STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2020

REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

STATISTICAL REFERENCE
BOOK 2020

SOFIA, 2020
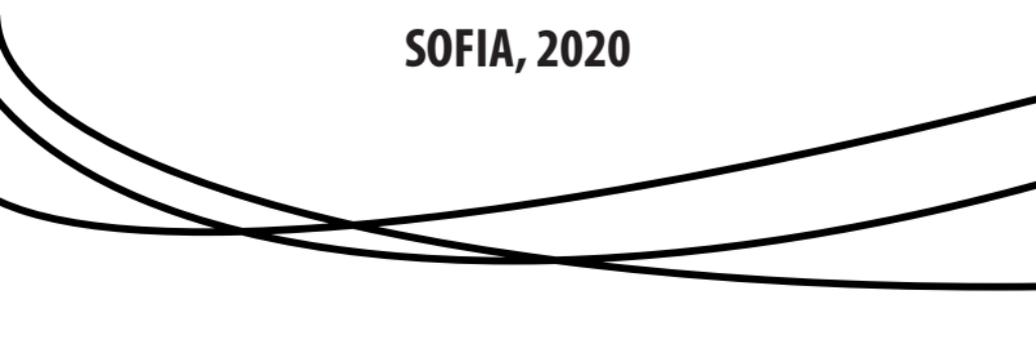
Dear users,

In 2020 we celebrate 140 years since the establishment of the statistical institution in Bulgaria. This is the occasion to look at past time, to analyse achievements and to draw plans for the future.

The Statistical Reference Book 2020 is an edition in which we present to our customers the latest data on population, education, healthcare, labour market, environment, tourism, industry, construction, agriculture, services and other important sectors. The tables include data for the period 2016 - 2019. That provides an opportunity to make comparisons in various fields and to analyse the socio-economic situation in Bulgaria.

The data sources are the National Statistical Institute, the Bulgarian National Bank and the statistical bodies, Eurostat, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and other important international organizations. Here I should note an important event for us during the past 2019 - The National Statistics Institute is the first Bulgarian institution accepted as a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. We are proud of this fact, it is a recognition of the quality of our work and a great responsibility, because we have to continue to be henceforth the authoritative source of statistical information and a reliable partner of Bulgarian and international institutions.

Each thematic section in the Reference Book contains a brief analysis and is illustrated with tables and graphs, which allows you to quickly and easily find the data you are looking for and reflects our desire to promote statistical activity among a wider range of users. With persistence and perseverance we work to increase the statistical culture of young people. They are our special priority because we want them to grow as professionals who in their everyday work are based on correct information, can navigate through the growing avalanche of data flow worldwide and make the most correct decisions of life and professional nature.

I hope that the new edition of the Statistical Reference Book will meet the high requirements and needs of the state leaders, business, academia and citizens for objective and quality statistical information presented in an accessible and understandable manner.

I would like to express my thankfulness to all authors, respondents and contributors for their year-round work on the publication. I congratulate statisticians and users on the occasion of the 140th birthday of the Bulgarian statistics. I wish everyone with whom we have been together over the years to continue to share our common interest in the vast world of numbers!

Sergey Tsvetarsky

President of theNational Statistical Institute

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For information:
Data for 2019 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
кgrt	=	gross registered ton
GVA	=	Gross Value Added
HICP	=	Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices
h.p.	=	horsepower
ha	=	hectare
HPa	=	Hecto Pascal
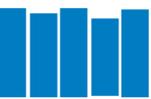
ICT	=	Information and communication technologies
ILO	=	International Labour Organization
IMF	=	International Monetary Fund
incl.	=	including
ISCED	=	International Standard Classification of Education
IW	=	Industrial waste
kcal	=	kilocalorie
kg	=	kilogram
km	=	kilometre
km/h	=	kilometre per hour
kW	=	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
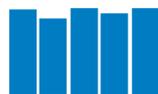
OECD	=	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
pkm	=	passenger-kilometre
%	=	per cent
PC	=	Personal computer
PPPs	=	Purchasing power parities
PRODCOM.BG	=	National Nomenclature of Industrial Production
p.r.s.	=	packaged for retail sale
RES	=	Renewable Energy Sources
R&D	=	Research and development 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[1]
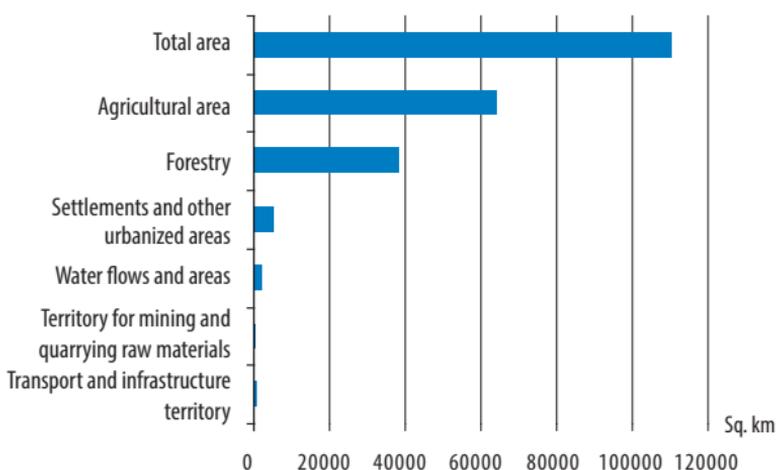
[1] Source: The Ministry of Agriculture and Food - ‚Balance of the Agricultural land as of 31.12.2011'.

1. Frontiers of Bulgaria[1]

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

[1] Source: The Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Agency at the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works.
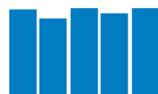
2. Meteorological data for 2019[1]

Meteorological stations	Annual average atmospheric pressure	Air temperature				
		Annual average	Annual absolute maximum temperature		Annual absolute minimum temperature	
	hPa		°C	Date	°C	Date
Vidin	1011.6	12.7	36.0	2.07.	-14.4	24.02.
Pleven	995.9	13.7	36.4	8.08.	-11.5	8.01.
Veliko Tarnovo	991.9	13.7	34.8	26.08.	-11.6	9.01.
Dobrich	991.6	12.9	36.0	3.07.	-9.5	8.01.
Varna	1011.1	14.6	34.5	22.08.	-5.6	24.02.
Burgas	1012.5	14.7	34.4	18.09.	-6.4	6.01.
Haskovo	988.3	14.4	36.0	3.07.	-10.5	6.01.
Kazanlak	969.4	12.4	36.5	3.07.	-12.4	13.01.
Pazardzhik	990.7	13.5	35.6	9.08.	-9.0	24.02.
Sofia - NIMH	947.0	12.0	34.2	3.07.	-12.6	25.02.
Kyustendil	954.2	12.5	36.6	13.08.	-14.8	8.01.
Cherni Vrah	771.0	1.8	19.8	3.07.	-20.6	24.02.
Sandanski	993.0	15.6	39.0	3.07.	-10.4	8.01.

2. Meteorological data for 2019[1]
(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	75	33	29.07.	510	5.1
Pleven	68	55	28.04.	543	5.2
Veliko Tarnovo	67	43	24.07.	663	5.2
Dobrich	72	19	12.03.	352	5.6
Varna	72	21	24.07.	339	5.4
Burgas	74	40	5.10.	425	5.6
Haskovo	66	62	2.06.	628	5.6
Kazanlak	73	31	3.06	491	5.2
Pazardzhik	66	46	25.06.	452	5.2
Sofia - NIMH	66	31	9.04.	452	5.2
Kyustendil	66	28	15.05.	425	5.2
Cherni Vrah	81	31	3.06.	578	6.1
Sandanski	63	46	26.01.	531	4.9

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

Rivers, lakes and mountains

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

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

3. Main rivers[1] and natural lakes[2] within the territory of Bulgaria

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

[1] Source: National Institute of Meteorolgy and Hidrology at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.
[2] Source: The Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Agency at the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works.
[3] Excl. salterns.
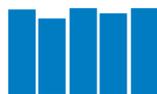
4. Mountains in Bulgaria, highest peaks and their altitude[1]

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

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

II. POPULATION
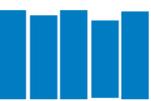
Population and demographic processes

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

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

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

Data source on vital events and migration is the Unified System for Civil Registration and Administrative Services of the Population.

Crude birth rate is decrease, and crude death rate is increase in 2019. Natural growth rate is minus 6.7 per 1000 population.

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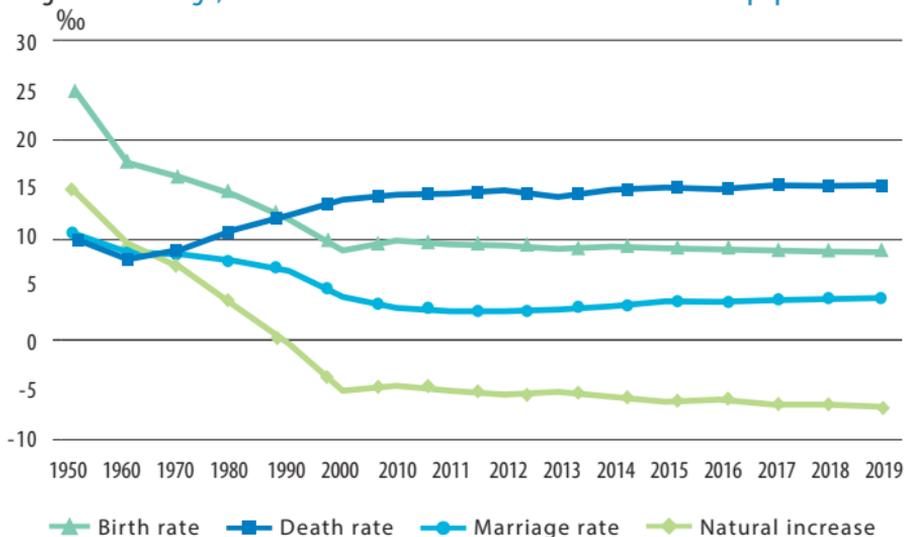
1. Main demographic indicators

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Population as of 31.12. - in thousands	7101.9	7050.0	7000.0	6951.5
Population density per sq. km	64.3	63.9	63.4	62.6
Sex ratio (women per 1 000 men)	1059	1060	1061	1063
Age dependency ratio - %	53.4	54.5	55.5	56.4
Ageing index	100.4	100.8	100.5	100.5
Share of urban population - %	73.3	73.5	73.7	73.7
Crude birth rate - ‰	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8
Crude death rate - ‰	15.1	15.5	15.4	15.5
Natural increase - ‰	-6.0	-6.5	-6.5	-6.7
Crude marriage rate - ‰	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2
Infant mortality (per 1 000 live births)	6.5	6.4	5.8	5.6
Net fertility rate	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.76
Total fertility rate	1.54	1.56	1.56	1.58

2. Population by census year[1]

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

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

Age-sex structure

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

The process of population ageing continues like in most European countries. In 2019 the share of population under 15 years is 14.4%, but the share of population 65 years and over increases continuously and is 21.6% compare with 2018 (21.3). 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 43.9 years in 2019.

Figure 2. Age structure of the population by sex as of 31.12.2019
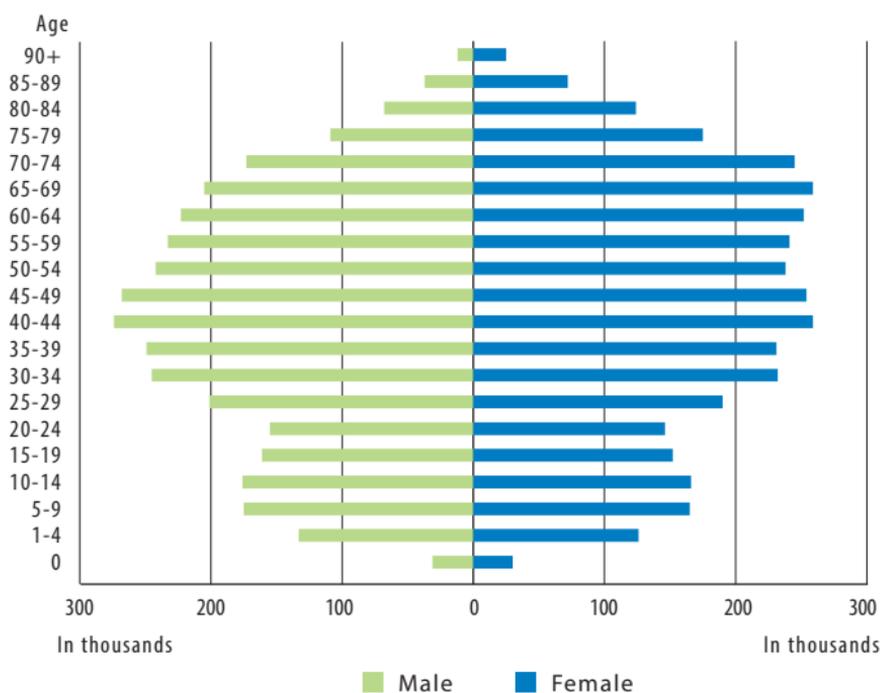
3. Population by age and sex as of 31.12.2019

Age	Total	Male	Female	Share of urban population - %
	In numbers			
Total	**6951482**	**3369646**	**3581836**	**73.7**
0 - 4	320507	164739	155768	75.8
5 - 9	339533	174560	164973	76.4
10 - 14	342218	175851	166367	74.5
15 - 19	312977	161171	151806	73.0
20 - 24	301636	155212	146424	75.5
25 - 29	390614	200705	189909	76.2
30 - 34	476452	244745	231707	78.3
35 - 39	479936	248896	231040	77.7
40 - 44	532837	274231	258606	77.8
45 - 49	522513	267728	254785	76.2
50 - 54	479580	241947	237633	73.9
55 - 59	473775	233065	240710	72.7
60 - 64	474816	222922	251894	72.2
65 - 69	463819	205259	258560	70.9
70 - 74	418088	172572	245516	68.0
75 - 79	283876	109274	174602	64.3
80 and over	338305	116769	221536	64.4

4. Structure of population by working age status and place of residence as of 31.12.[1]

(Per cent)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Under working age	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.3
Working age	60.6	60.3	60.0	59.8
Over working age	24.4	24.6	24.8	24.9
Urban	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Under working age	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.7
Working age	62.6	62.1	61.7	61.3
Over working age	22.2	22.5	22.7	23.0
Rural	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Under working age	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.4
Working age	55.2	55.1	55.2	55.4
Over working age	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.2

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

Births

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 61 882 births registered in 2019, of which 61 358 (99.4%) - live births. The crude birth rate (number of live births per 1000 population) increases from 8.6‰ in 2001 to 8.8‰ in 2019.

Total fertility rate (TFR) representing the average number of children that could be born by a woman during her fertile period is 1.58 children in 2019.

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

Mean age of women at first marriage
Mean age of women at first birth
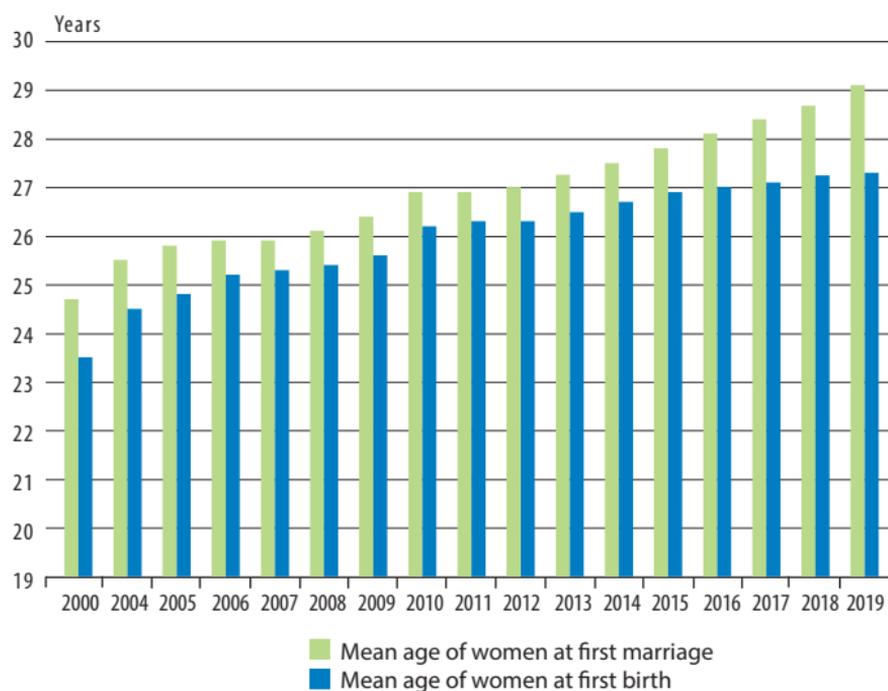
5. Live births by mother's age and place of residence

(Number)

Place of residence Age	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**65950**	**64984**	**63955**	**62197**	**61538**
Up to 15	294	259	269	252	253
15 - 19	5980	5772	5769	5939	5992
20 - 24	13157	12341	11690	10625	10247
25 - 29	20655	20315	19565	18644	17964
30 - 34	16257	16530	16586	16770	16889
35 - 39	7917	7837	7986	7825	7928
40 - 44	1522	1731	1874	1917	2024
45 - 49	152	181	190	192	213
50 and over	13	17	25	30	26
Unknown	3	1	1	3	2
Urban					
Total	**49486**	**48733**	**48005**	**46877**	**45991**
Up to 15	188	169	154	172	167
15 - 19	3404	3294	3244	3323	3334
20 - 24	8198	7607	7225	6675	6369
25 - 29	15856	15455	14826	14136	13451
30 - 34	13486	13825	13834	14005	14003
35 - 39	6895	6731	6902	6684	6686
40 - 44	1308	1484	1626	1677	1764
45 - 49	136	152	171	176	192
50 and over	12	15	22	27	23
Unknown	3	1	1	2	2
Rural					
Total	**16464**	**16251**	**15950**	**15320**	**15547**
Под 15	106	90	115	80	86
15 - 19	2576	2478	2525	2616	2658
20 - 24	4959	4734	4465	3950	3878
25 - 29	4799	4860	4739	4508	4513
30 - 34	2771	2705	2752	2765	2886
35 - 39	1022	1106	1084	1141	1242
40 - 44	214	247	248	240	260
45 - 49	16	29	19	16	21
50 and over	1	2	3	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 15.5‰ in 2019.

The infant mortality rate (number of children who die up to 1 year of age per 1 000 live births) is 5.6‰ in 2019 or 0.2‰ lower than in 2018. 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 2017 – 2019, the life expectancy is 71.5 years for males and 78.5 years for females.

Figure 4. Crude death rate and infant mortality rate
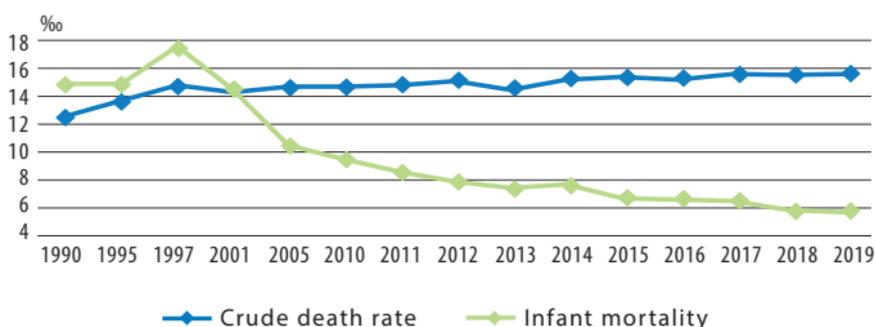
Figure 5. Life expectancy at birth
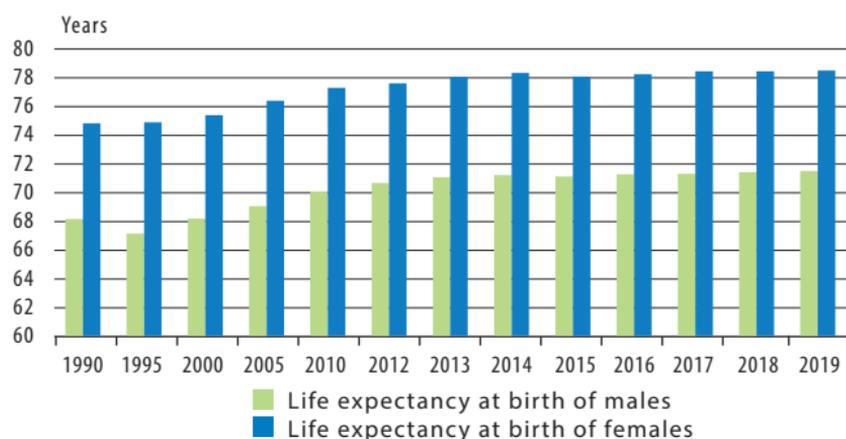
6. Deaths by age and place of residence

(Number)

Place of residence Age	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**110117**	**107580**	**109791**	**108526**	**108083**
Up to 1	434	423	408	358	342
1 - 4	82	68	91	93	76
5 - 9	70	56	46	61	50
10 - 14	60	56	56	70	66
15 - 19	150	141	140	145	156
20 - 24	241	217	191	176	189
25 - 29	357	335	320	304	282
30 - 34	509	474	447	488	439
35 - 39	775	804	729	757	788
40 - 44	1318	1323	1395	1331	1301
45 - 49	2188	2251	2223	2203	2255
50 - 54	3499	3420	3395	3285	3174
55 - 59	5574	5607	5430	5474	5155
60 - 64	8258	8261	8074	8001	7922
65 - 69	11356	11295	11496	11132	11125
70 - 74	12517	12460	13195	13510	13822
75 - 79	15599	15148	15154	15069	14998
80 - 84	21027	19635	20017	18976	18150
85 and over	26103	25606	26984	27093	27793
Urban					
Total	**67749**	**67192**	**68418**	**68011**	**68551**
Up to 1	255	285	257	234	218
1 - 4	49	48	63	54	57
5 - 9	45	41	30	42	34
10 - 14	36	41	41	34	50
15 - 19	101	91	99	99	103
20 - 24	168	158	133	112	124
25 - 29	259	246	221	228	177
30 - 34	384	341	337	345	313
35 - 39	569	588	528	550	574
40 - 44	942	944	985	963	949
45 - 49	1486	1561	1496	1475	1570
50 - 54	2347	2263	2274	2212	2117
55 - 59	3759	3782	3664	3598	3489
60 - 64	5471	5611	5372	5301	5280
65 - 69	7399	7404	7471	7288	7371
70 - 74	7480	7674	8162	8518	8852
75 - 79	8924	8868	8961	9085	9126
80 - 84	12104	11486	11740	11202	10774
85 and over	15971	15760	16584	16671	17373
Rural					
Total	**42368**	**40388**	**41373**	**40515**	**39532**
Up to 1	179	138	151	124	124
1 - 4	33	20	28	39	19
5 - 9	25	15	16	19	16
10 - 14	24	15	15	36	16
15 - 19	49	50	41	46	53
20 - 24	73	59	58	64	65
25 - 29	98	89	99	76	105
30 - 34	125	133	110	143	126
35 - 39	206	216	201	207	214
40 - 44	376	379	410	368	352
45 - 49	702	690	727	728	685
50 - 54	1152	1157	1121	1073	1057
55 - 59	1815	1825	1766	1876	1666
60 - 64	2787	2650	2702	2700	2642
65 - 69	3957	3891	4025	3844	3754
70 - 74	5037	4786	5033	4992	4970
75 - 79	6675	6280	6193	5984	5872
80 - 84	8923	8149	8277	7774	7376
85 and over	10132	9846	10400	10422	10420

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. Despite it is number of marriages in 2018 and 2019 are increased. In 2019 the marriages (29 198) compared to the previous year are 237 more than in 2018. The crude marriage rate (number of marriages per 1 000 population) in 2019 is 4.2‰.

The number of divorces in 2019 is 10 859 or 263 more than in 2018.

Figure 6. Marriages and divorces by districts in 2019
(Per 1 000 of the population)
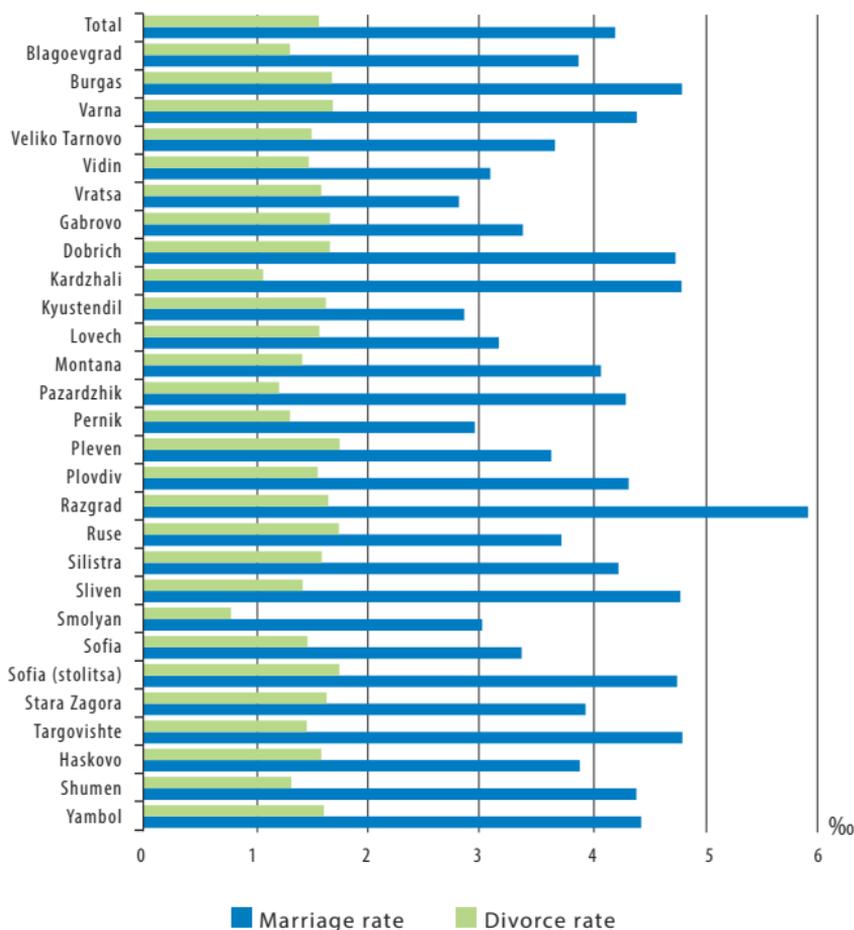
7. Marriages and divorces by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2019

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
	In numbers		Per 1 000 of the population	
Total	**29198**	**10859**	**4.2**	**1.6**
Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria				
Severozapaden	**2483**	**1166**	**3.4**	**1.6**
Vidin	258	123	3.1	1.5
Vratsa	451	254	2.8	1.6
Lovech	390	193	3.2	1.6
Montana	521	181	4.1	1.4
Pleven	863	415	3.6	1.7
Severen tsentralen	**3138**	**1258**	**4.0**	**1.6**
Veliko Tarnovo	855	349	3.7	1.5
Gabrovo	362	178	3.4	1.7
Razgrad	658	183	5.9	1.6
Ruse	805	376	3.7	1.7
Silistra	458	172	4.2	1.6
Severoiztochen	**4162**	**1464**	**4.5**	**1.6**
Varna	2060	791	4.4	1.7
Dobrich	816	286	4.7	1.7
Targovishte	532	161	4.8	1.4
Shumen	754	226	4.4	1.3
Yugoiztochen	**4598**	**1648**	**4.5**	**1.6**
Burgas	1958	685	4.8	1.7
Sliven	883	262	4.8	1.4
Stara Zagora	1235	512	3.9	1.6
Yambol	522	189	4.4	1.6
Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria				
Yugozapaden	**8920**	**3382**	**4.3**	**1.6**
Blagoevgrad	1174	395	3.9	1.3
Kyustendil	336	191	2.8	1.6
Pernik	353	156	2.9	1.3
Sofia	765	332	3.4	1.5
Sofia (stolitsa)	6292	2308	4.7	1.7
Yuzhen tsentralen	**5897**	**1941**	**4.2**	**1.4**
Kardzhali	743	165	4.8	1.1
Pazardzhik	1088	306	4.3	1.2
Plovdiv	2874	1031	4.3	1.5
Smolyan	314	81	3.0	0.8
Haskovo	878	358	3.9	1.6

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 31.12.2019.

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) - 19.1%. The population in 16 districts is under 200 thousand persons (amount 29.8%.) Six districts with a population between 200 and 300 thousand persons cover 20.0% of the country's population. There are six districts with a population over 300 thousand persons and more than one third (35.5%) 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 2019

Total for the country: 62.6 (inhabitants per sq. km)

Population density - inhabitians per sq. km

10 25 50 75 100 500
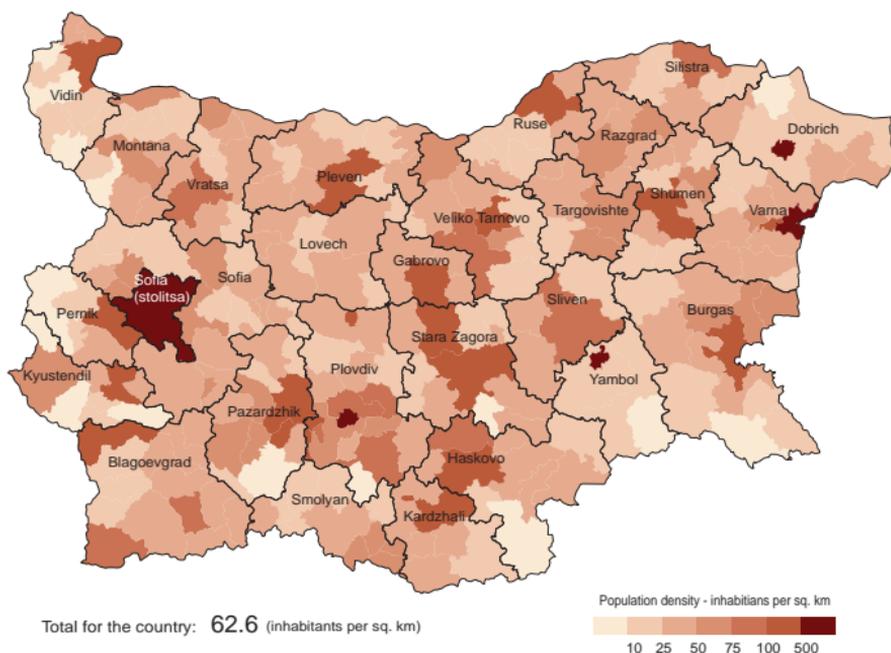
8. Population by sex, place of residence, statistical zone, statistical region and by district as of 31.12.2019

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Total			Of which: Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**6951482**	**3369646**	**3581836**	**5125407**	**2461774**	**2663633**
Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria						
Severozapaden	**728157**	**355111**	**373046**	**464734**	**224176**	**240558**
Vidin	82835	40369	42466	53774	26016	27758
Vratsa	159470	78234	81236	93905	45270	48635
Lovech	122546	59658	62888	77180	37361	39819
Montana	127001	62121	64880	81689	39445	42244
Pleven	236305	114729	121576	158186	76084	82102
Severen tsentralen	**773450**	**375475**	**397975**	**520262**	**250490**	**269772**
Veliko Tarnovo	232568	112401	120167	164538	78970	85568
Gabrovo	106598	51298	55300	87265	41913	45352
Razgrad	110789	54012	56777	52159	24863	27296
Ruse	215477	105026	110451	168519	81932	86587
Silistra	108018	52738	55280	47781	22812	24969
Severoiztochen	**924870**	**450176**	**474694**	**678815**	**327097**	**351718**
Varna	469885	228712	241173	394795	191195	203600
Dobrich	171809	83378	88431	118492	56744	61748
Targovishte	110914	54164	56750	60050	28592	31458
Shumen	172262	83922	88340	105478	50566	54912
Yugoiztochen	**1024115**	**496231**	**527884**	**744211**	**356948**	**387263**
Burgas	409265	197790	211475	313132	149712	163420
Sliven	184119	89422	94697	121033	58030	63003
Stara Zagora	313396	151611	161785	226997	108952	118045
Yambol	117335	57408	59927	83049	40254	42795
Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria						
Yugozapaden	**2094260**	**1010799**	**1083461**	**1768497**	**848428**	**920069**
Blagoevgrad	302694	147231	155463	182137	87034	95103
Kyustendil	116915	56922	59993	81884	39483	42401
Pernik	119190	57932	61258	94747	45618	49129
Sofia	226671	111249	115422	139560	67849	71711
Sofia (stolitsa)	1328790	637465	691325	1270169	608444	661725
Yuzhen tsentralen	**1406630**	**681854**	**724776**	**948888**	**454635**	**494253**
Kardzhali	158204	78102	80102	63856	30519	33337
Pazardzhik	252776	123715	129061	158814	76887	81927
Plovdiv	666801	320136	346665	505158	240547	264611
Smolyan	103532	49930	53602	58401	27947	30454
Haskovo	225317	109971	115346	162659	78735	83924

Fertility and mortality by district

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

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

Figure 8. Crude birth rate by district in 2019
(Per 1 000 of population)

Total for the country - ‰ 8.8

Crude birth rate - ‰

| 6.2 - 6.9 | 7.0 - 7.9 | 8.0 - 8.9 | 9.0 - 9.9 | 10.0 - 12.4 |
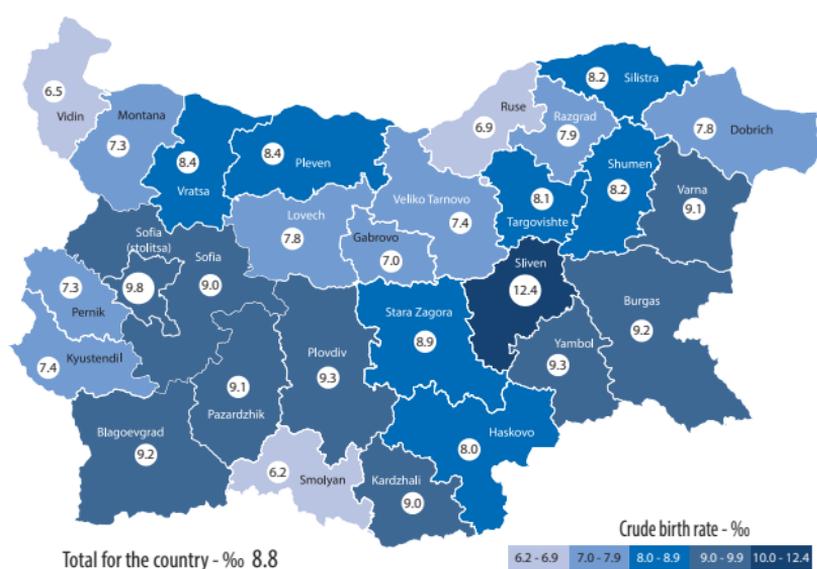
Figure 9. Crude death rate by district in 2019
(Per 1 000 of population)

Total for the country - ‰ 15.5

Crude death rate - ‰

| 11.8 - 13.9 | 14.0 - 15.9 | 16.0 - 17.9 | 18.0 - 19.9 | 20.0 - 22.9 |
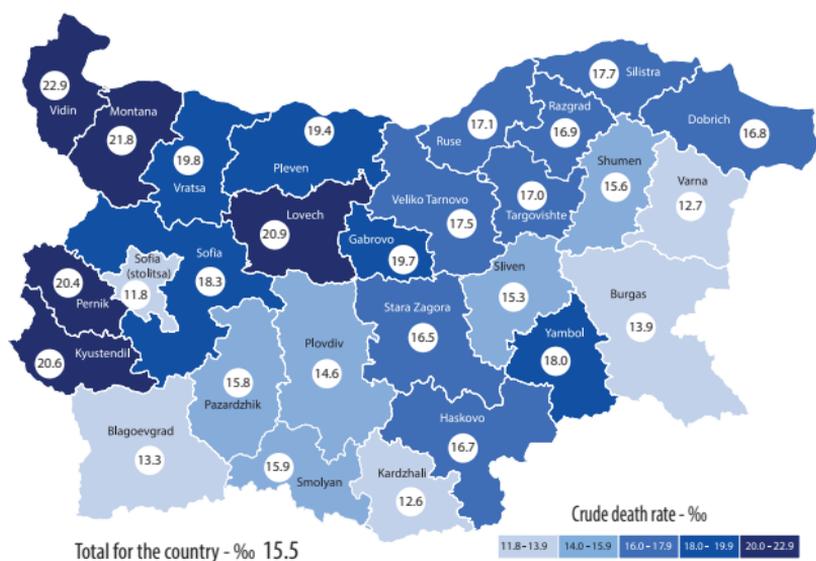
9. Live births, deaths and natural increase of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2019

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase
	In numbers			Per 1 000 of the population		
Total	**61538**	**108083**	**-46545**	**8.8**	**15.5**	**-6.7**
Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria						
Severozapaden	**5803**	**15107**	**-9304**	**7.9**	**20.5**	**-12.6**
Vidin	548	1922	-1374	6.5	22.9	-16.4
Vratsa	1348	3180	-1832	8.4	19.8	-11.4
Lovech	969	2582	-1613	7.8	20.9	-13.1
Montana	936	2799	-1863	7.3	21.8	-14.5
Pleven	2002	4624	-2622	8.4	19.4	-11.0
Severen tsentralen	**5774**	**13725**	**-7951**	**7.4**	**17.6**	**-10.2**
Veliko Tarnovo	1743	4093	-2350	7.4	17.5	-10.1
Gabrovo	751	2114	-1363	7.0	19.7	-12.7
Razgrad	876	1880	-1004	7.9	16.9	-9.0
Ruse	1508	3711	-2203	6.9	17.1	-10.2
Silistra	896	1927	-1031	8.2	17.7	-9.5
Severoiztochen	**7956**	**13482**	**-5526**	**8.6**	**14.5**	**-5.9**
Varna	4284	5990	-1706	9.1	12.7	-3.6
Dobrich	1356	2912	-1556	7.8	16.8	-9.0
Targovishte	902	1888	-986	8.1	17.0	-8.9
Shumen	1414	2692	-1278	8.2	15.6	-7.4
Yugoiztochen	**9949**	**15831**	**-5882**	**9.7**	**15.4**	**-5.7**
Burgas	3766	5683	-1917	9.2	13.9	-4.7
Sliven	2291	2831	-540	12.4	15.3	-2.9
Stara Zagora	2794	5196	-2402	8.9	16.5	-7.6
Yambol	1098	2121	-1023	9.3	18.0	-8.7
Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria						
Yugozapaden	**19670**	**28739**	**-9069**	**9.4**	**13.7**	**-4.3**
Blagoevgrad	2794	4054	-1260	9.2	13.3	-4.1
Kyustendil	873	2436	-1563	7.4	20.6	-13.2
Pernik	872	2451	-1579	7.3	20.4	-13.1
Sofia	2056	4163	-2107	9.0	18.3	-9.3
Sofia (stolitsa)	13075	15635	-2560	9.8	11.8	-2.0
Yuzhen tsentralen	**12386**	**21199**	**-8813**	**8.8**	**15.1**	**-6.3**
Kardzhali	1405	1962	-557	9.0	12.6	-3.6
Pazardzhik	2310	4016	-1706	9.1	15.8	-6.7
Plovdiv	6200	9769	-3569	9.3	14.6	-5.3
Smolyan	646	1665	-1019	6.2	15.9	-9.7
Haskovo	1825	3787	-1962	8.0	16.7	-8.7
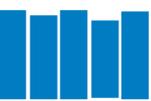
Migration of the population

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 (37.9‰) ahd Shumen (6.9.‰) are the districts with highest migration growth in 2019.

Highest negative migration growth is registered in districts Sliven (-9.9) and Smolyan (-8.3).

