

REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

# STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2019





REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



# STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2019

SOFIA, 2019







Dear users,

Since its establishment more than a century ago, the National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria has always been driven by the desire to respond to the needs of up-to-date, reliable and comprehensive information on the state and development of socio-economic processes in the country. Statistical data for demography, environment, education, health, culture and business are a sound basis for making responsible policy decisions for the future of Bulgarian society and state.

The latest edition of the Statistical Reference Book - for 2019, extends the tradition by presenting to users - government institutions, business, the academic community, non-governmental organizations and citizens the results of the latest statistical surveys for the period 2015 - 2018, on the basis of which they can make their analyses and forecasts.

Sources of the data included in the Statistical Reference Book are the National Statistical Institute, the Bulgarian National Bank and the bodies of statistics. Statistical information is produced on a common European methodology and standards that provide high quality and international comparability of the results obtained.

Each thematic section contains a brief analysis and is illustrated with tables and graphs, allowing quick and easy finding of the data searched, and reflects our aim to popularize statistical activity among an ever wider audience.

Today, our gaze is aimed at the youngest - school and university students. For them, we organize various initiatives aimed at raising their interest in statistical science and practice and enhance their statistical culture.

I hope that the new edition of the Statistical Reference Book will respond to the high requirements and needs of the Bulgarian public by objective and quality statistical information, presented in an accessible and understandable way.

I would like to express my thankfulness to all the authors, respondents and contributors who have provided to the publication of the Statistical Reference Book 2019.

Sergey Tsvetarsky

President of the National Statistical Institute

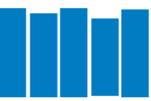




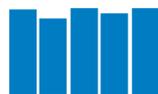
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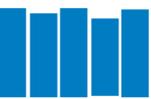
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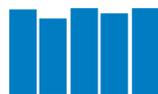
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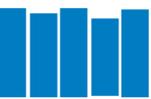
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*For information:  
Data for 2018 are preliminary.*

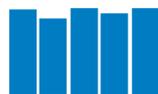


## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

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



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



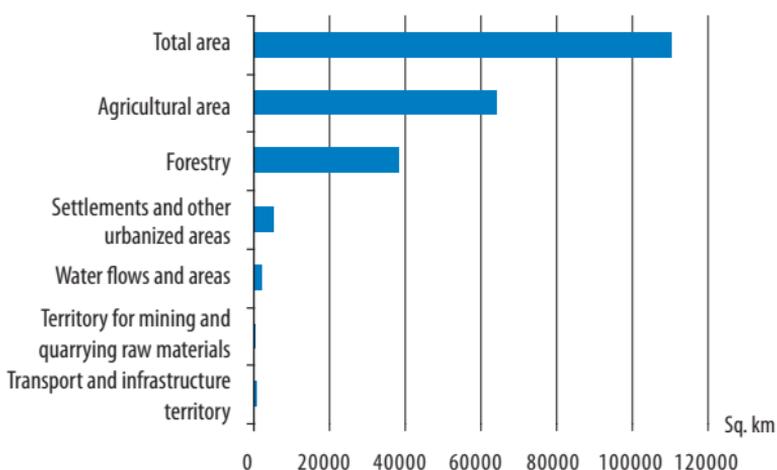
## Territory and climate

The Republic of Bulgaria is situated on the Eastern Balkan Peninsula in Southeastern Europe, along the Black Sea. Total area is 110 371.9 sq. km (excl. the aquatory of the Danube river and Black Sea).

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

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

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

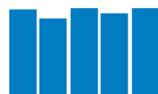


<sup>1</sup> Source: The Ministry of Agriculture and Food -, Balance of the Agricultural land as of 31.12.2011<sup>1</sup>.

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

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

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



### 2. Meteorological data for 2018<sup>1</sup>

Meteorological stations	Annual average atmospheric pressure	Air temperature				
		Annual average	Annual absolute maximum temperature		Annual absolute minimum temperature	
	hPa		°C	Date	°C	Date
Vidin	1012.2	12.2	34.1	2.09	-13.6	1.03
Pleven	996.4	12.8	34.2	26.08	-11.6	1.03
Veliko Tarnovo	992.4	13.0	34.6	13.06	-15.8	1.03
Dobrich	992	12.0	34.6	31.08	-15.9	1.03
Varna	1011.3	13.8	32.8	16.08	-11.8	1.03
Burgas	1012.7	14.0	33.6	17.07	-10.8	1.03
Haskovo	988.4	13.6	34.2	22.07	-14	1.03
Kazanlak	968.9	12.1	33.2	3.09	-19	1.03
Pazardzhik	991	13.0	33.7	2.09	-16.8	1.03
Sofia - NIMH	947.1	11.5	30.2	22.07	-18	1.03
Kyustendil	954.2	12.1	34.0	22.07	-18.5	1.03
Cherni Vrah	770.9	1.9	17.0	22.07	-17	1.03
Sandanski	990.9	15.1	36.0	2.09	-8.2	1.03

### 2. Meteorological data for 2018<sup>1</sup>

(Continued and end)

Meteorological stations	Average annual relative humidity	Maximum annual 24-hour precipitations		Annual amount precipitations	Average annual cloudiness
	%	mm	Date	mm	(0 - 10)
Vidin	77	40	14.06	651	5.5
Pleven	72	84	30.06	689	5.8
Veliko Tarnovo	72	45	8.07	735	6.1
Dobrich	75	27	17.06	617	5.8
Varna	74	72	5.06	637	5.7
Burgas	76	52	28.11	694	6.3
Haskovo	70	52	22.11	826	6.1
Kazanlak	74	38	8.07	685	5.7
Pazardzhik	70	43	29.06	549	5.5
Sofia - NIMH	70	42	10.07	701	5.7
Kyustendil	69	29	28.11	629	5.5
Cherni Vrah	82	59	30.06	870	6.6
Sandanski	63	24	28.06	489	5.4

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

### Rivers, lakes and mountains

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

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

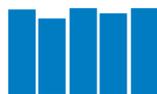
#### 3. Main rivers<sup>1</sup> and natural lakes<sup>2</sup> within the territory of Bulgaria

Rivers	Length - km	Lakes	Surface - sq. km
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 <sup>3</sup>	5.0
Yantra	222.0	Beloslavsko	3.9
Kamchia	190.7		
Arda	229.1		

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

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

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



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

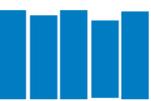
Mountain	Peak	Altitude - m
Rila	Musala	2925
Pirin	Vihren	2914
Stara planina	Botev	2376
Vitosha	Cherni vrah	2290
Osogovska planina	Ruen	2251
Slavyanka	Gotsev vrah	2212
Rodopi	Golyam Perelik	2191
Belasitsa	Radomir	2029
Vlahina	Ogreyak	1924
Maleshevska planina	Ilyov vrah	1803
Karvav Kamak	Bilo	1737
Milevska planina	Milevets	1733
Ruy	Ruy	1706
Ograzhden	Bilska chuka	1643
Sredna Gora	Bogdan	1604
Lisets	Vrashnik	1500
Chudinska planina	Aramlia	1496
Konyavska planina	Viden	1487
Erulska planina	Golemi vrah	1481
Verila	Golyam Debelets	1415
Lyubash	Lyubash	1398
Strazha	Strazha	1389
Plana	Manastirishte	1338
Elovishka planina	Plocha	1329
Zemenska planina	Tichak	1295
Vidlich	Vuchibaba	1294
Lyulin	Dupevitsa	1256
Ezdimirska planina	Golemi vrah	1219
Stargach	Asenov vrah	1218
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

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



## **II. POPULATION**





## Population and demographic processes

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

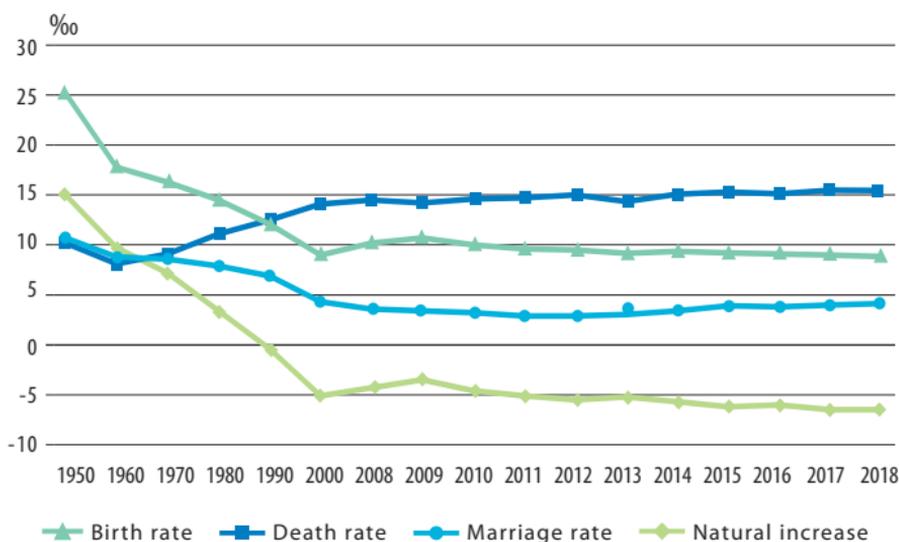
The population sets and its structures are calculated as of 31.12. based on the number and structures of population of the previous year and the demographic events (live births, deaths, immigrants and emigrants) registered during the year.

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, as well crude death rate is decrease in 2018 compare with 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

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Population as of 31.12. - in thousands	7153.8	7101.9	7050.0	7000.0
Population density per sq. km	64.8	64.3	63.9	63.4
Sex ratio (women per 1 000 men)	1057	1059	1060	1061
Age dependency ratio - %	52.4	53.4	54.5	55.5
Ageing index	101.1	100.4	100.8	100.5
Share of urban population - %	73.1	73.3	73.5	73.7
Crude birth rate - ‰	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9
Crude death rate - ‰	15.3	15.1	15.5	15.4
Natural increase - ‰	-6.2	-6.0	-6.5	-6.5
Crude marriage rate - ‰	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.1
Infant mortality (per 1 000 live births)	6.6	6.5	6.4	5.8
Net fertility rate	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.74
Total fertility rate	1.53	1.54	1.56	1.56

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

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

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

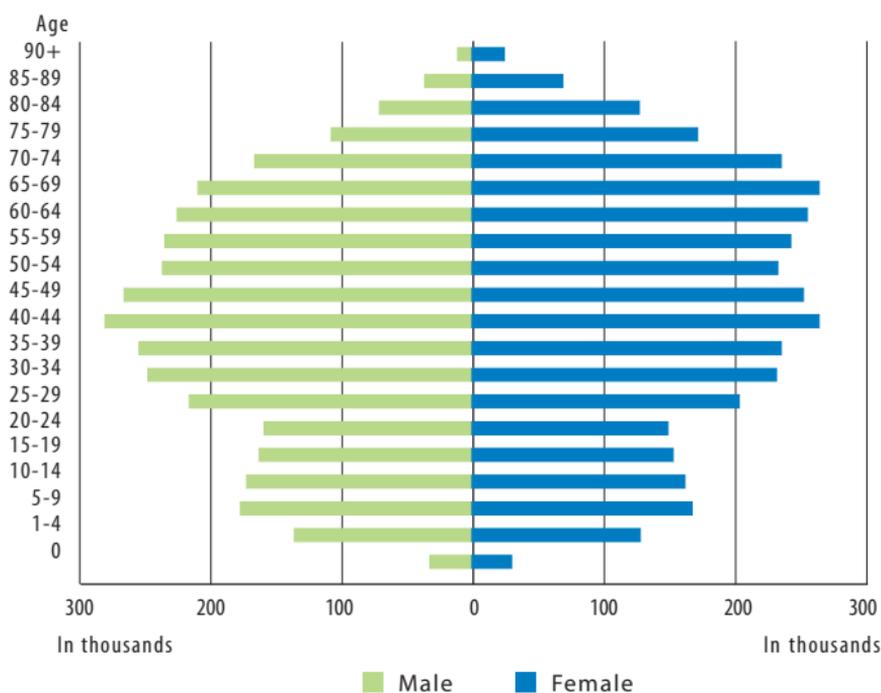
## Age-sex structure

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 2018 the share of population under 15 years is 14.4%, but the share of population 65 years and over increases continuously and is 21.3% compare with 2017 (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 43.8 years in 2018.

Figure 2. Age structure of the population by sex as of 31.12.2018





### 3. Population by age and sex as of 31.12.2018

Age	Total	Male	Female	Share of urban population - %
	In numbers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>7000039</b>	<b>3395701</b>	<b>3604338</b>	<b>73.7</b>
0 - 4	325725	167547	158178	75.9
5 - 9	344667	176901	167766	76.0
10 - 14	334453	172140	162313	74.0
15 - 19	315547	162291	153256	73.1
20 - 24	307744	158591	149153	75.4
25 - 29	419624	215814	203810	76.8
30 - 34	479506	247397	232109	78.4
35 - 39	489908	254064	235844	77.8
40 - 44	544398	279842	264556	78.1
45 - 49	518322	265640	252682	76.0
50 - 54	469131	236143	232988	73.9
55 - 59	477398	234382	243016	73.3
60 - 64	480497	224905	255592	72.4
65 - 69	473587	209008	264579	70.5
70 - 74	401524	165752	235772	67.1
75 - 79	279398	107489	171909	63.5
80 and over	338610	117795	220815	63.8

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

(Per cent)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under working age	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.2
Working age	60.8	60.6	60.3	60.0
Over working age	24.3	24.4	24.6	24.8
<b>Urban</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under working age	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.6
Working age	62.9	62.6	62.1	61.7
Over working age	22.0	22.2	22.5	22.7
<b>Rural</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under working age	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.4
Working age	55.2	55.2	55.1	55.2
Over working age	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.4

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

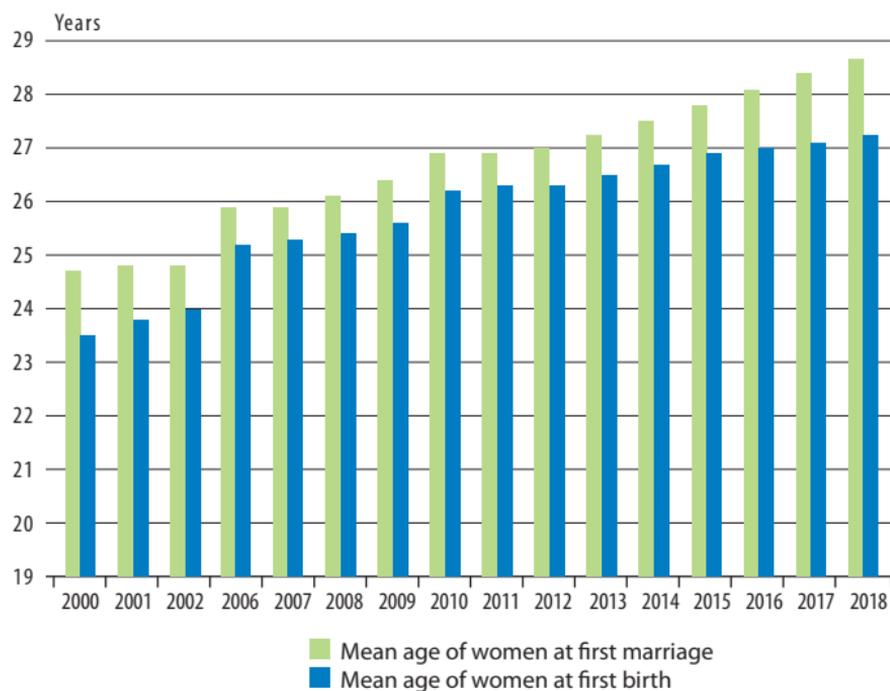
## Fertility

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

There are 62 576 births registered in 2018, of which 62 197 (99.4%) - live births. The crude birth rate (number of live births per 1000 population) increases from 8.6‰ in 2001 to 8.9‰ in 2018.

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 2018.

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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>67585</b>	<b>65950</b>	<b>64984</b>	<b>63955</b>	<b>62197</b>
Up to 15	324	294	259	269	252
15 - 19	6331	5980	5772	5769	5939
20 - 24	14454	13157	12341	11690	10625
25 - 29	20770	20655	20315	19565	18644
30 - 34	16204	16257	16530	16586	16770
35 - 39	7978	7917	7837	7986	7825
40 - 44	1401	1522	1731	1874	1917
45 - 49	105	152	181	190	192
50 and over	11	13	17	25	30
Unknown	7	3	1	1	3
<b>Urban</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>50704</b>	<b>49486</b>	<b>48733</b>	<b>48005</b>	<b>46877</b>
Up to 15	203	188	169	154	172
15 - 19	3601	3404	3294	3244	3323
20 - 24	9039	8198	7607	7225	6675
25 - 29	16059	15856	15455	14826	14136
30 - 34	13563	13486	13825	13834	14005
35 - 39	6922	6895	6731	6902	6684
40 - 44	1207	1308	1484	1626	1677
45 - 49	92	136	152	171	176
50 and over	11	12	15	22	27
Unknown	7	3	1	1	2
<b>Rural</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>16881</b>	<b>16464</b>	<b>16251</b>	<b>15950</b>	<b>15320</b>
Под 15	121	106	90	115	80
15 - 19	2730	2576	2478	2525	2616
20 - 24	5415	4959	4734	4465	3950
25 - 29	4711	4799	4860	4739	4508
30 - 34	2641	2771	2705	2752	2765
35 - 39	1056	1022	1106	1084	1141
40 - 44	194	214	247	248	240
45 - 49	13	16	29	19	16
50 and over	-	1	2	3	3
Unknown	-	-	-	-	1

## 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 15.4‰ in 2018.

The infant mortality rate (number of children who die up to 1 year of age per 1 000 live births) is 5.8‰ in 2018 or 0.6‰ lower than in 2017. The infant mortality in the last years is the lowest in the demographic development of the country, but continues to be higher than in other European countries.

Life expectancy showing the life expectancy of the new-born under the hypothesis that the age-specific mortality observed during the respective year will remain the same. According to preliminary data for the period 2016 – 2018, the life expectancy is 71.4 years for males and 78.4 years for females.

Figure 4. Crude death rate and infant mortality rate

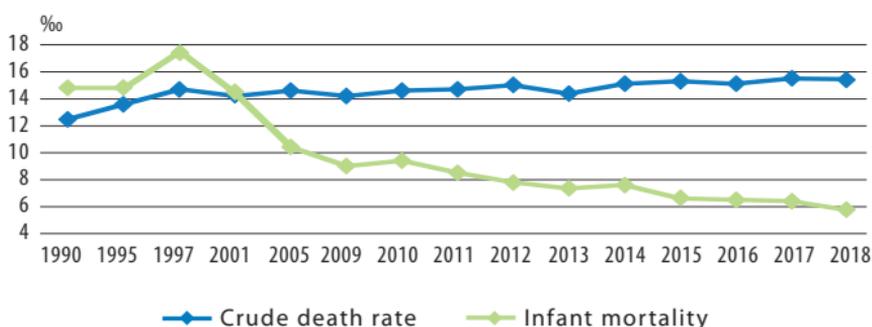
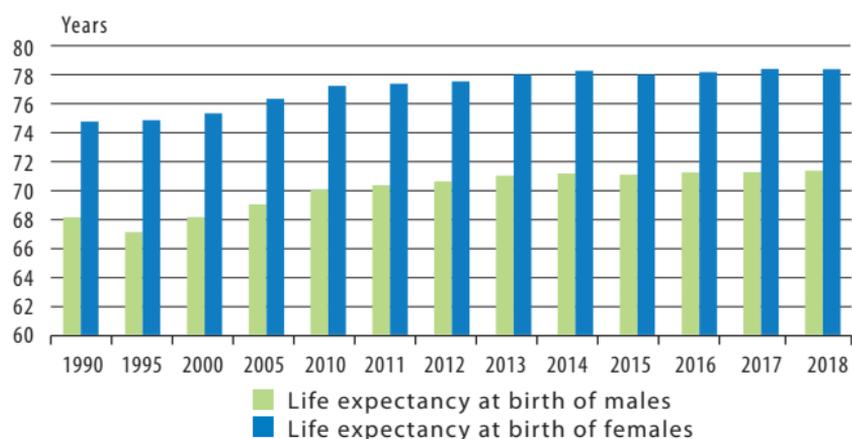


Figure 5. Life expectancy at birth





## 6. Deaths by age and place of residence

(Number)

Place of residence Age	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>108952</b>	<b>110117</b>	<b>107580</b>	<b>109791</b>	<b>108526</b>
Up to 1	517	434	423	408	358
1 - 4	89	82	68	91	93
5 - 9	55	70	56	46	61
10 - 14	63	60	56	56	70
15 - 19	150	150	141	140	145
20 - 24	263	241	217	191	176
25 - 29	324	357	335	320	304
30 - 34	522	509	474	447	488
35 - 39	898	775	804	729	757
40 - 44	1365	1318	1323	1395	1331
45 - 49	2111	2188	2251	2223	2203
50 - 54	3798	3499	3420	3395	3285
55 - 59	5711	5574	5607	5430	5474
60 - 64	8515	8258	8261	8074	8001
65 - 69	11090	11356	11295	11496	11132
70 - 74	11995	12517	12460	13195	13510
75 - 79	16347	15599	15148	15154	15069
80 - 84	20514	21027	19635	20017	18976
85 and over	24625	26103	25606	26984	27093
<b>Urban</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>67008</b>	<b>67749</b>	<b>67192</b>	<b>68418</b>	<b>68011</b>
Up to 1	340	255	285	257	234
1 - 4	56	49	48	63	54
5 - 9	36	45	41	30	42
10 - 14	48	36	41	41	34
15 - 19	106	101	91	99	99
20 - 24	176	168	158	133	112
25 - 29	230	259	246	221	228
30 - 34	371	384	341	337	345
35 - 39	658	569	588	528	550
40 - 44	944	942	944	985	963
45 - 49	1477	1486	1561	1496	1475
50 - 54	2601	2347	2263	2274	2212
55 - 59	3848	3759	3782	3664	3598
60 - 64	5629	5471	5611	5372	5301
65 - 69	7144	7399	7404	7471	7288
70 - 74	7161	7480	7674	8162	8518
75 - 79	9392	8924	8868	8961	9085
80 - 84	12007	12104	11486	11740	11202
85 and over	14784	15971	15760	16584	16671
<b>Rural</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>41944</b>	<b>42368</b>	<b>40388</b>	<b>41373</b>	<b>40515</b>
Up to 1	177	179	138	151	124
1 - 4	33	33	20	28	39
5 - 9	19	25	15	16	19
10 - 14	15	24	15	15	36
15 - 19	44	49	50	41	46
20 - 24	87	73	59	58	64
25 - 29	94	98	89	99	76
30 - 34	151	125	133	110	143
35 - 39	240	206	216	201	207
40 - 44	421	376	379	410	368
45 - 49	634	702	690	727	728
50 - 54	1197	1152	1157	1121	1073
55 - 59	1863	1815	1825	1766	1876
60 - 64	2886	2787	2650	2702	2700
65 - 69	3946	3957	3891	4025	3844
70 - 74	4834	5037	4786	5033	4992
75 - 79	6955	6675	6280	6193	5984
80 - 84	8507	8923	8149	8277	7774
85 and over	9841	10132	9846	10400	10422



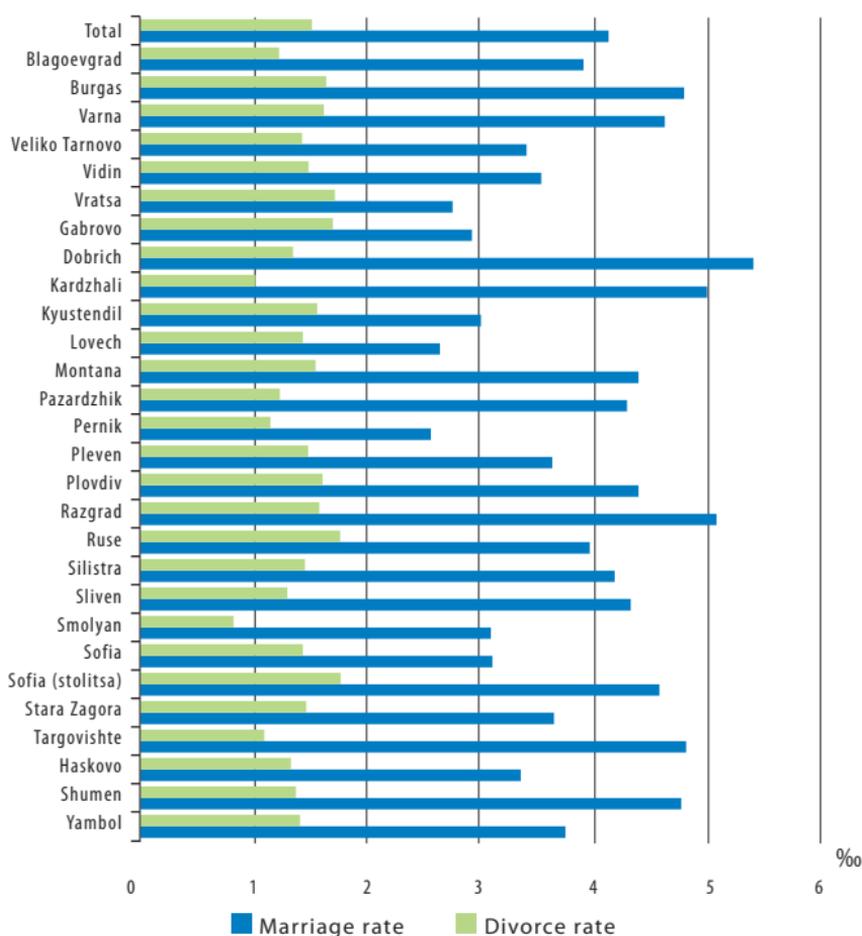
## Marriages and divorces

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. As it is number of marriages in 2018 increases compared to the previous year - 28 961 or 368 more than in 2017. The crude marriage rate (number of marriages per 1 000 population) in 2018 is 4.1‰.

The number of divorces in 2018 is 10 596 or 185 more than in 2017.

Figure 6. Marriages and divorces by districts in 2018  
(Per 1 000 of the population)





## 7. Marriages and divorces by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2018

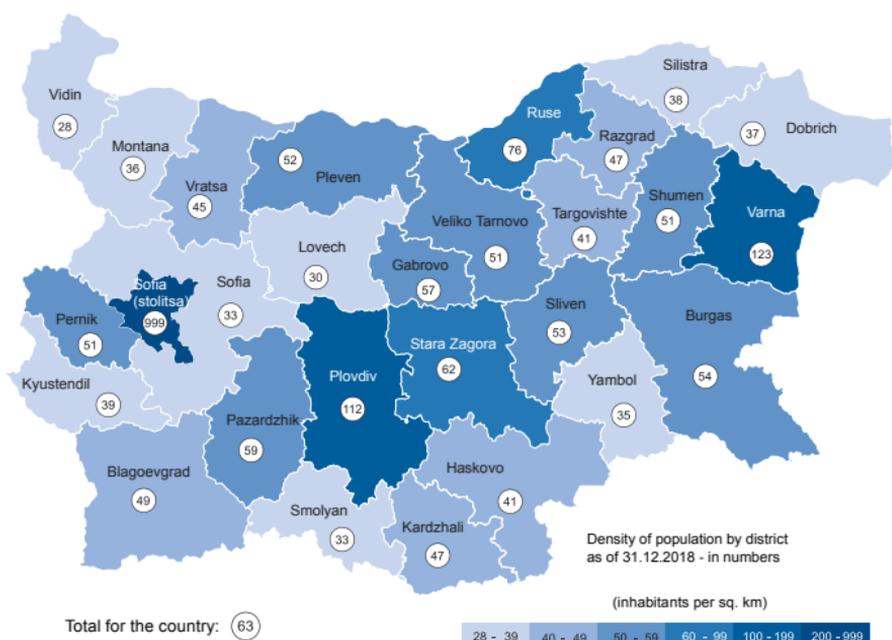
Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
	In numbers		Per 1 000 of the population	
<b>Total</b>	<b>28961</b>	<b>10596</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>2539</b>	<b>1148</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Vidin	303	127	3.5	1.5
Vratsa	451	281	2.7	1.7
Lovech	332	180	2.6	1.4
Montana	574	202	4.4	1.5
Pleven	879	358	3.6	1.5
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>3028</b>	<b>1247</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	807	338	3.4	1.4
Gabrovo	319	185	2.9	1.7
Razgrad	573	178	5.1	1.6
Ruse	870	387	4.0	1.8
Silistra	459	159	4.2	1.4
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>4481</b>	<b>1355</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Varna	2177	762	4.6	1.6
Dobrich	944	235	5.4	1.3
Targovishte	538	122	4.8	1.1
Shumen	822	236	4.8	1.4
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>4381</b>	<b>1545</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Burgas	1967	672	4.8	1.6
Sliven	809	242	4.3	1.3
Stara Zagora	1157	463	3.6	1.5
Yambol	448	168	3.7	1.4
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>8644</b>	<b>3369</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Blagoevgrad	1195	374	3.9	1.2
Kyustendil	360	187	3.0	1.6
Pernik	311	139	2.6	1.1
Sofia	714	329	3.1	1.4
Sofia (stolitsa)	6064	2340	4.6	1.8
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>5888</b>	<b>1932</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Kardzhali	758	154	5.0	1.0
Pazardzhik	1100	315	4.3	1.2
Plovdiv	2933	1072	4.4	1.6
Smolyan	328	87	3.1	0.8
Haskovo	769	304	3.3	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 31.12.2018.

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) - 19.0%. The population in 16 districts is under 200 thousand persons (amount 29.9%). Six districts with a population between 200 and 300 thousand persons cover 20.1% of the country's population. There are six districts with a population over 300 thousand persons and more than one third (35.3%) 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 2018





## 8. Population by sex, place of residence, statistical zone, statistical region and by district as of 31.12.2018

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Total			Of which: Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>7000039</b>	<b>3395701</b>	<b>3604338</b>	<b>5159129</b>	<b>2481128</b>	<b>2678001</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>742304</b>	<b>362328</b>	<b>379976</b>	<b>473700</b>	<b>229000</b>	<b>244700</b>
Vidin	84865	41349	43516	54999	26627	28372
Vratsa	162549	79894	82655	95695	46284	49411
Lovech	124873	60836	64037	78589	38111	40478
Montana	129637	63334	66303	83412	40294	43118
Pleven	240380	116915	123465	161005	77684	83321
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>784168</b>	<b>380986</b>	<b>403182</b>	<b>527353</b>	<b>254213</b>	<b>273140</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	235708	113916	121792	166535	79968	86567
Gabrovo	108404	52213	56191	88800	42708	46092
Razgrad	112229	54714	57515	53002	25277	27725
Ruse	218556	106679	111877	170634	83113	87521
Silistra	109271	53464	55807	48382	23147	25235
<b>Severozitochen</b>	<b>929035</b>	<b>452747</b>	<b>476288</b>	<b>682177</b>	<b>329318</b>	<b>352859</b>
Varna	471252	229614	241638	395596	191802	203794
Dobrich	173831	84476	89355	120259	57723	62536
Targovishte	111597	54512	57085	60414	28827	31587
Shumen	172355	84145	88210	105908	50966	54942
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>1032079</b>	<b>500730</b>	<b>531349</b>	<b>749727</b>	<b>360439</b>	<b>389288</b>
Burgas	410331	198630	211701	313566	150248	163318
Sliven	186495	90636	95859	122910	59048	63862
Stara Zagora	316356	153264	163092	229132	110311	118821
Yambol	118897	58200	60697	84119	40832	43287
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>2102205</b>	<b>1014770</b>	<b>1087435</b>	<b>1772377</b>	<b>850351</b>	<b>922026</b>
Blagoevgrad	305123	148542	156581	183143	87609	95534
Kyustendil	119041	57944	61097	83230	40142	43088
Pernik	120880	58824	62056	95860	46215	49645
Sofia	229041	112497	116544	140760	68526	72234
Sofia (stolitsa)	1328120	636963	691157	1269384	607859	661525
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>1410248</b>	<b>684140</b>	<b>726108</b>	<b>953795</b>	<b>457807</b>	<b>495988</b>
Kardzhali	152873	75525	77348	63016	30217	32799
Pazardzhik	255479	125103	130376	160414	77790	82624
Plovdiv	668334	321176	347158	505663	241110	264553
Smolyan	105421	50959	54462	59242	28488	30754
Haskovo	228141	111377	116764	165460	80202	85258

## Fertility and mortality by district

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

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

Figure 8. Crude birth rate by district in 2018  
(Per 1 000 of population)

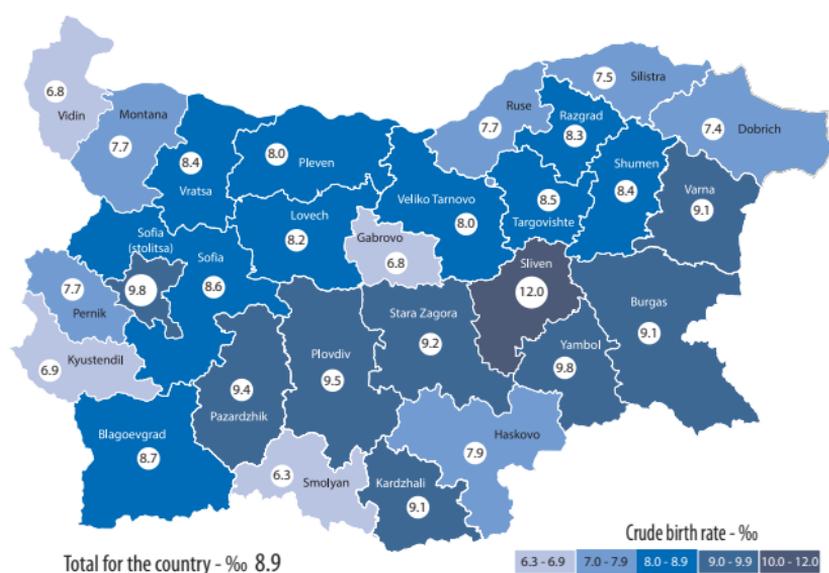
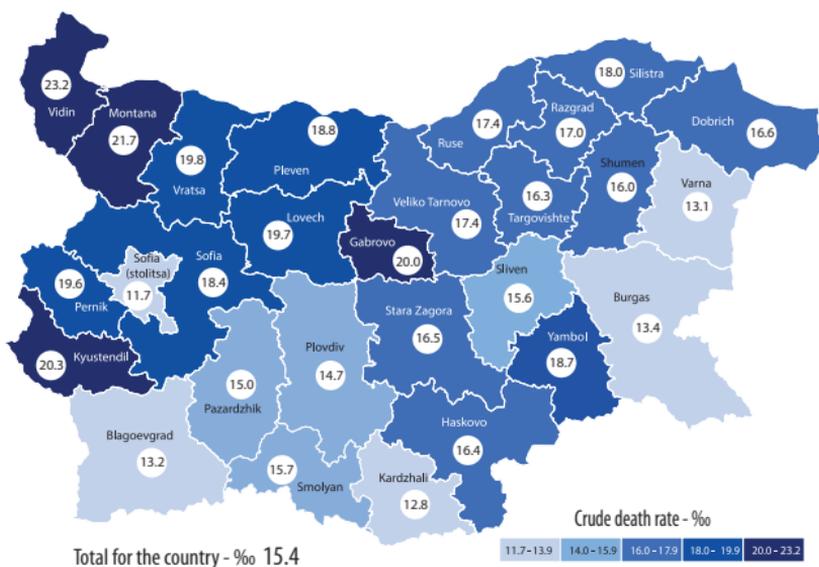


Figure 9. Crude death rate by district in 2018  
(Per 1 000 of population)





9. Live births, deaths and natural increase of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2018

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase
	In numbers			Per 1 000 of the population		
<b>Total</b>	<b>62197</b>	<b>108526</b>	<b>-46329</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>-6.5</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>5938</b>	<b>15123</b>	<b>-9185</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>-12.3</b>
Vidin	586	1992	-1406	6.8	23.2	-16.4
Vratsa	1375	3241	-1866	8.4	19.8	-11.4
Lovech	1028	2482	-1454	8.2	19.7	-11.5
Montana	1004	2841	-1837	7.7	21.7	-14.0
Pleven	1945	4567	-2622	8.0	18.8	-10.8
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>6090</b>	<b>14058</b>	<b>-7968</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>-10.1</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	1901	4142	-2241	8.0	17.4	-9.4
Gabrovo	741	2184	-1443	6.8	20.0	-13.2
Razgrad	942	1922	-980	8.3	17.0	-8.7
Ruse	1687	3836	-2149	7.7	17.4	-9.7
Silistra	819	1974	-1155	7.5	18.0	-10.5
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>7966</b>	<b>13700</b>	<b>-5734</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>-6.1</b>
Varna	4275	6201	-1926	9.1	13.1	-4.0
Dobrich	1293	2908	-1615	7.4	16.6	-9.2
Targovishte	947	1823	-876	8.5	16.3	-7.8
Shumen	1451	2768	-1317	8.4	16.0	-7.6
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>10094</b>	<b>15910</b>	<b>-5816</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
Burgas	3724	5503	-1779	9.1	13.4	-4.3
Sliven	2258	2917	-659	12.0	15.6	-3.6
Stara Zagora	2938	5257	-2319	9.2	16.5	-7.3
Yambol	1174	2233	-1059	9.8	18.7	-8.9
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>19488</b>	<b>28654</b>	<b>-9166</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
Blagoevgrad	2676	4056	-1380	8.7	13.2	-4.5
Kyustendil	831	2436	-1605	6.9	20.3	-13.4
Pernik	933	2384	-1451	7.7	19.6	-11.9
Sofia	1988	4246	-2258	8.6	18.4	-9.8
Sofia (stolitsa)	13060	15532	-2472	9.8	11.7	-1.9
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>12621</b>	<b>21081</b>	<b>-8460</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>-6.0</b>
Kardzhali	1380	1941	-561	9.1	12.8	-3.7
Pazardzhik	2414	3854	-1440	9.4	15.0	-5.6
Plovdiv	6337	9846	-3509	9.5	14.7	-5.2
Smolyan	671	1669	-998	6.3	15.7	-9.4
Haskovo	1819	3771	-1952	7.9	16.4	-8.5

## 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 (15.3‰), Sofia (stolitsa) (3.9‰), Plovdiv (3.1‰), Varna (2.2‰) and Burgas (1.3‰) are the districts with highest migration growth in 2018.

Highest negative migration growth is registered in districts Smolyan (-8.1‰), Vidin (-7.6‰) and Vratsa (-7.5‰).

Figure 10. Migration of the population by statistical region in 2018

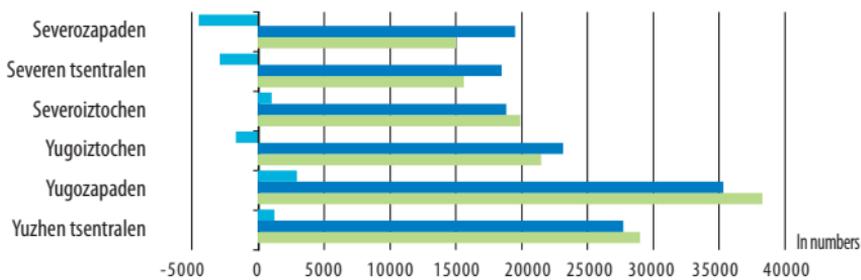
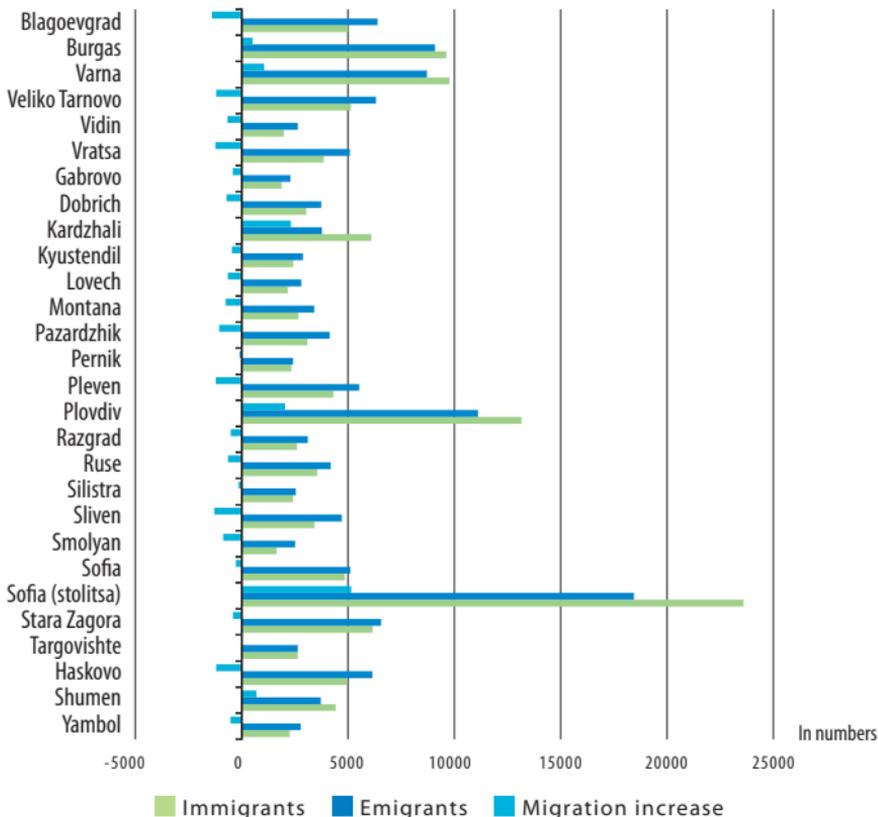


Figure 11. Migration of the population by district in 2018



10. Migration of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2018<sup>1</sup>

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Immigrants	Emigrants	Migration increase
<b>Total</b>	<b>139369</b>	<b>143035</b>	<b>-3666</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>15052</b>	<b>19519</b>	<b>-4467</b>
Vidin	1994	2650	-656
Vratsa	3863	5093	-1230
Lovech	2181	2815	-634
Montana	2682	3422	-740
Pleven	4332	5539	-1207
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>15634</b>	<b>18496</b>	<b>-2862</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	5144	6327	-1183
Gabrovo	1890	2297	-407
Razgrad	2619	3124	-505
Ruse	3565	4196	-631
Silistra	2416	2552	-136
<b>Severozitochen</b>	<b>19913</b>	<b>18849</b>	<b>1064</b>
Varna	9780	8722	1058
Dobrich	3049	3748	-699
Targovishte	2650	2651	-1
Shumen	4434	3728	706
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>21503</b>	<b>23157</b>	<b>-1654</b>
Burgas	9628	9097	531
Sliven	3438	4717	-1279
Stara Zagora	6170	6562	-392
Yambol	2267	2781	-514
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>38267</b>	<b>35290</b>	<b>2977</b>
Blagoevgrad	5021	6400	-1379
Kyustendil	2440	2893	-453
Pernik	2342	2432	-90
Sofia	4851	5115	-264
Sofia (stolitsa)	23613	18450	5163
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>29000</b>	<b>27724</b>	<b>1276</b>
Kardzhali	6107	3786	2321
Pazardzhik	3104	4150	-1046
Plovdiv	13165	11118	2047
Smolyan	1655	2518	-863
Haskovo	4969	6152	-1183

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



### **III. LABOUR MARKET**



## Labour force

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

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

The source of the data is the Labour Force Survey.

