.0
35 - 44	10.3	9.6	7.7	6.4	5.4
45 - 54	10.2	9.4	7.8	6.6	5.3
55 and over	11.9	11.1	8.3	6.9	5.6
Long-term unemployment rate	7.4	6.9	5.6	4.5	3.4

10. Discouraged persons

(Thousands)

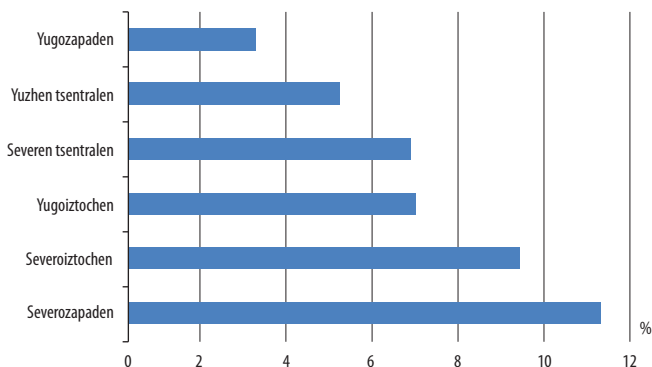
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	209.7	192.1	172.9	165.8	115.8
By place of residence					
Urban	113.0	100.1	81.2	76.1	56.4
Rural	96.7	92.0	91.6	89.7	59.4
By gender					
Male	116.5	107.8	93.7	91.5	60.7
Female	93.2	84.3	79.1	74.3	55.2
By age					
15 - 64	206.5	188.7	170.0	163.4	112.2
15 - 24	36.5	33.0	29.6	23.4	13.5
25 - 34	50.7	45.5	39.0	36.5	26.5
35 - 44	38.9	33.2	32.3	35.9	24.5
45 - 54	41.2	39.7	36.3	35.9	23.4
55 and over	42.4	40.6	35.6	34.1	27.8
By level of education					
Higher	15.9	13.5	10.6	8.5	5.4
Upper secondary	95.1	85.8	72.6	69.4	41.4
of which: Vocational	56.8	49.8	40.3	35.5	22.5
Lower secondary or less	98.7	92.8	89.7	87.9	69.0

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 2017





11. Unemployment by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2017

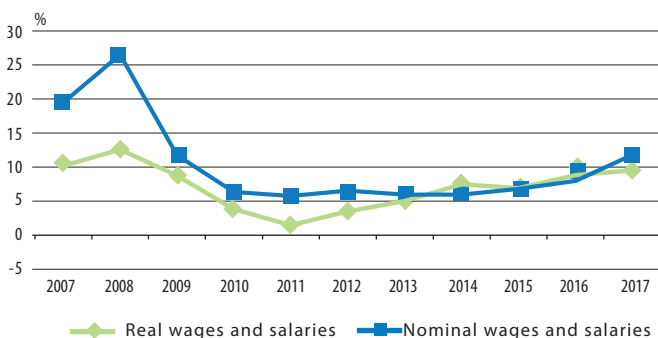
Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Unemployed - in thousands	Unemployment rates - %	Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12. - in thousands
Total	206.9	6.2	232.1
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
Severozapaden	34.9	11.3	42.7
Vidin	7.0	19.2	6.2
Vratsa	7.4	11.1	10.5
Lovech	4.2	8.7	6.1
Montana	5.1	9.7	8.1
Pleven	11.1	10.5	11.8
Severen tsentralen	24.8	6.9	28.4
Veliko Tarnovo	5.1	4.6	7.4
Gabrovo	(2.5)	(5.1)	2.4
Razgrad	5.6	11.0	6.0
Ruse	5.8	5.7	6.6
Silistra	5.8	12.5	6.1
Severoiztochen	42.7	9.4	32.7
Varna	16.7	7.3	11.1
Dobrich	5.6	6.4	6.4
Targovishte	6.4	12.4	6.1
Shumen	14.0	15.9	9.1
Yugoiztochen	33.6	7.0	32.7
Burgas	16.8	8.6	12.2
Sliven	8.1	10.2	8.9
Stara Zagora	4.4	2.9	7.4
Yambol	4.3	7.6	4.1
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
Yugozapaden	35.7	3.3	46.9
Blagoevgrad	6.9	4.5	16.2
Kyustendil	(2.3)	(4.3)	5.1
Pernik	4.1	7.2	3.2
Sofia	(2.6)	(2.6)	8.0
Sofia (stolitsa)	19.7	2.8	14.3
Yuzhen tsentralen	35.3	5.2	48.7
Kardzhali	(1.0)	(1.6)	6.6
Pazardzhik	7.4	6.2	11.9
Plovdiv	15.6	4.7	15.9
Smolyan	6.5	11.2	6.6
Haskovo	4.8	4.7	7.7

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	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Total	11379	12725	11772	12860	11257	12683
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9260	10287	11755	12289	8763	9864
Mining and quarrying	16676	18414	21334	22049	14573	16610
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	9481	10739	..	..	9485	10741
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	6956	7828	6620	9043	6957	7823
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	8655	9935	8449	9108	8656	9940
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	33530	32633	-	-	33530	32633



12. Average annual wages and salaries by economic activity groupings

(Continued and end)

(BGN)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	13668	15021	-	..	13668	15023
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	13087	14130	..	..	12732	13804
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	10306	11258	8582	8486	10307	11259
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	11356	12188	10975	11825	11382	12218
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	15526	16052	..	..	15554	16076
Manufacture of electrical equipment	13281	14891	-	-	13281	14891
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	12693	14092	..	..	12693	14092
Manufacture of transport equipment	10166	11584	-	-	10166	11584
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	10396	11691	12944	12132	10328	11679
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	20076	21225	23679	24753	16761	17739
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	9792	10832	9458	10263	10314	11757
Construction	9289	9857	9768	10460	9280	9844
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10292	12118	12552	15656	10289	12114
Transportation and storage	10421	11652	12878	13983	9190	10369
Accommodation and food service activities	6733	7790	8210	9198	6675	7729
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	16152	16561	13336	13785	17026	17447
Telecommunications	20110	20833	..	..	20112	20832
IT and other information services	33142	35070	17941	19177	33378	35317
Financial and insurance activities	20126	21452	24081	25086	19976	21312
Real estate activities	10838	12377	9470	10023	11013	12685
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	15326	17740	12627	14213	15419	17848
Scientific research and development	15121	20214	9208	9968	35513	46973
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	18758	20740	9969	11226	18797	20783
Administrative and support service activities	8988	9956	5877	6742	9458	10430
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	12909	14042	12909	14042	x	x
Education	10784	12225	10712	12144	12002	13541
Human health services	13029	14442	12640	13410	13919	16918
Residential care and social work activities	7150	7920	6968	7694	8818	10386
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9669	11096	8887	9737	10198	12031
Other services	7437	9055	7564	8467	7431	9080

IV. EDUCATION



Types of educational institutions

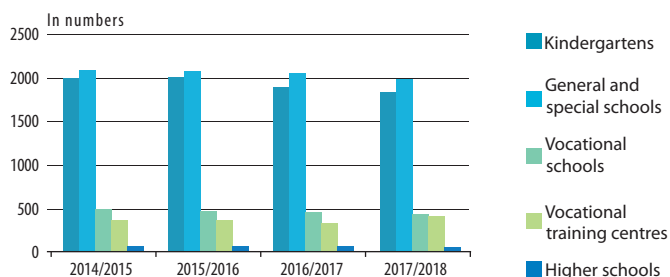
Educational institutions are those institutions, which directly perform training according to educational programmes with students in organized classes (groups) locally or through distance learning. Educational programs in those institutions include all educational stages and/or attainment of professional 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;
- Schools¹ (I - XII grade): primary (I - IV grade), basic (I - VII grade), integrated (I - X grade), gymnasiums (VIII - XII grade), secondary (I - XII grade), vocational (art schools, sport schools, vocational gymnasiums providing training on programs for attainment of third and second level of professional qualification, including religious schools);
- Vocational training centres provide training to persons aged 16 and over in vocational programmes against payment for acquisition of professional qualification, according to the Law on Vocational Education and Training;
- Vocational colleges and vocational gymnasiums carrying out training on programs with admission after completed secondary education;
- Higher schools - colleges, universities and equivalent higher schools. The statistical survey of tertiary education covers all higher schools accredited according to the Law on Higher Education and the private spiritual higher schools, opened by virtue of the Law on Religion.

¹ According to the Pre-school and School Education Act (promulgated SG No. 79 of 13 October 2015).

Figure 1. Educational institutions by type





1. Educational institutions by type

(Number)

	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018 ¹	
	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private
Total	4975	584	4964	581	4778	547	4711	633
Kindergartens	1991	88	2002	92	1894	93	1834	98
General and special schools	2087	70	2078	70	2051	75	1979	76
Primary (I - IV grade)	150	5	152	7	146	8	137	6
Basic (I - VIII grade)	1386	30	1381	31	1345	31	x	x
Basic (I - VII grade)	x	x	x	x	x	x	1203	27
Lower secondary (V - VIII grade)	7	1	7	1	4	-	x	x
Integrated (I - X grade)	x	x	x	x	x	x	59	-
Upper secondary (IX - XII grade)	137	27	133	23	128	22	x	x
Upper secondary (VIII - XII grade)	x	x	x	x	x	x	117	18
Secondary (I-XII grade)	407	7	405	8	428	14	463	25
Vocational schools	481	56	469	50	454	46	434	38
Art schools	23	2	22	1	22	1	22	1
Sport schools	24	-	24	-	24	-	24	-
Vocational gymnasiums	394	16	387	15	373	12	359	10
Vocational colleges	40	38	36	34	35	33	29	27
Vocational Training Centres	362	353	361	352	325	316	410	404
Higher schools²	54	17	54	17	54	17	54	17
Universities and equivalent higher schools	46	10	50	13	50	13	50	13
Colleges, at the universities	19	-	18	-	18	-	18	-
Independent colleges	8	7	4	4	4	4	4	4

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

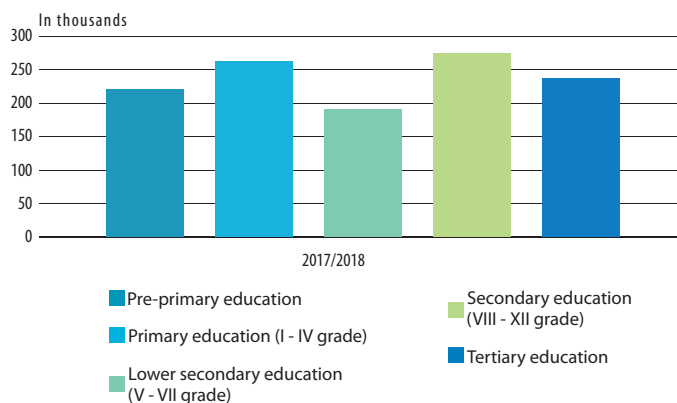
² Includes universities and equivalent higher schools and independent colleges.

Enrolled students

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

- Pre-primary education in kindergartens (educational level ISCED - 0);
- Primary and lower secondary education, secondary education in all types of schools and vocational education after secondary education in vocational colleges (educational levels ISCED - 1, 2, 3 and 4). The data for the school year 2017/2018 are not comparable to the previous school years due to changes in the national education system (Pre-school and School Education Act, promulgated SG No. 79 of 13 October 2015);
- Vocational training against payment for acquisition of professional qualification in centres for vocational training, vocational gymnasiums and vocational colleges (educational levels ISCED - 2, 3 and 4);
- Tertiary education for acquiring the educational qualification degrees 'Professional bachelor', 'Bachelor' and 'Master' in colleges, universities and equivalent higher schools (educational level ISCED - 6 and 7);
- Tertiary education for acquiring the educational and scientific degree 'Doctor' in universities, equivalent higher schools and scientific organizations (educational level ISCED - 8).

Figure 2. Enrolments by level of education





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

(Number)

	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018 ¹	
	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private
Total	1284910	67705	1249109	57388	1225703	56056	1210704	64117
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	241123	3292	232025	3333	224380	3838	220877	4007
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	261793	2399	261969	2860	264503	3432	262735	3885
Lower secondary and secondary education (V - VII grade and VIII - XII grade, ISCED - 2, 3) ²	485683	5195	477958	5213	474598	5480	466794	5901
Vocational training for adults - first level professional qualification (ISCED - 2)	6509	5478	4593	3357	5851	5018	10369	8513
Vocational training for adults - second level professional qualification (ISCED - 3)	3789	2789	2109	1462	2834	2090	6313	5598
Vocational training for adults - third level professional qualification (ISCED - 3)	5417	4291	2427	1814	2303	1341	6189	5181
Post secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED - 4)	1618	1452	1308	1161	1261	846	1047	611
Vocational training for adults - fourth level professional qualification (ISCED - 4)	25	-	13	-	36	33	45	45
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7, 8)	278953	42809	266707	38188	249937	33978	236335	30376
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor' (ISCED - 6)	15244	7097	11619	3354	10335	2375	8527	1622
Educational-qualification degree 'Bachelor' (ISCED - 6)	171458	25143	166746	24794	155237	22303	146564	20335
Educational-qualification degree 'Master' (ISCED - 7)	85634	10418	81592	9844	77627	9036	74680	8126
Educational and scientific degree 'Doctor' (ISCED - 8)	6617	151	6750	196	6738	264	6564	293

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

² The data on secondary education are presented combined, because additional classification of educational programmes to levels of ISCED 2011 is needed.

³ 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

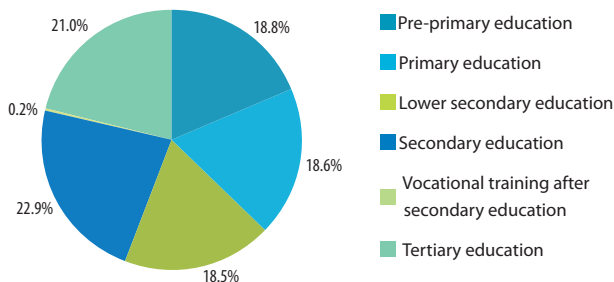
The teachers (academic staff) are official persons who directly conduct the training sessions according to the curricula irrespective of whether they are full-time or part-time employees.

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. The data for the school year 2017/2018 are not comparable to the previous school years due to changes in the national education system.

Figure 3. Structure of the teachers by teaching levels in 2017/2018





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

(Number)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018 ¹
Total	102799	101294	102335	104374
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	20542	20420	19909	19617
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED -1)	14940	15050	17564	19412
Lower secondary and upper secondary education (V - VII grade and VIII-XII grade, ISCED - 2, 3) ²	43147	42860	42334	43205
Post secondary non-tertiary (ISCED - 4)	427	360	305	226
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7)	23743	22604	22223	21914
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor' (ISCED - 6)	1018	725	768	707
Education in universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 6, 7)	22725	21879	21455	21207

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

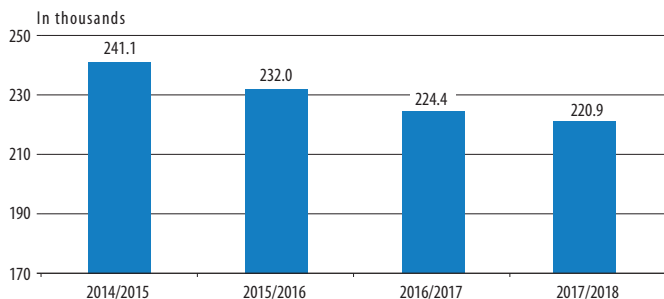
² The data on secondary education are presented combined, because additional classification of educational programmes to levels of ISCED 2011 is needed.

Kindergartens

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

The average number of children per one teacher for the country is 12 and per one group - 24 for the school year 2017/2018.

Figure 4. Children in kindergartens





4. Kindergartens

(Number)

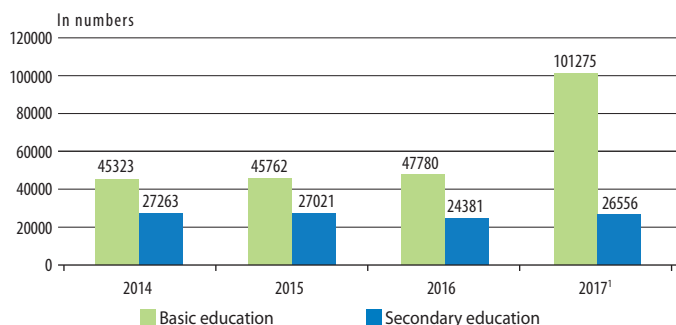
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
	Kindergartens			
Total	1991	2002	1894	1834
Permanent	1991	2002	1894	1834
All-day	1986	1998	1890	1831
Half-day	5	4	4	3
Seasonal	-	-	-	-
	Teaching staff			
Total	20542	20420	19909	19617
of which: Teachers in kindergartens	19240	19115	18666	18370
Permanent	20540	20418	19907	19615
All-day	19387	19323	18853	18672
Half-day	1153	1095	1054	943
Seasonal	2	2	2	2
	Children enrolled			
Total	241123	232025	224380	220877
Permanent	241099	231996	224356	220830
All-day	220151	212647	207000	205301
Half-day	20948	19349	17356	15529
Seasonal	24	29	24	47

General schools

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

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

Figure 5. General education school graduates



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



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

(Number)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018 ¹
Total	604481	602277	605729	587836
I - IV grade	260293	260557	263218	262476
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	567	705	364	673
V - VIII grade	212737	212366	213488	x
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	4306	4836	4410	x
V - VII grade	x	x	x	189459
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	x	x	x	2877
IX - XII grade ²	131451	129354	129023	x
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	4820	4466	4307	x
VIII - XII grade	x	x	x	135901
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	x	x	x	4054

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

² Incl. VIII grade of foreign languages secondary schools and other specialized secondary schools with selection after VII grade.

6. Graduates from general schools

(Number)

	2014	2015	2016	2017 ¹
Basic	45323	45762	47780	101275
Upper secondary	27263	27021	24381	26556

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

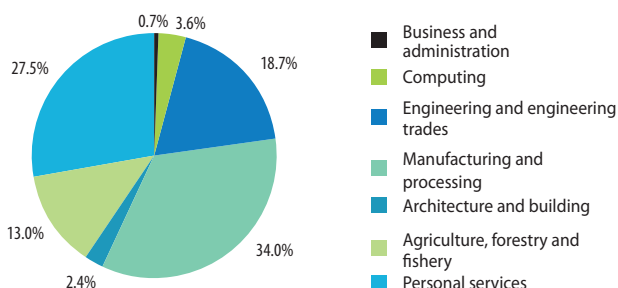
Vocational training - I level

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

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

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

Figure 6. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of a first level of professional qualification for the school year 2017/2018





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

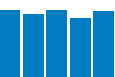
(Number)

Narrow fields	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Total	3420	3259	3416	2436
Business and administration	-	-	15	18
Computing	44	58	86	88
Engineering and engineering trades	511	652	725	456
Manufacturing and processing	1530	1521	1382	828
Architecture and building	299	116	115	58
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	477	417	543	317
Personal services	559	495	550	671

8. Graduates of first level professional qualification by narrow fields

(Number)

Narrow fields	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	459	378	1011	413
Business and administration	-	-	-	10
Computing	18	5	71	13
Engineering and engineering trades	91	54	171	101
Manufacturing and processing	199	222	381	147
Architecture and building	-	6	39	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	30	30	162	62
Personal services	121	61	187	80

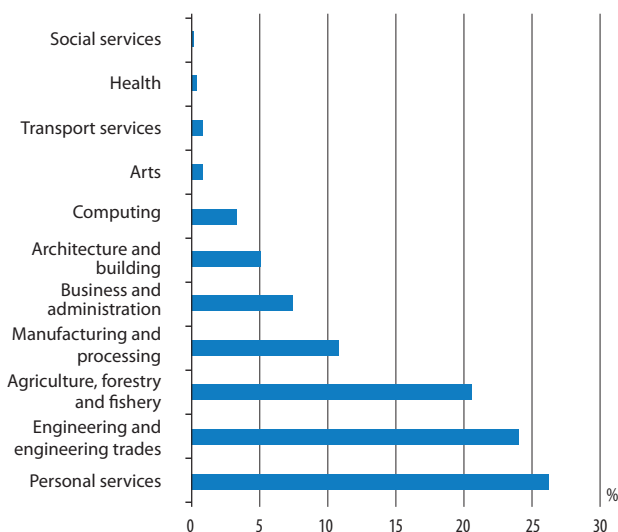


Vocational training - II level

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

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

Figure 7. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of a second level of professional qualification for the school year 2017/2018





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

(Number)

Narrow fields	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018 ¹
Общо	32095	30081	28404	28875
Arts	99	128	195	247
Business and administration	2515	2245	2193	2146
Computing	1015	1016	975	968
Engineering and engineering trades	9136	8476	7206	6968
Manufacturing and processing	4133	3508	3290	3138
Architecture and building	1450	1445	1594	1459
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	6496	6076	5809	5965
Health	-	33	51	115
Social services	-	-	-	33
Personal services	7158	7006	6886	7598
Transport services	93	148	205	238

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

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

(Number)

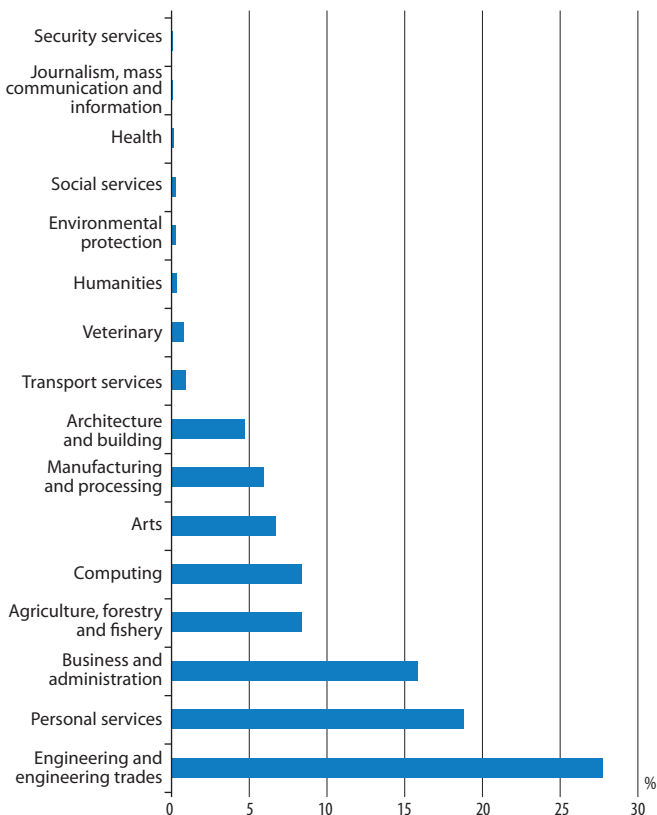
Narrow fields	2014	2015	2016	2017
Graduates in secondary education	5791	4014	3376	3566
Attainments in vocational qualification	4552	3725	2938	2946
Arts	7	13	21	11
Business and administration	641	410	344	314
Computing	217	122	139	153
Engineering and engineering trades	1127	981	656	708
Manufacturing and processing	500	470	343	256
Architecture and building	86	102	85	97
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	800	690	465	577
Personal services	1174	937	885	812
Transport services	-	-	-	18

Vocational training - III level

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

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

Figure 8. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of a third level of professional qualification for the school year 2017/2018





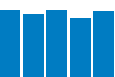
11. Students in programmes for attainment of third level professional qualification by narrow fields

Narrow fields	(Number)			
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018 ¹
Total	103902	100930	98355	109663
Arts	6435	6559	6770	7440
Humanities	425	404	381	420
Journalism, mass communication and information	41	53	60	56
Business and administration	18248	17732	17257	17418
Computing	7532	7540	7960	9224
Engineering and engineering trades	30848	28791	28002	30438
Manufacturing and processing	6066	5996	5523	6563
Architecture and building	5833	5606	5071	5223
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	7534	7656	7358	9258
Veterinary	929	885	864	936
Health	28	55	125	199
Social services	285	275	246	357
Personal services	18050	17922	17423	20603
Transport services	937	901	882	1093
Environmental protection	695	542	430	395
Security services	16	13	3	40

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

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

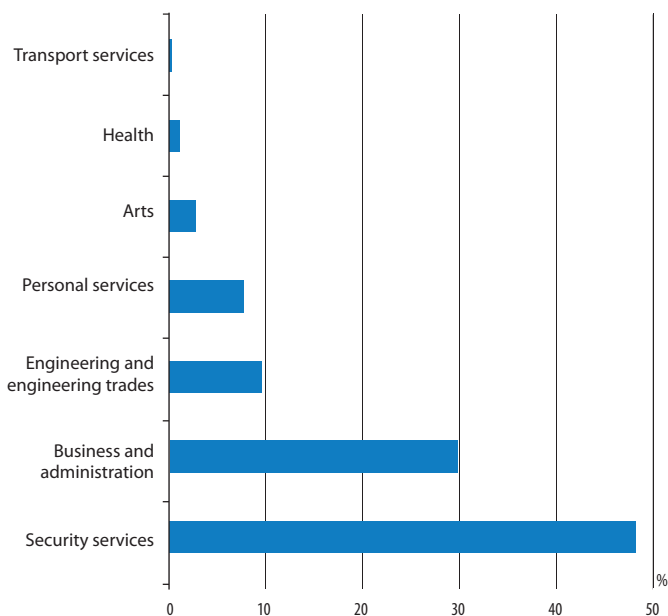
Narrow fields	(Number)			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Graduates in secondary education	20407	19291	17202	18148
Attainments in vocational qualification	15212	14742	13076	13192
Arts	1016	921	856	990
Humanities	35	33	58	70
Journalism, mass communication and information	-	-	5	10
Business and administration	3148	3205	2820	2697
Computing	1049	1145	1051	1154
Engineering and engineering trades	4483	4149	3629	3289
Manufacturing and processing	844	654	583	690
Architecture and building	983	800	700	611
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	894	952	732	822
Veterinary	162	139	129	167
Social services	34	39	48	65
Personal services	2366	2347	2285	2454
Transport services	122	203	113	106
Environmental protection	76	155	61	64
Security services	-	-	6	3



Vocational training - IV level

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

Figure 9. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of a fourth level of professional qualification giving in the school year 2017/2018





13. Students in programmes for attainment of fourth level professional

(Number)

Narrow fields	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Total	1618	1308	1261	1047
Arts	108	32	49	30
Humanities	57	48	-	-
Business and administration	721	623	482	312
Engineering and engineering trades	143	125	104	101
Health	26	5	13	13
Personal services	335	244	130	82
Transport services	-	1	5	5
Security services	228	230	478	504

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

(Number)

Narrow fields	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	1097	661	711	691
Arts	91	16	17	8
Humanities	18	30	-	-
Business and administration	473	304	262	291
Engineering and engineering trades	89	49	52	48
Health	-	4	3	4
Personal services	211	140	102	79
Security services	215	118	275	261

Tertiary education

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

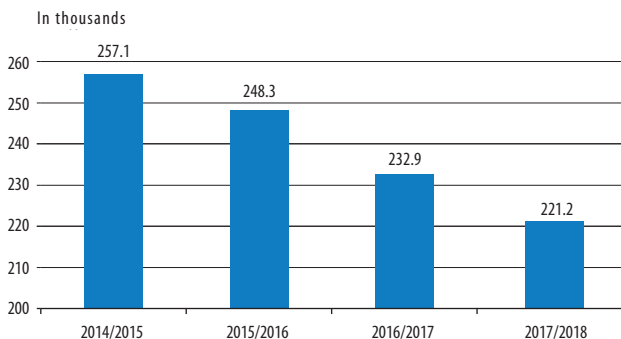
The NSI obtains annually the number of enrolled students by counting the students themselves and not by counting the number of enrolments. For example, according to the current national methodology, students are counted only once in the cases of simultaneous enrolment in two specialties within one university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

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

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

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

Figure 10. Students in universities and equivalent higher schools





15. Students in higher schools

(Number)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Total	272336	259957	243199	229771
In universities and equivalent higher schools	257092	248338	232864	221244
In colleges	15244	11619	10335	8527

16. Graduates from higher education¹

(Number)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	62010	61276	58919	55428
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor'	3156	2535	2418	2175
Educational-qualification degree 'Bachelor'	32400	31623	30895	28926
Educational-qualification degree 'Master'	26454	27118	25606	24327

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

17. PhD students in higher schools and scientific organisations

(Number)

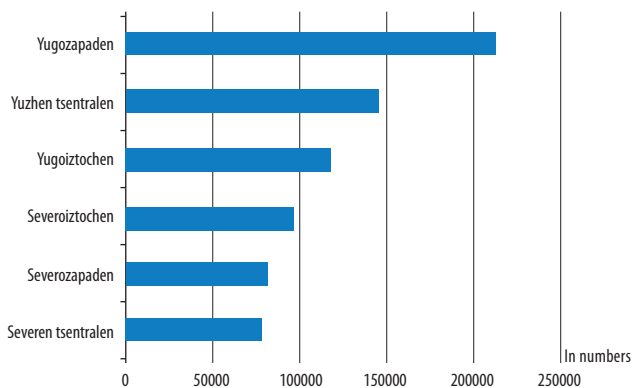
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Students	6617	6750	6738	6564
of which: Regular training	3412	3488	3421	3359
Graduates in educational and scientific degree 'Doctor'	1363	1442	1464	1423
of which: Regular training	468	548	614	613

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 2017/2018





18. Schools, teaching staff and students by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in the school year 2017/2018¹

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Schools	Teaching staff	Students
Total	2413	62843	730576
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	<i>1303</i>	<i>32471</i>	<i>373007</i>
Severozapaden	322	7295	80970
Vidin	33	749	8665
Vratsa	70	1551	18083
Lovech	54	1182	14128
Montana	60	1215	13749
Pleven	105	2598	26345
Severen tsentralen	295	7146	77797
Veliko Tarnovo	87	2229	22964
Gabrovo	33	805	10063
Razgrad	59	1131	12221
Ruse	70	2014	21449
Silistra	46	967	11100
Severoiztochen	310	8894	96456
Varna	125	4340	50617
Dobrich	68	1534	16430
Targovishte	51	1170	11238
Shumen	66	1850	18171
Yugoiztochen	376	9136	117784
Burgas	138	3554	46143
Sliven	71	1673	22219
Stara Zagora	122	2843	35781
Yambol	45	1066	13641
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	<i>1110</i>	<i>30372</i>	<i>357569</i>
Yugozapaden	592	17662	212637
Blagoevgrad	126	2981	35014
Kyustendil	41	958	11328
Pernik	40	1042	11263
Sofia	99	2003	24491
Sofia (stolitsa) ²	286	10678	130541
Yuzhen tsentralen	518	12710	144932
Kardzhali	73	1446	15862
Pazardzhik	113	2438	27151
Plovdiv	193	5620	67419
Smolyan	62	1270	10358
Haskovo	77	1936	24142

¹ Excl. higher schools.² Incl. the bulgarian schools abroad financed by state.