Figure 10. Migration of the population by statistical region in 2019
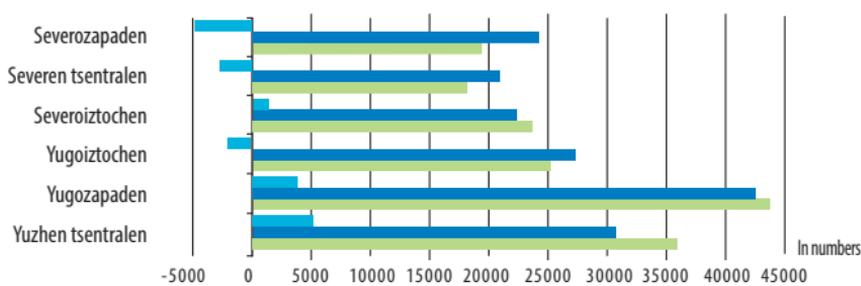
Figure 11. Migration of the population by district in 2019
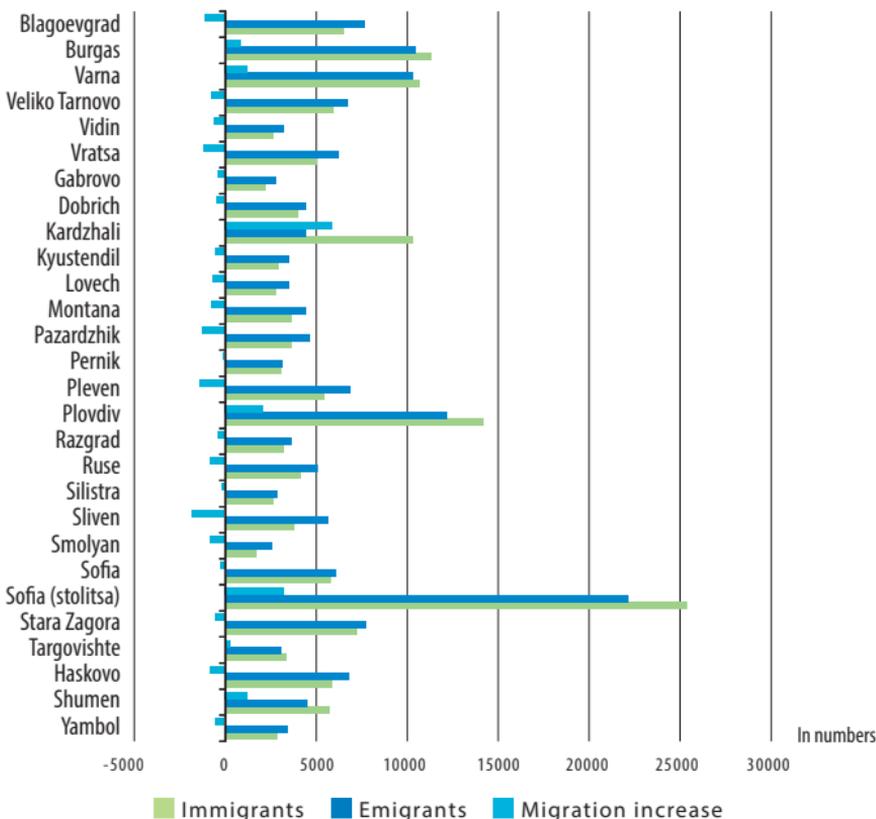
Immigrants   Emigrants   Migration increase

10. Migration of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2019[1]

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Immigrants	Emigrants	Migration increase
Total	**166108**	**168120**	**-2012**
Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria			
Severozapaden	**19426**	**24269**	**-4843**
Vidin	2609	3265	-656
Vratsa	4980	6227	-1247
Lovech	2770	3484	-714
Montana	3654	4427	-773
Pleven	5413	6866	-1453
Severen tsentralen	**18181**	**20948**	**-2767**
Veliko Tarnovo	5925	6715	-790
Gabrovo	2225	2668	-443
Razgrad	3230	3666	-436
Ruse	4180	5056	-876
Silistra	2621	2843	-222
Severoiztochen	**23714**	**22353**	**1361**
Varna	10671	10332	339
Dobrich	3978	4444	-466
Targovishte	3342	3039	303
Shumen	5723	4538	1185
Yugoiztochen	**25196**	**27278**	**-2082**
Burgas	11291	10440	851
Sliven	3814	5650	-1836
Stara Zagora	7223	7781	-558
Yambol	2868	3407	-539
Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria			
Yugozapaden	**43667**	**42543**	**1124**
Blagoevgrad	6487	7656	-1169
Kyustendil	2934	3497	-563
Pernik	3048	3159	-111
Sofia	5799	6062	-263
Sofia (stolitsa)	25399	22169	3230
Yuzhen tsentralen	**35924**	**30729**	**5195**
Kardzhali	10341	4453	5888
Pazardzhik	3678	4675	-997
Plovdiv	14219	12183	2036
Smolyan	1744	2614	-870
Haskovo	5942	6804	-862

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

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 2019
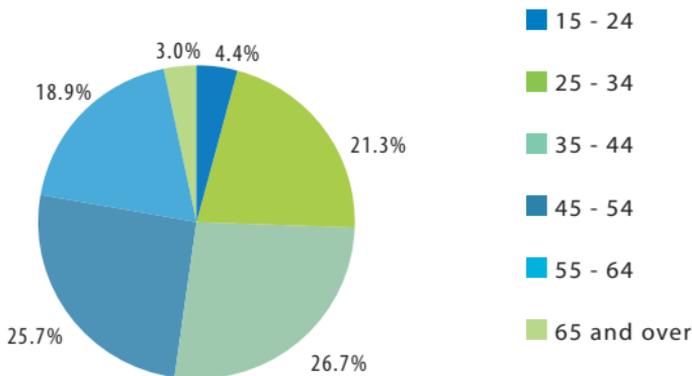
Figure 2. Structure of the labour force by level of education in 2019
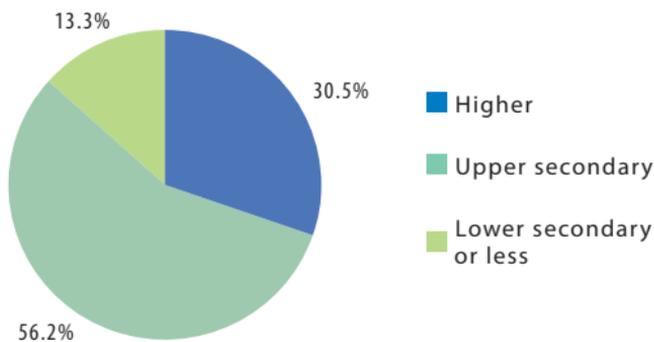
1. Labour force

(Thousands)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**3337.0**	**3264.0**	**3357.2**	**3326.0**	**3375.9**
By place of residence					
Urban	2613.2	2563.6	2618.6	2595.2	2623.5
Rural	723.8	700.4	738.6	730.8	752.5
By sex					
Male	1781.7	1749.3	1796.7	1787.0	1814.3
Female	1555.2	1514.7	1560.5	1539.0	1561.6
By age					
15 - 64	**3276.0**	**3199.6**	**3277.5**	**3239.6**	**3276.4**
15 - 24	182.8	161.1	170.7	149.3	147.8
25 - 34	758.2	732.2	740.9	719.9	718.9
35 - 44	925.0	904.8	919.6	908.1	902.6
45 - 54	829.4	822.5	842.1	847.8	868.5
55 - 64	580.5	579.0	604.2	614.6	638.5
65 and over	61.0	64.4	79.7	86.3	99.6
By level of education					
Higher	1018.1	1013.5	1020.5	1020.9	1030.1
Upper secondary	1889.6	1849.4	1920.7	1887.2	1895.4
of which: Vocational	1197.3	1148.1	1151.2	1103.2	1102.3
Lower secondary or less	429.2	401.2	415.9	417.9	450.4

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

(Per cent)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**69.3**	**68.7**	**71.3**	**71.5**	**73.2**
By place of residence					
Urban	72.1	71.6	73.8	73.8	75.5
Rural	60.9	59.8	63.8	64.3	66.4
By sex					
Male	73.2	72.7	75.4	75.9	77.6
Female	65.4	64.6	67.1	67.0	68.7
By age					
15 - 24	26.0	23.9	26.3	23.7	23.9
25 - 34	78.3	76.5	79.1	78.8	81.2
35 - 44	86.5	85.4	87.4	87.1	88.1
45 - 54	84.3	83.7	86.0	86.5	87.6
55 - 64	58.0	58.8	61.8	63.7	66.9

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 2019

Severozapaden
Severen tsentralen
Severoiztochen
Yugoiztochen
Yugozapaden
Yuzhen tsentralen
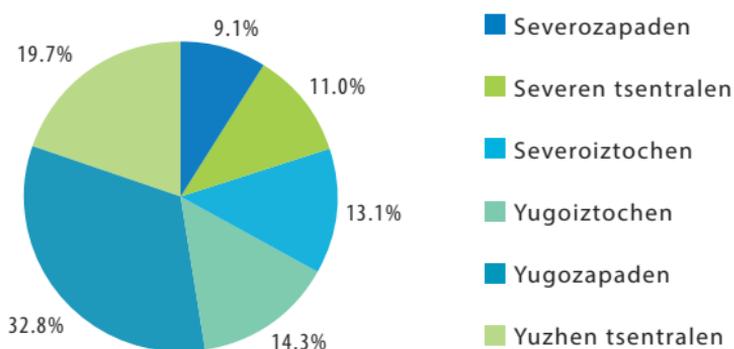
3. Labour force (15 - 64 years of age) and activity rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2019

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Labour force - in thousands	Activity rates - %
Total	**3276.4**	**73.2**
Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria		
Severozapaden	**296.8**	**67.1**
Vidin	34.3	70.1
Vratsa	64.9	64.9
Lovech	52.9	71.8
Montana	46.7	60.5
Pleven	98.1	68.8
Severen tsentralen	**361.2**	**73.5**
Veliko Tarnovo	119.5	80.4
Gabrovo	47.1	73.4
Razgrad	49.4	68.5
Ruse	99.7	71.9
Silistra	45.5	67.3
Severoiztochen	**431.2**	**71.7**
Varna	221.6	71.7
Dobrich	79.5	72.0
Targovishte	47.7	67.3
Shumen	82.4	74.2
Yugoiztochen	**467.9**	**72.3**
Burgas	190.5	72.0
Sliven	78.5	69.0
Stara Zagora	148.9	75.7
Yambol	50.0	69.6
Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria		
Yugozapaden	**1074.7**	**77.4**
Blagoevgrad	157.4	78.5
Kyustendil	49.5	69.4
Pernik	58.2	77.5
Sofia	111.7	78.0
Sofia (stolitsa)	697.8	77.7
Yuzhen tsentralen	**644.5**	**71.3**
Kardzhali	65.8	65.1
Pazardzhik	118.9	72.9
Plovdiv	308.9	72.0
Smolyan	49.3	73.0
Haskovo	101.6	71.1

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
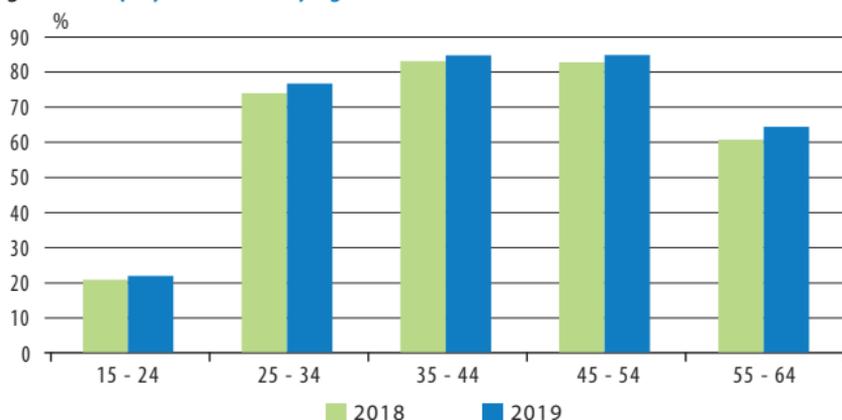
4. Employed persons

(Thousands)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**3031.9**	**3016.8**	**3150.3**	**3152.7**	**3233.1**
By place of residence					
Urban	2417.5	2403.1	2485.2	2487.3	2539.2
Rural	614.4	613.7	665.0	665.4	693.9
By sex					
Male	1607.5	1607.6	1682.6	1685.3	1732.1
Female	1424.3	1409.2	1467.7	1467.3	1501.1
By age					
15 - 64	**2973.5**	**2954.3**	**3073.4**	**3068.9**	**3136.3**
15 - 24	143.2	133.4	148.6	130.3	134.6
25 - 34	682.4	669.2	689.2	675.4	679.1
35 - 44	853.4	846.9	869.6	866.5	867.4
45 - 54	764.5	768.3	797.3	810.5	841.3
55 - 64	530.1	536.5	568.7	586.1	613.9
65 and over	58.4	62.5	76.9	83.8	96.8
By level of education					
Higher	977.8	979.3	989.6	997.3	1010.5
Upper secondary	1732.3	1725.1	1819.7	1802.2	1831.2
of which: Vocational	1100.5	1073.5	1091.1	1052.4	1063.4
Lower secondary or less	321.7	312.3	340.9	353.2	391.4
By professional status					
Employers	108.3	107.3	114.8	117.2	114.7
Self-employed without employees	236.8	228.3	235.3	226.6	215.3
Employees in private sector	1968.2	1981.8	2101.8	2113.5	2198.9
Employees in public sector	699.0	681.1	673.6	671.9	684.2
Unpaid family workers	19.5	18.4	24.7	23.5	20.0

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

(Per cent)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**62.9**	**63.4**	**66.9**	**67.7**	**70.1**
By place of residence					
Urban	66.6	67.0	70.0	70.7	73.0
Rural	51.6	52.3	57.4	58.5	61.2
By sex					
Male	65.9	66.7	70.6	71.5	74.1
Female	59.8	60.0	63.1	63.9	66.0
By age					
15 - 24	20.3	19.8	22.9	20.7	21.8
25 - 34	70.4	69.9	73.6	73.9	76.7
35 - 44	79.8	79.9	82.7	83.1	84.7
45 - 54	77.7	78.2	81.4	82.7	84.8
55 - 64	53.0	54.5	58.2	60.7	64.4

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 2019
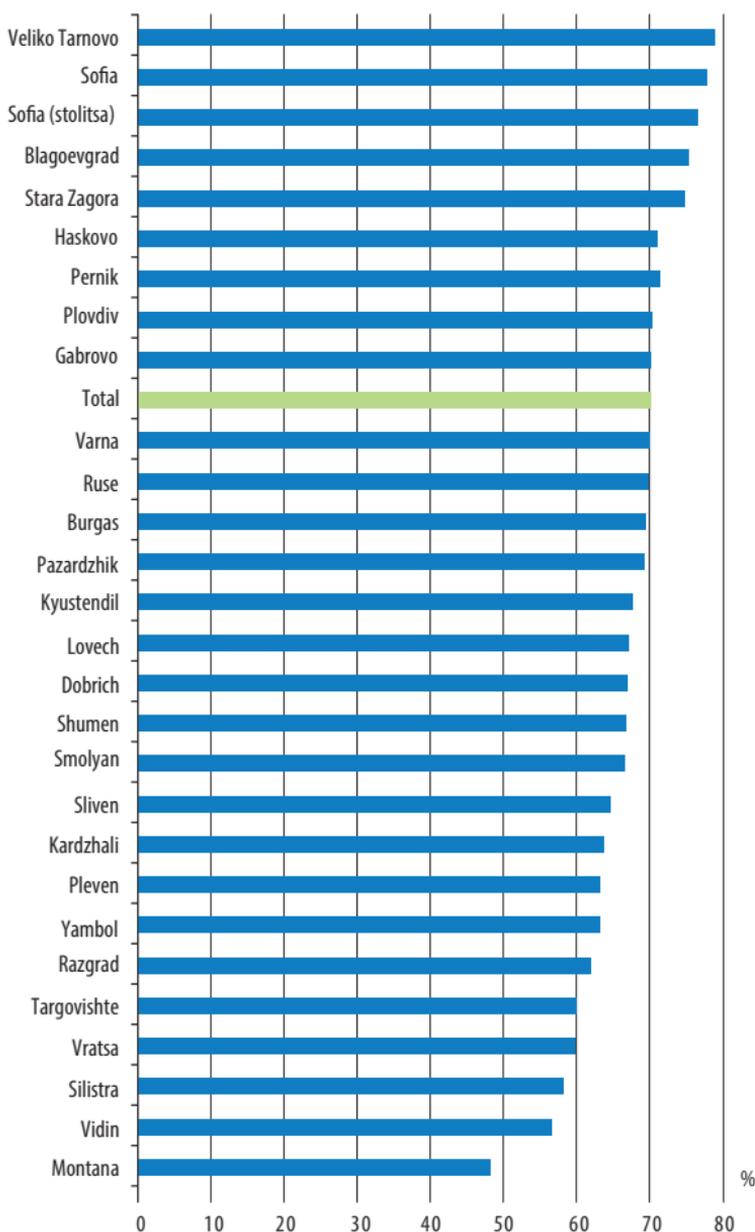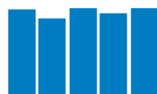
6. Employed persons (15 - 64 years of age) and employment rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2019

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Employed - in thousands	Employment rates - %
Total	**3136.3**	**70.1**
Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria		
Severozapaden	**264.0**	**59.7**
Vidin	27.7	56.5
Vratsa	59.8	59.8
Lovech	49.4	67.0
Montana	37.1	48.2
Pleven	90.1	63.2
Severen tsentralen	**342.5**	**69.7**
Veliko Tarnovo	117.0	78.7
Gabrovo	45.0	70.1
Razgrad	44.6	61.8
Ruse	96.6	69.6
Silistra	39.3	58.2
Severoiztochen	**405.4**	**67.4**
Varna	215.0	69.6
Dobrich	73.9	66.9
Targovishte	42.6	60.1
Shumen	74.0	66.6
Yugoiztochen	**449.3**	**69.4**
Burgas	183.6	69.4
Sliven	73.4	64.5
Stara Zagora	146.9	74.7
Yambol	45.3	63.1
Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria		
Yugozapaden	**1050.3**	**75.6**
Blagoevgrad	150.8	75.2
Kyustendil	48.2	67.6
Pernik	53.3	70.9
Sofia	111.3	77.7
Sofia (stolitsa)	686.6	76.4
Yuzhen tsentralen	**624.8**	**69.1**
Kardzhali	64.4	63.7
Pazardzhik	112.6	69.1
Plovdiv	301.6	70.3
Smolyan	44.9	66.5
Haskovo	101.2	70.9

Employees

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

Figure 6. Average annual number of employees under labour contract by kind of ownership
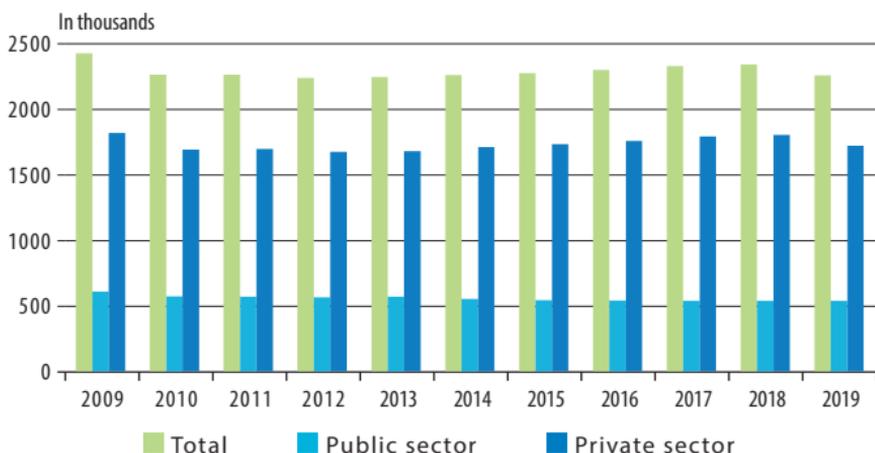
7. Employees under labour contract by economic activity groupings

(Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Total	**2319762**	**2236184**	**532709**	**532092**	**1787053**	**1704092**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	71101	69246	11925	11530	59176	57716
Mining and quarrying	21219	20674	7344	7274	13875	13400
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	89616	85295	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	105634	96844	244	240	105390	96604
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	32245	30573	160	155	32085	30418
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	2419	1910	-	-	2419	1910

7. Employees under labour contract by economic activity groupings

(Continued and end)   (Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	13952	13379	-	-	13952	13379
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	8709	8751	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	50142	48754	13	12	50129	48742
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	70507	66019	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	10166	10414	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of electrical equipment	26661	27257	-	-	26661	27257
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	34296	31454	-	-	34296	31454
Manufacture of transport equipment	29061	27486	-	-	29061	27486
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	46382	42846	1237	1108	45145	41738
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	30252	29638	14677	14697	15575	14941
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	36904	36503	22433	22587	14471	13916
Construction	131140	124444	2126	2243	129014	122201
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	377445	382776	434	379	377011	382397
Transportation and storage	149981	137058	47645	46853	102336	90205
Accommodation and food service activities	120168	109333	4324	4347	115844	104986
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	12481	11880	2929	2889	9552	8991
Telecommunications	19851	19013	..	..	..	..
IT and other information services	63115	62370	..	..	..	..
Financial and insurance activities	57100	55535	1369	1289	55731	54246
Real estate activities	24287	20428	2660	2504	21627	17924
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	44799	41991	1319	1220	43480	40771
Scientific research and development	11534	11941	8425	8604	3109	3337
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	25283	23282	119	112	25164	23170
Administrative and support service activities	115768	112093	17160	19737	98608	92356
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	111142	112105	111142	112105	x	x
Education	162463	160756	152576	151182	9887	9574
Human health services	108448	105658	73297	71536	35151	34122
Residential care and social work activities	30475	31177	27225	28227	3250	2950
Arts, entertainment and recreation	37557	34345	14345	14123	23212	20222
Other services	37459	32956	1369	1363	36090	31593

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
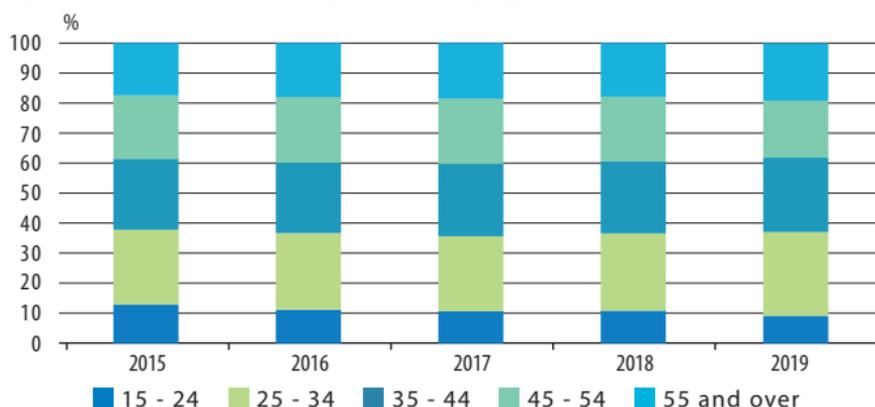
Figure 8. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment
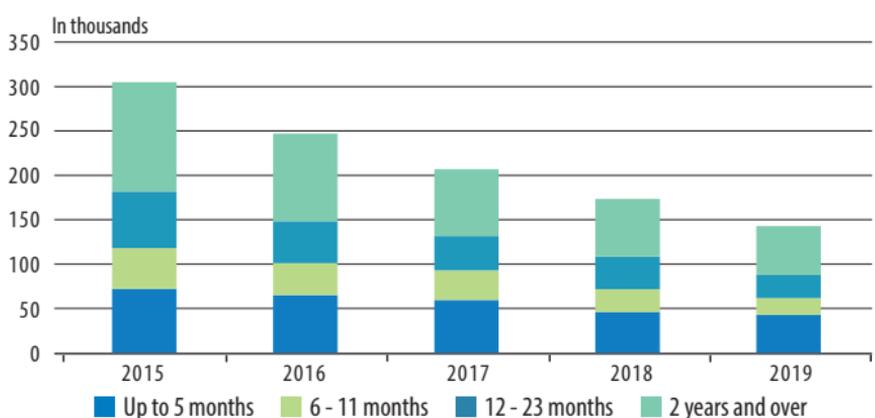
8. Unemployed persons

(Thousands)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**305.1**	**247.2**	**206.9**	**173.3**	**142.8**
By place of residence					
Urban	195.7	160.5	133.3	107.9	84.2
Rural	109.4	86.8	73.6	65.4	58.6
By sex					
Male	174.2	141.7	114.2	101.7	82.3
Female	130.9	105.6	92.8	71.6	60.5
By age					
15 - 64	**302.5**	**245.3**	**204.1**	**170.8**	**140.1**
15 - 24	39.6	27.7	22.1	18.9	13.1
25 - 34	75.8	62.9	51.6	44.5	39.8
35 - 44	71.7	57.9	50.0	41.6	35.3
45 - 54	65.0	54.3	44.8	37.3	27.2
55 and over	53.1	44.4	38.4	31.1	27.3
By level of education					
Higher	40.3	34.1	30.9	23.6	19.6
Upper secondary	157.3	124.2	101.0	85.0	64.2
of which: Vocational	96.8	74.6	60.1	50.8	39.0
Lower secondary or less	107.5	88.9	75.0	64.7	58.9
By duration of unemployment					
Up to 5 months	72.1	65.2	59.6	46.1	43.0
6 - 11 months	46.0	35.9	33.5	25.7	18.9
12 - 23 months	63.9	47.4	38.3	36.9	26.1
2 years and over	123.1	98.8	75.5	64.7	54.9
Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12.	**328.9**	**261.0**	**232.1**	**201.5**	**194.7**

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 2019 the unemployment rate decreased by 1.0 percentage point in comparison with the previous year and stood at 4.2%. The long-term unemployed (unemployed for one or more years) represented 56.7% of all unemployed persons.

Figure 9. Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates

Unemployment rate
Long-term unemployment rate
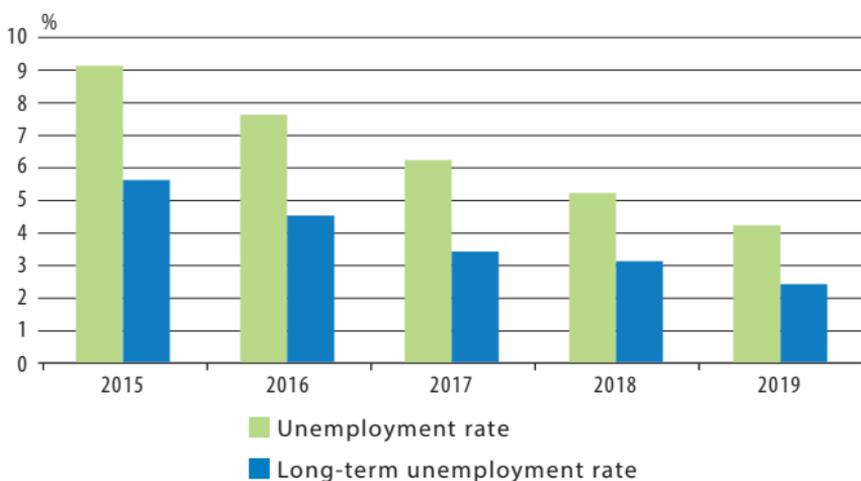
9. Unemployment rates

(Per cent)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**9.1**	**7.6**	**6.2**	**5.2**	**4.2**
By place of residence					
Urban	7.5	6.3	5.1	4.2	3.2
Rural	15.1	12.4	10.0	8.9	7.8
By sex					
Male	9.8	8.1	6.4	5.7	4.5
Female	8.4	7.0	5.9	4.7	3.9
By age					
15 - 64	**9.2**	**7.7**	**6.2**	**5.3**	**4.3**
15 - 24	21.6	17.2	12.9	12.7	8.9
25 - 34	10.0	8.6	7.0	6.2	5.5
35 - 44	7.7	6.4	5.4	4.6	3.9
45 - 54	7.8	6.6	5.3	4.4	3.1
55 and over	8.3	6.9	5.6	4.4	3.7
Long-term unemployment rate	**5.6**	**4.5**	**3.4**	**3.1**	**2.4**

10. Discouraged persons

(Thousands)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**172.9**	**165.8**	**115.8**	**85.4**	**63.8**
By place of residence					
Urban	81.2	76.1	56.4	44.4	32.1
Rural	91.6	89.7	59.4	41.0	31.7
By sex					
Male	93.7	91.5	60.7	44.3	33.1
Female	79.1	74.3	55.2	41.0	30.7
By age					
15 - 64	**170.0**	**163.4**	**112.2**	**81.4**	**61.7**
15 - 24	29.6	23.4	13.5	12.7	10.9
25 - 34	39.0	36.5	26.5	16.3	11.4
35 - 44	32.3	35.9	24.5	19.3	13.8
45 - 54	36.3	35.9	23.4	14.8	11.7
55 and over	35.6	34.1	27.8	22.3	16.0
By level of education					
Higher	10.6	8.5	5.4	(3.2)	(2.6)
Upper secondary	72.6	69.4	41.4	27.6	17.7
of which: Vocational	40.3	35.5	22.5	14.8	9.0
Lower secondary or less	89.7	87.9	69.0	54.6	43.6

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 2019
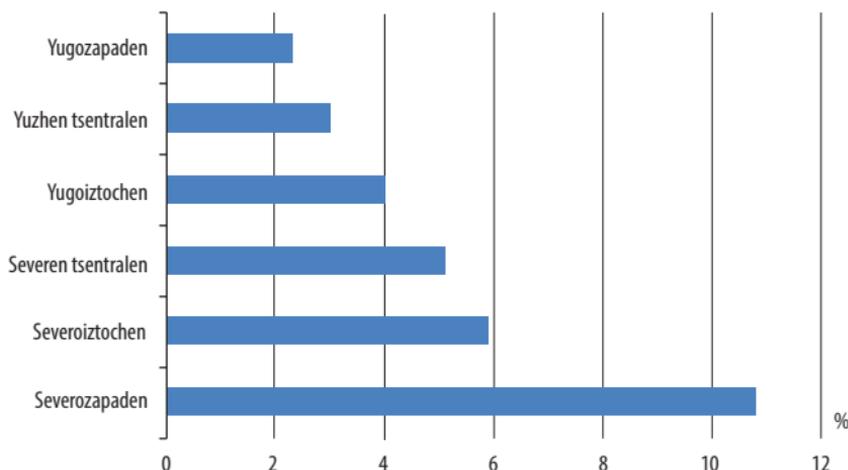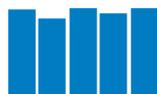
11. Unemployment by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2019

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Unemployed - in thousands	Unemployment rates - %	Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12. - in thousands
Total	**142.8**	**4.2**	**194.7**
Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria			
Severozapaden	**33.3**	**10.8**	**35.8**
Vidin	6.7	19.1	5.1
Vratsa	5.1	7.7	8.5
Lovech	3.5	6.5	5.6
Montana	9.8	20.4	7.1
Pleven	8.1	7.9	9.5
Severen tsentralen	**19.1**	**5.1**	**24.8**
Veliko Tarnovo	(2.5)	(2.0)	6.3
Gabrovo	(2.2)	(4.5)	1.9
Razgrad	4.9	9.6	5.4
Ruse	3.2	3.1	5.9
Silistra	6.2	13.3	5.3
Severoiztochen	**26.3**	**5.9**	**27.3**
Varna	6.7	3.0	9.4
Dobrich	5.8	7.0	4.9
Targovishte	5.2	10.5	5.6
Shumen	8.6	10.1	7.3
Yugoiztochen	**19.1**	**4.0**	**27.4**
Burgas	7.1	3.6	10.6
Sliven	5.2	6.5	7.4
Stara Zagora	(2.1)	(1.4)	6.4
Yambol	4.7	9.0	3.0
Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria			
Yugozapaden	**24.8**	**2.3**	**39.2**
Blagoevgrad	6.6	4.1	14.1
Kyustendil	(1.3)	(2.6)	4.2
Pernik	5.0	8.2	2.6
Sofia	(0.4)	(0.4)	6.4
Sofia (stolitsa)	11.5	1.6	11.9
Yuzhen tsentralen	**20.2**	**3.0**	**40.2**
Kardzhali	(1.4)	(2.0)	5.5
Pazardzhik	6.3	5.1	9.3
Plovdiv	7.6	2.4	13.7
Smolyan	4.5	8.8	5.3
Haskovo	(0.4)	(0.4)	6.4

Average annual wages and salaries

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

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

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

12. Average annual wages and salaries by economic activity groupings

(BGN)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Total	**13755**	**15283**	**13884**	**15547**	**13717**	**15199**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10859	11994	13710	14388	10277	11508
Mining and quarrying	20087	21434	23780	23753	18128	20172
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	11236	12535	..	10273	11229	12537
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	8403	9343	9911	10325	8399	9340
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	10851	12167	9849	11010	10856	12173
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	30355	34975	-	-	30355	34975

12. Average annual wages and salaries by economic activity groupings

(Continued and end) (BGN)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	16302	17331	-	-	16302	17331
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	14943	16473	..	..	14600	16172
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	12317	13671	8685	10275	12318	13672
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	13566	14292	..	..	13835	14514
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	18434	19077	..	..	18458	19090
Manufacture of electrical equipment	15639	17110	-	-	15639	17110
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	15260	16776	-	-	15260	16776
Manufacture of transport equipment	13313	14831	-	-	13313	14831
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	13151	14790	14279	15755	13119	14764
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	22703	24524	26085	27867	19514	21238
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	11432	12175	10692	11496	12583	13284
Construction	11083	11883	11462	11847	11076	11884
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12415	13527	14762	16056	12412	13525
Transportation and storage	12281	14048	15226	16717	10901	12645
Accommodation and food service activities	8226	9206	10133	11280	8154	9118
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	18558	19826	14804	16143	19723	21025
Telecommunications	23259	25430	..	..	23262	25430
IT and other information services	39333	43709	21395	27905	39551	43896
Financial and insurance activities	23439	25265	31678	36418	23228	24992
Real estate activities	12982	13818	10629	11815	13275	14100
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	18543	19763	14682	17419	18665	19838
Scientific research and development	19577	21859	11699	13645	41485	44118
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	22323	24571	12024	13120	22372	24628
Administrative and support service activities	11083	12198	7125	7794	11778	13152
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	15149	17116	15149	17116	x	x
Education	13336	15589	13270	15480	14370	17337
Human health services	15427	17311	14685	16338	16996	19401
Residential care and social work activities	8782	9700	8395	9452	12047	12115
Arts, entertainment and recreation	11635	13552	10765	12218	12177	14502
Other services	9104	11271	9762	10681	9079	11297

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 the used definitions of ISCED 2011.

Types of educational institutions:

- Kindergartens;
- Schools[1] (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.

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

Figure 1. Educational institutions by type
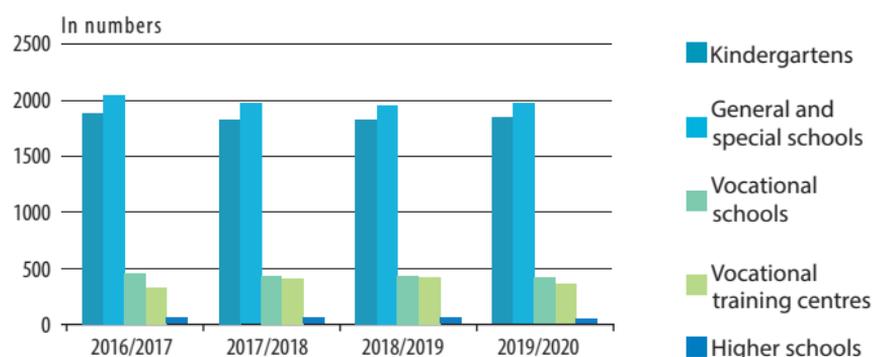
1. Educational institutions by type and form of ownership

(Number)

	2016/2017		2017/2018[1]		2018/2019		2019/2020	
	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private
Total	**4778**	**547**	**4711**	**633**	**4699**	**639**	**4653**	**593**
Kindergartens	**1894**	**93**	**1834**	**98**	**1834**	**101**	**1840**	**106**
General and special schools	**2051**	**75**	**1979**	**76**	**1964**	**78**	**1972**	**86**
Primary (I - IV grade)	146	8	137	6	131	4	133	7
Basic (I - VIII grade)	1345	31	x	x	x	x	x	x
Basic (I - VII grade)	x	x	1203	27	1177	31	1163	30
Lower secondary (V - VIII grade)	4	-	x	x	x	x	x	x
Integrated (I - X grade)	x	x	59	-	68	-	70	-
Upper secondary (IX - XII grade)	128	22	x	x	x	x	x	x
Upper secondary (VIII - XII grade)	x	x	117	18	115	18	114	21
Secondary (I - XII grade)	428	14	463	25	473	25	492	28
Vocational schools	**454**	**46**	**434**	**38**	**430**	**33**	**427**	**31**
Art schools	22	1	22	1	21	-	21	-
Sport schools	24	-	24	-	25	-	25	-
Vocational gymnasiums	373	12	359	10	359	10	358	10
Vocational colleges	35	33	29	27	25	23	23	21
Vocational Training Centres	**325**	**316**	**410**	**404**	**417**	**410**	**360**	**353**
Higher schools[2]	**54**	**17**	**54**	**17**	**54**	**17**	**54**	**17**
Universities and equivalent higher schools	50	13	50	13	50	13	50	13
Colleges, at the universities	17	-	17	-	17	-	17	-
Independent colleges	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

[1] Break in the time series due to changes in the national education system (Pre-school and School Education Act, promulgated SG No. 79 of 13 October 2015). The data are not comparable to the previous school years.
[2] Includes universities and equivalent higher schools and independent colleges.

Enrolled students

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

• Pre-primary education in kindergartens (educational level ISCED - 0);

• Primary and lower secondary education, secondary education in all types of schools and vocational education after secondary education in vocational colleges (educational levels ISCED - 1, 2, 3 and 4). The data 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
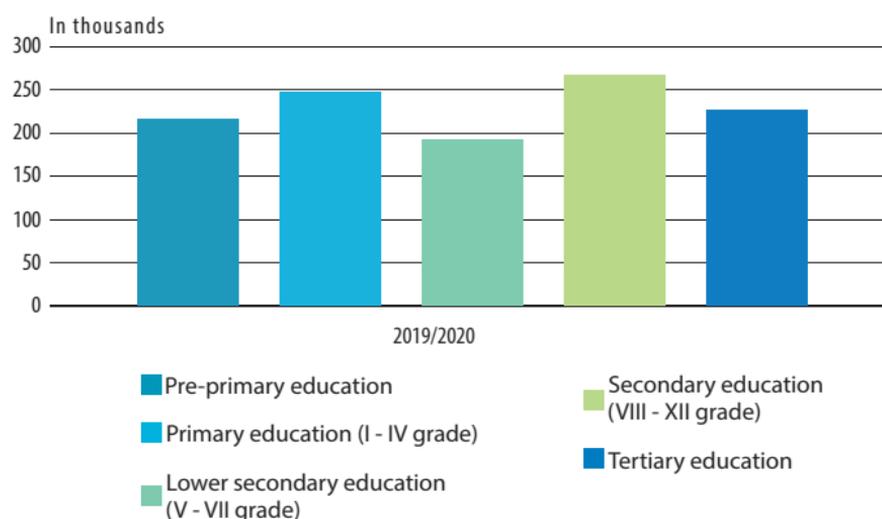
2. Pupils and students by level of International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011)

(Number)

	2016/2017		2017/2018[1]		2018/2019		2019/2020	
	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private
Total	**1225703**	**56056**	**1210704**	**64117**	**1186933**	**62888**	**1166128**	**56300**
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	224380	3838	220877	4007	218767	4606	217867	4982
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	264503	3432	262735	3885	256857	4292	248354	4650
Lower secondary and secondary education (V - VII grade and VIII - XII grade, ISCED - 2, 3)[2]	474598	5480	466794	5901	460499	6260	459246	6818
Vocational training for adults - first level professional qualification (ISCED - 2)	5851	5018	10369	8513	9144	8586	6716	5587
Vocational training for adults - second level professional qualification (ISCED - 3)	2834	2090	6313	5598	6170	5543	3459	2842
Vocational training for adults - third level professional qualification (ISCED - 3)	2303	1341	6189	5181	5144	4336	3117	2333
Post secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED - 4)	1261	846	1047	611	830	634	658	479
Vocational training for adults - fourth level professional qualification (ISCED - 4)	36	33	45	45	58	58	103	85
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7, 8)	249937	33978	236335	30376	229464	28573	226608	28524
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor' (ISCED - 6)	10335	2375	8527	1622	8181	1501	8233	1597
Educational-qualification degree 'Bachelor' (ISCED - 6)	155237	22303	146564	20335	141505	19422	139711	19609
Educational-qualification degree 'Master' (ISCED - 7)	77627	9036	74680	8126	73311	7395	72224	7054
Educational and scientific degree 'Doctor' (ISCED - 8)	6738	264	6564	293	6467	255	6440	264

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[1] **Break in the time series due to changes in the national education system (Pre-school and School Education Act, promulgated SG No. 79 of 13 October 2015). The data are not comparable to the previous school years.**
[2] **The data on secondary education are presented combined, because additional classification of educational programmes to levels of ISCED 2011 is needed.**

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 2019/2020

■ Pre-primary education
■ Primary education
■ Lower secondary education
■ Secondary education
  Vocational training after secondary education
■ Tertiary education
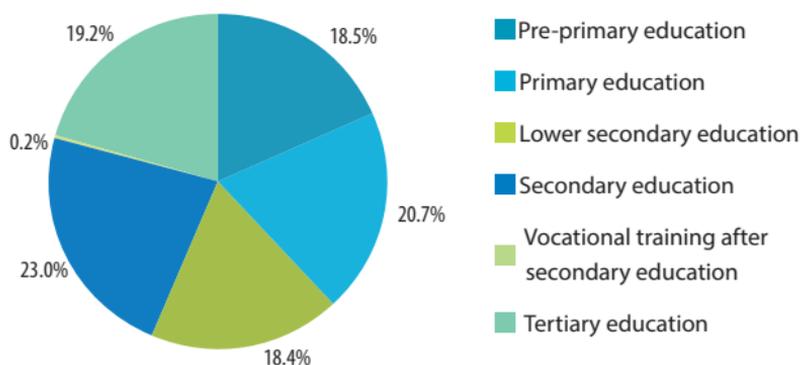
3. Teaching staff by level of International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011)

(Number)

	2016/2017	2017/2018[1]	2018/2019	2019/2020
Total	**102335**	**104374**	**106244**	**108584**
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	19909	19617	19799	20050
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED -1)	17564	19412	20854	22527
Lower secondary and upper secondary education (V - VII grade and VIII - XII grade, ISCED - 2, 3)[2]	42334	43205	43626	44927
Post secondary non-tertiary (ISCED - 4)	305	226	209	186
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7)	22223	21914	21756	20894
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor' (ISCED - 6)	768	707	692	676
Education in universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 6, 7)	21455	21207	21064	20218

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[1] **Break in the time series due to changes in the national education system (Pre-school and School Education Act, promulgated SG No. 79 of 13 October 2015). The data are not comparable to the previous school years.**
[2] **The data on secondary education are presented combined, because additional classification of educational programmes to levels of ISCED 2011 is needed.**

Kindergartens

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

The average number of children per one teacher for the country is 12 and per one group - 23 for the school year 2019/2020.