Figure 1. Structure of the labour force by age in 2018

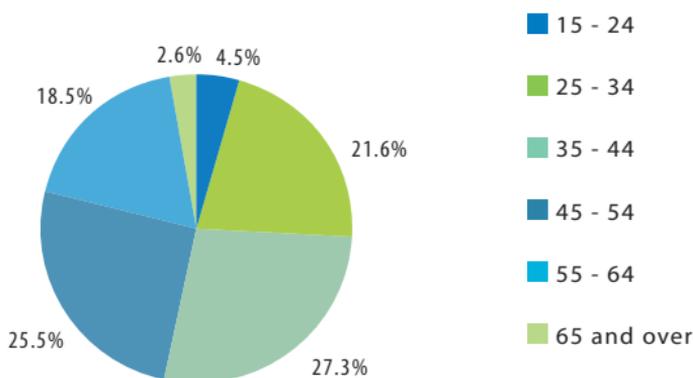
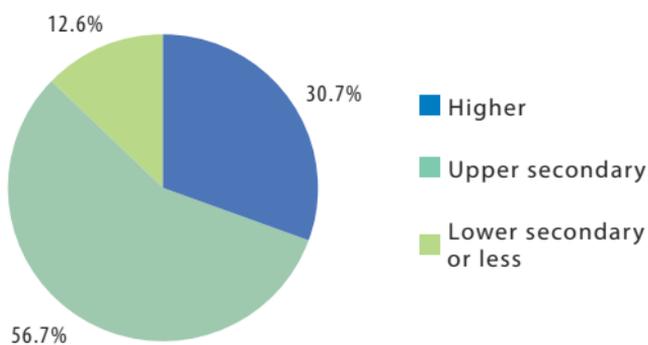


Figure 2. Structure of the labour force by level of education in 2018





## 1. Labour force

(Thousands)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>3365.9</b>	<b>3337.0</b>	<b>3264.0</b>	<b>3357.2</b>	<b>3326.0</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	2636.7	2613.2	2563.6	2618.6	2595.2
Rural	729.2	723.8	700.4	738.6	730.8
<b>By sex</b>					
Male	1798.6	1781.7	1749.3	1796.7	1787.0
Female	1567.3	1555.2	1514.7	1560.5	1539.0
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>3308.7</b>	<b>3276.0</b>	<b>3199.6</b>	<b>3277.5</b>	<b>3239.6</b>
15 - 24	200.3	182.8	161.1	170.7	149.3
25 - 34	767.7	758.2	732.2	740.9	719.9
35 - 44	941.0	925.0	904.8	919.6	908.1
45 - 54	821.0	829.4	822.5	842.1	847.8
55 - 64	578.7	580.5	579.0	604.2	614.6
65 and over	57.2	61.0	64.4	79.7	86.3
<b>By level of education</b>					
Higher	997.1	1018.1	1013.5	1020.5	1020.9
Upper secondary	1906.8	1889.6	1849.4	1920.7	1887.2
of which: Vocational	1232.9	1197.3	1148.1	1151.2	1103.2
Lower secondary or less	462.0	429.2	401.2	415.9	417.9

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

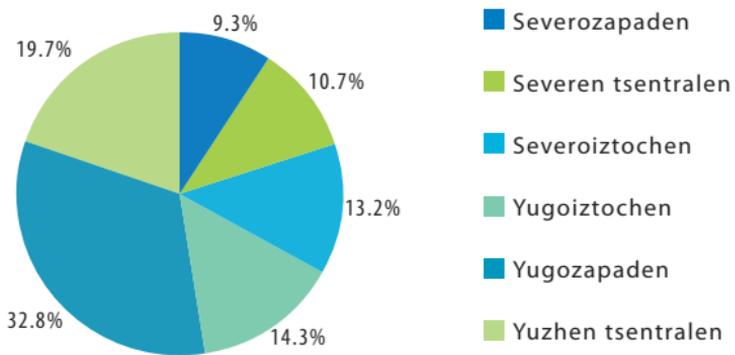
(Per cent)

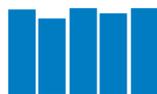
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>71.5</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	71.5	72.1	71.6	73.8	73.8
Rural	61.3	60.9	59.8	63.8	64.3
<b>By sex</b>					
Male	72.9	73.2	72.7	75.4	75.9
Female	65.0	65.4	64.6	67.1	67.0
<b>By age</b>					
15 - 24	27.2	26.0	23.9	26.3	23.7
25 - 34	78.3	78.3	76.5	79.1	78.8
35 - 44	87.4	86.5	85.4	87.4	87.1
45 - 54	83.7	84.3	83.7	86.0	86.5
55 - 64	56.6	58.0	58.8	61.8	63.7

## 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 2018





### 3. Labour force (15 - 64 years of age) and activity rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2018

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Labour force - in thousands	Activity rates - %
<b>Total</b>	<b>3239.6</b>	<b>71.5</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>300.7</b>	<b>66.4</b>
Vidin	37.0	73.4
Vratsa	62.1	60.7
Lovech	50.8	67.5
Montana	48.7	61.7
Pleven	102.2	70.1
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>347.1</b>	<b>69.3</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	106.8	70.4
Gabrovo	46.3	70.4
Razgrad	46.4	63.2
Ruse	101.0	71.4
Silistra	46.5	67.7
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>428.8</b>	<b>70.6</b>
Varna	215.8	69.3
Dobrich	80.2	71.4
Targovishte	50.8	70.9
Shumen	82.1	73.4
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>463.9</b>	<b>70.7</b>
Burgas	190.0	71.1
Sliven	78.8	68.0
Stara Zagora	145.2	72.7
Yambol	49.9	68.0
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>1062.7</b>	<b>75.8</b>
Blagoevgrad	152.1	74.6
Kyustendil	51.1	70.0
Pernik	55.2	72.1
Sofia	107.3	73.8
Sofia (stolitsa)	697.0	77.2
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>636.4</b>	<b>69.7</b>
Kardzhali	60.7	60.7
Pazardzhik	110.8	67.0
Plovdiv	313.2	72.5
Smolyan	52.6	75.6
Haskovo	99.1	68.1

## 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.

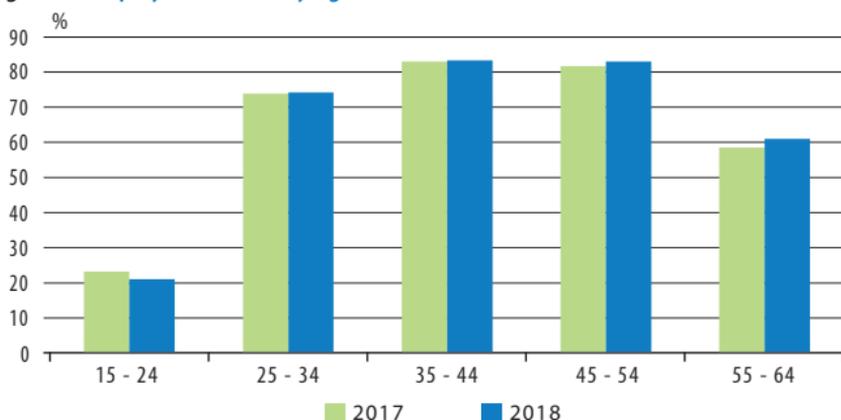
Employees are the persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive a consideration in cash or in kind in the form of wages, salaries, fees, remuneration by civil contract, etc.

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)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>2981.4</b>	<b>3031.9</b>	<b>3016.8</b>	<b>3150.3</b>	<b>3152.7</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	2380.4	2417.5	2403.1	2485.2	2487.3
Rural	601.0	614.4	613.7	665.0	665.4
<b>By sex</b>					
Male	1577.1	1607.5	1607.6	1682.6	1685.3
Female	1404.3	1424.3	1409.2	1467.7	1467.3
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>2927.4</b>	<b>2973.5</b>	<b>2954.3</b>	<b>3073.4</b>	<b>3068.9</b>
15 - 24	152.7	143.2	133.4	148.6	130.3
25 - 34	669.2	682.4	669.2	689.2	675.4
35 - 44	850.9	853.4	846.9	869.6	866.5
45 - 54	743.5	764.5	768.3	797.3	810.5
55 - 64	511.2	530.1	536.5	568.7	586.1
65 and over	53.9	58.4	62.5	76.9	83.8
<b>By level of education</b>					
Higher	946.3	977.8	979.3	989.6	997.3
Upper secondary	1703.8	1732.3	1725.1	1819.7	1802.2
of which: Vocational	1107.7	1100.5	1073.5	1091.1	1052.4
Lower secondary or less	331.3	321.7	312.3	340.9	353.2
<b>By professional status</b>					
Employers	113.5	108.3	107.3	114.8	117.2
Self-employed without employees	238.1	236.8	228.3	235.3	226.6
Employees in private sector	1903.6	1968.2	1981.8	2101.8	2113.5
Employees in public sector	705.5	699.0	681.1	673.6	671.9
Unpaid family workers	20.6	19.5	18.4	24.7	23.5

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

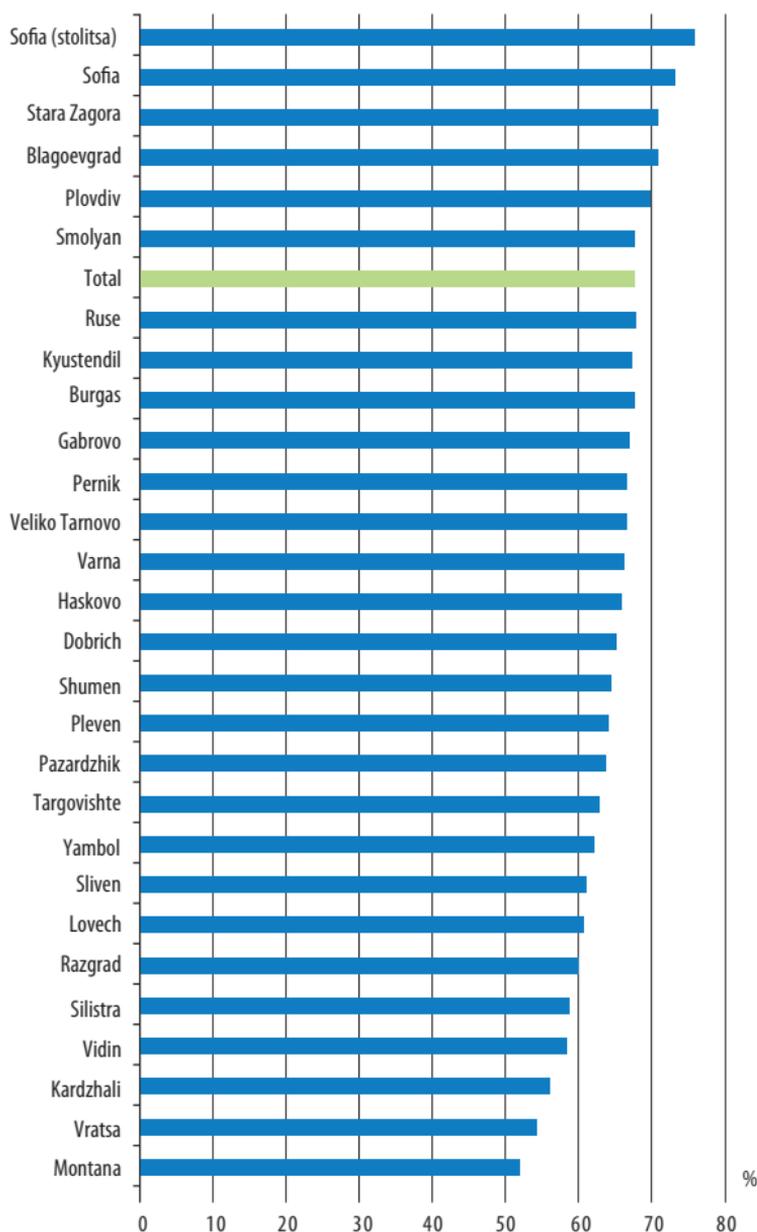
(Per cent)

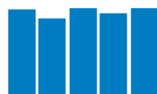
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>67.7</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	64.5	66.6	67.0	70.0	70.7
Rural	50.4	51.6	52.3	57.4	58.5
<b>By sex</b>					
Male	63.9	65.9	66.7	70.6	71.5
Female	58.2	59.8	60.0	63.1	63.9
<b>By age</b>					
15 - 24	20.7	20.3	19.8	22.9	20.7
25 - 34	68.3	70.4	69.9	73.6	73.9
35 - 44	79.0	79.8	79.9	82.7	83.1
45 - 54	75.8	77.7	78.2	81.4	82.7
55 - 64	50.0	53.0	54.5	58.2	60.7

## 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 2018





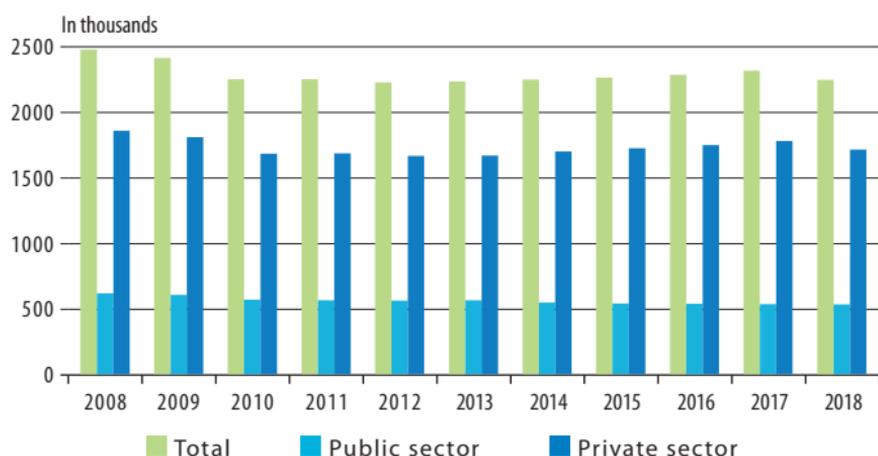
6. Employed persons (15 - 64 years of age) and employment rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2018

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Employed - in thousands	Employment rates - %
<b>Total</b>	<b>3068.9</b>	<b>67.7</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>266.3</b>	<b>58.8</b>
Vidin	29.6	58.8
Vratsa	55.8	54.5
Lovech	45.8	60.9
Montana	41.2	52.2
Pleven	93.8	64.4
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>323.7</b>	<b>64.6</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	101.0	66.6
Gabrovo	44.2	67.2
Razgrad	41.3	56.2
Ruse	95.7	67.7
Silistra	41.4	60.2
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>397.0</b>	<b>65.4</b>
Varna	206.3	66.3
Dobrich	73.3	65.3
Targovishte	45.1	63.0
Shumen	72.2	64.6
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>438.5</b>	<b>66.8</b>
Burgas	179.9	67.4
Sliven	71.0	61.2
Stara Zagora	141.8	71.0
Yambol	45.8	62.3
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>1034.3</b>	<b>73.8</b>
Blagoevgrad	144.8	71.0
Kyustendil	49.2	67.5
Pernik	51.0	66.7
Sofia	106.6	73.3
Sofia (stolitsa)	682.6	75.6
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>609.2</b>	<b>66.8</b>
Kardzhali	58.6	58.6
Pazardzhik	105.6	63.8
Plovdiv	301.8	69.9
Smolyan	47.1	67.7
Haskovo	96.0	66.0

## Employees

Employees are all persons who have a labour contract with their employer by virtue of the Labour Code or the Civil Servants Act and who receive remuneration in cash or in kind for certain quality and quantity of work done. The average annual number of employees under labour contract is the arithmetic mean value of the average monthly number of employees. The average monthly number of employees is the arithmetic mean value of the daily number of employees (sum of the daily number of employees divided by the number of days of the reference month).

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



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

(Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>2308129</b>	<b>2238402</b>	<b>533420</b>	<b>529341</b>	<b>1774709</b>	<b>1709061</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	71340	69932	12044	11770	59296	58162
Mining and quarrying	21624	21399	7297	7350	14327	14049
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	90141	86041	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	111167	102452	232	277	110935	102175
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	33063	31515	170	161	32893	31354
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	2405	1902	-	-	2405	1902



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

(Continued and end)

(Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	13768	13609	-	-	13768	13609
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	8600	8697	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	50206	49722	14	13	50192	49709
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	71363	68776	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	9751	10199	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of electrical equipment	24514	26739	-	-	24514	26739
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	32271	31575	-	-	32271	31575
Manufacture of transport equipment	28902	29151	-	-	28902	29151
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	45293	43541	1390	1267	43903	42274
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	30205	29980	14649	14721	15556	15259
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	36732	36316	22674	22221	14058	14095
Construction	127493	119979	2257	2100	125236	117879
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	379830	380508	472	399	379358	380109
Transportation and storage	148623	139207	48197	47469	100426	91738
Accommodation and food service activities	119137	110075	4350	4402	114787	105673
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	12736	12011	2995	2926	9741	9085
Telecommunications	20392	19310	..	..	..	..
IT and other information services	57726	56236	816	720	56910	55516
Financial and insurance activities	56997	55740	2102	1996	54895	53744
Real estate activities	24035	20723	2622	2438	21413	18285
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	44207	43369	1377	1249	42830	42120
Scientific research and development	11244	11757	8419	8598	2825	3159
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	24082	22558	100	93	23982	22465
Administrative and support service activities	112810	109466	14335	16258	98475	93208
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	111624	111595	111624	111595	x	x
Education	162697	161567	152988	151949	9709	9618
Human health services	108705	105174	74230	72213	34475	32961
Residential care and social work activities	29931	29366	26781	26616	3150	2750
Arts, entertainment and recreation	36911	33593	13943	13728	22968	19865
Other services	37604	34622	1438	1374	36166	33248

## 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

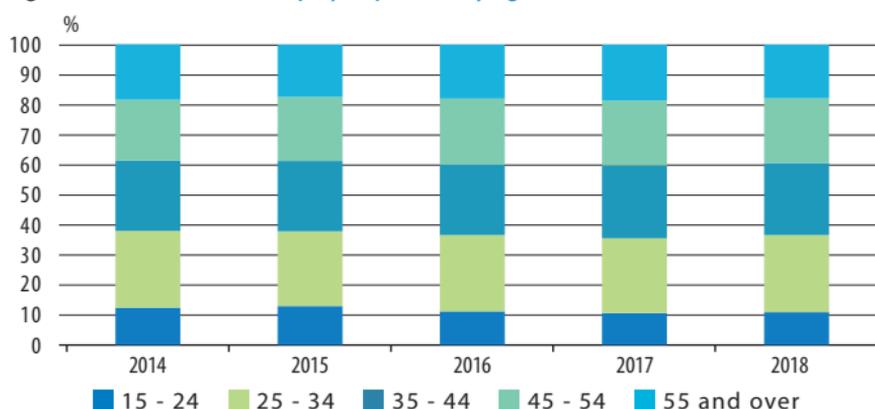
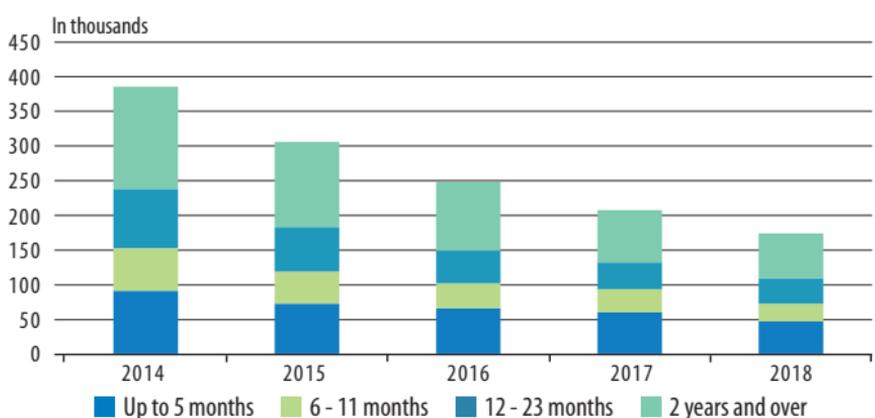


Figure 8. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment





## 8. Unemployed persons

(Thousands)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>384.5</b>	<b>305.1</b>	<b>247.2</b>	<b>206.9</b>	<b>173.3</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	256.3	195.7	160.5	133.3	107.9
Rural	128.2	109.4	86.8	73.6	65.4
<b>By sex</b>					
Male	221.4	174.2	141.7	114.2	101.7
Female	163.1	130.9	105.6	92.8	71.6
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>381.3</b>	<b>302.5</b>	<b>245.3</b>	<b>204.1</b>	<b>170.8</b>
15 - 24	47.6	39.6	27.7	22.1	18.9
25 - 34	98.5	75.8	62.9	51.6	44.5
35 - 44	90.2	71.7	57.9	50.0	41.6
45 - 54	77.5	65.0	54.3	44.8	37.3
55 and over	70.7	53.1	44.4	38.4	31.1
<b>By level of education</b>					
Higher	50.8	40.3	34.1	30.9	23.6
Upper secondary	203.0	157.3	124.2	101.0	85.0
of which: Vocational	125.2	96.8	74.6	60.1	50.8
Lower secondary or less	130.7	107.5	88.9	75.0	64.7
<b>By duration of unemployment</b>					
Up to 5 months	90.5	72.1	65.2	59.6	46.1
6 - 11 months	61.6	46.0	35.9	33.5	25.7
12 - 23 months	85.2	63.9	47.4	38.3	36.9
2 years and over	147.3	123.1	98.8	75.5	64.7
<b>Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12.</b>	<b>351.1</b>	<b>328.9</b>	<b>261.0</b>	<b>232.1</b>	<b>201.5</b>

## Unemployment

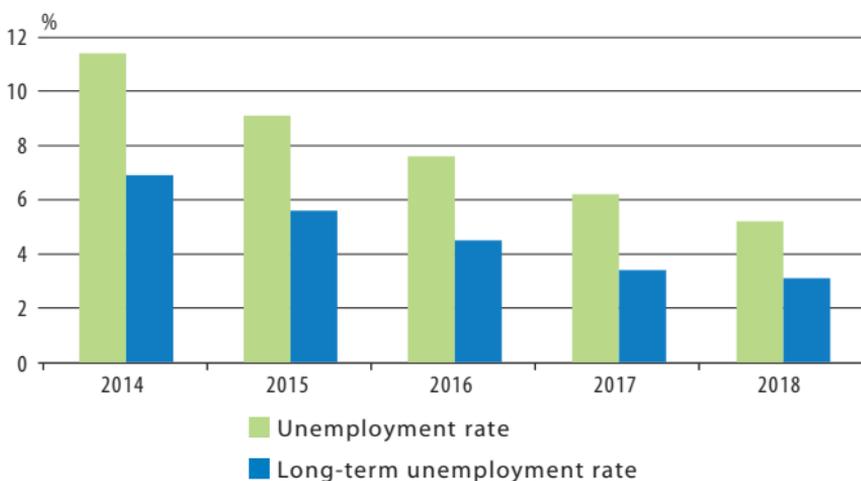
The unemployment rate is the ratio between the unemployed persons and the economically active population (the labour force).

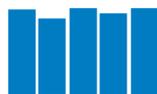
The long-term unemployment rate is the ratio between the number of the long-term unemployed persons (unemployed for one or more years) and the economically active population.

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

In 2018 the unemployment rate decreased by 1.0 percentage points in comparison with the previous year and stood at 5.2%. The long-term unemployed (unemployed for one or more years) represented 58.6% of all unemployed persons.

Figure 9. Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates





## 9. Unemployment rates

(Per cent)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	9.7	7.5	6.3	5.1	4.2
Rural	17.6	15.1	12.4	10.0	8.9
<b>By sex</b>					
Male	12.3	9.8	8.1	6.4	5.7
Female	10.4	8.4	7.0	5.9	4.7
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>
15 - 24	23.8	21.6	17.2	12.9	12.7
25 - 34	12.8	10.0	8.6	7.0	6.2
35 - 44	9.6	7.7	6.4	5.4	4.6
45 - 54	9.4	7.8	6.6	5.3	4.4
55 and over	11.1	8.3	6.9	5.6	4.4
<b>Long-term unemployment rate</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>

## 10. Discouraged persons

(Thousands)

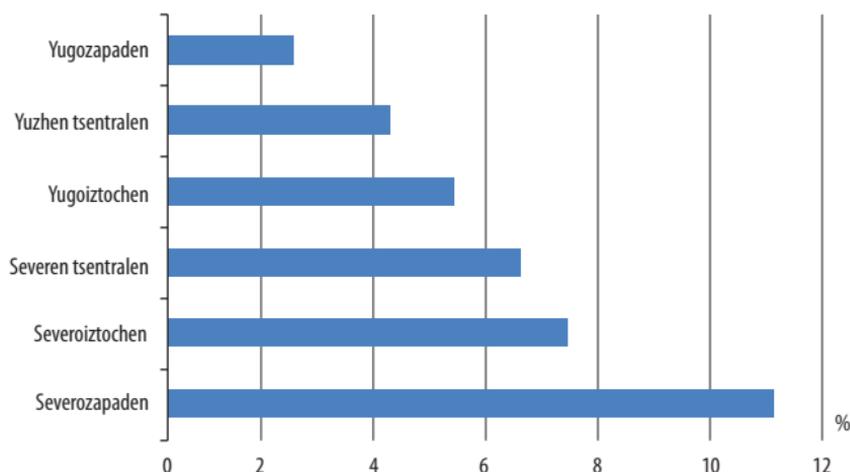
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>192.1</b>	<b>172.9</b>	<b>165.8</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>85.4</b>
<b>By place of residence</b>					
Urban	100.1	81.2	76.1	56.4	44.4
Rural	92.0	91.6	89.7	59.4	41.0
<b>By sex</b>					
Male	107.8	93.7	91.5	60.7	44.3
Female	84.3	79.1	74.3	55.2	41.0
<b>By age</b>					
<b>15 - 64</b>	<b>188.7</b>	<b>170.0</b>	<b>163.4</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>81.4</b>
15 - 24	33.0	29.6	23.4	13.5	12.7
25 - 34	45.5	39.0	36.5	26.5	16.3
35 - 44	33.2	32.3	35.9	24.5	19.3
45 - 54	39.7	36.3	35.9	23.4	14.8
55 and over	40.6	35.6	34.1	27.8	22.3
<b>By level of education</b>					
Higher	13.5	10.6	8.5	5.4	(3.2)
Upper secondary	85.8	72.6	69.4	41.4	27.6
of which: Vocational	49.8	40.3	35.5	22.5	14.8
Lower secondary or less	92.8	89.7	87.9	69.0	54.6

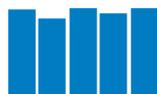
## Unemployment by district

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 2018





## 11. Unemployment by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2018

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Unemployed - in thousands	Unemployment rates - %	Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12. - in thousands
<b>Total</b>	<b>173.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>201.5</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>37.6</b>
Vidin	7.4	19.7	5.7
Vratsa	6.3	9.9	9.1
Lovech	5.0	9.6	5.3
Montana	7.5	15.1	7.4
Pleven	8.5	8.0	10.3
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>25.0</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	5.9	5.4	6.2
Gabrovo	(2.1)	(4.4)	2.1
Razgrad	5.4	11.2	5.4
Ruse	5.3	5.1	5.9
Silistra	5.3	11.1	5.6
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>27.3</b>
Varna	9.7	4.4	9.2
Dobrich	7.0	8.5	5.2
Targovishte	5.8	11.1	5.3
Shumen	9.9	11.7	7.6
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>27.8</b>
Burgas	10.3	5.3	10.7
Sliven	7.8	9.7	7.6
Stara Zagora	(3.4)	(2.3)	6.1
Yambol	4.2	8.2	3.5
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>41.2</b>
Blagoevgrad	7.3	4.7	15.2
Kyustendil	(1.9)	(3.6)	4.6
Pernik	4.3	7.5	2.8
Sofia	(0.7)	(0.7)	6.5
Sofia (stolitsa)	14.5	2.0	12.1
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>42.5</b>
Kardzhali	(2.1)	(3.3)	5.7
Pazardzhik	5.3	4.6	10.5
Plovdiv	11.6	3.6	13.8
Smolyan	5.6	10.3	5.7
Haskovo	(3.0)	(3.0)	6.8

## 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.

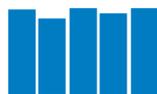
Figure 11. Nominal and real wages and salaries  
(Percentage change to preceding year)



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

(BGN)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>12448</b>	<b>13621</b>	<b>12789</b>	<b>13979</b>	<b>12344</b>	<b>13508</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9983	10883	12335	13802	9500	10284
Mining and quarrying	18461	20318	21981	23860	16661	18459
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	10274	11224	..	..	10276	11224
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	7641	8347	8813	11159	7638	8339
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	9657	10699	9297	9902	9658	10703
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	29598	34232	-	-	29598	34232



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

(Continued and end)

(BGN)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	14960	15866	-	-	14960	15866
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	14167	15054	..	..	13849	14716
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	11410	12599	9100	9743	11411	12599
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	12674	13443	..	..	12745	13711
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	16967	17632	..	..	16994	17652
Manufacture of electrical equipment	14766	16191	-	-	14766	16191
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	13982	14999	-	-	13982	14999
Manufacture of transport equipment	11399	13032	-	-	11399	13032
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	11769	12815	12067	14009	11760	12779
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	21411	22171	24773	25942	18229	18531
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	10551	11200	9964	10773	11501	11879
Construction	10044	10634	10515	11078	10035	10626
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11211	12020	13620	16828	11208	12015
Transportation and storage	11181	12411	14032	15279	9803	10911
Accommodation and food service activities	7328	8401	9069	10153	7261	8327
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	17311	18064	13855	14715	18383	19160
Telecommunications	21181	22410	..	..	21182	22409
IT and other information services	35754	39181	18961	21694	35994	39406
Financial and insurance activities	21525	22843	25263	26827	21377	22692
Real estate activities	12058	11761	9948	10834	12320	11886
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	16325	19445	13596	15409	16415	19571
Scientific research and development	17234	19367	10102	11923	38998	40294
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	19957	21663	11327	12568	19994	21702
Administrative and support service activities	9996	10843	6605	7251	10492	11478
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	13881	15232	13881	15232	x	x
Education	12104	13450	12068	13389	12690	14441
Human health services	14051	15390	13500	14625	15251	17105
Residential care and social work activities	7926	8795	7583	8532	10847	11380
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10437	12200	9737	10943	10867	13093
Other services	8244	9593	8641	9404	8228	9601



## **IV. EDUCATION**



## Types of educational institutions

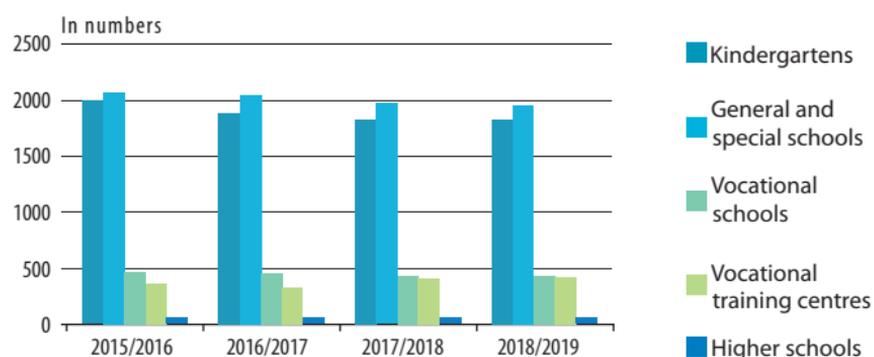
Educational institutions are those institutions, which directly perform training according to educational programmes with students in organized classes (groups) locally or through distance learning. Educational programs in those institutions include all educational stages and/or attainment of professional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

Types of educational institutions:

- Kindergartens;
- Schools<sup>1</sup> (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.

<sup>1</sup> 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 and form of ownership

(Number)

	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018 <sup>1</sup>		2018/2019	
	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private
<b>Total</b>	<b>4964</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>4778</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>4711</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>4699</b>	<b>639</b>
<b>Kindergartens</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1894</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1834</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1834</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>General and special schools</b>	<b>2078</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2051</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1964</b>	<b>78</b>
Primary (I - IV grade)	152	7	146	8	137	6	131	4
Basic (I - VIII grade)	1381	31	1345	31	x	x	x	x
Basic (I - VII grade)	x	x	x	x	1203	27	1177	31
Lower secondary (V - VIII grade)	7	1	4	-	x	x	x	x
Integrated (I - X grade)	x	x	x	x	59	-	68	-
Upper secondary (IX - XII grade)	133	23	128	22	x	x	x	x
Upper secondary (VIII - XII grade)	x	x	x	x	117	18	115	18
Secondary (I - XII grade)	405	8	428	14	463	25	473	25
<b>Vocational schools</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>33</b>
Art schools	22	1	22	1	22	1	21	-
Sport schools	24	-	24	-	24	-	25	-
Vocational gymnasiums	387	15	373	12	359	10	359	10
Vocational colleges	36	34	35	33	29	27	25	23
<b>Vocational Training Centres</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>410</b>
<b>Higher schools<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>54</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>17</b>
Universities and equivalent higher schools	50	13	50	13	50	13	50	13
Colleges, at the universities	18	-	17	-	17	-	17	-
Independent colleges	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

<sup>1</sup> 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.

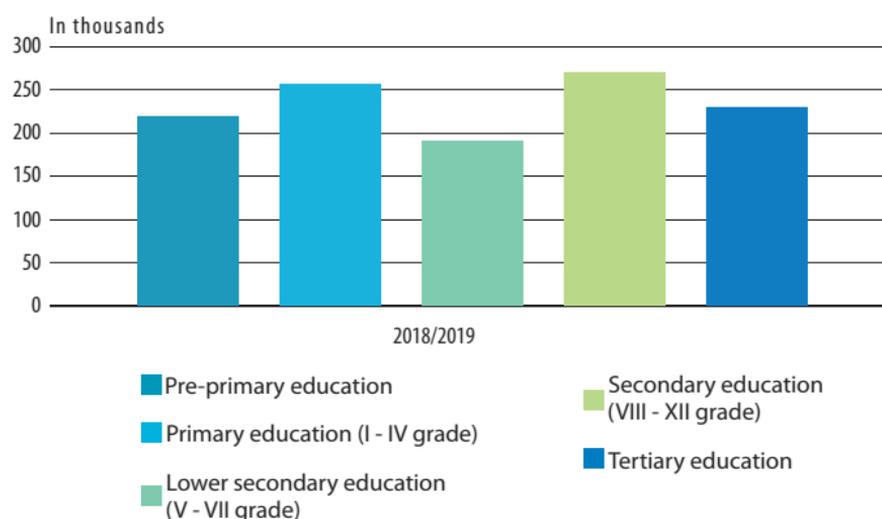
<sup>2</sup> Includes universities and equivalent higher schools and independent colleges.

## Enrolled students

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

- Pre-primary education in kindergartens (educational level ISCED - 0);
- Primary and lower secondary education, secondary education in all types of schools and vocational education after secondary education in vocational colleges (educational levels ISCED - 1, 2, 3 and 4). The data after 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)

	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018 <sup>1</sup>		2018/2019	
	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private
<b>Total</b>	<b>1249109</b>	<b>57388</b>	<b>1225703</b>	<b>56056</b>	<b>1210704</b>	<b>64117</b>	<b>1186933</b>	<b>62888</b>
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	232025	3333	224380	3838	220877	4007	218767	4606
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	261969	2860	264503	3432	262735	3885	256857	4292
Lower secondary and secondary education (V - VII grade and VIII - XII grade, ISCED - 2, 3) <sup>2</sup>	477958	5213	474598	5480	466794	5901	460499	6260
Vocational training for adults - first level professional qualification (ISCED - 2)	4593	3357	5851	5018	10369	8513	9144	8586
Vocational training for adults - second level professional qualification (ISCED - 3)	2109	1462	2834	2090	6313	5598	6170	5543
Vocational training for adults - third level professional qualification (ISCED - 3)	2427	1814	2303	1341	6189	5181	5144	4336
Post secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED - 4)	1308	1161	1261	846	1047	611	830	634
Vocational training for adults - fourth level professional qualification (ISCED - 4)	13	-	36	33	45	45	58	58
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7, 8)	266707	38188	249937	33978	236335	30376	229464	28573
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor' (ISCED - 6)	11619	3354	10335	2375	8527	1622	8181	1501
Educational-qualification degree 'Bachelor' (ISCED - 6)	166746	24794	155237	22303	146564	20335	141505	19422
Educational-qualification degree 'Master' (ISCED - 7)	81592	9844	77627	9036	74680	8126	73311	7395
Educational and scientific degree 'Doctor' (ISCED - 8)	6750	196	6738	264	6564	293	6467	255

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

## Teachers by teaching levels

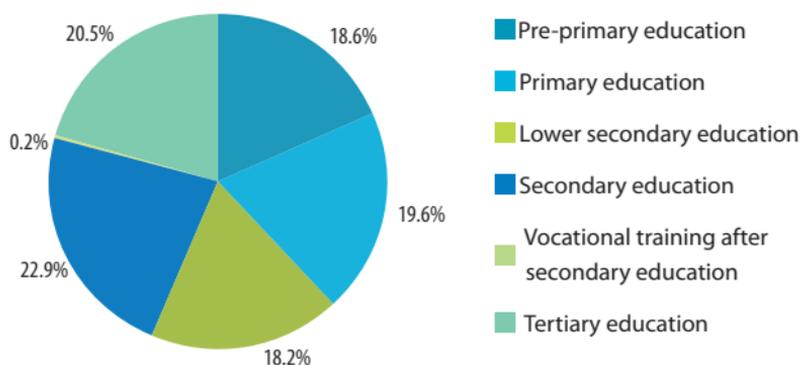
The teachers (academic staff) are official persons who directly conduct the training sessions according to the curricula irrespective of whether they are full-time or part-time employees.

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 after 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 2018/2019





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

	(Number)			
	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018 <sup>1</sup>	2018/2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>101294</b>	<b>102335</b>	<b>104374</b>	<b>106244</b>
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	20420	19909	19617	19799
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED -1)	15050	17564	19412	20854
Lower secondary and upper secondary education (V - VII grade and VIII-XII grade, ISCED - 2, 3) <sup>2</sup>	42860	42334	43205	43626
Post secondary non-tertiary (ISCED - 4)	360	305	226	209
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7)	22604	22223	21914	21756
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor' (ISCED - 6)	725	768	707	692
Education in universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 6, 7)	21879	21455	21207	21064

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

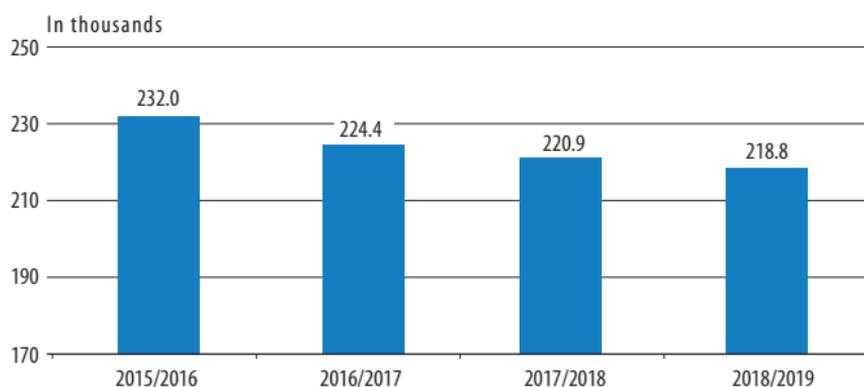


## Kindergartens

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 2018/2019.

Figure 4. Children in kindergartens





## 4. Kindergartens

(Number)

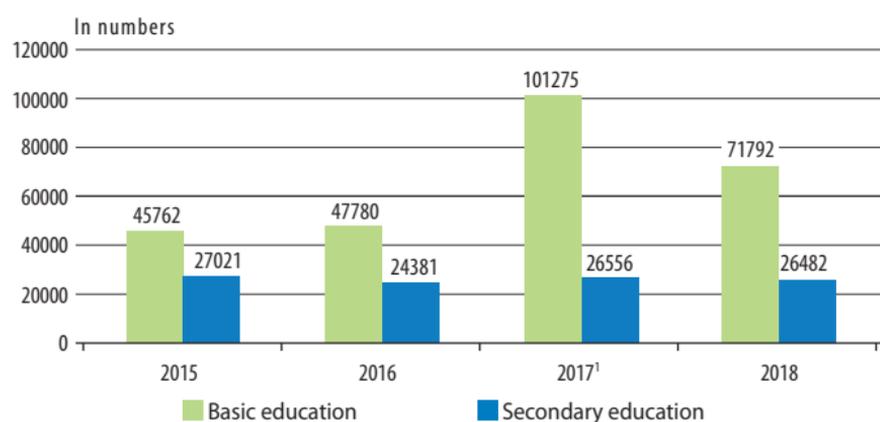
	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
	Kindergartens			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>1894</b>	<b>1834</b>	<b>1834</b>
Permanent	2002	1894	1834	1834
All-day	1998	1890	1831	1831
Half-day	4	4	3	3
Seasonal	-	-	-	-
	Teaching staff			
<b>Total</b>	<b>20420</b>	<b>19909</b>	<b>19617</b>	<b>19799</b>
of which: Teachers in kindergartens	19115	18666	18370	18544
Permanent	20418	19907	19615	19796
All-day	19323	18853	18672	18889
Half-day	1095	1054	943	907
Seasonal	2	2	2	3
	Children enrolled			
<b>Total</b>	<b>232025</b>	<b>224380</b>	<b>220877</b>	<b>218767</b>
Permanent	231996	224356	220830	218740
All-day	212647	207000	205301	204147
Half-day	19349	17356	15529	14593
Seasonal	29	24	47	27

## 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



<sup>1</sup> 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)

	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018 <sup>1</sup>	2018/2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>602277</b>	<b>605729</b>	<b>587836</b>	<b>581267</b>
I - IV grade	260557	263218	262476	256618
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	705	364	673	361
V - VIII grade	212366	213488	x	x
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	4836	4410	x	x
V - VII grade	x	x	189459	190033
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	x	x	2877	2104
IX - XII grade <sup>2</sup>	129354	129023	x	x
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	4466	4307	x	x
VIII - XII grade	x	x	135901	134616
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	x	x	4054	3127

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

## 6. Graduates from general schools

(Number)

	2015	2016	2017 <sup>1</sup>	2018
Basic	45762	47780	101275	71792
Upper secondary	27021	24381	26556	26482

<sup>1</sup> 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.