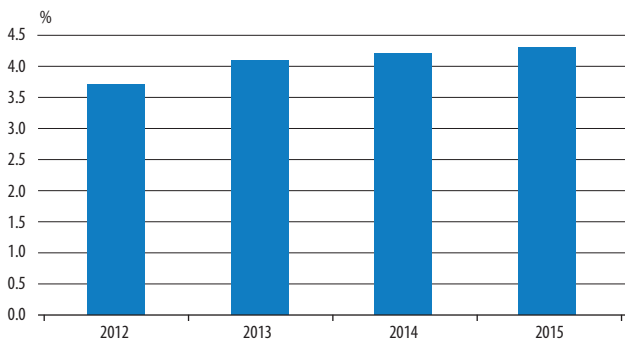
Participation rate of the population in the educational system and expenditure on education

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

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

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

Figure 12. Ratio of public expenditure on education to GDP¹



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



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

(Per cent)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018 ¹
Group net enrolment rates ² by levels of ISCED 2011				
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	82.9	81.0	79.4	78.4
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	94.8	93.2	92.1	90.8
Lower and upper secondary education (V - VII grade and VIII - XII grade, ISCED - 2, 3) ³	80.4	79.9	79.3	82.6
Post secondary non-tertiary (ISCED - 4)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor' (ISCED-6)	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7
Education in universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 6, 7)	39.5	40.0	40.0	40.4

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

² Group rates are calculated in per cents of number of enrolments by levels in age groups 3 - 6, 7 - 10, 11 - 18, 19 - 20, 19 - 21 and 19 - 23 years to number of population in the same age groups.

³ The data on secondary education are presented combined, because additional classification of educational programmes to levels of ISCED 2011 is needed.

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

(Per cent)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	12.9	13.4	13.8	12.7
Male	12.8	13.3	13.7	12.0
Female	12.9	13.4	13.9	13.5

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

V. CULTURE AND ART





Publishing

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

Figure 1. Published titles

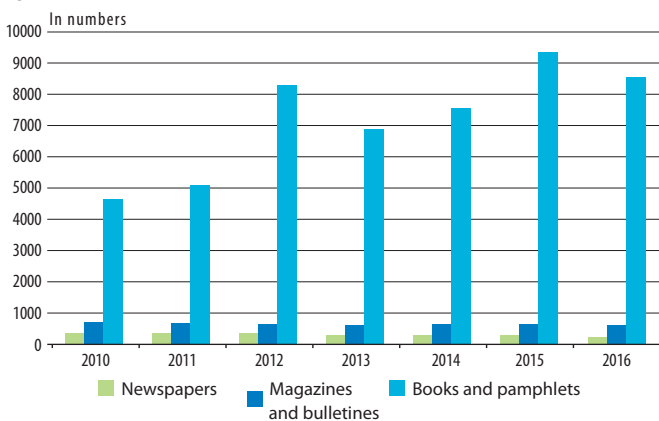


Figure 2. Circulation





1. Publishing

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Books and pamphlets				
Titles - in numbers	8263	6853	7515	9320	8530
Circulation - in millions	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.9	4.5
	Magazines and bulletins				
Titles - in numbers	635	622	635	635	634
Annual circulation - in millions	24.1	20.1	18.4	21.4	17.3
	Newspapers				
Titles - in numbers	354	307	295	283	262
Annual circulation - in millions	374.7	324.3	315.7	267.3	229.0

2. Book and pamphlet production by target group in 2016

Target group	Total		Books		Pamphlets	
	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands
Total	8530	4507	7416	3475	1114	1032
Socio-political	158	56	145	53	13	3
Scientific literature	1638	388	1609	384	29	4
Popular literature for adults	1239	911	1131	849	108	62
Scientific-popular for adults	1239	911	1131	849	108	62
Professional literature	10	3	9	3	1	0
Professional production	10	3	9	3	1	0
Educational literature	1522	652	1365	486	157	166
High schools, Colleges	1019	209	994	206	25	3
Professional schools and schools of arts	1	0	1	0	-	-
General and special schools	229	347	146	200	83	148
Educational methodic	273	95	224	80	49	15
Fiction for adults	2607	1209	2461	1149	146	59
Children's and juvenile literature	1020	1141	387	413	633	727
Children's and juvenile fiction	524	521	260	242	264	279
Children's and juvenile popular scientific literature	496	620	127	171	369	448
Official documents	155	57	147	53	8	5
Reference literature	181	91	162	85	19	6

Performing arts and cinemas

The NSI observes the activities of the theatres, operas, operettas and musical theatres, and of the music and dance formations (philharmonic orchestras, ensembles for folk songs and dances and orchestras), their audience capacity, attendance and number of performances. 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 49 in 2014 to 68 in 2017. In the latest years an increase of the number of the screens is observed as in 2017 it reached 226, which is a result of the creation of new modern cinemas, furnished with modern equipment.

Figure 3. Attendances in the theatres

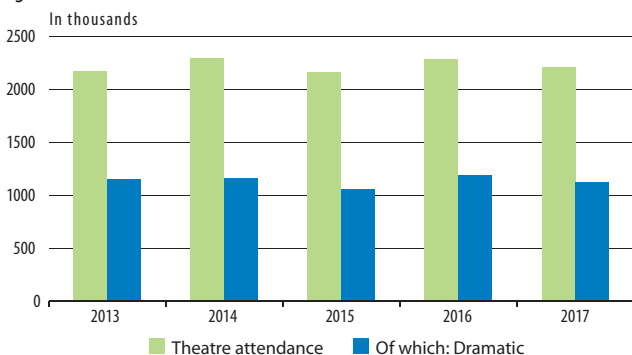
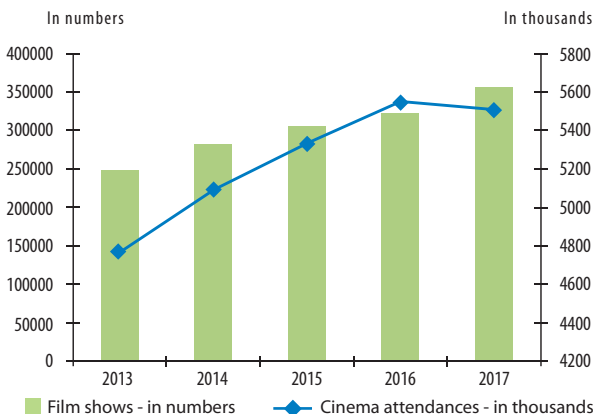


Figure 4. Cinema attendances and film shows





3. Theatres

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Theatres - in numbers	72	75	75	74
Capacity - in thousands	27.2	30.0	29.1	29.4
Theatre performances - in thousands	14.7	14.2	15.2	15.3
Theatre attendance - in millions	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2

4. Cinemas

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cinemas - in numbers	49	55	59	68
Film shows - in numbers	282202	305989	321842	356385
Cinema attendances - in thousands	5097	5341	5548	5506

5. Film production

(Number)

Films by kind	2014	2015	2016	2017
Films produced	114	116	106	106
of which: Television	96	71	45	51
Full-length films	16	26	35	25
Feature films	5	16	22	16
Documentary films	11	9	12	8
Others	-	1	1	1
Short- and medium length films	98	90	71	81
Feature films	7	10	8	13
Documentary films	83	71	46	56
Cartoon films	8	9	17	12
Others	-	-	-	-

Museums and community clubs

The museum is a cultural and scientific organisation which searches, examines, conserves and makes available for public viewing cultural and natural evidential material with cognitive, educational and aesthetical purposes. The NSI observes all museums open to visits: historical, natural, archaeological, ethnographic museums, art galleries and other exhibitions. For the last year the museum collections (movable cultural property) (incl. those in the main storage fund, as well as in the research and ancillary materials fund, and in the exchange fund) increased by 0.6%, and the number of visitors decreased by 2.3% compared to 2016.

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

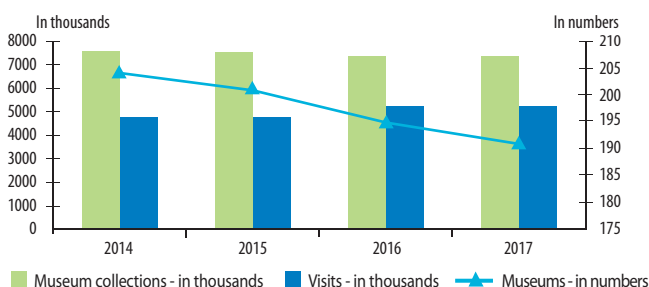
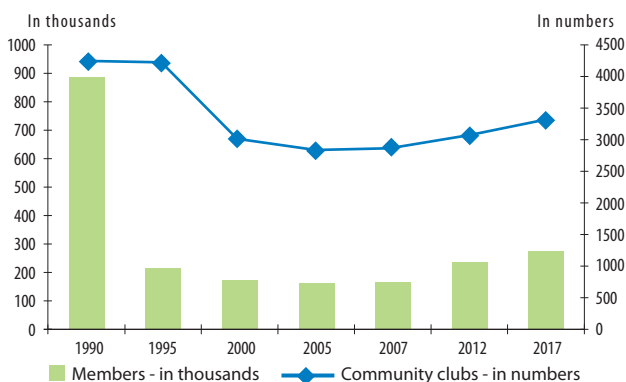


Figure 6. Community clubs and members





6. Museums

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Museums - in numbers	204	201	195	191
Stocks units - in thousands	7600	7540	7360	7406
Electronic units - in thousands	290	328	334	343
Visits - in thousands	4781	4763	5230	5109
Visits in the day for free entrance - in thousands	764	1247	1223	1221
Personnel - in numbers	3106	3021	3150	3224
of which: Professionals with an academic degree or academic title and curators	1038	1003	1037	1009

7. Museums by statistical zone and statistical region in 2017

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Income - thousand BGN	Expenditure - thousand BGN	Personnel - in numbers	
			Total	Of which: Staff pay roll schemes - in numbers
Total	61973	58232	3224	2813
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
Severozapaden	4382	4359	262	254
Severen tsentralen	9987	9600	571	529
Severoiztochen	7636	6737	542	324
Yugoiztochen	8528	7436	389	371
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
Yugozapaden	22731	22106	1001	923
Yuzhen tsentralen	8708	7993	459	412

8. Community clubs

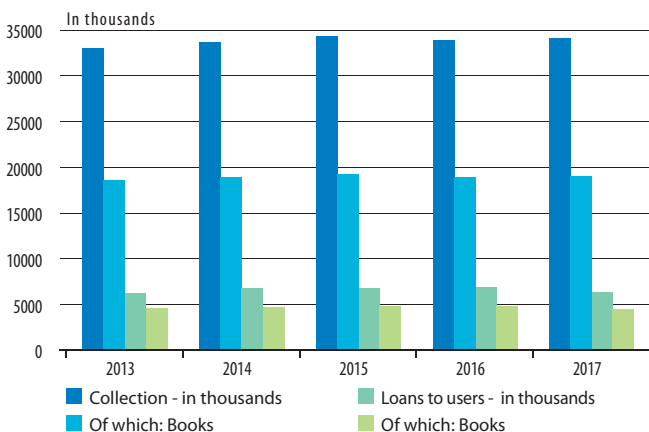
	2005	2007	2012	2017
Community clubs - units	2838	2895	3075	3320
In towns	539	548	587	663
In villages	2299	2347	2488	2657
Members - in thousands	164	168	238	276
In towns	68	67	96	113
In villages	96	101	142	163



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 2017, the 47 libraries had 34 054 thousand library collections. The readers were 248 thousand. The books in libraries increased by 0.4% compared to the previous year. During the period 2014 - 2017, an increase of the visits to these libraries is observed with 6.7% (2014 - 4 009 thousand, 2017 - 4 277 thousand).

Figure 7. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands





9. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands

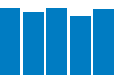
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Libraries - in numbers	48	48	47	47
Collection - in thousands	33595	34224	33823	34054
of which: Books	18812	19145	18823	18895
Loans to users - in thousands	6658	6739	6816	6233
of which: Books	4666	4733	4713	4349
Users - in thousands	250	235	239	248

10. Libraries by category with collection over 200 thousands in 2017

Type of libraries	Libraries - in numbers	Collections - in thousands		Users - in thousands	Loans to users - in thousands	
		Total	Of which: Books		Total	Of which: Books
Total	47	34054	18895	248	6233	4349
National Library 'St. St. Cyril and Methodius'	1	8121	1818	9	359	57
Non-specialized	26	11819	10038	134	3584	2821
Public libraries	4	1019	955	10	260	185
Libraries at institutions of higher education	12	6600	4639	86	1738	1221
Special libraries	4	6495	1445	9	292	64

11. Libraries with collection over 200 thousands by statistical zone and statistical region in 2017

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Libraries - in numbers	Collections - in thousands	Users - in thousands	Visitors - in thousands	Loans to users - in thousands
Total	47	34054	248	4277	6233
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>					
Severozapaden	5	1465	13	245	480
Severen tsentralen	9	3372	42	947	1017
Severoiztochen	6	2874	37	498	726
Yugoiztochen	7	2565	27	399	847
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>					
Yugozapaden	13	20517	88	1803	2433
Yuzhen tsentralen	7	3262	41	384	730



Radio and television activities

During the period 2014 - 2017 the number of radio stations in Bulgaria remains the same (85 in 2014 and 2017). In 2017 the share of broadcast advertisements was 5.4% of all broadcasts.

The total duration of the broadcasts in 2017 decreased by 4.3% compared to 2016. In 2017 the share of television advertising was 6.4% of all broadcasts.

Figure 8. Structure of radio broadcasts

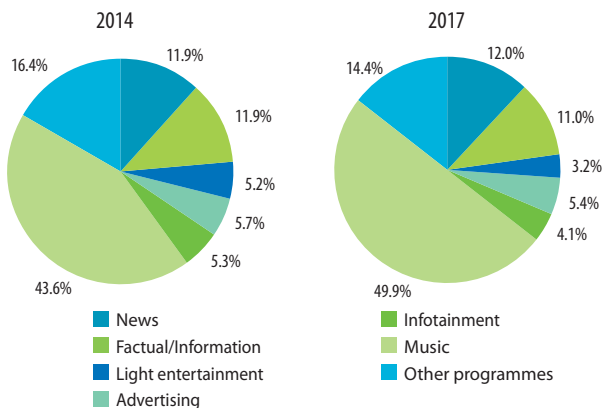
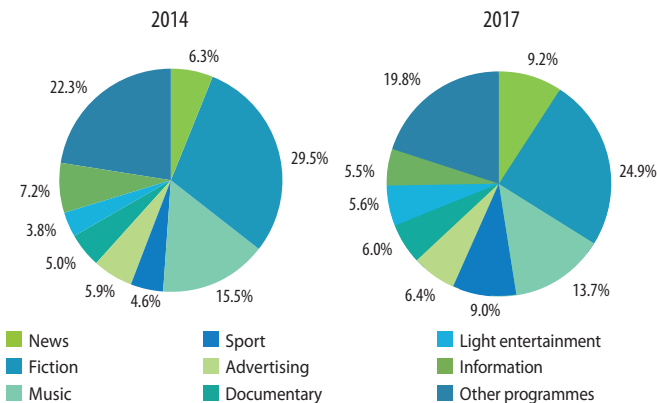


Figure 9. Structure of television broadcasts





12. Radio and television operators

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Radio operators - in numbers	85	84	84	85
Programmes - in hours	672959	704584	676002	723559
Television operators - in numbers	112	116	120	117
Programmes - in hours	773256	731207	806938	749598

13. Radio programmes by genre

(Hours)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	672959	704584	676002	723559
News	80138	82507	79160	87180
Factual/Information	80039	82822	79462	79643
Infotainment	35989	33000	31661	29761
Light entertainment	34970	34577	33174	23250
Art and culture	13380	15374	14750	15670
Education	8539	9340	8961	9882
Science	2023	2702	2592	2074
Religion	1289	1239	1189	1387
Dramatic	425	425	408	611
Sport	14565	15345	14723	11115
Entertainment	30323	21460	20589	20866
Music	293320	326414	313173	360929
Serious music programmes (classical music)	23369	27732	26607	22015
Light music programmes	178133	196211	188252	254066
Other music programmes	91818	102471	98314	84848
Children's-youth's	6654	6096	5849	5929
Regional	15370	12201	11706	14854
Advertising	38448	39872	38255	38800
Presentation/Promotion	5595	5430	5210	5369
Not classified elsewhere	11892	15780	15140	16239

14. Television programmes by genre

(Hours)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	773256	731207	806938	749598
News	48628	61696	68086	68786
Information	55869	50280	55487	40859
Live broadcast from Parliament	4465	2997	3307	4488
Information/Entertainment	29257	38912	42942	41812
Topical	26135	22572	24910	26203
Human interest	6613	5015	5534	3586
Art/Humanities/Sciences	19441	13508	14907	12045
Education	7586	9232	10188	9580
Religion	9930	6027	6651	5908
Sport	35251	44296	48884	67767
Fiction	228191	171203	188934	186761
Cinematographic films	110568	81973	90463	82506
Television or video works	117623	89230	98471	104255
Entertainment	17656	14544	16050	19413
Music	119583	105331	116240	102321
Children's	18882	14724	16249	10852
Youth's	3657	3613	3987	5069
Documentary	38647	41758	46083	44784
Regional	7535	7520	8299	4179
Advertising	45542	47355	52260	47865
Teleshopping	7685	11596	12797	11074
Not classified elsewhere	42703	59028	65141	36246

VI. HEALTH



Health establishments and medical personnel

The health network includes in-patient and out-patient 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 2017 there are 56 210 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 2017 the number of health establishments for hospital aid is 346 with 52 770 beds.

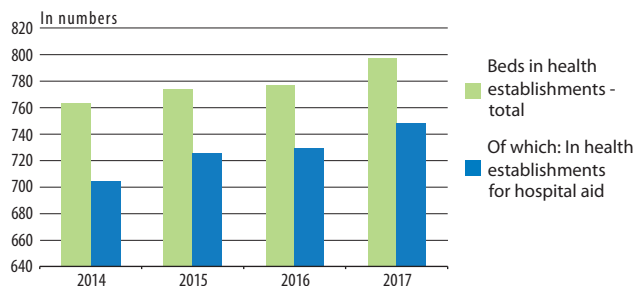
There are 797 beds available per 100 thousand of population in 2017 and 749 hospital beds per 100 thousand inhabitants.

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 2017, there are 29 951 practicing physicians and 8 183 dentists. The number of physicians and dentists per 10 thousand of the population at the end of 2017 is 42.5 physicians and 11.6 dentists.

Figure 1. **Beds per 100 000 of the population**





1. Health establishments as of 31.12.

(Number)

	2015		2016		2017	
	Establish-ments	Beds	Establish-ments	Beds	Establish-ments	Beds
Health establishments for hospital aid	348	51933	345	51816	346	52770
Hospitals	322	49028	321	49589	322	50545
Multi profile hospitals	181	35140	181	36083	184	37051
Specialized hospitals	141	13888	140	13506	138	13494
Dermato-venereological centres	7	70	5	50	5	50
Complex oncological centres	7	1250	7	1145	7	1153
Mental health centres	12	1585	12	1032	12	1022
Out-patient health establishments	1931	1044	2029	1163	2043	1259
Diagnostic and consulting centres	112	266	112	272	112	297
Medical centres	631	734	702	825	716	901
Dental centres	47	6	50	13	55	18
Medical-dental centres	45	38	50	53	50	43
Independent medical-diagnostical laboratories and medical-technical laboratories	1096	-	1115	-	1114	-
Other health establishments	136	2394	140	2193	140	2181
of which:						
Centres for urgent medical aid	27	-	27	-	27	-
Haematological transfusion centres	4	-	4	-	4	-
Hospices	44	965	45	1079	47	1145
Homes for medical and social care for children	18	1429	17	1114	16	1034

2. Medical specialists in health establishments as of 31.12.¹

(Number)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Physicians	28842	29073	29539	29951
Per 10 000 population	40.0	40.6	41.6	42.5
Dentists	7013	7512	8011	8183
Per 10 000 population	9.7	10.5	11.3	11.6
Medical specialists on 'Health cares'	48158	47428	46930	46748
Per 10 000 population	66.9	66.3	66.1	66.3
of which: Nurses	31917	31397	30976	30994
Per 10 000 population	44.3	43.9	43.6	44.0

¹ Under basic labour contract.

Medical personnel by district

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

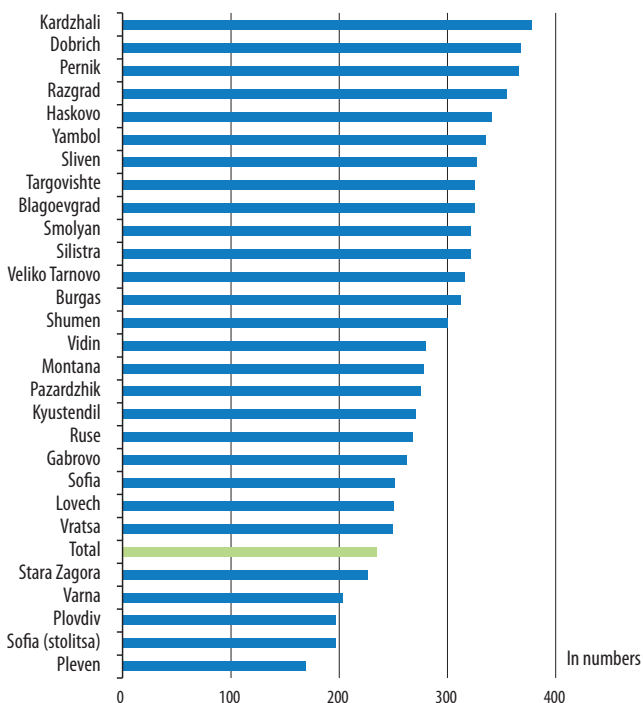
Indicators on the number of population per one physician and per one dentist are calculated based on the number of population at the end of the year.

Totally for the country, there are 235 persons per one physician in 2017.

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

The highest number of population served by one physician is registered for the districts of Kardzhali (379 persons) and Dobrich (368).

Figure 2. Population per physician by district at the end of 2017





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		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Total¹	246	240	235	952	887	862
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	274	268	262	1172	1105	1075
Severozapaden	234	230	222	1264	1197	1151
Vidin	279	286	280	861	838	805
Vratsa	256	262	250	1256	1232	1158
Lovech	250	248	250	1218	1154	1114
Montana	310	283	278	1475	1403	1363
Pleven	183	178	169	1432	1292	1252
Severen tsentralen	313	307	298	1245	1176	1124
Veliko Tarnovo	329	323	317	1213	1154	1117
Gabrovo	252	254	263	1078	1031	984
Razgrad	382	381	355	1523	1443	1404
Ruse	287	279	268	1146	1054	993
Silistra	355	342	321	1551	1513	1436
Severoiztochen	264	259	251	1039	964	949
Varna	213	207	204	833	767	758
Dobrich	375	370	368	1318	1231	1167
Targovishte	347	351	326	1694	1579	1679
Shumen	322	324	299	1292	1237	1210
Yugoiztochen	293	286	284	1189	1138	1117
Burgas	331	314	313	1318	1221	1183
Sliven	336	308	328	1437	1385	1417
Stara Zagora	227	234	227	993	968	944
Yambol	358	345	336	1106	1092	1076
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	244	237	233	804	742	722
Yugozapaden	233	228	225	829	753	732
Blagoevgrad	318	330	325	1053	991	947
Kyustendil	288	282	272	1068	1029	985
Pernik	373	366	367	799	759	737
Sofia	272	261	252	1602	1446	1387
Sofia (stolitsa)	204	199	197	718	646	631
Yuzhen tsentralen	262	252	247	770	727	708
Kardzhali	372	365	379	1155	1143	1057
Pazardzhik	320	286	276	1038	970	963
Plovdiv	208	202	198	603	562	551
Smolyan	342	340	322	780	793	766
Haskovo	341	343	342	1074	1019	984

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

Registered cases of malignant neoplasms and active tuberculosis

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

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

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

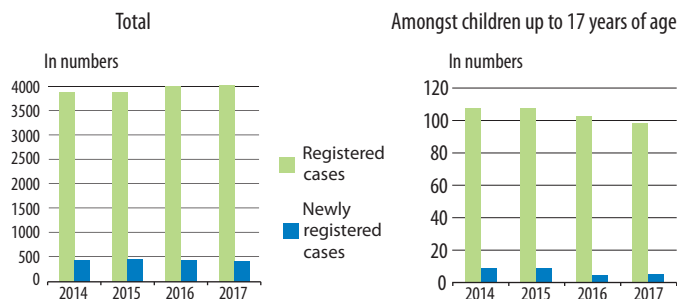
In 2017 the persistent upward trend of the prevalence rate for malignant neoplasms continued. The number of registered cases increases from 3 868 in 2014 to 4 137 in 2017 per 100 thousand of the population. The number of the newly registered cases is 425 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the malignant neoplasms for children up to 17 years of age is 99 registered cases per 100 thousand children. The incidence rate per 100 thousand children of the respective age group is 6.

In 2017 the prevalence rate for active tuberculosis is 56 per 100 thousand of the population. The incidence rate is 20 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the children up to 17 and incidence rate is 29 and 11 per 100 thousand children.

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





4. Registered cases of diseases¹

	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Malignant neoplasms In numbers			
Total	279402	284355	287682	292721
Of which: New registered cases	31928	32097	31041	30057
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	1269	1283	1227	1177
Of which: Newly registered	106	94	61	69
	Per 100 000 population			
Total	3868	3961	4036	4137
Of which: New registered cases	442	447	435	425
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age ²				
Total	108	108	103	99
Of which: Newly registered	9	9	5	6
	Active tuberculosis In numbers			
Total	4830	4509	4306	3988
Of which: New registered cases ³	1675	1572	1544	1415
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	471	375	371	351
Of which: Newly registered ³	170	146	160	135
	Per 100 000 population			
Total	67	63	60	56
Of which: New registered cases ³	23	22	22	20
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age ²				
Total	40	32	31	29
Of which: Newly registered ³	14	12	13	11

¹ Source: National Centre for Public Health and Analyses at the Ministry of Health.