Figure 4. Children in kindergartens

In thousands

Year	Children (thousands)
2016/2017	224.4
2017/2018	220.9
2018/2019	218.8
2019/2020	217.9
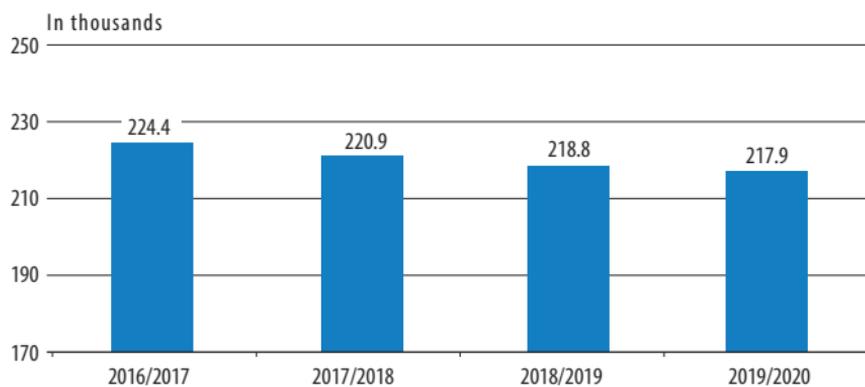
4. Kindergartens

(Number)

	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
	Kindergartens			
Total	**1894**	**1834**	**1834**	**1840**
Permanent	1894	1834	1834	1840
All-day	1890	1831	1831	1839
Half-day	4	3	3	1
Seasonal	-	-	-	-
	Teaching staff			
Total	**19909**	**19617**	**19799**	**20050**
of which: Teachers in kindergartens	18666	18370	18544	18806
Permanent	19907	19615	19796	20048
All-day	18853	18672	18889	19187
Half-day	1054	943	907	861
Seasonal	2	2	3	2
	Children enrolled			
Total	**224380**	**220877**	**218767**	**217867**
Permanent	224356	220830	218740	217843
All-day	207000	205301	204147	204380
Half-day	17356	15529	14593	13463
Seasonal	24	47	27	24

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 graduates
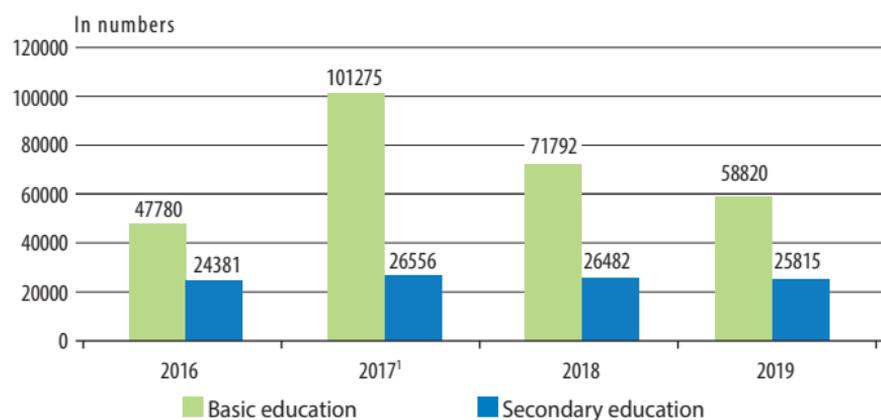
In numbers

Year	Basic education	Secondary education
2016	47780	24381
2017[1]	101275	26556
2018	71792	26482
2019	58820	25815

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

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

(Number)

	2016/2017	2017/2018[1]	2018/2019	2019/2020
Total	**605729**	**587836**	**581267**	**572504**
I - IV grade	263218	262476	256618	248157
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	364	673	361	296
V - VIII grade	213488	x	x	x
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	4410	x	x	x
V - VII grade	x	189459	190033	191572
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	x	2877	2104	1849
IX - XII grade[2]	129023	x	x	x
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	4307	x	x	x
VIII - XII grade	x	135901	134616	132775
of which: Evening courses and extra-mural training	x	4054	3127	2950

[1] Break in the time series due to changes in the national education system (Pre-school and School Education Act, promulgated SG No. 79 of 13 October 2015). The data are not comparable to the previous school years.
[2] Incl. VIII grade of foreign languages secondary schools and other specialized secondary schools with selection after VII grade.

6. Graduates from general schools

(Number)

	2016	2017[1]	2018	2019
Basic	47780	101275	71792	58820
Upper secondary	24381	26556	26482	25815

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

Vocational training - I level

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

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

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

Figure 6. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of a first level of professional qualification for the school year 2019/2020

Business and administration

Computing

Engineering and engineering trades

Manufacturing and processing

Architecture and building

Agriculture, forestry and fishery

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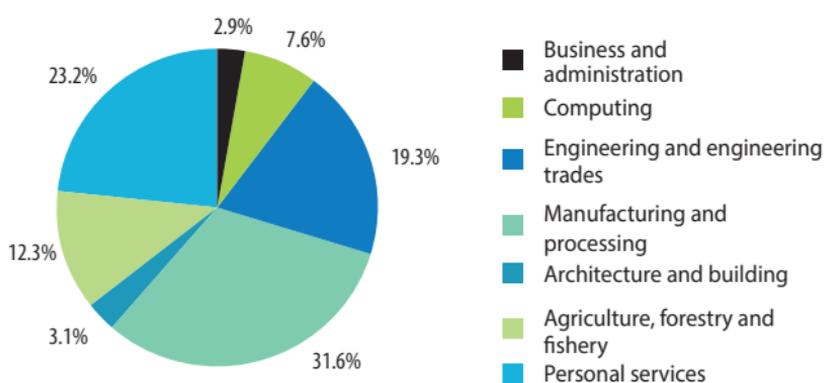
7. Students in programmes for attainment of first level professional qualification by narrow fields

(Number)

Narrow fields	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Total	**3416**	**2436**	**2493**	**2812**
Business and administration	15	18	57	82
Computing	86	88	110	213
Engineering and engineering trades	725	456	453	543
Manufacturing and processing	1382	828	921	888
Architecture and building	115	58	75	87
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	543	317	313	346
Personal services	550	671	564	653

8. Graduates from programmes for attainment of first level professional qualification by narrow fields

(Number)

Narrow fields	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**1011**	**413**	**530**	**273**
Business and administration	-	10	-	-
Computing	71	13	14	-
Engineering and engineering trades	171	101	132	40
Manufacturing and processing	381	147	177	109
Architecture and building	39	-	17	19
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	162	62	80	33
Personal services	187	80	110	72

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 2019/2020
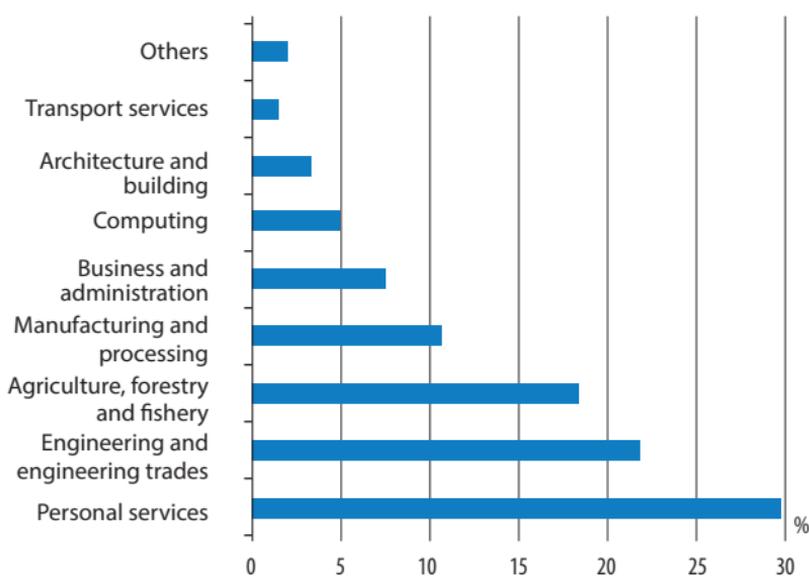
9. Students in programmes for attainment of second level professional qualification by narrow fields

(Number)

Narrow fields	2016/2017	2017/2018[1]	2018/2019	2019/2020
Общо	**28404**	**28875**	**25364**	**24464**
Arts	195	247	150	216
Business and administration	2193	2146	1857	1838
Computing	975	968	988	1213
Engineering and engineering trades	7206	6968	5805	5341
Manufacturing and processing	3290	3138	2742	2608
Architecture and building	1594	1459	989	822
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	5809	5965	4887	4502
Health	51	115	181	235
Social services	-	33	19	41
Personal services	6886	7598	7424	7280
Transport services	205	238	322	368

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

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

(Number)

Narrow fields	2016	2017	2018	2019
Graduates in secondary education	**3376**	**3566**	**3560**	**2928**
Attainments in vocational qualification	**2938**	**2946**	**2518**	**2637**
Arts	21	11	10	7
Business and administration	344	314	234	206
Computing	139	153	147	178
Engineering and engineering trades	656	708	554	540
Manufacturing and processing	343	256	244	342
Architecture and building	85	97	62	77
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	465	577	325	406
Healt	-	-	-	11
Personal services	885	812	900	746
Transport services	-	18	42	124

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 2019/2020
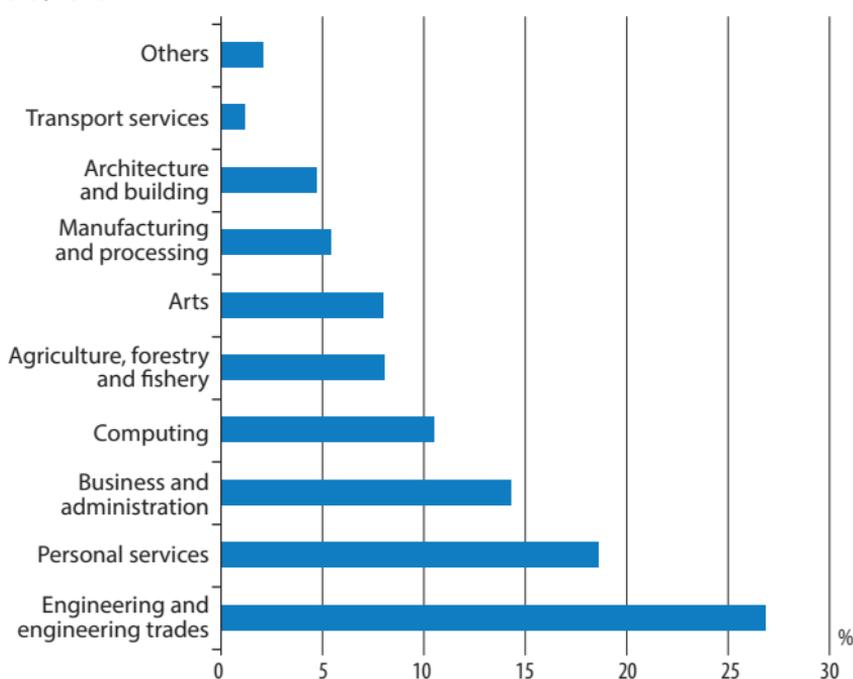
11. Students in programmes for attainment of third level professional qualification by narrow fields

(Number)

Narrow fields	2016/2017	2017/2018¹	2018/2019	2019/2020
Total	**98355**	**109663**	**107542**	**107183**
Arts	6770	7440	8015	8601
Humanities	381	420	411	379
Journalism, mass communication and information	60	56	62	62
Business and administration	17257	17418	16439	15377
Physical sciences	-	-	8	8
Computing	7960	9224	9950	11306
Engineering and engineering trades	28002	30438	29508	28762
Manufacturing and processing	5523	6563	6088	5846
Architecture and building	5071	5223	5085	5126
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	7358	9258	8987	8670
Veterinary	864	936	868	876
Health	125	199	238	257
Social services	246	357	284	318
Personal services	17423	20603	20013	19892
Transport services	882	1093	1172	1303
Environmental protection	430	395	342	280
Security services	3	40	72	120

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

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

(Number)

Narrow fields	2016	2017	2018	2019
Graduates in secondary education	**17202**	**18148**	**19445**	**18660**
Attainments in vocational qualification	**13076**	**13192**	**13364**	**13176**
Arts	856	990	975	1005
Humanities	58	70	32	45
Jurnalism, mass communication and information	5	10	10	13
Business and administration	2820	2697	2845	2533
Computing	1051	1154	1222	1236
Engineering and engineering trades	3629	3289	3338	3201
Manufacturing and processing	583	690	539	711
Architecture and building	700	611	575	648
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	732	822	921	907
Veterinary	129	167	137	165
Health	-	-	-	25
Social services	48	65	71	47
Personal services	2285	2454	2552	2477
Transport services	113	106	88	97
Environmental protection	61	64	58	66
Security services	6	3	1	-

Vocational training - IV level

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

Figure 9. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for the attainment of a fourth level of professional qualification giving in the school year 2019/2020
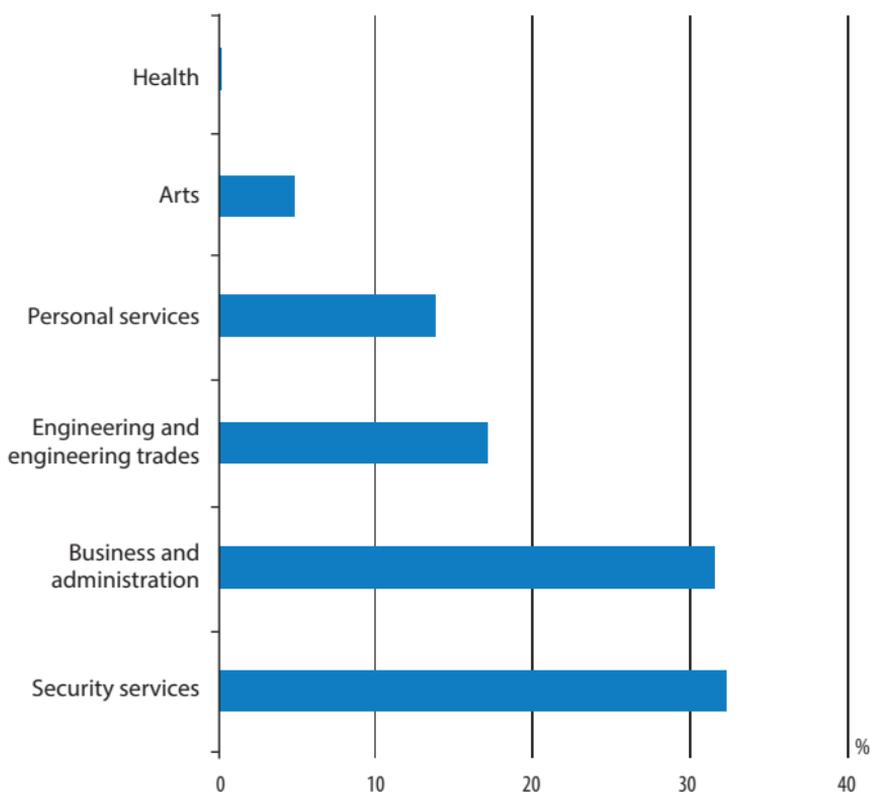
13. Students in programmes for attainment of fourth level professional qualification by narrow fields

(Number)

Narrow fields	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Total	**1261**	**1047**	**830**	**658**
Arts	49	30	29	32
Business and administration	482	312	356	208
Engineering and engineering trades	104	101	96	113
Health	13	13	8	1
Personal services	130	82	87	91
Transport services	5	5	16	-
Security services	478	504	238	213

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

(Number)

Narrow fields	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**711**	**691**	**783**	**544**
Arts	17	8	16	5
Business and administration	262	291	123	95
Engineering and engineering trades	52	48	31	28
Health	3	4	4	5
Personal services	102	79	35	67
Security services	275	261	574	344

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)

	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Total	**243199**	**229771**	**222997**	**220168**
In universities and equivalent higher schools	232864	221244	214816	211935
In colleges	10335	8527	8181	8233

16. Graduates from higher education[1]

(Number)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**58919**	**55428**	**53115**	**50179**
Educational-qualification degree 'Professional bachelor'	2418	2175	1869	1843
Educational-qualification degree 'Bachelor'	30895	28926	27831	25807
Educational-qualification degree 'Master'	25606	24327	23415	22529

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

17. PhD students in higher schools and scientific organisations

(Number)

	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Students	6738	6564	6467	6440
of which: Regular training	3421	3359	3481	3465
Graduates in educational and scientific degree 'Doctor'	1464	1423	1365	1285
of which: Regular training	614	613	594	593

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 2019/2020
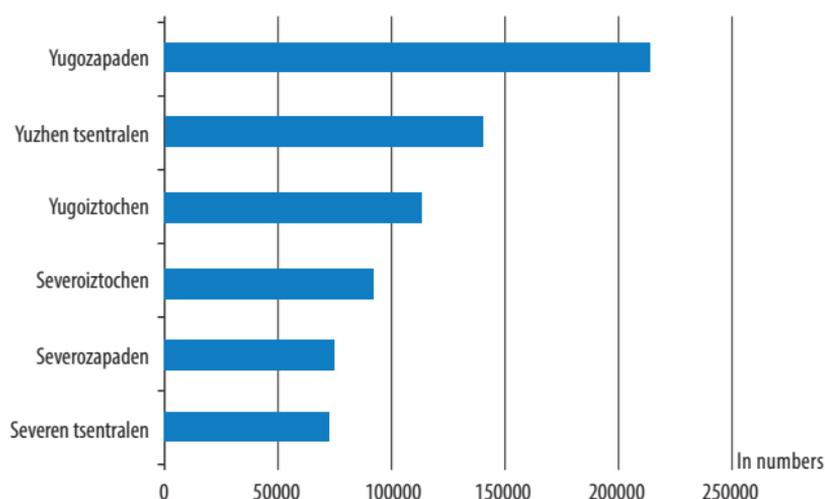
18. Schools, teaching staff and students by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in the school year 2019/2020[1]

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Schools	Teaching staff	Students
Total	**2399**	**67640**	**708258**
Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria	*1295*	*34028*	*353563*
Severozapaden	**321**	**7467**	**74943**
Vidin	32	738	7706
Vratsa	69	1696	16951
Lovech	55	1202	12890
Montana	60	1248	12735
Pleven	105	2583	24661
Severen tsentralen	**290**	**7350**	**72584**
Veliko Tarnovo	85	2284	21462
Gabrovo	31	840	9743
Razgrad	59	1171	11614
Ruse	70	2000	19501
Silistra	45	1055	10264
Severoiztochen	**311**	**9113**	**92335**
Varna	127	4567	49154
Dobrich	69	1596	15389
Targovishte	50	1183	10587
Shumen	65	1767	17205
Yugoiztochen	**373**	**10098**	**113701**
Burgas	137	3910	45259
Sliven	71	1909	21105
Stara Zagora	121	3179	34057
Yambol	44	1100	13280
Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria	*1104*	*33612*	*354695*
Yugozapaden	**588**	**20049**	**214324**
Blagoevgrad	123	3317	34263
Kyustendil	41	1018	10813
Pernik	40	1105	11063
Sofia	97	2214	23920
Sofia (stolitsa)[2]	287	12395	134265
Yuzhen tsentralen	**516**	**13563**	**140371**
Kardzhali	72	1562	14525
Pazardzhik	111	2562	25662
Plovdiv	195	6109	67618
Smolyan	61	1247	9510
Haskovo	77	2083	23056

[1] Excl. higher schools.
[2] Incl. the bulgarian schools abroad financed by state.
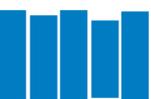
Coverage rate of educational system and educational expenditure

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 as a percentage of GDP[1]
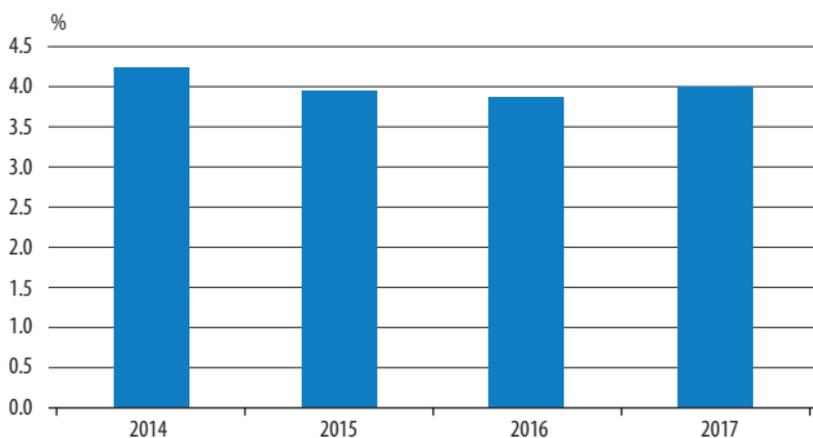
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[1] The calculations are on the basis of the Eurostat methodology (UOE - finance tables).

19. Group net enrolment rates[1] of the population by educational levels of ISCED 2011

(Per cent)

	2016/2017	2017/2018[2]	2018/2019	2019/2020
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	79.4	78.4	78.4	78.7
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	92.1	90.8	88.4	86.2
Lower and upper secondary education (V - VII grade and VIII-XII grade , ISCED - 2, 3)[3]	79.3	82.6	82.5	82.3
Post secondary non-tertiary (ISCED - 4)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7)	41.4	41.7	42.0	42.1

[1] 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.
[2] 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.
[3] 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[1]

(Per cent)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**13.8**	**12.7**	**12.7**	**13.9**
Male	13.7	12.0	12,6	14.5
Female	13.9	13.5	12.8	13.3

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

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

In numbers

Newspapers   Magazines and bulletines   Books and pamphlets

Figure 2. Circulation

In millions

Newspapers   Magazines and bulletines   Books and pamphlets
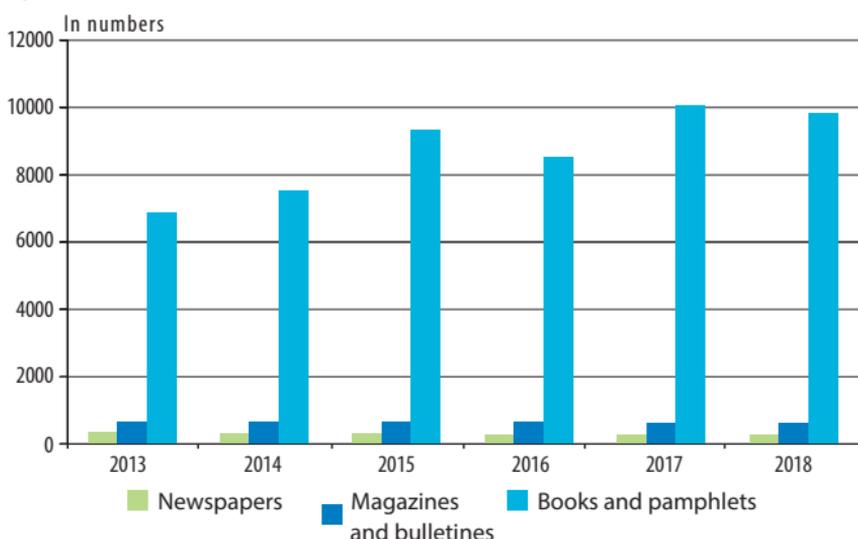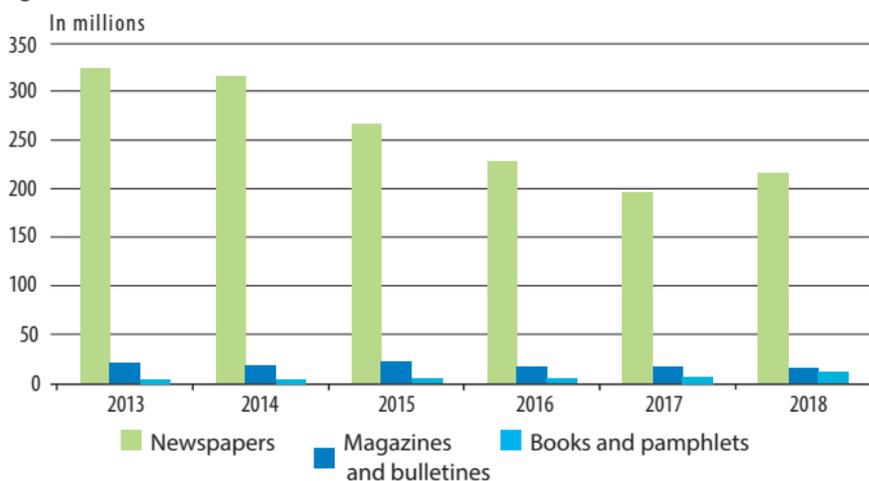
1. Publishing

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Books and pamphlets				
Titles - in numbers	7515	9320	8530	10068	9842
Circulation - in millions	4.0	4.9	4.5	6.7	11.3
	Magazines and bulletins				
Titles - in numbers	635	635	634	603	607
Annual circulation - in millions	18.4	21.4	17.3	17.0	14.8
	Newspapers				
Titles - in numbers	295	283	262	245	239
Annual circulation - in millions	315.7	267.3	229.0	196.3	216.0

2. Book and pamphlet production by target group in 2018

Target group	Total		Books		Pamphlets	
	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands	Titles - in numbers	Circulation - in thousands
Total	**9842**	**11262**	**8650**	**9008**	**1192**	**2254**
Socio-political	87	1027	76	1023	11	4
Scientific literature	1680	323	1642	315	38	8
Popular literature for adults	1776	993	1648	896	128	98
Scientific-popular for adults	1776	993	1648	896	128	98
Professional literature	98	29	88	27	10	2
Professional production	98	29	88	27	10	2
Educational literature	2187	6688	1871	5070	316	1618
High schools, Colleges	792	121	768	119	24	3
Professional schools and schools of arts	-	-	-	-	-	-
General and special schools	955	5871	730	4389	225	1482
Educational methodic	440	696	373	563	67	133
Fiction for adults	3022	1316	2807	1263	215	53
Children's and juvenile literature	767	810	325	348	442	463
Children's and juvenile fiction	408	333	233	208	175	125
Children's and juvenile popular scientific literature	359	478	92	140	267	338
Official documents	82	25	81	23	1	2
Reference literature	143	51	112	44	31	7
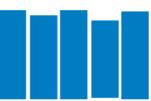
Performing arts and cinemas

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 59 in 2016 to 74 in 2019. In 2019, the number of screens was 237 and has increased by 11 compared to the previous year.

Figure 3. Attendances in the theatres
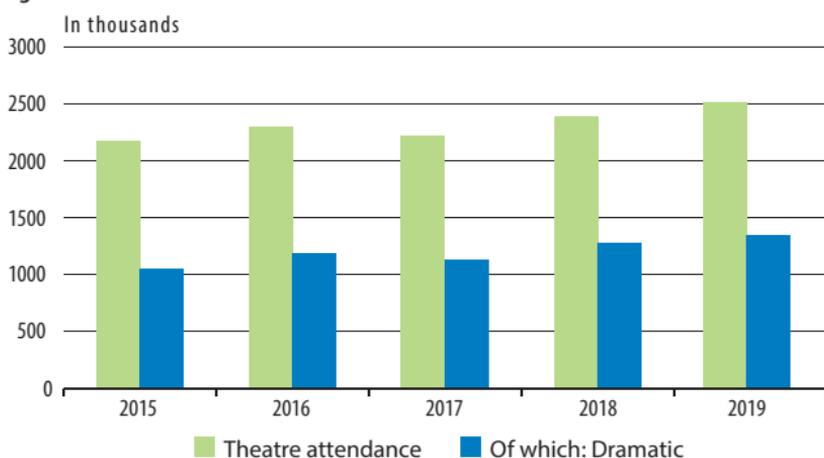
Figure 4. Cinema attendances and film shows
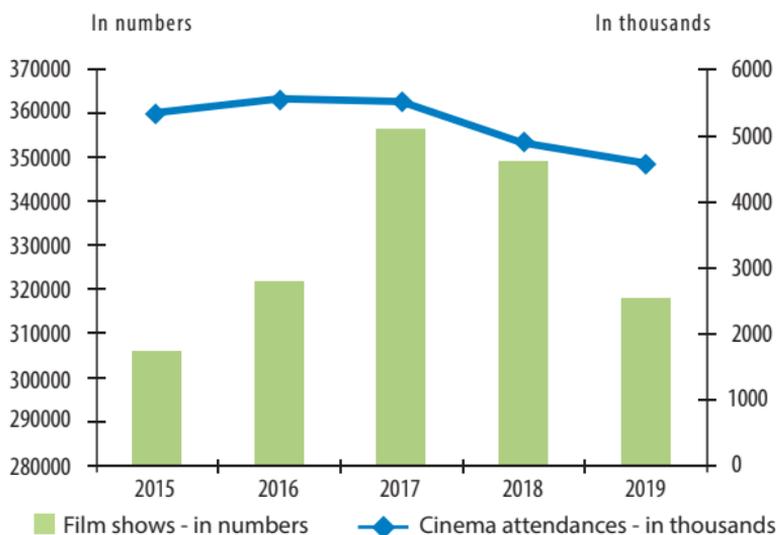
3. Theatres

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Theatres - in numbers	75	74	75	74
Capacity - in thousands	29.1	29.4	29.9	31.3
Theatre performances - in thousands	15.2	15.3	15.2	16.0
Theatre attendance - in millions	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5

4. Cinemas

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cinemas - in numbers	59	68	69	74
Film shows - in numbers	321842	356385	348959	317418
Cinema attendances - in thousands	5548	5506	4885	4582

5. Film production

(Number)

Films by kind	2016	2017	2018	2019
Films produced	**106**	**106**	**77**	**104**
of which: for television	45	51	30	34
Full-length films	**35**	**25**	**30**	**37**
Feature films	22	16	19	22
Documentaries	12	8	10	15
Animations	1	1	1	-
Short and medium - length films	**71**	**81**	**47**	**67**
Feature films	8	13	13	21
Documentaries and educational films	46	56	28	33
Animations	17	12	6	10
Others	-	-	-	3

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 1.5%, and the number of visitors decreased by 5.3% compared to 2018.

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

Museum collections - in thousands   Visits - in thousands   Museums - in numbers

Figure 6. Community clubs and members

Members - in thousands   Community clubs - in numbers
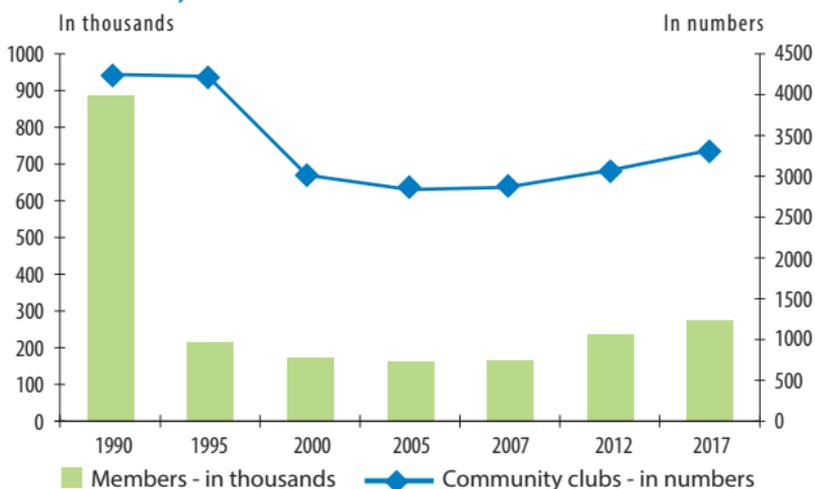
6. Museums

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Museums - in numbers	195	191	174	160
Stocks units - in thousands	7360	7406	7419	7529
Electronic units - in thousands	334	343	368	390
Visits - in thousands	5230	5109	5084	5355
Visits in the day for free entrance - in thousands	1223	1221	1025	1027
Personnel - in numbers	3150	3224	3296	3406
of which: Professionals with an academic degree or academic title and curators	1037	1009	1058	1056

7. Museums by statistical zone and statistical region in 2019

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Income - thousand BGN	Expenditure - thousand BGN	Personnel - in numbers	
			Total	Of which: Staff pay roll schemes - in numbers
Total	**73479**	**69481**	**3406**	**2916**
Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria				
Severozapaden	5339	4769	262	255
Severen tsentralen	11966	11499	663	542
Severoiztochen	8704	7634	564	345
Yugoiztochen	10086	9090	407	378
Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria				
Yugozapaden	27017	27197	1045	970
Yuzhen tsentralen	10367	9293	465	426

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 2019, the 47 libraries had 34 555 thousand library collections. The readers were 243 thousand. The books in libraries increased by 0.3% compared to the previous year. During the period 2016 - 2019, an increase of the visits to these libraries is observed with 10.1% (2016 - 4 315 thousand, 2019 - 4 751 thousand).

Figure 7. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands

In thousands

Collection - in thousands
Of which: Books
Loans to users - in thousands
Of which: Books
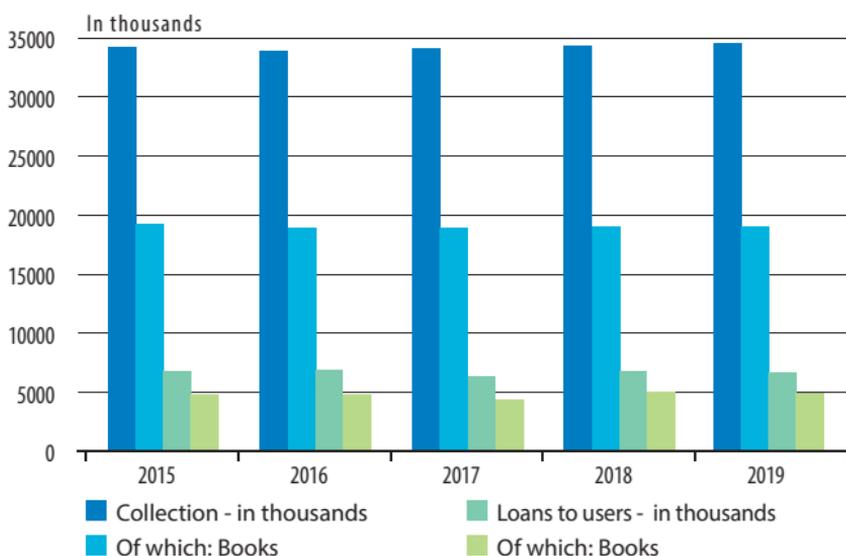
9. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Libraries - in numbers	47	47	47	47
Collection - in thousands	33823	34054	34320	34555
of which: Books	18823	18895	18971	19028
Loans to users - in thousands	6816	6233	6676	6542
of which: Books	4713	4349	4978	4860
Users - in thousands	239	248	239	243

10. Libraries by category with collection over 200 thousands in 2019

Type of libraries	Libraries - in numbers	Collections - in thousands		Users - in thousands	Loans to users - in thousands	
		Total	Of which: Books		Total	Of which: Books
Total	**47**	**34555**	**19028**	**243**	**6542**	**4860**
National Library 'St. St. Cyril and Methodius'	1	8262	1860	17	602	222
Non-specialized	26	11932	10083	131	3616	2936
Public libraries	4	1014	948	9	228	164
Libraries at institutions of higher education	12	6806	4702	78	2029	1477
Special libraries	4	6541	1435	8	68	62

11. Libraries with collection over 200 thousands by statistical zone and statistical region in 2019

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Libraries - in numbers	Collections - in thousands	Users - in thousands	Visitors - in thousands	Loans to users - in thousands
Total	**47**	**34555**	**243**	**4751**	**6542**
Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria	*27*	*10328*	*119*	*2647*	*3461*
Severozapaden	5	1480	12	243	443
Severen tsentralen	9	3386	44	1376	1466
Severoiztochen	6	2897	35	604	731
Yugoiztochen	7	2564	27	424	822
Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria	*20*	*24228*	*125*	*2104*	*3081*
Yugozapaden	13	20909	83	1684	2332
Yuzhen tsentralen	7	3319	41	420	750

Radio and television activities

During the period 2016 - 2019 the number of radio stations in Bulgaria decreased with two numbers (84 in 2016 and respectively 82 in 2019). In 2019 the share of broadcast advertisements was 4.3% of all broadcasts.

The total duration of the broadcasts in 2019 increased by 15.2% compared to 2018. In 2019 the share of television advertising was 5.9% of all broadcasts.