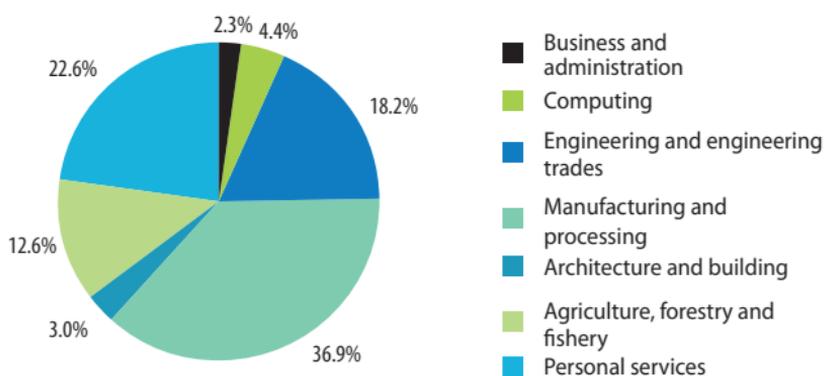
## Vocational training - I level

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 2018/2019





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

(Number)

Narrow fields	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>3259</b>	<b>3416</b>	<b>2436</b>	<b>2493</b>
Business and administration	-	15	18	57
Computing	58	86	88	110
Engineering and engineering trades	652	725	456	453
Manufacturing and processing	1521	1382	828	921
Architecture and building	116	115	58	75
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	417	543	317	313
Personal services	495	550	671	564

## 8. Graduates of first level professional qualification by narrow fields

(Number)

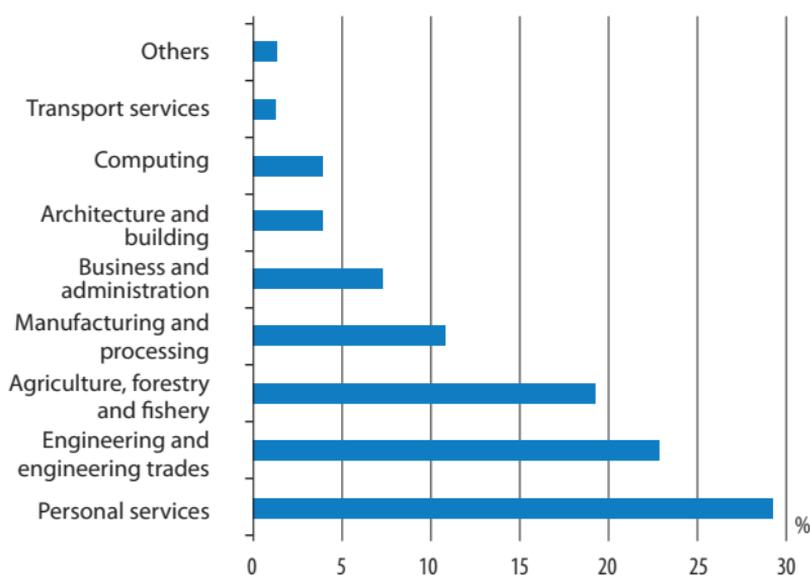
Narrow fields	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>1011</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>530</b>
Business and administration	-	-	10	-
Computing	5	71	13	14
Engineering and engineering trades	54	171	101	132
Manufacturing and processing	222	381	147	177
Architecture and building	6	39	-	17
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	30	162	62	80
Personal services	61	187	80	110

## 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 2018/2019





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

(Number)

Narrow fields	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018 <sup>1</sup>	2018/2019
<b>Общо</b>	<b>30081</b>	<b>28404</b>	<b>28875</b>	<b>25364</b>
Arts	128	195	247	150
Business and administration	2245	2193	2146	1857
Computing	1016	975	968	988
Engineering and engineering trades	8476	7206	6968	5805
Manufacturing and processing	3508	3290	3138	2742
Architecture and building	1445	1594	1459	989
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	6076	5809	5965	4887
Health	33	51	115	181
Social services	-	-	33	19
Personal services	7006	6886	7598	7424
Transport services	148	205	238	322

<sup>1</sup> 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)

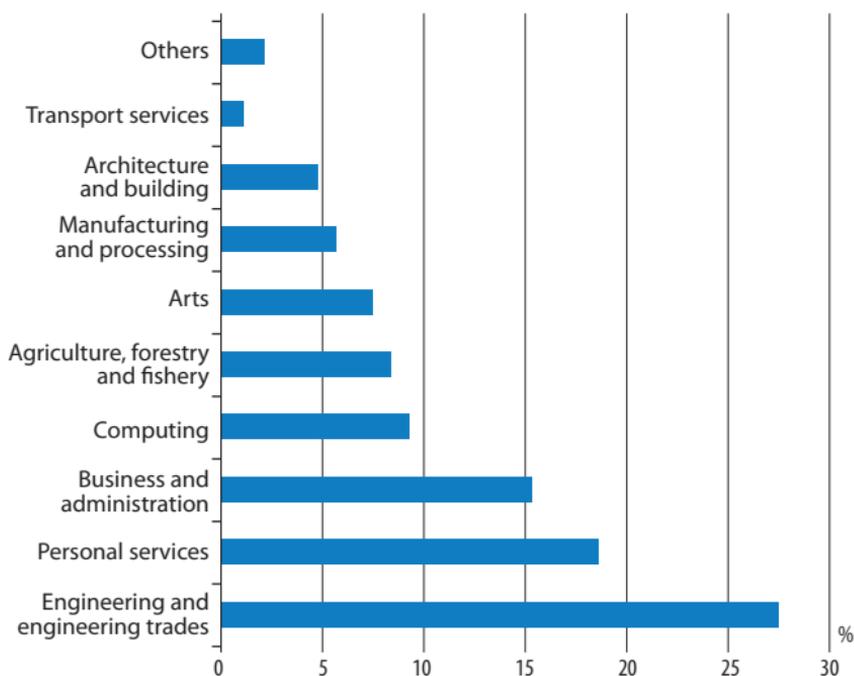
Narrow fields	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Graduates in secondary education</b>	<b>4014</b>	<b>3376</b>	<b>3566</b>	<b>3560</b>
<b>Attainments in vocational qualification</b>	<b>3725</b>	<b>2938</b>	<b>2946</b>	<b>2518</b>
Arts	13	21	11	10
Business and administration	410	344	314	234
Computing	122	139	153	147
Engineering and engineering trades	981	656	708	554
Manufacturing and processing	470	343	256	244
Architecture and building	102	85	97	62
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	690	465	577	325
Personal services	937	885	812	900
Transport services	-	-	18	42

## 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 2018/2019





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

(Number)

Narrow fields	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018 <sup>1</sup>	2018/2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>100930</b>	<b>98355</b>	<b>109663</b>	<b>107542</b>
Arts	6559	6770	7440	8015
Humanities	404	381	420	411
Journalism, mass communication and information	53	60	56	62
Business and administration	17732	17257	17418	16439
Physical sciences	-	-	-	8
Computing	7540	7960	9224	9950
Engineering and engineering trades	28791	28002	30438	29508
Manufacturing and processing	5996	5523	6563	6088
Architecture and building	5606	5071	5223	5085
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	7656	7358	9258	8987
Veterinary	885	864	936	868
Health	55	125	199	238
Social services	275	246	357	284
Personal services	17922	17423	20603	20013
Transport services	901	882	1093	1172
Environmental protection	542	430	395	342
Security services	13	3	40	72

<sup>1</sup> 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

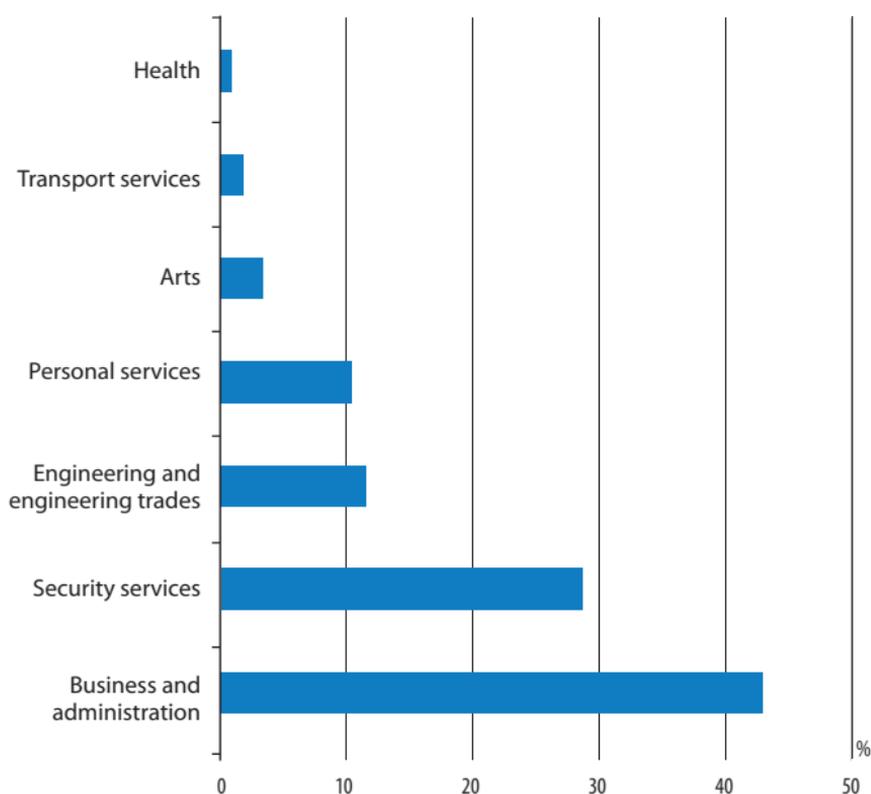
(Number)

Narrow fields	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Graduates in secondary education</b>	<b>19291</b>	<b>17202</b>	<b>18148</b>	<b>19445</b>
<b>Attainments in vocational qualification</b>	<b>14742</b>	<b>13076</b>	<b>13192</b>	<b>13364</b>
Arts	921	856	990	975
Humanities	33	58	70	32
Journalism, mass communication and information	-	5	10	10
Business and administration	3205	2820	2697	2845
Computing	1145	1051	1154	1222
Engineering and engineering trades	4149	3629	3289	3338
Manufacturing and processing	654	583	690	539
Architecture and building	800	700	611	575
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	952	732	822	921
Veterinary	139	129	167	137
Social services	39	48	65	71
Personal services	2347	2285	2454	2552
Transport services	203	113	106	88
Environmental protection	155	61	64	58
Security services	-	6	3	1

## Vocational training - IV level

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

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 2018/2019





### 13. Students in programmes for attainment of fourth level professional

(Number)

Narrow fields	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>1308</b>	<b>1261</b>	<b>1047</b>	<b>830</b>
Arts	32	49	30	29
Humanities	48	-	-	-
Business and administration	623	482	312	356
Engineering and engineering trades	125	104	101	96
Health	5	13	13	8
Personal services	244	130	82	87
Transport services	1	5	5	16
Security services	230	478	504	238

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

(Number)

Narrow fields	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>783</b>
Arts	16	17	8	16
Humanities	30	-	-	-
Business and administration	304	262	291	123
Engineering and engineering trades	49	52	48	31
Health	4	3	4	4
Personal services	140	102	79	35
Security services	118	275	261	574

## 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.

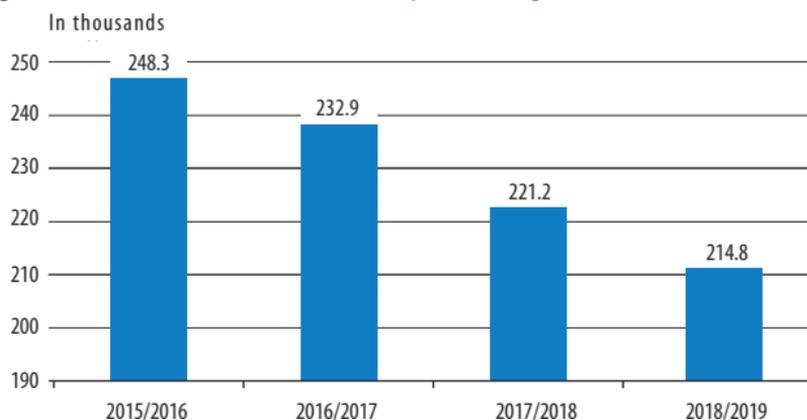
The NSI obtains annually the number of enrolled students by counting the students themselves and not by counting the number of enrolments. For example, according to the current national methodology, students are counted only once in the cases of simultaneous enrolment in two specialties within one university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

	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>259957</b>	<b>243199</b>	<b>229771</b>	<b>222997</b>
In universities and equivalent higher schools	248338	232864	221244	214816
In colleges	11619	10335	8527	8181

16. Graduates from higher education<sup>1</sup>

(Number)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>61276</b>	<b>58919</b>	<b>55428</b>	<b>53115</b>
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor'	2535	2418	2175	1869
Educational-qualification degree 'Bachelor'	31623	30895	28926	27831
Educational-qualification degree 'Master'	27118	25606	24327	23415

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

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

(Number)

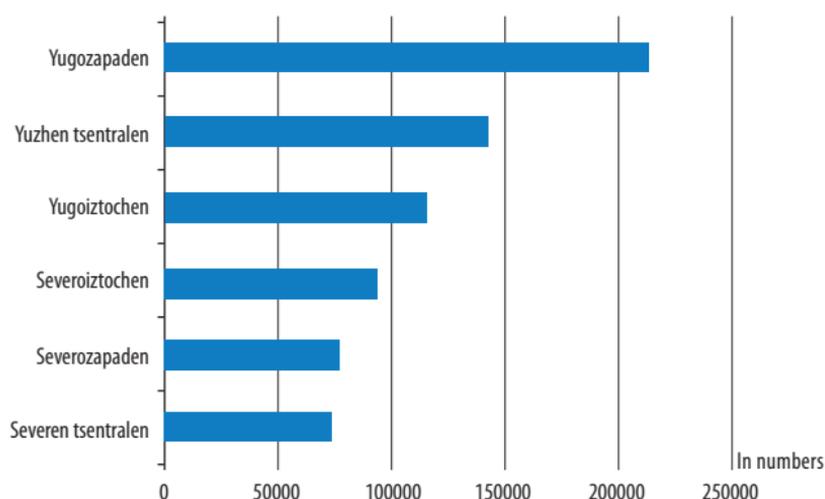
	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
<b>Students</b>	<b>6750</b>	<b>6738</b>	<b>6564</b>	<b>6467</b>
of which: Regular training	3488	3421	3359	3481
Graduates in educational and scientific degree 'Doctor'	1442	1464	1423	1365
of which: Regular training	548	614	613	594

## 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. 13/8 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 2018/2019



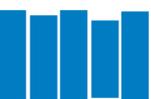


18. Schools, teaching staff and students by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in the school year 2018/2019<sup>1</sup>

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	(Number)		
	Schools	Teaching staff	Students
<b>Total</b>	<b>2394</b>	<b>64689</b>	<b>718186</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	1294	32662	362022
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>7236</b>	<b>77617</b>
Vidin	32	721	8343
Vratsa	69	1594	17264
Lovech	54	1157	13490
Montana	60	1202	13119
Pleven	105	2562	25401
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>7148</b>	<b>74292</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	85	2197	21780
Gabrovo	31	847	9892
Razgrad	59	1150	11898
Ruse	70	1980	20124
Silistra	45	974	10598
<b>Severoiztochen</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>8857</b>	<b>94248</b>
Varna	127	4376	49514
Dobrich	69	1560	15992
Targovishte	50	1092	11029
Shumen	65	1829	17713
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>9421</b>	<b>115865</b>
Burgas	137	3624	45920
Sliven	71	1731	21567
Stara Zagora	121	3016	34678
Yambol	44	1050	13700
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	1100	32027	356164
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>18965</b>	<b>213500</b>
Blagoevgrad	126	3080	34626
Kyustendil	41	978	10990
Pernik	40	1082	11125
Sofia	97	2155	24134
Sofia (stolitsa) <sup>2</sup>	281	11670	132625
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>13062</b>	<b>142664</b>
Kardzhali	72	1526	15085
Pazardzhik	111	2573	26158
Plovdiv	193	5715	67854
Smolyan	62	1268	9951
Haskovo	77	1980	23616

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

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



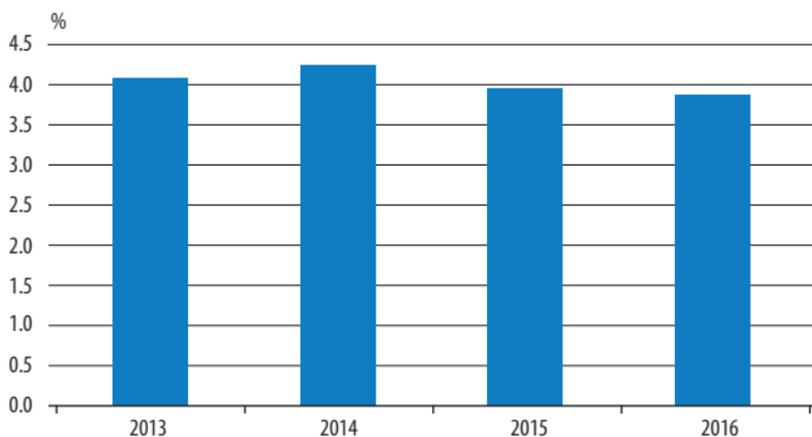
### Coverage rate of educational system and educational expenditure

The 'group net enrolment ratio' indicator aims to show the extent of coverage of the educational system among children and youths belonging to a specific age group corresponding to a given educational level.

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

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



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



## 19. Group net enrolment rates<sup>1</sup> of the population by educational levels of ISCED 2011

(Per cent)

	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018 <sup>2</sup>	2018/2019
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	81.0	79.4	78.4	78.4
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED-1)	93.2	92.1	90.8	88.4
Lower and upper secondary education (V - VII grade and VIII-XII grade, ISCED - 2, 3) <sup>3</sup>	79.9	79.3	82.6	82.5
Post secondary non-tertiary (ISCED - 4)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7)	41.4	41.4	41.7	42.0

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

## 20. Early leavers from education and training by sex<sup>1</sup>

(Per cent)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>
Male	13.3	13.7	12.0	12.6
Female	13.4	13.9	13.5	12.8

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



## **V. CULTURE AND ART**



## Publishing

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

Figure 1. Published titles

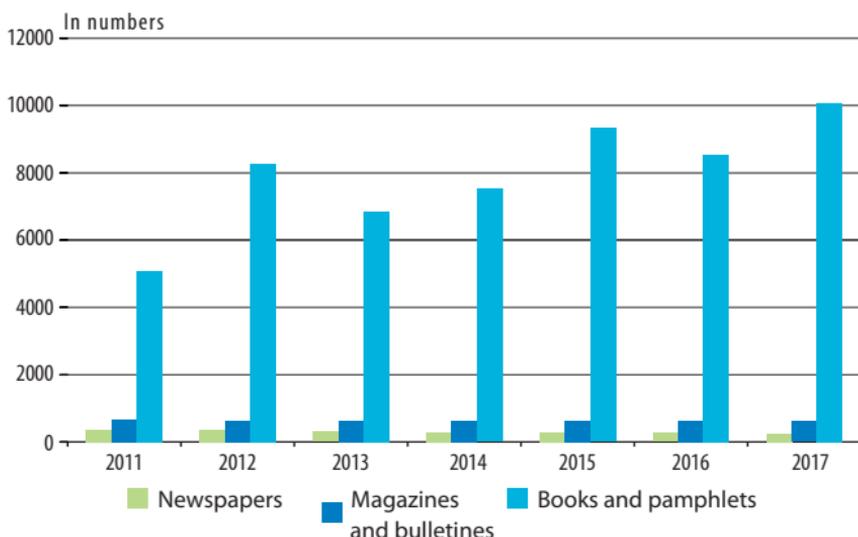
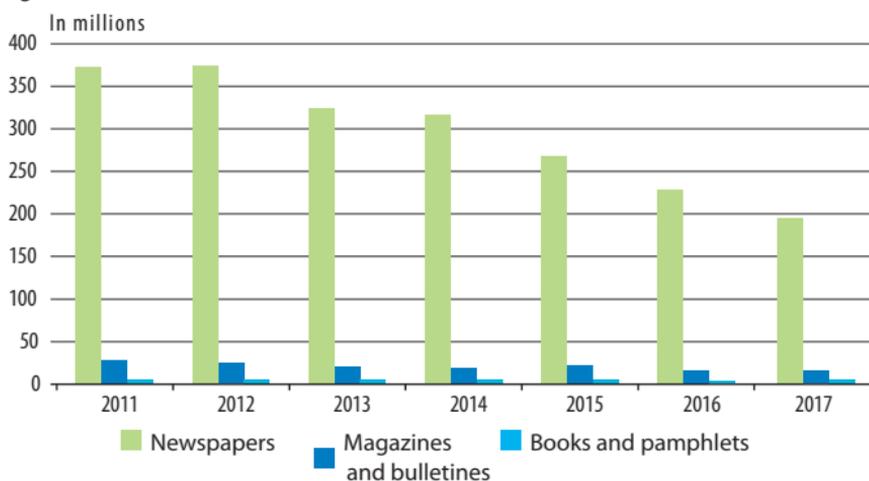


Figure 2. Circulation





## 1. Publishing

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Books and pamphlets				
Titles - in numbers	6853	7515	9320	8530	10068
Circulation - in millions	4.4	4.0	4.9	4.5	6.7
	Magazines and bulletins				
Titles - in numbers	622	635	635	634	603
Annual circulation - in millions	20.1	18.4	21.4	17.3	17.0
	Newspapers				
Titles - in numbers	307	295	283	262	245
Annual circulation - in millions	324.3	315.7	267.3	229.0	196.3

## 2. Book and pamphlet production by target group in 2017

Target group	Total		Books		Pamphlets	
	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands
<b>Total</b>	<b>10068</b>	<b>6710</b>	<b>8640</b>	<b>4974</b>	<b>1428</b>	<b>1735</b>
Socio-political	136	67	120	64	16	4
Scientific literature	1912	415	1865	408	47	7
Popular literature for adults	1613	928	1487	863	126	64
Scientific-popular for adults	1613	928	1487	863	126	64
Professional literature	68	32	64	30	4	3
Professional production	68	32	64	30	4	3
Educational literature	1461	2030	1322	1533	139	497
High schools, Colleges	794	128	776	125	18	3
Professional schools and schools of arts	2	1	2	1	-	-
General and special schools	387	1617	291	1144	96	472
Educational methodic	278	285	253	263	25	22
Fiction for adults	3292	1540	3093	1499	199	42
Children's and juvenile literature	1262	1564	404	456	858	1109
Children's and juvenile fiction	639	636	280	283	359	353
Children's and juvenile popular scientific literature	623	928	124	173	499	755
Official documents	139	51	137	51	2	0
Reference literature	185	83	148	72	37	10



### 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 55 in 2015 to 69 in 2018. In 2018, the number of screens was 226 and remained the same as the previous year.

Figure 3. **Attendances in the theatres**

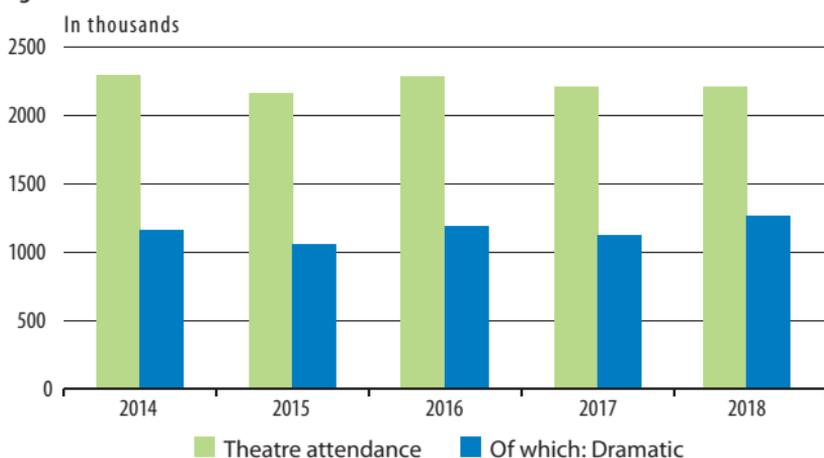
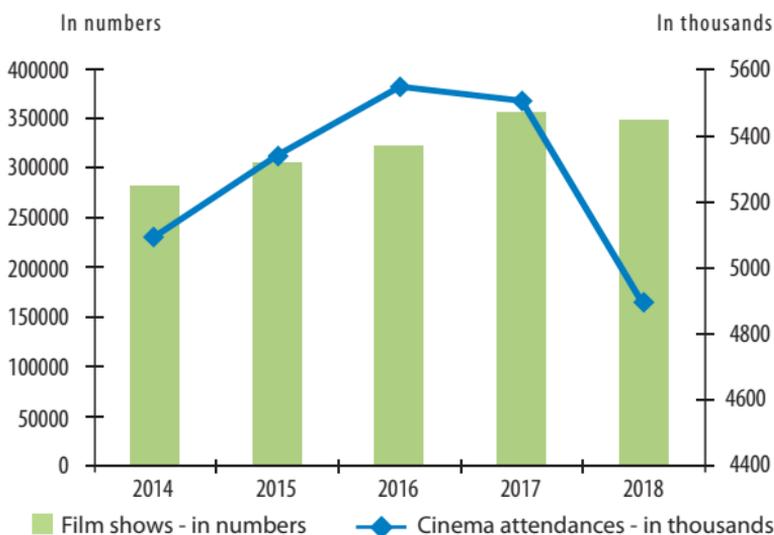


Figure 4. **Cinema attendances and film shows**





### 3. Theatres

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Theatres - in numbers	75	75	74	75
Capacity - in thousands	30.0	29.1	29.4	29.9
Theatre performances - in thousands	14.2	15.2	15.3	15.2
Theatre attendance - in millions	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4

### 4. Cinemas

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cinemas - in numbers	55	59	68	69
Film shows - in numbers	305989	321842	356385	348959
Cinema attendances - in thousands	5341	5548	5506	4885

### 5. Film production

(Number)

Films by kind	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Films produced</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>77</b>
of which: Television	71	45	51	30
<b>Full-length films</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>
Feature films	16	22	16	19
Documentary films	9	12	8	10
Others	1	1	1	1
<b>Short- and medium length films</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>47</b>
Feature films	10	8	13	13
Documentary films	71	46	56	28
Cartoon films	9	17	12	6
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 0.2%, and the number of visitors decreased by 0.5% compared to 2017.

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

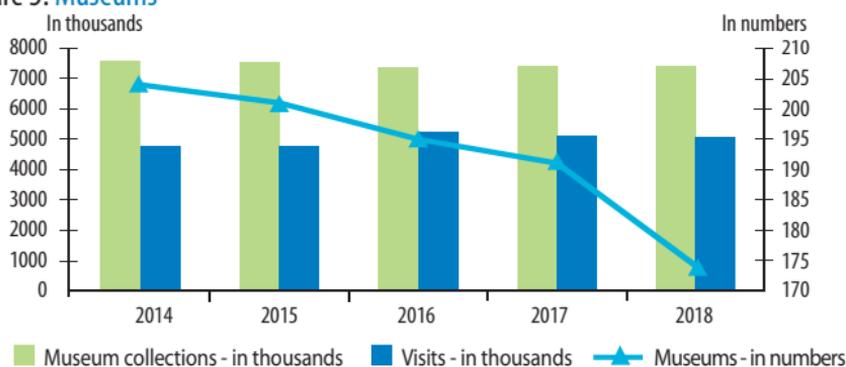
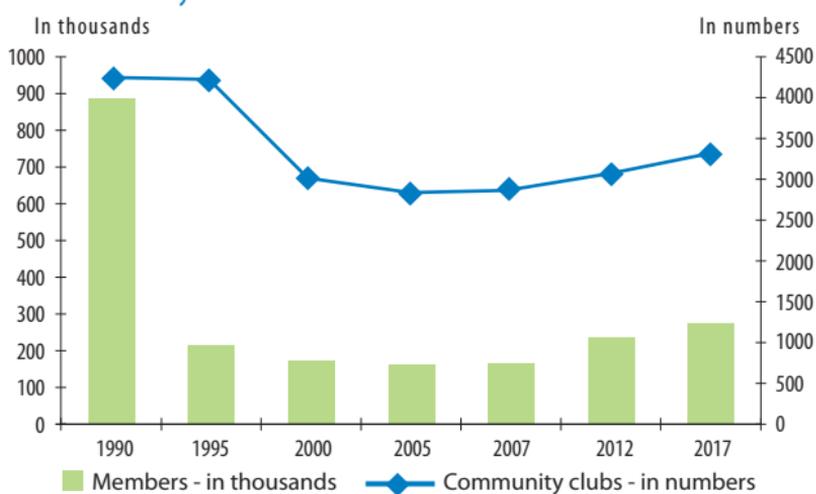


Figure 6. Community clubs and members





## 6. Museums

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Museums - in numbers	201	195	191	174
Stocks units - in thousands	7540	7360	7406	7419
Electronic units - in thousands	328	334	343	368
Visits - in thousands	4763	5230	5109	5084
Visits in the day for free entrance - in thousands	1247	1223	1221	1025
Personnel - in numbers	3021	3150	3224	3296
of which: Professionals with an academic degree or academic title and curators	1003	1037	1009	1058

## 7. Museums by statistical zone and statistical region in 2018

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Income - thousand BGN	Expenditure - thousand BGN	Personnel - in numbers	
			Total	Of which: Staff pay roll schemes - in numbers
<b>Total</b>	<b>68879</b>	<b>63275</b>	<b>3296</b>	<b>2859</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
Severozapaden	5013	4608	265	253
Severen tsentralen	10888	10531	585	541
Severoiztochen	8281	7236	506	334
Yugoiztochen	9310	8486	390	367
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
Yugozapaden	26401	23805	1096	946
Yuzhen tsentralen	8987	8608	454	418

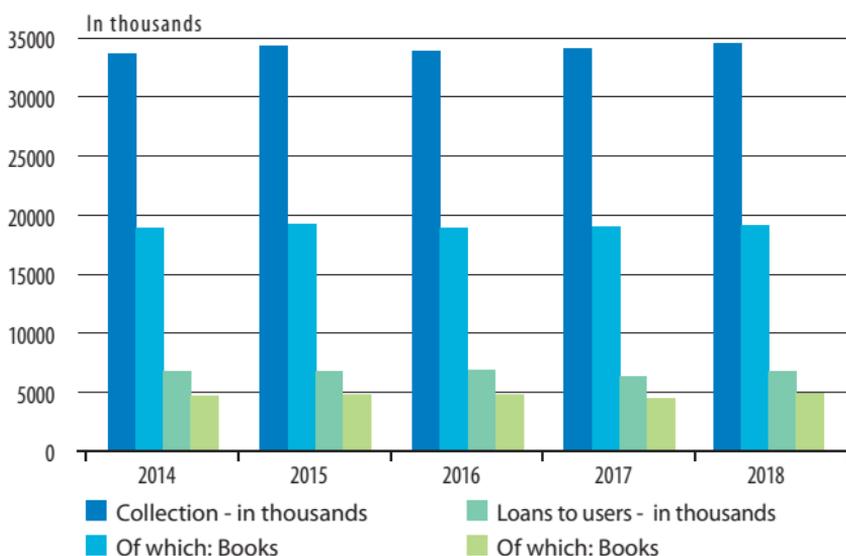
## 8. Community clubs

	2005	2007	2012	2017
Community clubs - units	2838	2895	3075	3321
In towns	539	548	587	663
In villages	2299	2347	2488	2658
Members - in thousands	164	168	238	273
In towns	68	67	96	111
In villages	96	101	142	162

## 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 2018, the 47 libraries had 34 320 thousand library collections. The readers were 239 thousand. The books in libraries increased by 0.4% compared to the previous year. During the period 2015 - 2018, an increase of the visits to these libraries is observed with 9.1% (2015 - 4 184 thousand, 2018 - 4 563 thousand).

Figure 7. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands





## 9. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Libraries - in numbers	48	47	47	47
Collection - in thousands	34224	33823	34054	34320
of which: Books	19145	18823	18895	18971
Loans to users - in thousands	6739	6816	6233	6676
of which: Books	4733	4713	4349	4978
Users - in thousands	235	239	248	239

## 10. Libraries by category with collection over 200 thousands in 2018

Type of libraries	Libraries - in numbers	Collections - in thousands		Users - in thousands	Loans to users - in thousands	
		Total	Of which: Books		Total	Of which: Books
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>34320</b>	<b>18971</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>6676</b>	<b>4978</b>
National Library 'St. St. Cyril and Methodius'	1	8193	1840	13	428	128
Non-specialized	26	11899	10083	131	3587	2866
Public libraries	4	1017	952	9	247	176
Libraries at institutions of higher education	12	6697	4668	77	2268	1747
Special libraries	4	6514	1429	9	146	60

## 11. Libraries with collection over 200 thousands by statistical zone and statistical region in 2018

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Libraries - in numbers	Collections - in thousands	Users - in thousands	Visitors - in thousands	Loans to users - in thousands
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>34320</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>4563</b>	<b>6676</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>					
Severozapaden	5	1471	13	260	474
Severen tsentralen	9	3397	43	903	1522
Severoiztochen	6	2889	35	566	725
Yugoiztochen	7	2565	27	395	829
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>					
Yugozapaden	13	20706	80	2048	2393
Yuzhen tsentralen	7	3292	42	392	733

## Radio and television activities

During the period 2015 - 2018 the number of radio stations in Bulgaria decreased with one number (84 in 2015 and respectively 83 in 2018). In 2018 the share of broadcast advertisements was 5.0% of all broadcasts.

The total duration of the broadcasts in 2018 decreased by 0.9% compared to 2017. In 2018 the share of television advertising was 7.8% of all broadcasts.

Figure 8. Structure of radio broadcasts

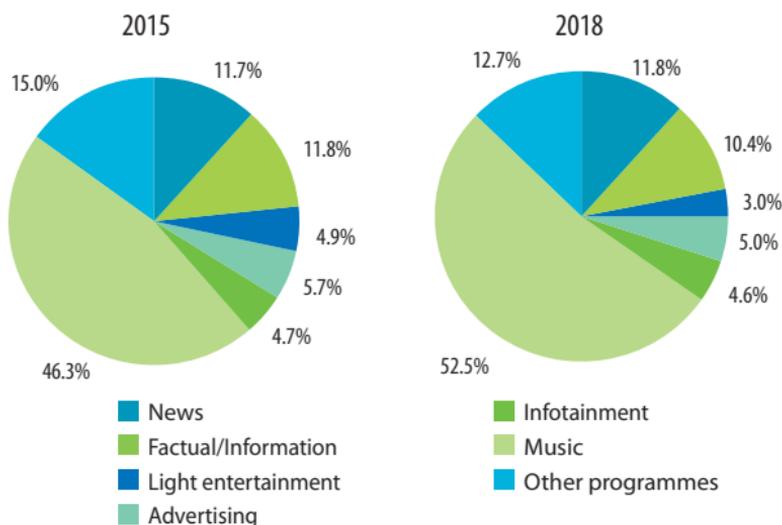
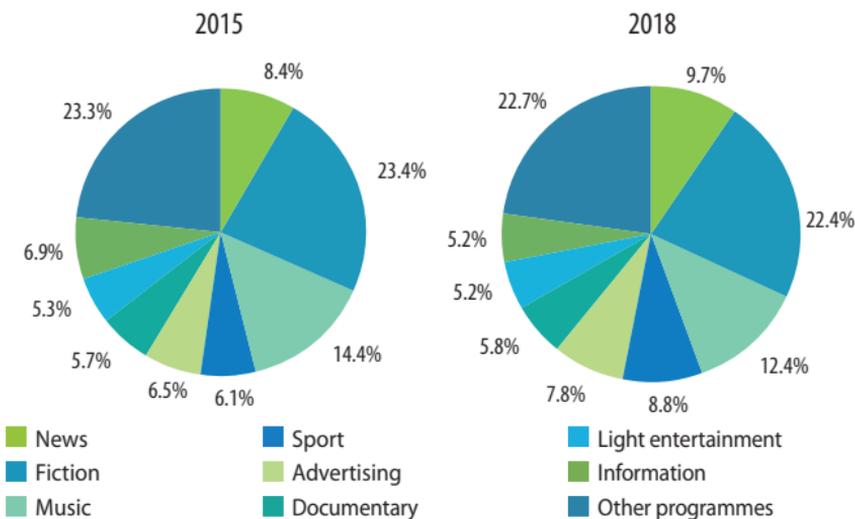


Figure 9. Structure of television broadcasts





## 12. Radio and television operators

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Radio operators - in numbers</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>83</b>
Programmes - in hours	704584	676002	723559	727001
<b>Television operators - in numbers</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>116</b>
Programmes - in hours	731207	806938	749598	742841

## 13. Radio programmes by genre

(Hours)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>704584</b>	<b>676002</b>	<b>723559</b>	<b>727001</b>
News	82507	79160	87180	86040
Factual/Information	82822	79462	79643	75512
Infotainment	33000	31661	29761	33502
Light entertainment	34577	33174	23250	21772
Art and culture	15374	14750	15670	14277
Education	9340	8961	9882	9025
Science	2702	2592	2074	2204
Religion	1239	1189	1387	1467
Dramatic	425	408	611	577
Sport	15345	14723	11115	10867
Entertainment	21460	20589	20866	19447
Music	326414	313173	360929	381613
Serious music programmes (classical music)	27732	26607	22015	20850
Light music programmes	196211	188252	254066	269550
Other music programmes	102471	98314	84848	91213
Children's-youth's	6096	5849	5929	6538
Regional	12201	11706	14854	13997
Advertising	39872	38255	38800	36005
Presentation/Promotion	5430	5210	5369	4374
Not classified elsewhere	15780	15140	16239	9784

**14. Television programmes by genre**

(Hours)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>731207</b>	<b>806938</b>	<b>749598</b>	<b>742841</b>
News	61696	68086	68786	72091
Information	50280	55487	40859	38713
Live broadcast from Parliament	2997	3307	4488	4304
Information/Entertainment	38912	42942	41812	38589
Topical	22572	24910	26203	25352
Human interest	5015	5534	3586	5939
Art/Humanities/Sciences	13508	14907	12045	13177
Education	9232	10188	9580	11996
Religion	6027	6651	5908	5683
Sport	44296	48884	67767	65522
Fiction	171203	188934	186761	166177
Cinematographic films	81973	90463	82506	71253
Television or video works	89230	98471	104255	94924
Entertainment	14544	16050	19413	23026
Music	105331	116240	102321	92184
Children's	14724	16249	10852	10740
Youth's	3613	3987	5069	4969
Documentary	41758	46083	44784	43040
Regional	7520	8299	4179	4598
Advertising	47355	52260	47865	57589
Teleshopping	11596	12797	11074	14689
Not classified elsewhere	59028	65141	36246	44463

## **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 2018 there are 56 408 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 2018 the number of health establishments for hospital aid is 346 with 53 103 beds.

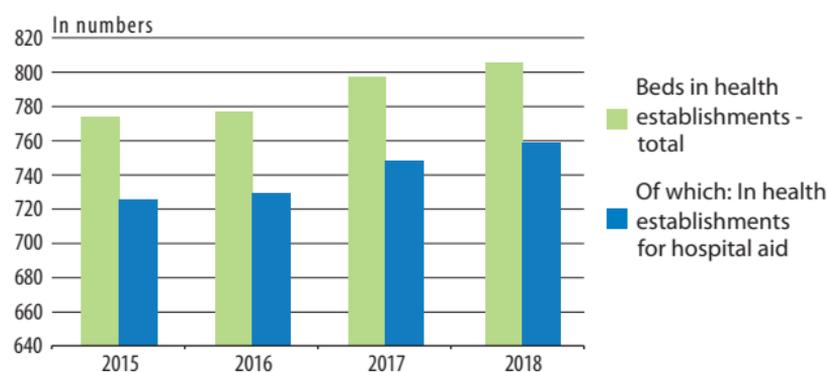
There are 806 beds available per 100 thousand of population in 2018 and 759 hospital beds per 100 thousand inhabitants.

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 2018, there are 29 965 practicing physicians and 8 396 dentists. The number of physicians and dentists per 10 thousand of the population at the end of 2018 is 42.8 physicians and 12.0 dentists.

Figure 1. Beds per 100 000 of the population





## 1. Health establishments as of 31.12.

(Number)

	2016		2017		2018	
	Establishments	Beds	Establishments	Beds	Establishments	Beds
Health establishments for hospital aid	345	51816	346	52744	346	53103
Hospitals	321	49589	322	50519	322	50857
Multi profile hospitals	181	36083	184	37051	185	37506
Specialized hospitals	140	13506	138	13468	137	13351
Dermato-venereological centres	5	50	5	50	5	50
Complex oncological centres	7	1145	7	1153	7	1174
Mental health centres	12	1032	12	1022	12	1022
Out-patient health establishments	2029	1163	2043	1263	2062	1231
Diagnostic and consulting centres	112	272	112	297	114	311
Medical centres	702	825	716	905	733	858
Dental centres	50	13	55	18	52	4
Medical-dental centres	50	53	50	43	50	58
Independent medical-diagnosical laboratories and medical-technical laboratories	1115	-	1110	-	1113	-
Other health establishments	140	2193	144	2179	145	2074
of which:						
Centres for urgent medical aid	27	-	27	-	27	-
Haematological transfusion centres	4	-	4	-	4	-
Hospices	45	1079	47	1143	47	1163
Homes for medical and social care for children	17	1114	16	1034	13	909

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

(Number)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Physicians	29073	29539	30078	29965
Per 10 000 population	40.6	41.6	42.7	42.8
Dentists	7512	8011	8355	8396
Per 10 000 population	10.5	11.3	11.9	12.0
Medical specialists on 'Health cares'	47428	46930	46702	46330
Per 10 000 population	66.3	66.1	66.2	66.2
of which: Nurses	31397	30976	30955	30587
Per 10 000 population	43.9	43.6	43.9	43.7

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

## Medical personnel by district

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

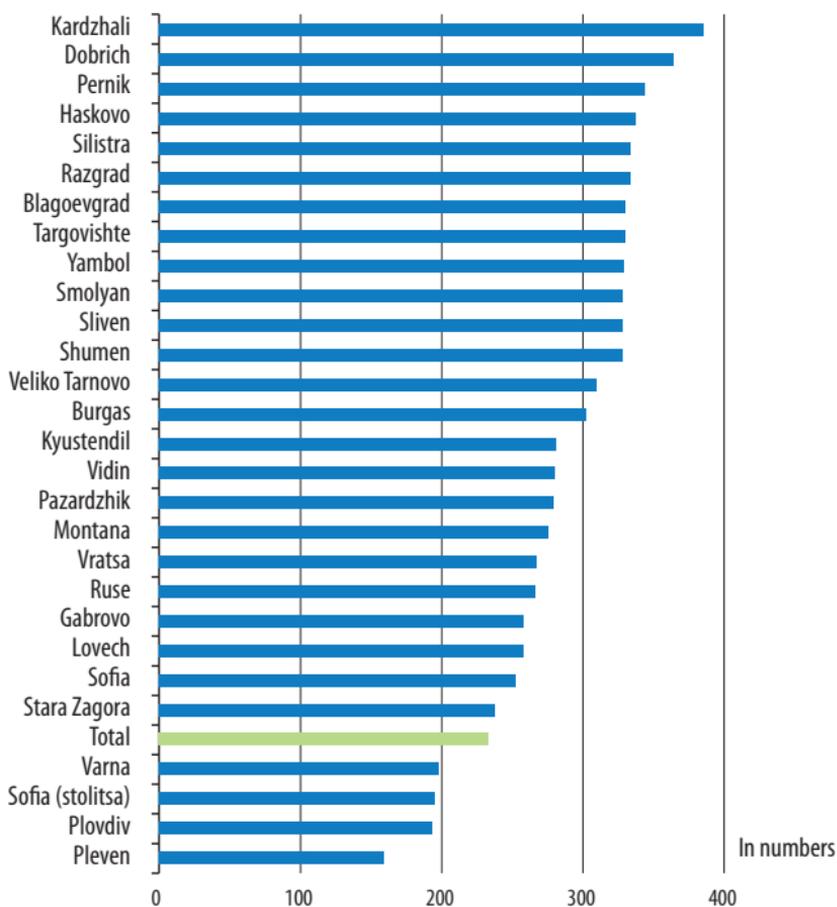
Indicators on the number of population per one physician and per one dentist are calculated based on the number of population at the end of the year.