² Calculated with the number of the population in the corresponding age group.

³ Since 2015 incl. recurrence.

VII. HOUSEHOLD INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND CONSUMPTION





Total household income

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

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

Figure 1. Structure of total household income by source





1. Total household income by source

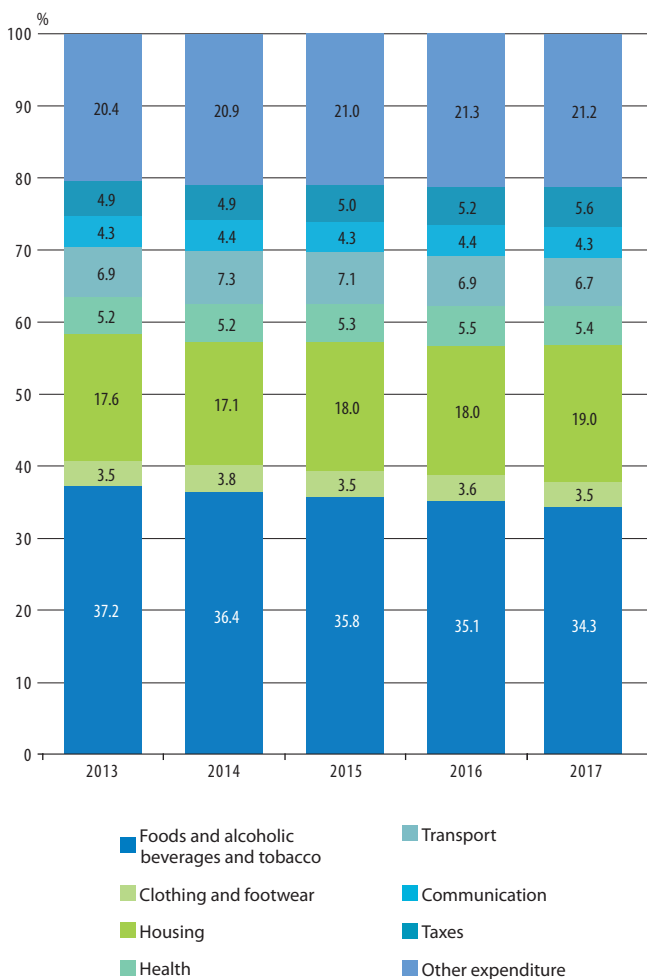
Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Average per capita - BGN				
Total	5094	5018	5147	5404	5861
Total income	4814	4813	4953	5167	5586
Total gross income	4541	4643	4788	4989	5336
Wages and salaries	2557	2610	2726	2807	3038
Other earnings	182	166	158	150	129
Self-employment income	328	360	358	319	377
Property income	52	39	27	36	51
Pensions	1229	1242	1286	1432	1479
Unemployment benefits	32	26	20	20	20
Family allowances	36	42	46	40	39
Other social benefits	79	109	105	119	128
Regular transfers from other households	47	50	60	65	74
Receipt sale	55	32	30	31	41
Miscellaneous	218	137	135	147	209
Drawn savings	154	144	147	179	210
Loans and credits	127	61	47	57	65
	Structure - %				
Total income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total gross income	94.3	96.5	96.7	96.6	95.5
Wages and salaries	53.1	54.2	55.0	54.3	54.4
Other earnings	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.3
Self-employment income	6.8	7.5	7.2	6.2	6.7
Property income	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9
Pensions	25.5	25.8	26.0	27.7	26.5
Unemployment benefits	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Family allowances	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Other social benefits	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3
Regular transfers from other households	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3
Receipt sale	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Miscellaneous	4.5	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.7



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

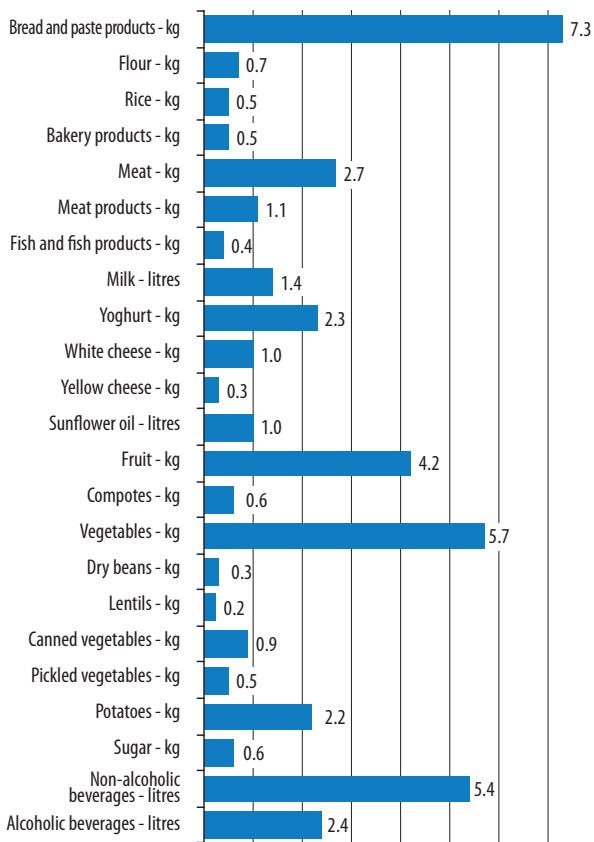
Expenditure groups	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Average per capita - BGN				
Total	4745	4803	4965	5106	5653
Total expenditure	4466	4509	4666	4755	5217
Consumer total expenditure	3721	3760	3888	3926	4280
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	1480	1458	1463	1464	1573
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	180	186	204	206	219
Clothing and footwear	154	171	165	172	183
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	632	606	666	681	770
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	152	166	173	175	217
Health	233	235	248	263	280
Transport	309	331	331	326	352
Communication	192	198	202	211	224
Recreation, culture and education	202	211	227	226	230
Miscellaneous goods and services	186	198	209	202	232
Taxes	219	219	231	247	290
Social insurance contributions	285	284	297	310	358
Regular transfers to other households	52	56	57	55	63
Other expenditure	189	190	193	216	227
Saving deposits	75	110	131	195	282
Debt paid out and loan granted	205	184	168	156	154
	Structure - %				
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Consumer total expenditure	83.3	83.4	83.3	82.6	82.0
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	33.2	32.3	31.4	30.8	30.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.2
Clothing and footwear	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.2	13.4	14.3	14.3	14.8
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.2
Health	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.4
Transport	6.9	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.7
Communication	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3
Recreation, culture and education	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.5
Taxes	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.6
Social insurance contributions	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.9
Regular transfers to other households	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other expenditure	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.4



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 2017





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

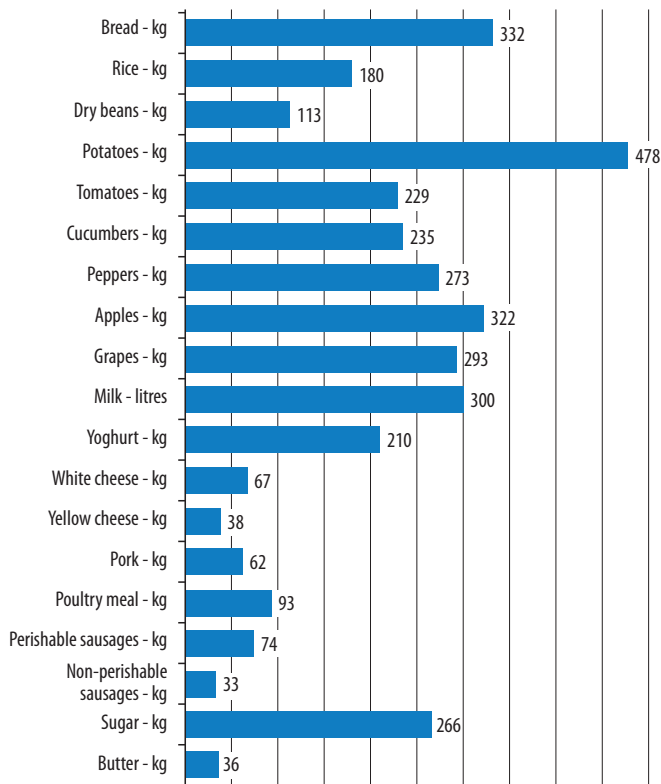
Foods and beverages	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bread and paste products - kg	97.8	93.2	89.5	88.0	87.1
Flour - kg	9.2	8.9	8.7	8.9	8.7
Rice - kg	6.7	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.9
Other cereals - kg	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other bakery products - kg	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.1
Meat - kg	32.2	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.8
Meat products - kg	14.4	14.0	13.7	13.1	13.4
Fish and fish products - kg	6.7	5.7	5.2	5.0	4.9
Milk - litres	20.1	18.8	18.5	17.3	17.2
Yoghurt - kg	28.1	26.9	25.8	27.5	27.6
White cheese - kg	12.7	12.1	11.7	11.8	11.5
Yellow cheese - kg	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0
Eggs - in numbers	143	140	135	140	143
Sunflower oil - litres	13.8	12.8	12.3	12.4	12.1
Margarine - kg	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0
Butter - kg	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Fresh and frozen fruit - kg	50.3	50.5	47.6	49.0	50.7
Compotes - kg	10.7	10.1	8.7	8.3	7.7
Fresh and frozen vegetables - kg	73.1	70.9	68.4	70.0	68.0
Dry beans - kg	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1
Lentils - kg	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7
Canned vegetables - kg	12.9	12.4	11.2	10.6	10.5
Vegetable juices and nectars - litres	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5
Pickled vegetables - kg	7.8	6.9	6.3	5.6	5.9
Potatoes - kg	30.8	28.5	28.1	27.5	26.6
Sugar - kg	7.7	7.5	7.0	7.2	6.9
Sugar products - kg	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Chocolate products - kg	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Salt - kg	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Vinegar - kg	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Non-alcoholic beverages - litres	60.8	61.1	59.5	58.8	65.3
Alcoholic beverages - litres	27.1	28.4	29.2	27.3	28.9
Cigarettes - in numbers	596	603	647	639	656



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 2017





4. Household purchasing power average per capita

Goods	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Foods				
White bread - kg	3557	3646	3817	3988	4218
Rice - kg	2048	2061	2070	2163	2382
Dry beans - kg	1329	1060	1172	1358	1421
Potatoes - kg	4877	5386	5959	5736	6209
Tomatoes - kg	3072	2693	2699	2745	2834
Cucumbers - kg	2833	2756	2627	2820	3003
Peppers - kg	3479	3078	2926	3272	3329
Apples - kg	3453	3618	3674	3867	4004
Grapes - kg	4262	3338	3817	3521	4004
Milk - litres	3379	3362	3417	3595	3785
Yoghurt - kg	2402	2347	2407	2515	2657
White cheese - kg	820	787	808	806	810
Yellow cheese - kg	419	412	440	458	468
Pork - kg	608	631	699	741	756
Poultry meal - kg	986	985	1040	1115	1217
Perishable sausages - kg	814	810	856	892	932
Non-perishable sausages - kg	384	374	388	397	410
Eggs - in numbers	20570	22571	22209	24310	23025
Sugar - kg	2342	3139	3541	3191	3454
Butter - kg	417	409	421	432	385
	Non-foods				
Men's shoes - pair	119	113	112	109	116
Women's shoes - pair	134	125	131	130	134
Children's shoes - pair	178	175	191	189	197
Men's suits - in numbers	27	36	29	30	34
Women's suits - in numbers	61	52	57	63	72
Coal - ton	19	19	18	19	20
Television sets - in numbers	8	9	8	9	12



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

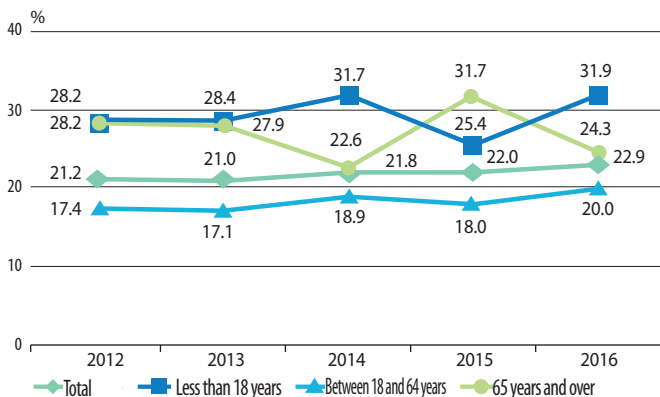
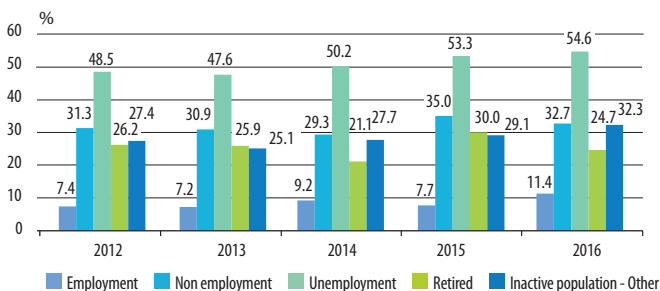


Figure 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status





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

Age	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	21.0	21.8	22.0	22.9
0 - 17	28.4	31.7	25.4	31.9
18 - 64	17.1	18.9	18.0	20.0
65 and over	27.9	22.6	31.7	24.3

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

Households type	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	21.0	21.8	22.0	22.9
Households without dependent children	19.0	16.7	21.7	19.1
One adult younger than 64 years	22.9	19.2	23.9	28.8
One adult older than 65 years	54.2	39.8	53.4	44.2
Single female	51.4	36.6	50.4	44.1
Single male	26.8	22.8	25.8	28.9
Two adults younger than 65 years	13.8	13.2	15.1	16.0
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	21.0	16.3	21.8	12.7
Three or more adults	10.7	12.0	12.7	10.8
Households with dependent children	23.0	26.5	22.3	26.7
Single parent with dependent children	31.6	42.9	35.2	47.4
Two adults with one dependent child	16.4	16.2	12.9	12.4
Two adults with two dependent children	19.2	24.1	14.5	22.7
Two adults with three or more dependent children	68.1	78.9	66.1	70.5
Three or more adults with dependent children	22.8	26.0	24.8	28.8

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

Activity status	2013	2014	2015	2016
Employment	7.2	9.2	7.7	11.4
Non employment	30.9	29.3	35.0	32.7
Unemployment	47.6	50.2	53.3	54.6
Retired	25.9	21.1	30.0	24.7
Other inactive population	25.1	27.7	29.1	32.3

8. Inequality of income distribution

	2013	2014	2015	2016
S80/S20 ¹	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.7
Gini coefficient	35.4	35.4	37.0	37.7

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

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

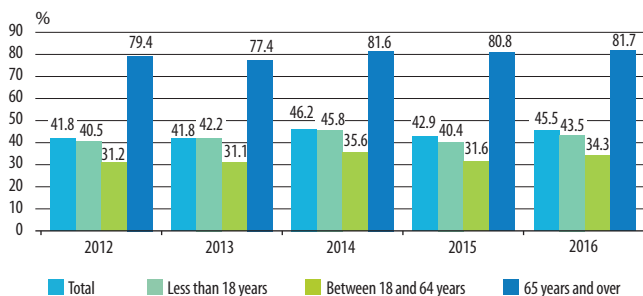
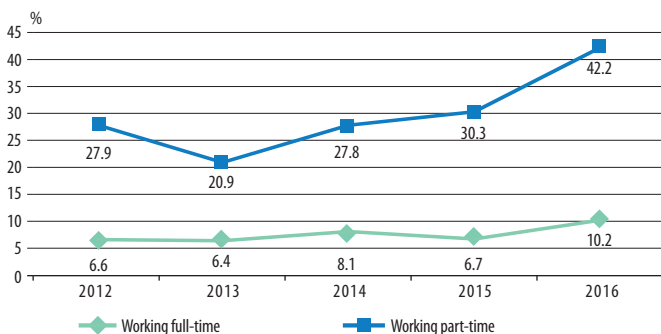


Figure 8. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate
(By full-time/part-time work)



VIII. CRIMINALITY AND JUSTICE





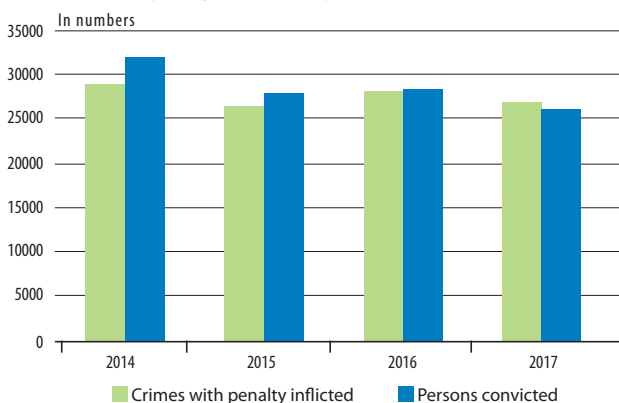
Crimes with penalty inflicted

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

According to the NSI's data the number of convicted crimes in 2017 is 26 967.

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

Figure 1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted



1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted¹

(Number)

	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Crimes	Persons convicted	Crimes	Persons convicted	Crimes	Persons convicted	Crimes	Persons convicted
Total	28880	31849	26423	27787	28119	28301	26967	26207
of which:								
Crimes against the person	1741	1526	1757	1477	1770	1464	1767	1548
of which:								
Homicide (committed and attempted)	103	108	120	132	97	101	85	92
Bodily harm	762	765	758	701	766	739	825	779
Depravity	307	263	251	208	260	220	326	273
of which: Rape (committed and attempted)	83	87	55	51	66	61	62	62
Crimes against marriage, family and youth	971	923	857	817	826	785	846	802
Crimes against the property	7937	10003	6523	8041	6345	7431	5634	6366
of which:								
Theft	5823	7794	4593	6054	4281	5346	3817	4296
Robbery	693	847	576	706	574	668	562	661
Misappropriation	132	139	115	116	133	126	124	129
Crimes against the economy	2809	2865	2133	2154	2349	2410	2379	2387
Crimes against the financial, tax and insurance system	152	135	180	151	135	121	135	130
Crimes against the activity of state bodies, public organisations and persons performing public duties	3034	4901	2699	3577	2401	2689	1735	1793
Documentary crimes	1098	762	957	644	1276	868	1108	908
Crimes against the order and the public peace	567	566	524	567	566	561	578	583
of which: Hooliganism	407	403	383	402	414	401	415	381
Generally dangerous crimes	10252	9866	10490	10093	12201	11737	12529	11435
of which:								
Crimes against the transport and communications	7996	7841	8116	7960	9473	9273	9519	8903
Theft of motor vehicle	142	170	180	182	177	172	185	190
Drug - related crimes	1555	1388	1739	1570	2079	1906	2330	1935
Military crimes	5	3	1	0	8	5	6	5

¹ According to the sentences into force.



Persons convicted

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

In accordance with the NSI's regular annual survey the number of persons convicted in 2017 is 26 207.

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

Figure 2. Persons convicted by gender

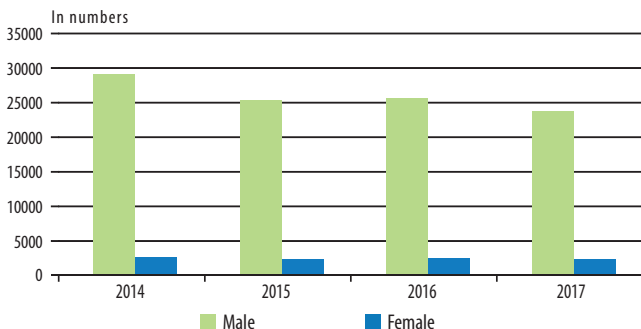
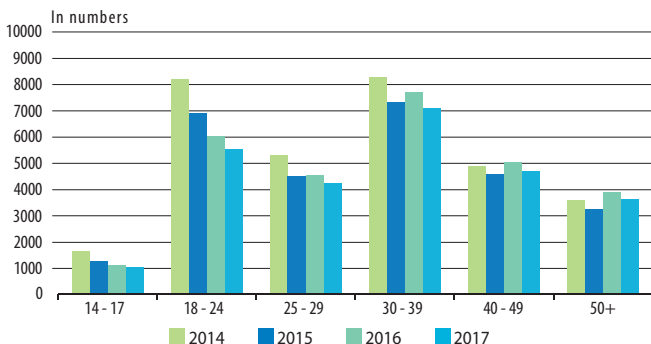


Figure 3. Persons convicted by age



2. Persons convicted by gender¹

Gender	2014	2015	2016	2017
	In numbers			
Total	31849	27787	28301	26207
Male	29250	25446	25778	23838
Female	2599	2341	2523	2369
	Structure - %			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	91.8	91.6	91.1	91.0
Female	8.2	8.4	8.9	9.0

3. Persons convicted by age¹

Age	2014	2015	2016	2017
	In numbers			
Total	31849	27787	28301	26207
14 - 17	1633	1243	1108	1022
18 - 24	8193	6909	6014	5530
25 - 29	5294	4486	4546	4219
30 - 39	8256	7317	7697	7102
40 - 49	4892	4595	5030	4691
50 +	3581	3237	3906	3643
	Structure - %			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14 - 17	5.1	4.5	3.9	3.9
18 - 24	25.7	24.9	21.2	21.1
25 - 29	16.6	16.1	16.1	16.1
30 - 39	25.9	26.3	27.2	27.1
40 - 49	15.4	16.5	17.8	17.9
50 +	11.3	11.6	13.8	13.9

¹ According to the sentences into force.

IX. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS



Gross domestic product

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

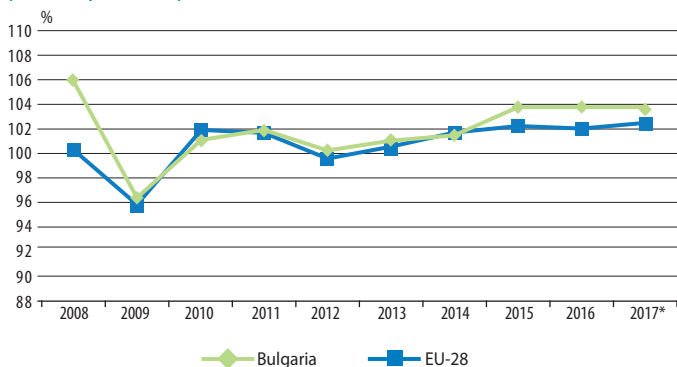
GDP estimates are an indicator for the trends in the development of the respective economy and they can be treated as an indicator for the economic policies at the macroeconomic level.

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

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

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

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





1. Gross domestic product per capita

	2014	2015	2016	2017*
BGN	11577	12339	13206	13884
Euro	5919	6309	6752	7099
USD	7852	6993	7468	8004
Exchange rate - USD/BGN	1.474	1.764	1.768	1.735

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

	(Million BGN)			
Economic sector and economic activity groupings	2014	2015	2016	2017*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3819	3664	3817	3693
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	16484	18013	19813	20606
Construction	3221	3322	3179	3574
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	15486	16884	17970	18511
Information and communication	4035	4053	5018	4702
Financial and insurance activities	4977	5355	5867	6393
Real estate activities	7489	7535	7777	8764
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	4141	4815	5091	5213
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	11079	11037	10837	12003
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	1879	1868	1849	1954
Cross value added at basic prices	72610	76546	81218	85413
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	11024	12025	12912	13218
Taxes on products	11726	12929	13825	14360
Subsidies on products	702	904	913	1142
Gross Domestic Product	83634	88571	94130	98631

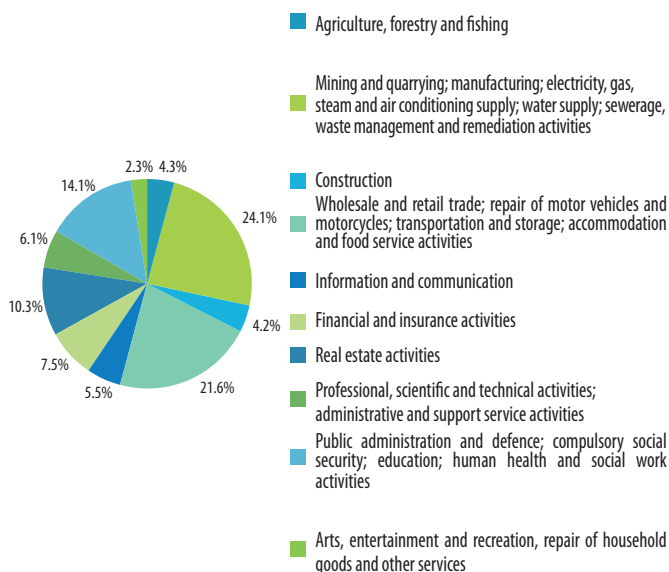
Gross value added

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 2017





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

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sector and economic activity groupings	2014	2015	2016	2017*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	104.8	93.2	105.3	99.9
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	101.1	104.4	105.9	103.0
Construction	96.9	102.8	93.2	105.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	100.9	106.1	102.2	103.0
Information and communication	100.8	101.3	116.7	99.1
Financial and insurance activities	99.6	98.5	107.4	105.0
Real estate activities	100.5	104.0	105.7	109.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	102.2	107.3	101.8	102.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	104.8	100.7	96.9	105.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	104.3	102.1	98.3	103.1
Cross value added at basic prices	101.5	103.0	103.4	103.7
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	100.1	107.5	107.2	102.4
Gross Domestic Product	101.3	103.6	103.9	103.6



Compensation of employees and gross operating surplus/gross mixed income

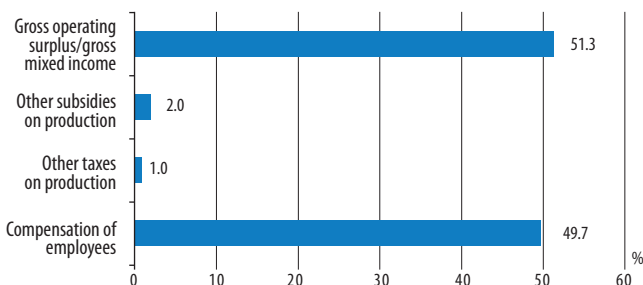
The income approach is compiled simultaneously with the production approach for GDP estimation; it characterizes the activity in which the primary incomes of the participants in the production process originate. According to the income approach for GDP estimation, GDP consists of the compensation of 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 2017





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

(Million BGN)

	2014	2015	2016	2017*
Compensation of employees	34282	36573	39388	42491
Net taxes on production (other taxes minus subsidies)	-1370	-1229	-1681	-900
Operating surplus and mixed income, gross	39698	41203	43511	43823
Consumption of fixed capital	12361	12754	13460	x
Operating surplus and mixed income, net	27337	28449	30050	x
Gross value added at basic prices	72610	76546	81218	85413
Adjustments	11024	12025	12912	13218
GDP at market prices	83634	88571	94130	98631



Investments and consumption

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

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

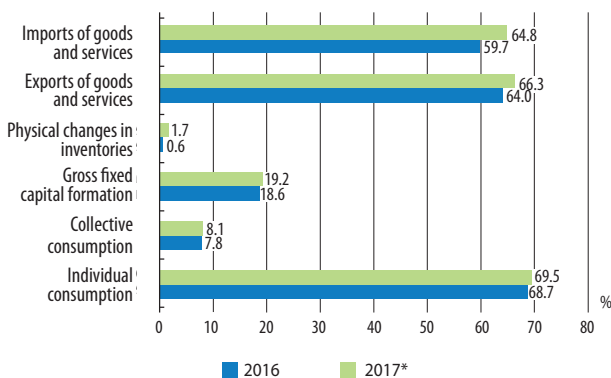
Collective consumption is measured by the final consumption expenditure of government on collective services provided to society as a whole.

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

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

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

Figure 4. Structure of GDP by expenditure approach





5. Gross domestic product by expenditure approach, current prices

(Million BGN)

	2014	2015	2016	2017*
Gross domestic product	83634	88571	94130	98631
Final consumption	66495	69672	72050	76531
Individual consumption	59602	62563	64708	68572
Collective consumption	6893	7109	7342	7959
Gross capital formation	17928	18768	18020	20591
Gross fixed capital formation	17653	18612	17484	18947
Changes in inventories	275	156	536	1644
Net exports	-789	131	4060	1509
Exports of goods and services	54372	56781	60223	65418
Imports of goods and services	55161	56650	56163	63909
Statistical discrepancy	0	0	0	0

6. Volume indices of GDP by expenditure approach

(Preceding year = 100)

	2014	2015	2016	2017*
Gross domestic product	101.3	103.6	103.9	103.6
Final consumption	102.2	103.8	103.3	104.5
Individual consumption	102.5	103.9	103.4	104.6
Collective consumption	99.2	102.9	102.6	104.0
Gross capital formation	.	.	.	.
Gross fixed capital formation	103.4	102.7	93.4	103.8
Changes in inventories	.	.	.	.
Net exports	.	.	.	.
Exports of goods and services	103.1	105.7	108.1	104.0
Imports of goods and services	105.2	105.4	104.5	107.2
Statistical discrepancy	.	.	.	.