Figure 8. Structure of radio broadcasts

2016

2019

- News
- Factual/Information
- Light entertainment
- Advertising
- Infotainment
- Music
- Other programmes
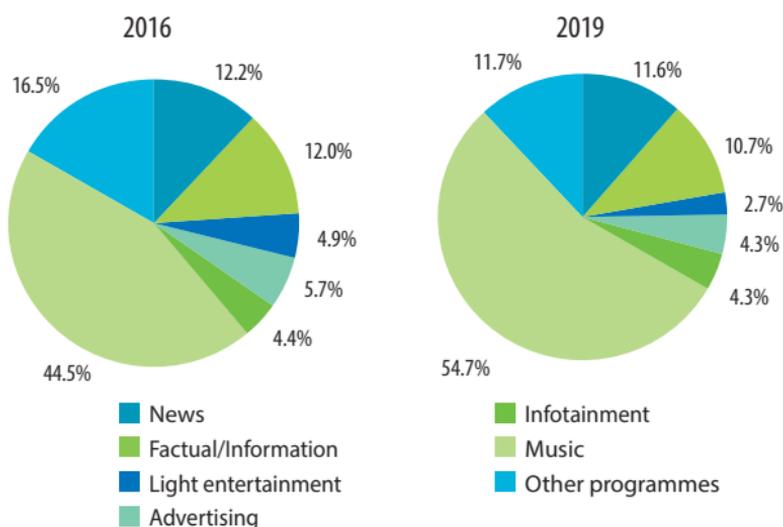
Figure 9. Structure of television broadcasts

2016

2019

- News
- Fiction
- Music
- Sport
- Advertising
- Documentary
- Light entertainment
- Information
- Other programmes
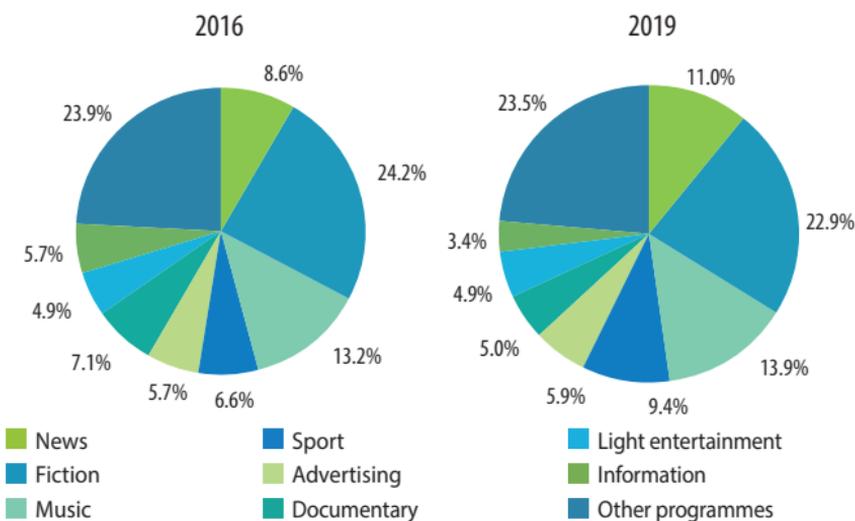
12. Radio and television operators

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Radio operators - in numbers	**84**	**85**	**83**	**82**
Programmes - in hours	676002	723559	727001	721427
Television operators - in numbers	**120**	**117**	**116**	**128**
Programmes - in hours	806938	749598	742841	855745

13. Radio programmes by genre

(Hours)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**676002**	**723559**	**727001**	**721427**
News	79160	87180	86040	83328
Factual/Information	79462	79643	75512	77052
Infotainment	31661	29761	33502	31273
Light entertainment	33174	23250	21772	19714
Art and culture	14750	15670	14277	13829
Education	8961	9882	9025	9242
Science	2592	2074	2204	1519
Religion	1189	1387	1467	1369
Dramatic	408	611	577	495
Sport	14723	11115	10867	10378
Entertainment	20589	20866	19447	14313
Music	313173	360929	381613	394317
Serious music programmes (classical music)	26607	22015	20850	24055
Light music programmes	188252	254066	269550	260905
Other music programmes	98314	84848	91213	109357
Children's-youth's	5849	5929	6538	6345
Regional	11706	14854	13997	14494
Advertising	38255	38800	36005	31027
Presentation/Promotion	5210	5369	4374	4006
Not classified elsewhere	15140	16239	9784	8726

14. Television programmes by genre

(Hours)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**806938**	**749598**	**742841**	**855745**
News	68086	68786	72091	93933
Information	55487	40859	38713	29269
Live broadcast from Parliament	3307	4488	4304	2366
Information/Entertainment	42942	41812	38589	41721
Topical	24910	26203	25352	33511
Human interest	5534	3586	5939	6588
Art/Humanities/Sciences	14907	12045	13177	17942
Education	10188	9580	11996	10511
Religion	6651	5908	5683	6439
Sport	48884	67767	65522	80540
Fiction	188934	186761	166177	196106
Cinematographic films	90463	82506	71253	96243
Television or video works	98471	104255	94924	100732
Entertainment	16050	19413	23026	20208
Music	116240	102321	92184	119010
Children's	16249	10852	10740	13527
Youth's	3987	5069	4969	13339
Documentary	46083	44784	43040	43132
Regional	8299	4179	4598	6549
Advertising	52260	47865	57589	50755
Teleshopping	12797	11074	14689	12169
Not classified elsewhere	65141	36246	44463	58130

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.

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 2019 there are 57 152 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 2019 the number of health establishments for hospital aid is 341 with 54 045 beds.

There are 822 beds available per 100 thousand of population in 2019 and 777 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.

Since 2018, there is a break in time series in respect to the territorial distribution of physicians and dentists, working in practices under a contract with the NHIF. Medical practitioners working in practices that serve more than one municipality or district are included in the total number but not distributed by municipalities or by district

At the end of 2019, there are 29 630 practicing physicians and 7 380 dentists. The number of physicians and dentists per 10 thousand of the population at the end of 2019 is 42.6 physicians and 10.6 dentists.

Figure 1. Beds per 100 000 of the population
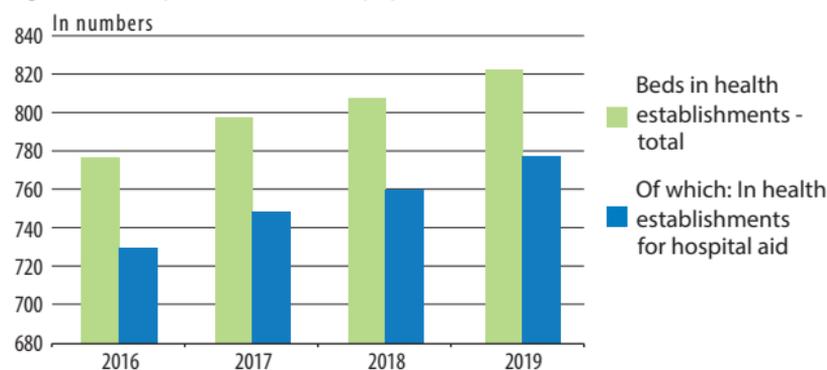
1. Health establishments as of 31.12.

(Number)

	2017		2018		2019	
	Establish-ments	Beds	Establish-ments	Beds	Establish-ments	Beds
Health establishments for hospital aid	346	52744	346	53173	341	54045
Hospitals	322	50519	322	50927	319	51824
Multi profile hospitals	184	37051	185	37489	184	38298
Specialized hospitals	138	13468	137	13438	135	13526
Dermato-venereological centres	5	50	5	50	3	30
Complex oncological centres	7	1153	7	1174	7	1169
Mental health centres	12	1022	12	1022	12	1022
Out-patient health establishments	2043	1263	2066	1253	2079	1223
Diagnostic and consulting centres	112	297	114	307	111	299
Medical centres	716	905	734	884	738	844
Dental centres	55	18	52	4	55	9
Medical-dental centres	50	43	51	58	47	71
Independent medical-diagnostical laboratories and medical-technical laboratories	1110	-	1115	-	1128	-
Other health establishments	144	2179	145	2086	143	1884
of which:						
Centres for urgent medical aid	27	-	27	-	27	-
Haematological transfusion centres	4	-	4	-	4	-
Hospices	47	1143	47	1175	43	1069
Homes for medical and social care for children	16	1034	13	909	13	809

2. Medical specialists in health establishments as of 31.12.[1]

(Number)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Physicians[2]	29539	30078	29667	29630
Per 10 000 population	41.6	42.7	42.4	42.6
Dentists[2]	8011	8355	7240	7380
Per 10 000 population	11.3	11.9	10.3	10.6
Medical specialists on 'Health cares'	46930	46702	46332	46262
Per 10 000 population	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.5
of which: Nurses	30976	30955	30589	30313
Per 10 000 population	43.6	43.9	43.7	43.6

[1] Under basic labour contract.
[2] Since 2018, there is a break in time series – see methodological notes.

Medical personnel by district

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

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

Totally for the country, there are 235 persons per one physician in 2019.

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

The highest number of population served by one physician is registered for the districts of Kardzhali (403 persons) and Dobrich (368).

Figure 2. Population per physician by district at the end of 2019
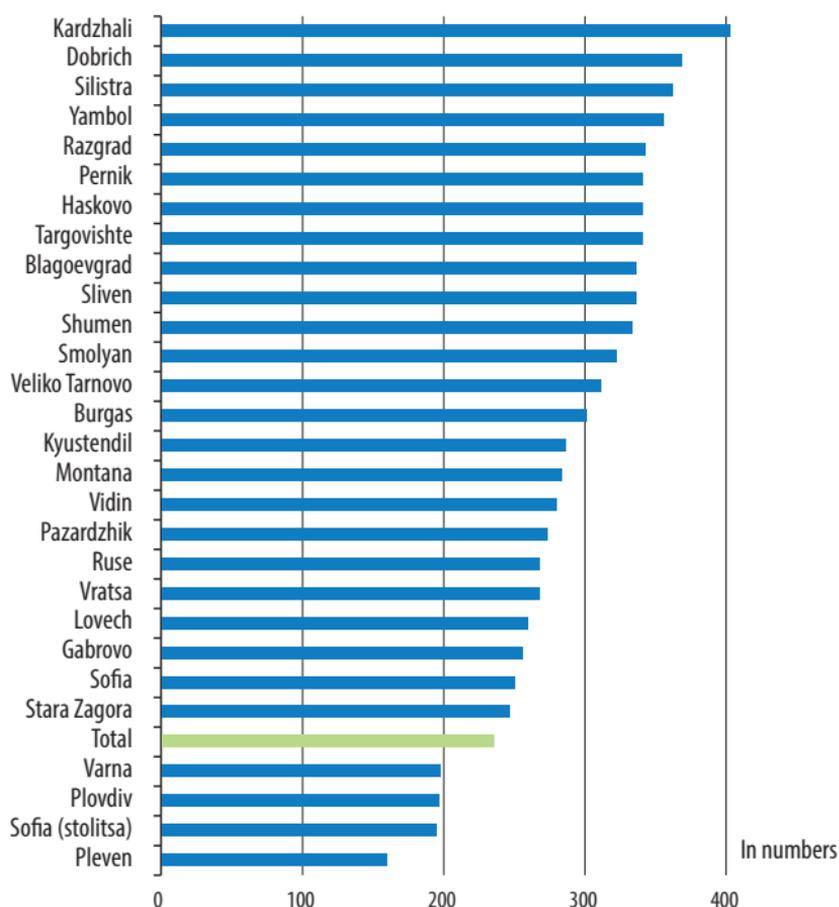
3. Medical care of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district as of 31.12.[1]

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Population per					
	Physician			Dentist		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Total[2]	**234**	**236**	**235**	**844**	**967**	**942**
Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria	*261*	*265*	*263*	*1069*	*1227*	*1207*
Severozapaden	**221**	**224**	**221**	**1151**	**1302**	**1314**
Vidin	280	291	279	805	884	910
Vratsa	250	273	267	1158	1332	1286
Lovech	250	262	259	1114	1224	1277
Montana	278	287	283	1363	1600	1530
Pleven	167	161	160	1252	1422	1477
Severen tsentralen	**298**	**299**	**298**	**1124**	**1294**	**1252**
Veliko Tarnovo	317	313	311	1117	1155	1124
Gabrovo	263	258	255	984	1129	1110
Razgrad	355	341	342	1404	1781	1759
Ruse	268	271	267	993	1207	1146
Silistra	321	345	361	1436	1762	1688
Severoiztochen	**248**	**253**	**250**	**936**	**1082**	**1052**
Varna	201	200	197	741	828	806
Dobrich	368	375	368	1167	1473	1420
Targovishte	326	336	340	1679	1891	1849
Shumen	292	333	333	1210	1525	1498
Yugoiztochen	**286**	**289**	**291**	**1111**	**1279**	**1266**
Burgas	313	305	300	1166	1324	1355
Sliven	328	331	335	1417	1492	1395
Stara Zagora	230	241	246	944	1102	1081
Yambol	336	343	356	1076	1399	1380
Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria	*232*	*233*	*232*	*700*	*823*	*799*
Yugozapaden	**224**	**225**	**223**	**701**	**816**	**813**
Blagoevgrad	325	335	336	933	1056	983
Kyustendil	272	282	286	985	1072	1044
Pernik	367	349	341	737	839	845
Sofia	252	254	250	1387	1877	1813
Sofia (stolitsa)	196	196	195	597	695	703
Yuzhen tsentralen	**245**	**247**	**247**	**700**	**834**	**778**
Kardzhali	379	386	403	1057	1253	1226
Pazardzhik	276	282	273	959	1222	1176
Plovdiv	195	195	196	543	638	581
Smolyan	322	335	322	766	925	849
Haskovo	342	339	340	964	1152	1155

[1] **Since 2018, there is a break in time series - see methodological notes.**
[2] **The indicators for the country are calculated by taking into account the total number of physicians and dentists incl. those attached to other offices as well as practicioners working in individual or group practices under a contract with the National Health Insurance Fund in more than one district.**

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 4 036 in 2016 to 4 291 in 2019 per 100 thousand of the population. The number of the newly registered cases is 435 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the malignant neoplasms for children up to 17 years of age is 92 registered cases per 100 thousand children. The incidence rate per 100 thousand children of the respective age group is 5.

In 2019 the prevalence rate for active tuberculosis is 52 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 17 and 6 per 100 thousand children.

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

Total

Amongst children up to 17 years of age
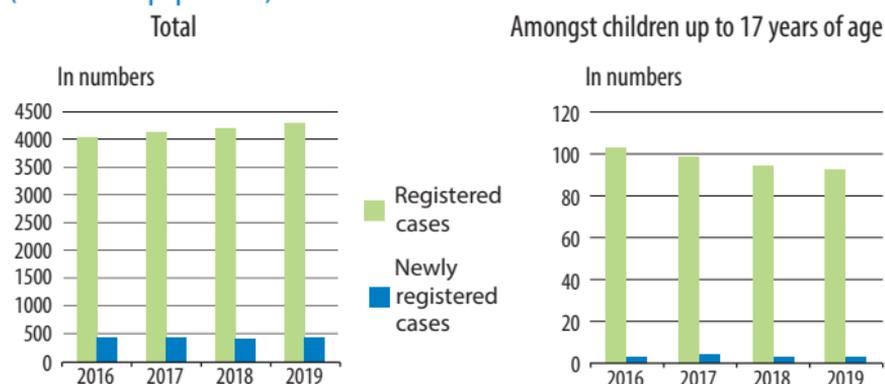
4. Registered cases of diseases[1]

	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Malignant neoplasms In numbers			
Total	**287682**	**292721**	**294366**	**299334**
Of which: New registered cases	31041	30057	28573	30338
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	1227	1177	1120	1096
Of which: Newly registered	61	69	57	60
	Per 100 000 population			
Total	**4036**	**4137**	**4190**	**4291**
Of which: New registered cases	435	425	407	435
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age [2]				
Total	103	99	94	92
Of which: Newly registered	5	6	5	5
	Active tuberculosis In numbers			
Total	**4306**	**3988**	**3753**	**3610**
Of which: New registered cases[3]	1544	1415	1293	1289
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	371	351	298	204
Of which: Newly registered[3]	160	135	94	68
	Per 100 000 population			
Total	**60**	**56**	**53**	**52**
Of which: New registered cases[3]	22	20	18	18
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age [2]				
Total	31	29	25	17
Of which: Newly registered[3]	13	11	8	6

[1] **Source: National Centre for Public Health and Analyses at the Ministry of Health.**
[2] **Calculated with the number of the population in the corresponding age group.**
[3] **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
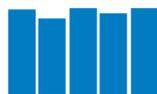
1. Total household income by source

Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Average per capita - BGN				
Total	**5147**	**5404**	**5861**	**6363**	**6913**
Total income	**4953**	**5167**	**5586**	**6013**	**6592**
Total gross income	4788	4989	5336	5747	6325
Wages and salaries	2726	2807	3038	3336	3731
Other earnings	158	150	129	70	56
Self-employment income	358	319	377	420	421
Property income	27	36	51	30	43
Pensions	1286	1432	1479	1645	1801
Unemployment benefits	20	20	20	20	18
Family allowances	46	40	39	79	82
Other social benefits	105	119	128	57	94
Regular transfers from other households	60	65	74	89	80
Receipt sale	30	31	41	23	27
Miscellaneous	135	147	209	244	239
Drawn savings	147	179	210	241	238
Loans and credits	47	57	65	109	83
	Structure - %				
Total income	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total gross income	96.7	96.6	95.5	95.6	96.0
Wages and salaries	55.0	54.3	54.4	55.5	56.6
Other earnings	3.2	2.9	2.3	1.2	0.9
Self-employment income	7.2	6.2	6.7	7.0	6.4
Property income	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7
Pensions	26.0	27.7	26.5	27.3	27.3
Unemployment benefits	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Family allowances	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.2
Other social benefits	2.1	2.3	2.3	0.9	1.4
Regular transfers from other households	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2
Receipt sale	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4
Miscellaneous	2.7	2.9	3.7	4.1	3.6

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
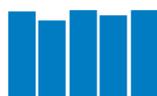
2. Total household expenditure by group

Expenditure groups	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Average per capita - BGN				
Total	**4965**	**5106**	**5653**	**6211**	**6735**
Total expenditure	**4666**	**4755**	**5217**	**5772**	**6214**
Consumer total expenditure	3888	3926	4280	4692	5066
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	1463	1464	1573	1714	1833
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	204	206	219	236	261
Clothing and footwear	165	172	183	196	202
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	666	681	770	787	836
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	173	175	217	230	231
Health	248	263	280	313	386
Transport	331	326	352	419	467
Communication	202	211	224	248	263
Recreation, culture and education	227	226	230	279	322
Miscellaneous goods and services	209	202	232	270	264
Taxes	231	247	290	318	348
Social insurance contributions	297	310	358	420	472
Regular transfers to other households	57	55	63	58	64
Other expenditure	193	216	227	284	263
Saving deposits	131	195	282	305	383
Debt paid out and loan granted	168	156	154	134	137
	Structure - %				
Total expenditure	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Consumer total expenditure	83.3	82.6	82.0	81.3	81.5
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	31.4	30.8	30.1	29.7	29.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2
Clothing and footwear	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.3	14.3	14.8	13.6	13.5
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.7
Health	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	6.2
Transport	7.1	6.9	6.7	7.3	7.5
Communication	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2
Recreation, culture and education	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.8	5.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.2
Taxes	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.6
Social insurance contributions	6.4	6.5	6.9	7.3	7.6
Regular transfers to other households	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
Other expenditure	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.2
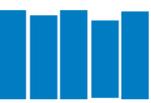
Consumption of main foods

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

Figure 3. Average monthly consumption of main foods and beverages per capita in 2019

Bread and paste products - kg	6.9
Flour - kg	0.7
Rice - kg	0.5
Bakery products - kg	0.5
Meat - kg	3.0
Meat products - kg	1.1
Fish and fish products - kg	0.4
Milk - litres	1.4
Yoghurt - kg	2.4
White cheese - kg	1.0
Yellow cheese - kg	0.4
Sunflower oil - litres	1.0
Fruit - kg	4.3
Compotes - kg	0.5
Vegetables - kg	6.1
Dry beans - kg	0.3
Lentils - kg	0.2
Canned vegetables - kg	0.7
Pickled vegetables - kg	0.5
Potatoes - kg	2.2
Sugar - kg	0.6
Non-alcoholic beverages - litres	5.9
Alcoholic beverages - litres	2.7

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

Foods and beverages	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bread and paste products - kg	89.5	88.0	87.1	85.3	82.4
Flour - kg	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.4
Rice - kg	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7
Other cereals - kg	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other bakery products - kg	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0
Meat - kg	32.6	32.5	32.8	34.3	35.7
Meat products - kg	13.7	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.6
Fish and fish products - kg	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.3
Milk - litres	18.5	17.3	17.2	16.8	16.9
Yoghurt - kg	25.8	27.5	27.6	29.3	29.2
White cheese - kg	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.8	12.1
Yellow cheese - kg	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.5
Eggs - in numbers	135	140	143	146	152
Sunflower oil - litres	12.3	12.4	12.1	12.0	12.0
Margarine - kg	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
Butter - kg	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Fresh and frozen fruit - kg	47.6	49.0	50.7	49.5	51.9
Compotes - kg	8.7	8.3	7.7	7.3	6.1
Fresh and frozen vegetables - kg	68.4	70.0	68.0	70.7	72.7
Dry beans - kg	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1
Lentils - kg	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7
Canned vegetables - kg	11.2	10.6	10.5	9.8	8.7
Vegetable juices and nectars - litres	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Pickled vegetables - kg	6.3	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.4
Potatoes - kg	28.1	27.5	26.6	26.6	26.7
Sugar - kg	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.8
Sugar products - kg	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Chocolate products - kg	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Salt - kg	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Vinegar - kg	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4
Non-alcoholic beverages - litres	59.5	58.8	65.3	66.5	70.4
Alcoholic beverages - litres	29.2	27.3	28.9	31.0	32.6
Cigarettes - in numbers	647	639	656	674	733

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 2019

Bread - kg	341
Rice - kg	231
Dry beans - kg	140
Potatoes - kg	470
Tomatoes - kg	245
Cucumbers - kg	259
Peppers - kg	285
Apples - kg	384
Grapes - kg	361
Milk - litres	345
Yoghurt - kg	240
White cheese - kg	71
Yellow cheese - kg	44
Pork - kg	70
Poultry meal - kg	120
Perishable sausages - kg	86
Non-perishable sausages - kg	37
Sugar - kg	426
Butter - kg	33
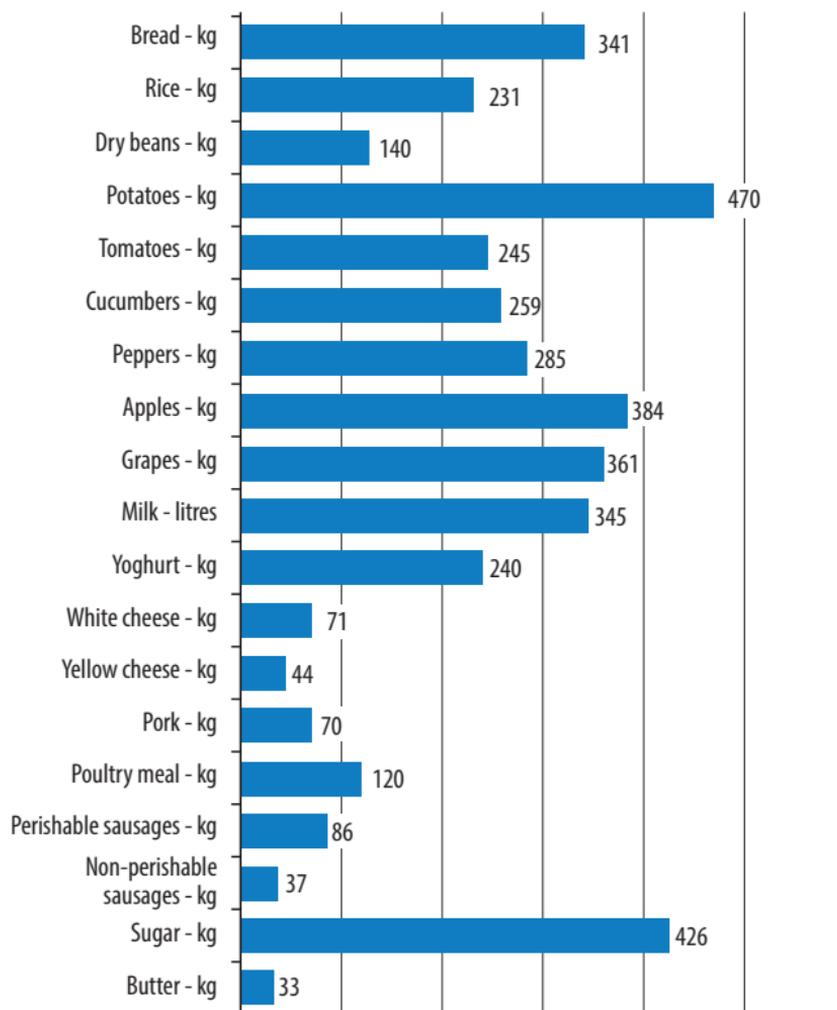
4. Household purchasing power average per capita

Goods	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Foods				
White bread - kg	3817	3988	4218	4155	4055
Rice - kg	2070	2163	2382	2550	2743
Dry beans - kg	1172	1358	1421	1527	1666
Potatoes - kg	5959	5736	6209	6675	5580
Tomatoes - kg	2699	2745	2834	2856	2915
Cucumbers - kg	2627	2820	3003	2941	3080
Peppers - kg	2926	3272	3329	3078	3383
Apples - kg	3674	3867	4004	3934	4566
Grapes - kg	3817	3521	4004	3645	4295
Milk - litres	3417	3595	3785	3883	4106
Yoghurt - kg	2407	2515	2657	2725	2851
White cheese - kg	808	806	810	817	845
Yellow cheese - kg	440	458	468	489	520
Pork - kg	699	741	756	819	836
Poultry meal - kg	1040	1115	1217	1311	1426
Perishable sausages - kg	856	892	932	989	1027
Non-perishable sausages - kg	388	397	410	425	438
Eggs - in numbers	22209	24310	23025	23764	27204
Sugar - kg	3541	3191	3454	4753	5061
Butter - kg	421	432	385	346	389
	Non-foods				
Men's shoes - pair	112	109	116	119	132
Women's shoes - pair	131	130	134	144	152
Children's shoes - pair	191	189	197	207	206
Men's suits - in numbers	29	30	34	33	46
Women's suits - in numbers	57	63	72	72	86
Coal - ton	18	19	20	19	23
Television sets - in numbers	8	9	12	12	13

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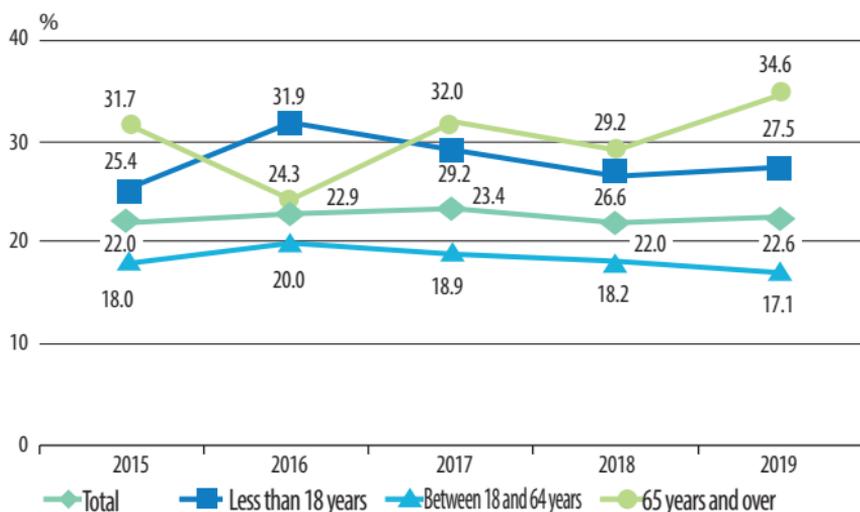
Figure 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status
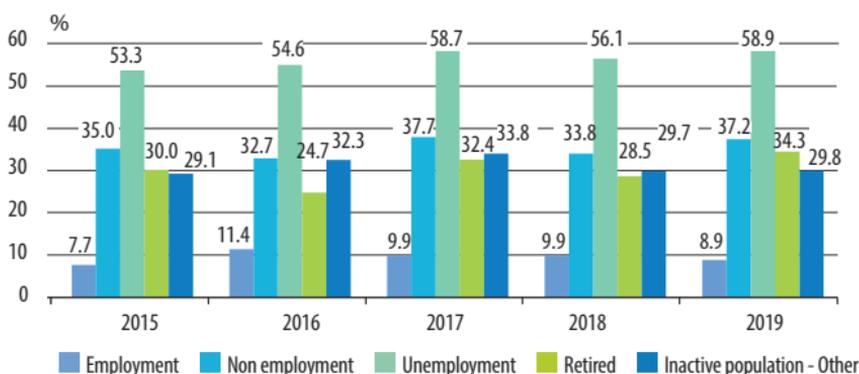
5. At-risk-of-poverty rate by age

Age	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**22.9**	**23.4**	**22.0**	**22.6**
0 - 17	31.9	29.2	26.6	27.5
18 - 64	20.0	18.9	18.2	17.1
65 and over	24.3	32.0	29.2	34.6

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

Households type	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**22.9**	**23.4**	**22.0**	**22.6**
Households without dependent children	19.1	22.0	20.5	23.2
One adult younger than 64 years	28.8	25.7	25.3	25.9
One adult older than 65 years	44.2	55.0	49.3	56.9
Single female	44.1	51.4	46.3	50.3
Single male	28.9	31.2	30.0	35.8
Two adults younger than 65 years	16.0	12.6	13.3	13.5
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	12.7	20.0	16.8	21.4
Three or more adults	10.8	12.2	9.5	9.8
Households with dependent children	26.7	24.8	23.4	22.1
Single parent with dependent children	47.4	35.7	30.0	41.4
Two adults with one dependent child	12.4	12.0	12.0	10.7
Two adults with two dependent children	22.7	21.7	19.7	16.9
Two adults with three or more dependent children	70.5	65.0	51.2	62.3
Three or more adults with dependent children	28.8	28.2	27.4	22.8

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

Activity status	2016	2017	2018	2019
Employment	11.4	9.9	9.9	8.9
Non employment	32.7	37.7	33.8	37.2
Unemployment	54.6	58.7	56.1	58.9
Retired	24.7	32.4	28.5	34.3
Other inactive population	32.3	33.8	29.7	29.8

8. Inequality of income distribution

	2016	2017	2018	2019
S80/S20[1]	7.7	8.2	7.7	8.1
Gini coefficient	37.7	40.2	39.6	40.8

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

Figure 7. At-risk-of-poverty rate, before social transfers by age
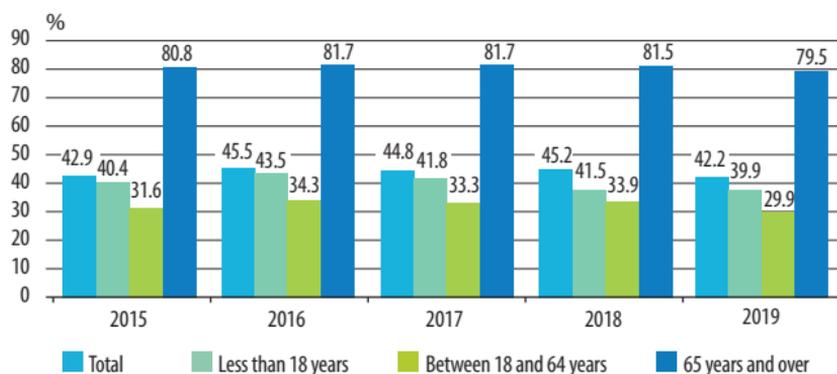
Figure 8. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate
(By full-time/part-time work)
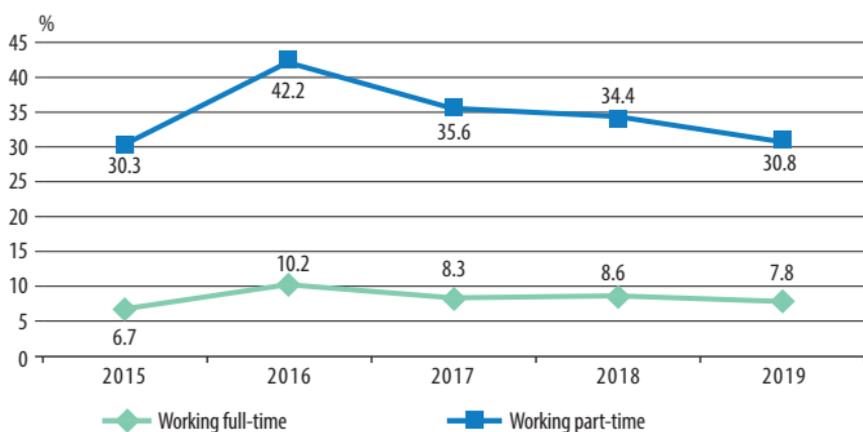
VIII. CRIMINALITY AND JUSTICE

Crimes with penalty inflicted

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

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

According to the NSI's data the number of convicted crimes in 2019 is 24 211.

Figure 1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted

In numbers

Crimes with penalty inflicted   Persons convicted
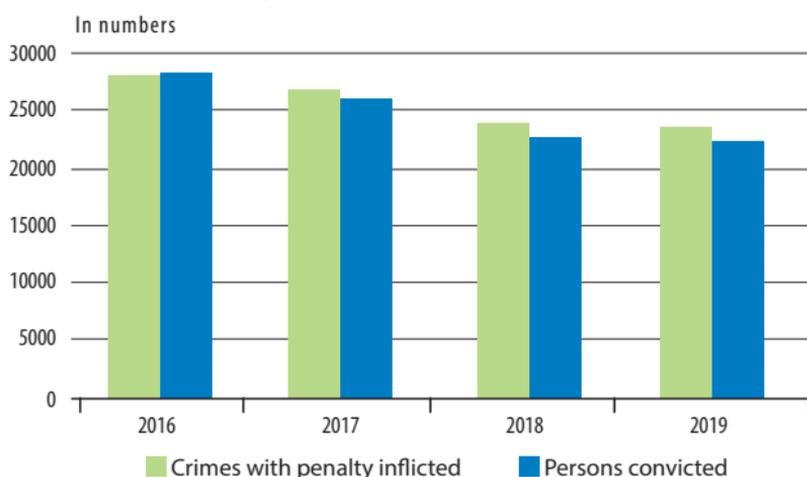
1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted[1]

(Number)

	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Crimes	Persons convicted	Crimes	Persons convicted	Crimes	Persons convicted	Crimes	Persons convicted
Total	**28119**	**28301**	**26753**	**25800**	**25165**	**23973**	**24211**	**22696**
of which:								
Crimes against the person	1770	1464	1745	1509	1690	1444	1626	1367
of which:								
Homicide (committed and attempted)	97	101	90	102	89	98	86	93
Bodily harm	766	739	836	789	730	700	702	663
Depravity	260	220	247	211	255	208	243	227
of which: Rape (committed and attempted)	66	61	44	47	63	65	61	62
Crimes against marriage, family and youth	826	785	749	699	626	585	602	554
Crimes against the property	6345	7431	5692	6427	4951	5579	4763	5282
of which:								
Theft	4281	5346	3752	4443	3193	3802	3072	3599
Robbery	574	668	605	703	539	641	519	607
Misappropriation	133	126	134	138	126	127	121	120
Crimes against the economy	2349	2410	2009	2023	1797	1767	1729	1673
Crimes against the financial, tax and insurance system	135	121	141	136	99	94	95	89
Crimes against the activity of state bodies, public organisations and persons performing public duties	2401	2689	1681	1732	1307	1280	1257	1212
Documentary crimes	1276	868	1035	830	934	785	899	743
Crimes against the order and the public peace	566	561	597	595	542	539	521	510
of which: Hooliganism	414	401	421	355	383	336	368	318
Generally dangerous crimes	12201	11737	12837	11582	13065	11736	12570	11111
of which:								
Crimes against the transport and communications	9473	9273	9731	8979	10108	9250	9725	8757
Theft of motor vehicle	177	172	181	190	164	166	158	157
Drug - related crimes	2079	1906	2402	1991	2360	1963	2271	1858
Military crimes	8	5	4	5	3	3	3	3

[1] According to the sentences into force.

Persons convicted

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

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

In accordance with the NSI's regular annual survey the number of persons convicted in 2019 is 22 696.

Figure 2. Persons convicted by sex
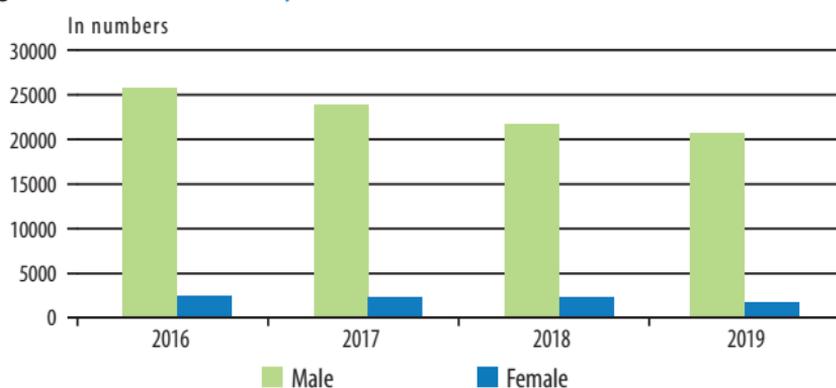
Figure 3. Persons convicted by age
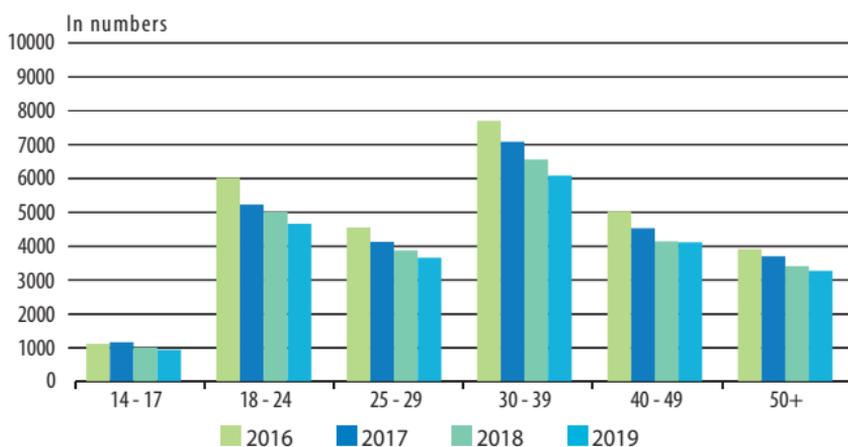
2. Persons convicted by gender[1]

Sex	2016	2017	2018	2019
	In numbers			
Total	**28301**	**25800**	**23973**	**22696**
Male	25778	23662	21951	20835
Female	2523	2138	2022	1861
	Structure - %			
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Male	91.1	91.7	91.6	91.8
Female	8.9	8.3	8.4	8.2

3. Persons convicted by age[1]

Age	2016	2017	2018	2019
	In numbers			
Total	**28301**	**25800**	**23973**	**22696**
14 - 17	1108	1152	999	931
18 - 24	6014	5224	5003	4653
25 - 29	4546	4125	3872	3654
30 - 39	7697	7076	6557	6082
40 - 49	5030	4527	4141	4108
50 +	3906	3696	3401	3268
	Structure - %			
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
14 - 17	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.1
18 - 24	21.2	20.2	20.9	20.5
25 - 29	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.1
30 - 39	27.2	27.4	27.3	26.8
40 - 49	17.8	17.5	17.3	18.1
50 +	13.8	14.3	14.2	14.4

[1] According to the sentences into force.

IX. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Gross domestic product

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

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

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

- Production approach (output approach);

- Final expenditures approach;

- Income approach.