Totally for the country, there are 234 persons per one physician in 2018.

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 (386 persons) and Dobrich (364).

Figure 2. Population per physician by district at the end of 2018





### 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		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>240</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>834</b>
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	268	261	261	1105	1069	1056
<b>Severozapaden</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1197</b>	<b>1151</b>	<b>1106</b>
Vidin	286	280	280	838	805	779
Vratsa	262	250	268	1232	1158	1098
Lovech	248	250	258	1154	1114	1058
Montana	283	278	275	1403	1363	1296
Pleven	178	167	159	1292	1252	1226
<b>Severen tsentralen</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1176</b>	<b>1124</b>	<b>1130</b>
Veliko Tarnovo	323	317	310	1154	1117	1122
Gabrovo	254	263	258	1031	984	995
Razgrad	381	355	334	1443	1404	1336
Ruse	279	268	267	1054	993	1007
Silistra	342	321	334	1513	1436	1477
<b>Severozitochan</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>925</b>
Varna	207	201	198	767	741	748
Dobrich	370	368	364	1231	1167	1144
Targovishte	351	326	330	1579	1679	1550
Shumen	324	292	328	1237	1210	1149
<b>Yugoiztochen</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>1111</b>	<b>1106</b>
Burgas	314	313	302	1221	1166	1172
Sliven	308	328	328	1385	1417	1392
Stara Zagora	234	230	238	968	944	930
Yambol	345	336	329	1092	1076	1091
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	237	232	232	742	700	693
<b>Yugozapaden</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>687</b>
Blagoevgrad	330	325	331	991	933	925
Kyustendil	282	272	281	1029	985	960
Pernik	366	367	344	759	737	720
Sofia	261	252	252	1446	1387	1309
Sofia (stolitsa)	199	196	195	646	597	587
<b>Yuzhen tsentralen</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>702</b>
Kardzhali	365	379	386	1143	1057	1012
Pazardzhik	286	276	280	970	959	994
Plovdiv	202	195	194	562	543	553
Smolyan	340	322	328	793	766	722
Haskovo	343	342	338	1019	964	927

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

## Registered cases of malignant neoplasms and active tuberculosis

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

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

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

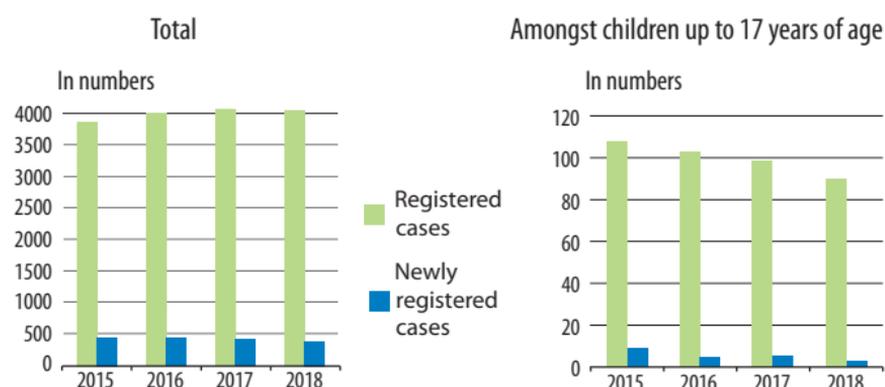
The number of registered cases increases from 3 961 in 2015 to 4 060 in 2018 per 100 thousand of the population. The number of the newly registered cases is 345 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the malignant neoplasms for children up to 17 years of age is 89 registered cases per 100 thousand children. The incidence rate per 100 thousand children of the respective age group is 3.

In 2018 the prevalence rate for active tuberculosis is 53 per 100 thousand of the population. The incidence rate is 18 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the children up to 17 and incidence rate is 25 and 2 per 100 thousand children.

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





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

	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Malignant neoplasms In numbers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>284355</b>	<b>287682</b>	<b>292721</b>	<b>285251</b>
Of which: New registered cases	32097	31041	30057	24266
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	1283	1227	1177	1065
Of which: Newly registered	94	61	69	31
	Per 100 000 population			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3961</b>	<b>4036</b>	<b>4137</b>	<b>4060</b>
Of which: New registered cases	447	435	425	345
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age <sup>2</sup>				
Total	108	103	99	89
Of which: Newly registered	9	5	6	3
	Active tuberculosis In numbers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4509</b>	<b>4306</b>	<b>3988</b>	<b>3753</b>
Of which: New registered cases <sup>3</sup>	1572	1544	1415	1293
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	375	371	351	298
Of which: Newly registered <sup>3</sup>	146	160	135	94
	Per 100 000 population			
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>53</b>
Of which: New registered cases <sup>3</sup>	22	22	20	18
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age <sup>2</sup>				
Total	32	31	29	25
Of which: Newly registered <sup>3</sup>	12	13	11	2

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

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

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



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



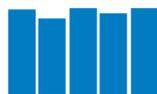
## Total household income

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.

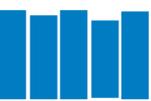
Figure 1. Structure of total household income by source





## 1. Total household income by source

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Average per capita - BGN				
<b>Total</b>	<b>5018</b>	<b>5147</b>	<b>5404</b>	<b>5861</b>	<b>6363</b>
<b>Total income</b>	<b>4813</b>	<b>4953</b>	<b>5167</b>	<b>5586</b>	<b>6013</b>
Total gross income	4643	4788	4989	5336	5747
Wages and salaries	2610	2726	2807	3038	3336
Other earnings	166	158	150	129	70
Self-employment income	360	358	319	377	420
Property income	39	27	36	51	30
Pensions	1242	1286	1432	1479	1645
Unemployment benefits	26	20	20	20	20
Family allowances	42	46	40	39	79
Other social benefits	109	105	119	128	57
Regular transfers from other households	50	60	65	74	89
Receipt sale	32	30	31	41	23
Miscellaneous	137	135	147	209	244
Drawn savings	144	147	179	210	241
Loans and credits	61	47	57	65	109
	Structure - %				
<b>Total income</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total gross income	96.5	96.7	96.6	95.5	95.6
Wages and salaries	54.2	55.0	54.3	54.4	55.5
Other earnings	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.3	1.2
Self-employment income	7.5	7.2	6.2	6.7	7.0
Property income	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5
Pensions	25.8	26.0	27.7	26.5	27.3
Unemployment benefits	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Family allowances	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.3
Other social benefits	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	0.9
Regular transfers from other households	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5
Receipt sale	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4
Miscellaneous	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.7	4.1

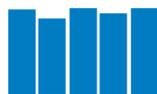


## Total household expenditure

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.

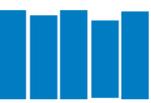
Figure 2. Structure of total household expenditure





## 2. Total household expenditure by group

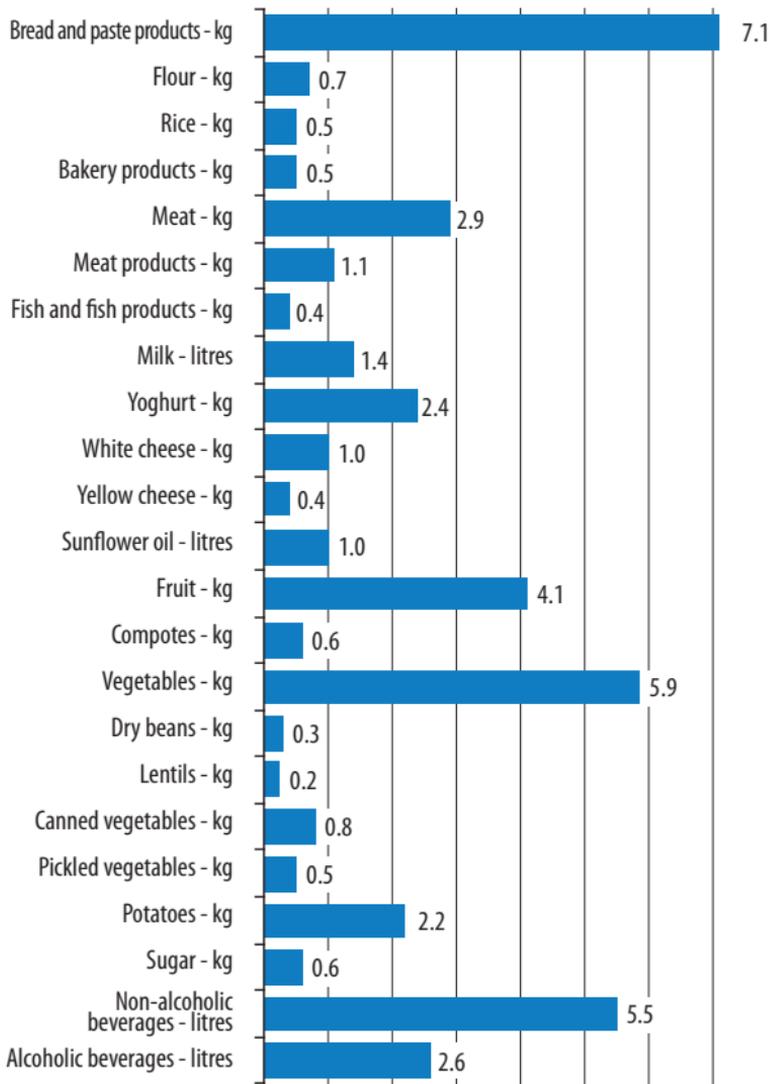
Expenditure groups	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Average per capita - BGN				
<b>Total</b>	<b>4803</b>	<b>4965</b>	<b>5106</b>	<b>5653</b>	<b>6211</b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>4509</b>	<b>4666</b>	<b>4755</b>	<b>5217</b>	<b>5772</b>
Consumer total expenditure	3760	3888	3926	4280	4692
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	1458	1463	1464	1573	1714
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	186	204	206	219	236
Clothing and footwear	171	165	172	183	196
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	606	666	681	770	787
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	166	173	175	217	230
Health	235	248	263	280	313
Transport	331	331	326	352	419
Communication	198	202	211	224	248
Recreation, culture and education	211	227	226	230	279
Miscellaneous goods and services	198	209	202	232	270
Taxes	219	231	247	290	318
Social insurance contributions	284	297	310	358	420
Regular transfers to other households	56	57	55	63	58
Other expenditure	190	193	216	227	284
Saving deposits	110	131	195	282	305
Debt paid out and loan granted	184	168	156	154	134
	Structure - %				
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Consumer total expenditure	83.4	83.3	82.6	82.0	81.3
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	32.3	31.4	30.8	30.1	29.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1
Clothing and footwear	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13.4	14.3	14.3	14.8	13.6
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.0
Health	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4
Transport	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.7	7.3
Communication	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
Recreation, culture and education	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.7
Taxes	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.5
Social insurance contributions	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.9	7.3
Regular transfers to other households	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0
Other expenditure	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.9

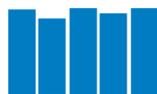


### Consumption of main foods

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 2018





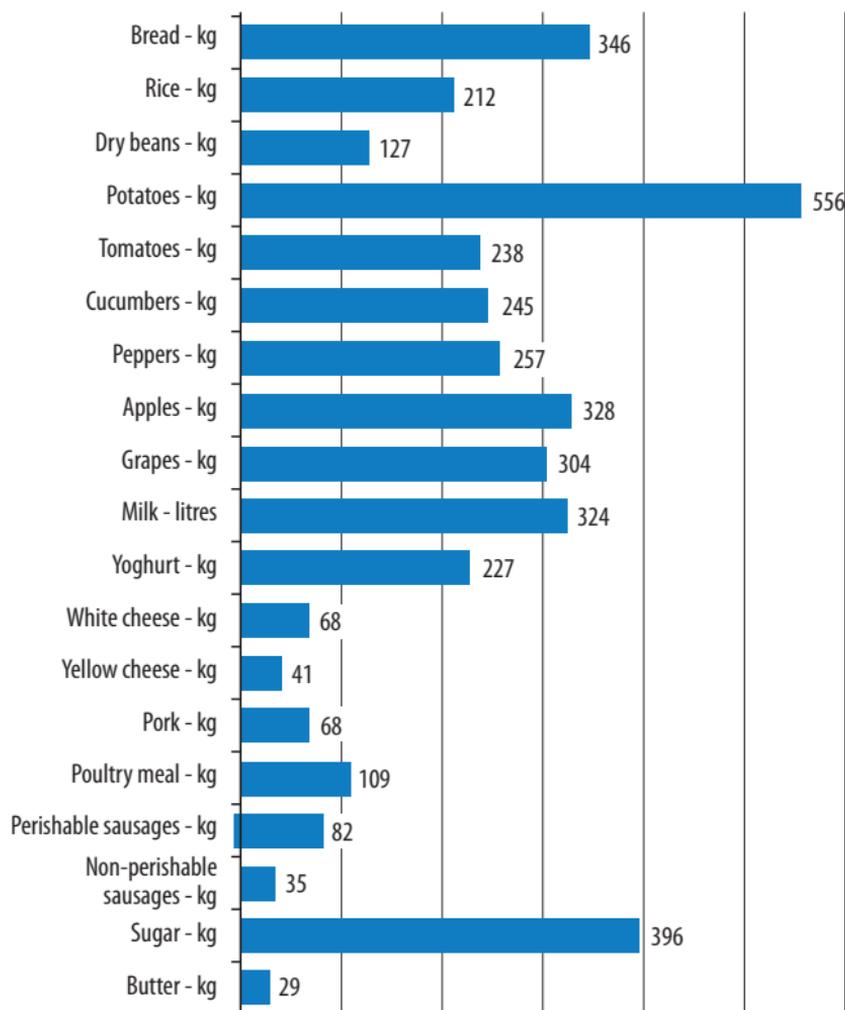
## 3. Household consumption of main foods and beverages average per capita

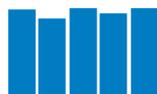
Foods and beverages	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Bread and paste products - kg	93.2	89.5	88.0	87.1	85.3
Flour - kg	8.9	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.6
Rice - kg	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.8
Other cereals - kg	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Other bakery products - kg	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.0
Meat - kg	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.8	34.3
Meat products - kg	14.0	13.7	13.1	13.4	13.6
Fish and fish products - kg	5.7	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.2
Milk - litres	18.8	18.5	17.3	17.2	16.8
Yoghurt - kg	26.9	25.8	27.5	27.6	29.3
White cheese - kg	12.1	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.8
Yellow cheese - kg	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2
Eggs - in numbers	140	135	140	143	146
Sunflower oil - litres	12.8	12.3	12.4	12.1	12.0
Margarine - kg	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9
Butter - kg	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Fresh and frozen fruit - kg	50.5	47.6	49.0	50.7	49.5
Compotes - kg	10.1	8.7	8.3	7.7	7.3
Fresh and frozen vegetables - kg	70.9	68.4	70.0	68.0	70.7
Dry beans - kg	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lentils - kg	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
Canned vegetables - kg	12.4	11.2	10.6	10.5	9.8
Vegetable juices and nectars - litres	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
Pickled vegetables - kg	6.9	6.3	5.6	5.9	5.8
Potatoes - kg	28.5	28.1	27.5	26.6	26.6
Sugar - kg	7.5	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.9
Sugar products - kg	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Chocolate products - kg	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Salt - kg	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Vinegar - kg	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3
Non-alcoholic beverages - litres	61.1	59.5	58.8	65.3	66.5
Alcoholic beverages - litres	28.4	29.2	27.3	28.9	31.0
Cigarettes - in numbers	603	647	639	656	674

### 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 2018





## 4. Household purchasing power average per capita

Goods	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Foods				
White bread - kg	3646	3817	3988	4218	4155
Rice - kg	2061	2070	2163	2382	2550
Dry beans - kg	1060	1172	1358	1421	1527
Potatoes - kg	5386	5959	5736	6209	6675
Tomatoes - kg	2693	2699	2745	2834	2856
Cucumbers - kg	2756	2627	2820	3003	2941
Peppers - kg	3078	2926	3272	3329	3078
Apples - kg	3618	3674	3867	4004	3934
Grapes - kg	3338	3817	3521	4004	3645
Milk - litres	3362	3417	3595	3785	3883
Yoghurt - kg	2347	2407	2515	2657	2725
White cheese - kg	787	808	806	810	817
Yellow cheese - kg	412	440	458	468	489
Pork - kg	631	699	741	756	819
Poultry meal - kg	985	1040	1115	1217	1311
Perishable sausages - kg	810	856	892	932	989
Non-perishable sausages - kg	374	388	397	410	425
Eggs - in numbers	22571	22209	24310	23025	23764
Sugar - kg	3139	3541	3191	3454	4753
Butter - kg	409	421	432	385	346
	Non-foods				
Men's shoes - pair	113	112	109	116	119
Women's shoes - pair	125	131	130	134	144
Children's shoes - pair	175	191	189	197	207
Men's suits - in numbers	36	29	30	34	33
Women's suits - in numbers	52	57	63	72	72
Coal - ton	19	18	19	20	19
Television sets - in numbers	9	8	9	12	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

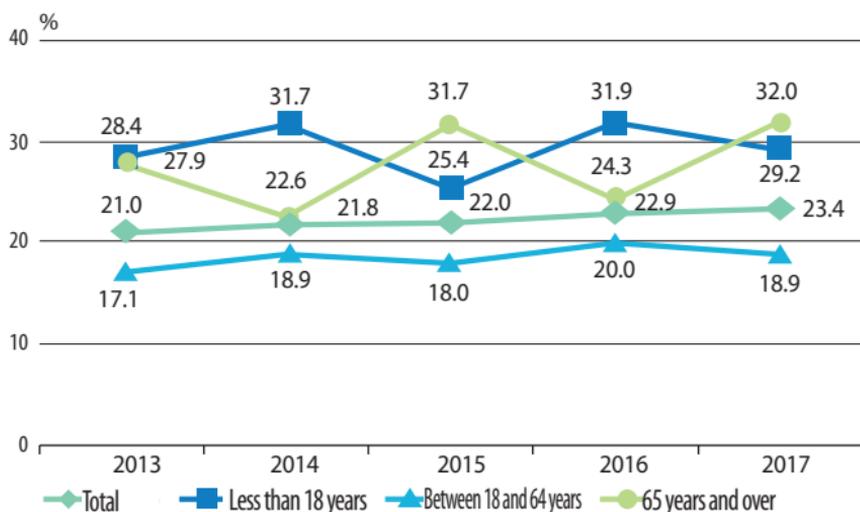
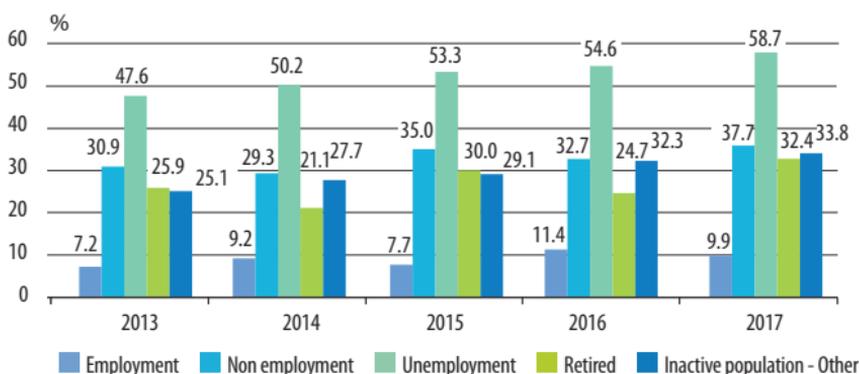


Figure 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status





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

Age	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.4</b>
0 - 17	31.7	25.4	31.9	29.2
18 - 64	18.9	18.0	20.0	18.9
65 and over	22.6	31.7	24.3	32.0

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

Households type	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.4</b>
Households without dependent children	16.7	21.7	19.1	22.0
One adult younger than 64 years	19.2	23.9	28.8	25.7
One adult older than 65 years	39.8	53.4	44.2	55.0
Single female	36.6	50.4	44.1	51.4
Single male	22.8	25.8	28.9	31.2
Two adults younger than 65 years	13.2	15.1	16.0	12.6
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	16.3	21.8	12.7	20.0
Three or more adults	12.0	12.7	10.8	12.2
Households with dependent children	26.5	22.3	26.7	24.8
Single parent with dependent children	42.9	35.2	47.4	35.7
Two adults with one dependent child	16.2	12.9	12.4	12.0
Two adults with two dependent children	24.1	14.5	22.7	21.7
Two adults with three or more dependent children	78.9	66.1	70.5	65.0
Three or more adults with dependent children	26.0	24.8	28.8	28.2

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

Activity status	2014	2015	2016	2017
Employment	9.2	7.7	11.4	9.9
Non employment	29.3	35.0	32.7	37.7
Unemployment	50.2	53.3	54.6	58.7
Retired	21.1	30.0	24.7	32.4
Other inactive population	27.7	29.1	32.3	33.8

## 8. Inequality of income distribution

	2014	2015	2016	2017
S80/S20 <sup>1</sup>	6.8	7.1	7.7	8.2
Gini coefficient	35.4	37.0	37.7	40.1

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

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

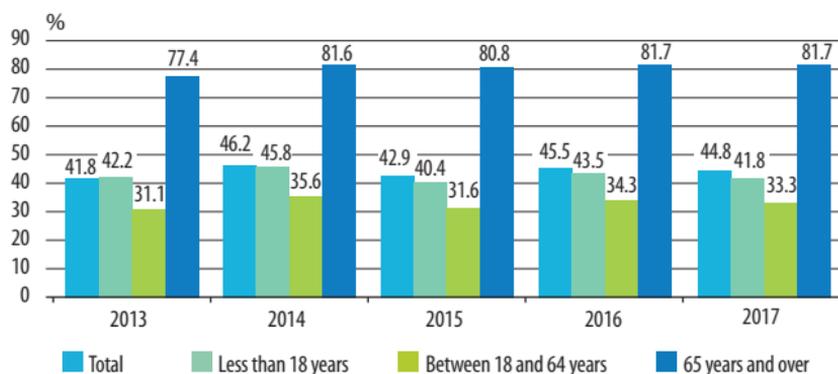
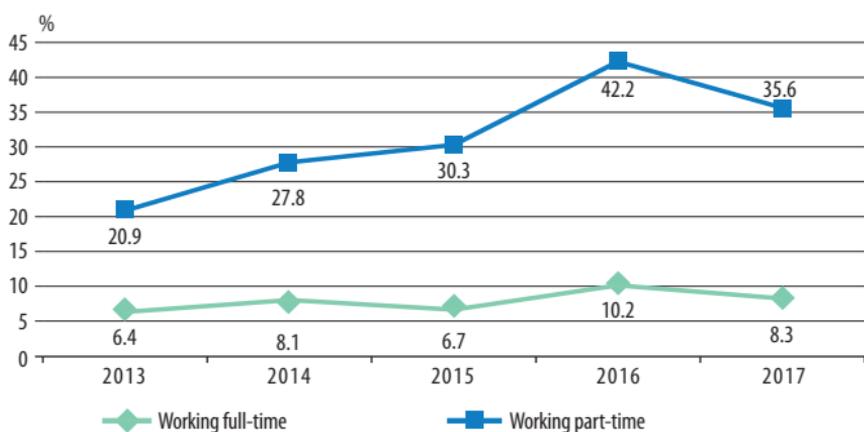


Figure 8. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate  
(By full-time/part-time work)



## VIII. CRIMINALITY AND JUSTICE



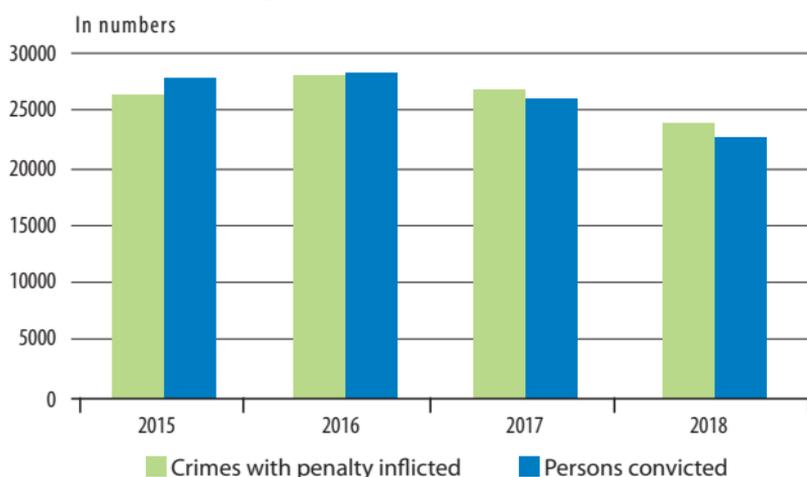
### Crimes with penalty inflicted

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

According to the NSI's data the number of convicted crimes in 2018 is 24 119.

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

Figure 1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted



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

(Number)

	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Crimes	Persons convicted						
<b>Total</b>	<b>26423</b>	<b>27787</b>	<b>28119</b>	<b>28301</b>	<b>26753</b>	<b>25800</b>	<b>24119</b>	<b>23285</b>
of which:								
Crimes against the person	1757	1477	1770	1464	1745	1509	1592	1389
of which:								
Homicide (committed and attempted)	120	132	97	101	90	102	76	83
Bodily harm	758	701	766	739	836	789	789	772
Depravity	251	208	260	220	247	211	328	226
of which: Rape (committed and attempted)	55	51	66	61	44	47	56	58
Crimes against marriage, family and youth	857	817	826	785	749	699	634	602
Crimes against the property	6523	8041	6345	7431	5692	6427	4757	5330
of which:								
Theft	4593	6054	4281	5346	3752	4443	3075	3630
Robbery	576	706	574	668	605	703	581	662
Misappropriation	115	116	133	126	134	138	109	110
Crimes against the economy	2133	2154	2349	2410	2009	2023	1813	1875
Crimes against the financial, tax and insurance system	180	151	135	121	141	136	89	83
Crimes against the activity of state bodies, public organisations and persons performing public duties	2699	3577	2401	2689	1681	1732	1301	1273
Documentary crimes	957	644	1276	868	1035	830	853	724
Crimes against the order and the public peace	524	567	566	561	597	595	507	515
of which:								
Hooliganism	383	402	414	401	421	355	365	327
Generally dangerous crimes	10490	10093	12201	11737	12837	11582	12516	11432
of which:								
Crimes against the transport and communications	8116	7960	9473	9273	9731	8979	9015	8689
Theft of motor vehicle	180	182	177	172	181	190	149	153
Drug - related crimes	1739	1570	2079	1906	2402	1991	2220	1870
Military crimes	1	-	8	5	4	5	3	3

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

## Persons convicted

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

In accordance with the NSI's regular annual survey the number of persons convicted in 2018 is 23 285.

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 sex

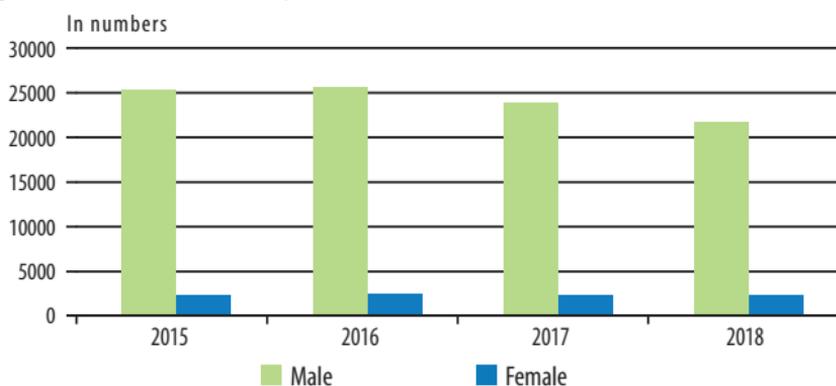
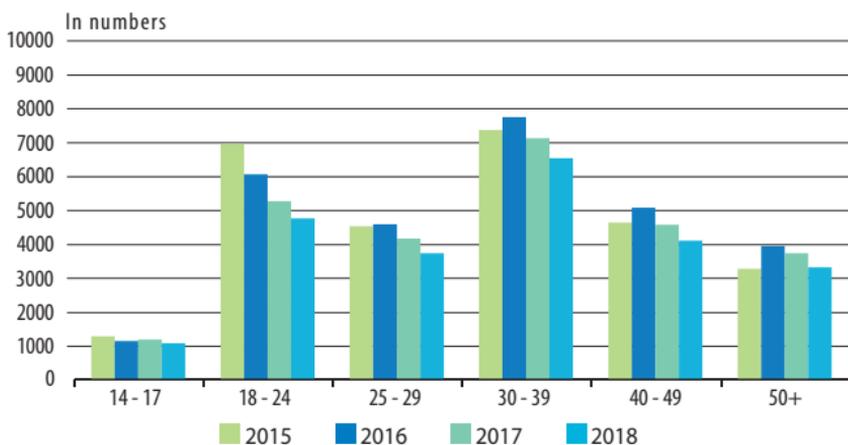


Figure 3. Persons convicted by age



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

Sex	2015	2016	2017	2018
	In numbers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>27787</b>	<b>28301</b>	<b>25800</b>	<b>23285</b>
Male	25446	25778	23662	21329
Female	2341	2523	2138	1956
	Structure - %			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	91.6	91.1	91.7	91.6
Female	8.4	8.9	8.3	8.4

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

Age	2015	2016	2017	2018
	In numbers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>27787</b>	<b>28301</b>	<b>25800</b>	<b>23285</b>
14 - 17	1243	1108	1152	1045
18 - 24	6909	6014	5224	4721
25 - 29	4486	4546	4125	3695
30 - 39	7317	7697	7076	6486
40 - 49	4595	5030	4527	4061
50 +	3237	3906	3696	3277
	Structure - %			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
14 - 17	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.5
18 - 24	24.9	21.2	20.2	20.3
25 - 29	16.1	16.1	16.0	15.9
30 - 39	26.3	27.2	27.4	27.9
40 - 49	16.5	17.8	17.5	17.4
50 +	11.6	13.8	14.3	14.1

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



## **IX. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS**



## Gross domestic product

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

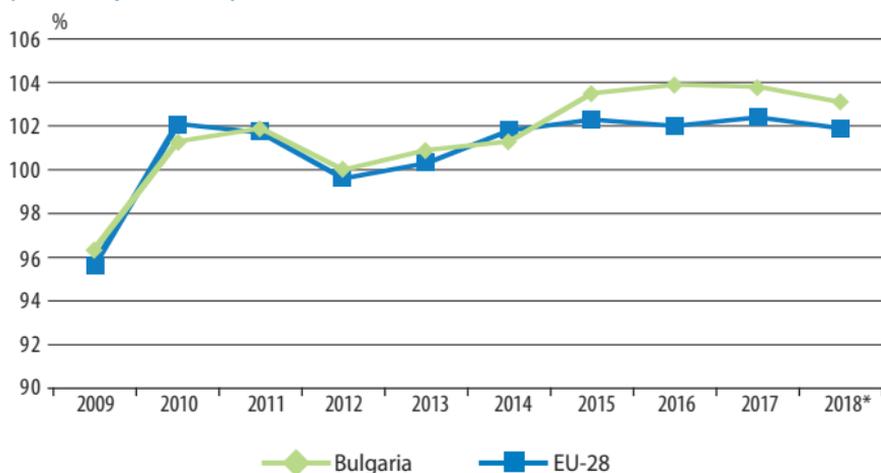
GDP estimates are an indicator for the trends in the development of the respective economy and they can be treated as an indicator for the economic policies at the macroeconomic level.

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

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

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

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





## 1. Gross domestic product per capita

	2015	2016	2017	2018*
BGN	12340	13206	14280	15311
Euro	6309	6752	7301	7829
USD	6994	7468	8231	9237
Exchange rate - USD/BGN	1.764	1.768	1.735	1.658

## 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	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3664	3817	4114	3937
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	18013	19813	21318	21642
Construction	3322	3179	3606	3996
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	16884	17970	19384	21129
Information and communication	4053	5018	5351	5753
Financial and insurance activities	5355	5867	5839	6390
Real estate activities	7535	7777	8819	9770
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	4819	5091	5306	5645
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	11037	10837	11963	13217
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	1868	1849	1935	2033
<b>Cross value added at basic prices</b>	<b>76550</b>	<b>81218</b>	<b>87634</b>	<b>93513</b>
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	12025	12912	13408	14412
Taxes on products	12929	13826	14453	15553
Subsidies on products	904	913	1044	1141
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	<b>88575</b>	<b>94130</b>	<b>101043</b>	<b>107925</b>

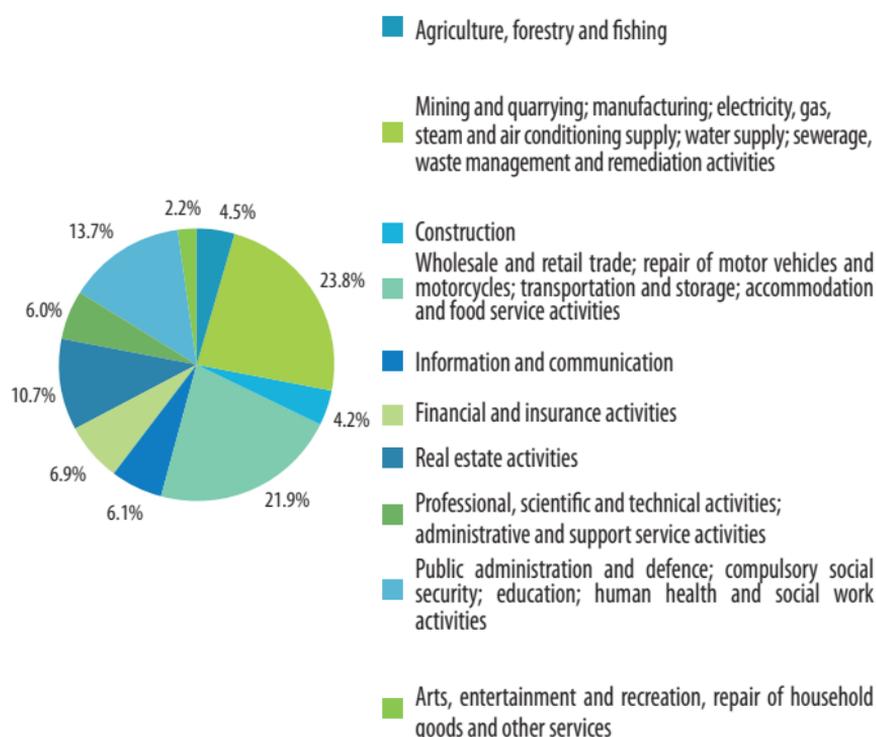
## Gross value added

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

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

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

Figure 2. Structure of GVA by economic sector and economic activity groupings in 2018





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

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sector and economic activity groupings	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	93.2	105.3	108.9	98.9
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	103.6	105.9	104.0	100.8
Construction	102.8	93.2	104.4	104.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	106.1	102.2	102.6	102.0
Information and communication	101.3	116.7	106.0	103.0
Financial and insurance activities	98.5	107.4	101.0	106.7
Real estate activities	102.3	105.7	107.5	109.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	107.3	101.7	101.6	102.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	101.4	96.9	104.9	103.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	105.3	98.3	105.2	101.1
<b>Cross value added at basic prices</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>103.0</b>
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	107.5	107.2	101.5	103.8
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>103.1</b>

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

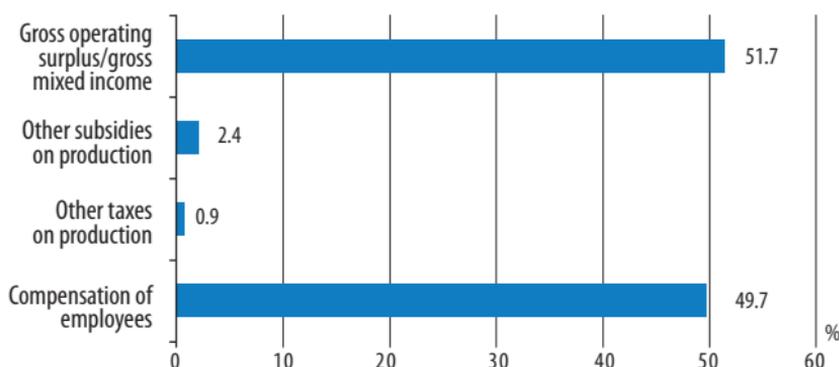
The income approach is compiled simultaneously with the production approach for GDP estimation; it characterizes the activity in which the primary incomes of the participants in the production process originate. According to the income approach for GDP estimation, GDP consists of the compensation of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

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

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of GVA by income approach in 2018





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

(Million BGN)

	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Compensation of employees	36573	39388	43664	46504
Net taxes on production (other taxes minus subsidies)	-1229	-1681	-1505	-1347
Operating surplus and mixed income, gross	41206	43511	45474	48356
Consumption of fixed capital	12754	13460	14272	x
Operating surplus and mixed income, net	28453	30050	31202	x
<b>Gross value added at basic prices</b>	<b>76550</b>	<b>81218</b>	<b>87634</b>	<b>93513</b>
Adjustments	12025	12912	13408	14412
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>88575</b>	<b>94130</b>	<b>101043</b>	<b>107925</b>

## Investments and consumption

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

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

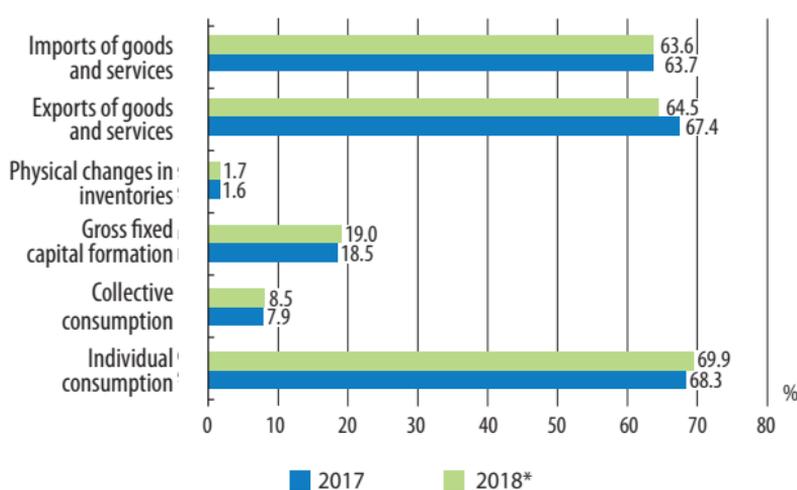
Collective consumption is measured by the final consumption expenditure of government on collective services provided to society as a whole.

Gross fixed capital formation includes expenditure on acquisition of fixed 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)

	2015	2016	2017	2018*
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>88575</b>	<b>94130</b>	<b>101043</b>	<b>107925</b>
Final consumption	69676	72049	77047	84648
Individual consumption	62563	64707	69048	75464
Collective consumption	7113	7342	7999	9184
Gross capital formation	18768	18020	20295	22363
Gross fixed capital formation	18612	17484	18716	20549
Changes in inventories	156	536	1579	1814
Net exports	131	4060	3700	915
Exports of goods and services	56781	60223	68071	69606
Imports of goods and services	56650	56163	64371	68691
Statistical discrepancy	0	0	0	0

## 6. Volume indices of GDP by expenditure approach

(Preceding year = 100)

	2015	2016	2017	2018*
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>103.1</b>
Final consumption	103.8	103.3	104.3	106.0
Individual consumption	103.9	103.4	104.3	106.0
Collective consumption	103.0	102.5	104.4	106.3
Gross capital formation	.	.	.	.
Gross fixed capital formation	102.7	93.4	103.2	106.5
Changes in inventories	.	.	.	.
Net exports	.	.	.	.
Exports of goods and services	105.7	108.1	105.8	99.2
Imports of goods and services	105.4	104.5	107.5	103.7
Statistical discrepancy	.	.	.	.

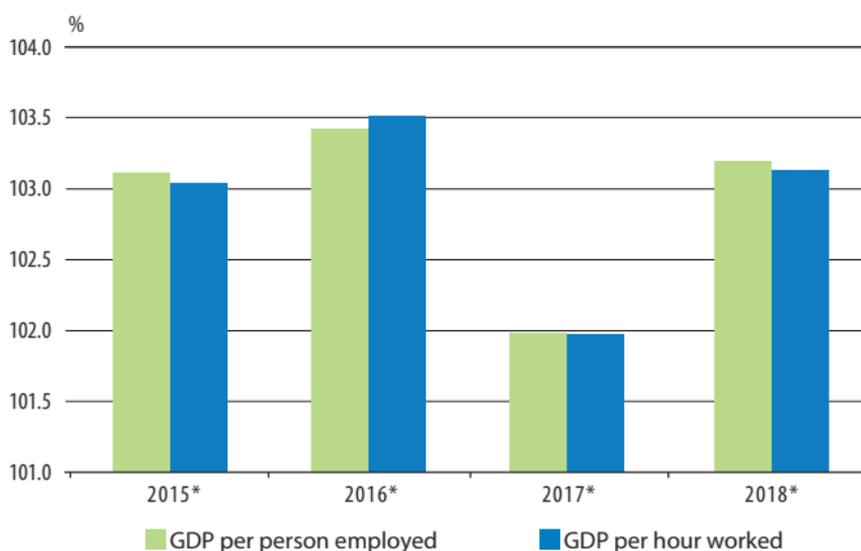
## Labour productivity

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

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

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

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





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

(BGN)

	2015*	2016*	2017*	2018*
GDP per employed	25702	27179	28662	30646
GDP per hour worked	15.6	16.5	17.4	18.6

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

(BGN)

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2016*	2017*	2018*	2016*	2017*	2018*
Agriculture	6107	6187	6305	4.1	4.2	4.3
Industry	26258	28208	28583	15.5	16.6	16.8
Services	24644	26227	28057	14.8	15.7	16.8
<b>Total of economy</b>	<b>21707</b>	<b>22944</b>	<b>24334</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2016*	2017*	2018*	2016*	2017*	2018*
Agriculture	109.4	102.3	105.3	109.2	102.4	105.6
Industry	104.2	103.2	99.7	104.2	103.1	99.8
Services	100.6	102.9	101.7	100.9	102.8	101.7
<b>Total of economy</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>102.2</b>

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



**X. FINANCE**



## Monetary aggregates

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

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

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

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

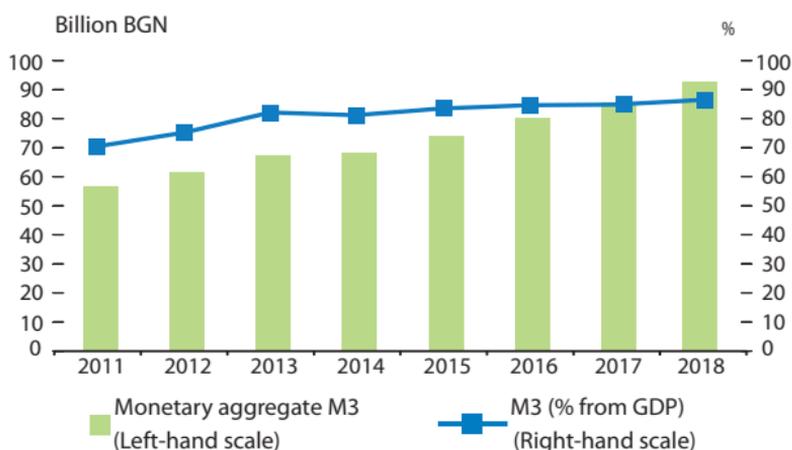
The monetary aggregate M2 includes monetary aggregate M1 and quasi-money.