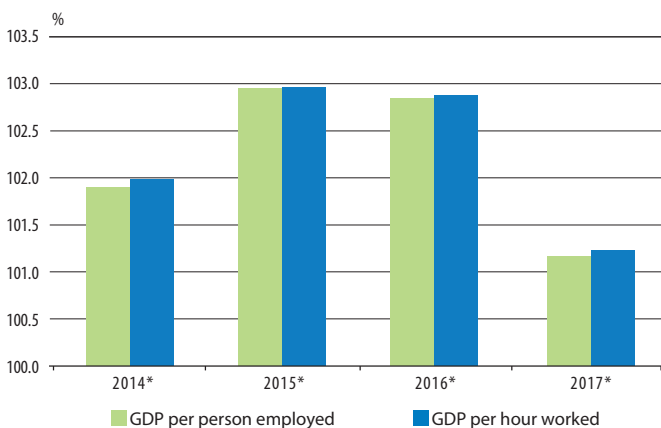
Labour productivity

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)

	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*
GDP per employed	24354	25701	27179	27978
GDP per hour worked	14.8	15.6	16.5	17.0

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

(BGN)

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2015*	2016*	2017*	2015*	2016*	2017*
Agriculture	5645	6107	5555	3.8	4.1	3.7
Industry	24315	26258	27366	14.3	15.5	16.1
Services	23750	24644	25570	14.2	14.8	15.3
Total of economy	20484	21707	22245	12.5	13.2	13.5

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2015*	2016*	2017*	2015*	2016*	2017*
Agriculture	95.7	109.4	93.9	95.9	109.2	94.0
Industry	102.0	104.2	102.5	102.0	104.2	102.5
Services	103.2	100.6	102.3	103.3	101.0	102.1
Total of economy	102.9	102.8	101.2	103.0	102.9	101.2

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

X. FINANCE



Monetary aggregates

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

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

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

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

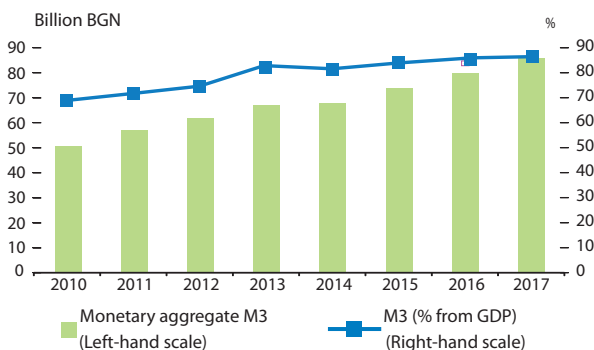
The monetary aggregate M2 includes monetary aggregate M1 and quasi-money.

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

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

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

Figure 1. Monetary aggregate M3





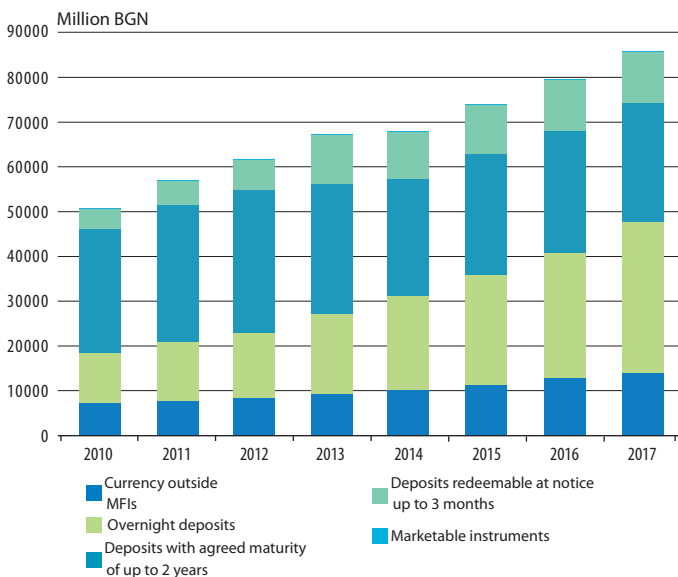
1. Money supply as of 31.12.^{1,2}

(Million BGN)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Broad money M3	68005.7	73961.4	79595.4	85727.1
Money M1	31111.0	35970.0	40834.6	47734.4
Currency outside MFIs	10168.1	11377.8	12761.6	14148.5
Overnight deposits	20942.9	24592.2	28073.0	33585.9
Money M2 (M1 + quasi-money)	67936.8	73891.2	79503.4	85655.0
Quasi-money	36825.8	37921.2	38668.8	37920.6
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	26295.6	26989.3	27225.9	26710.2
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	10530.3	10931.9	11442.9	11210.4
Marketable instruments (debt securities issued up to 2 years + MMFs shares/units + repos)	68.8	70.2	92.0	72.1

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

Figure 2. Components of the monetary aggregate M3

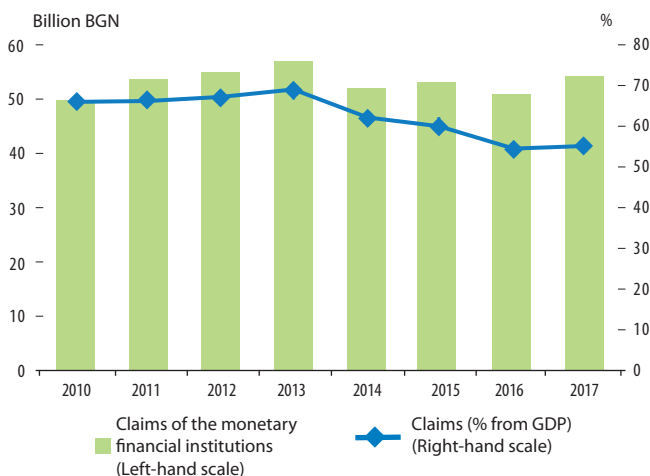


Claims of the monetary financial institutions on government and non-government sectors

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

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

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





2. Claims of MFIs on government and non-government sectors as of 31.12.¹

(Million BGN)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Claims on General government	437.9	2431.6	-723.6	357.7
Central government (net)	178.4	2138.0	-1034.7	35.5
Claims	8286.4	9194.0	10736.2	10956.1
Government securities	6934.7	8589.5	10163.0	10462.3
Repos	-	124.7	74.0	8.8
Loans	1351.7	479.9	499.2	485.0
Less: liabilities (deposits and repos)	8108.0	7056.0	11770.9	10920.6
Local government and Social security funds	259.5	293.6	311.1	322.2
Securities other than shares	46.7	63.1	100.8	106.6
Repos	-	-	-	-
Loans	212.7	230.5	210.3	215.6
Claims on non-government sector	51612.6	50772.9	51679.9	54024.7
Non-financial corporations	31454.3	30938.0	31125.1	31576.4
Repos	91.9	140.8	155.8	197.1
Loans	31011.1	30473.7	30576.5	31067.3
Securities other than shares	154.0	95.6	165.9	129.1
Shares and other equity	197.3	227.8	226.9	182.9
Financial corporations	1774.9	1693.1	2042.3	2820.0
Repos	443.7	102.0	146.0	108.8
Loans	997.2	1190.8	1448.9	2232.8
Securities other than shares	20.2	36.1	33.8	27.4
Shares and other equity	313.7	364.1	413.7	451.0
Households and NPISHs	18383.5	18141.9	18512.5	19628.3
Repos	4.7	1.4	1.4	2.2
Loans	18378.8	18140.4	18511.1	19626.1

¹ Source: BNB.

Interest rates

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

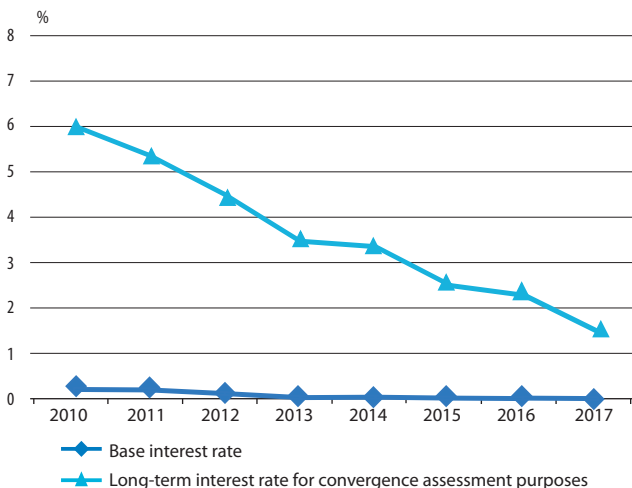
Yield on long-term government securities is the average weighted effective yield to maturity on individual transactions in interest-bearing government securities on the secondary market during the reporting period. The yield is calculated using the ISMA formula at ACT/365 day count convention. The securities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

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

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

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

Figure 4. Dynamics of the interest rates





3. Interest rates^{1,2}

	(Per cent)			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Base interest rate	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00
Interbank money market	0.06	0.02	-0.06	-0.30
Yield on long-term government securities	2.07	1.50	0.93	0.67
Long-term interest rate for convergence assessment purposes	3.35	2.49	2.27	1.60
New business ³				
Deposits with agreed maturity	2.64	1.30	0.58	0.23
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	6.86	5.20	4.15	5.68
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	7.91	7.22	5.80	4.87
Annual percentage rate of charge	10.97	9.85	8.90	7.83
Outstanding amounts ³				
Overnight deposits ⁴	0.34	0.15	0.04	0.02
Deposits with agreed maturity	2.93	1.72	0.95	0.44
Overdraft ⁴	7.95	7.02	5.94	5.05
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	6.51	5.96	5.47	5.97
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	8.41	7.37	6.15	5.29

¹ Source: BNB.

² The interest rates are on BGN instruments.

³ The data for 2017 are preliminary. Effective annual rates applied by banks on loans and deposits vis-a-vis 'Non-financial corporations' and 'Households and Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)' sectors.

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

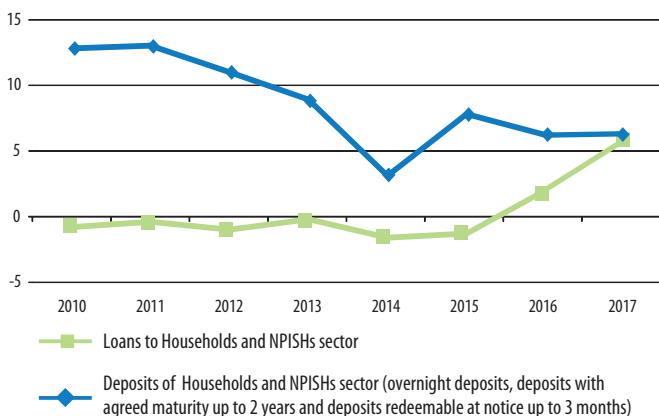
Deposits and loans of Households and NPISHs sector

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

4. Deposits and loans of Households and NPISHs sector as of 31.12.¹

(Million BGN)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Deposits of Households and NPISHs sector²	37537.2	40474.2	43003.1	45681.7
In BGN	21269.8	23463.1	25811.2	28253.2
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	9735.1	10518.2	10773.0	11332.1
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	6398.0	6759.7	7147.2	7163.6
Overnight deposits	5136.7	6185.2	7891.0	9757.5
In foreign currency ²	16267.4	17011.1	17191.9	17428.5
Loans to Households and NPISHs sector	18378.8	18140.4	18511.1	19626.1
In BGN	11953.8	12703.4	14180.3	16330.9
Overdraft	1358.6	1321.5	1229.8	1192.1
Consumer loans	5808.6	6077.2	6419.1	7110.5
Loans for house purchases	4264.9	4809.8	5657.4	6930.2
Other loans	521.7	494.9	874.0	1098.1
In foreign currency ³	6425.0	5437.0	4330.8	3295.2

¹ Source: BNB.

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

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

XI. PRICES



Consumer price indices - annual inflation

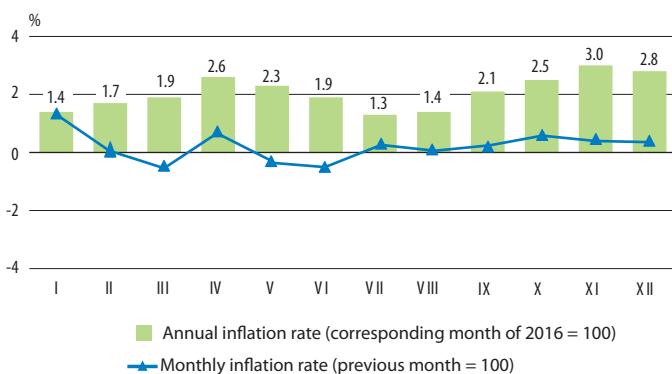
The consumer price index (CPI) is an official measure of the inflation in the Republic of Bulgaria. It measures the total relative price change of goods and services used by households for private (non-production) consumption and it is calculated by applying the structure of the final monetary consumption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

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

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

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

Figure 1. Consumer prices indices by months in 2017
(Annual and monthly inflation rates)



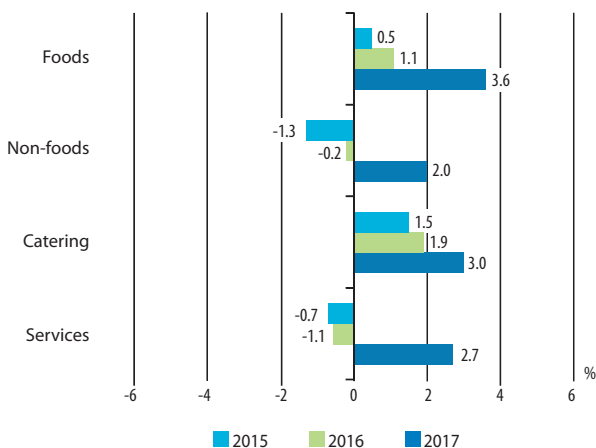


1. Annual consumer prices indices by main commodity groups (Annual inflation rates)

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

Commodity groups	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	-0.9	-0.4	0.1	2.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-0.9	0.5	1.3	3.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.8	0.8	2.4	1.8
Clothing and footwear	-0.9	0.8	-1.6	-0.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	4.2	-0.2	0.1	5.4
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	-1.1	0.0	-2.0	0.6
Health	-3.7	-0.8	-0.2	0.4
Transport	-8.7	-7.6	-0.6	3.3
Communication	-6.7	-0.6	-4.8	-0.7
Recreation and culture	2.3	0.4	-0.6	0.6
Education	2.5	2.8	3.4	4.0
Restaurants and hotels	0.5	1.8	1.8	2.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	-1.0	0.5	-1.3	0.3

Figure 2. Consumer prices indices by commodity groups
(Annual inflation rates)



Consumer price indices - annual average inflation

The annual average consumer price indices measure the average price change during the 12 months of the current year compared to the average price change during the 12 months of the previous year. The annual average consumer price indices are used as a measure of the annual average inflation.

Figure 3. Consumer prices indices
(Annual average inflation rates)

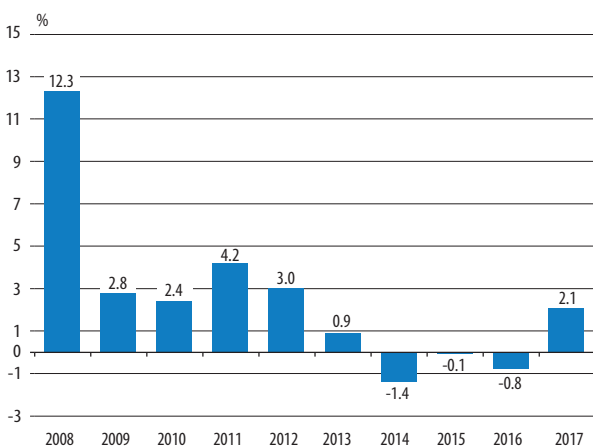
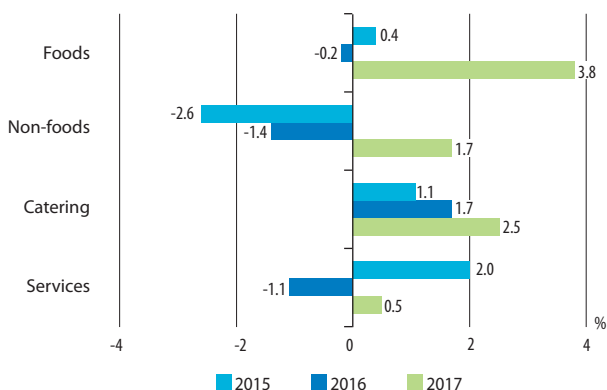


Figure 4. Consumer prices indices by commodity groups
(Annual average inflation rates)





2. Annual average consumer prices indices

(1995 = 100)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
All items	6557.27	6550.41	6498.09	6632.06

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	-1.4	-0.1	-0.8	2.1
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-1.0	0.3	-0.2	4.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.1	0.8	2.0	1.5
Clothing and footwear	-1.1	0.6	-0.5	-1.4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	-2.0	3.4	0.0	3.2
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	-1.1	-0.4	-1.5	-0.3
Health	-3.4	-1.6	-0.2	0.2
Transport	-3.4	-9.1	-6.4	3.7
Communication	-3.5	-3.1	-3.7	-2.6
Recreation and culture	-0.7	2.8	-0.5	-2.5
Education	1.7	2.7	2.7	4.5
Restaurants and hotels	1.2	1.1	1.4	2.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	-0.2	-0.2	-1.2	0.3

Harmonized index of consumer prices

The Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is the comparable measure of inflation across EU Member states. It is one of the criteria of price stability and for readiness of Bulgaria to join the euro-zone. HICP, just as CPI, measures the total relative price change of goods and services. Both indices are calculated using the same basket of goods and services, but differ with respect to the used weights. HICP is calculated through the use of weights, which reflect the individual and the collective consumption of all households (incl. institutional and foreign households) on the economic territory of the country. The main source of information for HICP weights is the national accounts data. HICP in year t is calculated with the weights of year $t-2$. In compliance with Regulation (EC) No. 2015/2010 **since January 2016 the base year for HICP has been changed** and the all indices have been calculated and published at **2015 as a base year**. The time series have been recalculated according to the new base year and have been posted on the NSI website (www.nsi.bg).

Figure 5. Harmonized indices of consumer prices by months in 2017

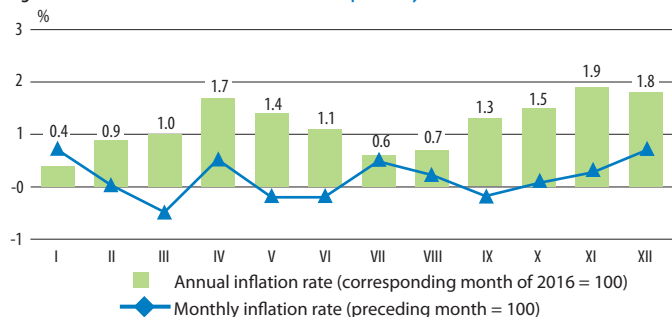
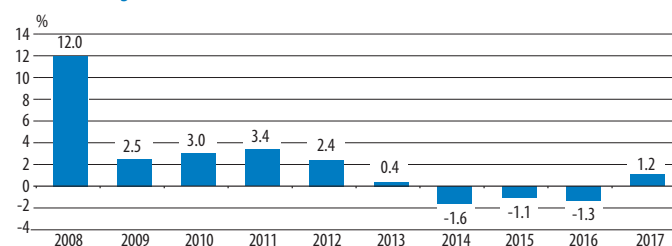


Figure 6. Harmonized indices of consumer prices (Annual average inflation rates)





4. Annual average harmonized indices of consumer prices

(2015 = 100)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
All items	101.08	100.00	98.68	99.85

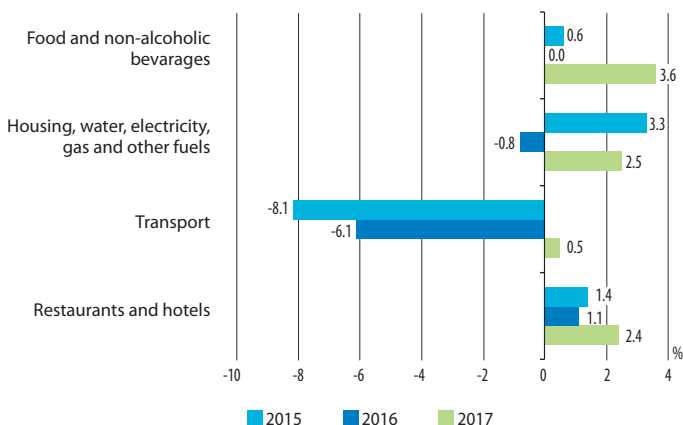
5. Annual average harmonized indices of consumer prices by main commodity groups

(Annual average inflation rates)

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	-1.6	-1.1	-1.3	1.2
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-1.0	0.6	0.0	3.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.1
Clothing and footwear	-0.7	0.7	-0.1	-1.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	-1.6	3.3	-0.8	2.5
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	-1.3	0.0	-1.1	0.0
Health	-3.9	-1.2	0.0	0.2
Transport	-3.5	-8.1	-6.1	0.5
Communication	-3.6	-3.1	-3.9	-3.0
Recreation and culture	-2.5	0.7	-1.1	-1.7
Education	1.6	2.7	2.3	4.4
Restaurants and hotels	1.2	1.4	1.1	2.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	-0.7	0.1	-1.1	1.8

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



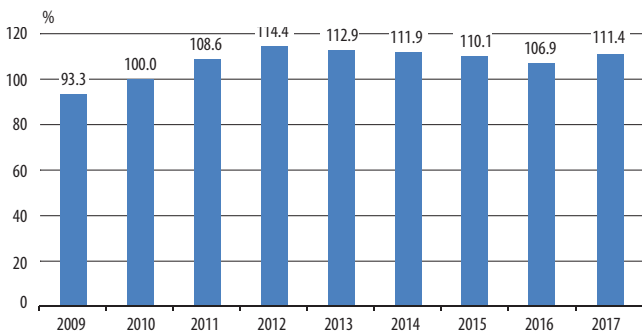
Industrial producer price indices on the domestic market

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

Information for calculation of PPI is received on the bases of monthly surveys on producer prices of industrial products, where the prices of specific products with equal quality in the two surveyed time periods are compared and also in the case of quality change of the surveyed specific products this quality change is taken into account.

Price indexes are calculated at fixed base year, where indexes at different level of detail are calculated as weighted average though ascending weighing system, following the structure of Classification of Economic Activities (NACE.BG 2008).

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





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

	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
	2010 = 100			Preceding year = 100		
Total	110.1	106.9	111.4	98.3	97.1	104.2
Mining and quarrying	90.5	86.2	94.3	97.3	95.3	109.4
Manufacturing	109.2	107.1	110.6	96.3	98.1	103.3
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	116.4	117.2	118.9	100.3	100.6	101.5
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	114.1	115.2	116.6	101.0	101.0	101.1
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	108.6	108.4	110.0	100.3	99.9	101.4
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	113.2	108.5	111.3	99.9	95.9	102.6
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	104.7	106.2	107.0	101.0	101.4	100.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	102.1	102.0	102.1	99.9	99.9	100.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	103.8	101.9	108.0	98.8	98.2	106.0
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	110.0	113.3	113.5	102.7	103.0	100.2
Manufacture of electrical equipment	102.9	101.5	105.7	100.8	98.6	104.1
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	112.1	114.1	114.2	102.7	101.8	100.1
Manufacture of transport equipment	104.5	104.7	105.8	100.3	100.2	101.0
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	109.4	110.7	112.3	100.3	101.1	101.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	114.2	109.2	114.9	101.7	95.6	105.2

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).

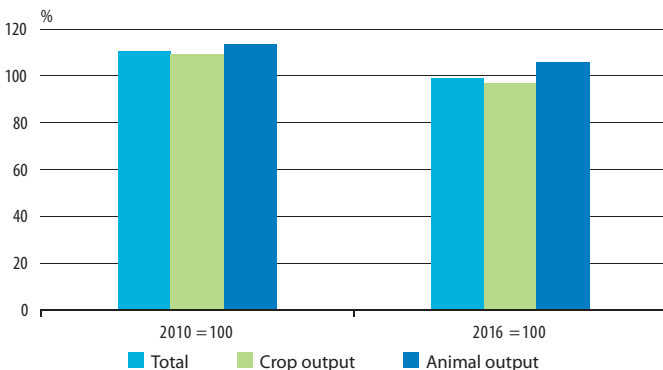
The survey is based on samples and is carried out quarterly.

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 2017**





7. Producer price indices for agricultural products and live animals in 2017

	2017 as % to	
	2010	2016
Total	111.0	99.3
Crop output	109.7	97.3
Cereals crops	110.5	100.9
Industrial crops	116.0	90.8
Forage plants	141.2	135.2
Potatoes	78.3	99.2
Vegetables	89.6	97.3
Fruit	97.9	101.4
Other crop products	104.9	109.2
Animal output	113.9	106.1
Animals	101.2	99.4
Cattle	108.4	106.0
Pigs	95.9	100.4
Sheep and goats	118.0	100.3
Poultry	98.1	95.0
Animal products	123.5	111.1
Milk	129.6	112.0
Cow's milk	128.8	115.1
Other milk types	138.1	97.5
Eggs	102.8	113.4
Other animal products	98.4	97.9

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.

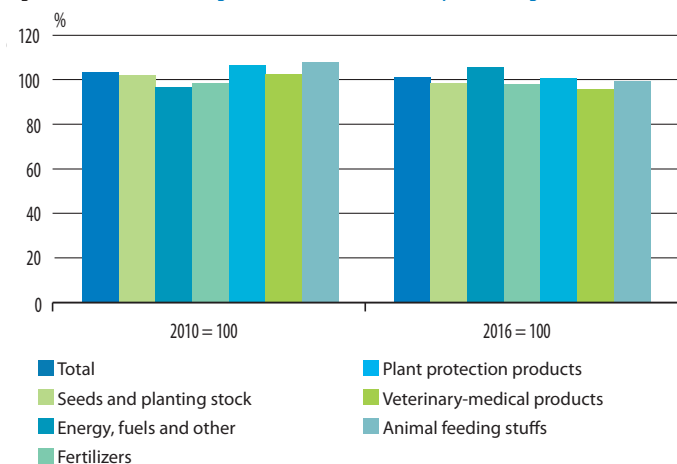
The surveys are based on samples and are carried out quarterly.

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 2016





8. Price indices of goods and services currently consumed in agriculture in 2017

	2017 as % to	
	2010	2016
Total	103.5	101.2
Seeds and planting stock	102.0	98.3
Energy, fuels and other	96.7	105.5
Fertilizers	98.7	98.1
Straight fertilizers	98.8	98.3
Nitrogenous fertilizers	100.8	99.7
Phosphatic fertilizers	77.9	88.4
Potassic fertilizers	52.5	103.8
Compound fertilizers	93.2	90.4
Plant protection products and pesticides	106.6	100.7
Fungicides	104.4	98.8
Insecticides	104.7	99.7
Herbicides	107.3	101.7
Veterinary-medical products	102.8	96.0
Animal feeding stuffs	107.8	99.3
Straight feeding stuffs	109.1	99.4
Compound feeding stuffs	106.8	99.3
Maintenance of materials	116.0	100.6
Maintenance of buildings	107.1	100.7
Other goods and services	107.4	102.1



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 2017

	2017 as % to	
	2010	2016
Total	112.5	101.9
Materials	116.7	99.5
Machinery and other equipment	116.5	99.9
Transport equipment	118.7	97.6
Buildings	87.2	110.6



Total index of goods and services in agriculture

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

10. Price indices of goods and services in agriculture in 2017

	2017 as % to	
	2010	2016
Total	103.9	101.3

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

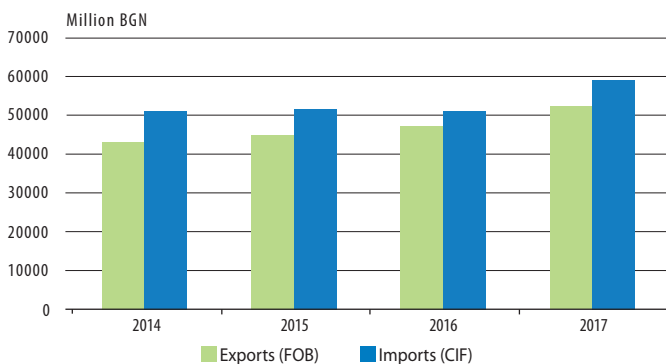
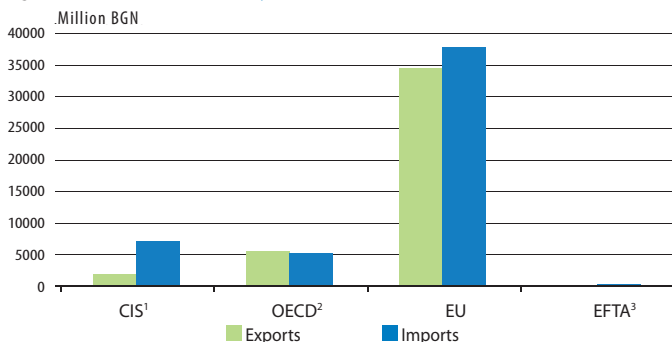


Figure 2. Exports and imports by economic zones in 2017



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

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

³ EFTA includes: Norway; Switzerland; Iceland and Liechtenstein.