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

Figure 1. Volume indices of GDP
(Previous year = 100)
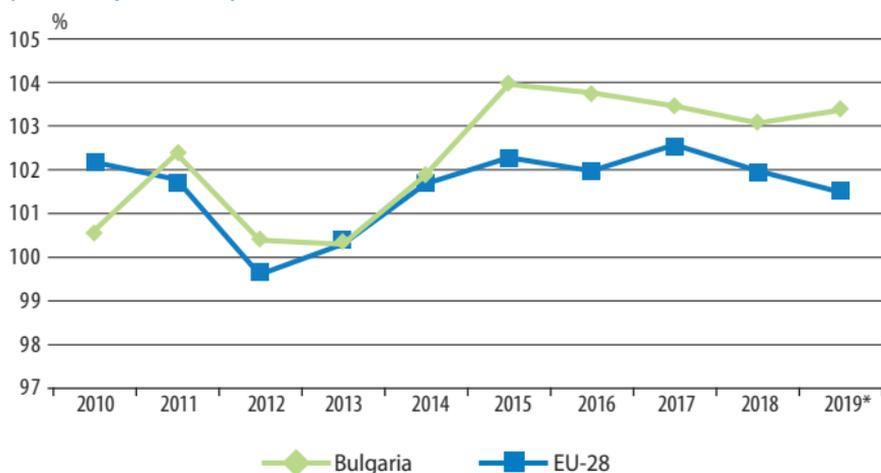
1. Gross domestic product per capita

	2016	2017	2018	2019*
BGN	13341	14459	15615	16973
Euro	6821	7393	7984	8678
USD	7544	8335	9420	9716
Exchange rate - USD/BGN	1.768	1.735	1.658	1.747

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	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3828	4129	3698	3790
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	19812	21180	20549	21807
Construction	3212	3641	3974	4661
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	18240	19725	22014	22744
Information and communication	5055	5395	6459	6920
Financial and insurance activities	5817	5790	6332	6737
Real estate activities	7801	8828	10060	10705
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	5150	5355	6166	6705
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	11010	12264	13721	15843
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	1962	2061	2148	2357
Cross value added at basic prices	**81887**	**88369**	**95119**	**102269**
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	13205	13939	14576	16400
Taxes on products	13828	14478	15220	17088
Subsidies on products	622	540	643	688
Gross Domestic Product	**95092**	**102308**	**109695**	**118669**

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 2019*

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Financial and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities
- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities
- Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sector and economic activity groupings	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	107.7	109.0	98.0	103.6
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	107.3	103.3	98.5	102.6
Construction	92.7	104.5	101.4	103.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	101.0	102.8	103.9	100.5
Information and communication	116.5	106.1	110.6	102.5
Financial and insurance activities	106.9	101.0	102.7	104.8
Real estate activities	105.9	107.2	111.4	105.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	101.7	101.3	109.0	102.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	96.9	105.8	103.1	104.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	99.8	105.5	102.6	102.9
Cross value added at basic prices	**103.5**	**104.2**	**103.5**	**103.0**
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	105.6	99.5	100.6	106.1
Gross Domestic Product	**103.8**	**103.5**	**103.1**	**103.4**

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 2019*
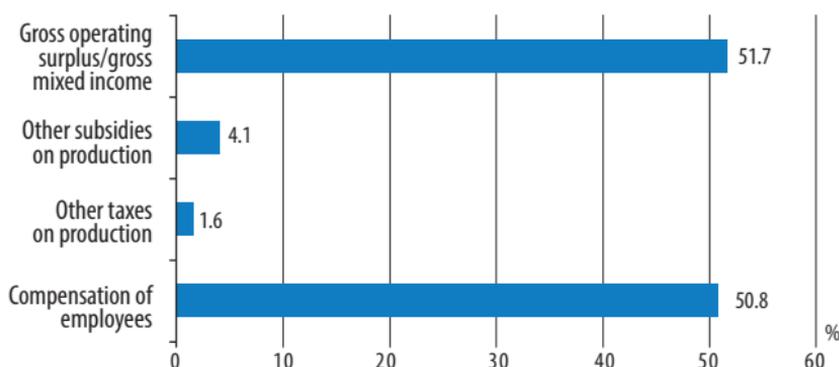
4. Gross domestic product by value added component at current prices

(Million BGN)

	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Compensation of employees	39348	43620	48238	51952
Net taxes on production (other taxes minus subsidies)	-1807	-1786	-2283	-2549
Operating surplus and mixed income, gross	44346	46535	49164	52865
Consumption of fixed capital	13551	14494	15209	x
Operating surplus and mixed income, net	30795	32042	33954	x
Gross value added at basic prices	**81887**	**88369**	**95119**	**102269**
Adjustments	13205	13939	14576	16400
GDP at market prices	**95092**	**102308**	**109695**	**118669**

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
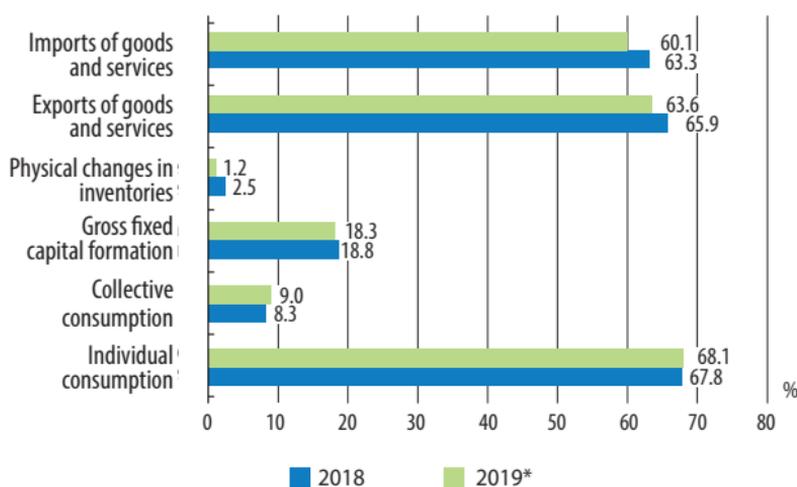
5. Gross domestic product by expenditure approach, current prices

(Million BGN)

	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Gross domestic product	**95092**	**102308**	**109695**	**118669**
Final consumption	72302	77524	83529	91476
Individual consumption	64833	69291	74381	80790
Collective consumption	7469	8233	9148	10686
Gross capital formation	18081	20349	23328	23129
Gross fixed capital formation	17554	18795	20624	21662
Changes in inventories	526	1554	2704	1467
Net exports	4710	4436	2838	4064
Exports of goods and services	60926	68857	72245	75442
Imports of goods and services	56217	64421	69408	71378
Statistical discrepancy	0	0	0	0

6. Volume indices of GDP by expenditure approach

(Preceding year = 100)

	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Gross domestic product	**103.8**	**103.5**	**103.1**	**103.4**
Final consumption	103.2	103.9	104.6	105.7
Individual consumption	103.3	103.7	104.6	105.7
Collective consumption	102.5	105.6	104.5	106.5
Gross capital formation	.	.	.	.
Gross fixed capital formation	93.4	103.2	105.4	102.2
Changes in inventories	.	.	.	.
Net exports	.	.	.	.
Exports of goods and services	108.6	105.8	101.7	101.9
Imports of goods and services	105.2	107.4	105.7	102.4
Statistical discrepancy	.	.	.	.

Labour productivity

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

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

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

Figure 5. Volume indices of GDP per person employed and hour worked (Preceding year = 100)
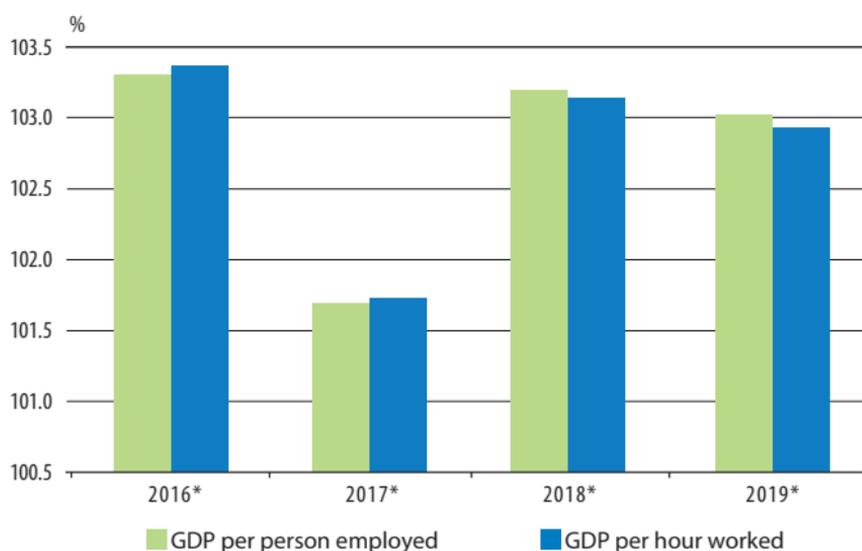
7. Gross domestic product per employed and hour worked at current prices

(BGN)

	2016*	2017*	2018*	2019*
GDP per employed	27457	29021	31149	33583
GDP per hour worked	16.7	17.7	18.9	20.4

8. Gross value added per employed and hour worked by economic sector at the same year prices[1]

(BGN)

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2017*	2018*	2019*	2017*	2018*	2019*
Agriculture	6210	5922	6351	4.2	4.0	4.3
Industry	28092	27339	29336	16.6	16.1	17.3
Services	26445	29548	31416	15.8	17.7	18.8
Total of economy	**23041**	**24796**	**26652**	**14.0**	**15.1**	**16.2**

9. Volume indices of GVA per employed and hour worked by economic sector[1]

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2017*	2018*	2019*	2017*	2018*	2019*
Agriculture	102.4	104.3	108.4	102.6	104.4	108.5
Industry	102.5	97.5	102.2	102.5	97.5	102.1
Services	103.2	104.3	101.4	103.1	104.3	101.6
Total of economy	**102.2**	**103.3**	**102.7**	**102.3**	**103.2**	**102.7**

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

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 and also transferable deposits are included in this item. Transferable saving deposits are included in transferable deposits.

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. non-transferable 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 non-transferable 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

Monetary aggregate M3 (Left-hand scale)

M3 (% from GDP) (Right-hand scale)
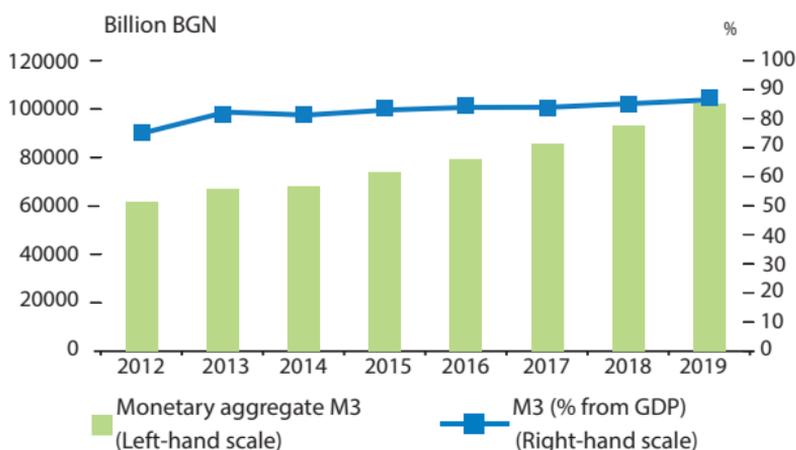
1. Money supply as of 31.12.[1,2]

(Million BGN)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Broad money M3	**79595.4**	**85727.1**	**93255.6**	**102469.3**
Money M1	40834.6	47734.4	53557.2	61867.3
Currency outside MFIs	12761.6	14148.5	15560.8	17192.6
Overnight deposits	28073.0	33585.9	37996.4	44674.7
Money M2 (M1 + quasi-money)	79503.4	85655.0	93255.1	102469.3
Quasi-money	38668.8	37920.6	39697.9	40602.0
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	27225.9	26710.2	28184.6	28540.2
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	11442.9	11210.4	11513.3	12061.8
Marketable instruments (debt securities issued up to 2 years + MMFs shares/units + repos)	92.0	72.1	0.5	0.0

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

Figure 2. Components of the monetary aggregate M3

Million BGN

Legend:
- Currency outside MFIs
- Overnight deposits
- Deposits with agreed maturity of up to 2 years
- Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months
- Marketable instruments
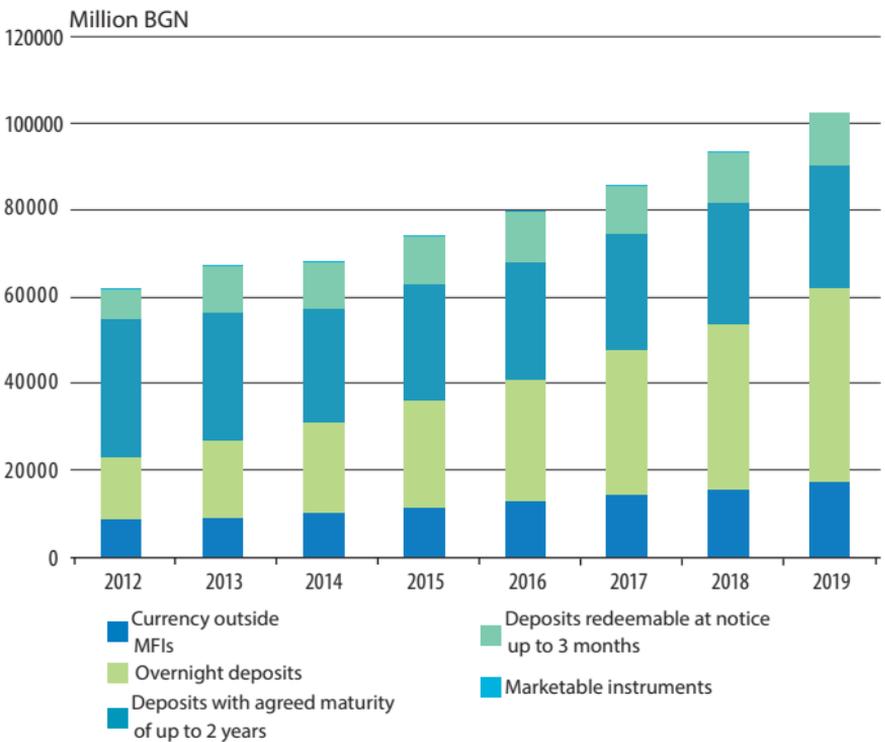
Claims of the monetary financial institutions on government and non-government sectors

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

Billion BGN

Claims of the monetary financial institutions (Left-hand scale)

Claims (% from GDP) (Right-hand scale)
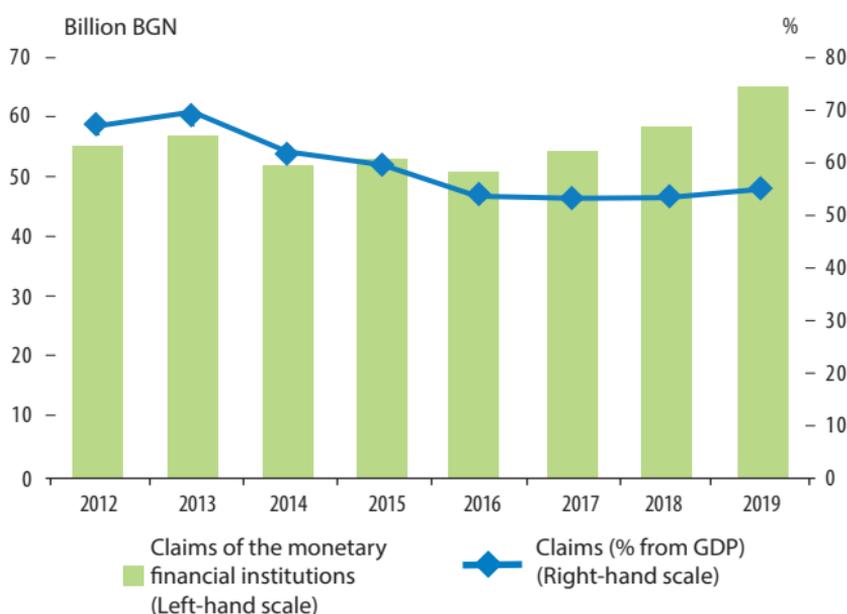
2. Claims of MFIs on government and non-government sectors as of 31.12.[1]

(Million BGN)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Claims on General government	**-723.6**	**357.7**	**-400.9**	**576.3**
Central government (net)	-1034.7	35.5	-770.2	175.0
Claims	10736.2	10956.1	9847.3	10134.0
Government securities	10163.0	10462.3	9301.1	9514.9
Repos	74.0	8.8	0.0	0.0
Loans	499.2	485.0	546.2	619.1
Less: liabilities (deposits and repos)	11770.9	10920.6	10617.5	9959.0
Local government and Social security funds	311.1	322.2	369.3	401.3
Securities other than shares	100.8	106.6	98.2	90.6
Repos	-	-	-	-
Loans	210.3	215.6	271.1	310.7
Claims on non-government sector	**51676.3**	**54025.2**	**58857.8**	**64589.0**
Non-financial corporations	31060.4	31511.8	33524.8	35733.8
Repos	155.8	197.1	224.0	302.4
Loans	30511.8	31002.7	32686.0	34616.3
Securities other than shares	165.9	129.1	400.4	592.5
Shares and other equity	226.9	182.9	214.4	222.6
Financial corporations	2107.0	2884.6	3503.7	4947.3
Repos	146.0	108.8	110.4	138.9
Loans	1513.5	2297.4	2840.8	4172.9
Securities other than shares	33.8	27.4	47.6	76.2
Shares and other equity	413.7	451.0	504.9	559.3
Households and NPISHs	18508.9	19628.8	21829.3	23907.9
Repos	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.1
Loans	18507.5	19626.6	21827.6	23906.8

[1] **Source: BNB.**

Interest rates

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 4. Dynamics of the interest rates

Base interest rate

Long-term interest rate for convergence assessment purposes
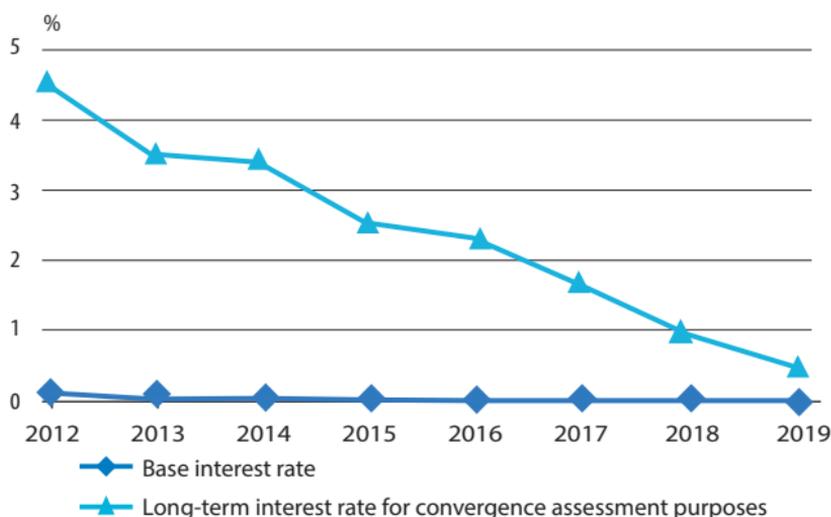
3. Interest rates[1,2]

(Per cent)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Base interest rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interbank money market	-0.06	-0.30	-0.49	-0.49
Yield on long-term government securities	0.93	0.67	0.54	0.24
Long-term interest rate for convergence assessment purposes	2.27	1.60	0.89	0.43
New business[3]				
Deposits with agreed maturity	0.58	0.22	0.17	0.12
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	4.17	5.71	7.10	6.25
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	5.80	4.89	4.93	4.82
Annual percentage rate of charge	8.90	7.82	7.94	7.62
Outstanding amounts[3]				
Overnight deposits[4]	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00
Deposits with agreed maturity	0.95	0.44	0.26	0.21
Overdraft[4]	5.97	5.07	4.67	4.40
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	5.47	5.97	6.96	5.93
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	6.14	5.27	5.03	4.70

[1] **Source: BNB.**
[2] **The interest rates are on BGN instruments.**
[3] **Effective annual rates applied by banks on loans and deposits vis-a-vis 'Non-financial corporations' and 'Households and Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)' sectors.**
[4] **The interest rates on new business and on outstanding amounts coincide.**

Deposits and loans of Households and NPISHs sector

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

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

Deposits redeemable at notice include non-transferable 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 to Households and NPISHs sector

◆ Deposits of Households and NPISHs sector (overnight deposits, deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years and deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months)
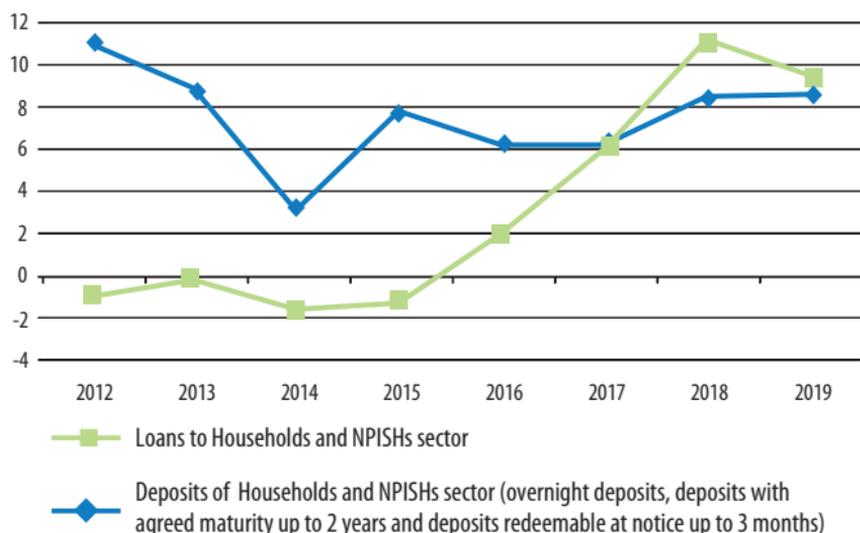
Loans are financial assets created to provide the borrowers with funds, goods, or services. Terms and conditions of loans (fixed by the creditor or negotiated) are usually evidenced by non-transferable document. Loan is an unconditional debt which has to be repaid upon maturity and which generates income in the form of interest. Margin deposits made by the reporting agents are also included in the 'Financial corporations' sector.

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

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

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

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

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

(Million BGN)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Deposits of Households and NPISHs sector[2]	**43003.1**	**45681.7**	**49557.0**	**53825.7**
In BGN	25811.2	28253.2	31140.1	34691.4
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	10773.0	11332.1	11911.7	12663.9
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	7147.2	7163.6	7487.0	8077.1
Overnight deposits	7891.0	9757.5	11741.4	13950.4
In foreign currency[2]	17191.9	17428.5	18416.9	19134.3
Loans to Households and NPISHs sector	**18507.4**	**19626.6**	**21827.5**	**23906.8**
In BGN	14180.2	16330.9	19103.8	21626.2
Overdraft	1233.7	1197.3	1234.5	1211.1
Consumer loans	7167.1	7944.6	9598.0	10828.3
Loans for house purchases	4918.5	6108.9	7455.0	9107.5
Other loans	860.9	1080.1	816.3	479.3
In foreign currency[3]	4327.2	3295.7	2723.7	2280.6

[1] Source: BNB.
[2] The indicator includes data on overnight deposits, deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years and deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months.
[3] The indicator includes data on overdraft, consumer loans, loans for house purchases and other loans.

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 if 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 2019 (Annual and monthly inflation rates)
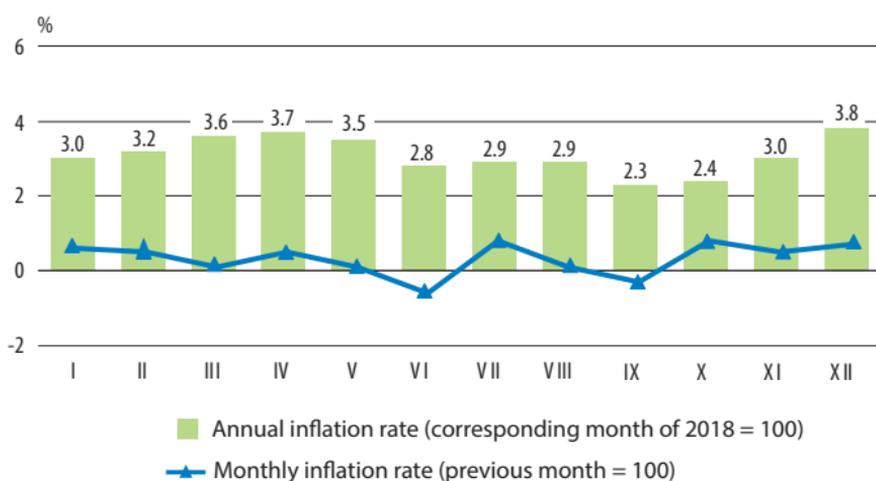
1. Annual consumer prices indices by main commodity groups
(Annual inflation rates)

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

Commodity groups	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**0.1**	**2.8**	**2.7**	**3.8**
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1.3	3.8	2.6	7.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.4	1.8	3.7	2.1
Clothing and footwear	-1.6	-0.5	-1.8	0.8
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	0.1	5.4	4.6	2.4
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	-2.0	0.6	1.2	1.2
Health	-0.2	0.4	0.4	2.5
Transport	-0.6	3.3	0.0	3.4
Communication	-4.8	-0.7	3.9	-3.1
Recreation and culture	-0.6	0.6	4.5	6.4
Education	3.4	4.0	2.3	3.6
Restaurants and hotels	1.8	2.8	4.6	5.6
Miscellaneous goods and services	-1.3	0.3	3.2	0.9

Figure 2. Consumer prices indices by commodity groups
(Annual inflation rates)
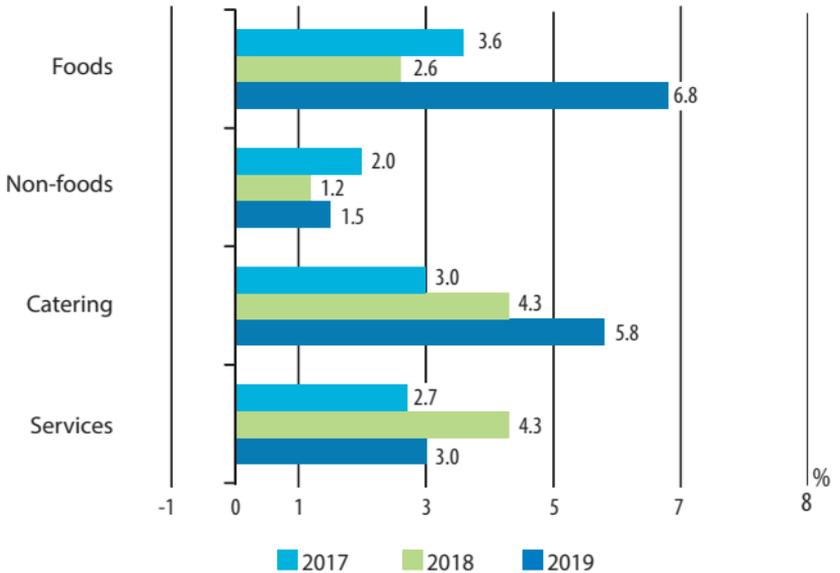
Consumer price indices - annual average inflation

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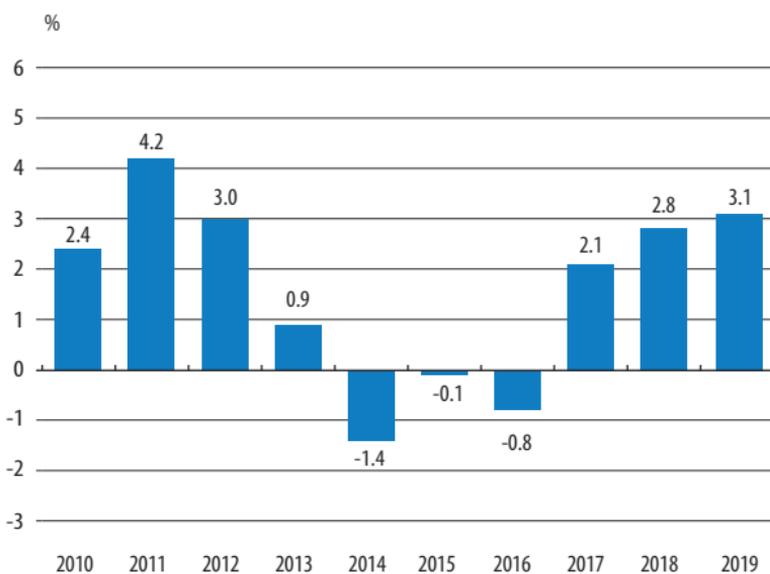
Figure 4. Consumer prices indices by commodity groups
(Annual average inflation rates)
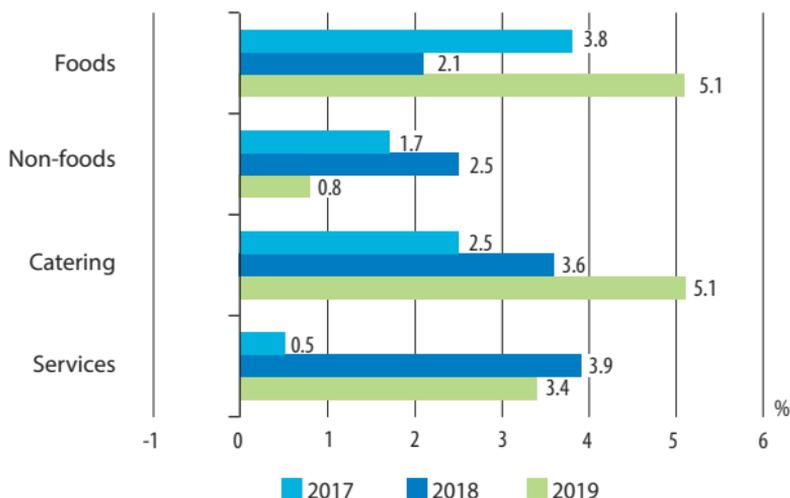
2. Annual average consumer prices indices

	2016	2017	2018	2019
All items	6498.09	6632.06	6818.72	7030.35

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**-0.8**	**2.1**	**2.8**	**3.1**
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-0.2	4.0	2.2	5.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.0	1.5	3.4	2.2
Clothing and footwear	-0.5	-1.4	-1.4	-0.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	0.0	3.2	4.6	3.9
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	-1.5	-0.3	1.6	0.9
Health	-0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3
Transport	-6.4	3.7	4.9	0.0
Communication	-3.7	-2.6	2.6	-0.7
Recreation and culture	-0.5	-2.5	3.5	4.5
Education	2.7	4.5	3.0	2.8
Restaurants and hotels	1.4	2.5	4.5	5.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	-1.2	0.3	2.0	2.1

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

Figure 5. Harmonized indices of consumer prices by months in 2019

Annual inflation rate (corresponding month of 2018 = 100)
Monthly inflation rate (preceding month = 100)
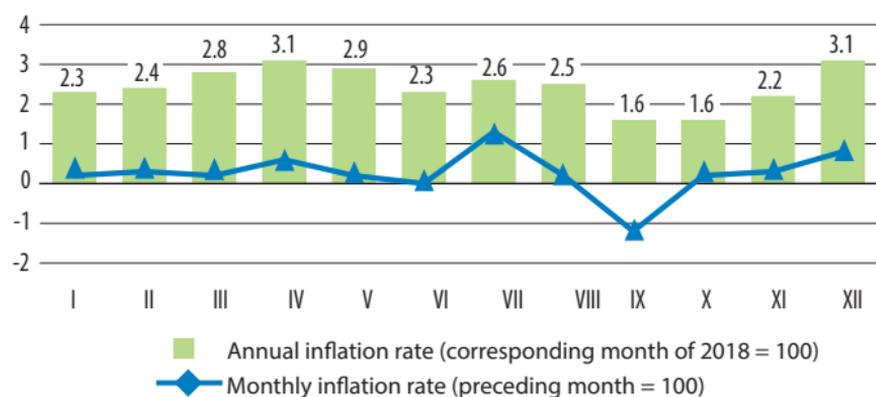
Figure 6. Harmonized indices of consumer prices
(Annual average inflation rates)
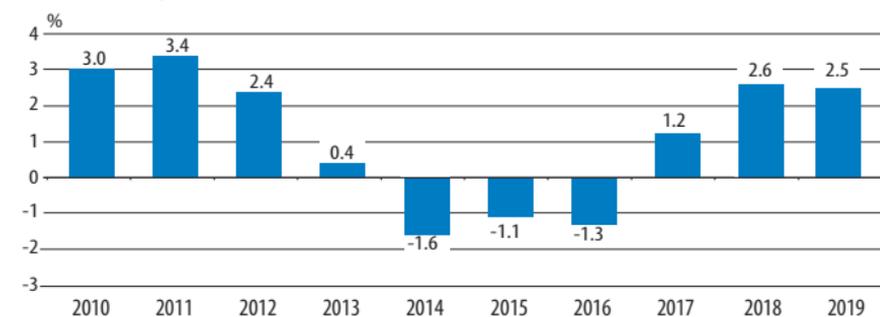
4. Annual average harmonized indices of consumer prices

(2015 = 100)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
All items	98.68	99.85	102.48	104.99

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**-1.3**	**1.2**	**2.6**	**2.5**
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.0	3.6	1.8	4.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.7	1.1	3.2	2.2
Clothing and footwear	-0.1	-1.3	-0.9	-0.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	-0.8	2.5	4.0	3.8
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	-1.1	0.0	0.9	0.7
Health	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.2
Transport	-6.1	0.5	3.2	-0.1
Communication	-3.9	-3.0	1.4	-2.6
Recreation and culture	-1.1	-1.7	2.1	2.5
Education	2.3	4.4	3.0	2.7
Restaurants and hotels	1.1	2.4	6.9	5.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	-1.1	1.8	4.1	3.7

Figure 7. Harmonized indices of consumer prices by selected commodity groups
(Annual average inflation rates)
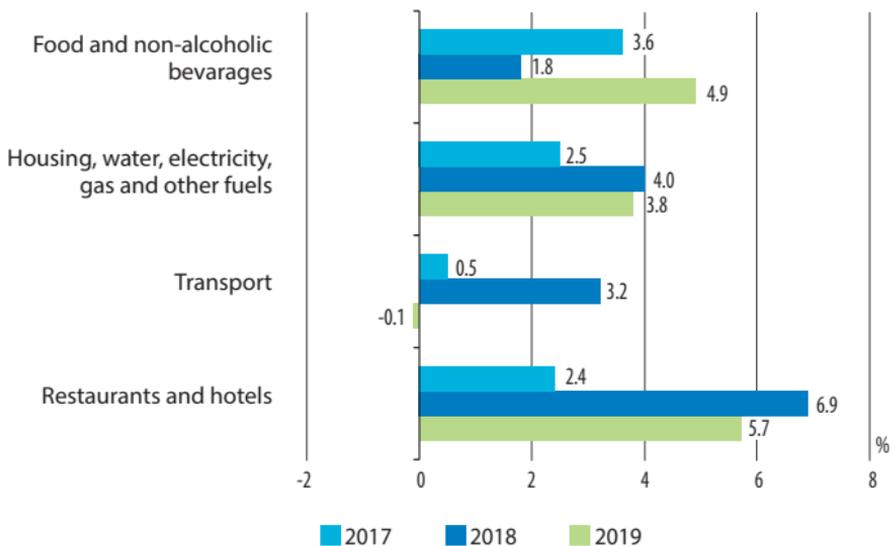
Industrial producer price indices on the domestic market

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

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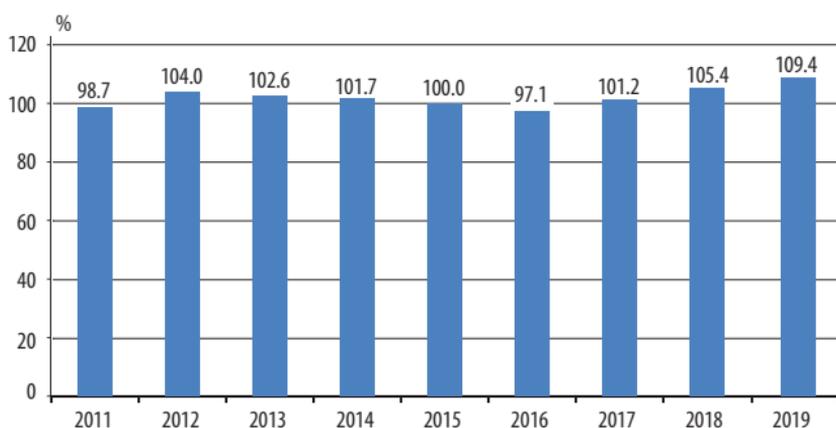
6. Producer price indices on the domestic market by economic activities

	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
	2015 = 100			Preceding year = 100		
Total	**101.2**	**105.4**	**109.4**	**104.2**	**104.1**	**103.8**
Mining and quarrying	**104.2**	**105.2**	**103.3**	**109.4**	**100.9**	**98.2**
Manufacturing	**101.3**	**103.8**	**105.3**	**103.3**	**102.4**	**101.5**
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	102.1	103.0	105.9	101.5	100.8	102.8
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	102.1	103.7	106.0	101.1	101.5	102.2
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	101.3	104.6	105.5	101.4	103.3	100.9
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	98.4	101.5	103.5	102.6	103.2	102.0
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	102.2	104.3	105.8	100.8	102.0	101.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	100.0	100.1	101.4	100.1	100.1	101.2
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	104.0	106.2	107.4	106.0	102.1	101.1
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	103.1	102.7	102.9	100.2	99.5	100.2
Manufacture of electrical equipment	102.6	104.1	105.3	104.1	101.5	101.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	101.9	103.6	106.9	100.1	101.7	103.2
Manufacture of transport equipment	101.2	103.4	105.7	101.0	102.2	102.2
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	102.6	104.8	108.1	101.5	102.1	103.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	**100.6**	**108.0**	**117.1**	**105.2**	**107.3**	**108.4**

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 2019
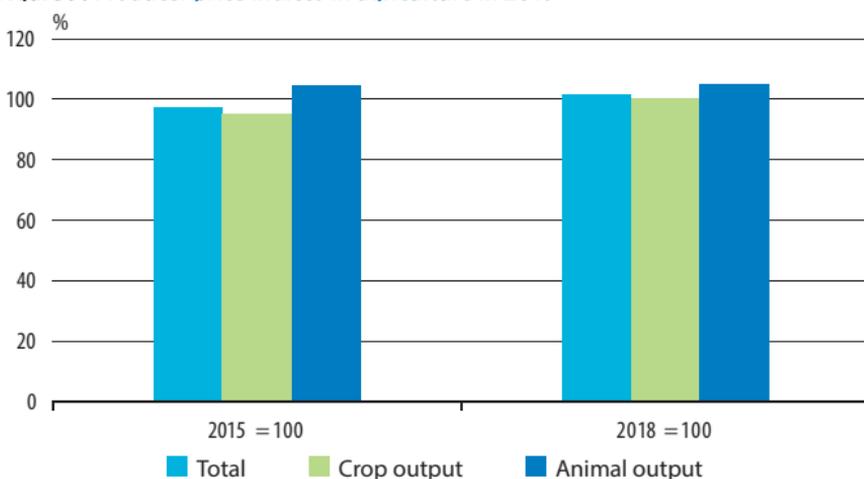
7. Producer price indices for agricultural products and live animals in 2019

	2019 as % to	
	2015	2018
Total	**97.3**	**101.3**
Crop output	**95.1**	**100.2**
Cereals crops	97.5	98.0
Industrial crops	87.0	102.0
Forage plants	90.1	94.5
Potatoes	122.6	119.5
Vegetables	113.3	104.4
Fruit	101.1	98.4
Other crop products	126.5	104.9
Animal output	**104.5**	**104.8**
Animals	98.1	108.4
Cattle	103.1	112.0
Pigs	98.1	113.1
Sheep and goats	91.1	106.6
Poultry	98.8	101.7
Animal products	109.3	102.3
Milk	112.8	101.9
Cow's milk	115.9	102.1
Other milk types	97.9	100.6
Eggs	102.8	96.2
Other animal products	89.1	126.7

Prices of goods and services, currently consumed in agriculture

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

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

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

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

Based on the information from the five surveys, as well as on the information from other surveys conducted by the NSI, common price index of the goods and services, currently used in agriculture is calculated using as a base (100) the year 2015, as well as the preceding year.