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

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

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

Figure 1. Monetary aggregate M3





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

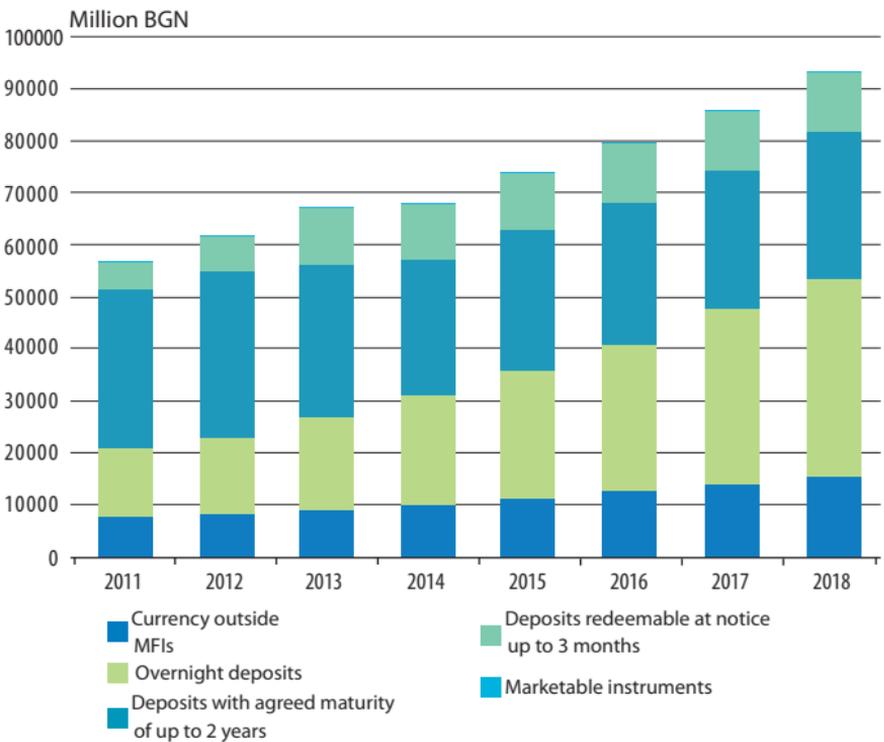
(Million BGN)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Broad money M3</b>	<b>73961.4</b>	<b>79595.4</b>	<b>85727.1</b>	<b>93255.6</b>
Money M1	35970.0	40834.6	47734.4	53557.2
Currency outside MFIs	11377.8	12761.6	14148.5	15560.8
Overnight deposits	24592.2	28073.0	33585.9	37996.4
Money M2 (M1 + quasi-money)	73891.2	79503.4	85655.0	93255.1
Quasi-money	37921.2	38668.8	37920.6	39697.9
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	26989.3	27225.9	26710.2	28184.6
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	10931.9	11442.9	11210.4	11513.3
Marketable instruments (debt securities issued up to 2 years + MMFs shares/units + repos)	70.2	92.0	72.1	0.5

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

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

Figure 2. Components of the monetary aggregate M3

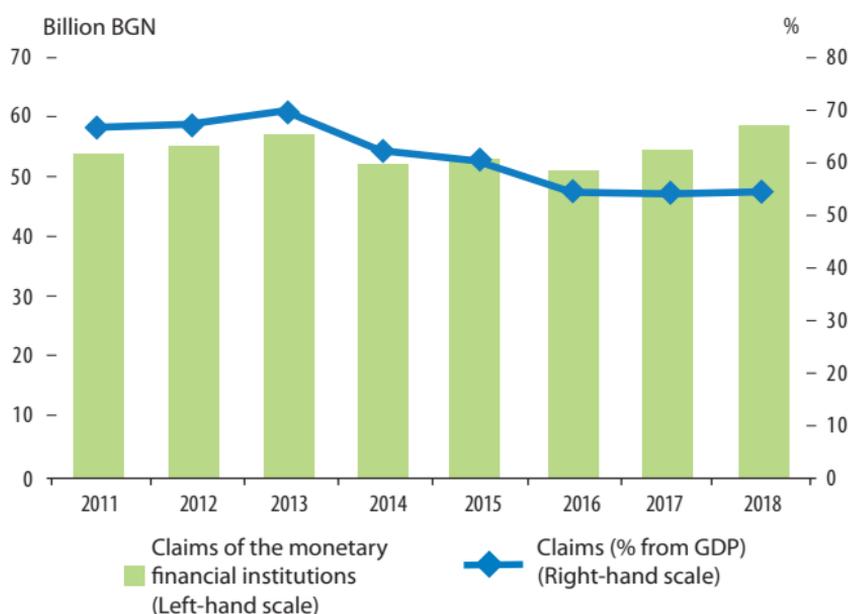


## Claims of the monetary financial institutions on government and non-government sectors

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

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

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





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

(Million BGN)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Claims on General government</b>	<b>2431.6</b>	<b>-723.6</b>	<b>357.7</b>	<b>-400.9</b>
Central government (net)	2138.0	-1034.7	35.5	-770.2
Claims	9194.0	10736.2	10956.1	9847.3
Government securities	8589.5	10163.0	10462.3	9301.1
Repos	124.7	74.0	8.8	0.0
Loans	479.9	499.2	485.0	546.2
Less: liabilities (deposits and repos)	7056.0	11770.9	10920.6	10617.5
Local government and Social security funds	293.6	311.1	322.2	369.3
Securities other than shares	63.1	100.8	106.6	98.2
Repos	-	-	-	-
Loans	230.5	210.3	215.6	271.1
<b>Claims on non-government sector</b>	<b>50772.9</b>	<b>51676.3</b>	<b>54025.2</b>	<b>58857.8</b>
Non-financial corporations	30938.0	31060.4	31511.8	33524.8
Repos	140.8	155.8	197.1	224.0
Loans	30473.7	30511.8	31002.7	32686.0
Securities other than shares	95.6	165.9	129.1	400.4
Shares and other equity	227.8	226.9	182.9	214.4
Financial corporations	1693.1	2107	2884.6	3503.7
Repos	102.0	146.0	108.8	110.4
Loans	1190.8	1513.5	2297.4	2840.8
Securities other than shares	36.1	33.8	27.4	47.6
Shares and other equity	364.1	413.7	451.0	504.9
Households and NPISHs	18141.9	18508.9	19628.8	21829.3
Repos	1.4	1.4	2.2	1.7
Loans	18140.4	18507.5	19626.6	21827.6

<sup>1</sup> 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.

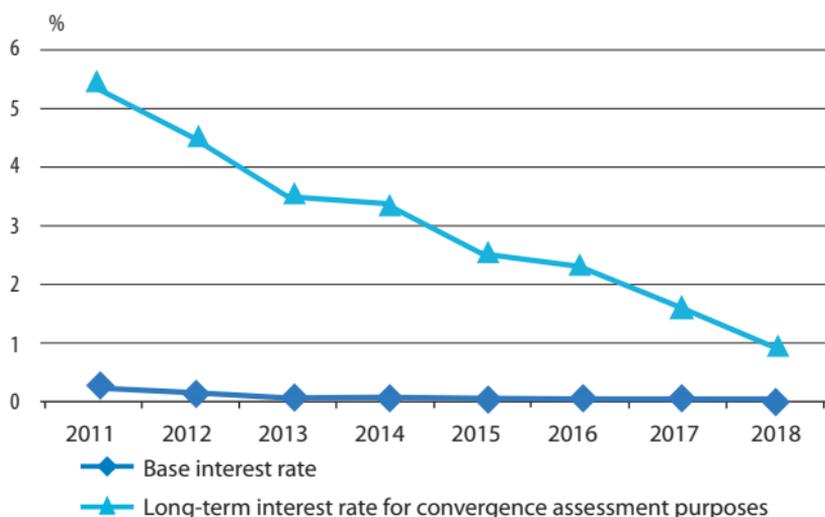
Yield on long-term government securities is the average weighted effective yield to maturity on individual transactions in interest-bearing government securities on the secondary market during the reporting period. The yield is calculated using the ISMA formula at ACT/365 day count convention. The securities 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<sup>1,2</sup>

	(Per cent)			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Base interest rate	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interbank money market	0.02	-0.06	-0.30	-0.49
Yield on long-term government securities	1.50	0.93	0.67	0.54
Long-term interest rate for convergence assessment purposes	2.49	2.27	1.60	0.89
New business <sup>3</sup>				
Deposits with agreed maturity	1.30	0.58	0.22	0.17
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	5.20	4.17	5.71	7.07
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	7.22	5.80	4.89	4.93
Annual percentage rate of charge	9.85	8.90	7.82	7.94
Outstanding amounts <sup>3</sup>				
Overnight deposits <sup>4</sup>	0.15	0.04	0.02	0.01
Deposits with agreed maturity	1.72	0.95	0.44	0.26
Overdraft <sup>4</sup>	7.02	5.97	5.07	4.65
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	5.96	5.47	5.97	6.97
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	7.37	6.14	5.27	5.05

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

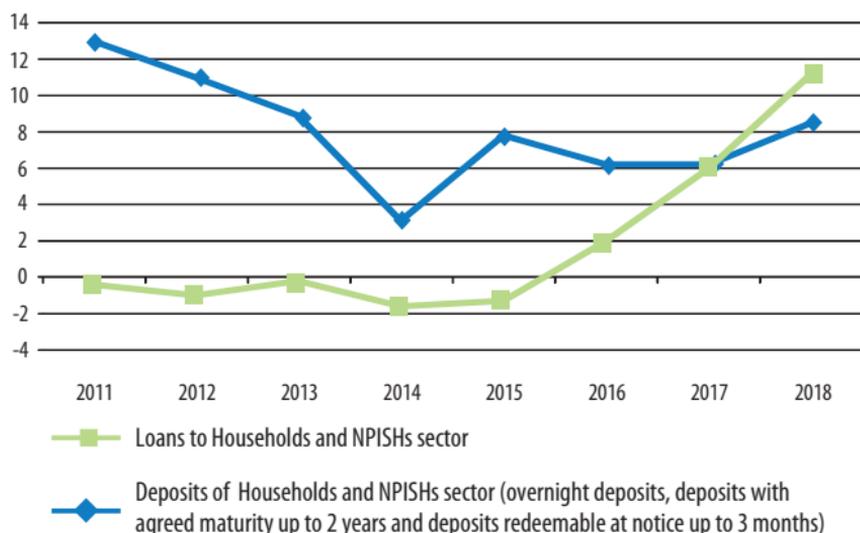
## Deposits and loans of Households and NPISHs sector

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

(Million BGN)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Deposits of Households and NPISHs sector<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>40474.2</b>	<b>43003.1</b>	<b>45681.7</b>	<b>49557.0</b>
In BGN	23463.1	25811.2	28253.2	31140.1
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	10518.2	10773.0	11332.1	11911.7
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	6759.7	7147.2	7163.6	7487.0
Overnight deposits	6185.2	7891.0	9757.5	11741.4
In foreign currency <sup>2</sup>	17011.1	17191.9	17428.5	18416.9
<b>Loans to Households and NPISHs sector</b>	<b>18140.4</b>	<b>18507.3</b>	<b>19626.7</b>	<b>21827.6</b>
In BGN	12703.4	14180.1	16331.0	19103.9
Overdraft	1321.5	1233.7	1197.3	1234.5
Consumer loans	6077.2	6425.9	7116.9	8641.3
Loans for house purchases	4809.8	5671.6	6947.1	8421.1
Other loans	494.9	848.9	1069.7	807.0
In foreign currency <sup>3</sup>	5437.0	4327.2	3295.7	2723.7

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

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

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



## **XI. PRICES**



## Consumer price indices - annual inflation

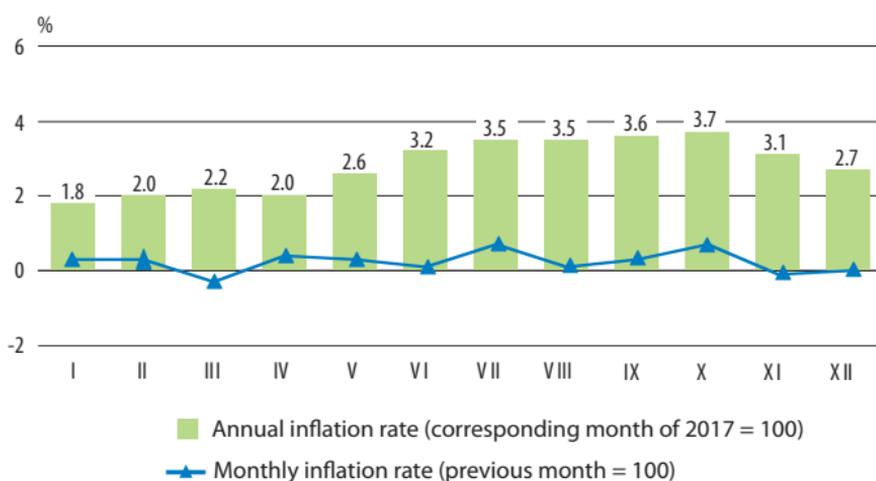
The consumer price index (CPI) is an official measure of the inflation in the Republic of Bulgaria. It measures the total relative price change of goods and services used by households for private (non-production) consumption and it is calculated by applying the structure of the final monetary consumption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

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

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

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

Figure 1. Consumer prices indices by months in 2018  
(Annual and monthly inflation rates)



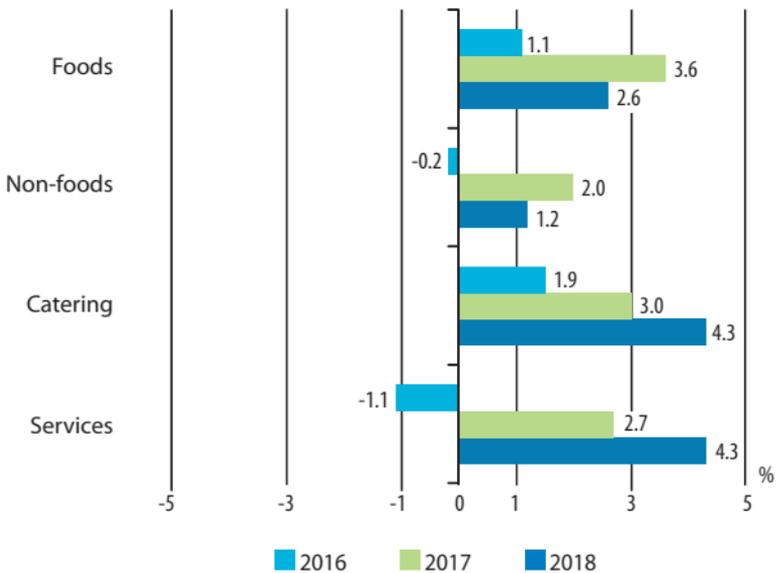


## 1. Annual consumer prices indices by main commodity groups (Annual inflation rates)

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

Commodity groups	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.5	1.3	3.8	2.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.8	2.4	1.8	3.7
Clothing and footwear	0.8	-1.6	-0.5	-1.8
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	-0.2	0.1	5.4	4.6
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	0.0	-2.0	0.6	1.2
Health	-0.8	-0.2	0.4	0.4
Transport	-7.6	-0.6	3.3	0.0
Communication	-0.6	-4.8	-0.7	3.9
Recreation and culture	0.4	-0.6	0.6	4.5
Education	2.8	3.4	4.0	2.3
Restaurants and hotels	1.8	1.8	2.8	4.6
Miscellaneous goods and services	0.5	-1.3	0.3	3.2

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)

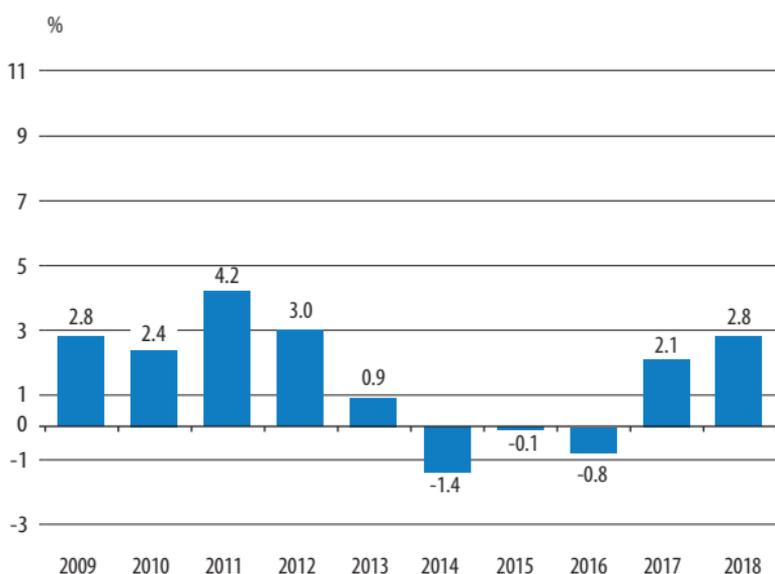
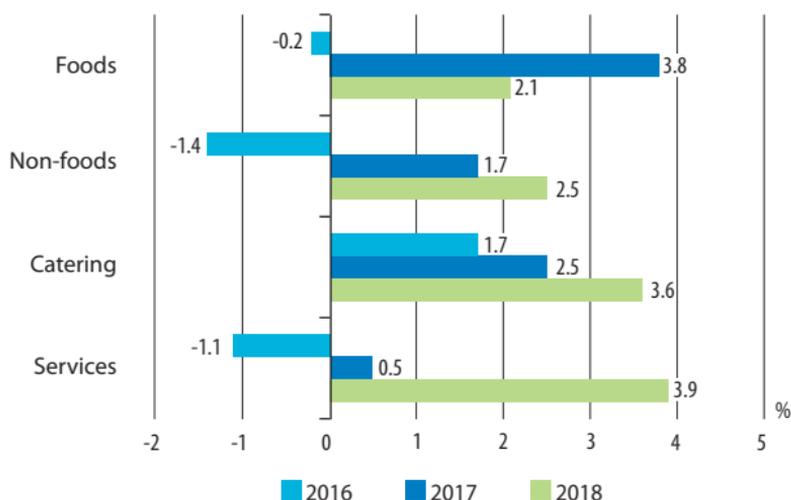


Figure 4. Consumer prices indices by commodity groups (Annual average inflation rates)





## 2. Annual average consumer prices indices

(1995 = 100)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
All items	6550.41	6498.09	6632.06	6818.72

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.3	-0.2	4.0	2.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.8	2.0	1.5	3.4
Clothing and footwear	0.6	-0.5	-1.4	-1.4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	3.4	0.0	3.2	4.6
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	-0.4	-1.5	-0.3	1.6
Health	-1.6	-0.2	0.2	0.2
Transport	-9.1	-6.4	3.7	4.9
Communication	-3.1	-3.7	-2.6	2.6
Recreation and culture	2.8	-0.5	-2.5	3.5
Education	2.7	2.7	4.5	3.0
Restaurants and hotels	1.1	1.4	2.5	4.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	-0.2	-1.2	0.3	2.0

## 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](http://www.nsi.bg)).

Figure 5. Harmonized indices of consumer prices by months in 2018

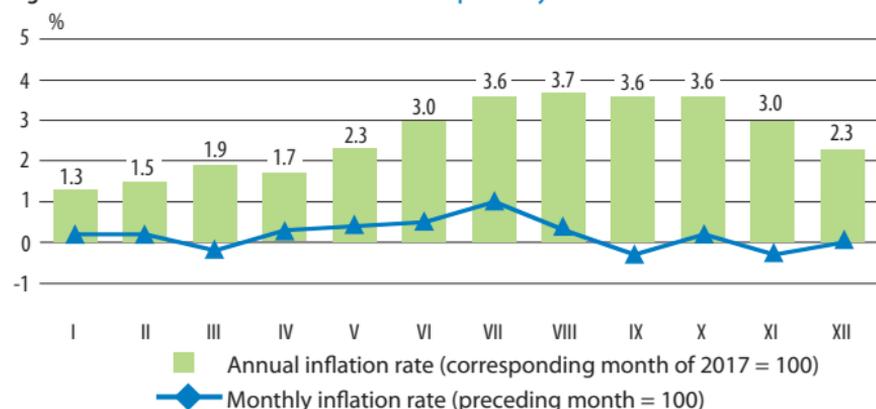


Figure 6. Harmonized indices of consumer prices (Annual average inflation rates)





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

(2015 = 100)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
All items	100.00	98.68	99.85	102.48

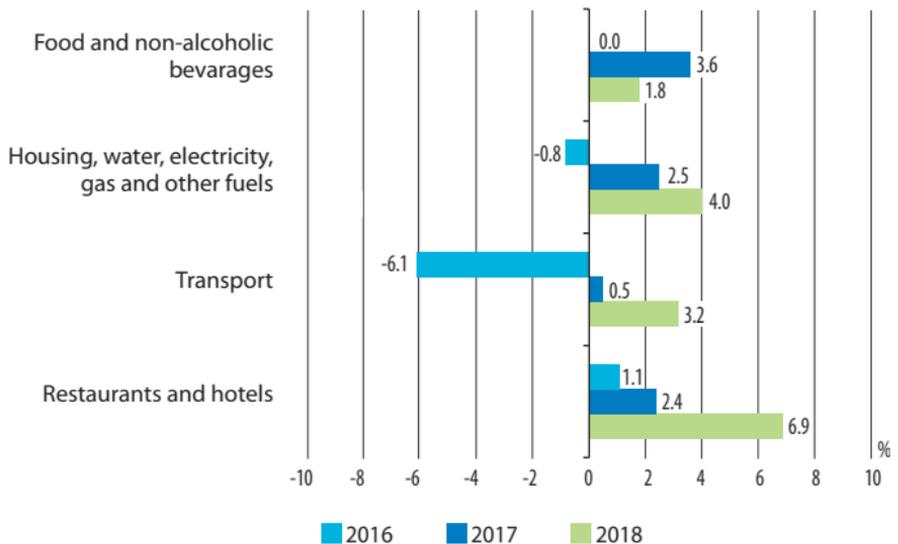
#### 5. Annual average harmonized indices of consumer prices by main commodity groups

(Annual average inflation rates)

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.6	0.0	3.6	1.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.8	1.7	1.1	3.2
Clothing and footwear	0.7	-0.1	-1.3	-0.9
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	3.3	-0.8	2.5	4.0
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	0.0	-1.1	0.0	0.9
Health	-1.2	0.0	0.2	0.3
Transport	-8.1	-6.1	0.5	3.2
Communication	-3.1	-3.9	-3.0	1.4
Recreation and culture	0.7	-1.1	-1.7	2.1
Education	2.7	2.3	4.4	3.0
Restaurants and hotels	1.4	1.1	2.4	6.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	0.1	-1.1	1.8	4.1

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



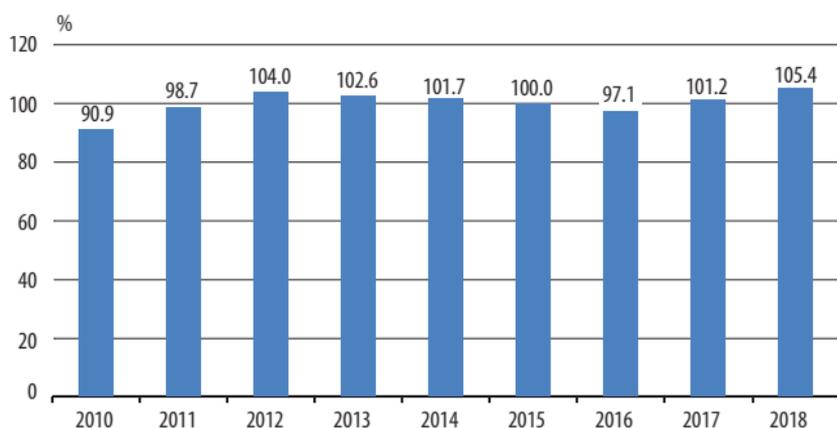
## Industrial producer price indices on the domestic market

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

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

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

Figure 8. Producer price indices on the domestic market (2015 = 100)





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

	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
	2010 = 100			Preceding year = 100		
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>104.1</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>100.9</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>102.4</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	100.6	102.1	103.0	100.6	101.5	100.8
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	101.0	102.1	103.7	101.0	101.1	101.5
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	99.9	101.3	104.6	99.9	101.4	103.3
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	95.9	98.4	101.5	95.9	102.6	103.2
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	101.4	102.2	104.3	101.4	100.8	102.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	99.9	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.1	100.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	98.2	104.0	106.2	98.2	106.0	102.1
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	103.0	103.1	102.7	103.0	100.2	99.5
Manufacture of electrical equipment	98.6	102.6	104.1	98.6	104.1	101.5
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	101.8	101.9	103.6	101.8	100.1	101.7
Manufacture of transport equipment	100.2	101.2	103.4	100.2	101.0	102.2
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	101.1	102.6	104.8	101.1	101.5	102.1
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>107.3</b>

## Producer prices in agriculture

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

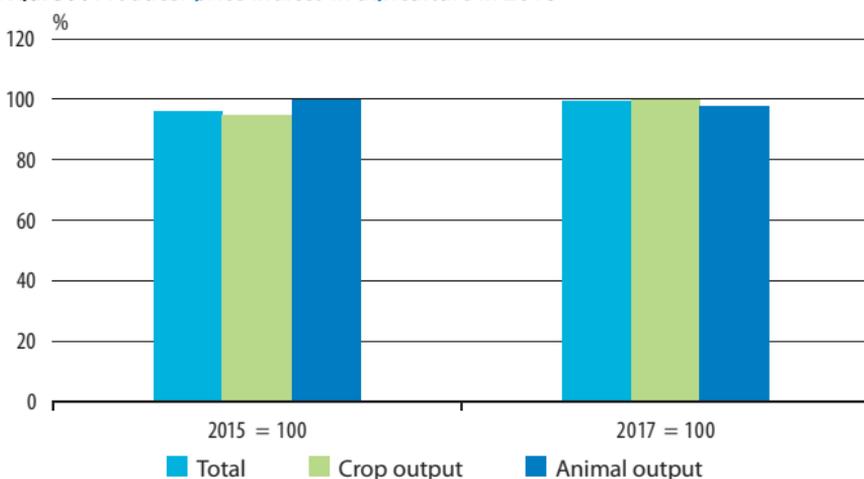
The survey is based on samples and is carried out quarterly.

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

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

On the basis of the collected information on agricultural producer prices, the producer price indices are calculated, using as a base (100) the year 2015, as well as the preceding year.

Figure 9. Producer price indices in agriculture in 2018





## 7. Producer price indices for agricultural products and live animals in 2018

	2018 as % to	
	2015	2017
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>99.5</b>
<b>Crop output</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>100.2</b>
Cereals crops	100.4	104.0
Industrial crops	83.7	94.2
Forage plants	94.2	90.6
Potatoes	101.6	104.9
Vegetables	104.6	98.7
Fruit	101.6	107.3
Other crop products	114.8	80.8
<b>Animal output</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>
Animals	90.5	92.5
Cattle	90.1	101.2
Pigs	91.7	89.7
Sheep and goats	93.9	94.3
Poultry	88.3	93.5
Animal products	107.3	100.8
Milk	111.0	100.3
Cow's milk	113.8	100.2
Other milk types	102.6	104.6
Eggs	104.3	103.5
Other animal products	77.9	99.4

## 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.

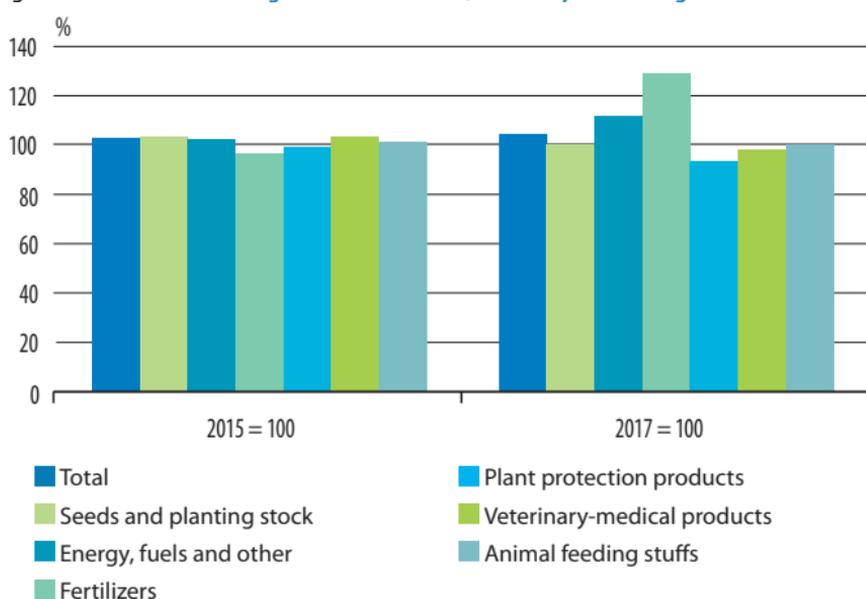
The surveys are based on samples and are carried out quarterly.

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 2015, as well as the preceding year.

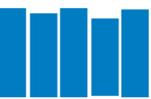
Figure 10. Price indices of goods and services, currently used in agriculture in 2018





## 8. Price indices of goods and services currently consumed in agriculture in 201

	2018 as % to	
	2015	2017
<b>Total</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>104.6</b>
Seeds and planting stock	103.7	100.2
Energy, fuels and other	102.4	112.0
Fertilizers	96.8	128.9
Straight fertilizers	96.9	129.4
Nitrogenous fertilizers	101.8	126.7
Phosphatic fertilizers	85.7	146.5
Potassic fertilizers	56.7	124.4
Compound fertilizers	95.9	110.6
Plant protection products and pesticides	99.0	93.7
Fungicides	102.1	94.8
Insecticides	95.5	89.8
Herbicides	98.2	94.0
Veterinary-medical products	103.7	98.2
Animal feeding stuffs	101.3	100.3
Straight feeding stuffs	99.2	101.4
Compound feeding stuffs	102.3	99.8
Maintenance of materials	112.8	90.3
Maintenance of buildings	103.3	102.3
Other goods and services	104.9	103.1



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

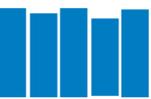
To calculate the price indices of goods and services contributing to agricultural investment using as a base (100) the year 2015, as well as the preceding year:

- 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 2018

	2018 as % to	
	2015	2017
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>107.3</b>
Materials	95.6	105.3
Machinery and other equipment	96.8	104.9
Transport equipment	83.3	108.8
Buildings	94.5	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 2018

	2018 as % to	
	2015	2017
<b>Total</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>104.8</b>

**XII. EXPORTS AND  
IMPORTS OF GOODS**



## Foreign trade turnover

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

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

Figure 1. Exports and imports

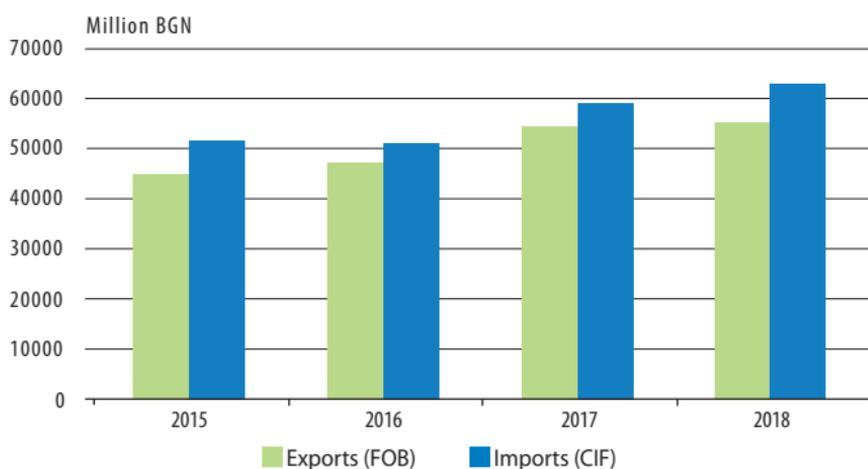
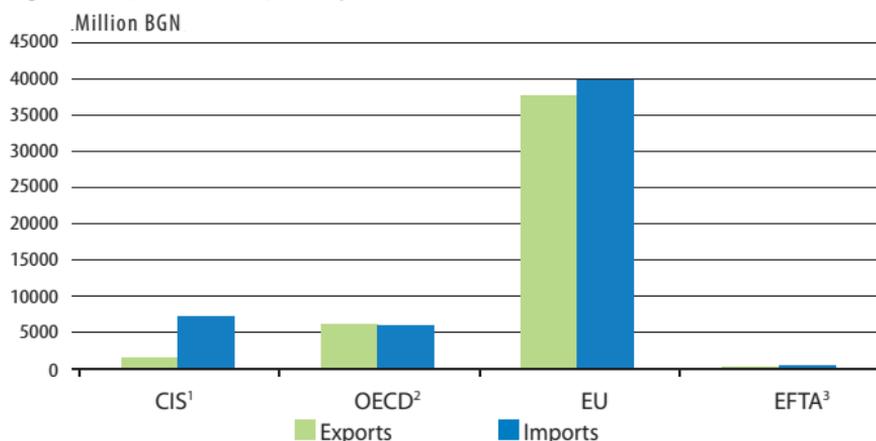


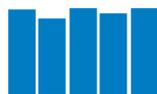
Figure 2. Exports and imports by economic zones in 2018



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

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

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



## 1. Foreign trade turnover

(Million BGN)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>96498.5</b>	<b>98392.6</b>	<b>113831.9</b>	<b>118163.3</b>
Exports (FOB)	44949.5	47186.3	54598.5	55246.9
Imports (CIF)	51549.0	51206.2	59233.4	62916.4

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>209</b>
Exports (FOB)	208	203	205	207
Imports (CIF)	172	174	173	166

## 3. Exports and imports by economic zones

(Million BGN)

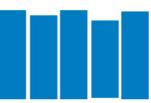
	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Exports</b>	<b>44949.5</b>	<b>47186.3</b>	<b>54598.5</b>	<b>55246.9</b>
of which:				
CIS <sup>1</sup>	1431.1	1334.7	2119.7	1455.1
OECD <sup>2</sup>	5466.7	5378.2	6741.4	6242.0
EU <sup>3</sup>	29049.4	31157.6	34546.6	37697.5
EFTA <sup>4</sup>	224.2	338.0	404.5	380.3
<b>Imports</b>	<b>51549.0</b>	<b>51206.2</b>	<b>59233.4</b>	<b>62916.4</b>
of which:				
CIS <sup>1</sup>	7308.1	5610.4	7205.2	7295.2
OECD <sup>2</sup>	4576.3	4774.8	5410.0	6031.5
EU <sup>3</sup>	33157.2	33989.3	37807.8	39903.8
EFTA <sup>4</sup>	413.5	433.0	477.4	550.6

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

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

<sup>3</sup> EU including Croatia.

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



### Exports by main trade partner countries

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

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

Figure 3. Exports to the top 10 Bulgarian trade partner countries in 2018

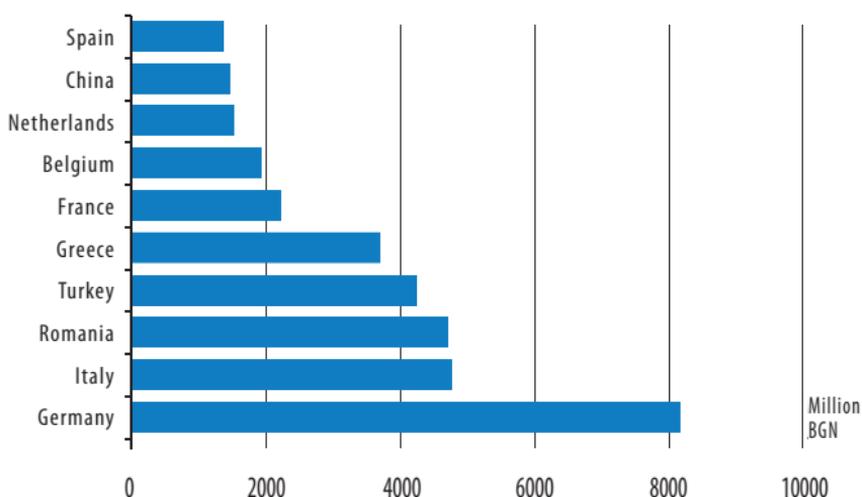
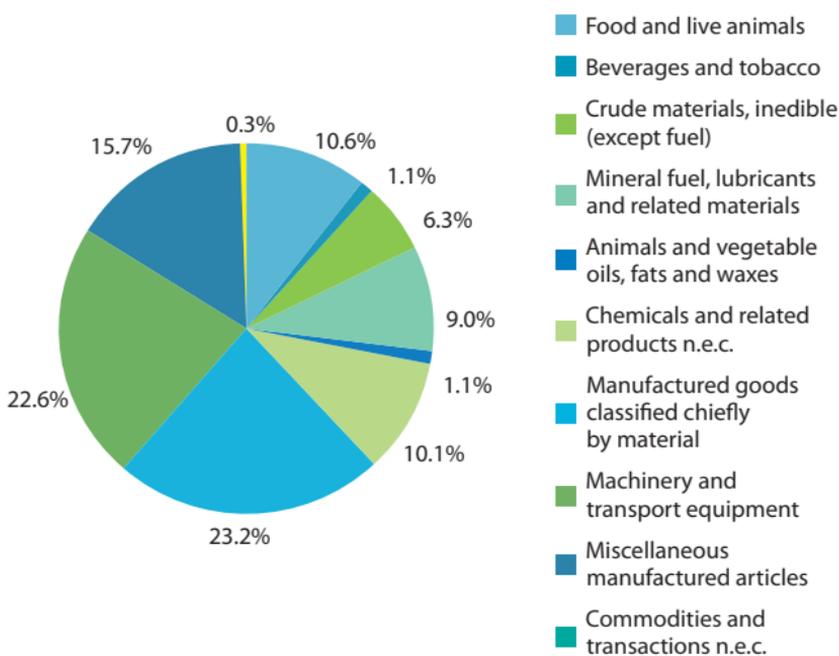


Figure 4. Structure of exports by sections of SITC, rev. 4 in 2018





## 4. Exports by countries main trade partners

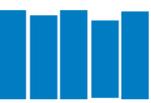
(Million BGN)

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>44949.5</b>	<b>47186.3</b>	<b>54598.5</b>	<b>55246.9</b>
of which:				
Austria	804.0	898.7	961.3	991.0
Algeria	127.7	437.4	228.9	129.5
Belgium	1658.0	1264.5	2195.1	1921.2
China	1049.5	914.5	1329.0	1463.0
Croatia	187.1	218.7	223.3	363.4
Cyprus	299.5	160.4	157.3	200.3
Czech Republic	769.8	787.2	1069.1	1182.4
Denmark	245.5	283.3	315.0	404.5
Egypt	738.3	567.2	927.6	447.9
France	1908.8	2079.8	2137.1	2203.5
Georgia	316.4	323.1	351.5	342.5
Germany	5659.6	6291.2	7023.1	8163.8
Gibraltar	48.4	43.9	131.0	317.9
Greece	2954.7	3228.4	3362.5	3695.6
Hungary	685.4	764.6	902.6	973.6
Izrael	189.2	172.7	212.9	128.9
Italy	4180.2	4245.3	4326.8	4759.4
Lebanon	159.1	288.1	166.7	132.0
Libya	151.8	154.9	116.0	107.7
Netherlands	1057.1	1248.0	1293.4	1514.3
Poland	1035.0	1145.7	1231.7	1274.1
Portugal	185.2	200.6	230.2	194.6
Republic of North Macedonia	754.6	769.1	796.3	824.5
Romania	3691.8	4048.3	4261.9	4696.0
Russian Federation	783.6	765.3	1448.9	745.6
Serbia	820.0	743.4	927.2	1034.1
Singapore	664.5	355.8	471.6	493.2
Slovakia	330.7	321.9	404.9	424.6
Slovenia	360.7	386.6	404.0	407.9
Spain	1038.3	1295.7	1533.8	1366.3
Sweden	297.3	355.4	426.8	494.4
Switzerland	174.7	266.5	322.8	298.1
Turkey	3923.8	3694.9	4853.3	4228.9
Ukraine	313.9	278.5	294.4	361.4
United Arab Emirates	416.7	457.4	321.5	193.7
United Kingdom	1146.4	1156.2	1272.7	1363.2
United States	718.2	693.5	797.6	929.9

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

(Million BGN)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>44949.5</b>	<b>47186.3</b>	<b>54598.5</b>	<b>55246.9</b>
Food and live animals	4857.3	5399.5	5612.7	5863.3
Beverages and tobacco	823.9	810.9	720.9	633.5
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	2953.8	3134.3	3347.7	3496.3
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	4859.4	4275.4	5415.0	4963.1
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	471.6	483.4	585.7	612.1
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	4437.3	4732.6	5420.7	5569.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	9968.6	9595.8	12792.7	12814.8
Machinery and transport equipment	9400.8	10163.4	11443.0	12489.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7058.2	8466.4	9113.2	8649.3
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	118.4	124.6	146.9	155.5