1. Foreign trade turnover

(Million BGN)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Turnover	94330.9	96498.5	98392.6	111399.7
Exports (FOB)	43233.5	44949.5	47186.3	52246.5
Imports (CIF)	51097.4	51549.0	51206.2	59153.2

2. Number of countries, trade partners of Bulgaria

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Turnover	206	210	207	208
Exports (FOB)	203	208	203	205
Imports (CIF)	171	172	174	173

3. Exports and imports by economic zones

(Million BGN)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Exports	43233.5	44949.5	47186.3	52246.5
of which:				
CIS ¹	1881.7	1431.1	1334.7	2021.3
OECD ²	5558.5	5466.7	5378.2	5602.1
EU ³	26921.1	29049.4	31157.6	34518.7
EFTA ⁴	311.0	224.2	338.0	334.4
Imports	51097.4	51549.0	51206.2	59153.2
of which:				
CIS ¹	9047.1	7308.1	5610.4	7188.2
OECD ²	4386.3	4576.3	4774.8	5397.5
EU ³	31512.3	33157.2	33989.3	37794.7
EFTA ⁴	376.2	413.5	433.0	477.4

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

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

³ EU including Croatia.

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



Exports by main trade partner countries

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

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

Figure 3. Exports to the top 10 Bulgarian trade partner countries in 2017

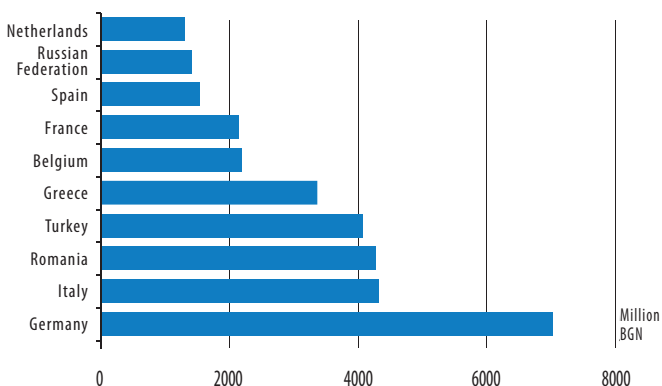
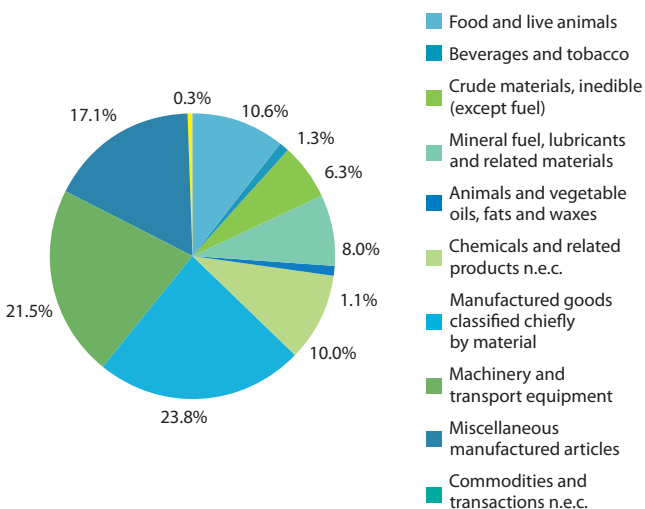


Figure 4. Structure of exports by sections of SITC, rev. 4 in 2017





4. Exports by countries main trade partners

(Million BGN)

Country	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	43233.5	44949.5	47186.3	52246.5
of which:				
Austria	741.1	804.0	898.7	961.0
Algeria	306.7	127.7	437.4	167.0
Belgium	1766.9	1658.0	1264.5	2184.3
China	1043.2	1049.5	914.5	1246.1
Croatia	182.1	187.1	218.7	223.3
Cyprus	194.0	299.5	160.4	157.3
Czech Republic	625.3	769.8	787.2	1068.1
Denmark	204.7	245.5	283.3	314.9
Egypt	360.7	738.3	567.2	715.7
France	1854.2	1908.8	2079.8	2137.1
Georgia	360.5	316.4	323.1	278.3
Germany	5193.1	5659.6	6291.2	7025.2
Gibraltar	319.4	48.4	43.9	103.3
Greece	2898.0	2954.7	3228.4	3359.0
Hungary	581.9	685.4	764.6	903.0
Izrael	184.4	189.2	172.7	143.4
Italy	3875.1	4180.2	4245.3	4326.7
Lebanon	199.4	159.1	288.1	120.0
Libya	267.7	151.8	154.9	115.1
Netherlands	967.9	1057.1	1248.0	1295.3
Poland	888.1	1035.0	1145.7	1228.4
Portugal	203.8	185.2	200.6	230.3
Romania	3419.0	3691.8	4048.3	4261.1
Russian Federation	1030.4	783.6	765.3	1398.6
Serbia	711.4	820.0	743.4	920.2
Singapore	1109.6	664.5	355.8	357.9
Slovakia	313.9	330.7	321.9	405.0
Slovenia	242.2	360.7	386.6	403.8
Spain	904.2	1038.3	1295.7	1531.7
Sweden	273.1	297.3	355.4	428.6
Switzerland	237.7	174.7	266.5	265.5
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	701.7	754.6	769.1	798.7
Turkey	4061.5	3923.8	3694.9	4064.1
Ukraine	372.3	313.9	278.5	271.3
United Arab Emirates	529.4	416.7	457.4	304.7
United Kingdom	956.4	1146.4	1156.2	1272.3
United States	607.1	718.2	693.5	679.6

5. Exports by sections of SITC, rev. 4

(Million BGN)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	43233.5	44949.5	47186.3	52246.5
Food and live animals	4679.1	4857.3	5399.5	5508.8
Beverages and tobacco	869.3	823.9	810.9	703.5
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	3112.9	2953.8	3134.3	3279.8
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	5610.7	4859.4	4275.4	4201.4
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	440.8	471.6	483.4	579.7
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	3945.3	4437.3	4732.6	5238.2
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	9634.7	9968.6	9595.8	12431.9
Machinery and transport equipment	8392.0	9400.8	10163.4	11226.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6437.3	7058.2	8466.4	8933.7
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	111.4	118.4	124.6	142.5



Imports by main trade partner countries

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

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

Figure 5. Imports from the top 10 Bulgarian trade partner countries in 2017

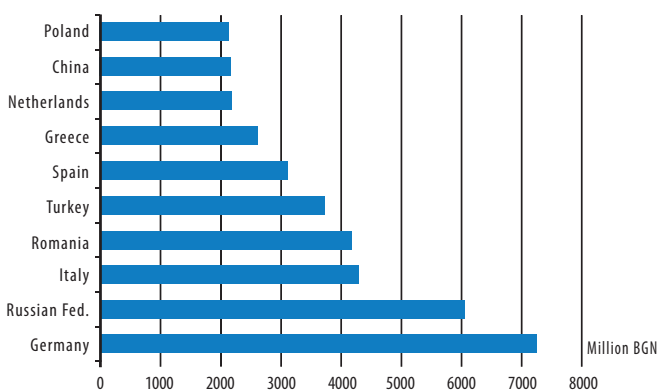
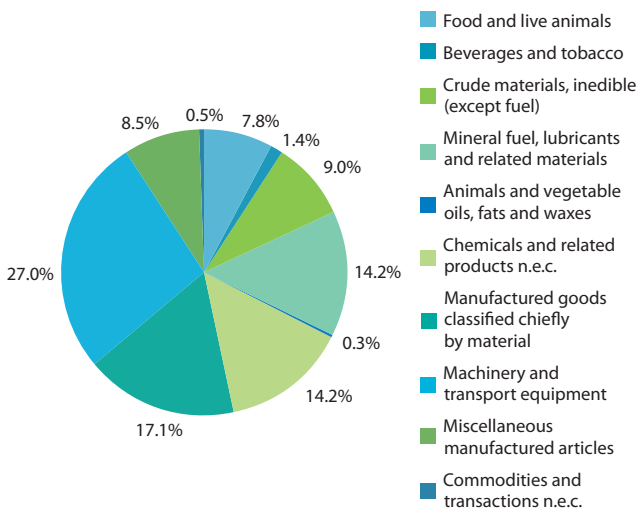


Figure 6. Structure of imports by sections of SITC, rev. 4 in 2017





6. Imports by countries main trade partners

(Million BGN)

Country	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	51097.4	51549.0	51206.2	59153.2
of which:				
Austria	1451.6	1389.9	1412.4	1423.8
Belgium	1052.4	1186.5	1188.4	1247.7
China	1691.9	1894.5	2034.9	2168.6
Croatia	88.4	116.5	123.0	155.5
Czech Republic	1148.5	1095.2	1086.9	1335.3
Denmark	207.8	243.6	233.9	271.4
Egypt	300.3	201.4	709.7	1094.2
France	1552.6	1629.8	1611.8	1705.3
Germany	6284.1	6640.6	6694.1	7243.0
Georgia	420.7	446.9	280.7	578.4
Greece	2614.9	2479.7	2462.4	2606.4
Hungary	1725.4	1909.4	1948.9	2088.1
India	224.6	275.5	238.9	274.0
Italy	3600.3	3902.5	4049.5	4289.6
Ireland	151.6	159.1	192.1	223.5
Japan	164.0	165.3	186.0	205.9
Jordan	161.7	111.8	38.0	51.3
Korea, Rep.of	159.3	165.6	218.1	222.2
Netherlands	1407.5	1727.3	1868.3	2173.8
Poland	1391.7	1608.7	2066.2	2136.3
Romania	3489.1	3494.3	3548.7	4172.5
Russian Federation	7751.2	6201.9	4570.0	6051.1
Serbia	589.8	696.8	761.7	1183.9
Slovakia	609.4	741.0	686.5	762.9
Slovenia	345.8	341.3	396.2	431.0
Spain	2459.4	2362.9	2031.1	3107.8
Sweden	292.8	318.0	322.8	378.3
Switzerland	341.9	377.3	384.2	414.4
Taiwan	213.6	216.4	219.7	197.9
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	523.5	507.7	505.2	617.0
Turkey	2871.4	2924.9	3179.5	3728.3
Ukraine	1038.3	916.2	801.5	896.8
United Kingdom	868.8	942.4	1174.1	930.2
United States	546.3	474.7	408.3	454.5

7. Imports by sections of SITC, rev. 4

(Million BGN)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	51097.4	51549.0	51206.2	59153.2
Food and live animals	3663.0	3981.0	4149.8	4615.6
Beverages and tobacco	666.2	733.1	786.2	807.5
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	4207.0	4230.3	3696.8	5331.5
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	10181.1	8042.6	6377.6	8375.6
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	182.9	177.9	181.7	194.2
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	6542.2	7238.4	7609.5	8409.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by the material	8936.8	8722.6	9177.5	10096.3
Machinery and transport equipment	12789.5	14006.2	14319.5	16000.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3659.8	4137.9	4608.4	5005.4
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	268.9	279.2	299.2	317.1



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	2014	2015	2016	2017
Meat of swine - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	1.7	2.2	3.3	3.9
Poultry meat - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	36.4	34.7	35.4	39.5
Cheese and yellow cheese - thousand tons	18.2	16.8	15.7	15.7
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	3.4	4.4	4.3	6.2
Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	7.4	6.9	11.1	5.9
Maize - thousand tons	1837.3	1178.4	1342.4	990.3
Preserved tomatoes - thousand tons	4.4	3.8	3.0	4.3
Other preserved vegetables - thousand tons	20.7	24.2	25.0	25.5
Tobacco, unmanufactured - thousand tons	33.0	34.0	41.2	28.8
Cigarettes - thousand tons	23.8	16.5	13.1	12.0
Dentifrices - thousand tons	3.8	9.0	9.6	9.1
New pneumatic tyres of rubber - thousand tons	2.4	2.6	2.5	3.7
Men's or boys' suits, jackets, trousers - million BGN	505.5	539.5	592.4	515.4
Men's or boys' shirts - million BGN	83.0	84.1	88.9	72.5
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	6616.0	6115.5	5286.6	4839.0
Pumps for liquids - million BGN	156.6	171.4	196.1	223.7
Lathes - thousand tons	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.7
Electric accumulators - million BGN	270.0	268.0	288.1	294.6
Furniture - million BGN	227.3	257.1	291.1	308.1



9. Imports of selected commodities

Commodities	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bananas - thousand tons	42.2	39.9	42.4	46.1
Oranges - thousand tons	36.7	35.0	38.2	32.9
Lemons - thousand tons	15.5	21.4	23.8	24.0
Grapefruit - thousand tons	13.7	14.2	16.3	11.8
Olives - thousand tons	19.2	20.0	17.4	17.4
Coffee beans - thousand tons	30.1	34.0	38.8	35.9
Pepper (black and white) - tons	857.9	898.5	737.0	856.2
Rice - thousand tons	45.5	40.9	28.4	27.5
Margarine - thousand tons	9.4	9.8	7.9	9.7
Chocolate - thousand tons	17.2	20.5	22.3	26.4
Fruit and vegetable juices - thousand tons	12.3	17.5	19.7	20.0
Sugar - thousand tons	161.9	246.8	226.1	196.3
Soya groats - thousand tons	116.2	119.3	108.7	115.0
Salt - thousand tons	181.4	213.5	253.0	357.5
Coal (excl. anthracite) - thousand tons	945.6	806.3	516.2	584.4
Anthracite - thousand tons	843.0	293.5	270.8	339.8
Coke and semi-coke of coal - thousand tons	89.7	76.2	93.6	62.7
Cellulose - thousand tons	25.8	20.3	32.7	15.6
Newsprint - thousand tons	48.4	44.1	41.0	31.9
Cigarette paper - thousand tons	3.4	4.8	6.2	6.6
Cotton (incl. linter) - thousand tons	5.0	5.2	6.8	6.8
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	3645.1	6572.8	3740.1	3515.4
Tubes of cast iron and steel - thousand tons	501.8	151.0	253.0	84.7
Refrigerators - thousand items	77.9	76.5	66.7	50.8
Washing machines thousand items	186.1	181.7	194.1	185.3
Vacuum-cleaners - thousand items	341.2	253.2	359.8	366.6
TV sets - thousand items	1029.4	907.3	720.6	692.4
Household sewing machines - thousand items	8.3	34.7	4.2	3.6
Combines (corn) - in numbers	750	907	626	668
Passenger cars - thousand items	66.8	76.0	85.8	99.3
Trucks - thousand items	8.3	9.6	10.0	12.2
Busses - in numbers	519	491	597	659
Bicycles - thousand items	46.1	32.3	34.4	36.2
Motorcycles - thousand items	4.4	4.4	16.4	21.2
Tractors - thousand items	8.9	9.6	27.5	8.0
Cultivators - in numbers	158	138	142	217
Cameras - million BGN	0.1	2.3	0.8	0.2
Clocks and watches - thousand items	1453.4	1443.5	1188.9	1074.0

XIII. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS





Balance of payments

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

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

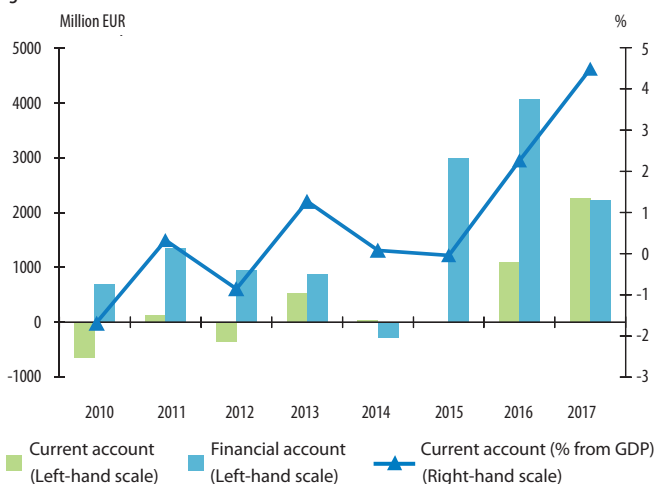
Capital Account - includes capital transfers and acquisition or disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets.

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

Net errors and omissions is an offsetting item.

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

Figure 1. Current and financial account



1. Balance of payments of Bulgaria¹

(Million EUR)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Current and Capital Account	994.7	1405.4	2161.2	2794.7
Current Account¹	35.1	-16.9	1091.1	2268.9
Goods and Services - Net	-262.4	381.2	1952.4	941.7
Goods - Net ²	-2776.6	-2622.4	-984.4	-2074.2
Services - Net	2514.2	3003.6	2936.9	3015.9
Primary income - Net	-1318.3	-2038.5	-2445.9	-534.1
Secondary income - Net	1615.8	1640.4	1584.6	1861.3
Capital Account³	959.6	1422.4	1070.0	525.8
Gross acquisitions/disposals of non-produced non-financial assets - Net	-37.5	122.6	80.0	96.7
Capital transfers - Net	997.1	1299.8	990.1	429.1
Financial account - Net³	-282.3	2991.3	4064.7	2221.6
Direct investment - Net ⁴	-881.7	-2328.7	-706.3	-687.5
Portfolio investment - Net ⁵	-1212.2	-581.6	-630.4	2631.5
Financial derivatives - Net	-17.6	15.8	-16.5	-23.8
Other investment - Net	21.9	2156.1	1950.5	400.3
BNB Reserve assets ⁶	1807.3	3729.7	3467.3	-98.9
Balancing Items:				
Current and Capital Account Balance	994.7	1405.4	2161.2	2794.7
Financial Account Balance	-282.3	2991.3	4064.7	2221.6
Net errors and Omissions ⁷	-1277.0	1585.9	1903.6	-573.1

¹ Standard presentation in accordance with IMF 6th edition of the 'Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual'. Preliminary data as of March 21, 2018.

² Preliminary NSI and BNB data for 2017. The data are based on the balance of payments compilation methodology.

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

⁴ Preliminary data compiled in accordance with the asset/liability principle. Data are provided by direct investment companies reporting to BNB, banks, the Central Depository, notaries, the NSI, the Agency for Privatisation. The 2017 data are subject to revisions with the annual NSI data and reports from foreign direct investment enterprises.

⁵ Based on data provided by banks, nonbank financial institutions, insurance companies and pension funds, general government institutions, and nonfinancial corporations acquiring securities without intermediation of a resident investment intermediary.

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

⁷ Net errors and omissions represent the difference between the Financial account balance and Current and Capital account balance.



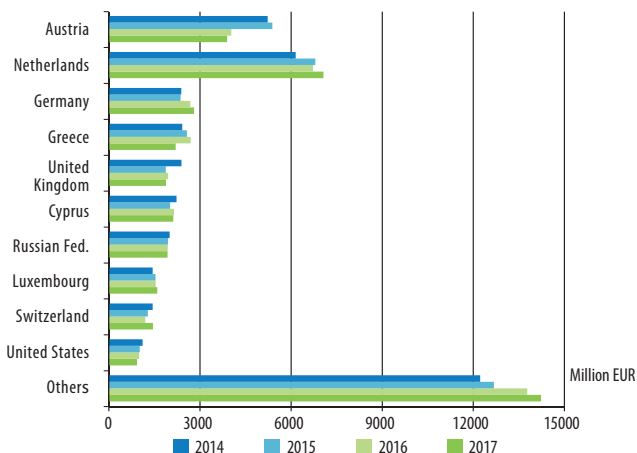
Foreign direct investments

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

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

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

Figure 2. Stock of FDI in Bulgaria, by country



2. FDI flows in Bulgaria, by economic activity groupings¹

(Million EUR)

Economic activity groupings	2014	2015	2016	2017
All FDI activities	1160.9	2475.9	1079.7	950.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	229.9	343.1	523.9	304.2
Financial and insurance activities	319.9	467.5	181.3	245.7
Manufacturing	-174.6	531.2	229.6	313.4
Construction	306.6	183.9	23.2	70.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	403.5	75.0	14.9	-33.3
Not allocated	-264.1	517.5	84.6	84.9
Real estate activities	0.9	-10.0	22.8	237.9
Information and communication	120.6	83.6	12.7	-33.4
Administrative and support service activities	51.5	9.3	79.4	18.9
Transportation and storage	43.1	41.5	-5.7	-12.6
Mining and quarrying	21.9	72.6	-22.6	-25.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.0	10.4	6.0	10.3
Education	-1.2	1.7	11.6	0.0
Human health and social work activities	-0.1	1.4	1.0	1.3
Other service activities	1.6	0.4	0.8	-0.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	8.7	11.5	-34.8	7.4
Accommodation and food service activities	-25.4	5.6	25.2	-13.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	105.1	158.5	-64.5	-224.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.1	-29.0	-9.7	-1.0

¹ Source: Bulgarian National Bank. Preliminary data as of March 21, 2018.

XIV. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS



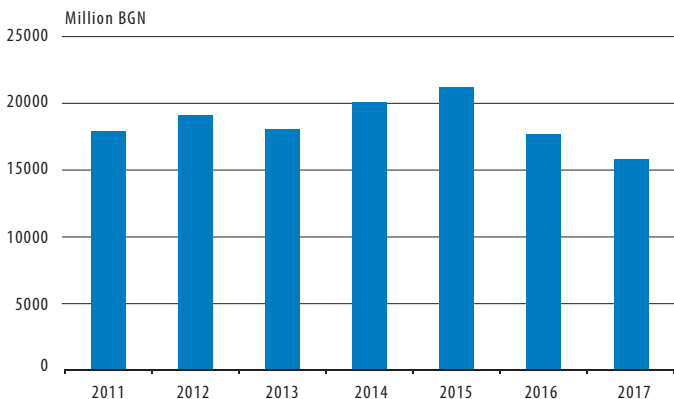


Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets

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)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	20123833	21191026	17671830	15808188
Land	1272484	1415858	1537108	852738
Buildings and construction equipments	8538446	8615447	5616058	5300904
Machines, equipment and means of transport	8290949	8894282	8647328	8612311
Other expenditure	2021954	2265439	1871336	1042235

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

(Thousand BGN)

	2015	2016	2017
Total	21191026	17671830	15808188
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1893103	1315656	1092707
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	5975881	5692090	5049725
Construction	1514954	1074825	781798
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	5156553	4744915	3703025
Information and communication	766730	673383	559918
Financial and insurance activities	304871	407260	344415
Real estate activities	1535734	1552160	1514856
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	1223327	966536	1119494
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	2396494	978850	1452676
Other services	423379	266155	189574

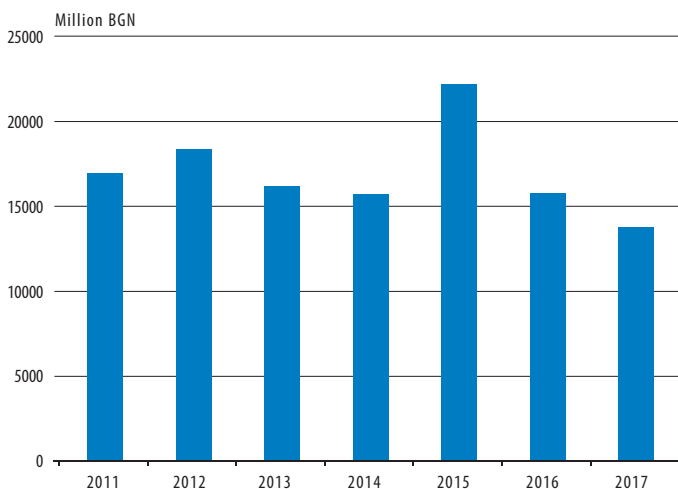


Acquired tangible fixed assets

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)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	15718036	22169139	15790217	13786748
Land	1272484	1415858	1537108	852738
Buildings and construction equipments	5635313	8305060	5014032	3983729
Machines, equipment and means of transport	7507532	10124047	7724566	8232988
Other expenditure	1302707	2324174	1514511	717293

4. Acquired tangible fixed assets by economic activity groupings

(Thousand BGN)

	2015	2016	2017
Total	22169139	15790217	13786748
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1869337	1201414	930586
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	8650648	4728005	3845159
Construction	1434038	987588	678191
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	4781169	4324462	3672053
Information and communication	584257	546808	1048512
Financial and insurance activities	304695	376795	285186
Real estate activities	1335573	1370456	940818
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	1174998	961066	1160711
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	1596828	997961	1047002
Other services	437596	295662	178530

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



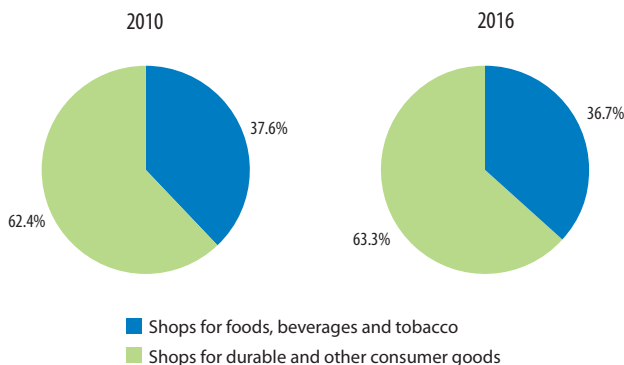


Retail sales premises

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 2016 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 14.7% and 11.4% respectively. The tendency of increasing the share of shops for 'Durable and other consumer goods' was maintained, as their relative share in the structure of the shops rose by 0.9 points compared to 2010, reaching 63.3% in 2016.

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)	
	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016
Shops	119706	115936	113621	-3.1	-2.0
For foods, beverages and tobacco	44806	43166	41685	-3.7	-3.4
of which:					
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods	29018	28160	26266	-3.0	-6.7
Fruit and vegetables	3024	3072	3067	1.6	-0.2
Meat and meat products	1355	1299	1314	-4.1	1.2
Fish and fish products	481	462	433	-4.0	-6.3
Bread and bakery products	2242	2235	2196	-0.3	-1.7
Sugar and sugar confectionery	1797	1556	1539	-13.4	-1.1
Beverages	2610	2310	2133	-11.5	-7.7
For durable and other consumer goods	74900	72770	71936	-2.8	-1.1
of which:					
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods (mainly non-foods)	14819	14417	15063	-2.7	4.5
Textiles	2795	2455	2346	-12.2	-4.4
Clothing	15693	15504	14542	-1.2	-6.2
Footwear and leather goods	3751	3560	3490	-5.1	-2.0
Furniture, lighting articles and household goods	2940	2831	2913	-3.7	2.9
Household appliances, radio and TV sets	1658	1618	1562	-2.4	-3.5
Ironmongery, varnishes and glasses	2386	2349	2320	-1.6	-1.2
Books, newspapers and stationery	2199	2246	2129	2.1	-5.2
Building and heating materials (incl. warehouses)	1836	1694	1725	-7.7	1.8
Perfume and cosmetics shops	2879	2735	2779	-5.0	1.6
Automobiles, motorcycles and spare parts	5230	5031	4890	-3.8	-2.8
Pharmacies, optical and sanitary shops	5163	5101	5148	-1.2	0.9
Petrol stations	2593	2622	2613	1.1	-0.3
Gas stations	447	452	438	1.1	-3.1



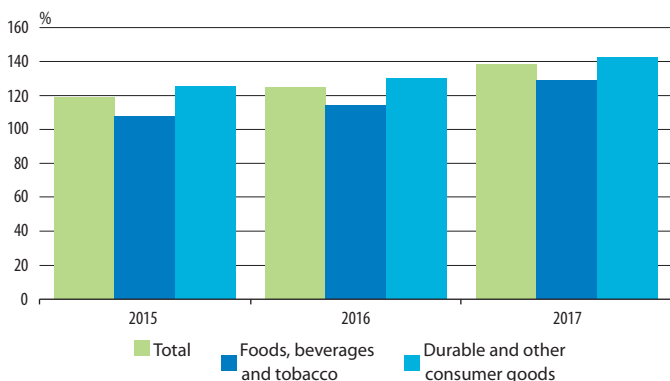
Retail sales

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

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

In 2017, the retail sales in the country at constant prices increased by 10.8% compared to the previous year. The retail sales increased in two groups 'Food, beverages and tobacco' and 'Durable and other consumer goods' respectively by 12.9% and 9.7%.