Figure 10. Price indices of goods and services, currently used in agriculture in 2019

Total

Seeds and planting stock

Energy, fuels and other

Fertilizers

Plant protection products

Veterinary-medical products

Animal feeding stuffs
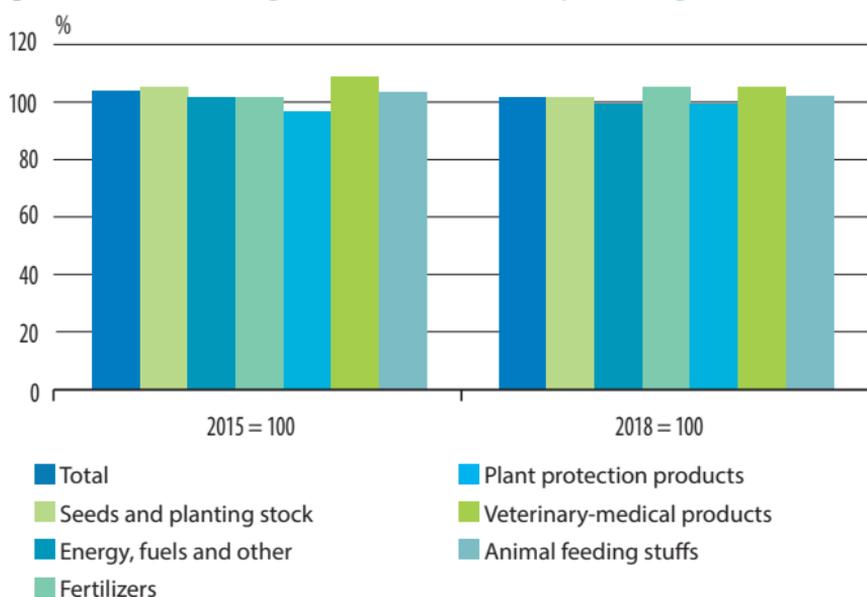
8. Price indices of goods and services currentntly consumed in agriculture in 2019

	2019 as % to	
	2015	2018
Total	**104.0**	**101.6**
Seeds and planting stock	105.5	101.9
Energy, fuels and other	101.8	99.4
Fertilizers	101.9	105.5
Straight fertilizers	102.0	105.6
Nitrogenous fertilizers	106.3	104.4
Phosphatic fertilizers	98.1	114.6
Potassic fertilizers	51.7	97.6
Compound fertilizers	95.6	100.4
Plant protection products and pesticides	96.8	99.1
Fungicides	100.9	98.6
Insecticides	99.0	103.8
Herbicides	94.3	98.1
Veterinary-medical products	108.9	105.3
Animal feeding stuffs	103.4	102.2
Straight feeding stuffs	98.8	100.0
Compound feeding stuffs	105.9	103.4
Maintenance of materials	113.8	100.9
Maintenance of buildings	105.8	102.4
Other goods and services	108.1	102.9
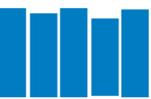
Price indices of goods and services contributing to agricultural investment

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 2019

	2019 as % to	
	2015	2018
Total	**102.3**	**103.4**
Materials	102.3	100.7
Machinery and other equipment	103.6	102.8
Transport equipment	88.4	97.4
Buildings	102.7	109.1
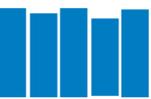
Total index of goods and services in agriculture

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 2019

	2019 as % to	
	2015	2018
Total	**103.9**	**101.7**

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 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

Million BGN
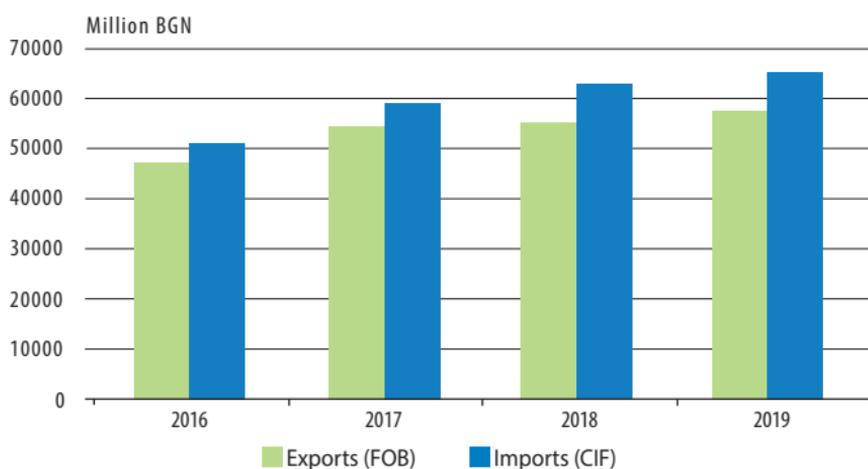
Figure 2. Exports and imports by economic zones in 2019
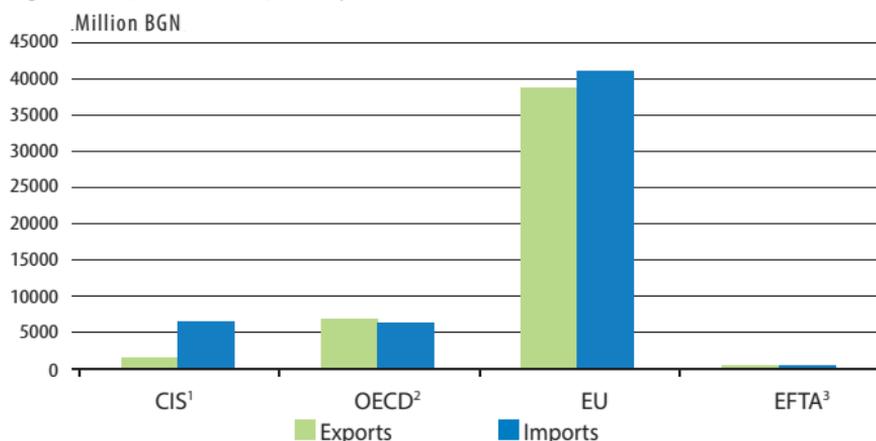
Million BGN

[1] CIS includes: Azerbaijan; Armenia; Belarus; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyz Republic; Moldova, Republic of; Russian Federation; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.
[2] OECD includes: Australia; Virgin Islands (US); United States; Iceland; Canada; Mexico; New Zealand; Norway; Republic of Korea; Turkey; Switzerland; Japan; Israel and Chile.
[3] EFTA includes: Norway; Switzerland; Iceland and Liechtenstein.

1. Foreign trade turnover

(Million BGN)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Turnover	**98392.6**	**113831.9**	**118906.0**	**123529.1**
Exports (FOB)	47186.3	54598.5	56030.4	58393.4
Imports (CIF)	51206.2	59233.4	62875.6	65135.7

2. Number of countries, trade partners of Bulgaria

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Turnover	**207**	**208**	**209**	**209**
Exports (FOB)	203	205	207	204
Imports (CIF)	174	173	166	168

3. Exports and imports by economic zones

(Million BGN)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Exports	**47186.3**	**54598.5**	**56030.4**	**58393.4**
of which:				
CIS[1]	1334.7	2119.7	1158.1	1485.0
OECD[2]	5378.2	6741.4	6626.2	6910.9
EU[3]	31157.6	34546.6	37700.3	38779.5
EFTA[4]	338.0	404.5	401.8	462.7
Imports	**51206.2**	**59233.4**	**62875.6**	**65135.7**
of which:				
CIS[1]	5610.4	7205.2	6350.1	6670.9
OECD[2]	4774.8	5410.0	6017.7	6345.7
EU[3]	33989.3	37807.8	39907.7	41143.0
EFTA[4]	433.0	477.4	534.8	553.3

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

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

[3] EU including Croatia.

[4] EFTA includes: Norway; Switzerland; Iceland and Liechtenstein.
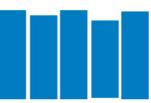
Exports by main trade partner countries

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

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

Figure 3. Exports to the top 10 Bulgarian trade partner countries in 2019
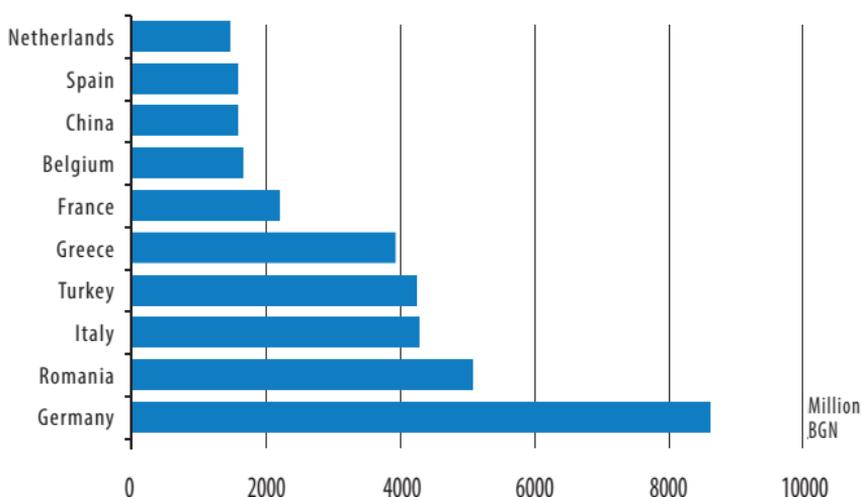
Figure 4. Structure of exports by sections of SITC, rev. 4 in 2019

- Food and live animals
- Beverages and tobacco
- Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)
- Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials
- Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes
- Chemicals and related products n.e.c.
- Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
- Machinery and transport equipment
- Miscellaneous manufactured articles
- Commodities and transactions n.e.c.
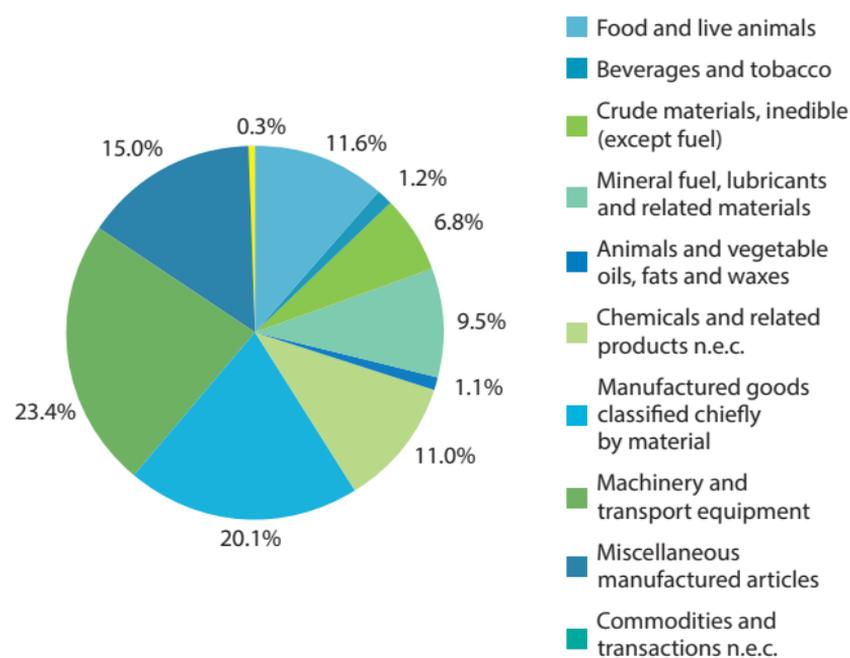
4. Exports by countries main trade partners

(Million BGN)

Country	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**47186.3**	**54598.5**	**56030.4**	**58393.4**
of which:				
Austria	898.7	961.3	991.1	1069.1
Algeria	437.4	228.9	133.0	160.4
Belgium	1264.5	2195.1	1904.2	1662.9
China	914.5	1329.0	1494.2	1596.3
Croatia	218.7	223.3	366.4	289.2
Cyprus	160.4	157.3	200.4	216.5
Czech Republic	787.2	1069.1	1182.4	1388.0
Denmark	283.3	315.0	392.6	345.5
Egypt	567.2	927.6	487.1	758.5
France	2079.8	2137.1	2204.8	2210.5
Georgia	323.1	351.5	347.1	295.8
Germany	6291.2	7023.1	8175.4	8620.9
Gibraltar	43.9	131.0	317.8	274.3
Greece	3228.4	3362.5	3696.4	3934.1
Hungary	764.6	902.6	977.5	1009.7
Izrael	172.7	212.9	150.6	274.0
Italy	4245.3	4326.8	4775.3	4284.3
Lebanon	288.1	166.7	147.2	230.1
Libya	154.9	116.0	108.5	126.5
Netherlands	1248.0	1293.4	1514.2	1479.7
Poland	1145.7	1231.7	1274.4	1264.1
Portugal	200.6	230.2	194.6	307.9
Republic of North Macedonia	769.1	796.3	828.2	829.3
Romania	4048.3	4261.9	4690.8	5084.5
Russian Federation	765.3	1448.9	795.9	1019.1
Serbia	743.4	927.2	1039.9	1145.2
Singapore	355.8	471.6	495.1	196.7
Slovakia	321.9	404.9	424.6	589.5
Slovenia	386.6	404.0	408.0	481.9
Spain	1295.7	1533.8	1366.6	1590.0
Sweden	355.4	426.8	494.4	513.6
Switzerland	266.5	322.8	310.3	376.9
Turkey	3694.9	4853.3	4368.5	4234.5
Ukraine	278.5	294.4	368.2	666.7
United Arab Emirates	457.4	321.5	1362.9	1368.6
United Kingdom	1156.2	1272.7	212.5	204.4
United States	693.5	797.6	1048.8	1092.1

5. Exports by sections of SITC, rev. 4

(Million BGN)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**47186.3**	**54598.5**	**56030.4**	**58393.4**
Food and live animals	5399.5	5612.7	5962.8	6792.6
Beverages and tobacco	810.9	720.9	649.4	713.0
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	3134.3	3347.7	3542.6	3969.7
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	4275.4	5415.0	4986.9	5563.7
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	483.4	585.7	622.5	616.0
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	4732.6	5420.7	5702.7	6400.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	9595.8	12792.7	13011.6	11746.1
Machinery and transport equipment	10163.4	11443.0	12643.9	13669.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8466.4	9113.2	8752.6	8730.3
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	124.6	146.9	155.5	191.5
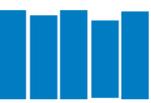
Imports by main trade partner countries

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 2019
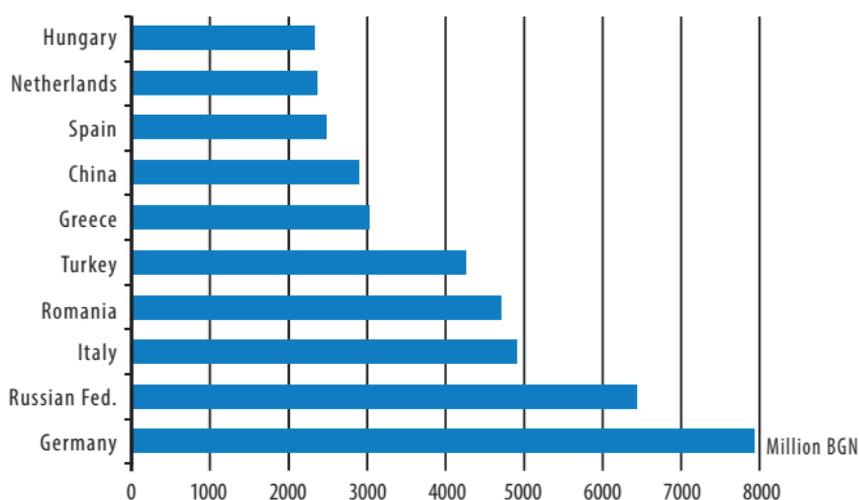
Figure 6. Structure of imports by sections of SITC, rev. 4 in 2019

- Food and live animals
- Beverages and tobacco
- Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)
- Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials
- Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes
- Chemicals and related products n.e.c.
- Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
- Machinery and transport equipment
- Miscellaneous manufactured articles
- Commodities and transactions n.e.c.
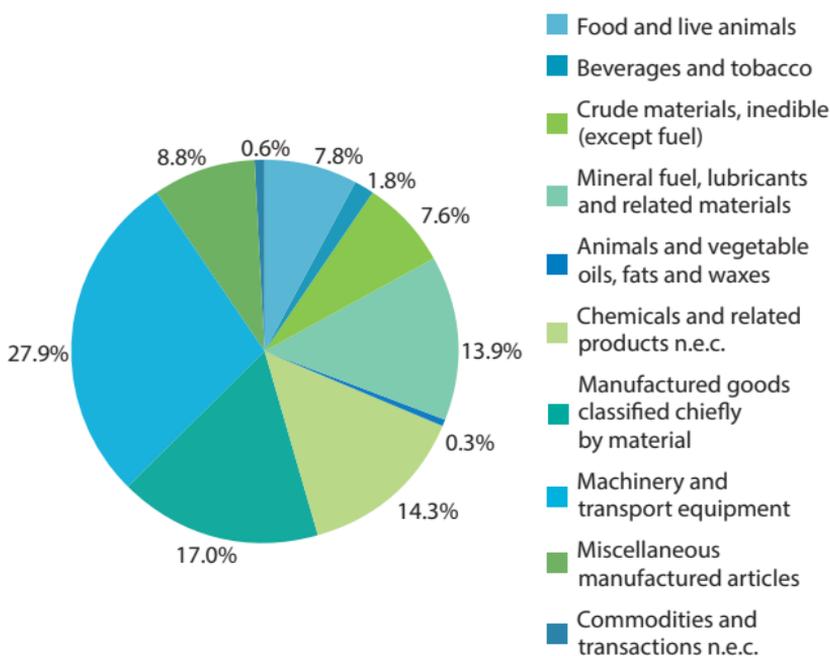
6. Imports by countries main trade partners

(Million BGN)

Country	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**51206.2**	**59233.4**	**62875.6**	**65135.7**
of which:				
Austria	1412.4	1426.1	1568.7	1645.6
Belgium	1188.4	1248.1	1265.8	1255.7
China	2034.9	2171.2	2578.7	2903.0
Croatia	123.0	155.5	186.3	159.5
Czech Republic	1086.9	1335.5	1497.7	1663.9
Denmark	233.9	271.4	288.7	281.5
Egypt	709.7	1098.8	1040.0	1459.0
France	1611.8	1705.4	1723.6	1973.5
Germany	6694.1	7243.7	7779.8	7922.6
Georgia	280.7	585.5	632.4	550.2
Greece	2462.4	2605.9	2737.4	3031.5
Hungary	1948.9	2085.1	2169.4	2332.4
India	238.9	273.9	381.2	328.1
Italy	4049.5	4290.1	4742.7	4898.3
Ireland	192.1	223.7	269.4	356.3
Japan	186.0	205.9	273.4	269.1
Jordan	38.0	51.2	8.6	19.6
Korea, Rep .of	218.1	222.2	298.5	290.5
Netherlands	1868.3	2174.0	2380.8	2363.0
Poland	2066.2	2136.8	2091.8	2244.1
Republic of North Macedonia	505.2	641.7	627.5	594.5
Romania	3548.7	4174.7	6111.5	6425.8
Russian Federation	4570.0	6068.2	4319.4	4713.6
Serbia	761.7	1183.4	1234.6	1230.2
Slovakia	686.5	762.6	770.1	858.2
Slovenia	396.2	432.0	463.0	525.5
Spain	2031.1	3117.8	2920.7	2479.4
Sweden	322.8	378.7	402.0	388.2
Switzerland	384.2	414.4	470.5	505.5
Taiwan	219.7	197.8	222.9	190.6
Turkey	3179.5	3733.9	3935.1	4258.9
Ukraine	801.5	896.4	934.7	1046.4
United Kingdom	1174.1	930.1	963.0	900.4
United States	408.3	454.4	566.4	626.5

7. Imports by sections of SITC, rev. 4

(Million BGN)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**51206.2**	**59233.4**	**62875.6**	**65135.7**
Food and live animals	4149.8	4616.9	4627.7	5056.9
Beverages and tobacco	786.2	807.6	930.4	1160.6
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	3696.8	5386.3	5713.3	4954.5
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	6377.6	8393.6	8529.1	9054.9
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	181.7	194.3	201.3	220.8
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	7609.5	8411.1	8813.9	9334.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by the material	9177.5	10100.3	10793.2	11048.1
Machinery and transport equipment	14319.5	15999.4	17655.7	18166.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4608.4	5007.0	5271.1	5744.1
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	299.2	316.9	339.9	394.4

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	2016	2017	2018	2019
Meat of swine - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	3.3	3.9	6.1	5.5
Poultry meat - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	35.4	39.5	40.1	38.5
Cheese and yellow cheese - thousand tons	15.7	17.4	15.2	14.5
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	4.3	6.2	10.7	9.3
Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	11.1	5.9	8.7	9.3
Maize - thousand tons	1342.4	990.3	1391.7	2589.0
Preserved tomatoes - thousand tons	3.0	4.4	3.8	3.2
Other preserved vegetables - thousand tons	25.0	25.7	24.5	24.6
Tobacco, unmanufactured - thousand tons	41.2	29.8	27.3	25.7
Cigarettes - thousand tons	13.1	12.2	9.8	5.8
Dentifrices - thousand tons	9.6	9.2	9.0	9.2
New pneumatic tyres of rubber - thousand tons	2.5	3.7	2.8	2.2
Men's or boys' suits, jackets, trousers - million BGN	592.4	519.0	445.8	428.1
Men's or boys' shirts - million BGN	88.9	72.5	71.7	70.9
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	5286.6	4808.5	3903.3	3683.7
Pumps for liquids - million BGN	196.1	226.4	262.6	289.6
Lathes - thousand tons	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0
Electric accumulators - million BGN	288.1	297.9	342.6	360.4
Furniture - million BGN	291.1	316.4	325.6	351.6

9. Imports of selected commodities

Commodities	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bananas - thousand tons	42.4	46.8	57.0	69.1
Oranges - thousand tons	38.2	32.9	41.4	32.3
Lemons - thousand tons	23.8	24.0	34.2	28.9
Grapefruit - thousand tons	16.3	11.8	18.1	16.1
Olives - thousand tons	17.4	17.4	17.7	16.0
Coffee beans - thousand tons	38.8	35.9	37.8	40.2
Pepper (black and white) - tons	737.0	856.3	0.9	0.6
Rice - thousand tons	28.4	27.6	36.5	64.7
Margarine - thousand tons	7.9	9.7	7.4	7.7
Chocolate - thousand tons	22.3	26.4	29.7	32.4
Fruit and vegetable juices - thousand tons	19.7	20.0	22.0	23.7
Sugar - thousand tons	226.1	196.3	214.5	248.4
Soya groats - thousand tons	108.7	115.0	114.3	120.8
Salt - thousand tons	253.0	357.5	259.6	310.5
Coal (excl. anthracite) - thousand tons	516.2	587.4	505.2	238.6
Anthracite - thousand tons	270.8	339.8	339.8	332.2
Coke and semi-coke of coal - thousand tons	93.6	62.7	60.9	55.4
Cellulose - thousand tons	32.7	15.6	10.1	12.2
Newsprint - thousand tons	41.0	31.9	28.4	23.2
Cigarette paper - thousand tons	6.2	6.6	5.8	6.3
Cotton (incl. linter) - thousand tons	6.8	6.8	4.9	3.1
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	3740.1	3515.9	3023.3	3191.0
Tubes of cast iron and steel - thousand tons	253.0	84.7	87.0	224.6
Refrigerators - thousand items	66.7	51.4	81.5	74.0
Washing machines thousand items	194.1	185.3	218.6	256.6
Vacuum-cleaners - thousand items	359.8	366.6	377.7	447.6
TV sets - thousand items	720.6	692.5	705.6	896.9
Household sewing machines - thousand items	4.2	3.6	8.2	34.1
Combines (corn) - in numbers	626	668	842	726
Passenger cars - thousand items	85.8	99.3	102.6	97.5
Trucks - thousand items	10.0	12.2	13.3	11.7
Busses - in numbers	597	649	734	840
Bicycles - thousand items	34.4	36.2	34.4	64.1
Motorcycles - thousand items	16.4	21.5	23.7	26.8
Tractors - thousand items	27.5	8.3	9.4	9.6
Cultivators - in numbers	142	217	968	5657
Cameras - million BGN	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.8
Clocks and watches - thousand items	1188.9	1076.3	1083.1	1326.8

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

Million EUR   %

| Current account (Left-hand scale) | Financial account (Left-hand scale) | Current account (% from GDP) (Right-hand scale) |
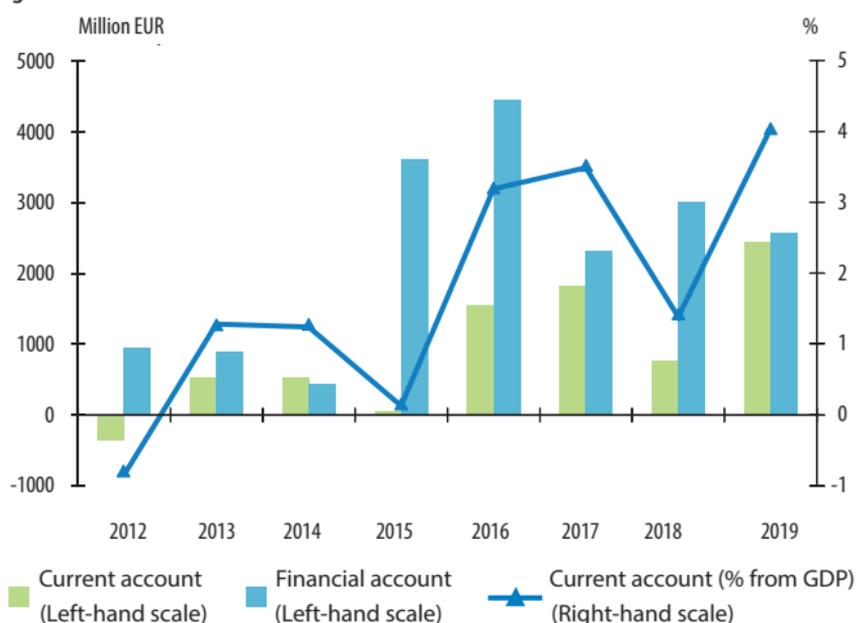
1. Balance of payments of Bulgaria[1]

(Million EUR)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Current and Capital Account	**2621.7**	**2355.4**	**1375.5**	**3343.6**
Current Account[1]	**1550.9**	**1825.0**	**773.7**	**2452.3**
Goods and Services - Net	2425.8	2287.0	1467.5	2077.9
Goods - Net[2]	-984.4	-765.8	-1858.0	-1685.7
Services - Net	3410.3	3052.8	3325.5	3763.7
Primary income - Net	-2459.5	-2316.2	-2488.5	-1680.2
Secondary income - Net	1584.6	1854.2	1794.8	2054.6
Capital Account[3]	**1070.8**	**530.4**	**601.8**	**891.3**
Gross acquisitions/disposals of non-produced non-financial assets - Net	80.0	96.7	94.2	238.8
Capital transfers - Net	990.8	433.7	507.5	652.5
Financial account - Net[3]	**4445.6**	**2324.3**	**3017.1**	**2562.6**
Direct investment - Net[4]	-558.2	-1313.2	-739.5	-795.9
Portfolio investment - Net[5]	-630.4	2615.5	1465.7	1571.1
Financial derivatives - Net	-16.5	-23.8	44.3	-39.2
Other investment - Net	2183.3	1144.6	884.9	2386.0
BNB Reserve assets[6]	3467.3	-98.9	1361.6	-559.4
Balancing Items:				
Current and Capital Account Balance	2621.7	2355.4	1375.5	3343.6
Financial Account Balance	4445.6	2324.3	3017.1	2562.6
Net errors and Omissions[7]	1823.9	-31.1	1641.6	-781.0

[1] **Standard presentation in accordance with IMF 6-th edition of the „Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual". Preliminary data as of March 20, 2020.**

[2] **Preliminary NSI and BNB data for 2019. The data are based on the balance of payments compilation methodology.**

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

[4] **Preliminary data compiled in accordance with the asset/liability principle. Data are provided by direct investment companies reporting to BNB, banks, the Central Depository, notaries, the NSI, the Agency for Privatisation. The 2017, 2018 and 2019 data are subject to revisions with the annual NSI data and reports from foreign direct investment enterprises.**

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

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

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

Foreign direct investments

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

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

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

Figure 2. Stock of FDI in Bulgaria, by country
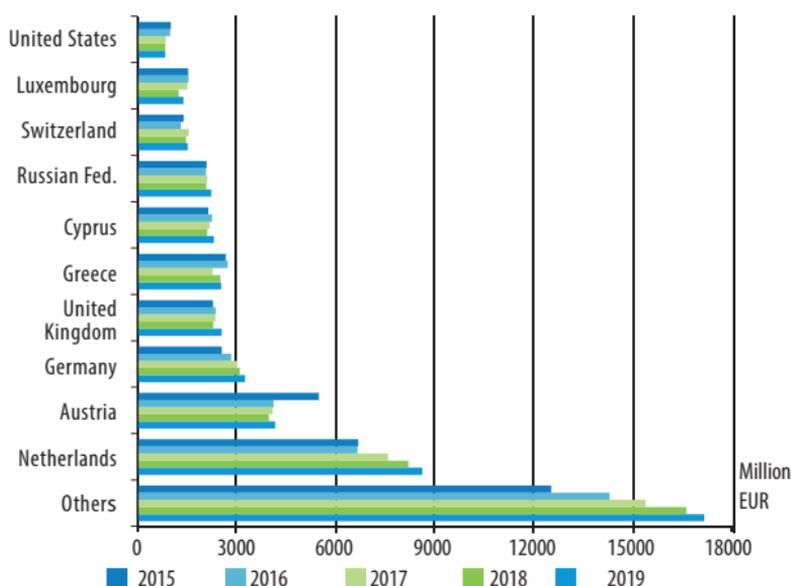
2. FDI flows in Bulgaria, by economic activity groupings[1]

(Million EUR)

Economic activity groupings	2016	2017	2018	2019
All FDI activities	**927.2**	**1618.9**	**1027.9**	**1092.4**
Accommodation and food service activities	19.7	-17.9	-53.3	-10.5
Administrative and support service activities	78.9	48.0	53.6	-7.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-13.3	-5.4	14.3	66.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.6	22.1	11.7	-3.5
Construction	28.6	173.3	-5.3	33.8
Education	11.7	4.8	-20.2	-1.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	22.8	-207.0	-70.3	46.8
Financial and insurance activities	206.6	292.5	667.9	-41.6
Human health and social work activities	0.9	3.3	-0.3	0.6
Information and communication	54.1	-232.8	-102.6	70.7
Manufacturing	267.5	497.6	-145.5	97.6
Mining and quarrying	-11.6	-21.5	-29.1	20.3
Other service activities	1.1	0.6	0.2	-0.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-33.2	51.3	145.0	0.1
Real estate activities	-51.9	353.0	93.5	233.4
Transportation and storage	8.5	7.4	33.2	15.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-34.8	34.2	-20.8	7.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	359.4	255.1	480.8	523.3
Not allocated	11.7	360.3	-24.9	42.8

[1] **Source: Bulgarian National Bank.**
Preliminary data as of March 20, 2020.

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
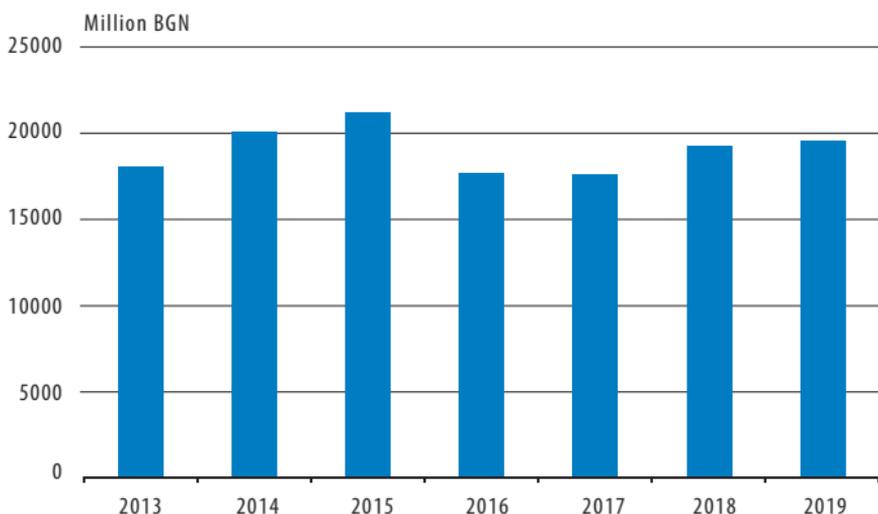
1. Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets by kind

(Thousand BGN)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**17671830**	**17628630**	**19249299**	**19585286**
Land	1537108	1336832	1565773	1077191
Buildings and construction equipments	5616058	6058777	6657839	7481187
Machines, equipment and means of transport	8647328	8197836	8798411	9993613
Other expenditure	1871336	2035185	2227276	1033295

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

(Thousand BGN)

	2017	2018	2019
Total	**17628630**	**19249299**	**19585286**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1451728	1622082	965433
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	5483668	5729893	5827507
Construction	1120730	1503061	1004410
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	4571993	4910272	4028741
Information and communication	580836	554651	701890
Financial and insurance activities	293933	447343	446394
Real estate activities	1865705	2019271	1813016
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	1068252	1197842	1487452
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	938235	980047	3082397
Other services	253550	284837	228046
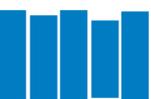
Acquired tangible fixed assets

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
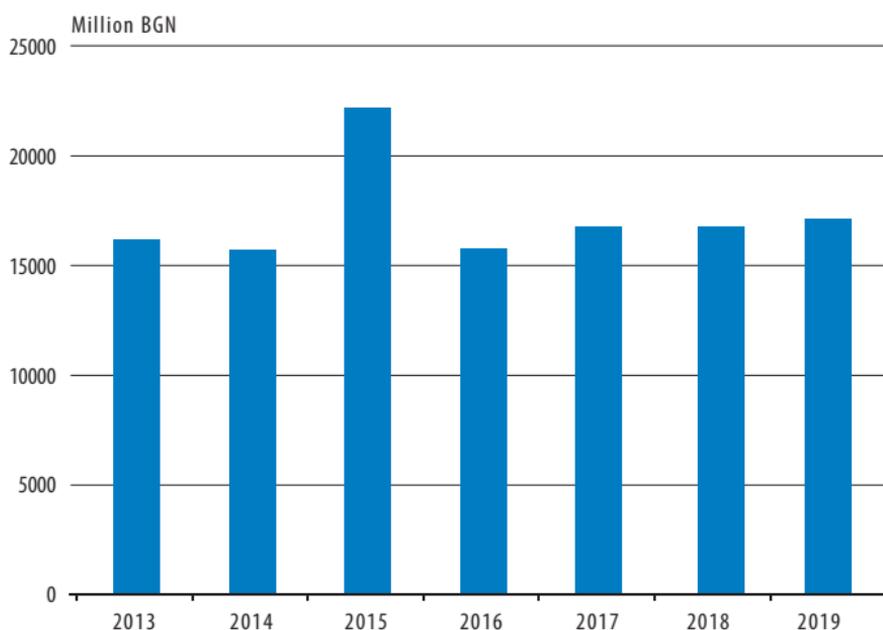
3. Acquired tangible fixed assets by kind

(Thousand BGN)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**15790217**	**16786340**	**16830111**	**17152134**
Land	1537108	1336832	1565773	1077191
Buildings and construction equipments	5014032	5830530	5315946	5855020
Machines, equipment and means of transport	7724566	8278754	8279792	9452546
Other expenditure	1514511	1340224	1668600	767377

4. Acquired tangible fixed assets by economic activity groupings

(Thousand BGN)

	2017	2018	2019
Total	**16786340**	**16830111**	**17152134**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1294944	1483839	928301
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	4752849	4935056	5032518
Construction	932689	1207077	959282
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	5163981	4384118	4151814
Information and communication	944361	510017	586476
Financial and insurance activities	252936	423388	442225
Real estate activities	1305933	1604436	1493711
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	1000143	1087203	1339435
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	904840	945385	1973795
Other services	233664	249592	244577

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 2018 a increased in the total number of shops was registered. In comparison with 2015 the number of shops increased as for 'Foods, beverages and tobacco' as well as for 'Durable and other consumer goods' by 0.2% and 1.3% respectively. The relative share of shops for 'Durable and other consumer goods' in the structure of the shops increased by 0.2 points compared to 2015, reaching 63.0% in 2018.

Figure 1. Structure of the retail sales shops

2015

37.2%

62.8%

2018

37.0%

63.0%

■ Shops for foods, beverages and tobacco
■ Shops for durable and other consumer goods
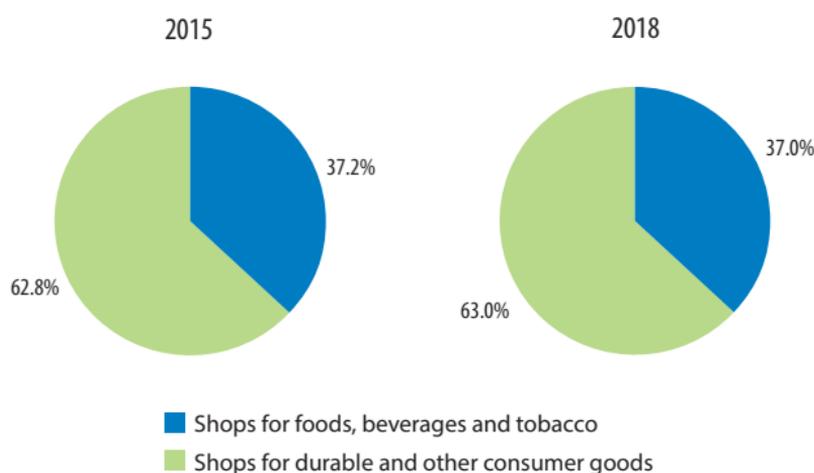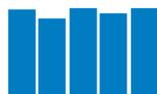
1. Retail sales premises as of 31.12.

Kind of premises	In numbers			Change - % (Preceding year = 100)	
	2016	2017	2018	2017	2018
Shops and pavilions - total	**113621**	**112225**	**116959**	**-1.2**	**4.2**
For foods, beverages and tobacco	**41685**	**42300**	**43241**	**1.5**	**2.2**
Specialized shops	15419	14811	15242	-3.9	2.9
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods	26266	27489	27999	4.7	1.9
For durable and other consumer goods	**71936**	**69925**	**73718**	**-2.8**	**5.4**
Specialized shops	56873	54053	56425	-5.0	4.4
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods (mainly non-foods)	15063	15872	17293	5.4	8.9
Petrol stations	**2613**	**2605**	**2547**	**-0.3**	**-2.2**
Gas stations	**438**	**460**	**520**	**5.0**	**13.0**

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 2019 the turnover in section 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' increased by 1.8% compared to the previous year. In 'Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the general increase was 1.9%. In 'Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the increased of 1.1% 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' - 6.7%.

The turnover at constant prices in section 'Accommodation and food service activities' in 2019 decreased by 7.7% compared to 2018, which was due principally to the turn-down in 'Food and beverage service activities - 11.4%. In 'Accommodation' an decrease by 0.1% was observed.