### 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 2018

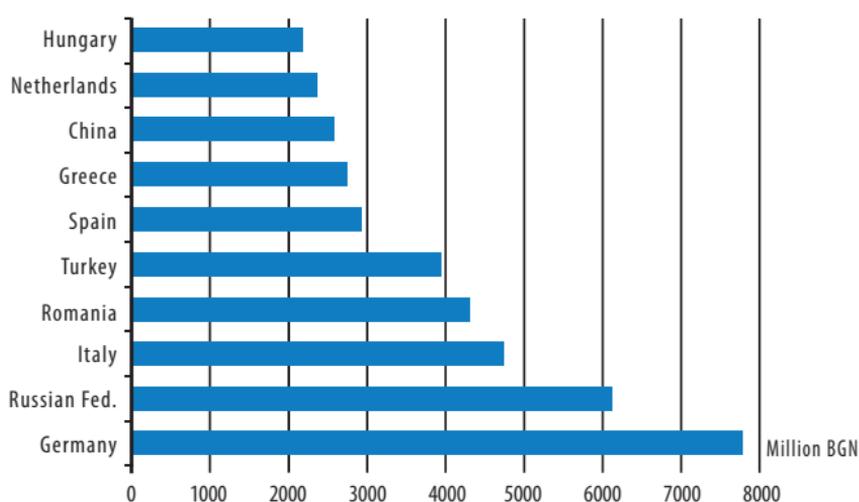
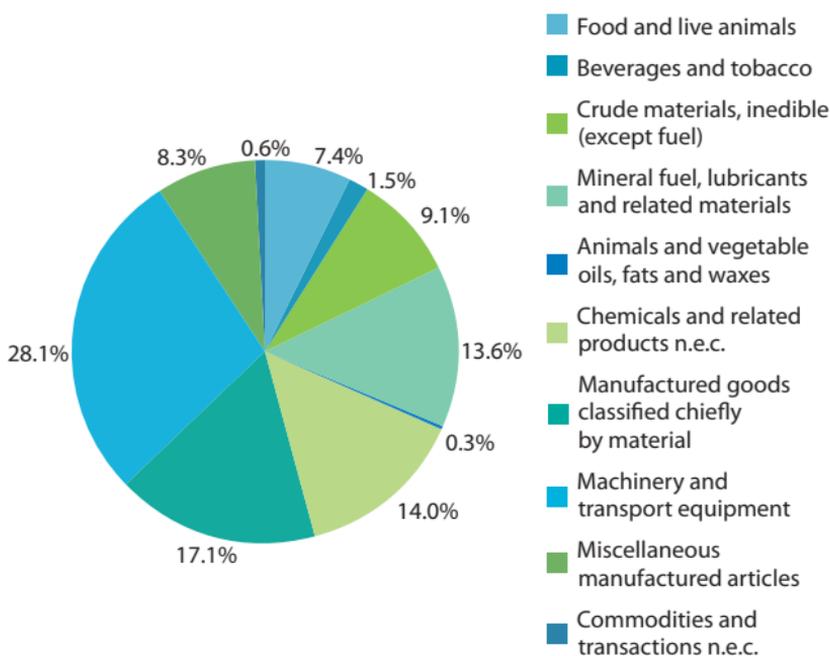


Figure 6. Structure of imports by sections of SITC, rev. 4 in 2018





## 6. Imports by countries main trade partners

(Million BGN)

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>51549.0</b>	<b>51206.2</b>	<b>59233.4</b>	<b>62916.4</b>
of which:				
Austria	1389.9	1412.4	1426.1	1571.3
Belgium	1186.5	1188.4	1248.1	1247.7
China	1894.5	2034.9	2171.2	2575.6
Croatia	116.5	123.0	155.5	186.3
Czech Republic	1095.2	1086.9	1335.5	1494.9
Denmark	243.6	233.9	271.4	288.4
Egypt	201.4	709.7	1098.8	1025.7
France	1629.8	1611.8	1705.4	1722.8
Germany	6640.6	6694.1	7243.7	7783.7
Georgia	446.9	280.7	585.5	644.6
Greece	2479.7	2462.4	2605.9	2737.6
Hungary	1909.4	1948.9	2085.1	2172.3
India	275.5	238.9	273.9	381.2
Italy	3902.5	4049.5	4290.1	4737.0
Ireland	159.1	192.1	223.7	268.8
Japan	165.3	186.0	205.9	273.4
Jordan	111.8	38.0	51.2	8.6
Korea, Rep .of	165.6	218.1	222.2	297.6
Netherlands	1727.3	1868.3	2174.0	2386.2
Poland	1608.7	2066.2	2136.8	2092.1
Republic of North Macedonia	507.7	505.2	641.7	628.3
Romania	3494.3	3548.7	4174.7	4314.7
Russian Federation	6201.9	4570.0	6068.2	6121.7
Serbia	696.8	761.7	1183.4	1235.1
Slovakia	741.0	686.5	762.6	770.3
Slovenia	341.3	396.2	432.0	463.1
Spain	2362.9	2031.1	3117.8	2930.6
Sweden	318.0	322.8	378.7	400.6
Switzerland	377.3	384.2	414.4	478.4
Taiwan	216.4	219.7	197.8	222.9
Turkey	2924.9	3179.5	3733.9	3935.4
Ukraine	916.2	801.5	896.4	934.6
United Kingdom	942.4	1174.1	930.1	962.7
United States	474.7	408.3	454.4	568.3

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

(Million BGN)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>51549.0</b>	<b>51206.2</b>	<b>59233.4</b>	<b>62916.4</b>
Food and live animals	3981.0	4149.8	4616.9	4626.8
Beverages and tobacco	733.1	786.2	807.6	930.3
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	4230.3	3696.8	5386.3	5755.3
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	8042.6	6377.6	8393.6	8533.0
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	177.9	181.7	194.3	201.3
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	7238.4	7609.5	8411.1	8818.2
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by the material	8722.6	9177.5	10100.3	10789.0
Machinery and transport equipment	14006.3	14319.5	15999.4	17674.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4137.9	4608.4	5007.0	5249.2
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	279.2	299.2	316.9	338.8

## Exports and imports by commodities

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

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

### 8. Exports of selected commodities

Commodities	2015	2016	2017	2018
Meat of swine - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	2.2	3.3	3.9	6.1
Poultry meat - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	34.7	35.4	39.5	40.1
Cheese and yellow cheese - thousand tons	16.8	15.7	17.4	14.9
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	4.4	4.3	6.2	10.7
Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	6.9	11.1	5.9	8.7
Maize - thousand tons	1178.4	1342.4	990.3	1418.9
Preserved tomatoes - thousand tons	3.8	3.0	4.4	3.8
Other preserved vegetables - thousand tons	24.2	25.0	25.7	24.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured - thousand tons	34.0	41.2	29.8	26.8
Cigarettes - thousand tons	16.5	13.1	12.2	9.4
Dentifrices - thousand tons	9.0	9.6	9.2	9.0
New pneumatic tyres of rubber - thousand tons	2.6	2.5	3.7	2.8
Men's or boys' suits, jackets, trousers - million BGN	539.5	592.4	519.0	441.1
Men's or boys' shirts - million BGN	84.1	88.9	72.5	71.7
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	6115.5	5286.6	4808.5	3944.0
Pumps for liquids - million BGN	171.4	196.1	226.4	261.8
Lathes - thousand tons	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0
Electric accumulators - million BGN	268.0	288.1	297.9	330.5
Furniture - million BGN	257.1	291.1	316.4	319.8



## 9. Imports of selected commodities

Commodities	2015	2016	2017	2018
Bananas - thousand tons	39.9	42.4	46.8	52.7
Oranges - thousand tons	35.0	38.2	32.9	41.4
Lemons - thousand tons	21.4	23.8	24.0	34.2
Grapefruit - thousand tons	14.2	16.3	11.8	18.1
Olives - thousand tons	20.0	17.4	17.4	17.7
Coffee beans - thousand tons	34.0	38.8	35.9	37.8
Pepper (black and white) - tons	898.5	737.0	856.3	884.6
Rice - thousand tons	40.9	28.4	27.6	36.5
Margarine - thousand tons	9.8	7.9	9.7	7.4
Chocolate - thousand tons	20.5	22.3	26.4	29.7
Fruit and vegetable juices - thousand tons	17.5	19.7	20.0	22.0
Sugar - thousand tons	246.8	226.1	196.3	214.5
Soya groats - thousand tons	119.3	108.7	115.0	114.3
Salt - thousand tons	213.5	253.0	357.5	259.6
Coal (excl. anthracite) - thousand tons	806.3	516.2	587.4	505.1
Anthracite - thousand tons	293.5	270.8	339.8	339.9
Coke and semi-coke of coal - thousand tons	76.2	93.6	62.7	60.9
Cellulose - thousand tons	20.3	32.7	15.6	10.1
Newsprint - thousand tons	44.1	41.0	31.9	28.4
Cigarette paper - thousand tons	4.8	6.2	6.6	5.8
Cotton (incl. linter) - thousand tons	5.2	6.8	6.8	4.9
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	6572.8	3740.1	3515.9	3019.9
Tubes of cast iron and steel - thousand tons	151.0	253.0	84.7	87.6
Refrigerators - thousand items	76.5	66.7	51.4	81.5
Washing machines thousand items	181.7	194.1	185.3	218.6
Vacuum-cleaners - thousand items	253.2	359.8	366.6	377.9
TV sets - thousand items	907.3	720.6	692.5	705.5
Household sewing machines - thousand items	34.7	4.2	3.6	8.2
Combines (corn) - in numbers	907	626	668	842
Passenger cars - thousand items	76.0	85.8	99.3	102.6
Trucks - thousand items	9.6	10.0	12.2	13.3
Busses - in numbers	491	597	649	734
Bicycles - thousand items	32.3	34.4	36.2	34.3
Motorcycles - thousand items	4.4	16.4	21.5	23.6
Tractors - thousand items	9.6	27.5	8.3	10.4
Cultivators - in numbers	138	142	217	970
Cameras - million BGN	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.5
Clocks and watches - thousand items	1443.5	1188.9	1076.3	1079.9



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



## Balance of payments

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

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

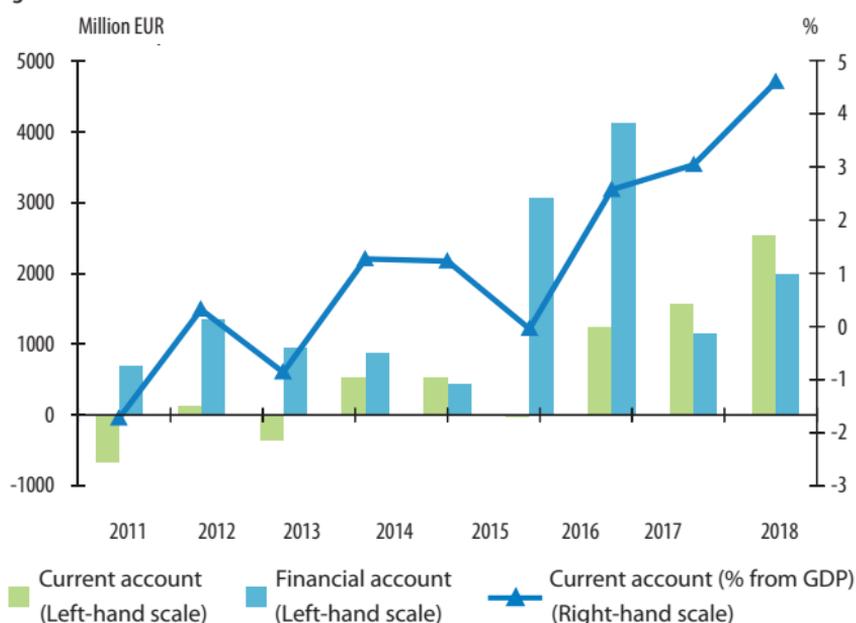
**Capital Account** - includes capital transfers and acquisition or disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets.

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

Net errors and omissions is an offsetting item.

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

Figure 1. Current and financial account



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

(Million EUR)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Current and Capital Account</b>	<b>1407.0</b>	<b>2314.9</b>	<b>2108.5</b>	<b>3145.0</b>
<b>Current Account<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>-15.4</b>	<b>1244.0</b>	<b>1578.2</b>	<b>2547.5</b>
Goods and Services - Net	381.2	2076.0	2092.5	1143.3
Goods - Net <sup>2</sup>	-2622.4	-984.4	-765.8	-2264.1
Services - Net	3003.6	3060.4	2858.4	3407.4
Primary income - Net	-2036.9	-2416.5	-2368.5	-547.2
Secondary income - Net	1640.4	1584.6	1854.2	1951.4
<b>Capital Account<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1422.4</b>	<b>1070.9</b>	<b>530.3</b>	<b>597.5</b>
Gross acquisitions/disposals of non-produced non-financial assets - Net	122.6	80.0	96.7	94.4
Capital transfers - Net	1299.8	990.9	433.6	503.2
<b>Financial account - Net<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>3079.5</b>	<b>4135.0</b>	<b>1153.1</b>	<b>1989.0</b>
Direct investment - Net <sup>4</sup>	-2241.1	-615.4	-1998.9	-1416.1
Portfolio investment - Net <sup>5</sup>	-581.6	-630.4	2615.5	1416.3
Financial derivatives - Net	15.8	-16.5	-23.8	44.4
Other investment - Net	2156.8	1929.9	659.2	582.8
BNB Reserve assets <sup>6</sup>	3729.7	3467.3	-98.9	1361.6
<b>Balancing Items:</b>				
Current and Capital Account Balance	1407.0	2314.9	2108.5	3145.0
Financial Account Balance	3079.5	4135.0	1153.1	1989.0
Net errors and Omissions <sup>7</sup>	1672.5	1820.1	-955.5	-1156.0

<sup>1</sup> Standard presentation in accordance with IMF 6-th edition of the „Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual“. Preliminary data as of March 22, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary NSI and BNB data for 2018. The data are based on the balance of payments compilation methodology.

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

<sup>4</sup> Preliminary data 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 and 2018 data are subject to revisions with the annual NSI data and reports from foreign direct investment enterprises.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

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

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

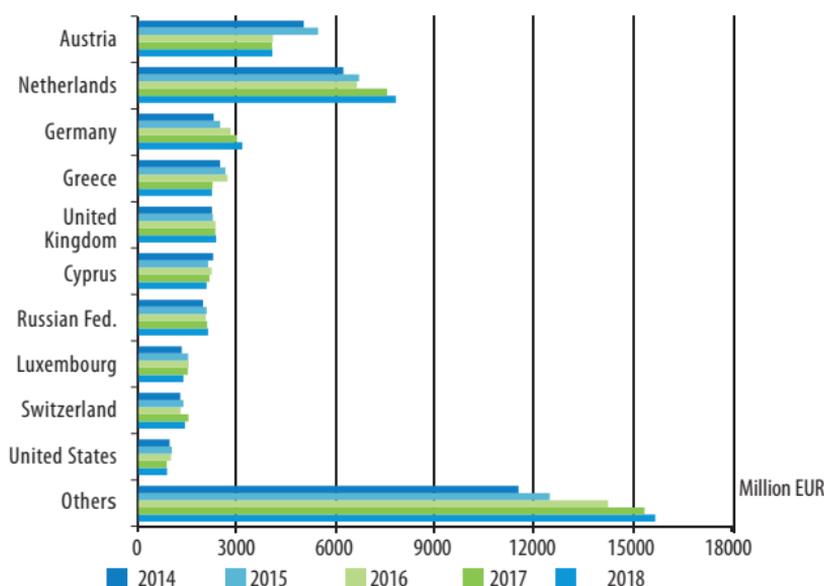
## Foreign direct investments

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

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

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

Figure 2. Stock of FDI in Bulgaria, by country



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

(Million EUR)

Economic activity groupings	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>All FDI activities</b>	<b>2399.1</b>	<b>1003.3</b>	<b>2314.1</b>	<b>1744.2</b>
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	435.3	477.5	339.6	135.6
Financial and insurance activities	460.3	179.2	294.6	583.5
Manufacturing	551.9	236.9	1099.5	1281.8
Construction	178.9	23.2	175.9	-96.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	74.8	15.0	-206.9	-109.9
Not allocated	477.8	79.3	380.8	12.6
Real estate activities	-41.6	-41.9	345.7	-148.9
Information and communication	84.6	19.4	-243.1	45.5
Administrative and support service activities	11.6	82.1	45.7	48.5
Transportation and storage	53.8	8.0	5.5	10.4
Mining and quarrying	-67.4	-22.6	-21.4	11.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	14.2	6.1	22.1	-3.8
Education	1.8	11.6	4.7	0.1
Human health and social work activities	1.4	0.9	3.3	1.2
Other service activities	0.6	0.8	0.3	5.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11.6	-34.8	34.2	-37.5
Accommodation and food service activities	12.1	24.9	-18.3	-14.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	160.6	-49.1	56.8	14.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-22.9	-13.2	-4.9	4.8

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bulgarian National Bank. Preliminary data as of March 22, 2019.



## **XIV. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**



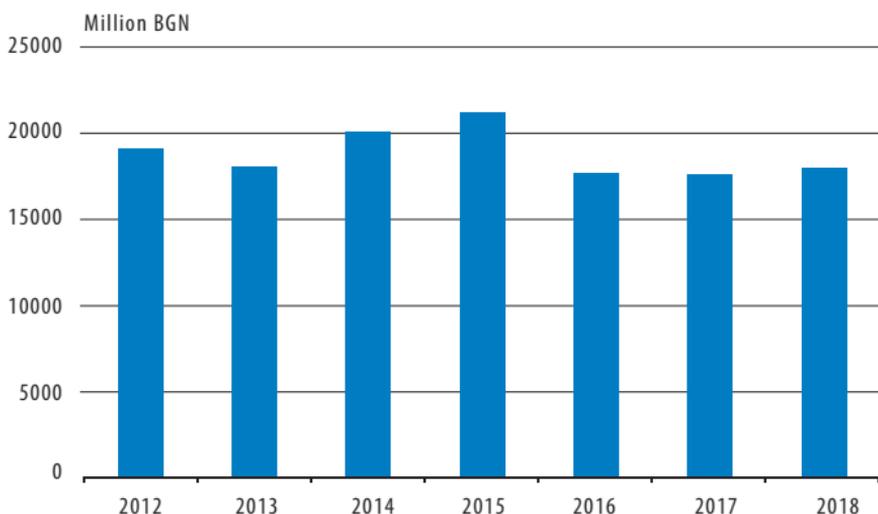


### Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets

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

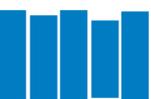
(Thousand BGN)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>21191026</b>	<b>17671830</b>	<b>17628630</b>	<b>18012358</b>
Land	1415858	1537108	1336832	968939
Buildings and construction equipments	8615447	5616058	6058777	6637997
Machines, equipment and means of transport	8894282	8647328	8197836	9500024
Other expenditure	2265439	1871336	2035185	905398

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

(Thousand BGN)

	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>17671830</b>	<b>17628630</b>	<b>18012358</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1315656	1451728	1110602
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	5692090	5483668	5794098
Construction	1074825	1120730	920307
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	4744915	4571993	4271575
Information and communication	673383	580836	557184
Financial and insurance activities	407260	293933	421084
Real estate activities	1552160	1865705	1459305
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	966536	1068252	1273572
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	978850	938235	2061879
Other services	266155	253550	142752

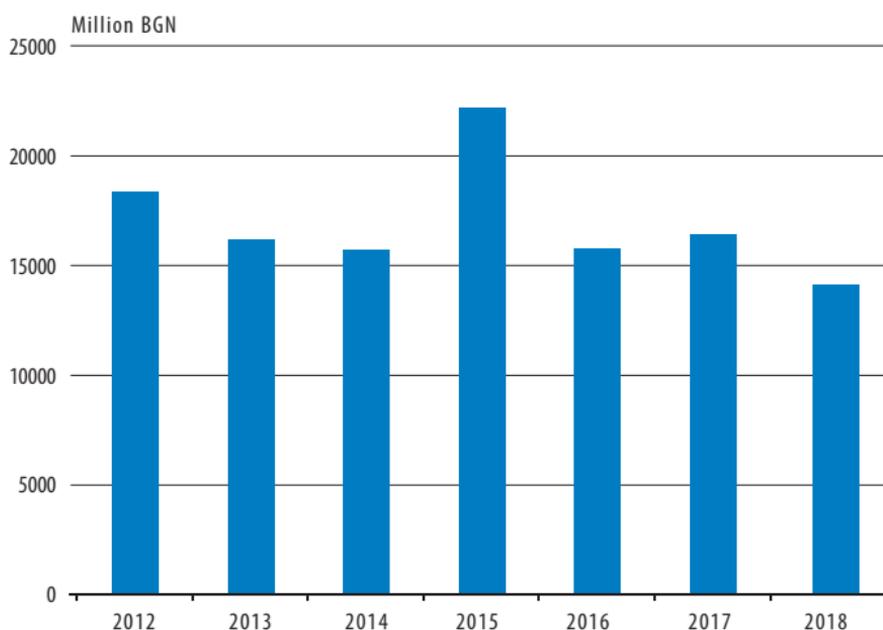


### Acquired tangible fixed assets

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)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>22169139</b>	<b>15790217</b>	<b>16786340</b>	<b>14051777</b>
Land	1415858	1537108	1336832	968939
Buildings and construction equipments	8305060	5014032	5830530	4087506
Machines, equipment and means of transport	10124047	7724566	8278754	8468003
Other expenditure	2324174	1514511	1340224	527329

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

(Thousand BGN)

	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>15790217</b>	<b>16786340</b>	<b>14051777</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1201414	1294944	1046504
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	4728005	4752849	4704215
Construction	987588	932689	734357
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	4324462	5163981	3402518
Information and communication	546808	944361	495658
Financial and insurance activities	376795	252936	423727
Real estate activities	1370456	1305933	791772
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	961066	1000143	1200776
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	997961	904840	1147599
Other services	295662	233664	104651



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

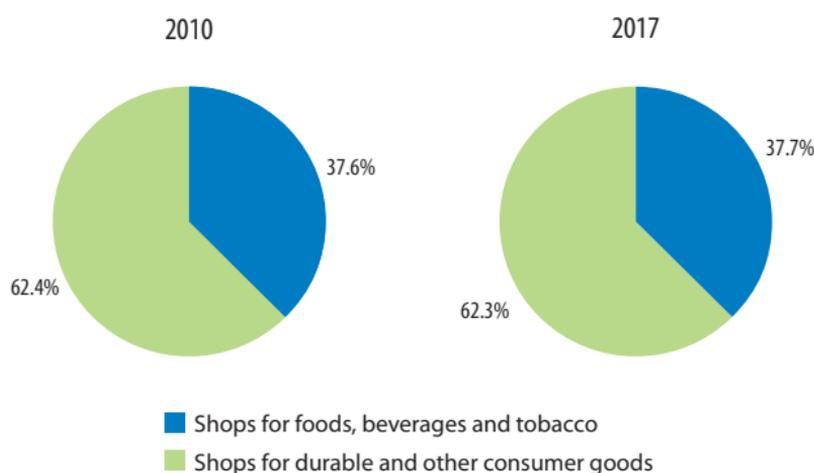


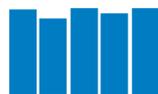
## Retail sales premises

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 2017 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 13.7% and 13.9% respectively. The relative share of shops for 'Durable and other consumer goods' in the structure of the shops decreased by 0.1 points compared to 2010, reaching 62.3% in 2017.

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)	
	2015	2016	2017	2016	2017
<b>Shops and pavilions - total</b>	<b>115936</b>	<b>113621</b>	<b>112225</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
<b>For foods, beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>43166</b>	<b>41685</b>	<b>42300</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Specialized shops	15006	15419	14811	2.8	-3.9
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods	28160	26266	27489	-6.7	4.7
<b>For durable and other consumer goods</b>	<b>72770</b>	<b>71936</b>	<b>69925</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
Specialized shops	58353	56873	54053	-2.5	-5.0
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods (mainly non-foods)	14417	15063	15872	4.5	5.4
<b>Petrol stations</b>	<b>2622</b>	<b>2613</b>	<b>2605</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>Gas stations</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>

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

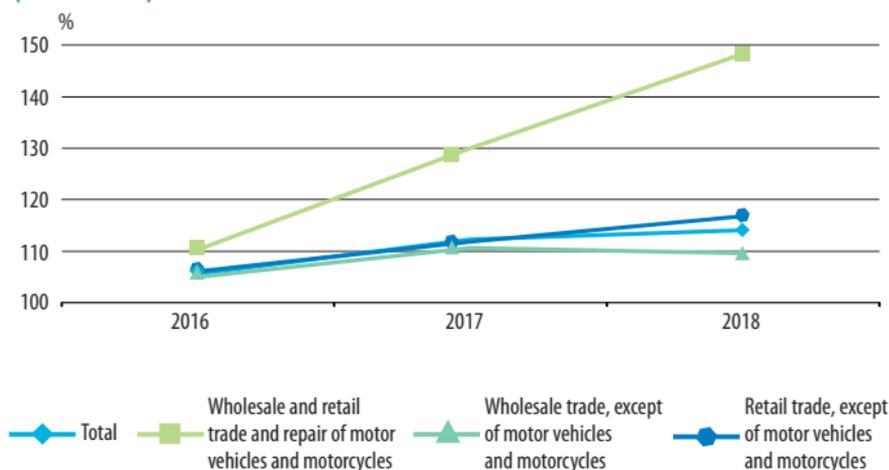
The indicator refers only to the economic subjects classified in accordance with the National Classification of Economic Activities (NACE.BG 2008) in section G - 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' and section I 'Accommodation and food service activities'. The turnover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

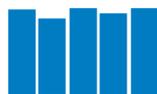
The turnover indices are calculated for all groups of trade activities as defined in Regulation (EC) No. 1893/2006 and reflect the turnover changes between two consecutive years' constant prices. They are calculated on the base of 2015 average annual prices and are chain-linked and comparable in coverage. 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 2018 the turnover in section 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' increased by 1.6% compared to the previous year. In 'Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the general increase was 4.4%. In 'Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the decrease of 1.0% determined the magnitude of the overall index, as the activity formed about 70% of the turnover volume in the trade sector. An increase was observed in 'Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' - 14.1%.

The turnover at constant prices in section 'Accommodation and food service activities' in 2018 decreased by 0.7% compared to 2017, which was due principally to the turn-down in 'Accommodation' - 15.4%. In 'Food and beverage service activities' an increase by 13.4% was observed.

Figure 2. Turnover indices for the major trade activities (2015 = 100)





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

(Million BGN)

Economic activities	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>104210</b>	<b>107098</b>	<b>116540</b>	<b>120535</b>
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7463	7884	8970	9800
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	70161	71610	77608	78500
of which:				
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	8762	9134	8630	6821
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	15999	16890	18266	19555
Wholesale of household goods	10771	11507	12265	12135
Wholesale of information and communication equipment	2345	2467	2684	2816
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	4159	3780	4072	4392
Other specialised wholesale	22411	21096	23570	24340
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	26586	27604	29962	32235
of which:				
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco	9803	10538	11324	12483
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	1116	1159	1280	1294
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	5020	4543	5016	5458
Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	2645	2919	3100	3530
Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	1274	1390	1498	1473
Retail sale of audio and video equipment; hardware, paints and glass; electrical household appliances, etc. in specialised stores	3070	3161	3369	3562
Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software; telecommunications equipment, etc. in specialised stores	2956	3088	3396	3431
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>3856</b>	<b>4358</b>	<b>4776</b>	<b>5239</b>
Accommodation	1563	1827	1982	1954
Food and beverage service activities	2293	2531	2794	3285



**XVI. INDUSTRY**



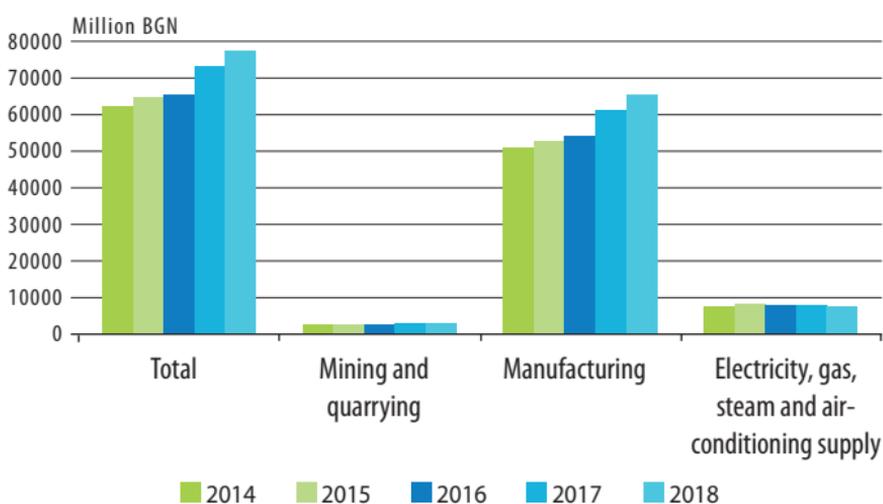
## Production value of industrial enterprises

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)

	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>65352612</b>	<b>72979700</b>	<b>77079450</b>
Mining and quarrying	2496478	2851938	2796522
Manufacturing	53747760	60892649	65086068
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	7626465	7681625	7432370
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1481909	1553488	1764490

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

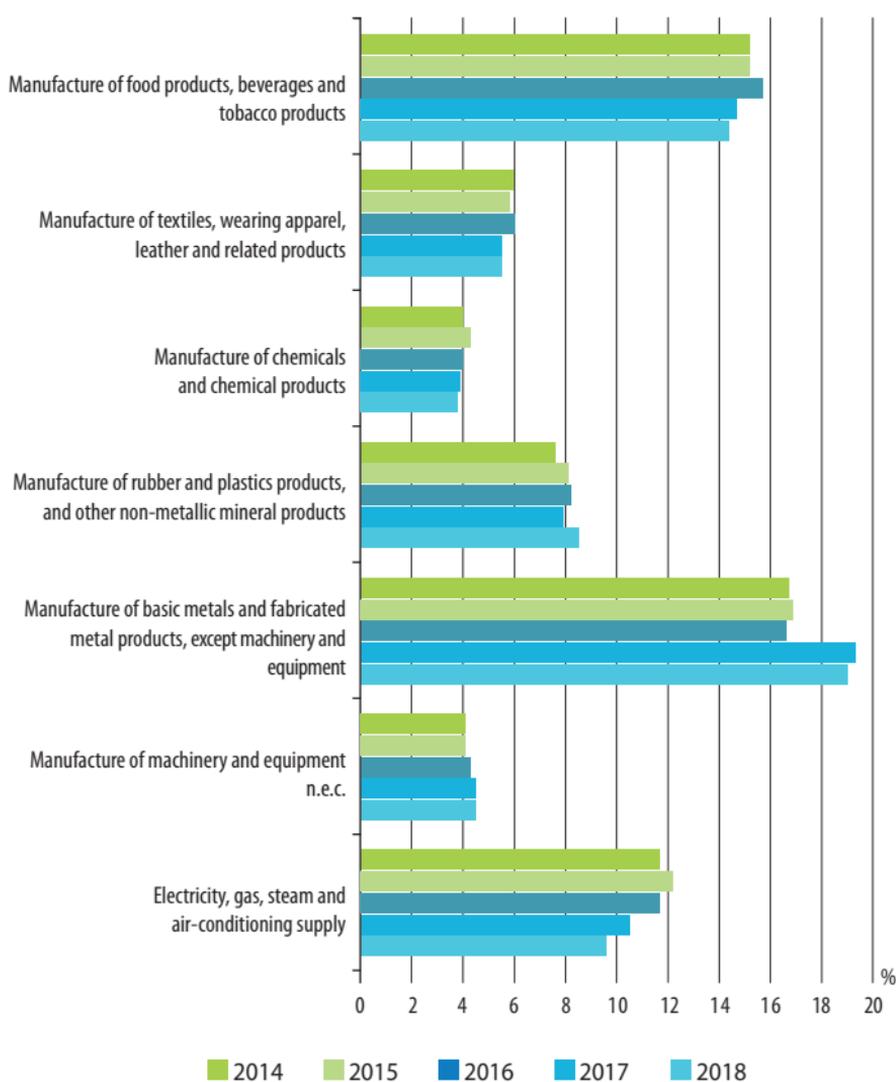
(Thousand BGN)

Economic activities	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>65352612</b>	<b>72979700</b>	<b>77079450</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>2496478</b>	<b>2851938</b>	<b>2796522</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>53747760</b>	<b>60892649</b>	<b>65086068</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	10241629	10700206	11102985
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	3892453	3986612	4272784
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	2829568	2984194	3202842
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2622988	2834162	2930827
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	5381932	5777748	6535358
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	10870309	14095908	14676069
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	977833	1178681	1279030
Manufacture of electrical equipment	2887534	3245706	3578331
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2789235	3253612	3470632
Manufacture of transport equipment	2520206	2664457	3192216
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2773946	3033151	3395029
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	<b>7626465</b>	<b>7681625</b>	<b>7432370</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation</b>	<b>1481909</b>	<b>1553488</b>	<b>1764490</b>

## Structure of the production value of industrial enterprises

The structures (relative shares) are calculated at current prices. A change in the contribution of the main industrial activities in the volume of production is observed. The shares of manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products and the manufacture of transport equipment increased, while there was a decrease of the share of the electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply 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	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>84.5</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	15.7	14.7	14.4
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	6.0	5.5	5.5
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	4.3	4.1	4.2
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4.0	3.9	3.8
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	8.2	7.9	8.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	16.6	19.3	19.0
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1.5	1.6	1.7
Manufacture of electrical equipment	4.4	4.4	4.6
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	4.3	4.5	4.5
Manufacture of transport equipment	3.9	3.7	4.1
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	4.2	4.2	4.4
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>

## Production value indices of industrial enterprises

Industrial production value indices are calculated on the basis of their values at constant prices. 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)		
	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>102.3</b>
Mining and quarrying	101.8	105.2	96.6
Manufacturing	104.8	108.6	103.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	98.1	95.3	91.6
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	102.8	102.0	109.5



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

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic activities	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>102.3</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>96.6</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>104.8</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>103.7</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	104.7	103.0	102.5
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	105.1	99.8	104.7
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	101.9	102.4	103.1
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	112.0	106.3	89.4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	103.6	107.7	100.9
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	98.8	106.0	107.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	102.1	107.1	111.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	101.1	118.3	101.4
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	110.6	121.9	110.6
Manufacture of electrical equipment	108.9	109.4	109.0
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	104.3	114.2	105.6
Manufacture of transport equipment	107.0	105.2	118.9
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	108.8	108.0	110.6
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>91.6</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>109.5</b>

## Industrial products in kind

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

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

Figure 3. Cement

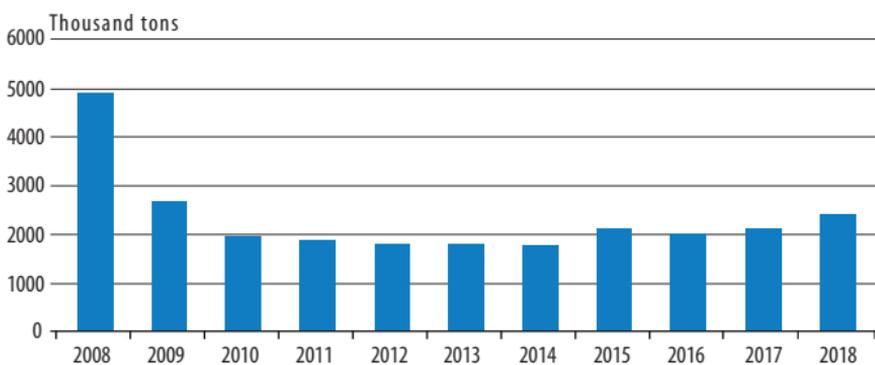
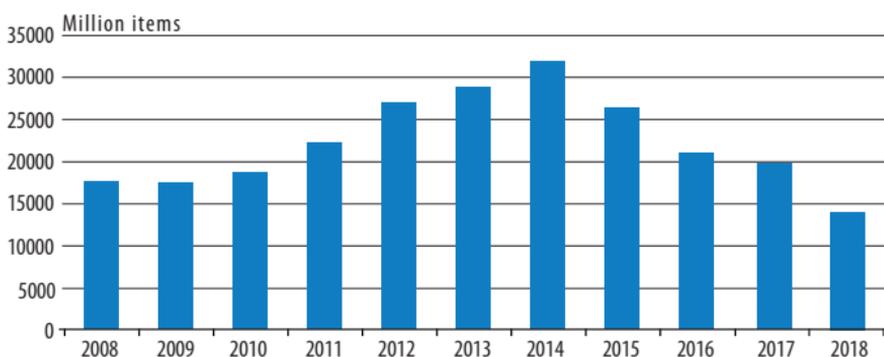


Figure 4. Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes





## 6. Output of basic industrial products

Industrial products	2015	2016	2017	2018
Copper ores and concentrates - thousand tons	30589	30158	30550	31258
Lead, zinc and tin ores and concentrates - thousand tons	682	754	793	868
Limestone flux, limestone and other calcareous stone used for the manufacture of lime or cement (excluding crushed limestone aggregate and calcareous dimension stone) - thousand tons	6051	6007	6272	5298
Natural sands - thousand tons	7619	6146	6084	5353
Refined unwrought lead (excluding lead powders or flakes) - thousand tons	82	81	84	..
Pulley tackle and hoists powered by an electric motor (excluding of the kind used for raising vehicles) - in numbers	13741	14597	16233	16323
Self-propelled works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, powered by an electric motor, with a lifting height $\geq 1$ m - in numbers	99	115	121	188
Self-propelled works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, non-powered by an electric motor - in numbers	167	157	132	162
Non-numerically controlled horizontal lathes, for removing metal - in numbers	658	716	770	739
Bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles), non-motorised - thousand items	940	918	770	732
Lead-acid accumulators for starting piston engines - thousand items	2970	3346	2677	2695
Lifts and skip hoists - in numbers	825	839	1172	1539
Electrical instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters - thousand items	892	912	1052	1088
Electricity supply or production meters (incl. calibrated) - thousand items	532	435	419	376
Paints and varnishes based on synthetic or modified natural polymers dispersed or dissolved in an aqueous medium - thousand tons	46	43	46	41
Washing preparations and cleaning preparations - tons	85780	94886	101522	9886
Tooth paste - thousand items	75084	82669	80263	79506
Shampoos - tons	5040	5711	5562	4625
Portland cement and similar hydraulic cements - thousand tons	2114	1994	2117	2331
Quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime - thousand tons	1484	1530	1506	1548
Non-refractory clay building bricks - thousand cub. m	558	560	619	605

## 6. Output of basic industrial products

(Continued)

Industrial products	2015	2016	2017	2018
Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar or on mineral tar pitch - thousand tons	3624	2145	2187	3020
Corrugated paper and paperboard in rolls or sheets - thousand tons	108	113	114	114
Toilet paper - thousand tons	26.6	28.9	27.9	27.1
Cotton yarn - thousand tons	4.1	3.4	3.2	2.3
Wool yarn - thousand tons	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.3
Cotton fabrics - million sq. m	8.5	9.7	7.5	7.4
Woollen fabrics - million sq. m	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.0
Silk fabrics - million sq. m	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.0
Panty hose and tights - million items	5.8	5.2	6.4	6.2
Stockings, socks and other hosiery, knitted or crocheted - million pairs	44.2	49.4	52.4	49.7
Bed linen of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted) - tons	1098	1105	1289	1111
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	3881	3878	3821	3530
Meat (excl. edible offal) <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	171	184	185	207
Sausages - thousand tons	100	97	100	100
Fish and fish products processed and preserved - thousand tons	10	11	12	11
Vegetables processed and preserved <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	81	87	79	75
Fruit manufactured and preserved <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	70	72	74	70
Butter, fats and other cream based on milk <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	1	1	1	1
White cheese <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	51	53	58	58
Yellow cheese <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	20	21	24	26
Milk in liquid form <sup>1</sup> - thousand litres	74493	65296	70860	71750
Yoghurt <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	128	134	146	132
Refined sunflower oil and its fractions (excluding chemically modified) - thousand tons	129	121	135	127
Mayonnaise, other sauces and preparations therefor, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings - thousand tons	15	15	14	15
Wheat or meslin flour - thousand tons	503	517	491	476
Rice - thousand tons	19	36	45	27
Prepared feeds for farm animals (excluding premixtures) - thousand tons	774	831	777	849



## 6. Output of basic industrial products

(Continued and end)

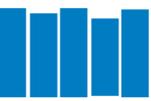
Industrial products	2015	2016	2017	2018
Uncooked pasta - tons	11522	10287	8801	8778
Jams, marmalades, fruit jellies, fruit or nut purees and pastes (excluding of citrus fruit, homogenised preparations) - thousand tons	12	12	13	12
Spirits obtained from distilled grape wine or grape marc - thousand litres alc 100%	7405	8388	11058	7736
Wines including with 'Protected geographical indication (PGI)' and sort of wines and grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by the addition of alcohol (excluding sparkling wine and wine 'Protected Designation of Origin') - million litres	132	158	134	133
Beer made from malt (excluding non-alcoholic beer, beer containing $\leq 0.5\%$ by volume of alcohol) - million litres	485	515	499	527
Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes - million items	26493	21087	19733	14242

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



**XVII. CONSTRUCTION AND  
HOUSING FUND**



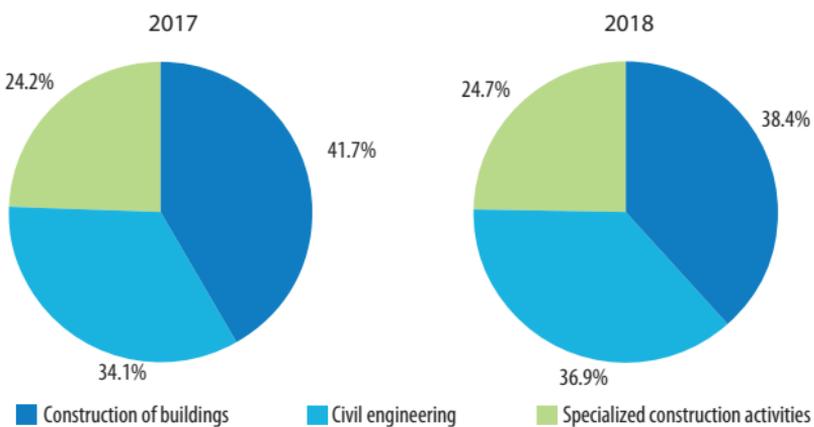


### Production of enterprises in construction

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)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>17852816</b>	<b>11570990</b>	<b>13451734</b>	<b>14827407</b>
Construction of buildings	5220381	4466943	5612305	5694888
Civil engineering	9186903	4259889	4584485	5472506
Specialized construction activities	3445532	2844158	3254944	3660013

## Housing fund

Data about the housing fund as of the end of 2018 is calculated on the basis of the results of the Census of the housing fund as of 1<sup>st</sup> 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 - 31.12.2018.