Figure 2. Retail sales indices
(2010 = 100)





2. Retail sales indices

(Preceding year = 100)

	2015	2016	2017
Total	104.8	104.6	110.8
Foods, beverages and tobacco	102.2	106.2	112.9
Durable and other consumer goods	106.2	103.8	109.7

3. Retail sales indices by group of goods

(Preceding year = 100)

Group of goods	2014	2015	2016
Foods, beverages and tobacco			
Fruit	102.8	102.0	106.0
Vegetables	102.9	100.5	108.6
Milk, dairy products and eggs	97.2	98.3	103.8
Meat and meat products	96.0	103.0	105.0
Fish and fish products, crustaceans and molluscs	108.4	110.2	101.9
Bread and bakery products, grain mill products	95.8	98.6	105.1
Sugar and sugar confectionery	108.7	105.3	96.3
Edible oils and fats	98.1	96.5	102.1
Alcoholic beverages	107.2	103.9	102.4
Wine	104.6	107.9	100.8
Beer	114.1	104.0	104.8
Soft drinks	103.3	104.0	108.0
Tobacco products	101.5	103.6	106.3
Coffee, tea and cocoa	109.1	98.6	108.8
Durable and other consumer goods			
Clothing and fur goods	106.9	102.2	106.8
Footwear	102.5	99.5	107.3
Furniture	103.2	106.4	115.6
Carpets and other floor coverings	103.1	109.9	104.8
Household appliances	93.3	106.5	104.3
Household articles	113.6	97.3	98.9
Pharmaceutical, medical and orthopaedic goods	108.9	106.5	105.8
Automobiles	100.5	127.2	112.9
Motorcycles and bicycles	108.6	131.5	104.7
Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	117.8	97.8	103.4
Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	97.3	106.2	99.5
Communications	71.2	120.1	114.7
Radio and television sets	102.4	99.0	100.3
Optical and photographic articles	104.4	97.9	114.3
Computer and office equipment	106.7	116.5	99.0
Construction materials	119.8	93.7	92.9

Turnover in domestic trade, accommodation and food service activities

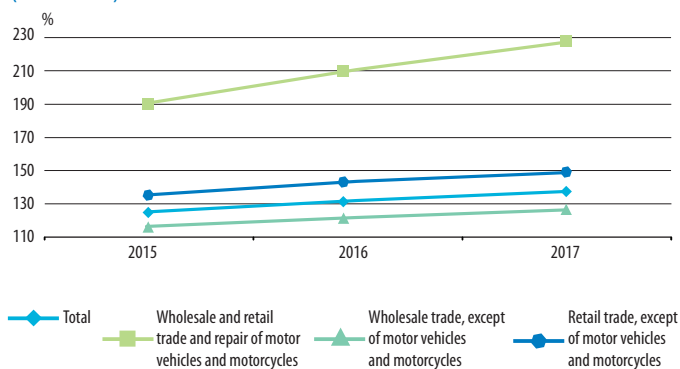
The indicator refers only to the economic subjects classified in accordance with the National Classification of Economic Activities (NACE.BG 2008) in section G - 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' and section I 'Accommodation and food service activities'. The turnover 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 2017 the turnover in section 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' increased by 4.1% compared to the previous year. In 'Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the general increase was 3.7%. In 'Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the increase of 3.8% determined the magnitude of the overall index, as the activity formed about 70% of the turnover volume in the trade sector. An increase was observed in 'Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' - 7.8%.

The turnover at constant prices in section 'Accommodation and food service activities' in 2017 decreased by 5.3% compared to 2016, which was due principally to the turn-down in 'Food and beverage service activities' - 14.7%. In 'Accommodation' an increase by 6.7% 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	2014	2015	2016	2017
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	98762	104210	107098	113018
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6252	7463	7884	8241
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	68028	70161	71610	75959
of which:				
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	8347	8762	9134	11388
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	14147	15999	16890	16377
Wholesale of household goods	9780	10771	11507	12334
Wholesale of information and communication equipment	2401	2345	2467	2557
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	3586	4159	3780	3603
Other specialised wholesale	24271	22411	21096	22432
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	24482	26586	27604	28818
of which:				
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco	9105	9803	10538	11004
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	1072	1116	1159	1262
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	4360	5020	4543	4650
Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	2449	2645	2919	3020
Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	1215	1274	1390	1402
Retail sale of audio and video equipment; hardware, paints and glass; electrical household appliances, etc. in specialised stores	3012	3070	3161	3305
Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software; telecommunications equipment, etc. in specialised stores	2669	2956	3088	3341
Accommodation and food service activities	3625	3856	4358	4203
Accommodation	1539	1563	1827	1991
Food and beverage service activities	2086	2293	2531	2212

XVI. INDUSTRY



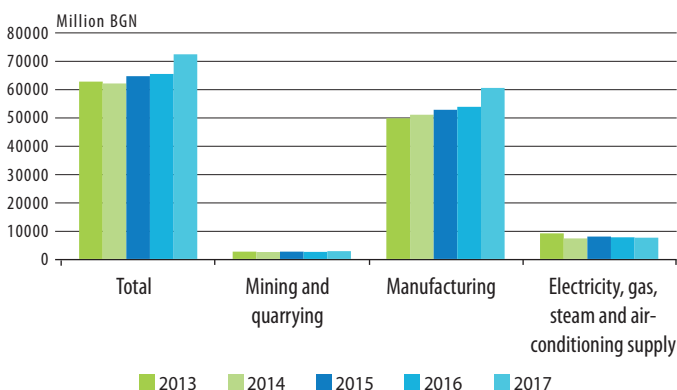
Production value of industrial enterprises

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)

	2015	2016	2017
Total	64548388	65352612	72286105
Mining and quarrying	2578600	2496478	2754911
Manufacturing	52666985	53747760	60401509
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	7882904	7626465	7515255
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1419899	1481909	1614430

2. Production value of industrial enterprises by economic activities

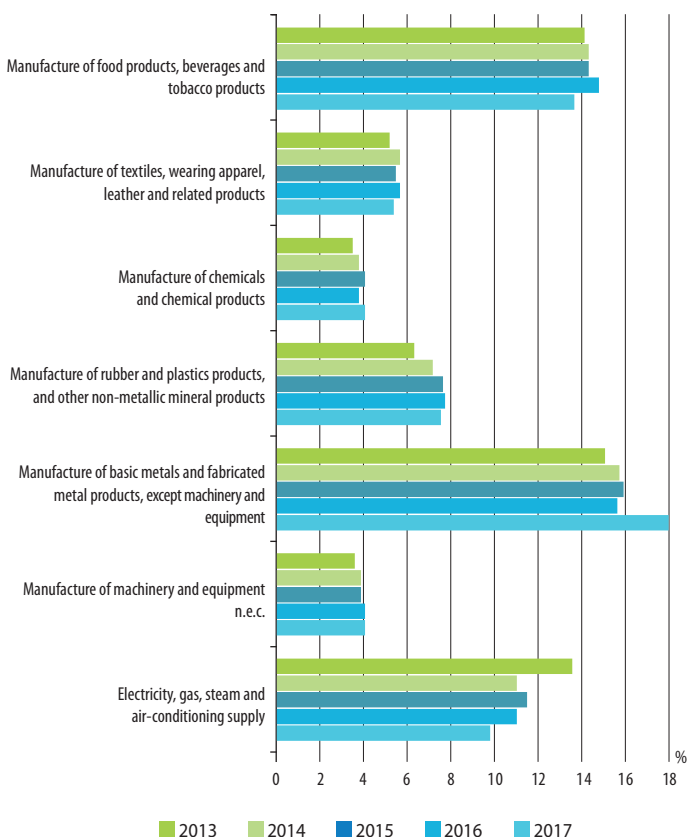
(Thousand BGN)

Economic activities	2015	2016	2017
Total	64548388	65352612	72286105
Mining and quarrying	2578600	2496478	2754911
Manufacturing	52666985	53747760	60401509
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	9791546	10241629	10454971
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	3743952	3892453	4142736
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	2791619	2829568	2943249
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2753655	2622988	3131174
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	5232323	5381932	5813248
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	10901073	10870309	13818380
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	884292	977833	1158598
Manufacture of electrical equipment	2657453	2887534	3059453
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2672087	2789235	3099553
Manufacture of transport equipment	2372350	2520206	2706724
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2503754	2773946	2958734
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	7882904	7626465	7515255
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1419899	1481909	1614430

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 basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment and the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products increased, while there was a decrease of the share of the electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply and the manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco 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	2015	2016	2017
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining and quarrying	4.0	3.8	3.8
Manufacturing	81.6	82.2	83.6
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	15.2	15.7	14.5
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	5.8	6.0	5.7
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	4.3	4.3	4.1
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4.3	4.0	4.3
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	8.1	8.2	8.0
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	16.9	16.6	19.1
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1.4	1.5	1.6
Manufacture of electrical equipment	4.1	4.4	4.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	4.1	4.3	4.3
Manufacture of transport equipment	3.7	3.9	3.7
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	3.9	4.2	4.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	12.2	11.7	10.4
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	2.2	2.3	2.2

Production value indices of industrial enterprises

Industrial production value indices are calculated on the basis of their values at constant prices of the year 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)		
	2015	2016	2017
Total	105.5	103.9	105.8
Mining and quarrying	101.1	101.8	101.1
Manufacturing	105.8	104.8	107.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	105.0	98.1	93.3
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	103.6	102.8	106.3



5. Production value indices of industrial enterprises by economic activities

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic activities	2015	2016	2017
Total	105.5	103.9	105.8
Mining and quarrying	101.1	101.8	101.1
Manufacturing	105.8	104.8	107.7
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	104.0	104.7	100.8
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	98.5	105.1	104.0
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	106.5	101.9	100.9
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	107.4	112.0	105.9
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	104.9	103.6	118.5
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	101.4	98.8	106.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	111.6	102.1	106.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	103.5	101.1	116.5
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	116.4	110.6	120.8
Manufacture of electrical equipment	112.8	108.9	102.8
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	104.2	104.3	111.3
Manufacture of transport equipment	110.4	107.0	104.1
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	107.6	108.8	105.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	105.0	98.1	93.3
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	103.6	102.8	106.3

Industrial products in kind

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

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

Figure 3. **Cement**

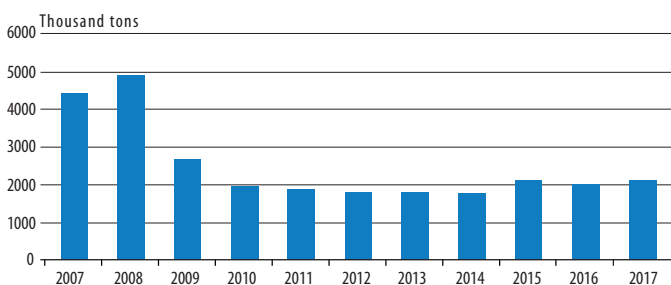
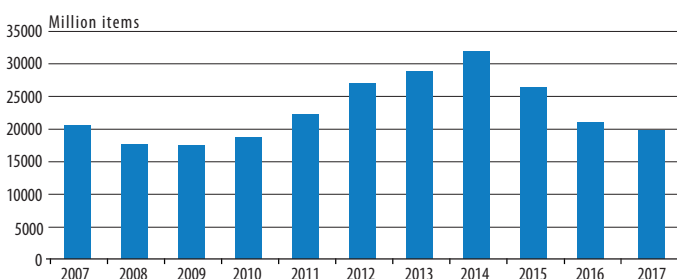


Figure 4. **Cigarettes, containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes**





6. Output of basic industrial products

Industrial products	2014	2015	2016	2017
Copper ores and concentrates - thousand tons	27450	30589	30158	30550
Lead, zinc and tin ores and concentrates - thousand tons	698	682	754	793
Limestone flux, limestone and other calcareous stone used for the manufacture of lime or cement (excluding monumental calcareous stone and crushed stone of a kind used for concrete aggregates, for road metalling or for railway or other ballast) - thousand tons	5961	6051	5558	6272
Natural sands - thousand tons	6528	7619	6086	6116
Refined unwrought lead - thousand tons	..	82	81	84
Pulley tackle and hoists powered by an electric motor (excluding of the kind used for raising vehicles) - in numbers	17581	13741	14597	16233
Self-propelled works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, powered by an electric motor, with a lifting height ≥ 1 m - in numbers	119	99	115	121
Self-propelled works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, non-powered by an electric motor - in numbers	126	167	157	132
Non-numerically controlled horizontal lathes, for removing metal - in numbers	727	658	716	770
Bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles), non-motorised - thousand items	958	936	926	760
Lead-acid accumulators for starting piston engines - thousand items	2570	2970	3346	2677
Lifts and skip hoists - in numbers	776	825	839	583
Electrical instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters - thousand items	587	892	912	1054
Electricity supply or production meters (incl. calibrated) - thousand items	404	532	435	406
Paints and varnishes based on synthetic or modified natural polymers dispersed or dissolved in an aqueous medium - thousand tons	41	46	43	46
Washing preparations and cleaning preparations, p.r.s. excluding those for use as soap and surface-active preparations - tons	82626	85780	83513	88641
Tooth paste - thousand items	39062	75084	82669	79626
Shampoos - tons	4886	5040	5711	5443
Portland cement and similar hydraulic cements - thousand tons	1793	2114	1994	2117
Quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime - thousand tons	1482	1475	1518	1503
Non-refractory clay building bricks - thousand cub. m	496	558	560	580

6. Output of basic industrial products

(Continued)

Industrial products	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar or on mineral tar pitch - thousand tons	2008	3530	2226	1856
Corrugated paper and paperboard in rolls or sheets - thousand tons	101	108	113	114
Toilet paper - thousand tons	26.9	26.6	30.1	29.5
Cotton yarn, n.p.r.s. - thousand tons	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.2
Wool yarn - thousand tons	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.3
Cotton fabrics - million sq. m	7.7	8.5	9.6	7.2
Woollen fabrics - million sq. m	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.2
Silk fabrics - million sq. m	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.9
Panty hose and tights - million items	5.7	5.8	5.2	6.4
Stockings, socks and other hosiery, knitted or crocheted - million pairs	48.4	44.2	49.4	61.0
Bed linen of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted) - tons	1244	1140	1106	1380
Footwear with leather uppers, with rubber, plastic or leather outer soles (including boots; excluding sports footwear, footwear with a protective metal toe-cap) - thousand pairs	4609	3881	3878	3744
Meat (excl. edible offal) ¹ - thousand tons	160	171	184	183
Sausages - thousand tons	101	100	98	99
Fish and fish products processed and pre-served - thousand tons	9	10	11	13
Vegetables processed and preserved ¹ - thousand tons	78	81	87	87
Fruit manufactured and preserved ¹ - thousand tons	63	70	72	73
Butter, fats and other cream based on milk ¹ - thousand tons	1	1	1	1
White cheese ¹ - thousand tons	51	51	53	56
Yellow cheese ¹ - thousand tons	20	20	21	23
Milk in liquid form ¹ - thousand litres	64614	74493	65296	64352
Yoghurt ¹ - thousand tons	121	128	134	159
Refined sunflower oil and its fractions (excluding chemically modified) - thousand tons	123	129	121	135
Mayonnaise, other sauces and preparations therefor, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings - thousand tons	16	15	15	14
Wheat or meslin flour - thousand tons	508	503	517	490
Rice - thousand tons	16	19	35	46
Prepared feeds for farm animals (excluding premixtures) - thousand tons	732	774	831	751



6. Output of basic industrial products

(Continued and end)

Industrial products	2014	2015	2016	2017
Uncooked pasta - tons	10778	11522	10287	8801
Jams, marmalades, fruit jellies, fruit or nut purees and pastes (excluding of citrus fruit, homogenised preparations) - thousand tons	12	13	13	13
Spirits obtained from distilled grape wine or grape marc - thousand litres alc 100%	7102	7405	8388	11058
Wine and grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by the addition of alcohol (excluding sparkling wine and wine 'Protected Designation of Origin') - million litres	100	132	158	133
Beer made from malt (excluding non-alcoholic beer, beer containing $\leq 0.5\%$ by volume of alcohol) - million litres	489	485	515	499
Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes - million items	31976	26493	21087	19733

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.

XVII. CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING FUND



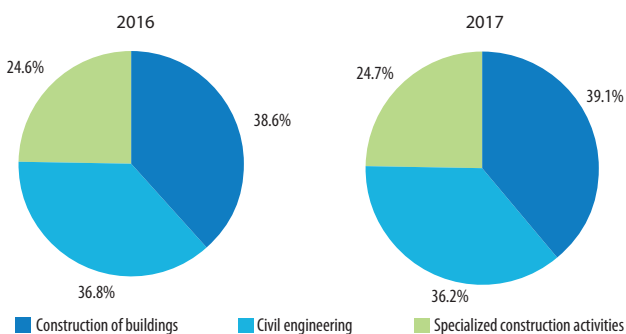


Production of enterprises in construction

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

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

Figure 1. Structure of production of construction enterprises





1. Production of construction enterprises

(Thousand BGN)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	14944529	17852816	11570990	12919852
Construction of buildings	4614761	5220381	4466943	5054610
Civil engineering	7239798	9186903	4259889	4682238
Specialized construction activities	3089970	3445532	2844158	3183004



Housing fund

Data about the housing fund as of the end of 2017 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 - 31.12.2017.

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

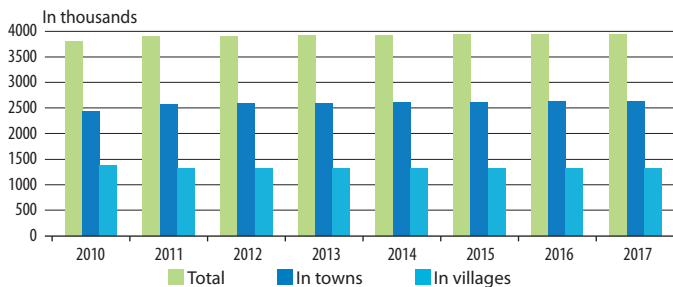
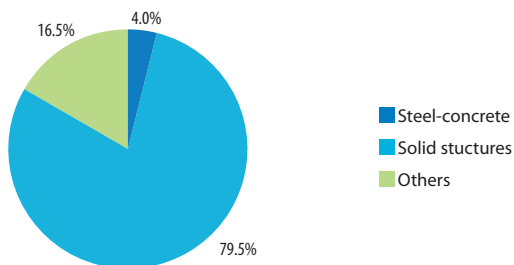


Figure 3. Structure of residential buildings by kind of construction in 2017





2. Housing fund

	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Total			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	3928	3935	3944	3952
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	287239	287933	288690	289385
of which: Living floor space	217978	218401	218881	219316
	In towns			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	2605	2613	2621	2628
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	192702	193400	194012	194561
of which: Living floor space	145079	145534	145920	146261
	In villages			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	1323	1322	1323	1324
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	94537	94533	94678	94824
of which: Living floor space	72899	72867	72961	73055

3. Residential buildings by structure of building

(Thousand numbers)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Total			
Total	2070	2072	2073	2075
Steel-concrete	78	79	81	83
Solid structures	1650	1651	1650	1650
Others	342	342	342	342
	In towns			
Total	774	777	778	779
Steel-concrete	52	52	53	54
Solid structures	665	667	667	667
Others	57	58	58	58
	In villages			
Total	1296	1295	1295	1296
Steel-concrete	26	27	28	29
Solid structures	985	984	983	983
Others	285	284	284	284



Permits issued for buildings and dwellings completed

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

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

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

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

In the scope of the survey were the newly built residential buildings with approved record of handover Form 16 or a valid usage license according to Regulation № 2/31.07.2003 of the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works.

Living floor space is the floor area of living-rooms, bedrooms, recesses for sleeping, dining-rooms, the living rooms, cabinets and libraries of scientists and drawing rooms but does not include the areas of the kitchens. Service floor space is the floor area of the rooms and kitchens with less than 4 square meters of floor area, vestibules with a portal or another screen, corridors, bathrooms, toilets, larders, hanging closets, other service rooms such as drying-rooms, laundries or balconies regardless of their area. The area of kitchens with over 4 sq. m floor area is stated separately.

The useful area of the dwelling is the sum of the living floor space, service floor space and the area of the kitchens.



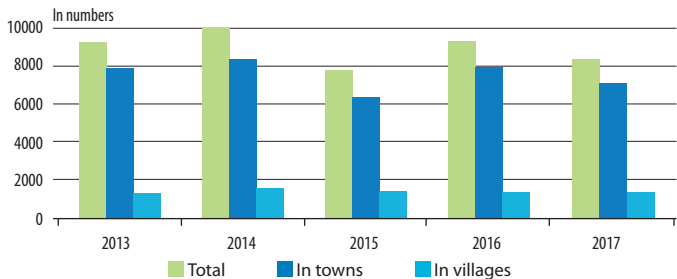
4. Building permits issued for construction of new buildings

Kind of buildings	2014	2015	2016	2017
Residential buildings - in numbers	4245	4310	4514	5562
Dwellings in residential buildings - in numbers	15848	17264	18157	24969
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	2050	2317	2428	3216308
Administrative buildings - in numbers	187	157	163	127
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	175	173	285	219688
Other buildings - in numbers	4323	4382	4685	5460
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	1914	2482	2767	3162507

5. Dwellings completed

	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Total			
Dwellings - in numbers	9993	7806	9342	8384
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	848	723	786	732
of which: Living floor space	538	444	500	461
	In towns			
Dwellings - in numbers	8396	6382	7939	7134
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	661	539	630	574
of which: Living floor space	415	325	399	359
	In villages			
Dwellings - in numbers	1597	1424	1403	1250
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	187	184	156	158
of which: Living floor space	123	119	101	102

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.

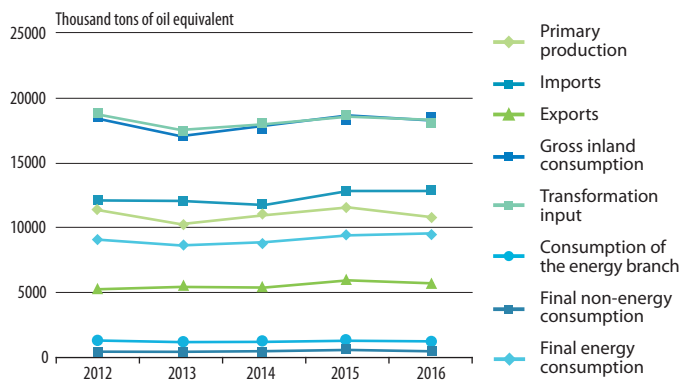
Transformation output are the secondary commodity quantities shown as output from different transformation processes: production of electricity and heat, briquetting, coke and blast furnace, production of petroleum products.

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 2016

(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)

	Total	Coal	Coal fuels	Natural gas	Crude oil and feedstocks	Petroleum products
Primary energy production	10757	5081	-	77	125	-
Recovered products	410	9	-	-	-	13
Imports	12764	495	64	2593	6872	2192
Stock change	-6	32	4	18	58	-116
Exports	5695	4	-	2	-	4621
Marine Bunkers	78	-	-	-	-	78
Gross inland consumption	18152	5613	68	2686	6955	-2610
Transformation input	18194	5305	352	1025	7160	223
Transformation output	11812	-	365	-	-	7036
Exchanges and transfers, returns	1	-	-	-	207	-206
Consumption of the energy branch	1261	1	-	175	-	386
Distribution losses	469	-	-	9	-	1
Available for final consumption	10041	307	81	1477	2	3610
Final non-energy consumption	494	8	49	288	-	149
Final energy consumption	9517	308	34	1168	-	3446
Statistical difference	30	-9	-2	21	2	15

1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2016

(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	925	57	581	4011	-	-
Recovered products	388	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	155	-	-	-	-	393
Stock change	-2	-	-	-	-	-
Exports	127	-	-	-	-	941
Marine Bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross inland consumption	1339	57	581	4011	-	-548
Transformation input	102	-	-	4011	16	-
Transformation output	2	-	-	-	1152	3257
Exchanges and transfers, returns	-	-	-581	-	-	581
Consumption of the energy branch	-	-	-	-	201	498
Distribution losses	-	-	-	-	151	308
Available for final consumption	1239	57	-	-	784	2484
Final non-energy consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final energy consumption	1240	56	-	-	782	2483
Statistical difference	-1	1	-	-	2	1

¹ Data have been made by assessment of the information from 'Bulletin on the state and development of the energy sector in the Republic of Bulgaria, 2017' of the Ministry of Energy.