Figure 2. Turnover indices for the major trade activities (2015 = 100)
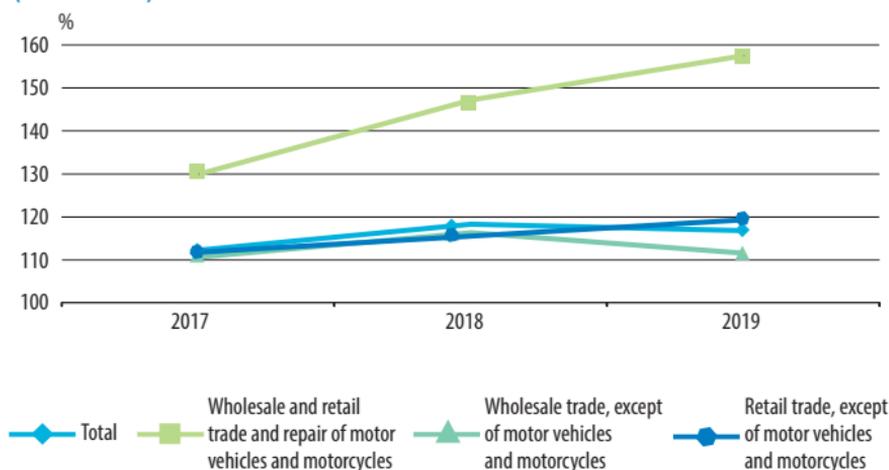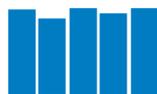
2. Turnover in section 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' and section 'Accommodation and food service activities'

(Million BGN)

Economic activities	2016	2017	2018	2019
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	**107098**	**116540**	**120535**	**123980**
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7884	8970	9800	9894
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	71610	77608	78500	80595
of which:				
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	9134	8630	6821	9314
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	16890	18266	19555	18485
Wholesale of household goods	11507	12265	12135	12997
Wholesale of information and communication equipment	2467	2684	2816	2846
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	3780	4072	4392	4300
Other specialised wholesale	21096	23570	24340	24632
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	27604	29962	32235	33491
of which:				
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco	10538	11324	12483	12944
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	1159	1280	1294	1370
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	4543	5016	5458	5619
Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	2919	3100	3530	3337
Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	1390	1498	1473	1553
Retail sale of audio and video equipment; hardware, paints and glass; electrical household appliances, etc. in specialised stores	3161	3369	3562	3924
Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software; telecommunications equipment, etc. in specialised stores	3088	3396	3431	3696
Accommodation and food service activities	**4358**	**4776**	**5239**	**5138**
Accommodation	1827	1982	1954	2079
Food and beverage service activities	2531	2794	3285	3059

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
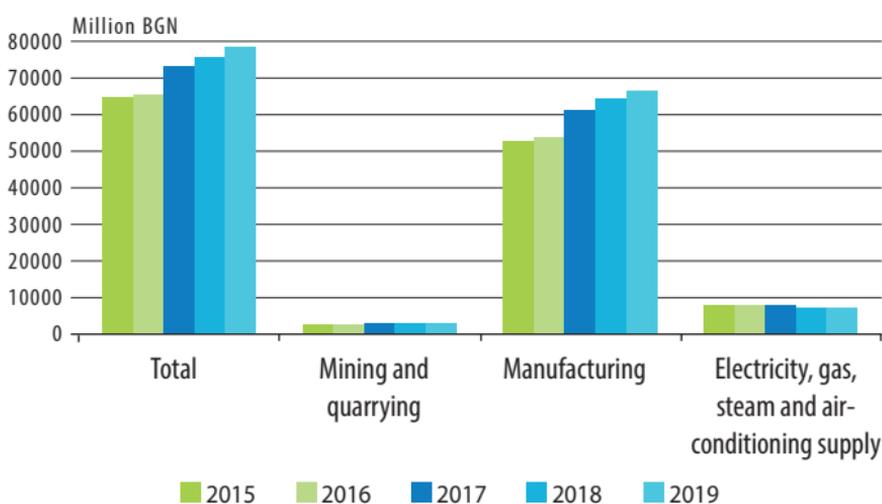
1. Production value of industrial enterprises

(Thousand BGN)

	2017	2018	2019
Total	**72979700**	**75701446**	**78381889**
Mining and quarrying	2851938	2759479	2912998
Manufacturing	60892649	64298210	66532406
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	7681625	6946328	7214303
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1553488	1697429	1722182

2. Production value of industrial enterprises by economic activities

(Thousand BGN)

Economic activities	2017	2018	2019
Total	**72979700**	**75701446**	**78381889**
Mining and quarrying	**2851938**	**2759479**	**2912998**
Manufacturing	**60892649**	**64298210**	**66532406**
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	10700206	10901479	11571493
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	3986612	4030735	4151776
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	2984194	3092524	3157942
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2834162	2910110	2977934
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	5777748	6222728	6808371
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	14095908	14608087	13561466
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1178681	1283849	1417642
Manufacture of electrical equipment	3245706	3605314	3833513
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	3253612	3629890	3699850
Manufacture of transport equipment	2664457	3056104	3479998
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	3033151	3469780	3549906
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	**7681625**	**6946328**	**7214303**
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	**1553488**	**1697429**	**1722182**

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, manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products and the manufacture of transport equipment increased, while there was a decrease of the share of manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment.

Figure 2. Share of the production value in some economic activites
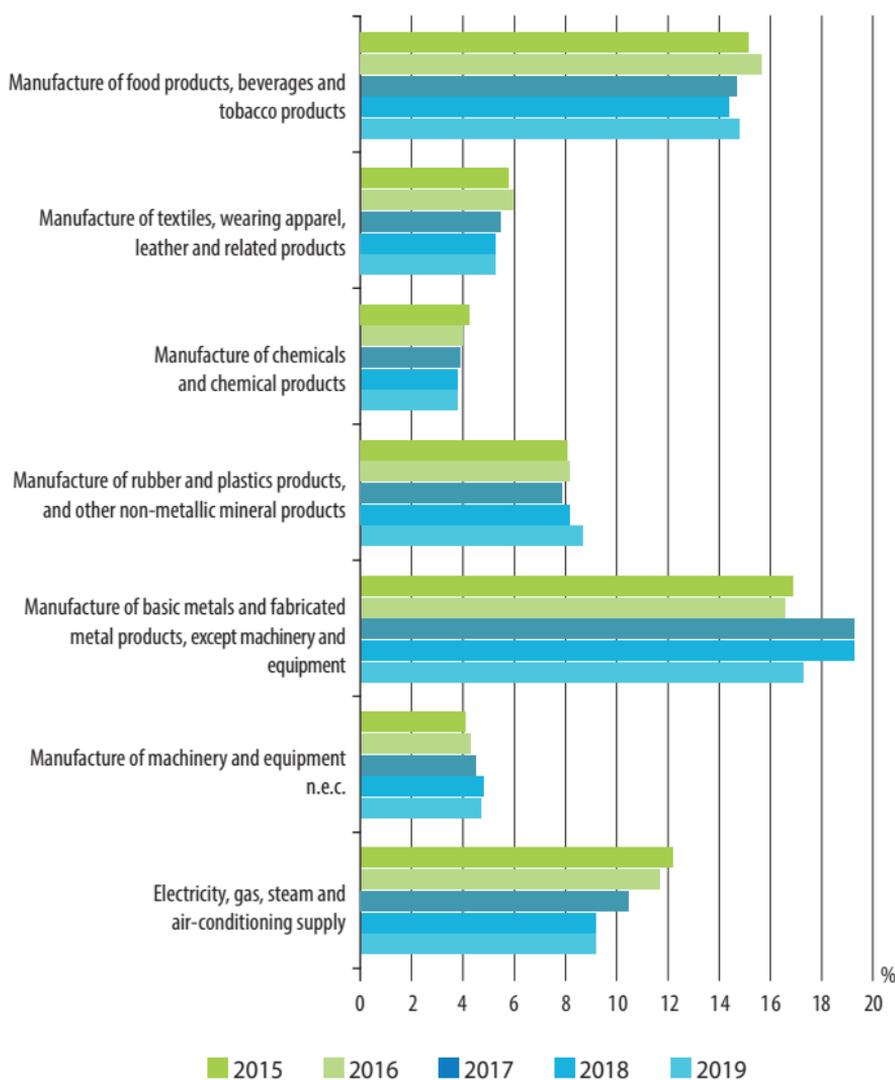
3. Structure of the production value of industrial enterprises by economic activities

(Per cent)

Economic activities	2017	2018	2019
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Mining and quarrying	**3.9**	**3.7**	**3.7**
Manufacturing	**83.5**	**84.9**	**84.9**
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	14.7	14.4	14.8
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	5.5	5.3	5.3
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	4.1	4.1	4.0
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.9	3.8	3.8
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	7.9	8.2	8.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	19.3	19.3	17.3
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1.6	1.7	1.8
Manufacture of electrical equipment	4.4	4.8	4.9
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	4.5	4.8	4.7
Manufacture of transport equipment	3.7	4.0	4.4
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	4.2	4.6	4.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	**10.5**	**9.2**	**9.2**
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	**2.1**	**2.2**	**2.2**

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)

	2017	2018	2019
Total	**106.8**	**100.7**	**101.6**
Mining and quarrying	105.2	97.2	103.9
Manufacturing	108.6	102.6	102.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	95.3	85.9	96.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	102.0	106.1	97.8

5. Production value indices of industrial enterprises by economic activities

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic activities	2017	2018	2019
Total	**106.8**	**100.7**	**101.6**
Mining and quarrying	**105.2**	**97.2**	**103.9**
Manufacturing	**108.6**	**102.6**	**102.2**
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	103.0	101.5	103.5
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	99.8	97.7	100.4
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	102.4	99.5	102.0
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	106.3	90.1	114.9
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	107.7	101.1	101.1
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	106.0	106.7	103.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	107.1	107.1	107.2
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	118.3	101.0	91.7
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	121.9	112.0	109.1
Manufacture of electrical equipment	109.4	110.4	104.6
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	114.2	107.9	100.0
Manufacture of transport equipment	105.2	119.6	112.8
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	108.0	108.8	99.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	**95.3**	**85.9**	**96.0**
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	**102.0**	**106.1**	**97.8**

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).

Due to the specific character of the survey, published data are subject to continuous review and updating to improve the quality of the disseminated data.

Figure 3. Cement
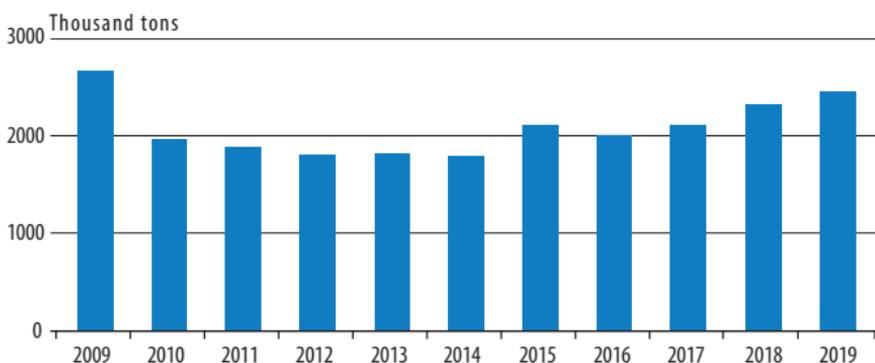
Figure 4. Refined sunflower oil
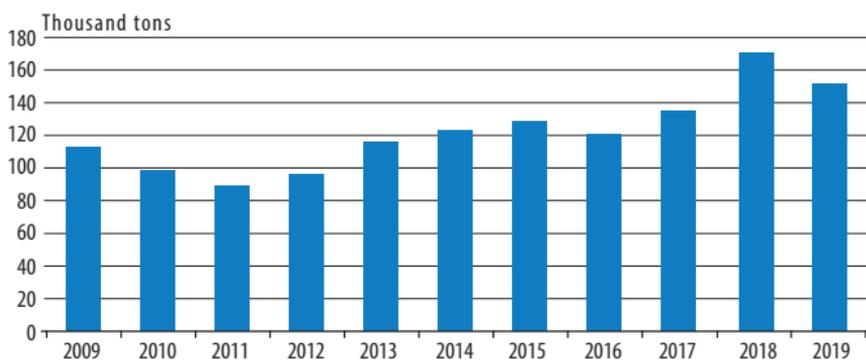
6. Output of basic industrial products

Industrial products	2016	2017	2018	2019
Copper ores and concentrates - thousand tons	30158	30550	31258	31622
Lead, zinc and tin ores and concentrates - thousand tons	754	793	868	898
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	6007	6272	5883	5573
Natural sands - thousand tons	6146	6084	6660	5949
Refined unwrought lead (excluding lead powders or flakes) - thousand tons	81	84	..	..
Pulley tackle and hoists powered by an electric motor (excluding of the kind used for raising vehicles) - in numbers	14597	16233	16445	16030
Self-propelled works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, powered by an electric motor, with a lifting height ≥ 1 m - in numbers	115	121	199	66
Self-propelled works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, non-powered by an electric motor - in numbers	157	132	167	82
Non-numerically controlled horizontal lathes, for removing metal - in numbers	716	770	807	..
Bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles), non-motorised - thousand items	918	758	713	653
Lead-acid accumulators for starting piston engines - thousand items	3346	2677	..	..
Lifts and skip hoists - in numbers	839	1172	1542	726
Electrical instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters - thousand items	912	1052	1088	1173
Electricity supply or production meters (incl. calibrated) - thousand items	435	419	378	275
Paints and varnishes based on synthetic or modified natural polymers dispersed or dissolved in an aqueous medium - thousand tons	43	46	41	33
Washing preparations and cleaning preparations, p.r.s. excluding those for use as soap and surface - active preparations - tons	94886	101522	99506	91495
Tooth paste - thousand items	82669	80263	79930	77589
Shampoos - tons	5711	5562	5781	4974
Portland cement and similar hydraulic cements - thousand tons	1994	2117	2324	2456
Quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime - thousand tons	1530	1506	1545	1462
Non-refractory clay building bricks - thousand cub. m	560	619	605	580

6. Output of basic industrial products

(Continued)

Industrial products	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar or on mineral tar pitch - thousand tons	2145	2187	3097	3147
Corrugated paper and paperboard in rolls or sheets - thousand tons	150	153	152	149
Toilet paper - thousand tons	28.9	27.9	27.1	26.6
Cotton yarn - thousand tons	3.4	3.2	2.3	1.5
Wool yarn - thousand tons	7.3	6.2	5.9	4.9
Cotton fabrics - million sq. m	10.0	7.6	7.6	6.7
Woollen fabrics - million sq. m	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.0
Silk fabrics - million sq. m	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.3
Panty hose and tights - million items	5.2	6.4	7.0	5.5
Stockings, socks and other hosiery, knitted or crocheted - million pairs	49.4	52.4	51.7	40.3
Bed linen of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted) - tons	1105	1289	1137	920
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	3921	3827	3388	2417
Meat (excl. edible offal)[1] - thousand tons	184	185	207	201
Sausages - thousand tons	97	100	100	96
Fish and fish products processed and preserved - thousand tons	11	12	11	10
Vegetables processed and preserved[1] - thousand tons	87	79	75	77
Fruit manufactured and preserved[1] - thousand tons	72	74	70	72
Butter, fats and other cream based on milk[1] - thousand tons	1	1	1	1
White cheese[1] - thousand tons	53	58	58	57
Yellow cheese[1] - thousand tons	21	24	26	25
Milk in liquid form[1] - thousand litres	65296	70860	71750	72722
Yoghurt[1] - thousand tons	134	146	132	148
Refined sunflower oil and its fractions (excluding chemically modified) - thousand tons	121	135	171	152
Mayonnaise, other sauces and preparations therefor, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings - thousand tons	15	14	15	15
Wheat or meslin flour - thousand tons	517	491	477	427
Rice - thousand tons	36	45	27	26
Prepared feeds for farm animals (excluding premixtures) - thousand tons	831	783	863	886

6. Output of basic industrial products

(Continued and end)

Industrial products	2016	2017	2018	2019
Uncooked pasta - tons	10287	8801	9376	9296
Jams, marmalades, fruit jellies, fruit or nut purees and pastes (excluding of citrus fruit, homogenised preparations) - thousand tons	12	13	12	11
Spirits obtained from distilled grape wine or grape marc - thousand litres alc 100%	8388	11058	8074	7279
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 with 'Protected Designation of Origin') - million litres	159	136	135	92
Beer made from malt (excluding non-alcoholic beer, beer containing ≤ 0.5% by volume of alcohol) - million litres	515	499	528	490
Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes - million items	21087	19733	14242	..

[1] **Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.**
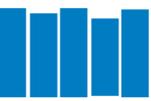
Production of enterprises in construction

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

2018

24.2%
40.8%
35.0%

2019

25.9%
39.9%
34.2%

■ Construction of buildings　　■ Civil engineering　　■ Specialized construction activities
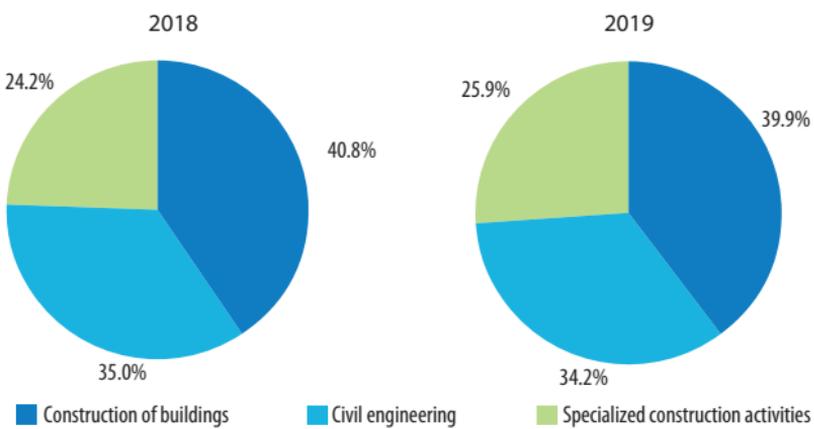
1. Production of construction enterprises

(Thousand BGN)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	**11570990**	**13451734**	**15747682**	**17053772**
Construction of buildings	4466943	5612305	6420681	6805068
Civil engineering	4259889	4584485	5511704	5829379
Specialized construction activities	2844158	3254944	3815297	4419325

Housing fund

Data about the housing fund as of the end of 2019 is calculated on the basis of the results of the Census of the housing fund as of 1st February 2011, and accumulation of the number of new constructed residential buildings and deduction of the number of destroyed residential buildings during the period 1.02.2011 - 31.12.2019.

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
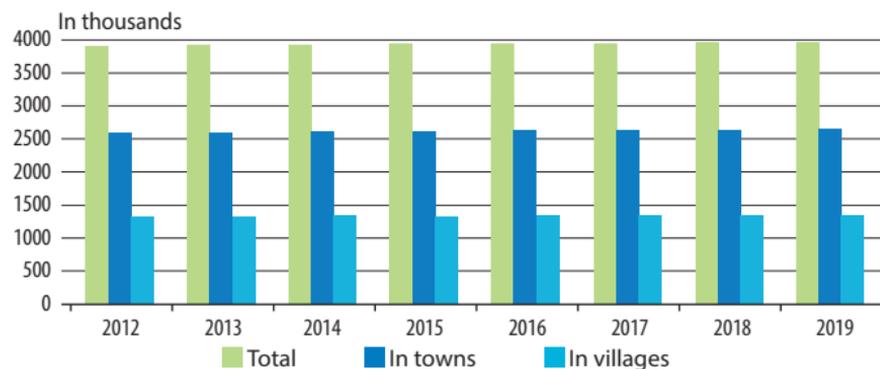
Figure 3. Structure of residential buildings by kind of construction in 2019
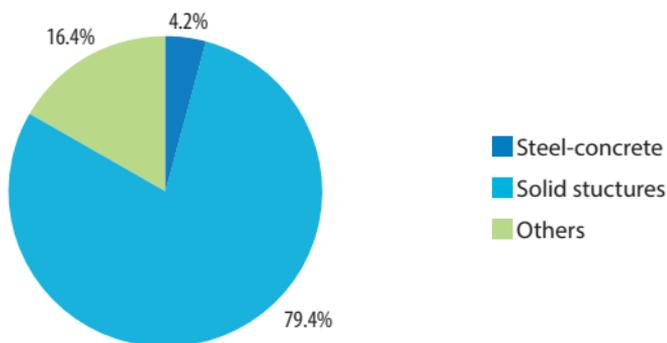
2. Housing fund

	2016	2017	2018	2019[1]
	Total			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	3944	3952	3959	3970
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	288690	289385	290094	291167
of which: Living floor space	218881	219316	219771	247764
	In towns			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	2621	2628	2634	2644
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	194012	194561	195107	196000
of which: Living floor space	145920	146261	146612	166449
	In villages			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	1323	1324	1325	1326
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	94678	94824	94987	95167
of which: Living floor space	72961	73055	73159	81315

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[1] The living floor space includes the space of the kitchens over 4 sq. m.

3. Residential buildings by structure of building

(Thousand numbers)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Total			
Total	**2073**	**2075**	**2077**	**2079**
Steel-concrete	81	83	84	87
Solid structures	1650	1650	1651	1651
Others	342	342	342	341
	In towns			
Total	**778**	**779**	**780**	**781**
Steel-concrete	53	54	55	57
Solid structures	667	667	667	667
Others	58	58	58	57
	In villages			
Total	**1295**	**1296**	**1297**	**1298**
Steel-concrete	28	29	29	30
Solid structures	983	983	984	984
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 and the space of kitchens with over 4 sq. m floor space. The space of the kitchens with over 4 sq. m floor area was presented separately before 31.12.2018.

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 space.

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

4. Building permits issued for construction of new buildings

Kind of buildings	2016	2017	2018	2019
Residential buildings - in numbers	4514	5562	5774	5980
Dwellings in residential buildings - in numbers	18157	24969	35526	32783
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	2428	3216	4471	4118
Administrative buildings - in numbers	163	127	128	103
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	285	219	504	209
Other buildings - in numbers	4685	5460	4826	4608
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	2767	3163	3087	2454

5. Dwellings completed

	2016	2017	2018	2019[1]
	Total			
Dwellings - in numbers	9342	8384	8136	12105
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	786	732	751	1113
of which: Living floor space	500	461	484	806
	In towns			
Dwellings - in numbers	7939	7134	6722	10667
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	630	574	575	921
of which: Living floor space	399	359	370	665
	In villages			
Dwellings - in numbers	1403	1250	1414	1438
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	156	158	176	192
of which: Living floor space	101	102	114	141

[1] The living floor space includes the space of the kitchens over 4 sq. m.

Figure 4. Dwellings completed
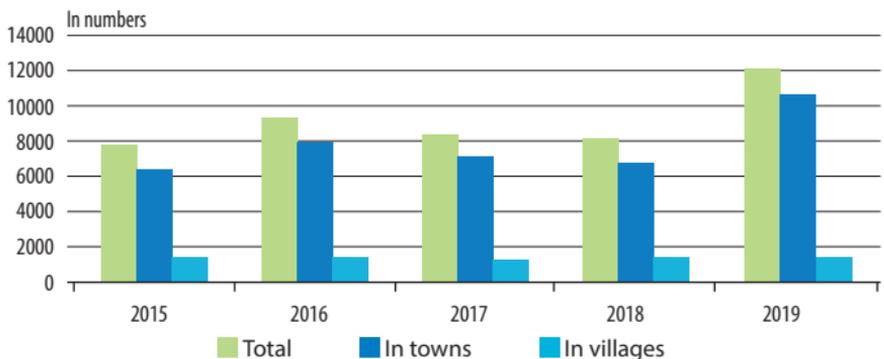
Overall energy balance sheet

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 on 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.

Gross available energy is calculated from primary energy production + recovered & recycled products + imports - exports + stock change. Shows the amount of energy required to meet energy demand in the country.

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).

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.

International aviation are quantities of fuels delivered to aircrafts for international flights. The domestic/international split is determined on the basis of departure and landing locations and not by the nationality of the airline.

1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2018

(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)

	Total	Solid fossil fuels	Manufac-tured gases	Peat and peat products	Oil shale and oil sands	Oil and petroleum products[1]
Primary production	11909.8	5056.1	-	-	-	22.8
Recovered and recycled products	223.0	213.0	-	-	-	10.0
Imports	11605.9	589.2	-	-	-	8101.1
Exports	4661.9	17.4	-	-	-	3586.3
Change in stock	-49.9	-207.1	-	-	-	145.3
Gross available energy	**19026.9**	**5633.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4692.9**
International maritime bunkers	82.1	-	-	-	-	82.1
Gross inland consumption	**18944.8**	**5633.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4610.8**
International aviation	256.1	-	-	-	-	256.1
Total energy supply	**18688.8**	**5633.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4354.7**
Transformation input	18852.5	5351.7	-	-	-	6966.0
Transformation output	12174.2	302.8	-	-	-	6765.9
Energy sector	1072.1	0.4	-	-	-	356.9
Distribution losses	434.0	1.6	-	-	-	1.3
Available for final consumption	**10504.4**	**582.8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3796.4**
Final non-energy consumption	494.7	49.3	-	-	-	237.5
Final energy consumption	9749.5	355.3	-	-	-	3540.2
Statistical differences	260.1	178.2	-	-	-	18.8

1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2018

(Continued and end)   (Thousand tons of oil equivalent)

	Natural gas	Renewables and biofuels	Non-re-newable waste	Nuclear energy	Heat	Electricity
Primary production	28.5	2562.9	71.4	4168.0	-	-
Recovered and recycled products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	2589.3	135.2	-	-	-	191.1
Exports	10.4	185.3	-	-	-	862.4
Change in stock	4.7	7.2	-	-	-	-
Gross available energy	**2612.1**	**2520.1**	**71.4**	**4168.0**	**-**	**-671.3**
International maritime bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross inland consumption	**2612.1**	**2520.1**	**71.4**	**4168.0**	**-**	**-671.3**
International aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total energy supply	**2612.1**	**2520.1**	**71.4**	**4168.0**	**-**	**-671.3**
Transformation input	1009.8	1284.6	27.8	4168.0	8.9	35.7
Transformation output	-	171.3	-	- 906.9	4027.3	
Energy sector	47.9	-	-	-	191.1	475.8
Distribution losses	7.8	-	-	-	156.6	266.7
Available for final consumption	**1546.7**	**1406.8**	**43.6**	**-**	**550.2**	**2577.7**
Final non-energy consumption	207.9	-	-	-	-	-
Final energy consumption	1300.0	1400.2	43.6	-	539.9	2570.4
Statistical differences	38.8	6.6	-	-	10.3	7.4

2. Structure of primary energy production

(Per cent)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Solid fossil fuels	48.6	45.3	48.6	42.5
Oil and petroleum products[1]	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Natural gas	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2
Renewables and biofuels	17.7	17.8	16.6	21.5
Non-renewable waste	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
Nuclear heat	32.6	35.7	33.7	35.0

[1] 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.

Total energy supply represents the amount of energy required to meet domestic consumption in the country. For secondary products derived from a transformation process, the data may be a negative number. *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 distribution 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 Gigajoule = 278 kWh = 0.0239 toe.

3. Final energy consumption by sectors

	2016	2017	2018	2018 as % to 2017
		1 000 toe		
Total	**9518.0**	**9742.0**	**9749.5**	**100.1**
Industry	**2655.5**	**2753.6**	**2730.6**	**99.2**
Iron and steel	111.1	118.7	126.0	106.2
Chemical and petrochemical	851.2	909.7	833.8	91.6
Non-ferrous metals	130.2	162.4	177.5	109.3
Non-metallic minerals	559.4	571.5	571.8	100.1
Transport equipment	17.1	18.8	19.2	101.9
Machinery	132.8	139.5	140.4	100.7
Mining and quarrying	116.5	122.0	126.5	103.6
Food, beverages & tobacco	237.2	227.7	250.7	110.1
Paper, pulp and printing	242.4	220.5	201.0	91.2
Wood and wood products	57.8	62.3	70.8	113.7
Construction	61.4	55.9	66.0	118.1
Textile and leather	66.8	66.6	66.3	99.5
Not elsewhere specified (industry)	71.5	78.0	80.6	103.3
Transport	**3268.1**	**3324.9**	**3372.2**	**101.4**
Rail	36.7	39.7	34.4	86.7
Road	3066.1	3091.9	3181.4	102.9
Domestic aviation	19.5	20.6	17.5	85.1
Domestic navigation	-	-	-	-
Pipeline transport	145.8	172.7	138.8	80.4
Not elsewhere specified (transport)	-	-	-	-
Other	**3594.4**	**3663.5**	**3646.8**	**99.5**
Commercial and public services	1157.0	1167.2	1231.2	105.5
Households	2252.1	2318.7	2229.7	96.2
Agriculture and forestry	185.1	177.3	185.3	104.5
Fishing	0.2	0.3	0.6	200.6
Not elsewhere specified (other)	-	-	-	-

Figure 1. Energy flows

Thousand tons of oil equivalent

- Primary production
- Imports
- Exports
- Gross inland consumption
- Transformation input
- Consumption of the energy branch
- Final non-energy consumption
- Final energy consumption
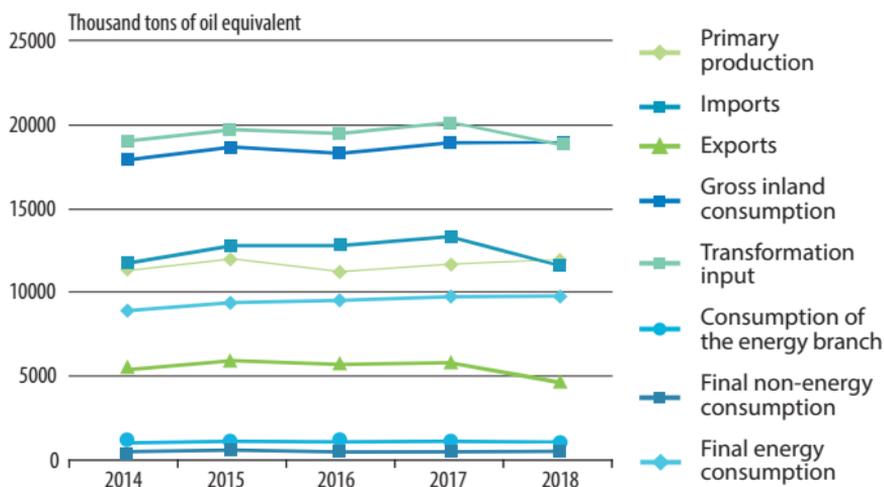
Figure 2. Structure of final energy consumption by energy sources in 2018

- 3.6%
- 36.3%
- 13.3%
- 14.4%
- 0.4%
- 5.5%
- 26.4%

- Solid fossil fuels
- Oil and petroleum products
- Natural gas
- Renewable and biofuels
- Non-renewable waste
- Heat
- Electricity
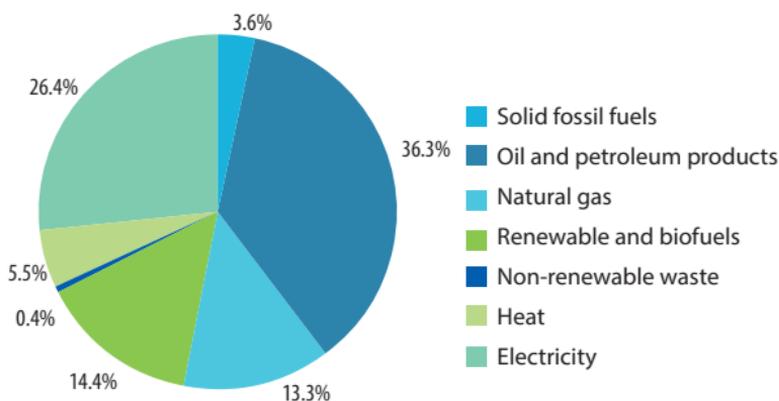
4. Balance of electricity

(GWh)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Resources	**53476.5**	**49845.7**	**49318.2**	**49060.4**
Transformation output	49225.5	45277.7	45612.8	46837.7
Imports	4251.0	4568.0	3705.4	2222.7
Distribution	**53476.5**	**49845.7**	**49318.2**	**49060.4**
Energy sector	5800.0	5471.0	5752.4	5534.0
Industry	9033.0	9083.0	9737.3	9871.7
Transport	352.0	354.0	377.6	323.6
Households	10644.0	10733.0	11137.5	10963.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	221.0	223.0	222.4	264.6
Others	8804.0	9520.0	9383.3	8885.8
Exports	14826.0	10940.0	9185.8	10030.1
Distribution losses	3785.0	3577.0	3475.9	3101.9
Statistical differences	11.5	-55.3	45.9	85.8

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
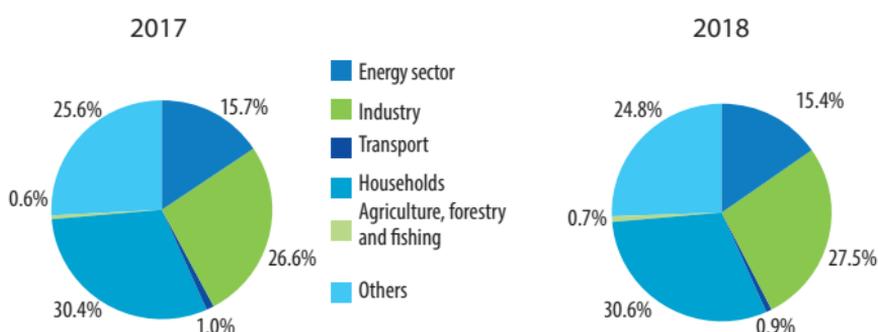
Figure 4. Structure of heat consumption by sectors
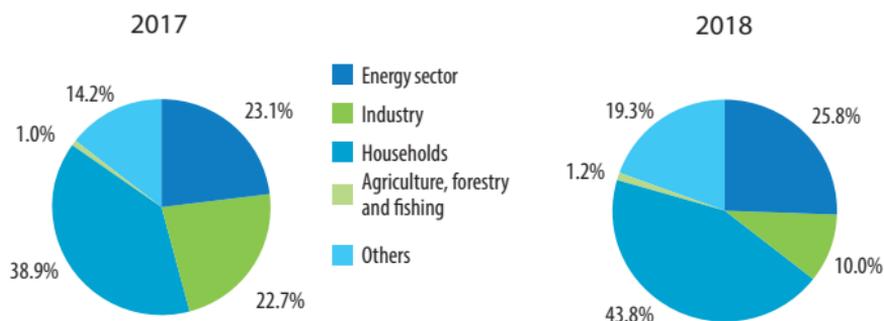
5. Balance of heat

(GWh)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Resources	**13984.7**	**13389.4**	**12268.7**	**10546.9**
Transformation output	13526.9	12854.2	11756.4	10041.9
From chemical processes	457.8	535.3	512.3	505.0
Distribution	**13984.7**	**13389.4**	**12268.7**	**10546.9**
Energy sector	2711.1	2345.8	2349.4	2222.1
Industry	4303.6	3532.5	2303.3	858.4
Households	3868.9	3775.3	3951.8	3765.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31.9	92.2	105.2	101.7
Others	1444.7	1893.6	1446.9	1657.1
Distribution losses	1623.9	1758.6	1967.2	1821.7
Statistical difference	0.6	-8.6	145.0	120.2

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Length of track, incl. sidings - km	5486	5468	5470	5466
of which: Running track - km	4029	4030	4030	4030
Share of electrified running track - %	71.2	71.2	71.2	71.2
Coach lines - in numbers	3039	3039	3137	3171
Total length of coach lines- thousand km	447.9	434.2	434.6	422.5
Towns with trolleybus lines - in numbers	10	10	10	10
Route length of trolleybus lines as of 31.12. - km	408	400	396	405
Route length of tram lines as of 31.12. - km	137	137	131	131
Route length of underground lines as of 31.12. - km	38	38	38	38

2. Means of transport by kind as of 31.12.

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Registered cargo vehicles - in numbers	494393	457740	473809	489074
Lorries	405217	372851	387186	401823
Special vehicles	37516	34493	35481	36591
Road tractors	51660	50396	51142	50660
Registered busses - in numbers	22928	20628	20442	20318
Trolleybuses - in numbers	437	392	376	369
Passenger seats - in numbers	48708	43868	41110	39791
Trams - in numbers	280	311	301	313
Passenger seats - in numbers	56818	62958	60853	62777
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	2
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	12	12	12	15
Sea passenger ships - in numbers	10	2	2	3
Passenger seats/berths - in numbers	482	156	156	168
Inland non-self-propelled cargoships - in numbers	110	112	111	106
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	186	189	187	179
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

Thousand tons

Figure 2. Transport performance by mode of transport

Million tkm
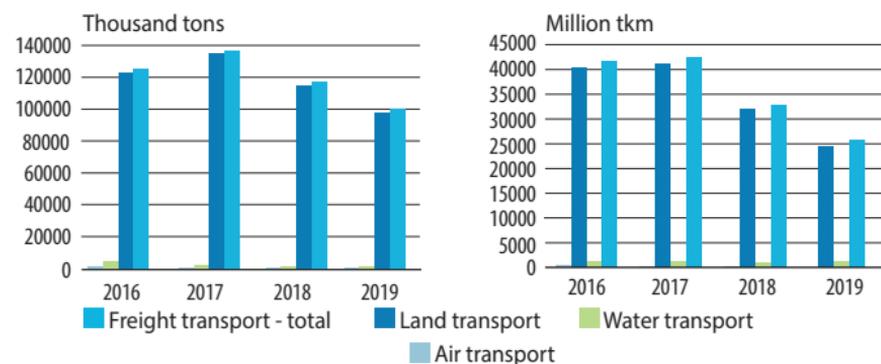
Passenger transport

Figure 3. Passengers carried by mode of transport
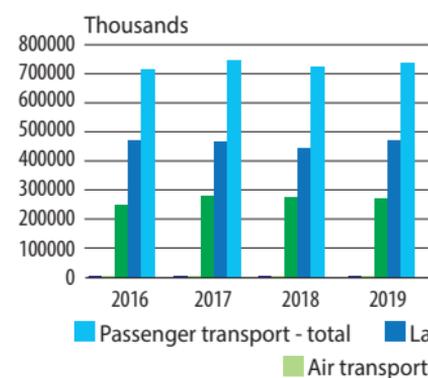
Thousands

Figure 4. Transport performance by mode of transport

Million pkm
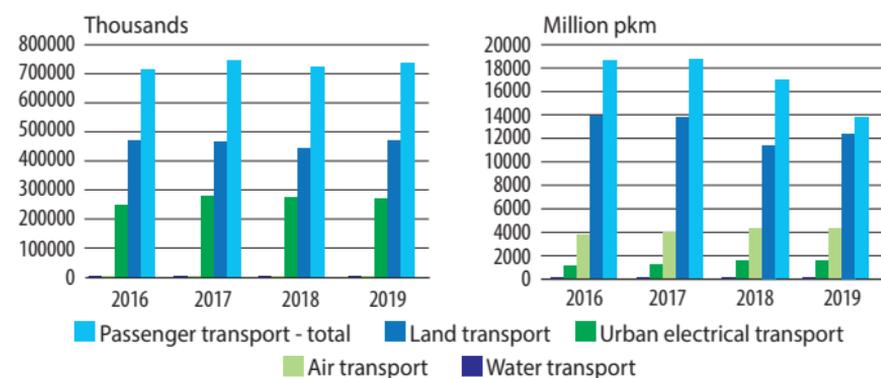
3. Goods carried and transport performance by mode of transport

Mode of transport	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Goods carried - thousand tons			
Total	**124358**	**136685**	**116644**	**96675**
Land transport[1]	121910	134385	114430	94279
Water transport[2]	2443	2291	2191	2376
Air transport	5	9	23	20
	Transport performance - million tkm			
Total	**41546**	**42532**	**32923**	**25866**
Land transport[1]	40263	41306	31951	24662
Water transport[2]	1278	1218	956	1188
Air transport	5	8	16	16

[1] **Railways, road and pipeline transport.**
[2] **Maritime and inland waterway transport.**

4. Passengers carried and transport performance by mode of transport

Mode of transport	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Passengers carried - in thousands			
Total	**716412**	**748496**	**721585**	**739118**
Land transport[1]	469054	466535	443870	467524
Water transport[2]	119	109	114	102
Air transport	2337	2198	2470	2693
Urban electrical transport	244902	279654	275131	268799
	Transport performance - million pkm			
Total	**18663**	**17045**	**16993**	**18009**
Land transport[1]	13668	11991	11366	12360
Water transport[2]	5	5	4	10
Air transport	3869	3637	4200	4234
Urban electrical transport	1121	1412	1423	1405

[1] **Excl. free of charge travels by railways and road transport.**
[2] **Maritime and inland waterway transport.**

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 2019, there were 3 664 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
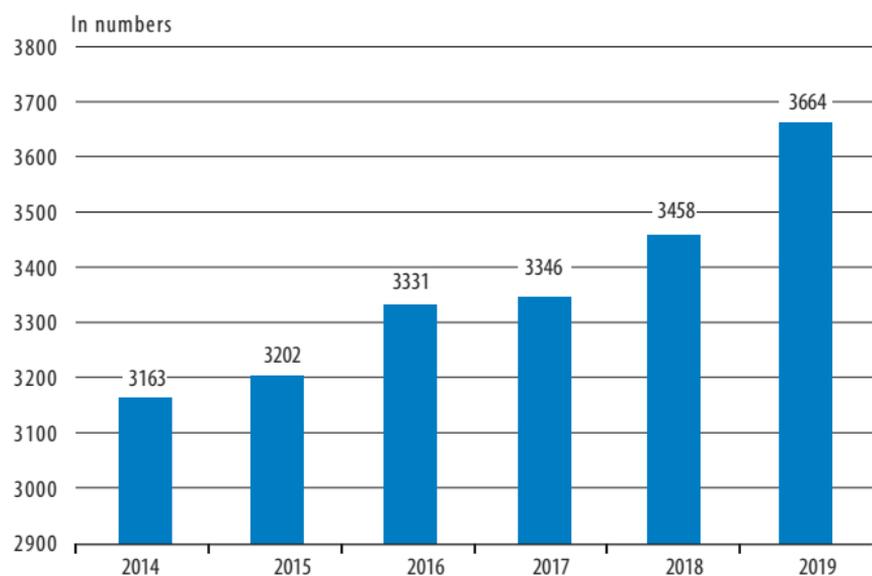
1. Accommodation establishments[1]

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Accommodation establishments - in numbers	**3331**	**3346**	**3458**	**3664**
Bed-places - in thousands	328.3	348.7	335.6	341.5
Bed-nights - in thousands	65169	66468	68223	69254
Using of bed-nights - %	38.6	39.2	39.3	39.2
Nights spent - in thousands	25186	26054	26845	27155
of which: By foreigners	16151	17106	17749	17480
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	1229.1	1340.9	1455.7	1521.9
Hotels - in numbers	**2158**	**2110**	**2102**	**2166**
Bed-places - in thousands	281.9	293.5	286.2	288.0
Bed-nights - in thousands	56188	57287	58514	59241
Using of bed-nights - %	41.5	42.0	42.3	42.1
Nights spent - in thousands	23319	24071	24750	24923
of which: By foreigners	15865	16733	17327	17033
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	1191.3	1298.8	1407.0	1465.6
Camping sites - in numbers	**11**	**9**	**10**	**14**
Bed-places - in thousands	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9
Bed-nights - in thousands	119	112	106	128
Using of bed-nights - %	47.9	52.1	60.0	59.2
Nights spent - in thousands	57	58	63	76
of which: By foreigners	3	3	2	4
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8
Other accommodation establishments - in numbers	**1162**	**1227**	**1346**	**1484**
Bed-places - in thousands	45.6	54.5	48.7	52.6
Bed-nights - in thousands	8862	9069	9603	9885
Using of bed-nights - %	20.4	21.2	21.2	21.8
Nights spent - in thousands	1810	1925	2032	2156
of which: By foreigners	283	370	420	443
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	37.4	41.7	48.2	55.5

_____
[1] In use.

Nights spent

The total number of the nights spent in 2019 in all accommodation establishments increased by 309.8 thousand (1.2%) to 27 154.8 thousand as compared to 2018. The number of the nights spent by foreigners (17 479.8 thousand) in all accommodation establishments decreased by 1.5% in 2019 as compared to the previous year.