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

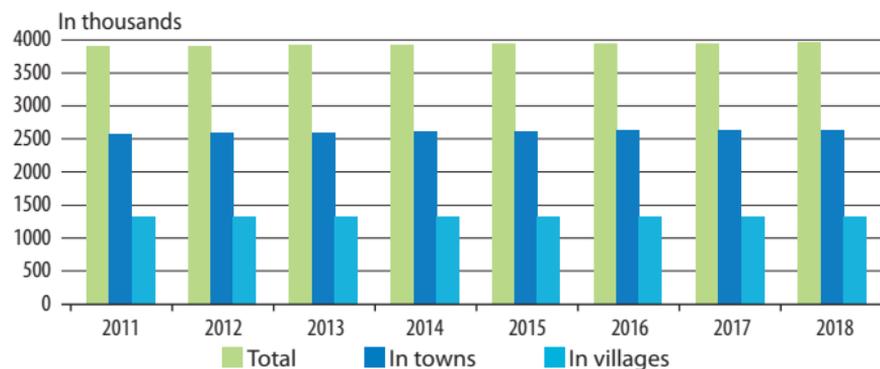
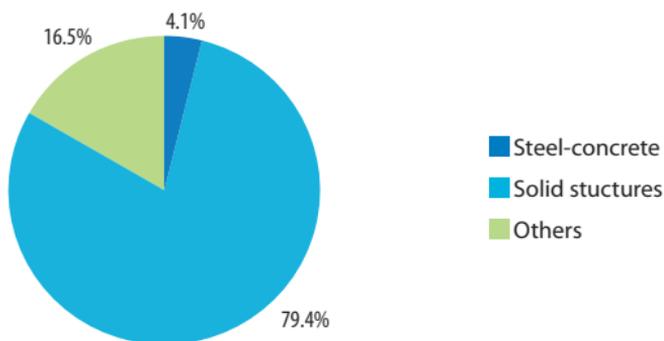


Figure 3. Structure of residential buildings by kind of construction in 2018





## 2. Housing fund

	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Total			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	3935	3944	3952	3959
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	287933	288690	289385	290094
of which: Living floor space	218401	218881	219316	219771
	In towns			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	2613	2621	2628	2634
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	193400	194012	194561	195107
of which: Living floor space	145534	145920	146261	146611
	In villages			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	1322	1323	1324	1325
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	94533	94678	94824	94987
of which: Living floor space	72867	72961	73055	73160

## 3. Residential buildings by structure of building

(Thousand numbers)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Total			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2072</b>	<b>2073</b>	<b>2075</b>	<b>2077</b>
Steel-concrete	79	81	83	85
Solid structures	1651	1650	1650	1650
Others	342	342	342	342
	In towns			
<b>Total</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>780</b>
Steel-concrete	52	53	54	55
Solid structures	667	667	667	667
Others	58	58	58	58
	In villages			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>1296</b>	<b>1297</b>
Steel-concrete	27	28	29	30
Solid structures	984	983	983	983
Others	284	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.



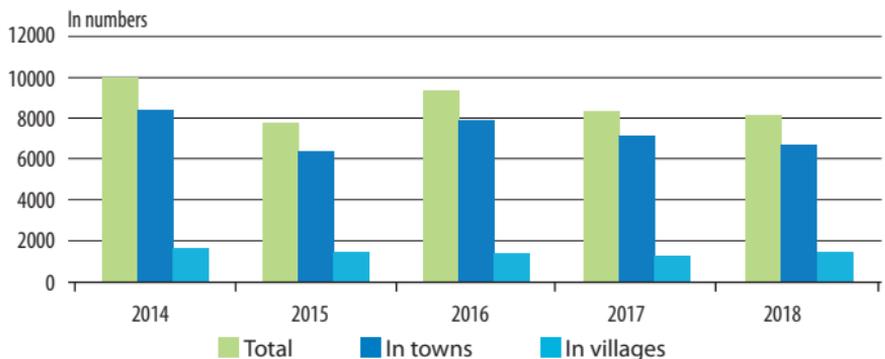
## 4. Building permits issued for construction of new buildings

Kind of buildings	2015	2016	2017	2018
Residential buildings - in numbers	4310	4514	5562	5774
Dwellings in residential buildings - in numbers	17264	18157	24969	35526
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	2317	2428	3216	4471
Administrative buildings - in numbers	157	163	127	128
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	173	285	219	504
Other buildings - in numbers	4382	4685	5460	4826
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	2482	2767	3163	3087

## 5. Dwellings completed

	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Total			
Dwellings - in numbers	7806	9342	8384	8136
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	723	786	732	751
of which: Living floor space	444	500	461	484
	In towns			
Dwellings - in numbers	6382	7939	7134	6722
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	539	630	574	575
of which: Living floor space	325	399	359	370
	In villages			
Dwellings - in numbers	1424	1403	1250	1414
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	184	156	158	176
of which: Living floor space	119	101	102	114

Figure 4. Dwellings completed





## **XVIII. ENERGY**



## Overall energy balance sheet

The overall energy balance (OEB) is an aggregate of the energy balances of all energy products consumed in the country, in an unified unit of measurement.

*Primary energy production* represents any kind of extraction of energy products from natural sources in the territory of the country. Includes coal production (accounting for purified production), crude oil, natural gas, nuclear energy, renewable energy (water, wind, solar, geothermal and heat from the environment), biomass, biogas, liquid biofuels and non-renewable fuels.

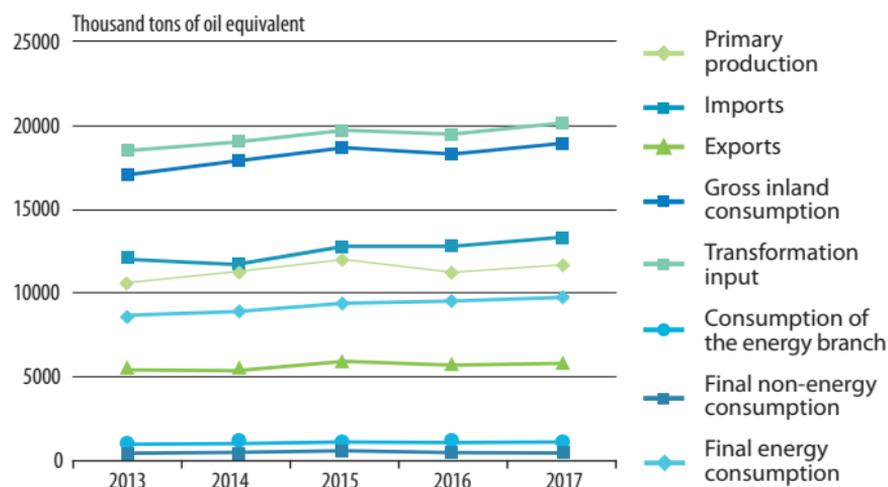
*Recovered and recycled products* refer to slurry and shale from coal recovered from mines as well as to lubricating oils used for petroleum products which are processed.

*Imports* (incl. arrivals) and *exports* (incl. dispatches) include the quantities passed through the political boundaries of the country, whether customs clearance has taken place or not. Transit is not reported (excluding electricity). Only energy products produced in the country are reported as exports in the energy balance.

*Stock change* is the difference between stocks at the beginning and at the end of the year in producers, large foreign trade companies and consumers.

*International maritime bunkers* are the quantities of fuels delivered to ships of all flags that are engaged in international navigation. The international navigation may take place at sea, on inland lakes and waterways, and in coastal waters (port of departure and port of arrival in different countries).

Figure 1. Energy flows





## 1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2017

(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)

	Total	Solid fossil fuels	Manufactured gases	Peat and peat products	Oil shale and oil sands	Oil and petroleum products <sup>1</sup>
Primary production	11673.9	5669.5	-	-	-	24.3
Recovered and recycled products	42.8	29.2	-	-	-	13.6
Imports	13312.3	582.5	-	-	-	9588.0
Change in stock	-237.3	-149.2	-	-	-	-108.9
Exports	5813.3	9.3	-	-	-	4880.1
International maritime bunkers	80.1	-	-	-	-	80.1
<b>Gross inland consumption</b>	<b>18898.3</b>	<b>6122.8</b>	-	-	-	<b>4556.8</b>
Transformation input	20108.0	6038.6	-	-	-	8228.9
Transformation output	13336.6	359.3	-	-	-	7827.8
Energy sector	1126.3	0.6	-	-	-	394.2
Distribution losses	486.5	5.5	-	-	-	1.8
<b>Available for final consumption</b>	<b>10276.2</b>	<b>437.5</b>	-	-	-	<b>3521.7</b>
Final non-energy consumption	476.6	48.0	-	-	-	150.6
Final energy consumption	9738.3	371.6	-	-	-	3370.5
Statistical differences	61.2	17.8	-	-	-	0.6

## 1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2017

(Continued and end)

(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)

	Natural gas	Renewables and biofuels	Non-renewable waste	Nuclear energy	Heat	Electricity
Primary production	66.3	1938.1	35.1	3940.7	-	-
Recovered and recycled products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	2723.0	100.2	-	-	-	318.6
Change in stock	-0.2	21.0	-	-	-	-
Exports	26.8	107.3	-	-	-	789.8
International maritime bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross inland consumption</b>	<b>2762.2</b>	<b>1951.9</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>3940.7</b>	-	<b>-471.2</b>
Transformation input	1054.4	751.0	0.1	3940.7	12.7	81.6
Transformation output	-	172.7	-	-	1054.9	3922.0
Energy sector	34.1	0.7	-	-	202.0	494.6
Distribution losses	11.2	-	-	-	169.2	298.9
<b>Available for final consumption</b>	<b>1662.5</b>	<b>1372.8</b>	<b>35.0</b>	-	<b>-671.1</b>	<b>2575.6</b>
Final non-energy consumption	278.0	-	-	-	-	-
Final energy consumption	1352.7	1378.2	35.0	-	658.6	2571.7
Statistical differences	32	-5	-	-	13	4

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

## 2. Structure of primary energy production

(Per cent)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Solid fossil fuels	45.3	48.6	45.3	48.6
Oil and petroleum products	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Natural gas	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
Renewables and biofuels	16.9	17.6	17.8	16.6
Non-renewable waste	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Nuclear heat	35.9	32.6	35.7	33.8

*Gross inland consumption* is calculated as *Gross Available Energy* less *the International maritime bunkers*. According to the new methodology (in force since 2017 reporting year), the indicator includes ambient heat.

*Transformation input* are fuels and energy used to produce other energy products..

*Transformation output* are the quantities of the secondary energy products derived from different transformation processes: production of electricity and heat, briquetting, coke and blast furnace, production of petroleum products. The total heat production of main activity producer plants and the produced heat sold to third parties by autoproducer plants are reported.

*Consumption of the energy sector* reflects final consumption of energy and fuels (not transformed in other energy products) for the implementation and maintenance of the main activity of companies producing energy products.

*Distribution losses* includes losses in gas and heat distribution, electricity transmission and transport of other fuels.

*Available for final consumption* are the quantities of energy products available for final use, resulting in no other energy products. This indicator is calculated as: *Total energy supply – Transformation input + Transformation output - Energy Sector Consumption – Distribution losses*.

The final consumption is divided for: non-energy and energy purposes.

*Final non-energy consumption* shows the quantities of fuels used as raw material for the production of non-fuel products.

*Final energy consumption* contains data for consumed energy products which are not transformed into others. The quantities of fuel consumed in the Autoproducer plants for the production of heat, used for inner plants' activities, are reported as final energy consumption by the relevant sector of economic activity.

Statistical difference is the difference between *Available for final consumption and Final (non-energy and energy) consumption*.

The information on the overall energy balance is presented in thousand tons of oil equivalent. The Joule and its multiples are used as general energy measure unit in international practice. The conversion from one type of measure unit into another is effected by the following relation:

$$1 \text{ Gigajoule} = 278 \text{ kWh} = 0.0239 \text{ toe.}$$



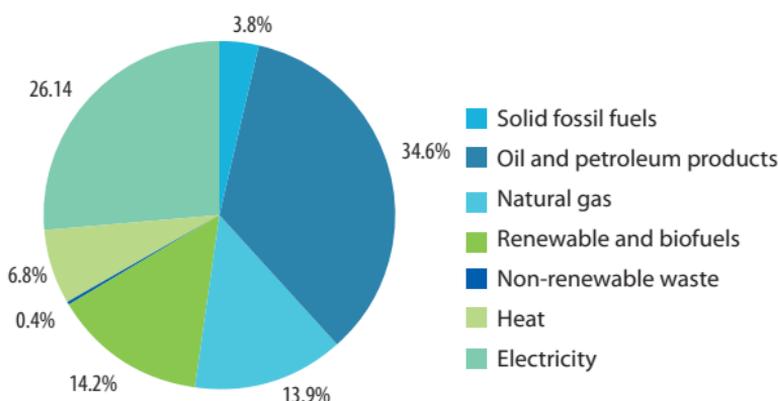
### 3. Final energy consumption by sectors

	2015	2016	2017	2017 as % to 2016
	1 000 toe			
<b>Total</b>	<b>9389.6</b>	<b>9517.5</b>	<b>9738.3</b>	<b>102.3</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2713.3</b>	<b>2641.5</b>	<b>2721.3</b>	<b>103.0</b>
Iron and steel	110.5	111.1	118.7	106.8
Chemical and petrochemical	873.9	836.3	881.2	105.4
Non-ferrous metals	133.8	130.2	162.4	124.7
Non-metallic minerals	535.2	560.2	567.7	101.3
Transport equipment	17.6	17.1	18.8	109.9
Machinery	124.7	132.8	139.5	105.0
Mining and quarrying	116.4	116.5	122.0	104.7
Food, beverages & tobacco	248.6	237.2	227.7	96.0
Paper, pulp and printing	244.6	242.4	220.5	91.0
Wood and wood products	61.9	57.8	62.3	107.8
Construction	85.8	61.4	55.9	91.0
Textile and leather	66.6	66.8	66.6	99.7
Not elsewhere specified (industry)	93.8	71.5	78.0	109.1
<b>Transport</b>	<b>3211.6</b>	<b>3267</b>	<b>3325.2</b>	<b>101.8</b>
Rail	39.5	36.7	39.7	108.2
Road	3009.8	3065.1	3092.2	100.9
Domestic aviation	13.4	19.5	20.6	105.6
Domestic navigation	-	-	-	-
Pipeline transport	149.0	145.8	172.7	118.4
Not elsewhere specified (transport)	-	-	-	-
<b>Other</b>	<b>3464.7</b>	<b>3609.1</b>	<b>3691.8</b>	<b>102.3</b>
Commercial and public services	1086.0	1171.7	1199.5	102.4
Households	2192.9	2252.1	2318.7	103.0
Agriculture and forestry	185.6	185.1	173.2	93.6
Fishing	0.2	0.2	0.3	150.0
Not elsewhere specified (other)	-	-	-	-

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 2017





## 4. Balance of electricity

(GWh)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Resources</b>	<b>51804.5</b>	<b>53476.5</b>	<b>49845.7</b>	<b>49318.2</b>
Transformation output	47485.5	49225.5	45277.7	45612.8
Imports	4319.0	4251.0	4568.0	3705.4
<b>Distribution</b>	<b>51804.5</b>	<b>53476.5</b>	<b>49845.7</b>	<b>49318.2</b>
Energy sector	6285.0	6520.0	6389.0	6702.0
Industry	8706.0	8946.0	8910.0	9405.2
Transport	306.0	352.0	354.0	377.6
Households	10590.0	10644.0	10733.0	11137.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	241.0	221.0	223.0	222.4
Others	7831.0	8163.0	8678.0	8765.9
Exports	13774.0	14826.0	10940.0	9185.8
Distribution losses	4013.0	3785.0	3577.0	3475.9
Statistical differences	58.5	19.5	41.7	45.9

## 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

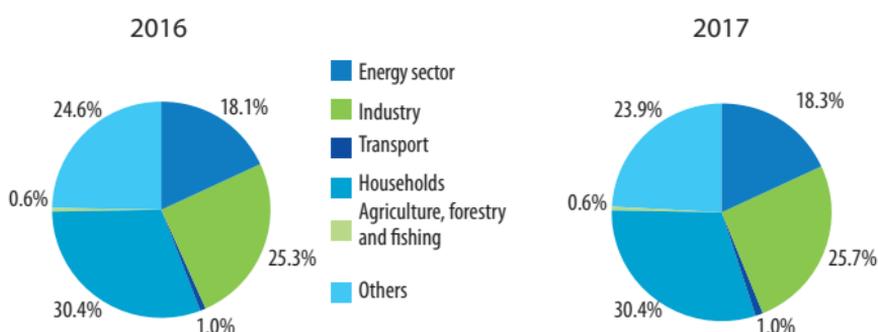
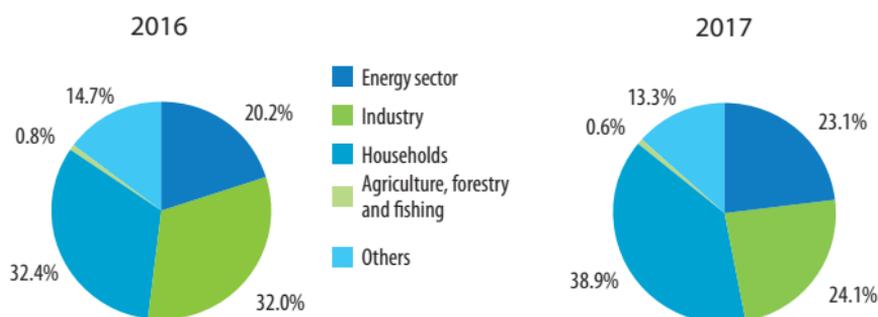


Figure 4. Structure of heat consumption by sectors





## 5. Balance of heat

	(GWh)			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Resources</b>	<b>15049.7</b>	<b>13984.7</b>	<b>13389.5</b>	<b>12268.7</b>
Transformation output	14592.8	13526.9	12854.2	11756.4
From chemical processes	456.9	457.8	535.3	512.3
<b>Distribution</b>	<b>15049.7</b>	<b>13984.7</b>	<b>13389.5</b>	<b>12268.7</b>
Energy sector	2960.3	2711.1	2345.8	2349.4
Industry	5633.3	4439.7	3719.5	2451.1
Households	3613.9	3868.9	3775.3	3951.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	109.2	31.9	92.2	57.9
Others	1185.0	1308.6	1706.7	1346.5
Distribution losses	1542.5	1623.9	1758.6	1967.2
Statistical difference	5.6	0.6	-8.6	145.0



## **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

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Length of track, incl. sidings - km	5486	5486	5468	5470
of which: Running track - km	4019	4029	4030	4030
Share of electrified running track - %	71.1	71.2	71.2	71.2
Coach lines - in numbers	2826	3039	3039	3137
Total length of coach lines- thousand km	417.1	447.9	434.2	434.6
Towns with trolleybus lines - in numbers	12	10	10	10
Route length of trolleybus lines as of 31.12. - km	454	408	400	396
Route length of tram lines as of 31.12. - km	146	137	137	131
Route length of underground lines as of 31.12. - km	37	38	38	38

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Registered cargo vehicles - in numbers	481740	494393	457740	473809
Lorries	396582	405217	372851	387186
Special vehicles	37349	37516	34493	35481
Road tractors	47809	51660	50396	51142
Registered busses - in numbers	23470	22928	20628	20442
Trolleybuses - in numbers	540	437	392	376
Passenger seats - in numbers	60429	48708	43868	41110
Trams - in numbers	280	280	311	301
Passenger seats - in numbers	59078	56818	62958	60853
Railcars for underground electrical transport - in numbers	208	208	208	208
Passenger seats - in numbers	64064	64064	64064	64064
Sea cargoships - in numbers	3	3	3	3
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	14	12	12	12
Sea passenger ships - in numbers	9	10	2	2
Passenger seats/berths - in numbers	561	482	156	156
Inland non-self-propelled cargoships - in numbers	114	110	112	111
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	193	186	189	187
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

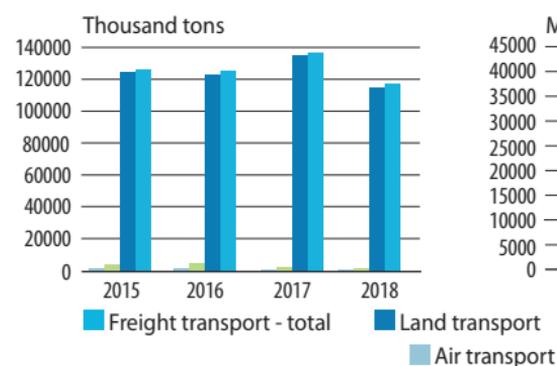
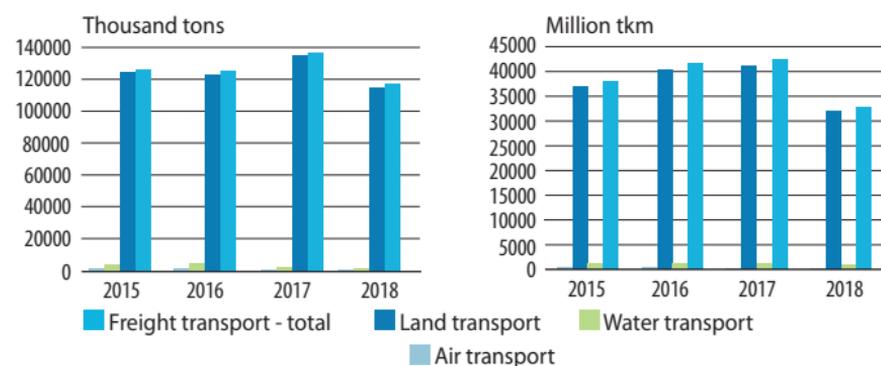


Figure 2. Transport performance by mode of transport



### Passenger transport

Figure 3. Passengers carried by mode of transport

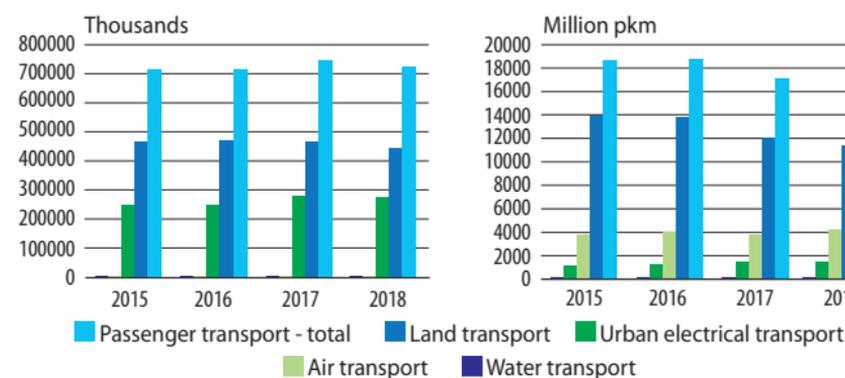
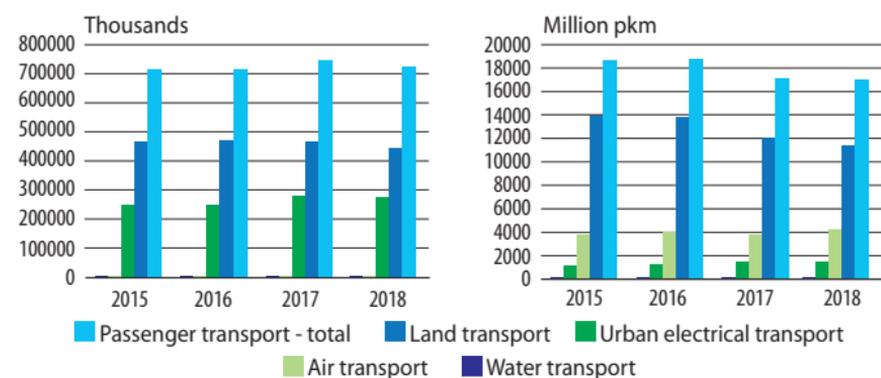


Figure 4. Transport performance by mode of transport





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

Mode of transport	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Goods carried - thousand tons			
<b>Total</b>	<b>125498</b>	<b>124358</b>	<b>136685</b>	<b>116642</b>
Land transport <sup>1</sup>	123626	121910	134385	114429
Water transport <sup>2</sup>	1867	2443	2291	2190
Air transport	5	5	9	23
	Transport performance - million tkm			
<b>Total</b>	<b>37789</b>	<b>41546</b>	<b>42532</b>	<b>32922</b>
Land transport <sup>1</sup>	36677	40263	41306	31950
Water transport <sup>2</sup>	1107	1278	1218	956
Air transport	5	5	8	16

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

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

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

Mode of transport	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Passengers carried - in thousands			
<b>Total</b>	<b>715206</b>	<b>716412</b>	<b>748496</b>	<b>721584</b>
Land transport <sup>1</sup>	464770	469054	466535	443869
Water transport <sup>2</sup>	115	119	109	114
Air transport	2240	2337	2198	2470
Urban electrical transport	248081	244902	279654	275131
	Transport performance - million pkm			
<b>Total</b>	<b>18513</b>	<b>18663</b>	<b>17045</b>	<b>16992</b>
Land transport <sup>1</sup>	13809	13668	11991	11365
Water transport <sup>2</sup>	2	5	5	4
Air transport	3644	3869	3637	4200
Urban electrical transport	1058	1121	1412	1423

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

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



## **XX. TOURISM**



## Accommodation establishments

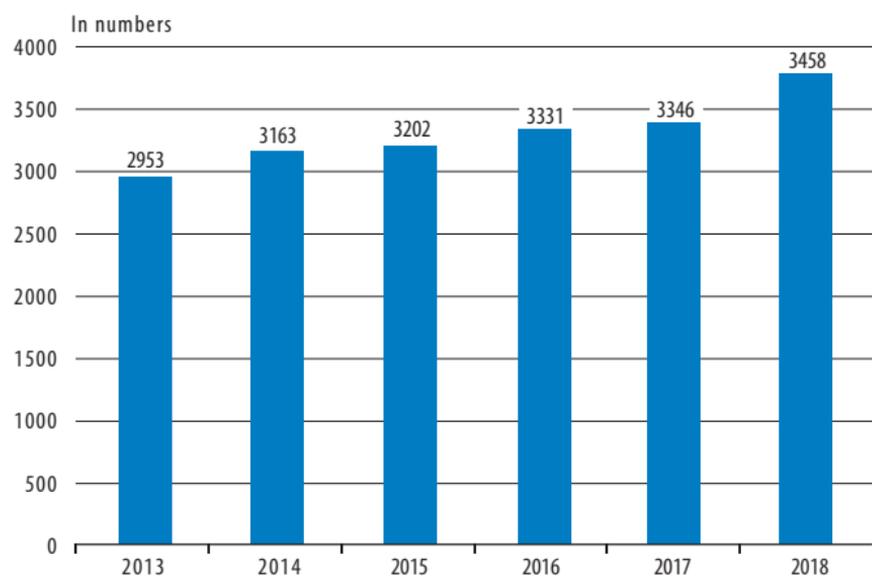
The methodology used in statistical surveys on tourism is in compliance with the Regulation 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism and Commission Regulation 1051/2011 implementing Regulation 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council 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 2018, there were 3 458 public and private accommodation establishments functioning in the country - hotels, motels, mountain chalets, camping sites and other establishments for short-term accommodation with more than 10 bed - places.

Figure 1. Accommodation establishments





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

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Accommodation establishments - in numbers</b>	<b>3202</b>	<b>3331</b>	<b>3346</b>	<b>3458</b>
Bed-places - in thousands	322.4	328.3	348.7	335.6
Bed-nights - in thousands	62394	65169	66468	68223
Using of bed-nights - %	34.3	38.6	39.2	39.3
Nights spent - in thousands	21398	25186	26054	26845
of which: By foreigners	13352	16151	17106	17749
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	1033.5	1229.1	1340.9	1455.7
<b>Hotels - in numbers</b>	<b>2180</b>	<b>2158</b>	<b>2110</b>	<b>2102</b>
Bed-places - in thousands	279.1	281.9	293.5	286.2
Bed-nights - in thousands	53140	56188	57287	58514
Using of bed-nights - %	37.0	41.5	42.0	42.3
Nights spent - in thousands	19655	23319	24071	24750
of which: By foreigners	13096	15865	16733	17327
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	998.1	1191.3	1298.8	1407.0
<b>Camping sites - in numbers</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
Bed-places - in thousands	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.7
Bed-nights - in thousands	173	119	112	106
Using of bed-nights - %	23.0	47.9	52.1	60.0
Nights spent - in thousands	40	57	58	63
of which: By foreigners	2	3	3	2
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
<b>Other accommodation establishments - in numbers</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>1162</b>	<b>1227</b>	<b>1346</b>
Bed-places - in thousands	43.0	45.6	54.5	48.7
Bed-nights - in thousands	9081	8862	9069	9603
Using of bed-nights - %	18.8	20.4	21.2	21.2
Nights spent - in thousands	1703	1810	1925	2032
of which: By foreigners	254	283	370	420
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	35.0	37.4	41.7	48.2

<sup>1</sup> In use.

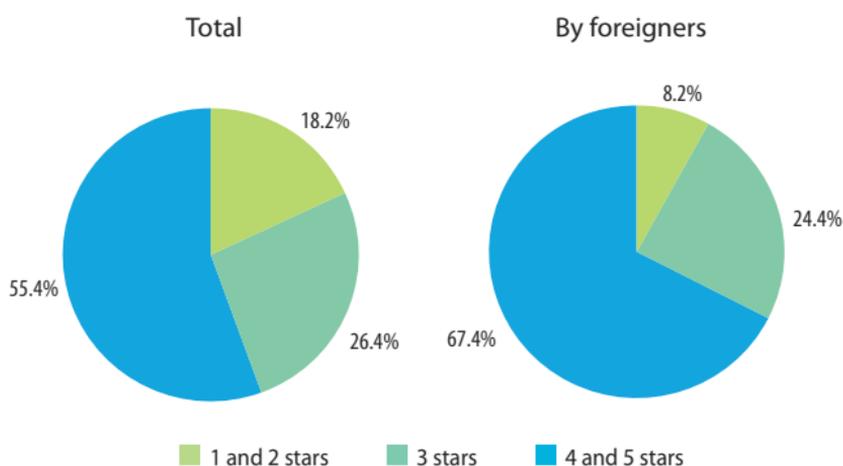
## Nights spent

The total number of the nights spent in 2018 in all accommodation establishments increased by 790.9 thousand (3.0%) to 26 845.0 thousand as compared to 2017. The number of the nights spent by foreigners (17 748.9 thousand) in all accommodation establishments increased by 3.8% in 2018 as compared to the previous year.

Almost all foreigners - 97.4%, preferred to spend the night in hotels while only 2.6% 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 2018 showed that the highest percentage of nights was spent in four-stars and five-stars accommodation establishments (67.4%), followed by those with three stars (24.4%) and those with one and two stars (8.2%).

Figure 2. Structure of the nights spent in accommodation establishments by categories in 2018





## 2. Nights spent by foreigners in accommodation establishments by country of origin and by categories in 2018

(Number)

Country	Total	Categories of accommodation establishments			
		1 and 2 stars	3 stars	4 stars	5 stars
<b>Total</b>	<b>17748925</b>	<b>1453687</b>	<b>4333481</b>	<b>10086369</b>	<b>1875388</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>12946620</b>	<b>751461</b>	<b>3024435</b>	<b>7927375</b>	<b>1243349</b>
Austria	195815	4895	23802	134131	32987
Belgium	297577	10297	29515	206214	51551
Croatia	32931	2019	8138	19346	3428
Cyprus	28755	2057	5202	15780	5716
Czech Republic	737979	54867	287643	359767	35702
Denmark	177336	13351	42264	103266	18455
Estonia	126023	8584	35595	70959	10885
Finland	168719	18732	45482	85888	18617
France	441569	29458	89257	269633	53221
Germany	3527558	65551	552645	2563559	345803
Greece	257227	20273	57058	141575	38321
Hungary	198134	14778	85966	86246	11144
Ireland	105349	23624	25779	45476	10470
Italy	213729	19016	55052	108147	31514
Latvia	77782	8274	21776	39823	7909
Lithuania	148128	9438	31891	90347	16452
Luxemburg	16535	222	665	12796	2852
Malta	10115	388	1501	6603	1623
Netherlands	218229	13663	47008	137363	20195
Poland	1847172	69814	547999	1102359	127000
Portugal	30250	1941	5330	17470	5509
Romania	1883016	128617	518541	1064491	171367
Slovakia	228312	22244	78501	115815	11752
Slovenia	40735	4883	17579	14326	3947
Spain	112646	10166	21479	57891	23110
Sweden	192183	14836	48389	107031	21927
United Kingdom	1632816	179473	340378	951073	161892
<b>Other European countries</b>	<b>2760613</b>	<b>536857</b>	<b>813512</b>	<b>1148728</b>	<b>261516</b>
Norway	328251	36351	66955	199908	25037
Republic of North Macedonia	275740	18173	63266	162233	32068
Russian Federation	1255018	319177	394604	419526	121711
Serbia	146123	22187	41445	71266	11225
Switzerland	60039	3636	10954	31536	13913
Turkey	235726	39395	57205	111438	27688
Ukraine	459716	97938	179083	152821	29874
<b>Other countries</b>	<b>785045</b>	<b>31794</b>	<b>119257</b>	<b>430964</b>	<b>203030</b>
Israel	612384	20147	91731	353307	147199
Japan	27778	1577	4693	14542	6966
United States	144883	10070	22833	63115	48865
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>1256647</b>	<b>133575</b>	<b>376277</b>	<b>579302</b>	<b>167493</b>

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

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

Data on the number of trips of EU citizens 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 2018

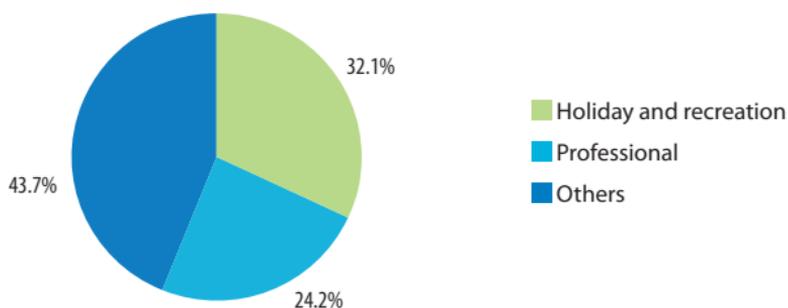
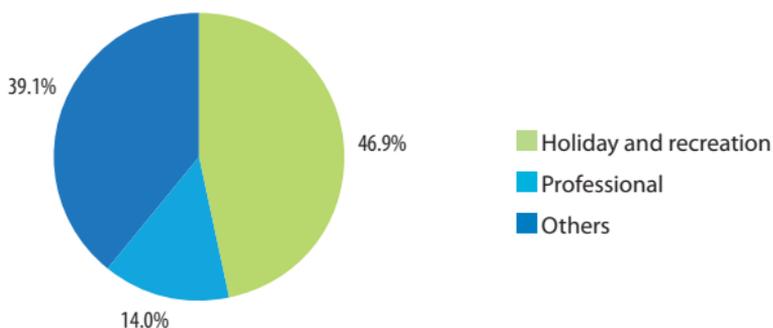


Figure 4. Structure of arrivals of visitors to Bulgaria from abroad by purpose of visit in 2018





### 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	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>6227623</b>	<b>6698526</b>	<b>11596167</b>	<b>12368363</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>3762392</b>	<b>3993584</b>	<b>6867671</b>	<b>7250365</b>
Austria	202970	221638	216986	217541
Belgium	90433	105830	152739	170146
Croatia	32129	36222	29331	31459
Cyprus	13834	13722	24969	25517
Czech Republic	96212	101917	209218	236265
Denmark	28868	28943	67502	57405
Finland	4260	5084	33533	39669
France	141913	148953	231348	260099
Germany	402111	422268	1046219	1063502
Greece	1341192	1402560	1272997	1290313
Hungary	65124	68995	111405	102956
Ireland	12117	11256	31617	39322
Italy	229506	242301	177250	181770
Malta	12834	11237	3984	4964
Netherlands	63565	71339	183755	193362
Poland	66836	73849	424724	474984
Portugal	20030	20126	17440	17603
Romania	480980	523058	1943436	2035606
Slovakia	34303	39185	81318	101887
Slovenia	36854	36738	25178	22666
Spain	170944	181412	89155	96100
Sweden	18699	19577	56739	60178
United Kingdom	170367	178589	352054	424384
Others countries from EU	26311	28785	84774	102667
<b>Other European countries</b>	<b>2276496</b>	<b>2533595</b>	<b>3601426</b>	<b>3883209</b>
Norway	8323	8469	51142	62317
Republic of North Macedonia	396450	416448	583026	609591
Russian Federation	53868	59080	565754	522085
Serbia	462953	493950	541303	632902
Switzerland	19519	18247	34280	34105
Turkey	1311252	1515894	1437276	1534809
Ukraine	24131	21507	388645	487400
<b>Others countries</b>	<b>46965</b>	<b>46973</b>	<b>319380</b>	<b>367676</b>
Canada	6680	7363	19113	20889
Israel	19083	19545	209304	245567
USA	21202	20065	90963	101220
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>141770</b>	<b>124374</b>	<b>807690</b>	<b>867113</b>



## **XXI. FORESTRY**



## Total forest area

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

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

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

Data on afforestation are based on the inventory of forests.

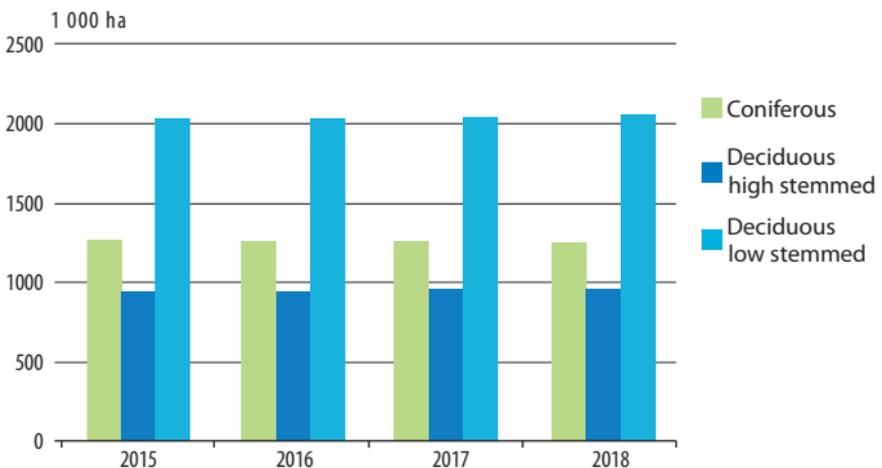
Afforestation in mature non-regenerated forest is defined as afforestation carried out in a mature forest (at age of main cutting) for which natural regeneration is insufficient.

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

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

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

Figure 1. Forest area by type





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

(1 000 ha)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Forest by type</b>	<b>4223</b>	<b>4231</b>	<b>4243</b>	<b>4257</b>
Coniferous	1261	1259	1254	1251
Deciduous	2962	2972	2989	3006
High-stemmed	938	942	952	954
Low-stemmed	2024	2030	2037	2052
<b>Of which: Wooded forest area<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3858</b>	<b>3865</b>	<b>3877</b>	<b>3893</b>
Coniferous	1134	1131	1125	1122
Deciduous	2724	2734	2752	2770
High-stemmed	878	880	892	895
Low-stemmed	1846	1854	1860	1875

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

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

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

(Hectares)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Preparation of area	2025	1763	1584	1278
Afforestation	1592	1987	1745	1503
New afforestation	703	1130	975	853
Mature non-regenerated forests	843	782	716	612
Sparse forests	48	75	54	36
Establishment of two-storeyed plantations	787	766	677	651
Reforestation of artificial forests	298	318	571	694
Growing of crops	8574	9247	10708	10987

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

## Management of the forests

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

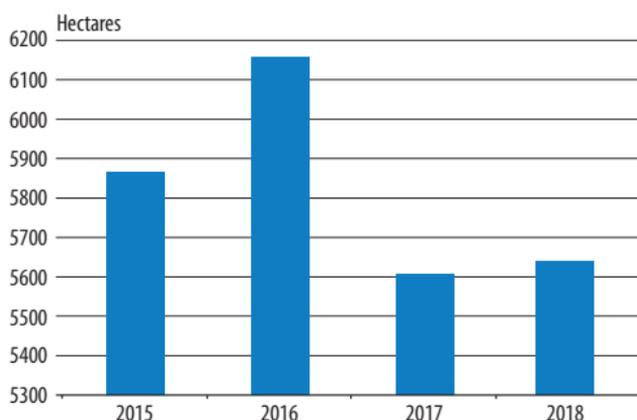
Sanitary logging is cutting of dead (lost) trees and bushes and trees damaged (broken) by storm and snow, in order to insure protection from calamities and diseases.