2. Structure of primary energy production

(Per cent)

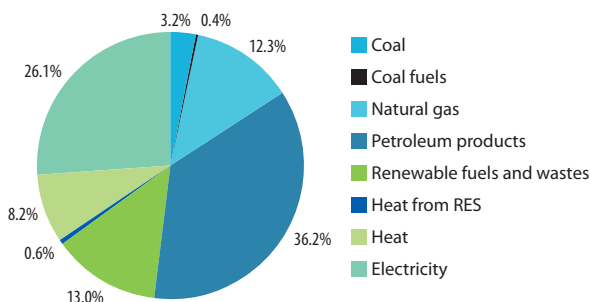
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coal	46.8	46.8	50.7	47.2
Crude oil	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Natural gas	2.3	1.5	0.7	0.7
Renewable fuels, wastes and other fuels	8.5	8.3	7.6	8.6
Nuclear energy, electricity and heat from RES	42.1	43.2	40.8	43.2

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 2016





3. Final energy consumption by sectors

	2014	2015	2016	2016 as % to 2015
	1 000 toe			
Total	8847	9367	9517	101.6
Industry	2608	2701	2634	97.5
Extraction, excluding energy sources	87	116	115	99.1
Foods, beverages and tobacco	234	246	236	95.9
Textiles and apparel	59	63	65	103.2
Leather, leather and fur clothes, footwear and products	2	2	2	100.0
Wood and products of wood, and cork, plaiting materials, without furniture	64	62	58	93.5
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	211	243	242	99.6
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres (incl. petrochemical industry)	818	872	837	96.0
Rubber and plastic products	137	77	53	68.8
Other non-metallic mineral products	521	533	559	104.9
Ferrous/non-ferrous metallurgy and metal production, excl. equipment	304	297	297	100.0
Equipment, without electric and optical	41	43	44	102.3
Electric and optical equipment	26	28	32	114.3
Transport equipment	16	17	17	100.0
Manufacture industry not mentioned above	15	16	16	100.0
Construction	73	86	61	70.9
Transport	2937	3255	3348	102.9
Households, commerce, public authorities, etc.	3302	3411	3535	103.6
of which:				
Households	2184	2213	2261	102.2
Agriculture and forestry	192	188	186	98.9

Electricity and heat

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of electricity consumption by sectors

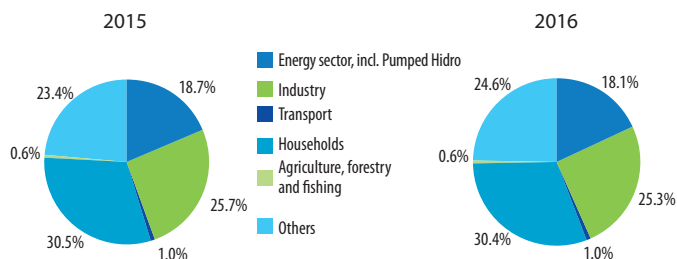
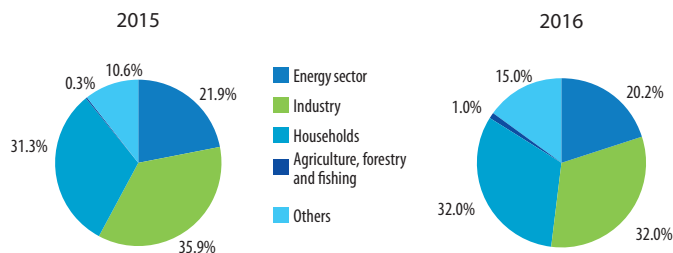


Figure 4. Structure of heat consumption by sectors





4. Balance of electricity

(GWh)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Resources	47135	51804	53479	49845
Generation	43784	47485	49228	45277
Import	3351	4319	4251	4568
Distribution	47135	51804	53479	49845
Energy sector, incl. Pumped Hydro	6175	6285	6520	6389
Industry	8511	8706	8946	8910
Transport	277	306	352	354
Households	10537	10590	10644	10733
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	253	241	221	223
Others	7954	7831	8163	8678
Exports	9532	13774	14826	10940
Distribution losses	3895	4013	3785	3577
Statistical difference	1	58	22	41

5. Balance of heat

(GWh)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Resources	14727	15050	13985	13389
Production	14173	14593	13526	12854
From chemical processes	553	457	458	535
Distribution	14727	15050	13985	13389
Energy sector	2614	2960	2711	2346
Industry	5598	5633	4440	3719
Households	3702	3614	3869	3775
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	114	109	32	92
Others	1195	1185	1309	1707
Distribution losses	1503	1543	1624	1759
Statistical difference	1	6	1	-9

XIX. TRANSPORT



Transport

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



1. Basic transport data

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Length of track, incl. sidings - km	5493	5486	5486	5468
of which: Running track - km	4023	4019	4029	4030
Share of electrified running track - %	71.1	71.1	71.2	71.2
Coach lines - in numbers	2802	2826	3039	3039
Total length of coach lines- thousand km	367.4	417.1	447.9	434.2
Towns with trolleybus lines - in numbers	13	12	10	10
Route length of trolleybus lines as of 31.12. - km	491	454	408	400
Route length of tram lines as of 31.12. - km	146	146	137	137
Route length of underground lines as of 31.12. - km	29	37	38	38

2. Means of transport by kind as of 31.12.

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Registered cargo vehicles - in numbers	447103	481740	494393	457740
Lorries	369189	396582	405217	372851
Special vehicles	35228	37349	37516	34493
Road tractors	42686	47809	51660	50396
Registered busses - in numbers	23040	23470	22928	20628
Trolleybuses - in numbers	563	540	437	390
Passenger seats - in numbers	62978	60429	48708	43868
Trams - in numbers	285	280	280	311
Passenger seats - in numbers	60348	59078	56818	62958
Railcars for underground electrical transport - in numbers	208	208	208	208
Passenger seats - in numbers	64064	64064	64064	64064
Sea cargoships - in numbers	2	3	3	3
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	9	14	12	12
Sea passenger ships - in numbers	9	9	10	2
Passenger seats/berths - in numbers	556	561	482	156
Inland non-self-propelled cargoships - in numbers	117	114	110	112
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	198	193	186	189
Inland passenger boats - in numbers	1	1	1	1
Seats/berths - in numbers	243	243	243	243

Goods and passengers carried and transport performance

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

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

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

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

Freight transport

Figure 1. Goods carried by mode of transport

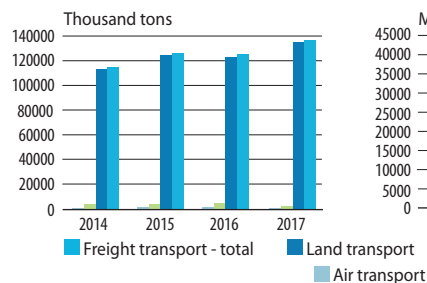
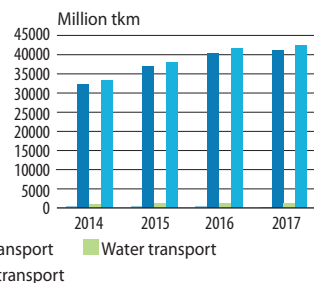


Figure 2. Transport performance by mode of transport



Passenger transport

Figure 3. Passengers carried by mode of transport

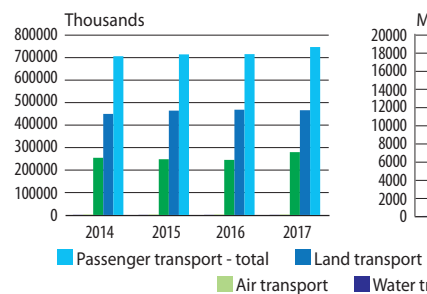
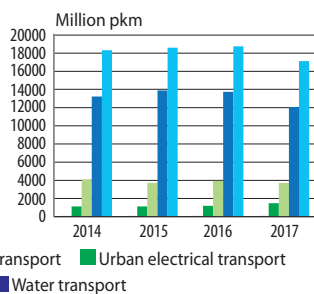


Figure 4. Transport performance by mode of transport





3. Goods carried and transport performance by mode of transport

Mode of transport	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Goods carried - thousand tons			
Total	114558	125498	124358	136685
Land transport ¹	112719	123626	121910	134385
Water transport ²	1837	1867	2443	2291
Air transport	2	5	5	9
	Transport performance - million tkm			
Total	33201	37789	41546	42532
Land transport ¹	32195	36677	40263	41306
Water transport ²	1003	1107	1278	1218
Air transport	3	5	5	8

¹ Railways, road and pipeline transport.

² Maritime and inland waterway transport.

4. Passengers carried and transport performance by mode of transport

Mode of transport	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Passengers carried - in thousands			
Total	707284	715206	716412	748496
Land transport ¹	450230	464770	469054	466535
Water transport ²	90	115	119	109
Air transport	2375	2240	2337	2198
Urban electrical transport	254589	248081	244902	279654
	Transport performance - million pkm			
Total	18239	18513	18663	17045
Land transport ¹	13149	13809	13668	11991
Water transport ²	2	2	5	5
Air transport	4023	3644	3869	3637
Urban electrical transport	1065	1058	1121	1412

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

² Maritime and inland waterway transport.

XX. TOURISM



Accommodation establishments

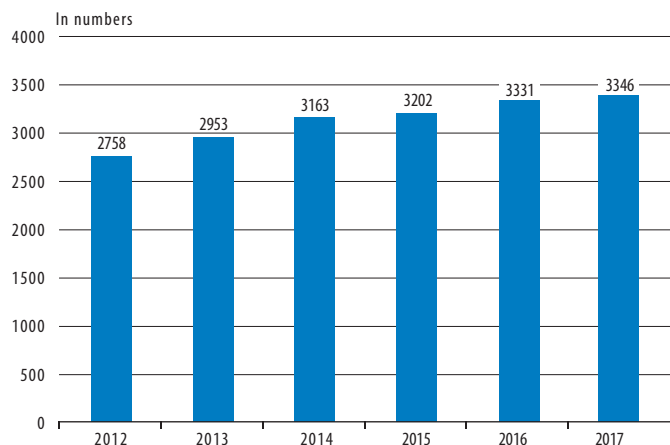
The methodology used in statistical surveys on tourism is in compliance with the Regulation 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism and Commission Regulation 1051/2011 implementing Regulation 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council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

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

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

In 2017, there were 3 346 public and private accommodation establishments functioning in the country - hotels, motels, mountain chalets, camping sites and other establishments for short-term accommodation with more than 10 bed places.

Figure 1. Accommodation establishments



1. Accommodation establishments¹

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accommodation establishments - in numbers	3163	3202	3331	3346
Bed-places - in thousands	314.2	322.4	328.3	348.7
Bed-nights - in thousands	61396	62394	65169	66468
Using of bed-nights - %	35.3	34.3	38.6	39.2
Nights spent - in thousands	21698	21398	25186	26054
of which: By foreigners	14078	13352	16151	17106
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	998.3	1033.5	1229.1	1340.9
Hotels - in numbers	2166	2180	2158	2110
Bed-places - in thousands	271.5	279.1	281.9	293.5
Bed-nights - in thousands	52818	53140	56188	57287
Using of bed-nights - %	37.8	37.0	41.5	42.0
Nights spent - in thousands	19983	19655	23319	24071
of which: By foreigners	13764	13096	15865	16733
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	963.7	998.1	1191.3	1298.8
Camping sites - in numbers	8	8	11	9
Bed-places - in thousands	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.7
Bed-nights - in thousands	178	173	119	112
Using of bed-nights - %	17.8	23.0	47.9	52.1
Nights spent - in thousands	32	40	57	58
of which: By foreigners	6	2	3	3
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other accommodation establishments - in numbers	989	1014	1162	1227
Bed-places - in thousands	42.1	43.0	45.6	54.5
Bed-nights - in thousands	8400	9081	8862	9069
Using of bed-nights - %	20.0	18.8	20.4	21.2
Nights spent - in thousands	1683	1703	1810	1925
of which: By foreigners	308	254	283	370
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	34.1	35.0	37.4	41.7

¹ In use.

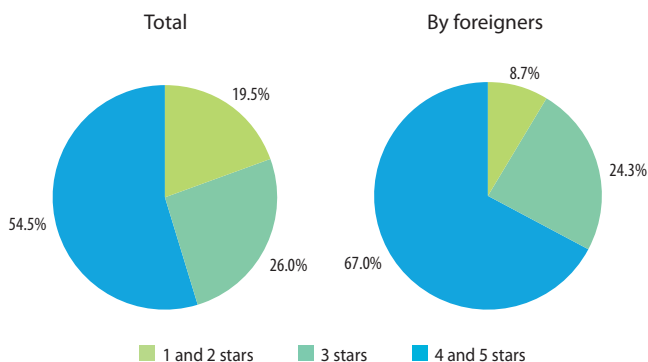
Nights spent

The total number of the nights spent in 2017 in all accommodation establishments increased by 868.1 thousand (3.4%) to 26 054.1 thousand as compared to 2016. The number of the nights spent by foreigners (17 105.6 thousand) in all accommodation establishments increased by 5.9% in 2017 as compared to the previous year.

Almost all foreigners - 97.7%, preferred to spend the night in hotels while only 2.3% 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 2017 showed that the highest percentage of nights was spent in four-stars and five-stars accommodation establishments (67.0%), followed by those with three stars (24.3%) and those with one and two stars (8.7%).

Figure 2. Structure of the nights spent in accommodation establishments by categories in 2017





2. Nights spent by foreigners in accommodation establishments by country of origin and by categories in 2017

(Number)

Country	Total	Categories of accommodation establishments			
		1 and 2 stars	3 stars	4 stars	5 stars
Total	17105567	1499668	4151235	9502682	1951982
EU	12009557	714364	2812832	7272921	1209440
Austria	176468	4274	21386	120765	30043
Belgium	340281	10683	25741	240847	63010
Croatia	24450	1828	7457	11554	3611
Cyprus	20852	1790	4536	9743	4783
Czech Republic	662250	43883	249789	333834	34744
Denmark	196917	19706	40982	119299	16930
Estonia	122518	7962	32867	71265	10424
Finland	132287	16093	29717	72738	13739
France	389542	26749	76493	239814	46486
Germany	3380767	55582	563826	2442872	318487
Greece	254481	24190	59844	127219	43228
Hungary	187893	16801	71113	84970	15009
Ireland	98150	21322	26944	40334	9550
Italy	235650	18996	57773	101599	57282
Latvia	70250	7700	19756	35329	7465
Lithuania	140089	7915	31038	87090	14046
Luxemburg	14607	69	1014	10911	2613
Malta	6927	554	1657	3461	1255
Netherlands	246344	12731	59859	152830	20924
Poland	1517042	63349	465850	879890	107953
Portugal	26343	2492	5009	13587	5255
Romania	1683653	118392	477804	928633	158824
Slovakia	227580	24057	70217	117224	16082
Slovenia	38770	4789	16793	14458	2730
Spain	102463	9668	23958	48190	20647
Sweden	203591	13965	45708	118665	25253
United Kingdom	1509392	178824	325701	845800	159067
Other European countries	3065298	607653	864078	1282360	311207
Norway	327307	34239	64183	208931	19954
Russian Federation	1644515	398849	480076	588548	177042
Serbia	149075	23355	40766	74721	10233
Switzerland	57295	3578	9840	30135	13742
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	249417	16567	60470	139349	33031
Turkey	246542	39234	65938	115913	25457
Ukraine	391147	91831	142805	124763	31748
Other countries	737079	27020	105296	368739	236024
Israel	561367	15128	81282	307656	157301
Japan	27866	1601	3490	14687	8088
United States	147846	10291	20524	46396	70635
Rest of the world	1293633	150631	369029	578662	195311

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 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 2017

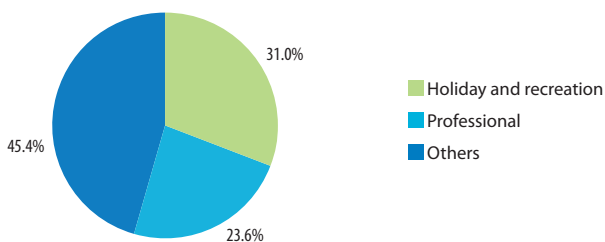
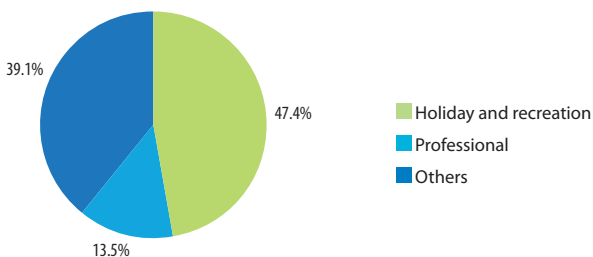


Figure 4. Structure of arrivals of visitors to Bulgaria from abroad by purpose of visit in 2017





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	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
Total	5392109	6227623	10604396	11596167
EU	3178786	3762392	6208793	6867671
Austria	163979	202970	204489	216986
Belgium	62261	90433	119429	152739
Croatia	26957	32129	23464	29331
Cyprus	8352	13834	22181	24969
Czech Republic	86917	96212	219349	209218
Denmark	20702	28868	74125	67502
Finland	4431	4260	30332	33533
France	123157	141913	195571	231348
Germany	344713	402111	1003030	1046219
Greece	1200576	1341192	1157062	1272997
Hungary	46517	65124	118805	111405
Ireland	9835	12117	25388	31617
Italy	178287	229506	152078	177250
Malta	9287	12834	4868	3984
Netherlands	47155	63565	147882	183755
Poland	49071	66836	388833	424724
Portugal	20051	20030	11817	17440
Romania	423396	480980	1743697	1943436
Slovakia	21838	34303	78167	81318
Slovenia	25089	36854	22591	25178
Spain	139418	170944	63497	89155
Sweden	13552	18699	48066	56739
United Kingdom	141941	170367	281777	352054
Other countries from EU	11304	26311	72295	84774
Other European countries	2074980	2276496	3378927	3601426
Norway	7742	8323	46899	51142
Russian Federation	46731	53868	589844	565754
Serbia	404975	462953	490668	541303
Switzerland	15809	19519	34042	34280
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	360422	396450	562365	583026
Turkey	1218842	1311252	1312895	1437276
Ukraine	20459	24131	342214	388645
Other countries	44063	46965	283706	334278
Canada	6966	6680	17395	19113
Israel	18922	19083	183846	209304
United States	18175	21202	82465	90963
Rest of the world	94280	141770	732970	807690

XXI. FORESTRY



Total forest area

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

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

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

Data on afforestation are based on the inventory of forests.

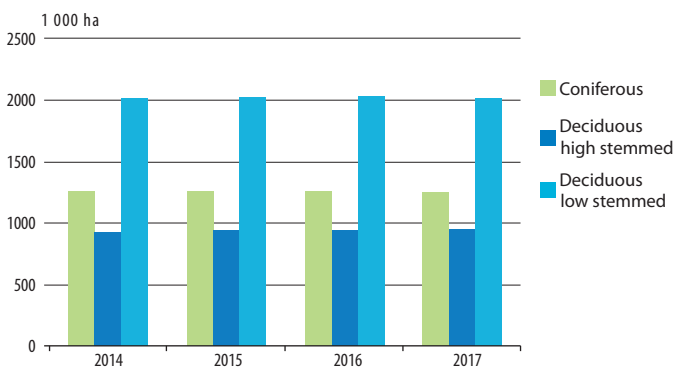
Afforestation in mature non-regenerated forest is defined as afforestation carried out in a mature forest (at age of main cutting) for which natural regeneration is insufficient.

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

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

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

Figure 1. Forest area by type





1. Forest area¹

(1 000 ha)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Forest by type	4202	4223	4231	4243
Coniferous	1261	1261	1259	1254
Deciduous	2941	2962	2972	2989
High-stemmed	926	938	942	952
Low-stemmed	2015	2024	2030	2037
Of which: Wooded forest area²	3836	3858	3865	3877
Coniferous	1133	1134	1131	1125
Deciduous	2703	2724	2734	2752
High-stemmed	868	878	880	892
Low-stemmed	1835	1846	1854	1860

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

2. Afforestation¹

(Hectares)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Preparation of area	1137	2025	1763	1584
Afforestation	1204	1592	1987	1745
New afforestation	679	703	1130	975
Mature non-regenerated forests	478	843	782	716
Sparse forests	47	48	75	54
Establishment of two-storeyed plantations	431	787	766	677
Reforestation of artificial forests	322	298	318	571
Growing of crops	7323	8574	9247	10708

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.

Management of the forests

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

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

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

Figure 2. Management of the forests

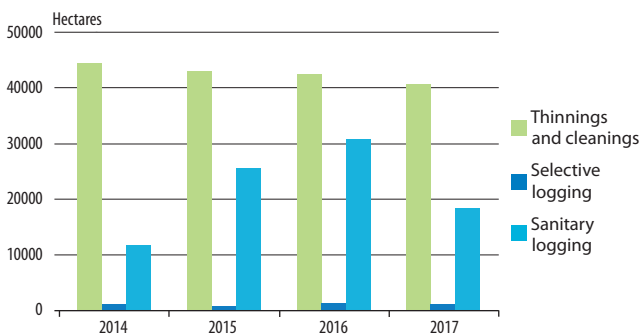
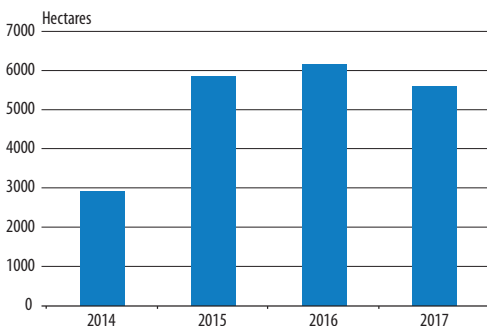


Figure 3. Supporting the natural reproduction of the forests





3. Management of the forests¹

(Hectares)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Thinnings and cleanings	44506	42955	42578	40615
Coniferous	23910	20512	18534	15980
Deciduous high-stemmed	12535	14783	16526	16893
Shoots	8061	7660	7518	7742
Selective logging	1118	895	1275	1060
Coniferous	542	400	333	317
Deciduous high-stemmed	340	470	537	603
Shoots	236	25	405	140
Sanitary logging	11825	25649	30843	17890
Coniferous	8145	19684	24873	14633
Deciduous high-stemmed	1862	2431	2965	1333
Shoots	1818	3534	3005	1924
Trimming	1289	1376	1465	1776
Supporting the natural reproduction	2922	5869	6159	5608
of which: Chisel shoots	2647	4658	5412	4800
Blazed timber logging fund	118847	151150	126235	130221
Coniferous	44574	66839	50860	52887
Deciduous high-stemmed	28245	34394	32967	30510
Shoots	46028	49917	42408	46824

4. Production of forest seeds¹

(Kilograms)

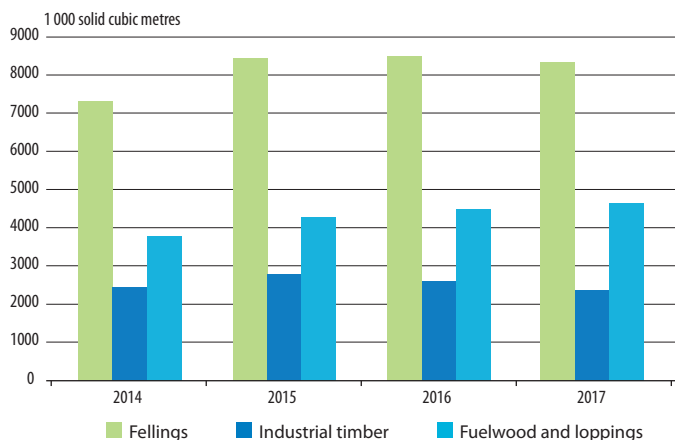
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Pick of coniferous strobiles	3796	6455	4460	8154
Gathered and yield of seeds	23783	47303	6880	56171
Coniferous spaces	80	151	833	803
Deciduous spaces	23703	47152	6047	55369
of which: Oak acorn	21653	44692	5765	53745

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.

Wood

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

Figure 4. Wood



5. Wood¹

(1 000 solid cubic metres)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Total			
Fellings	7282	8389	8447	8322
Removals	6191	7040	7044	6936
Industrial timber	2430	2774	2589	2360
Firewood and loppings	3761	4266	4455	4576
	Coniferous			
Fellings	3113	3871	4140	4092
Removals	2466	3032	3229	3205
Industrial timber	1622	1934	1788	1614
Firewood and loppings	844	1098	1441	1591
	Deciduous			
Fellings	4169	4518	4307	4230
Removals	3725	4008	3815	3731
Industrial timber	808	840	801	746
Firewood and loppings	2917	3168	3014	2985
High-stem beech				
Fellings	750	860	884	848
Removals	661	762	773	743
Industrial timber	156	176	166	156
Firewood and loppings	505	586	607	587
High-stem oak				
Fellings	192	201	229	207
Removals	164	171	196	180
Industrial timber	35	35	39	40
Firewood and loppings	129	136	157	140
Other deciduous high-stemmed				
Fellings	606	690	649	619
Removals	545	614	581	549
Industrial timber	244	276	252	230
Firewood and loppings	301	338	329	319
Coppice				
Fellings	2621	2767	2545	2556
Removals	2355	2461	2265	2259
Industrial timber	373	353	344	320
Firewood and loppings	1982	2108	1921	1939

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.

Game

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

Figure 5. *Small game*

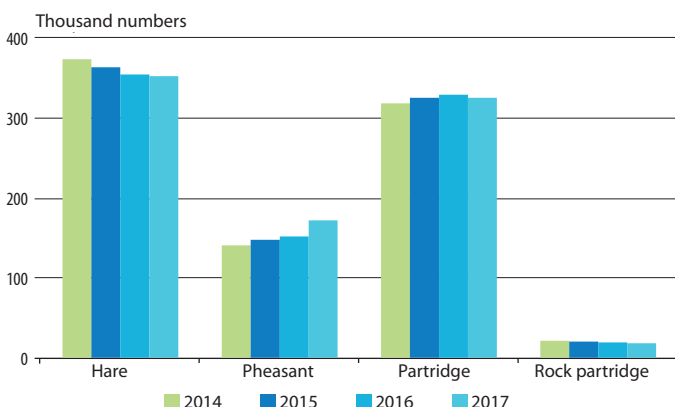
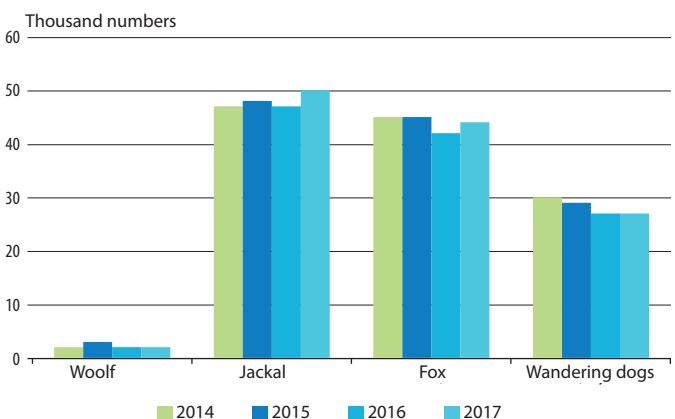


Figure 6. *Predatory animals*



6. Game¹

(Number)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Big game			
Red deer	23931	24435	25910	29331
Fallow deer	7355	7338	8159	9231
Deer	99758	102105	106323	116441
Wild boar	86720	90130	88948	99729
Wild goat	1763	1838	1945	2267
Mouflon	4487	3553	3753	4219
Bear	945	973	943	942
Tibetan Yak	23	22	23	20
Auroch	31	32	29	36
Capercaillie	2917	3000	2940	3229
	Small game			
Hare	371929	362480	353091	351024
Pheasant	139813	147277	151458	171790
Partridge	316516	323744	328198	324265
Rock partridge	21383	19919	18814	18780
	Predatory animals			
Woolf	2486	2575	2452	2640
Jackal	47242	47752	47294	50194
Fox	44665	44628	42326	44041
Wandering dogs	30084	28865	27437	26997

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.

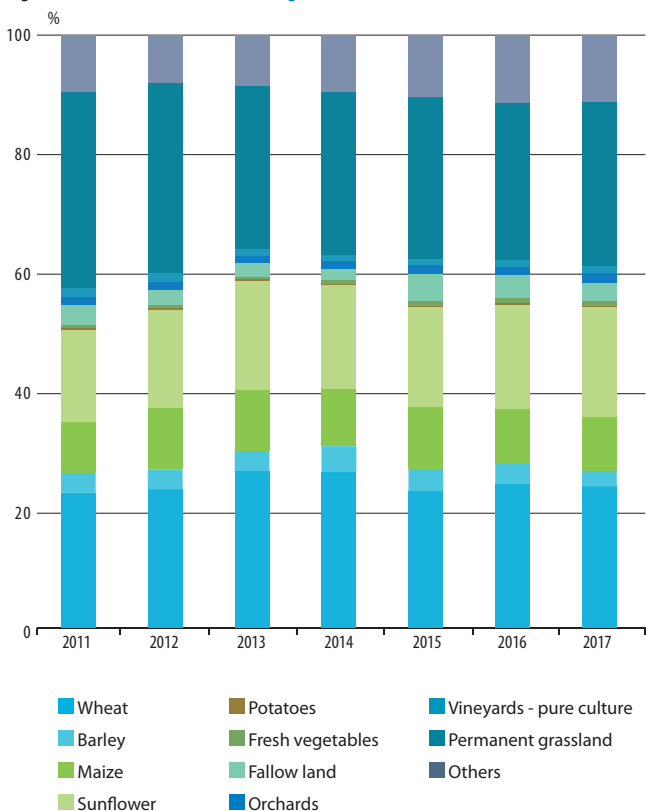
XXII. AGRICULTURE



Utilized agricultural area and arable land

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

Figure 1. Structure of the utilized agricultural area



1. Arable land and used agricultural area^{1,2,3}

(Hectares)

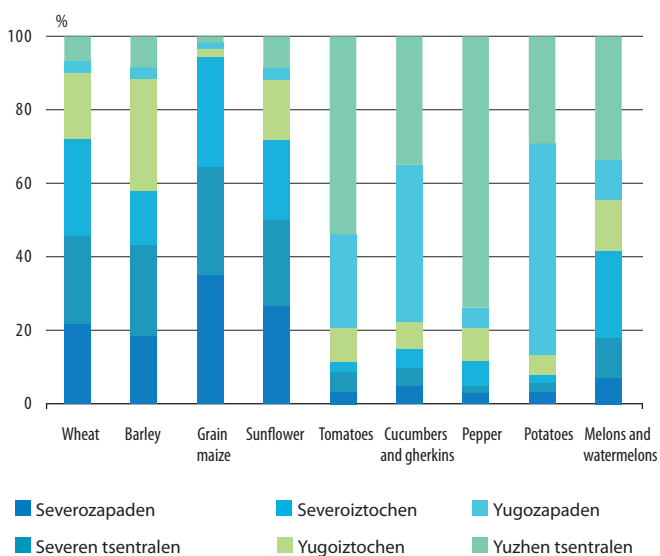
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Arable land	3469388	3493688	3480991	3473825
Wheat	1305733	1151225	1215684	1197768
Barley	218612	191433	168244	138122
Rye and triticale	37020	24190	30909	30639
Oats	21732	13329	15675	19730
Maize	480929	524121	468762	461085
Other cereals	19768	31479	21304	19600
Sunflower	877538	851245	887845	934715
Tobacco	19072	17443	13930	10506
Other oleaginous crops	208212	225847	196958	181067
Other industrial crops	47676	53755	55144	58848
Potatoes	10224	9449	10109	12909
Beans, peas, other pulses	4877	24617	33928	78389
Fresh vegetables	29394	37538	46527	33312
Annual fodder crops	7206	6871	14223	17705
Grassland under legumes	86619	94288	105371	115447
Grassland under cereals	1096	394	3422	2504
Fallow land	92268	235150	191537	159959
Greenhouses	1412	1314	1419	1520
Utilized agricultural area	4976815	5011494	5021412	5029529
Kitchen gardens	17072	15664	15367	15258
Orchards	66057	68543	77625	84320
Vineyard - pure culture	53521	54210	52517	53251
Mixed permanent crops	4791	8522	8222	8220
Nurseries	2002	2202	2602	2304
Total permanent crops	126371	133477	140966	148094
Permanent grassland and meadows - orchards	1363984	1368665	1384088	1392352
Agricultural area	5192940	5202752	5214640	5224402

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

Agricultural crops production

Data on main agricultural crops production is obtained through the survey on the yield of main crops in 2016. The survey is carried out during the month of November through interview with the farmers. Total production of vegetables includes production from open areas and green houses.