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

Figure 2. Management of the forests



Figure 3. Supporting the natural reproduction of the forests





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

	(Hectares)			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Thinnings and cleanings	42955	42578	40615	34821
Coniferous	20512	18534	15980	14007
Deciduous high-stemmed	14783	16526	16893	14048
Shoots	7660	7518	7742	6766
Selective logging	895	1275	1060	1154
Coniferous	400	333	317	238
Deciduous high-stemmed	470	537	603	640
Shoots	25	405	140	276
Sanitary logging	25649	30843	17890	21225
Coniferous	19684	24873	14633	18174
Deciduous high-stemmed	2431	2965	1333	1003
Shoots	3534	3005	1924	2048
Trimming	1376	1465	1776	1507
Supporting the natural reproduction	5869	6159	5608	5640
of which: Chisel shoots	4658	5412	4800	4355
Blazed timber logging fund	151150	126235	130221	131536
Coniferous	66839	50860	52887	57184
Deciduous high-stemmed	34394	32967	30510	30529
Shoots	49917	42408	46824	43823

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

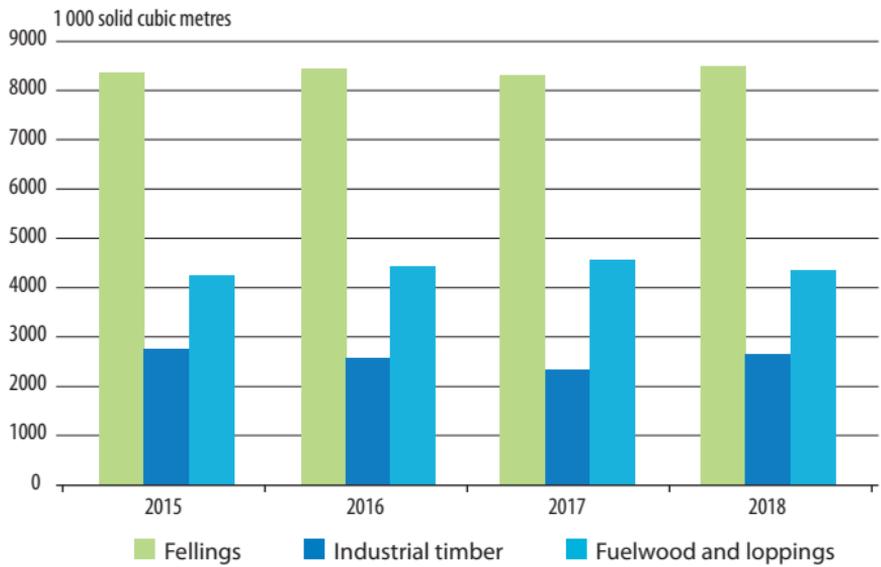
	(Kilograms)			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Pick of coniferous strobiles	6455	9907	8154	5427
Gathered and yield of seeds	47303	42732	56171	43732
Coniferous spaces	151	969	803	120
Deciduous spaces	47152	41764	55369	43720
of which: Oak acorn	44692	39277	53745	36144

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

## Wood

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

Figure 4. Wood



5. Wood<sup>1</sup>

(1 000 solid cubic metres)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Total			
Fellings	8389	8447	8322	8476
Removals	7040	7044	6936	7034
Industrial timber	2774	2589	2360	2666
Firewood and loppings	4266	4455	4576	4368
	Coniferous			
Fellings	3871	4140	4092	4435
Removals	3032	3229	3205	3474
Industrial timber	1934	1788	1614	1928
Firewood and loppings	1098	1441	1591	1546
	Deciduous			
Fellings	4518	4307	4230	4041
Removals	4008	3815	3731	3560
Industrial timber	840	801	746	738
Firewood and loppings	3168	3014	2985	2822
High-stem beech				
Fellings	860	884	848	807
Removals	762	773	743	713
Industrial timber	176	166	156	153
Firewood and loppings	586	607	587	559
High-stem oak				
Fellings	201	229	207	198
Removals	171	196	180	170
Industrial timber	35	39	40	34
Firewood and loppings	136	157	140	135
Other deciduous high-stemmed				
Fellings	690	649	619	611
Removals	614	581	549	548
Industrial timber	276	252	230	246
Firewood and loppings	338	329	319	301
Coppice				
Fellings	2767	2545	2556	2423
Removals	2461	2265	2259	2129
Industrial timber	353	344	320	304
Firewood and loppings	2108	1921	1939	1825

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

## Game

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

Figure 5. *Small game*

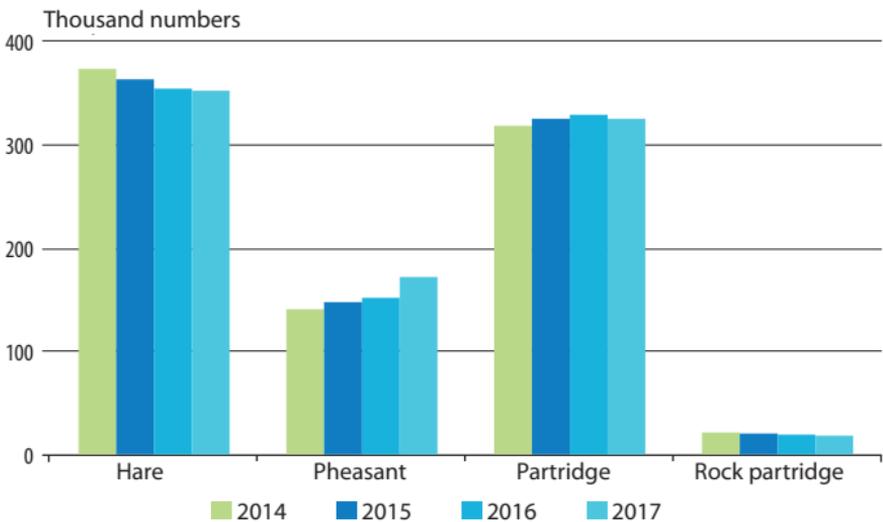
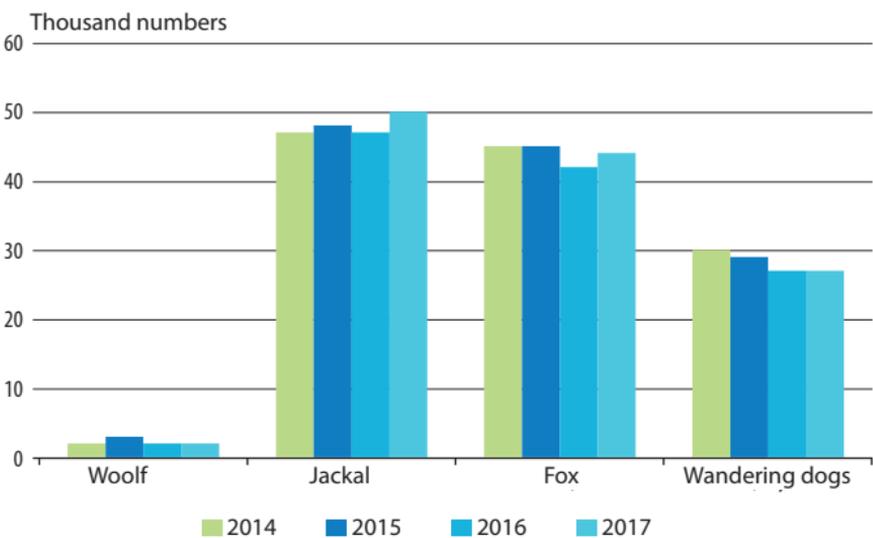


Figure 6. *Predatory animals*



6. Game<sup>1</sup>

(Number)

	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

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



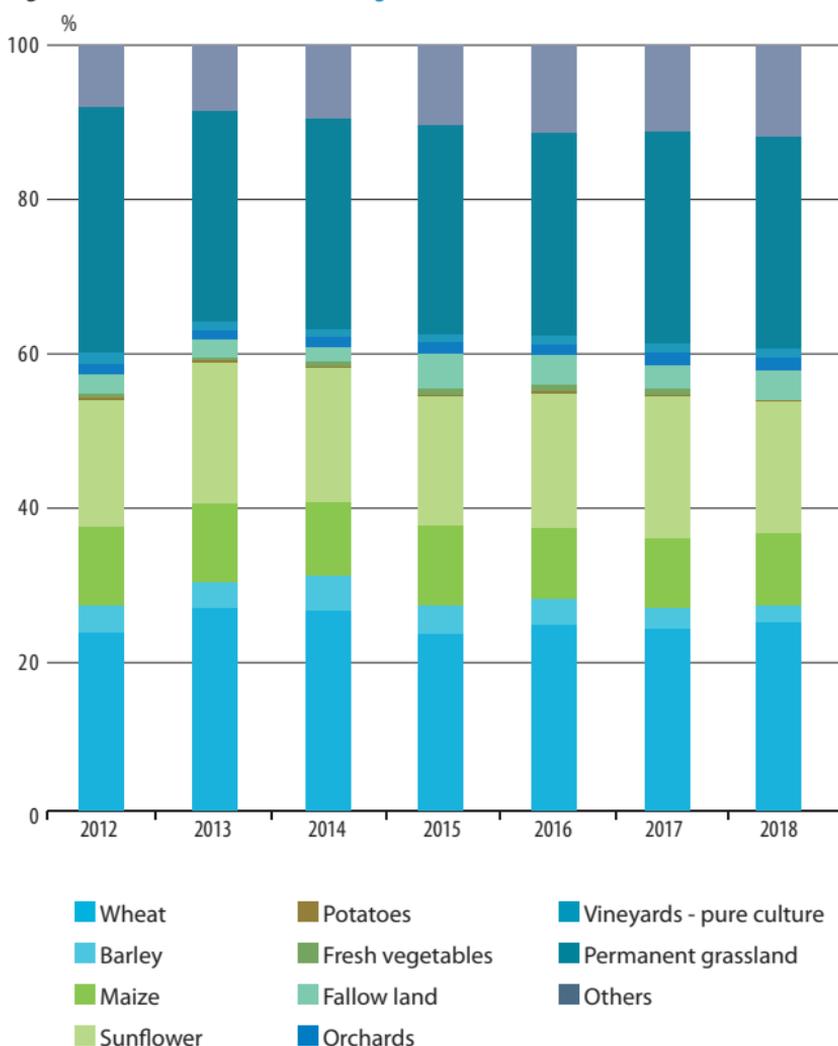
## **XXII. AGRICULTURE**



## Utilized agricultural area and arable land

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

Figure 1. Structure of the utilized agricultural area



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

(Hectares)

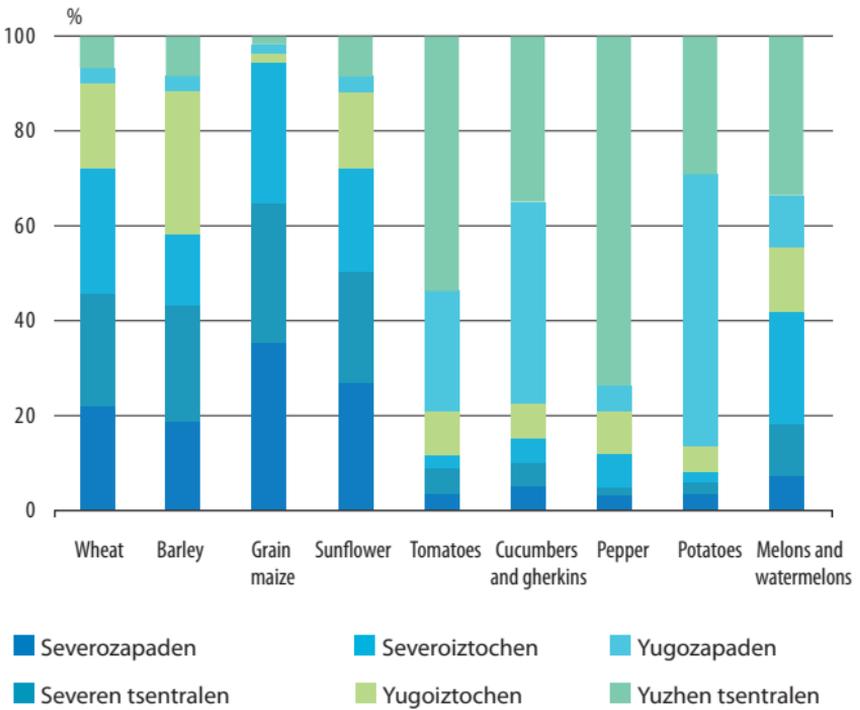
	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Arable land</b>	<b>3493688</b>	<b>3480991</b>	<b>3473825</b>	<b>3463370</b>
Wheat	1151225	1215684	1197768	1237736
Barley	191433	168244	138122	115773
Rye and triticale	24190	30909	30639	29767
Oats	13329	15675	19730	16886
Maize	524121	468762	461085	478354
Other cereals	31479	21304	19600	24641
Sunflower	851245	887845	934715	859910
Tobacco	17443	13930	10506	8668
Other oleaginous crops	225847	196958	181067	203397
Other industrial crops	53755	55144	58848	46640
Potatoes	9449	10109	12909	14611
Beans, peas, other pulses	24617	33928	78389	103445
Fresh vegetables	37538	46527	33312	35483
Annual fodder crops	6871	14223	17705	18152
Grassland under legumes	94288	105371	115447	112702
Grassland under cereals	394	3422	2504	5917
Fallow land	235150	191537	159959	149683
Greenhouses	1314	1419	1520	1606
<b>Utilized agricultural area</b>	<b>5011494</b>	<b>5021412</b>	<b>5029529</b>	<b>5030276</b>
Kitchen gardens	15664	15367	15258	14836
Orchards	68543	77625	84320	88829
Vineyard - pure culture	54210	52517	53251	53787
Mixed permanent crops	8522	8222	8220	8312
Nurseries	2202	2602	2304	2100
Total permanent crops	133477	140966	148094	153029
Permanent grassland and meadows - orchards	1368665	1384088	1392352	1399041
<b>Agricultural area</b>	<b>5202752</b>	<b>5214640</b>	<b>5224402</b>	<b>5226194</b>

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

## Agricultural crops production

Data on main agricultural crops production is obtained through the survey on the yield of main crops in 2017. 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 2018





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

Crops	Harvested area - ha		Production - thousand tons		Yields - kg/ha	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Wheat	1144519	1212013	6132	5833	5358	4812
Barley	128365	103570	595	438	4635	4224
Grain maize	398152	444622	2563	3478	6437	7822
Sunflower	898844	788656	2057	1927	2289	2443

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

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

Crops	Harvested area <sup>2</sup> - ha		Production <sup>3</sup> - tons		Yields <sup>4</sup> - kg/ha	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Tomatoes	4376	3907	158762	148077	23434	21815
Cucumbers and gherkins	752	870	54398	74357	20267	16347
Pepper	3272	2854	54822	51958	16031	17083
Potatoes	12806	14096	227815	261694	17782	18558
Melons and watermelons	7494	7084	134630	121590	17965	17156

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

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

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

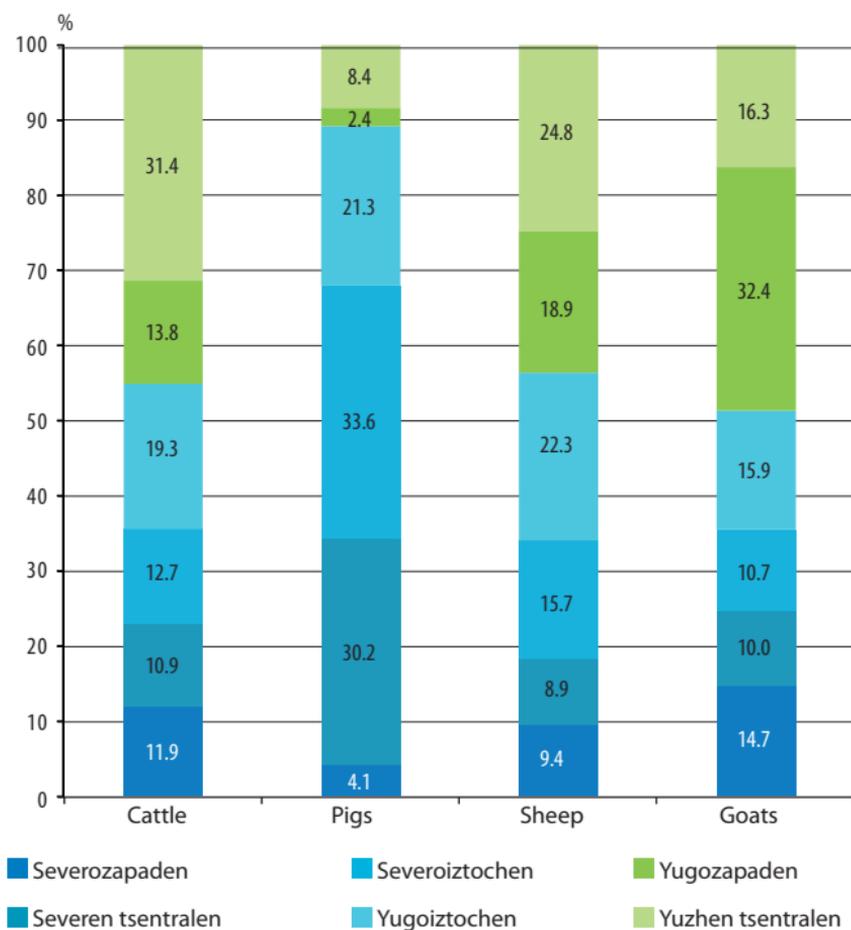
<sup>4</sup> Average yields excl. production under glass.

## Livestock

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of main livestock by statistical regions as of 1.11.2018



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

(Thousand numbers)

Type of animals	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cattle	550.2	557.9	540.1	526.5
of which: Cows	352.6	357.2	348.7	340.8
Buffaloes	10.8	12.3	12.8	15.6
of which: Buffalo-cows	6.8	7.6	8.7	10.3
Pigs	600.1	616.4	593.1	650.5
of which: Sows	46.9	47.2	44.7	51.5
Sheep	1331.9	1360.1	1316.8	1350
of which: Ewes	1117.0	1128.9	1096.4	1119.9
Goats	277.0	237.5	257	271.7
of which: She-goats	219.9	199.4	220.8	231.2
Poultry	15600.0	13700.0	14756.0	15519.0
of which: Hens	6980.0	7158.0	6898.0	6951.0

5. Farms and livestock by type as of 1.11.2018<sup>1</sup>

	Farms - in thousands	Livestock	
		In thousands	Average per farm - in numbers
Cattle	27.2	526.5	19.4
of which:			
Cows	25.6	340.8	13.3
Bovines less than 1 year old	16.5	105.4	6.4
Buffaloes	0.4	15.6	39.0
of which: Buffalo-cows	0.3	10.3	34.3
Pigs	8.8	650.5	73.9
of which: Sows	0.7	51.5	73.6
Sheep	21.7	1350.0	62.2
of which: Ewes	19.5	1119.9	57.4
Goats	12.1	271.7	22.5
of which: She-goats	11.8	231.2	19.6

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

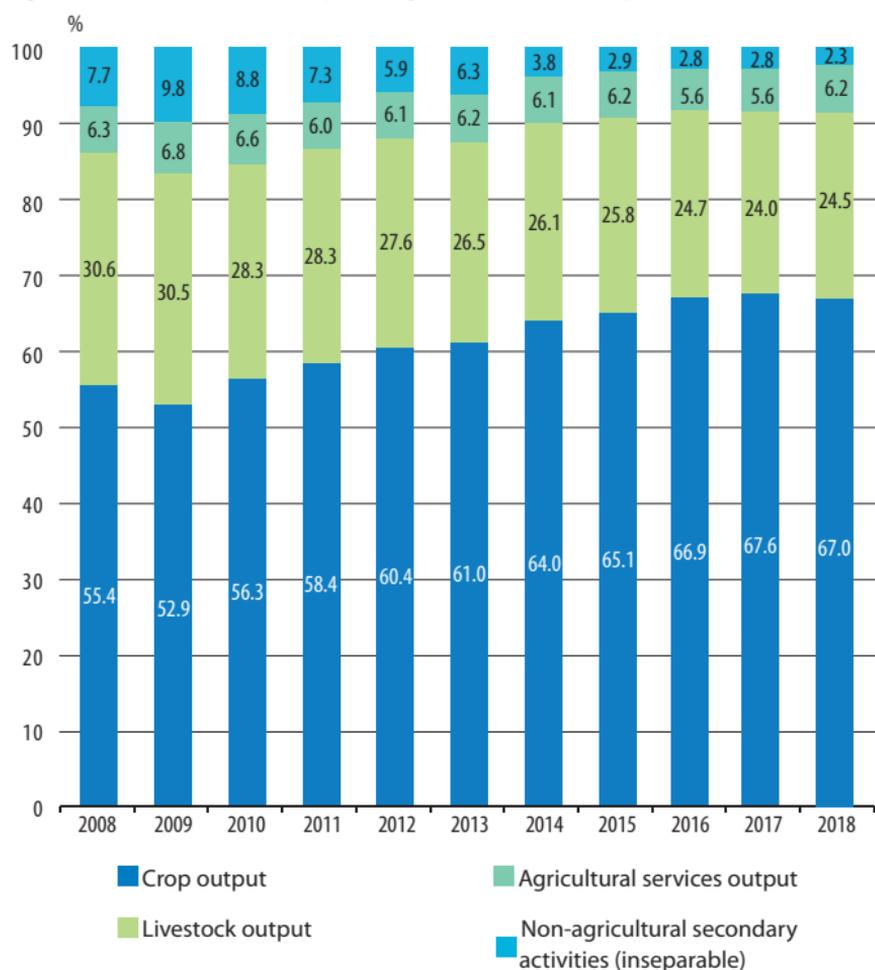
## Economic accounts for agriculture

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	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cereals	2403.2	2345.8	2437.8	2651.1
Industrial crops	1892.6	1931.7	1969.2	1764.3
Fodder	125.2	159.6	223.9	198.3
Vegetables	281.9	344.9	384.1	351.1
Potatoes	63.2	50.0	78.9	51.9
Fruits	334.9	358.3	426.7	357.9
Wine	.	.	.	.
Other crop products	34.6	45.0	46.5	39.4
Crop output	5135.6	5235.3	5567.1	5414.0
Livestock	1131.1	1061.8	1048.9	1039.5
Livestock products	905.3	874.6	929.8	938.5
Livestock output	2036.4	1936.4	1978.7	1978.0
Agricultural goods output	7172.0	7171.7	7545.8	7392.0
Agricultural services output	485.2	439.8	465.3	501.2
Agricultural output	7657.2	7611.5	8011.1	7893.2
Non-agricultural secondary activities (inseparable)	230.9	218.8	228.7	184.0
Output of agricultural activities	7888.1	7830.3	8239.8	8077.2
Total intermediate consumption	4718.3	4355.7	4479.5	4672.5
Gross value added at basic price	3169.8	3474.6	3760.3	3404.7
Fixed capital consumption	783.3	860.1	868.8	928.7
Net value added at basic prices	2386.5	2614.5	2891.5	2476.0
Factor income	3709.2	4195.6	4809.1	4098.7
Net operating surplus/mixed income	2905.1	3363.4	3943.4	3207.4
Net entrepreneurial income	1861.2	2285.1	2788.2	1937.4



## **XXIII. ENVIRONMENT**

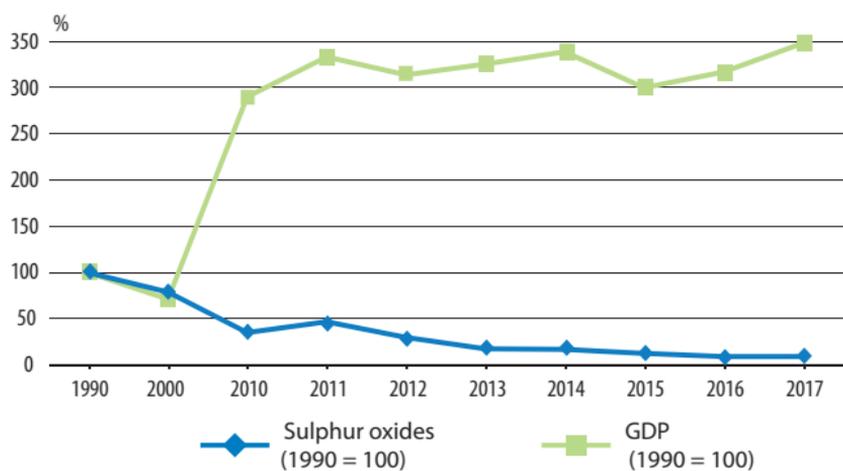


## Emissions of pollutants in the air

The emissions of harmful substances in the air are calculated based on data from a specialized statistical survey of the National Statistical Institute (NSI) and information from the Executive Environmental Agency (EEA) at the Ministry of Environment and Water (MOEW). For primary information collection and calculation of emissions of harmful substances, a methodology of NSI and MOEW, harmonized with the CORINAIR methodology developed by the European Union, is used. Emissions are estimated using a calculation method 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 in the country. The amount of the emitted harmful substances depends both on the quantities of consumed fuels and produced output, and the level of technology used. The most common characteristic of the relation economy - environment is contained in the indicator 'Emission per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)'.

Figure 1. Emissions of Sulphur oxides and GDP



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

(Thousand tons)

	Sulphur oxides	Nitrogen oxides	Non-methane volatile organic compounds	Methane	Carbon oxide	Carbon dioxide	Dinitrogen oxide	Ammonia oxides
	2015							
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>45461</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>48</b>
Industrial heating processes	96	33	0	0	1	31439	7	0
Industrial processes	38	36	18	415	27	4504	0	3
Other sources <sup>3</sup>	6	52	56	244	258	9519	16	45
	2016							
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>40975</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>49</b>
Industrial heating processes	58	29	0	0	1	27150	6	0
Industrial processes	39	36	28	440	27	4133	0	3
Other sources <sup>3</sup>	6	54	49	240	225	9692	17	46
	2017							
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>43194</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>49</b>
Industrial heating processes	50	22	0	0	1	29100	7	0
Industrial processes	46	7	25	477	28	4328	0	3
Other sources <sup>3</sup>	7	61	47	230	219	9766	17	46

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

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

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

## Water use

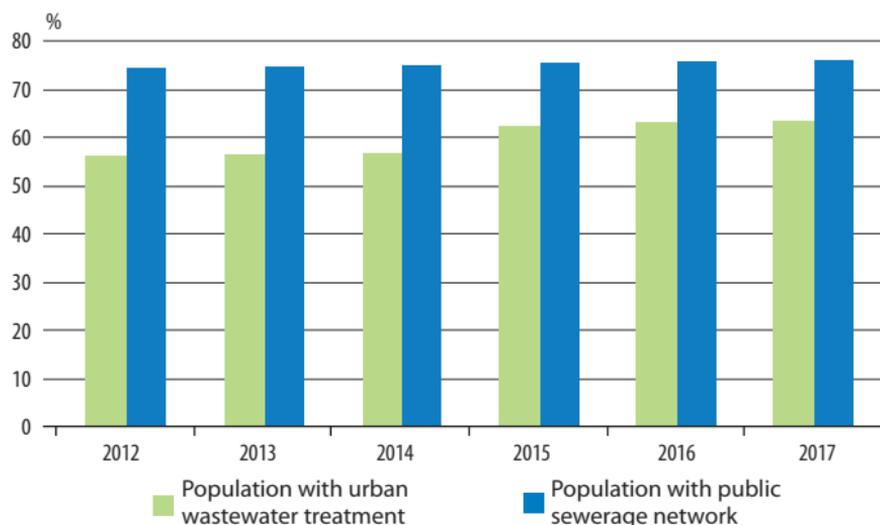
The information is a result from statistical surveys covering comprehensively public water suppliers (PWS) and irrigation systems, as well economic units which have used over 36 thousand m<sup>3</sup> of water annually. Enterprises below this criterion also submit data on a voluntary basis. Water use for hydropower production and water abstraction by physical entities is not included.

Water supply is carried out by water suppliers and through self-supply. The 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 use in the energy production, which requires significant volumes of water for cooling processes. For calculating consumption of drinking water in households (supplied by Public water supply (PWS) partnerships, average per capita) the average annual population is used.

After being used, 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 conducted 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 UWWTP. It is possible that the share of this population is overestimated due to settlements with partially built sewerage network. Population, whose waters are transported in tanks to the sewerage system or UWWTP, is not included.

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

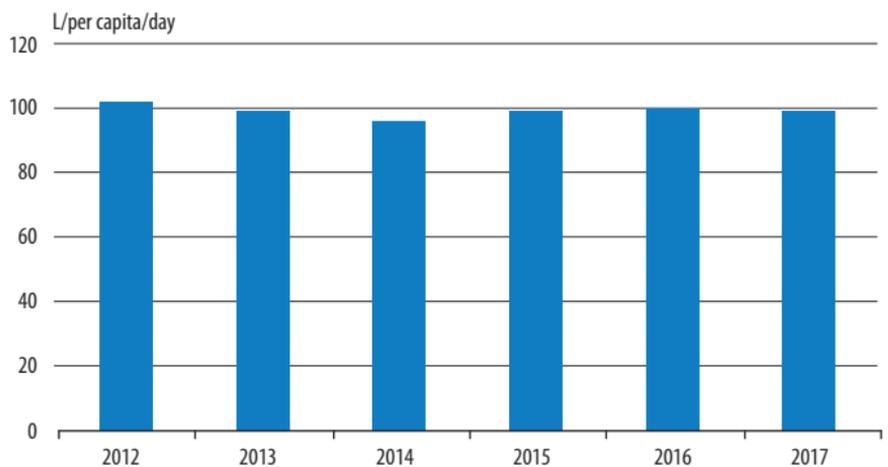




## 2. Water abstraction, water use, wastewater

	(Million m <sup>3</sup> /year)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Gross fresh water abstraction</b>	<b>5468</b>	<b>5376</b>	<b>5629</b>	<b>5689</b>	<b>5658</b>
Fresh surface water	4910	4829	5071	5128	5076
of which: From artificial reservoirs	2349	2164	2423	2222	2279
Fresh groundwater	558	547	558	561	582
Gross non-fresh water abstraction	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Water use - total</b>	<b>4477</b>	<b>4506</b>	<b>4736</b>	<b>4721</b>	<b>4732</b>
Agriculture, hunting and forestry (incl. fishing)	296	289	360	355	307
of which: Irrigation	269	258	316	306	255
Industry	3841	3887	4037	4041	4091
of which: For cooling in energy production	3182	3237	3686	3681	3704
Services	80	79	81	67	78
Households	261	251	259	257	257
<b>Wastewater discharged into water bodies - total</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>768</b>
of which: From WWTPs (urban and other)	571	558	579	603	582
<b>Cooling water discharged into water bodies</b>	<b>2945</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>3680</b>	<b>3628</b>	<b>3725</b>

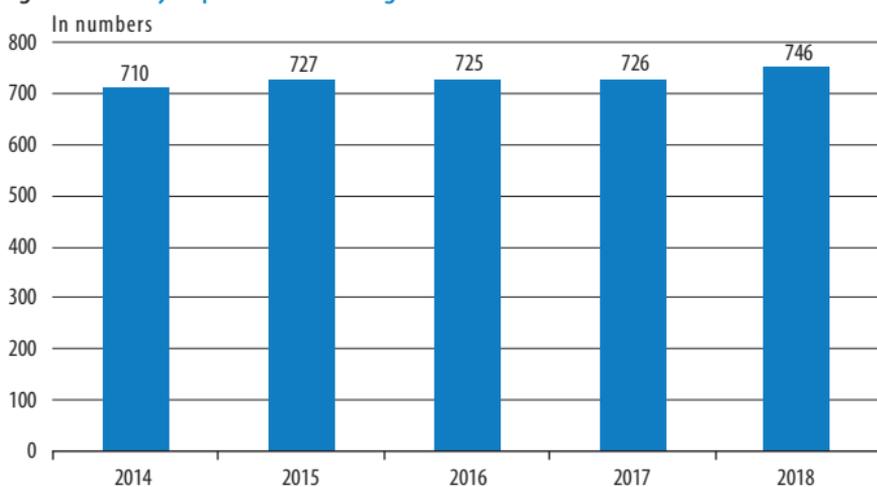
Figure 3. Drinking water used by households, from Public water supply average per capita



## Noise

Source of data about noise levels is the National Center for Public Health and Analyses. Noise levels are observed in different territories and development zones in and outside urban areas. A special noise indicator is used for areas subject to aviation noise. 746 points of noise level measurement were surveyed in 2018. They are located in 36 settlements of the country.

Figure 4. Surveyed points of noise registration





## 3. Surveyed points of noise registration by district in 2018

(Number)

Districts	Total	Of which: over permissible limits	By registered noise level in decibels						
			Under 58	58 - 62	63 - 67	68 - 72	73 - 77	78 - 82	Over 82
<b>Total</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>13</b>	-	-
Blagoevgrad	17	3	13	4	-	-	-	-	-
Burgas	37	27	9	4	5	11	8	-	-
Varna	45	19	27	3	6	9	-	-	-
Veliko Tarnovo	48	37	1	11	28	8	-	-	-
Vidin	15	13	5	2	7	1	-	-	-
Vratsa	15	12	4	2	8	1	-	-	-
Gabrovo	20	16	1	3	11	5	-	-	-
Dobrich	15	11	1	2	5	7	-	-	-
Kardzhali	15	13	5	-	1	9	-	-	-
Kyustendil	36	31	6	4	18	8	-	-	-
Lovech	15	13	4	4	5	2	-	-	-
Montana	15	13	-	2	10	3	-	-	-
Pazardzhik	15	11	1	3	8	3	-	-	-
Pernik	24	16	-	7	11	6	-	-	-
Pleven	21	18	7	5	8	1	-	-	-
Plovdiv	45	33	-	1	7	36	1	-	-
Razgrad	15	14	4	1	9	1	-	-	-
Ruse	30	23	4	3	13	8	2	-	-
Silistra	15	13	-	-	12	3	-	-	-
Sliven	20	12	7	1	4	8	-	-	-
Smolyan	15	8	5	1	5	4	-	-	-
Sofia (stolitsa)	73	51	27	6	17	21	2	-	-
Sofia	35	21	1	16	18	-	-	-	-
Stara Zagora	45	37	3	12	12	18	-	-	-
Targovishte	51	30	19	9	18	5	-	-	-
Haskovo	19	14	4	3	8	4	-	-	-
Shumen	15	9	5	-	10	-	-	-	-
Yambol	15	9	7	3	4	1	-	-	-

## Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment

Data source is a specialized statistical survey. The survey is exhaustive for statistical units that are previously known to have incurred environmental costs. The rest of the statistical population is covered by a random sample, representative at national level by group of economic activities according to the number of employed (over 10 employees). This methodology enters into force in 2014 in line with the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 on European environmental economic accounts.

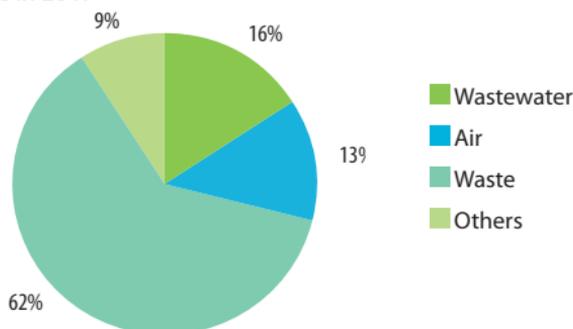
Environmental protection includes all activities that are directly geared to prevent, reduce and eliminate pollution resulting from industrial or other processes. The expenditures for environmental protection and restoration are divided into the following areas: waste water discharge and treatment, air protection and waste treatment, circulating water supply, land, forests, monitoring and control equipment, etc.

The share of expenditures for protecting and restoration of the environment from GDP output is a key indicator of the measures that society and the state undertake to reduce the negative impact on the environment.

Figure 5. Share of environmental expenditure in GDP



Figure 6. Structure of expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment by ecological use in 2017





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

	2013	2014 <sup>1</sup>	2015 <sup>1</sup>	2016 <sup>1</sup>	2017
<b>Total - million BGN</b>	<b>2099</b>	<b>3327</b>	<b>3065</b>	<b>1895</b>	<b>1935</b>
On acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets - Million BGN	744	1630	1842	552	460
On maintenance of tangible fixed assets - Million BGN	1355	1697	1223	1343	1475
<b>Share of environmental expenditure in GDP - %</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>

<sup>1</sup> Revised data.

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

Use	(Thousand BGN)	
	2016 <sup>1</sup>	2017
<b>Total</b>	<b>1894958</b>	<b>1934958</b>
Wastewater	336018	320728
Circulating water supply	44440	42860
Air	286029	244003
Protection and restoration of soil, groundwater and surface water	64765	27045
Forests	8095	10038
Protection of biodiversity and natural scenery	4166	2821
Hunting and fishing projects	1526	3439
Waste	1068447	1195919
Noise	150	161
Scientific and research activity	4664	3745
Educational and other activity	73	84
Administrative activity	25289	39659
Monitoring and control equipment	49170	43367
Environmentant impact assessment	2126	1089

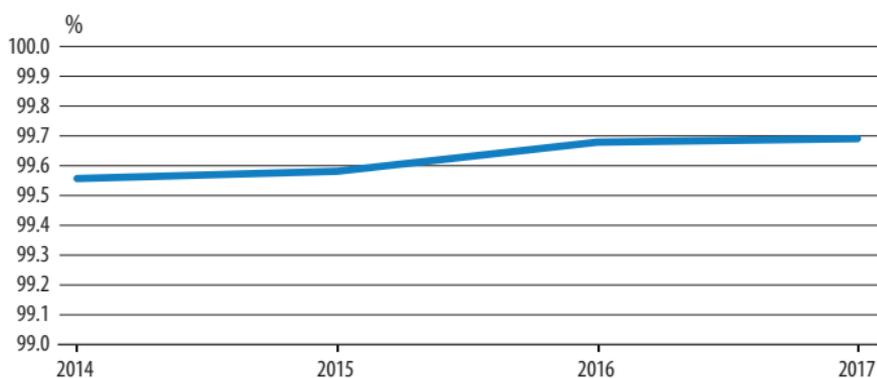
<sup>1</sup> Data are resulting from statistical estimate. Calculation does not include the temporary stored municipal waste. Data from administrative sources on recycled waste are included.

## Municipal waste

The information for municipal waste is provided by a specialized statistical survey, covering exhaustively the municipal administrations, in combination with administrative data (EEA). Data on waste generated by households not covered by organized waste collection systems is the result of a statistical assessment.

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

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





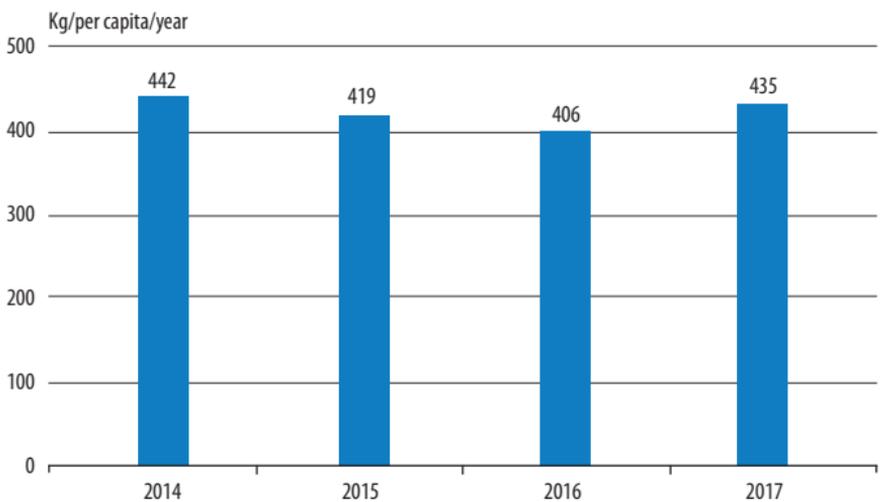
## 6. Municipal waste

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total generated municipal wastes <sup>1</sup> - thousand tons	3193	3011	2881	3080
Generated municipal waste per capita - kg/year	442	419	406	435
Settlements served by municipal waste collection systems - in numbers	4578	4593	4616	4642
Share of population served by municipal waste collection systems - %	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7
Landfill sites for municipal waste - in numbers	147	134	125	104
Municipal waste landfilled - thousand tons	1297	1856	1383	1142
Delivered for recycling municipal waste <sup>2</sup> - thousand tons	1598	1002	1418	1789
Submitted for preliminary treatment <sup>2</sup> - thousand tons	298	153	81	149
Collected construction waste at landfill sites for municipal waste - thousand tons	534	466	435	561

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

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

Figure 8. Collected municipal waste per capita of served population



## Protected natural scenery

The data on protected natural scenery are provided by MOEW. Protected areas in Bulgaria is a generalized concept covering all parks, reserves, landmarks and protected areas. They are designed to conserve biodiversity in ecosystems and the natural processes occurring in them, as well as characteristic or remarkable sites of non-living nature.

Figure 9. Area of protected natural scenery

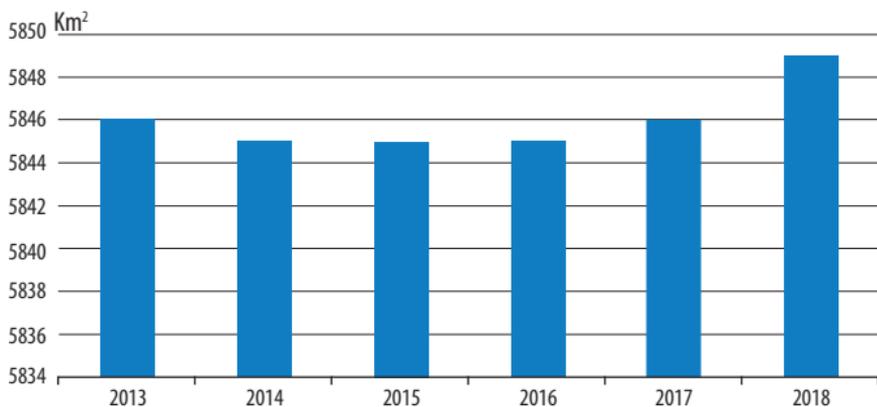
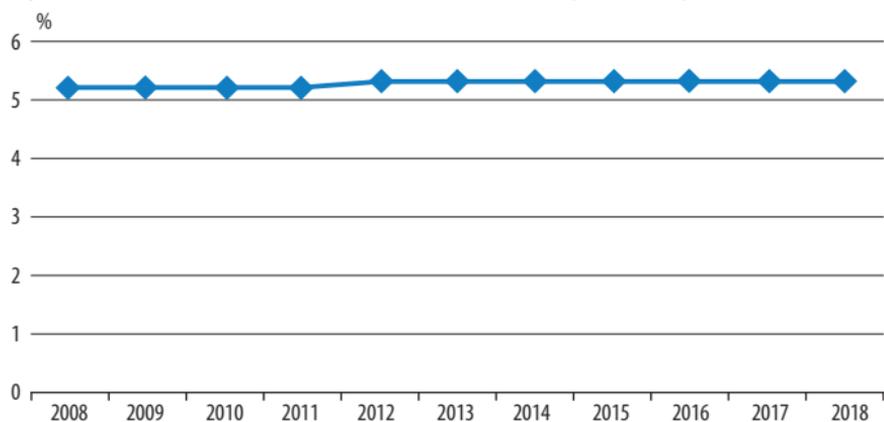


Figure 10. Share of protected areas in the total country's territory





## 7. Protected natural scenery in 2018<sup>1</sup>

	In numbers			Area <sup>2</sup> - ha		
	As of 31.12.2018	Included in 2018	Excluded in 2018	As of 31.12.2018	Included in 2018	Excluded in 2018
<b>Protected natural areas</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>584563.2</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
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

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

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

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

Years	Area - ha	Share of protected areas as % to the total country's territory
2012	583876	5.3
2013	584587	5.3
2014	584499	5.3
2015	584530	5.3
2016	584501	5.3
2017	584563	5.3
2018	584862	5.3

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



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



## Research and development activity (R&D)

Research and development activity (R&D) comprises 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.

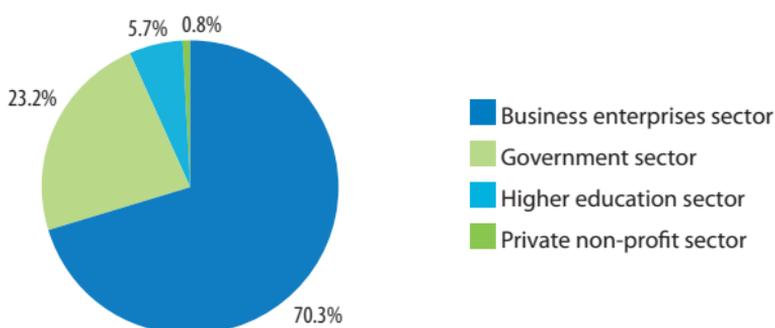
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) comprises current costs and capital expenditure.

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 2017



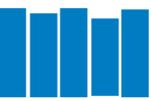


### 1. Gross domestic expenditure on research and development activity (GERD) by type of costs

	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>GERD - thousand BGN</b>	<b>664829</b>	<b>850457</b>	<b>734274</b>	<b>760234</b>
Current costs	587491	735207	654779	691428
Capital expenditure	77338	115250	79495	68806
<b>R&amp;D expenditure as a percentage of GDP - %</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.75</b>

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

Categories	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Headcount			
<b>Total</b>	<b>25484</b>	<b>29591</b>	<b>32306</b>	<b>31221</b>
Researchers	17795	19338	21081	20971
Other R&D personnel	7689	10253	11225	10250
	Full-time equivalent			
<b>Total</b>	<b>19335</b>	<b>22492</b>	<b>25060</b>	<b>23290</b>
Researchers	13201	14236	16001	15094
Other R&D personnel	6134	8256	9059	8196



### 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 purchased from 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 2016<sup>1</sup>

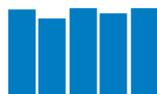
Economic sectors	(Per cent)
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.2</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>31.6</b>
Mining and quarrying	23.7
Manufacturing	31.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	37.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	25.7
<b>Services</b>	<b>22.1</b>
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18.9
Transportation and storage	11.5
Information and communication	44.4
Financial and insurance activities	28.3
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	21.8
Scientific research and development	100.0
Advertising and market research	18.0

### 4. Enterprises that have new or significantly improved products new to the market as a share of all enterprises in 2016<sup>1</sup>

Economic sectors	(Per cent)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Mining and quarrying	4.6
Manufacturing	9.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	..
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	..
<b>Services</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.7
Transportation and storage	1.2
Information and communication	23.5
Financial and insurance activities	7.9
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	7.6
Scientific research and development	49.0
Advertising and market research	3.2

<sup>1</sup> 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 2019**

Responsible editor: A. Ilkova

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

Format 105x215  
Circulation 300





**STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2019**

[www.nsi.bg](http://www.nsi.bg)