Figure 2. Structure of the production of main crop products by statistical regions in 2017





2. Harvested area, production and yields of main crops¹

Crops	Harvested area - ha		Production - thousand tons		Yields - kg/ha	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Wheat	1192589	1147282	5663	6134	4748	5347
Barley	159830	125944	690	586	4316	4656
Grain maize	406942	398126	2226	2563	5470	6437
Sunflower	817511	897065	1838	2056	2248	2291

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.

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

Crops	Harvested area ² - ha		Production ³ - tons		Yields ⁴ - kg/ha	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Tomatoes	3604	4376	141193	158762	25579	23434
Cucumbers and gherkins	542	752	65063	54398	17225	20267
Pepper	3539	3272	71576	54822	19130	16031
Potatoes	8385	12806	128119	227815	15246	17782
Melons and watermelons	6483	7494	102264	134630	15771	17965

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.

² Harvested area, excl. area under glass.

³ Incl. under glass production.

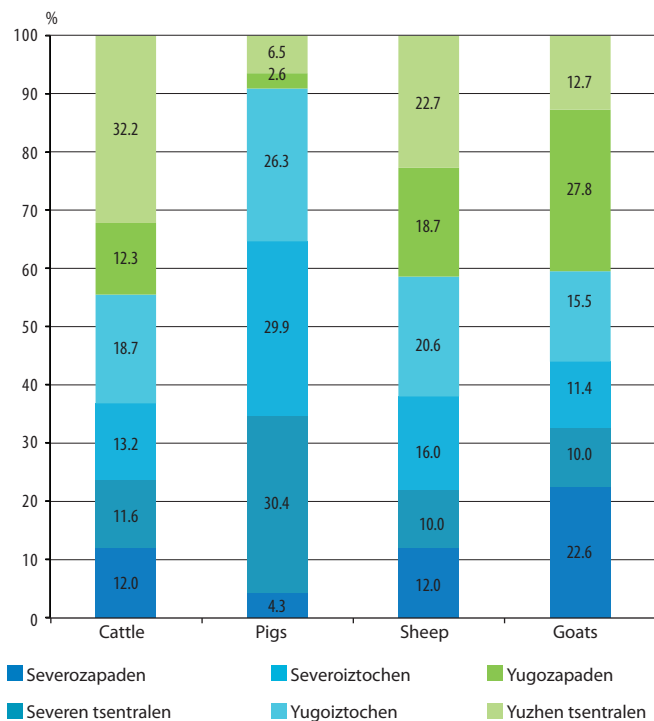
⁴ Average yields excl. production under glass.

Livestock

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of main livestock by statistical regions as of 1.11.2017





4. Livestock by type as of 1.11.¹

(Thousand numbers)

Type of animals	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cattle	552.8	550.2	557.9	539.8
of which: Cows	344.5	352.6	357.2	348.5
Buffaloes	9.6	10.8	12.3	12.4
of which: Buffalo-cows	6.3	6.8	7.6	8.3
Pigs	553.1	600.1	616.4	593
of which: Sows	43.3	46.9	47.2	44.6
Sheep	1335.3	1331.9	1360.1	1316.1
of which: Ewes	1109	1117.0	1128.9	1095.6
Goats	292.6	277.0	237.5	256.5
of which: She-goats	227.6	219.9	199.4	220.4
Poultry	14609.0	15600.0	13700.0	14500.0
of which: Hens	6815.0	6980.0	7158.0	7200.0

5. Farms and livestock by type as of 1.11.2017¹

	Farms - in thousands	Livestock	
		In thousands	Average per farm - in numbers
Cattle	32.7	539.8	16.5
of which:			
Cows	30.3	348.5	11.5
Bovines less than 1 year old	18.4	107.6	5.8
Buffaloes	0.4	12.4	31.0
of which: Buffalo-cows	0.3	8.3	27.7
Pigs	8.1	593.0	73.2
of which: Sows	0.9	44.6	49.6
Sheep	27.5	1316.1	47.9
of which: Ewes	27.3	1095.6	40.1
Goats	14.6	256.5	17.6
of which: She-goats	14.5	220.4	15.2

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.

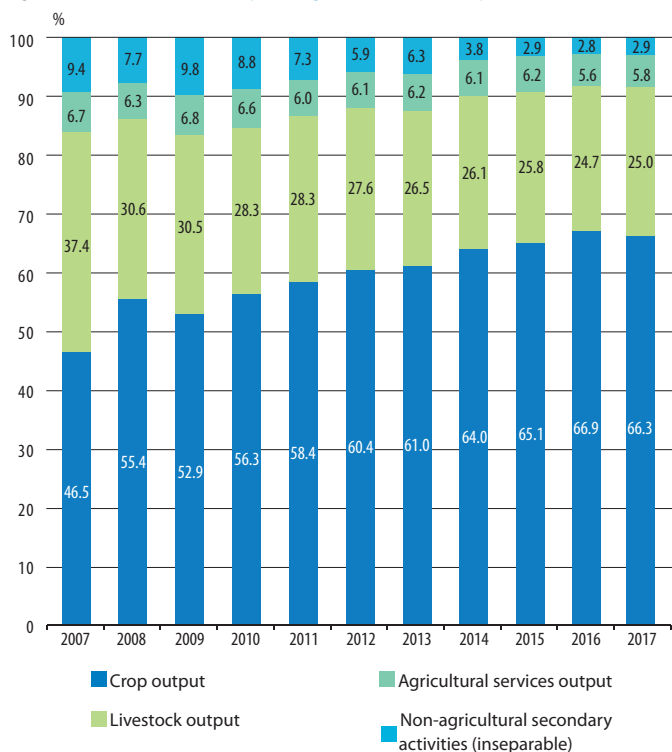
Economic accounts for agriculture

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

Output of agriculture represents all goods and services produced over the accounting period by all the units, including households. Data refer to the final production, excluding internal turnover (goods and services produced and consumed for own during the accounting period). 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	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cereals	2602.8	2403.2	2345.8	2377.1
Industrial crops	1890.1	1892.6	1931.7	1742.3
Fodder	253.2	125.2	159.6	177.2
Vegetables	278.8	281.9	344.9	326.6
Potatoes	47.2	63.2	50.0	65.0
Fruits	247.4	334.9	358.3	379.3
Wine	.	.	.	.
Other crop products	66.0	34.6	45.0	38.7
Crop output	5385.5	5135.6	5235.3	5106.2
Livestock	1108.4	1131.1	1061.8	969.6
Livestock products	1086.8	905.3	874.6	956.7
Livestock output	2195.2	2036.4	1936.4	1926.3
Agricultural goods output	7580.7	7172.0	7171.7	7032.5
Agricultural services output	512.4	485.2	439.8	447.9
Agricultural output	8093.1	7657.2	7611.5	7480.4
Non-agricultural secondary activities (inseparable)	320.8	230.9	218.8	219.7
Output of agricultural activities	8413.9	7888.1	7830.3	7700.1
Total intermediate consumption	5027.1	4718.3	4355.7	4328.8
Gross value added at basic price	3386.8	3169.8	3474.6	3371.3
Fixed capital consumption	712.5	783.3	860.1	903.1
Net value added at basic prices	2674.3	2386.5	2614.5	2468.2
Factor income	4269.3	3709.2	4195.6	4287.4
Net operating surplus/mixed income	3559.9	2905.1	3363.4	3425.3
Net entrepreneurial income	2645.9	1861.2	2291.5	2270.3

XXIII. ENVIRONMENT



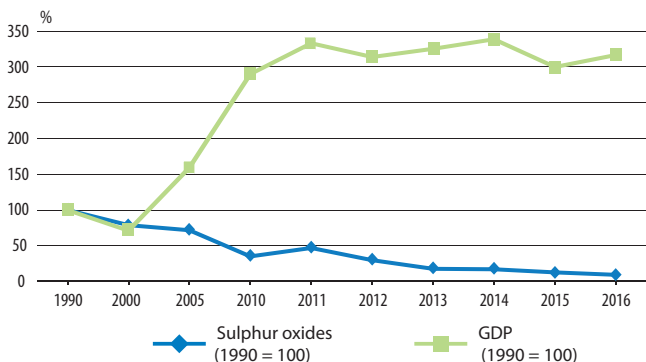
Emissions of pollutants in the air

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

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

After 1999 there is a general trend to reduce sulphur emissions into the atmosphere, with the exception of 2007 and 2011. In 2016 emissions decreased and reached the lowest level for the period 1990 - 2016. The decrease compared to 2015 is about 4%. The main reason is that the increase in captured sulfur oxides in the large thermal power plants outpaced the increase in electricity production.

Figure 1. Emissions of Sulphur oxides and GDP



1. Emissions of pollutants in the air^{1,2}

(Thousand tons)

	Sulphur oxides	Nitro- gen oxides	Non- methane volatile organic compounds	Methane	Carbon oxide	Carbon dioxide	Dinitro- gen oxide	Ammonia oxides
	2014							
Total	187	118	74	678	287	43586	22	47
Industrial heating processes	139	41	0	0	1	30617	7	0
Industrial processes	43	32	18	427	27	4292	0	3
Other sources ³	6	45	56	251	260	8678	15	44
	2015							
Total	140	121	74	660	286	45461	23	48
Industrial heating processes	96	33	0	0	1	31439	7	0
Industrial processes	38	36	18	415	27	4504	0	3
Other sources ³	6	52	56	244	258	9519	16	45
	2016							
Total	103	119	77	680	253	40975	23	49
Industrial heating processes	58	29	0	0	1	27150	6	0
Industrial processes	39	36	28	440	27	4133	0	3
Other sources ³	6	54	49	240	225	9692	17	46

¹ Because of rounding some totals do not exceed or are less than the sums of their components.² Emissions are calculated in accordance with the latest edition of CORINAIR. New emission factors are used.³ Data on emissions from transport, agriculture and households are included.

Water use

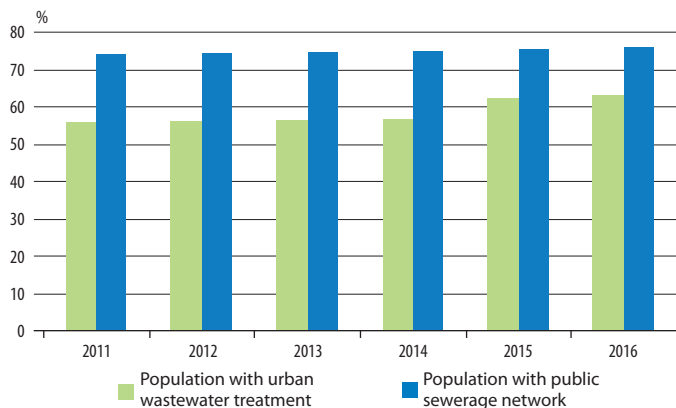
The information is a result from statistical surveys covering comprehensively water suppliers (water supply companies, urban wastewater treatment plant (UWWTP) operators and irrigation systems) and economic units which have used over 36 thousand m³ of water annually. Enterprises below this criterion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

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

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

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

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



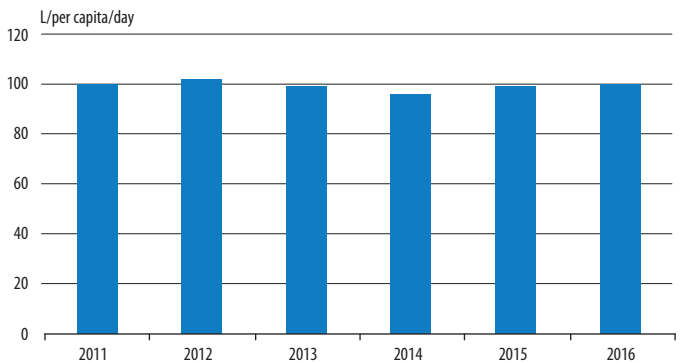


2. Water abstraction, water use, wastewater

(Million m³/year)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gross fresh water abstraction	5715	5468	5376	5629	5689
Fresh surface water	5149	4910	4829	5071	5128
of which: From artificial reservoirs	2290	2349	2164	2423	2222
Fresh groundwater	566	558	547	558	561
Gross non-fresh water abstraction	1	1	0	0	0
Water use - total	4559	4477	4506	4736	4721
Agriculture, hunting and forestry (incl. fishing)	296	296	289	360	355
of which: Irrigation	262	269	258	316	306
Industry	3927	3841	3887	4037	4041
of which: For cooling in energy production	3284	3182	3237	3686	3681
Services	66	80	79	81	67
Households	271	261	251	259	257
Wastewater discharged into water bodies - total	787	802	789	804	803
of which: From WWTPs (urban and other)	538	571	558	579	603
Cooling water discharged into water bodies	3055	2945	3000	3680	3628

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



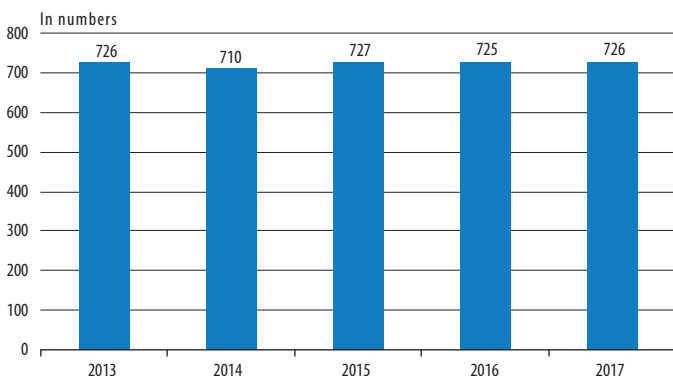
Noise

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

726 points of noise level measurement were surveyed in 2017. They are located in 36 settlements of this country.

In 2017 continues the trend the measured noise level to exceed the admissible hygiene standards of 55 - 60 decibels. With the most unfavorable acoustic environment during 2017 remained the large cities with a measured noise level of 68 to 77 dB: Sofia, Burgas, Varna, Plovdiv, Pernik, Ruse, Stara Zagora and others. In 2017, noise levels above 77 decibels were not recorded.

Figure 4. **Surveyed points of noise registration**





3. Surveyed points of noise registration by district in 2017

(Number)

Districts	Total	By registered noise level in decibels					
		Under 58	58 - 62	63 - 67	68 - 72	73 - 77	78 - 82
Total	726	155	108	270	166	27	-
Blagoevgrad	17	13	4	-	-	-	-
Burgas	37	9	3	4	13	8	-
Varna	45	27	5	5	6	2	-
Veliko Tarnovo	48	1	15	27	5	-	-
Vidin	15	5	2	8	-	-	-
Vratsa	15	2	3	9	1	-	-
Gabrovo	20	1	3	13	3	-	-
Dobrich	15	3	3	8	1	-	-
Kardzhali	15	5	-	-	6	4	-
Kyustendil	36	6	3	18	9	-	-
Lovech	20	3	10	6	1	-	-
Montana	15	-	-	12	3	-	-
Pazardzhik	15	1	3	9	2	-	-
Pernik	24	-	4	15	4	1	-
Pleven	21	7	3	8	3	-	-
Plovdiv	45	-	1	7	36	1	-
Razgrad	15	4	2	7	2	-	-
Ruse	30	6	-	14	9	1	-
Silistra	15	-	1	9	5	-	-
Sliven	20	8	-	2	10	-	-
Smolyan	15	5	-	7	3	-	-
Sofia	35	1	17	17	-	-	-
Sofia (stolitsa)	48	11	6	11	19	1	-
Stara Zagora	45	6	6	16	10	7	-
Targovishte	51	18	10	17	6	-	-
Haskovo	19	4	2	5	6	2	-
Shumen	15	5	-	8	2	-	-
Yambol	15	4	2	8	1	-	-

Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment

Environmental protection comprises of all activities that are directly aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating pollution resulting from industrial or other processes.

In 2016, 2 216 million BGN were spent on protection and restoration of the environment, of which the current expenditure had a predominant share of 62%. The share of environmental protection and recovery expenditure from Gross Domestic Product is a key indicator of the measures that society and the state take to reduce the negative impact on the environment. The share of environmental expenditure in 2016 is 2.4 per cent of GDP.

The total environment expenditure are divided into the following main areas as follows: sewage and waste water treatment, air protection and waste treatment. For the other directions - circulating water supply, land, forests, monitoring and control equipment and other costs are less significant.

The largest share of the total expenditure is spent on waste recovery and disposal 48%, air cleanliness 26% and wastewater treatment 15%. 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

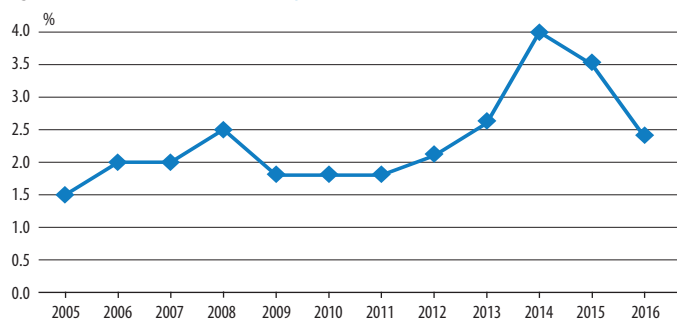
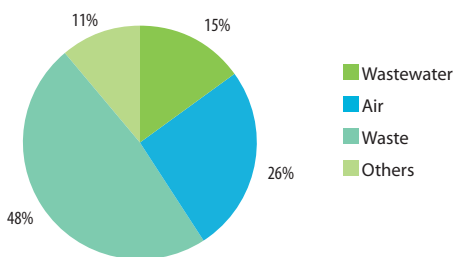


Figure 6. Structure of expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment by ecological use in 2016





4. Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment

	2012	2013	2014 ¹	2015	2016
Total - million BGN	1694	2099	3327	3102	2216
On acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets - Million BGN	414	744	1630	1855	847
On maintenance of tangible fixed assets - Million BGN	1280	1355	1697	1247	1369
Share of environmental expenditure in GDP - %	2.1	2.6	4.0	3.5	2.4

¹ Revised data.

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

(Thousand BGN)

Use	2015	2016
Total	3102332	2215847
Wastewater	1249492	336018
of which:		
End-of-pipe technology	1019302	156849
Integrated technology	57278	1644
Circulating water supply	35690	44440
Air	261896	580918
of which:		
End-of-pipe technology	74467	55208
Integrated technology	77666	406970
Protection and restoration of soil, groundwater and surface water	46223	64765
of which:		
End-of-pipe technology	7950	20552
Integrated technology	501	2734
Forests	7047	8095
Protection of biodiversity and natural scenery	45123	30166
of which:		
End-of-pipe technology	16903	106
Integrated technology	514	102
Hunting and fishing projects	1303	1526
Waste	1374497	1068447
of which:		
End-of-pipe technology	586484	190038
Integrated technology	2091	1237
Noise	174	150
of which:		
End-of-pipe technology	131	28
Integrated technology	-	36
Scientific and research activity	1899	4664
Educational and other activity	448	73
Administrative activity	23428	25289
Monitoring and control equipment	53688	49170
Environmentant impact assessment	1424	2126

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

Municipal waste

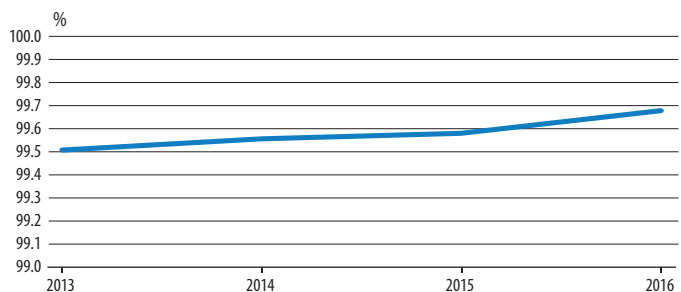
Municipal waste is resulting from the activities of people at home, in administrative, social and public buildings. Included here is also the waste from commercial outlets, crafts, resort and entertainment facilities, which are non-hazardous, and at the same time, their quantity or composition will not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

For 2016 used data are obtained both from the regular statistical survey on municipal waste, and the National information system for waste of the Executive Environmental Agency. In 2016, the total municipal waste generated was estimated at 2 881 thousand tons. During the same year 1 383 thousand tons of municipal waste were landfilled. Waste directly transmitted for recycling in 2016 is 81 thousand tons. Waste transmitted to facilities for secondary treatment amounted to 1 418 thousand tons. The collected construction waste on municipal landfill sites amounts to 435 thousand tons in 2016. The quantity of municipal waste collected is assessed by means of direct measurement and in case of lack of weighing equipment - on the basis of transport documents.

The regional landfills construction is still in process. At the same time landfills constructed in the past that do not respond to the ecological criteria are closed down. The number of municipal waste systems in 2016 is 125, of which 46 are regional.

The organized waste collection systems' implementation in new settlements in 2016 also led to an increase of the population served by organized waste collection systems (from 99.6% in 2015 to 99.7% in 2016). The number of settlements served in 2016 was 4 616. At the same time the quantity of generated municipal waste per capita for 2016 amounted to 406 kilograms.

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





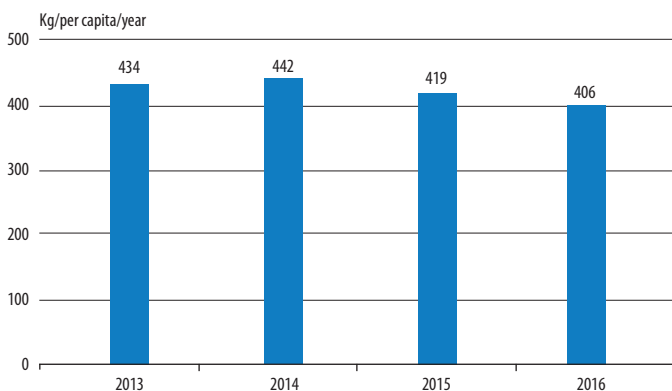
6. Municipal waste

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total generated municipal wastes ¹ - thousand tons	3135	3193	3011	2881
Generated municipal waste per capita - kg/year	434	442	419	406
Settlements served by municipal waste collection systems - in numbers	4556	4578	4593	4616
Share of population served by municipal waste collection systems - %	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.7
Landfill sites for municipal waste - in numbers	144	147	134	125
Municipal waste landfilled - thousand tons	1860	1297	1856	1383
Delivered for recycling municipal waste ² - thousand tons	271	298	153	81
Submitted for preliminary treatment ² - thousand tons	1005	1598	1002	1418
Collected construction waste at landfill sites for municipal waste - thousand tons	999	534	466	435

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

² Data from administrative source - Executive Environmental Agency.

Figure 8. Collected municipal waste per capita of served population



Protected natural scenery

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

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

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

In 2017, the area of protected natural scenery in Bulgaria amounts to 584 563 ha or 5.3% of the country's territory and compared to 2016 there is an increase by 62 ha. At the end of 2017 in Bulgaria exist 1 014 protected natural areas.

Figure 9. Area of protected natural scenery

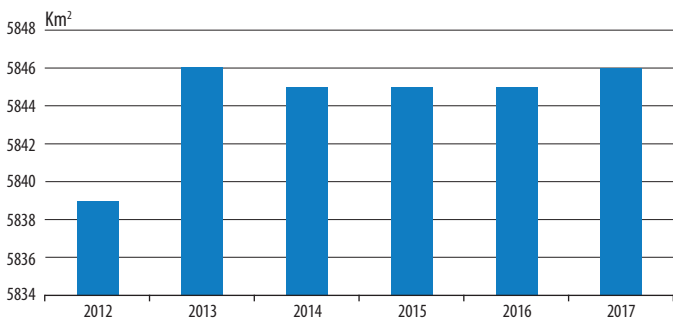
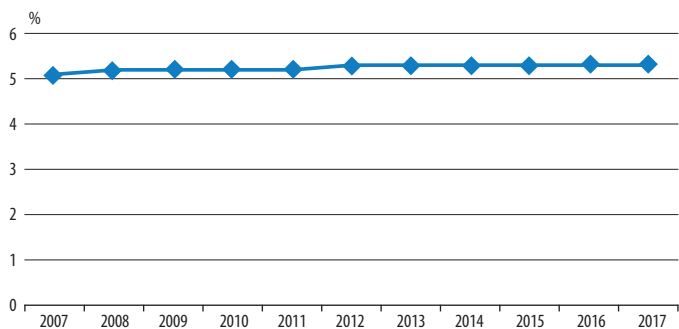


Figure 10. Share of protected areas in the total country's territory





7. Protected natural scenery in 2017¹

	In numbers			Area ² - ha		
	As of 31.12.2017	Included in 2017	Excluded in 2017	As of 31.12.2017	Included in 2017	Excluded in 2017
Protected natural areas	1014	3	1	584563.2	64.1	2.2
Reserves	55	-	-	77092.7	9.7	-
Natural landmarks	345	-	-	16841.0	0.1	-
Protected areas	565	3	1	79304.4	53.2	2.1
National parks	3	-	-	150362.3	-	-
Natural parks	11	-	-	256441.4	-	-
Maintained reserves	35	-	-	4521.3	1.1	0.1
Protected plant species	574	-	-	x	x	x
Protected animal species	483	-	-	x	x	x
Protected venerable trees	1581	3	39	x	x	x

¹ Source: Ministry of Environment and Water.

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

8. Protected natural areas¹

Years	Area - ha	Share of protected areas as % to the total country's territory
2011	582122	5.2
2012	583876	5.3
2013	584587	5.3
2014	584499	5.3
2015	584530	5.3
2016	584501	5.3
2017	584563	5.3

¹ Source: Ministry of Environment and Water.

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





Research and development activity (R&D)

Research and development activity (R&D) comprises creative and systematic work undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge - including knowledge of humankind, culture and society - and to devise new applications of available knowledge. R&D activity covers basic research, applied research and experimental development.

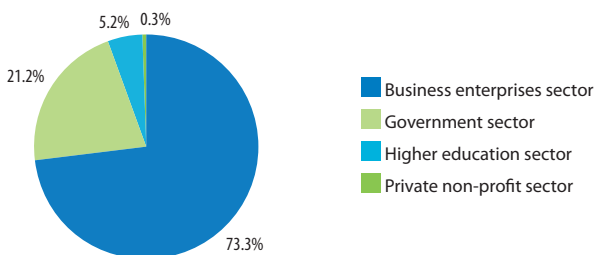
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) comprises current costs and capital expenditure.

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

R&D personnel comprise two categories - researchers and other R&D personnel. The personnel employed on R&D 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 2016





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

	2013	2014	2015	2016
GERD - thousand BGN	521682	664829	850457	734274
Current costs	482069	587491	735207	654779
Capital expenditure	39613	77338	115250	79495
R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP - %	0.63	0.79	0.96	0.78

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

Categories	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Headcount			
Total	22307	25484	29591	32306
Researchers	16095	17795	19338	21081
Other R&D personnel	6212	7689	10253	11225
	Full-time equivalent			
Total	17545	19335	22492	25060
Researchers	12275	13201	14236	16001
Other R&D personnel	5270	6134	8256	9059



Innovation activity

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

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

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



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

(Per cent)

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

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

(Per cent)

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

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



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ISSN 1313-9434

NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE
STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2018

Responsible editor: A. Ilkova

Authors: A. Dancheva, D. Dimitrova, E. Jordanova,
E. Iakimova, G. Nikolova, H. Terzijska, M. Kolev,
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S. Mastikova, T. Davidkov, V. Jeleva

Pre-print processing and printing:
Education and Science inc. Co.

Format 105x215
Circulation 300



STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2018

www.nsi.bg