Almost all foreigners - 97.3%, preferred to spend the night in hotels while only 2.7% 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 2019 showed that the highest percentage of nights was spent in four-stars and five-stars accommodation establishments (67.7%), followed by those with three stars (23.9%) and those with one and two stars (8.4%).

Figure 2. Structure of the nights spent in accommodation establishments by categories in 2019
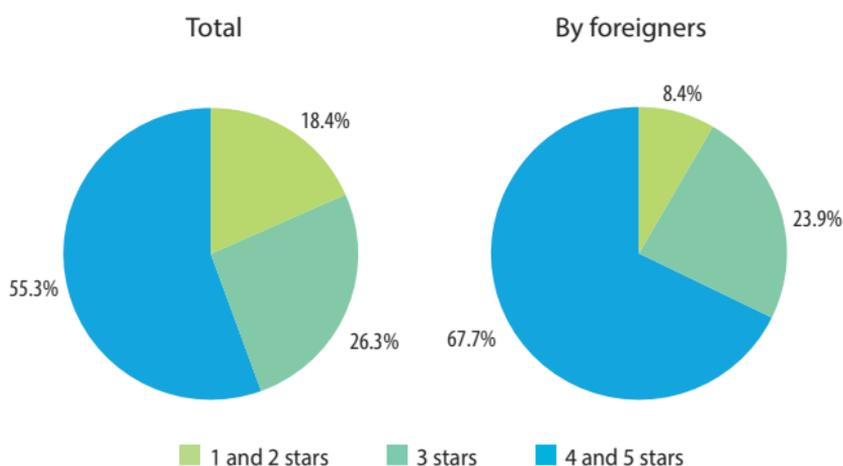
2. Nights spent by foreigners in accommodation establishments by country of origin and by categories in 2019

(Number)

Country	Total	Categories of accommodation establishments			
		1 and 2 stars	3 stars	4 stars	5 stars
Total	**17479846**	**1457763**	**4182741**	**9778080**	**2061262**
EU	**12442447**	**793934**	**2732328**	**7571352**	**1344833**
Austria	169919	6289	20158	114954	28518
Belgium	265721	12619	19619	199835	33648
Croatia	37613	2842	11454	19090	4227
Cyprus	33567	2562	5637	20382	4986
Czech Republic	736283	54321	241514	400290	40158
Denmark	148495	10419	30294	91483	16299
Estonia	119665	5930	27002	73009	13724
Finland	142487	14917	33377	80917	13276
France	393046	27301	63831	252510	49404
Germany	2706423	59914	383778	1968144	294587
Greece	256212	19468	54091	138153	44500
Hungary	213176	18350	84926	88583	21317
Ireland	137580	38590	24652	57840	16498
Italy	191771	17445	47649	94273	32404
Latvia	71398	5924	21748	36729	6997
Lithuania	118290	6703	21593	76426	13568
Luxembourg	15935	423	703	12598	2211
Malta	5666	408	1154	3147	957
Netherlands	192622	16142	27379	127278	21823
Poland	1753830	92582	540498	973497	147253
Portugal	41905	4046	7753	21229	8877
Romania	2424794	139751	605095	1408559	271389
Slovakia	232766	18661	94867	102283	16955
Slovenia	34907	4300	15371	12652	2584
Spain	121755	12108	22630	60997	26020
Sweden	118788	7971	22458	71004	17355
United Kingdom	1757833	193948	303097	1065490	195298
Other European countries	**2787360**	**498415**	**889932**	**1104776**	**294237**
Norway	226262	28819	43051	133626	20766
Republic of North Macedonia	272891	19843	58276	155209	39563
Russian Federation	1080838	247533	333593	377626	122086
Serbia	154309	22232	41683	73996	16398
Switzerland	58779	3676	9780	30828	14495
Turkey	246928	44671	54851	104045	43361
Ukraine	747353	131641	348698	229446	37568
Other countries	**815246**	**28066**	**116611**	**434257**	**236312**
Israel	651903	16469	90743	368527	176164
Japan	28188	1973	3867	14140	8208
United States	135155	9624	22001	51590	51940
Rest of the world	**1434793**	**137348**	**443870**	**667695**	**185880**

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 2019

- 32.7%
- 43.2%
- 24.1%
- Holiday and recreation
- Professional
- Others
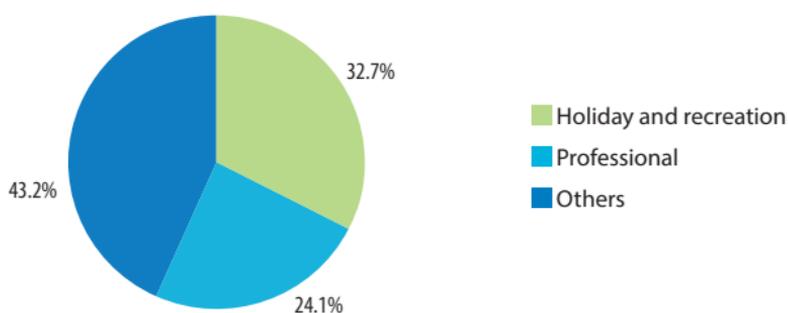
Figure 4. Structure of arrivals of visitors to Bulgaria from abroad by purpose of visit in 2019

- 39.3%
- 46.7%
- 14.0%
- Holiday and recreation
- Professional
- Others
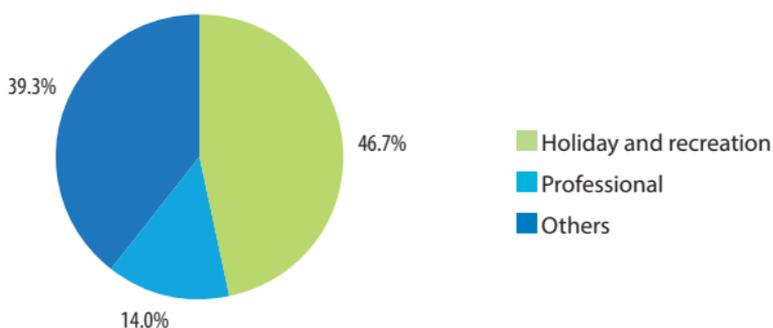
3. Trips of Bulgarian residents abroad and arrivals of foreigners to Bulgaria by country of origin

(Number)

Country	Trips of Bulgarian residents abroad		Arrivals of foreigners to Bulgaria by country of origin	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Total	**6698526**	**7006585**	**12368363**	**12552152**
EU	**3993584**	**4173653**	**7250365**	**7188623**
Austria	221638	233622	217541	214179
Belgium	105830	107810	170146	155367
Croatia	36222	42283	31459	35071
Cyprus	13722	12564	25517	28349
Czech Republic	101917	108700	236265	214550
Denmark	28943	28493	57405	53360
Finland	5084	5140	39669	35800
France	148953	159427	260099	250014
Germany	422268	446045	1063502	948492
Greece	1402560	1461096	1290313	1277610
Hungary	68995	71168	102956	111132
Ireland	11256	12325	39322	45359
Italy	242301	243500	181770	167658
Malta	11237	11102	4964	3594
Netherlands	71339	75685	193362	176122
Poland	73849	76144	474984	445316
Portugal	20126	19685	17603	20140
Romania	523058	554070	2035606	2161004
Slovakia	39185	38231	101887	87227
Slovenia	36738	39196	22666	19210
Spain	181412	193700	96100	93535
Sweden	19577	19423	60178	45872
United Kingdom	178589	187850	424384	508342
Others countries from EU	28785	26394	102667	91320
Other European countries	**2533595**	**2670563**	**3883209**	**4057316**
Norway	8469	8706	62317	46070
Republic of North Macedonia	416448	429329	609591	605348
Russian Federation	59080	55686	522085	460770
Serbia	493950	514959	632902	679336
Switzerland	18247	19966	34105	40568
Turkey	1515894	1621597	1534809	1628231
Ukraine	21507	20320	487400	596993
Others countries	**46973**	**47000**	**367676**	**378123**
Canada	7363	7241	20889	22436
Israel	19545	20315	245567	246404
USA	20065	19444	101220	109283
Rest of the world	**124374**	**115369**	**867113**	**928090**

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 afforstation 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
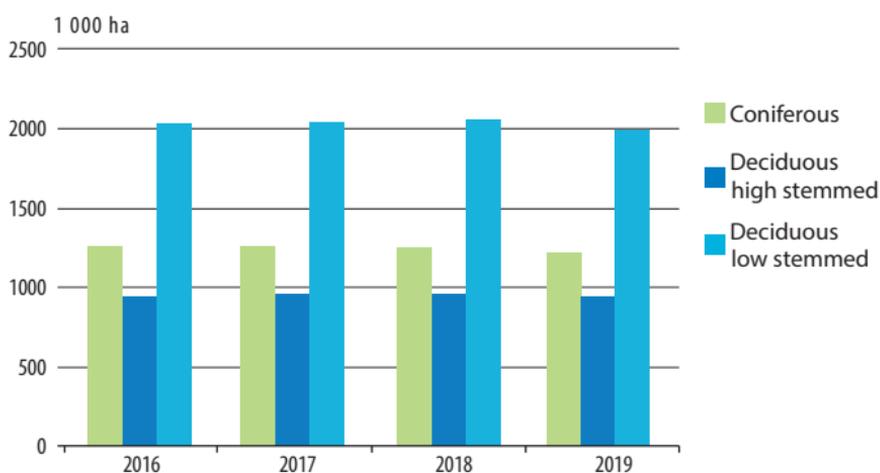
1. Forest area[1]

(1 000 ha)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Forest by type	**4231**	**4243**	**4257**	**4149**
Coniferous	1259	1254	1251	1214
Deciduous	2972	2989	3006	2935
High-stemmed	942	952	954	940
Low-stemmed	2030	2037	2052	1995
Of which: Wooded forest area[2]	**3865**	**3877**	**3893**	**3789**
Coniferous	1131	1125	1122	1088
Deciduous	2734	2752	2770	2701
High-stemmed	880	892	895	882
Low-stemmed	1854	1860	1875	1818

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

2. Afforestation[1]

(Hectares)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Preparation of area	1763	1584	1278	1465
Afforestation	1987	1745	1503	1529
New afforestation	1130	975	853	695
Mature non-regenerated forests	782	716	612	790
Sparse forests	75	54	36	43
Establishment of two-storeyed plantations	766	677	651	574
Reforestation of artificial forests	318	571	694	488
Growing of crops	9247	10708	10987	11569

[1] **Source: Executive Forest Agency.**

Management of the forests

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

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

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

Figure 2. Management of the forests
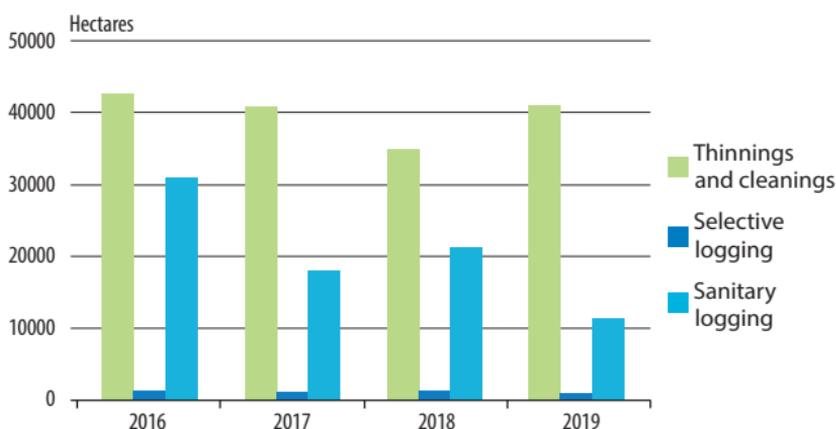
Figure 3. Supporting the natural reproduction of the forests
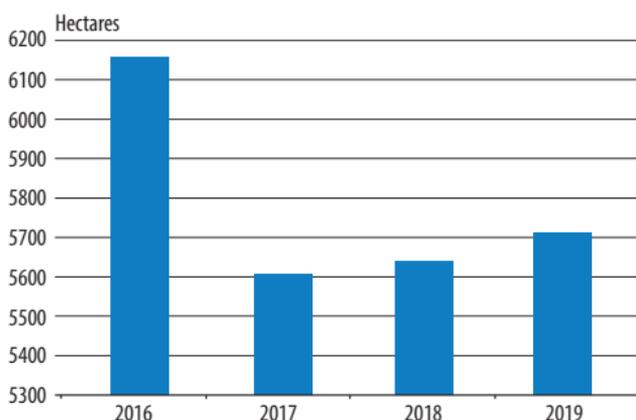
3. Management of the forests[1]

(Hectares)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Thinnings and cleanings	42578	40615	34821	40924
Coniferous	18534	15980	14007	18482
Deciduous high-stemmed	16526	16893	14048	14256
Shoots	7518	7742	6766	8186
Selective logging	1275	1060	1154	925
Coniferous	333	317	238	276
Deciduous high-stemmed	537	603	640	380
Shoots	405	140	276	269
Sanitary logging	30843	17890	21225	11291
Coniferous	24873	14633	18174	8876
Deciduous high-stemmed	2965	1333	1003	1000
Shoots	3005	1924	2048	1415
Trimming	1465	1776	1507	1546
Supporting the natural reproduction	6159	5608	5640	5713
of which: Chisel shoots	5412	4800	4355	4253
Blazed timber logging fund	126235	130221	131536	134861
Coniferous	50860	52887	57184	57703
Deciduous high-stemmed	32967	30510	30529	32577
Shoots	42408	46824	43823	44581

4. Production of forest seeds[1]

(Kilograms)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pick of coniferous strobiles	9907	8154	5427	14938
Gathered and yield of seeds	42732	56171	43732	33076
Coniferous spaces	969	803	120	670
Deciduous spaces	41764	55369	43720	33009
of which: Oak acorn	39277	53745	36144	30808

[1] **Source: Executive Forest Agency.**

Wood

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

Figure 4. Wood

1 000 solid cubic metres
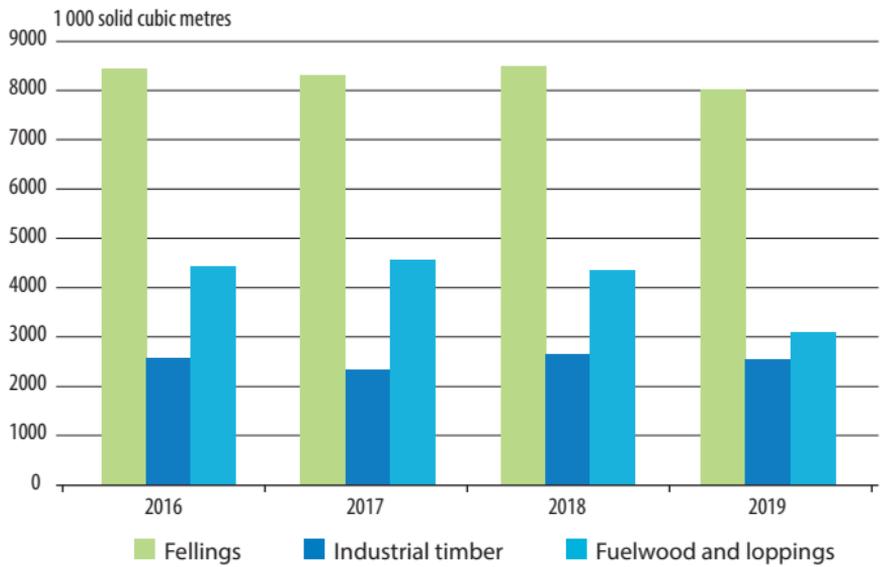
5. Wood[1]

(1 000 solid cubic metres)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total				
Fellings	8447	8322	8476	8007
Removals	7044	6936	7034	6671
Industrial timber	2589	2360	2666	2565
Firewood and loppings	4455	4576	4368	4106
Coniferous				
Fellings	4140	4092	4435	3910
Removals	3229	3205	3474	3079
Industrial timber	1788	1614	1928	1813
Firewood and loppings	1441	1591	1546	1266
Deciduous				
Fellings	4307	4230	4041	4097
Removals	3815	3731	3560	3592
Industrial timber	801	746	738	752
Firewood and loppings	3014	2985	2822	2840
High-stem beech				
Fellings	884	848	807	778
Removals	773	743	713	687
Industrial timber	166	156	153	145
Firewood and loppings	607	587	559	542
High-stem oak				
Fellings	229	207	198	177
Removals	196	180	170	154
Industrial timber	39	40	34	33
Firewood and loppings	157	140	135	121
Other deciduous high-stemmed				
Fellings	649	619	611	642
Removals	581	549	548	566
Industrial timber	252	230	246	261
Firewood and loppings	329	319	301	304
Coppice				
Fellings	2545	2556	2423	2498
Removals	2265	2259	2129	2182
Industrial timber	344	320	304	311
Firewood and loppings	1921	1939	1825	1871

[1] **Source: Executive Forest Agency.**

Game

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

Figure 5. Small game

Thousand numbers
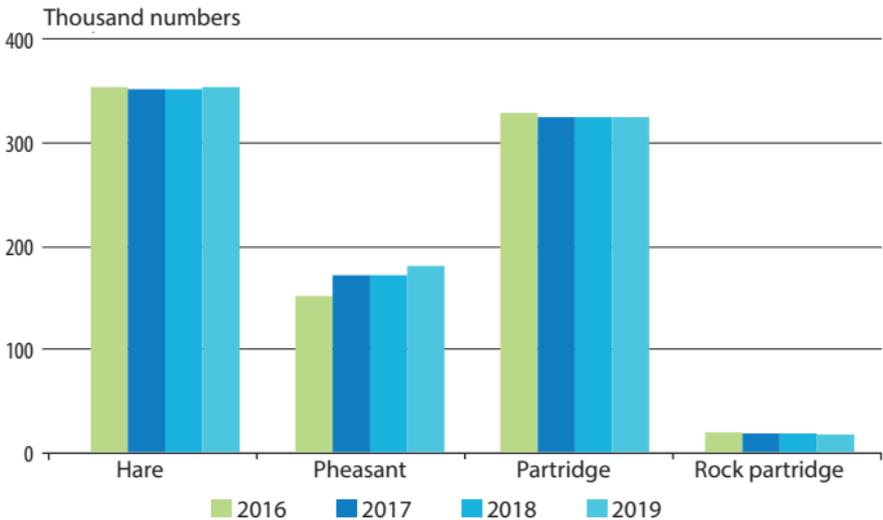
| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |

Figure 6. Predatory animals

Thousand numbers
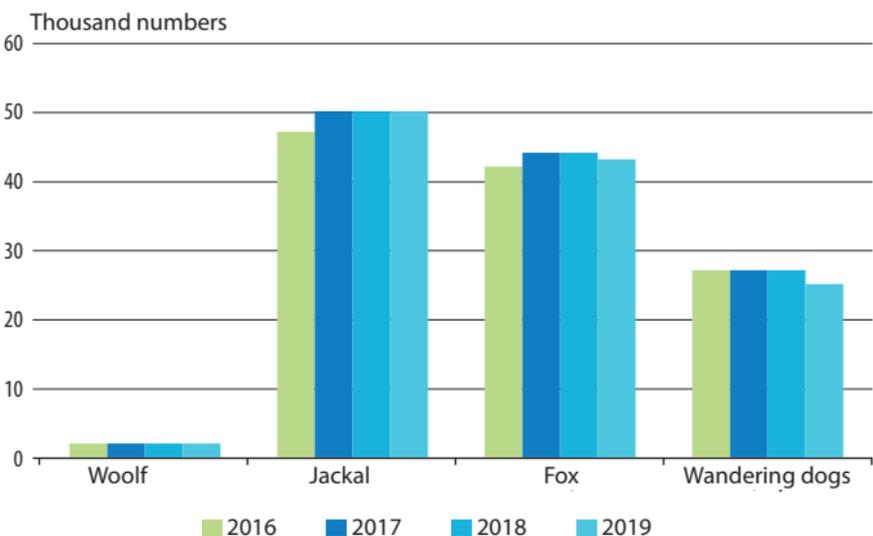
| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |

6. Game[1]

(Number)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Big game			
Red deer	25910	29331	29585	31227
Fallow deer	8159	9231	9421	9761
Deer	106323	116441	116697	121136
Wild boar	88948	99729	100065	97690
Wild goat	1945	2267	2267	2505
Moufflon	3753	4219	4274	4415
Bear	943	942	943	1003
Tibetan Yak	23	20	20	20
Auroch	29	36	36	48
Capercaille	2940	3229	3229	3303
	Small game			
Hare	353091	351024	351855	353264
Pheasant	151458	171790	171871	180545
Partridge	328198	324265	324257	324923
Rock partridge	18814	18780	18830	17601
	Predatory animals			
Woolf	2452	2640	2649	2824
Jackal	47294	50194	50289	50800
Fox	42326	44041	44119	43477
Wandering dogs	30084	28865	27437	26997

[1] **Source: Executive Forest Agency.**

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

Legend:
- Wheat
- Barley
- Maize
- Sunflower
- Potatoes
- Fresh vegetables
- Fallow land
- Orchards
- Vineyards - pure culture
- Permanent grassland
- Others
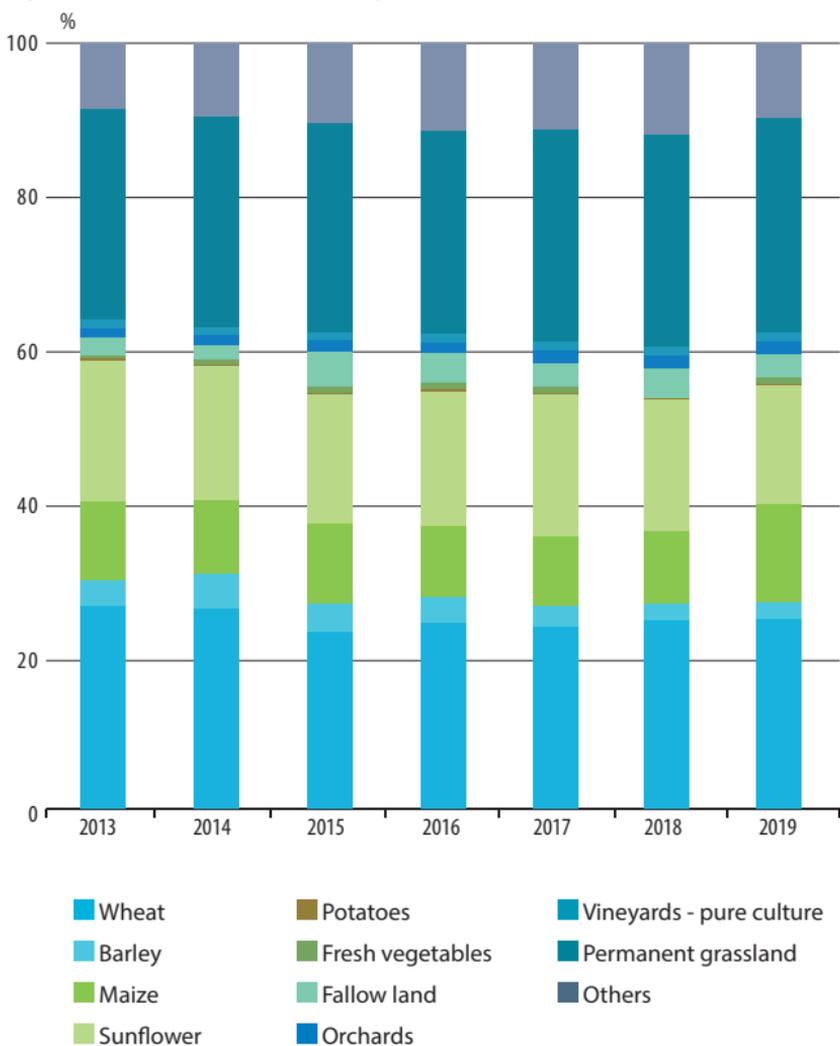
1. Arable land and used agricultural area[1,2,3]

(Hectares)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Arable land	**3480991**	**3473825**	**3463370**	**3461615**
Wheat	1215684	1197768	1237736	1250478
Barley	168244	138122	115773	112264
Rye and triticale	30909	30639	29767	28163
Oats	15675	19730	16886	13866
Maize	468762	461085	478354	641555
Other cereals	21304	19600	24641	26352
Sunflower	887845	934715	859910	789604
Tobacco	13930	10506	8668	4849
Other oleaginous crops	196958	181067	203397	158305
Other industrial crops	55144	58848	46640	57878
Potatoes	10109	12909	14611	11177
Beans, peas, other pulses	33928	78389	103445	42167
Fresh vegetables	46527	33312	35483	35627
Annual fodder crops	14223	17705	18152	13859
Grassland under legumes	105371	115447	112702	117708
Grassland under cereals	3422	2504	5917	6625
Fallow land	191537	159959	149683	149636
Greenhouses	1419	1520	1606	1503
Utilized agricultural area	**5021412**	**5029529**	**5030276**	**5037470**
Kitchen gardens	15367	15258	14836	14636
Orchards	77625	84320	88829	90221
Vineyard - pure culture	52517	53251	53787	53005
Mixed permanent crops	8222	8220	8312	7813
Nurseries	2602	2304	2100	1699
Total permanent crops	140966	148094	153029	152738
Permanent grassland and meadows - orchards	1384088	1392352	1399041	1408481
Agricultural area	**5214640**	**5224402**	**5226194**	**5222925**

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

Agricultural crops production

Data on main agricultural crops production is obtained through the survey on the yield of main crops in 2019. 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 2019
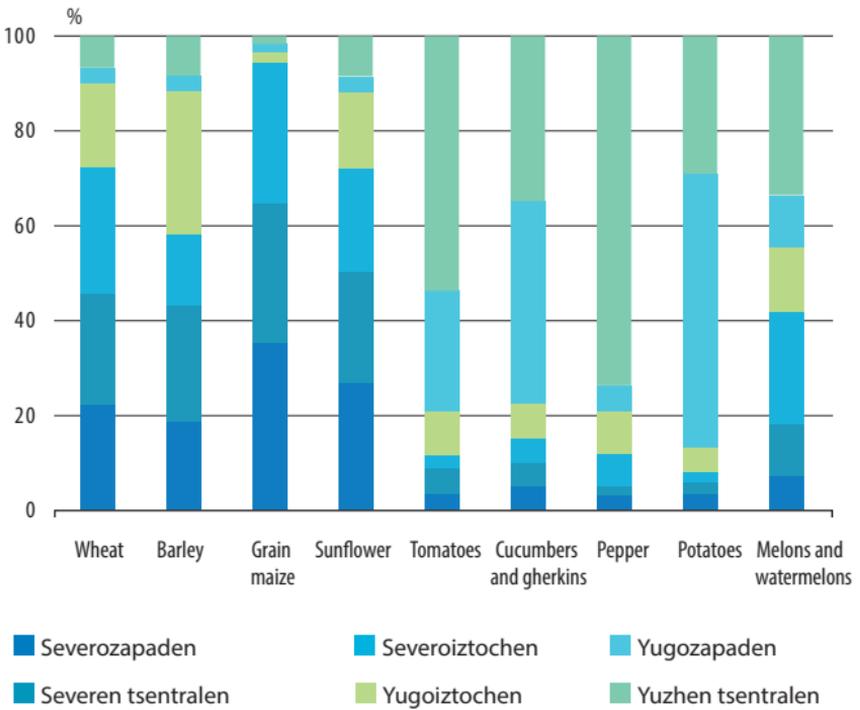
2. Harvested area, production and yields of main crops[1]

Crops	Harvested area - ha		Production - thousand tons		Yields - kg/ha	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Wheat	1212012	1198683	5832	6162	4812	5141
Barley	103570	112029	438	547	4224	4885
Grain maize	444623	560911	3478	3990	7822	7114
Sunflower	788656	815560	1927	1914	2443	2347

[1] **Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.**

3. Area, production and yields of vegetable crops, potatoes and melons and watermelons[1]

Crops	Harvested area[2] - ha		Production[3] - tons		Yields[4] - kg/ha	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Tomatoes	3907	4654	148077	145012	21815	20568
Cucumbers and gherkins	870	1669	74357	72966	16347	18823
Pepper	2854	3058	51958	63982	17083	18726
Potatoes	14096	9291	261694	197410	18558	21244
Melons and watermelons	7084	7229	121590	120216	17156	16626

[1] **Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.**

[2] **Harvested area, excl. area under glass.**

[3] **Incl. under glass production.**

[4] **Average yields excl. production under glass.**

Livestock

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of main livestock by statistical regions as of 1.11.2019

Legend:
- Severozapaden
- Severoiztochen
- Yugozapaden
- Severen tsentralen
- Yugoiztochen
- Yuzhen tsentralen
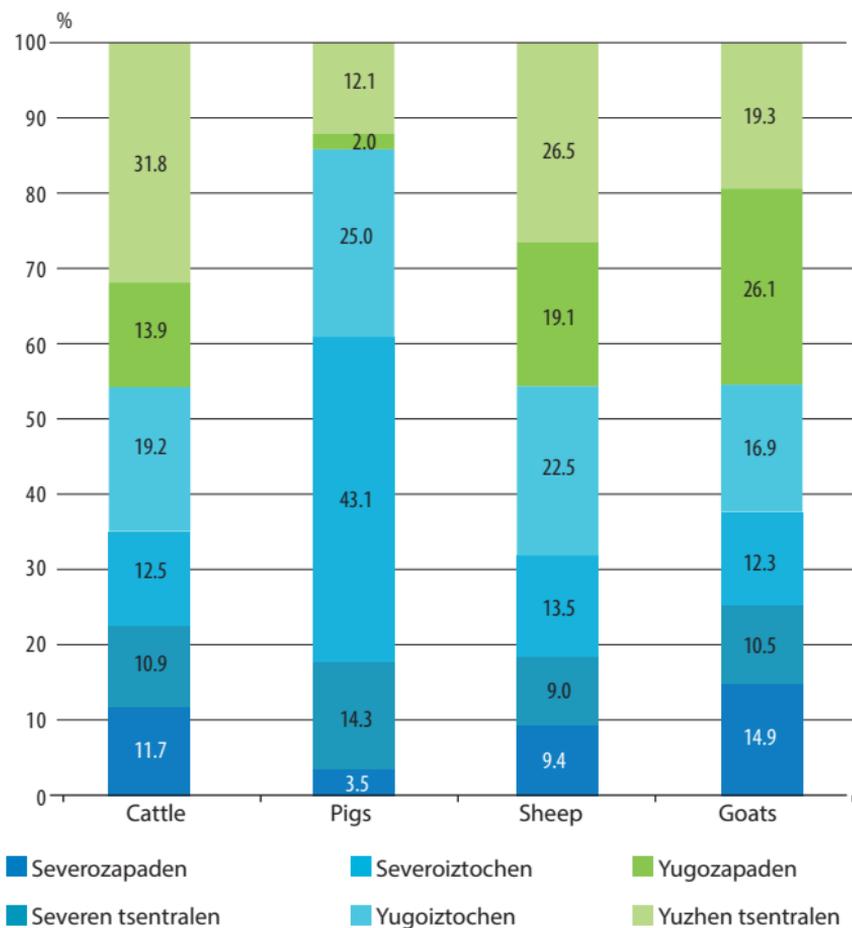
4. Livestock by type as of 1.11.[1]

(Thousand numbers)

Type of animals	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cattle	557.9	540.1	526.5	510.5
of which: Cows	357.2	348.7	340.8	331.4
Buffaloes	12.3	12.8	15.6	16.7
of which: Buffalo-cows	7.6	8.7	10.3	11.5
Pigs	616.4	593.1	650.5	491.8
of which: Sows	47.2	44.7	51.5	37.3
Sheep	1360.1	1316.8	1350	1281
of which: Ewes	1128.9	1096.4	1119.9	1074.6
Goats	237.5	257	271.7	228.5
of which: She-goats	199.4	220.8	231.2	193.9
Poultry	13700.0	14756.0	15519.0	15466.0
of which: Hens	7158.0	6898.0	6951.0	7008.0

5. Farms and livestock by type as of 1.11.2019[1]

	Farms - in thousands	Livestock	
		In thousands	Average per farm - in numbers
Cattle	22.6	510.5	22.6
of which:			
Cows	21.3	331.4	15.5
Bovines less than 1 year old	3.3	97.1	29.4
Buffaloes	0.4	16.7	41.7
of which: Buffalo-cows	0.3	11.5	38.3
Pigs	1.7	491.8	289.3
of which: Sows	0.3	37.3	124.3
Sheep	17.8	1281.0	72.0
of which: Ewes	17.6	1074.6	61.0
Goats	9.7	228.5	23.6
of which: She-goats	9.6	193.9	20.2

[1] **Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.**

Economic accounts for agriculture

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

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

Legend	
Crop output	Agricultural services output
Livestock output	Non-agricultural secondary activities (inseparable)
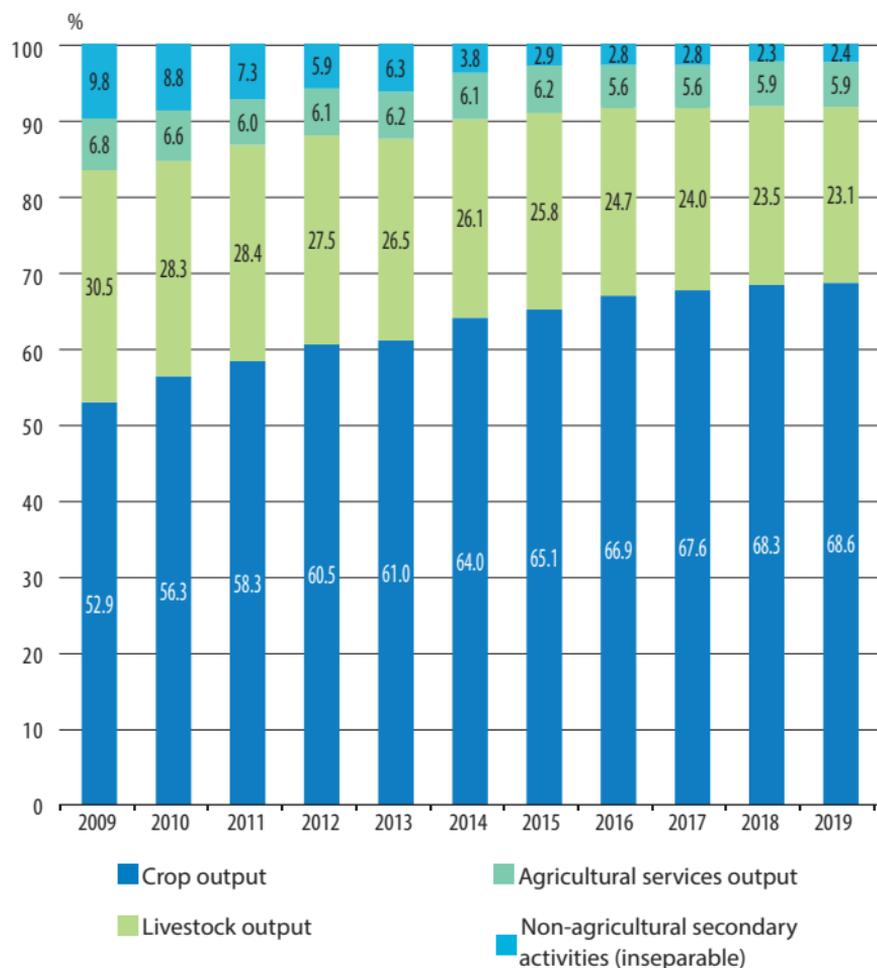
6. Economic accounts for agriculture - final output at current prices

(Million BGN)

Indicators	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cereals	2345.8	2437.8	2823.6	2843.9
Industrial crops	1931.7	1969.2	1829.0	1760.7
Fodder	159.6	223.9	176.8	198.5
Vegetables	344.9	384.1	420.0	416.8
Potatoes	50.0	78.9	101.7	73.1
Fruits	358.3	426.7	383.6	386.3
Wine	.	.	.	.
Other crop products	45.0	46.5	38.3	29.4
Crop output	5235.3	5567.1	5773.0	5708.7
Livestock	1061.8	1048.9	1102.5	1025.7
Livestock products	874.6	929.8	887.7	892.1
Livestock output	1936.4	1978.7	1990.2	1917.8
Agricultural goods output	7171.7	7545.8	7763.2	7626.5
Agricultural services output	439.8	465.3	501.7	492.2
Agricultural output	7611.5	8011.1	8264.9	8118.7
Non-agricultural secondary activities (inseparable)	218.8	228.7	192.7	199.3
Output of agricultural activities	7830.3	8239.8	8457.6	8318.0
Total intermediate consumption	4355.7	4479.5	4794.2	4577.4
Gross value added at basic price	3474.6	3760.3	3663.4	3740.6
Fixed capital consumption	860.1	869.9	897.2	998.7
Net value added at basic prices	2614.5	2890.4	2766.2	2741.9
Factor income	4195.6	4795.7	4615.6	4529.0
Net operating surplus/mixed income	3363.4	3869.5	3659.9	3543.0
Net entrepreneurial income	2285.1	2714.2	2477.2	2259.9

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
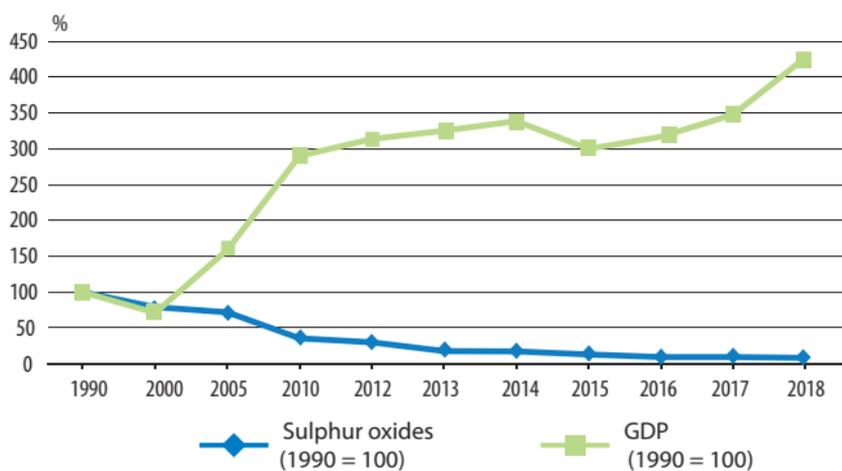
1. Emissions of pollutants in the air[1,2]

(Thousand tons)

	Sul-phur oxides	Nitro-gen oxides	Non-methane volatile organic compounds	Methane	Carbon oxide	Carbon dioxide	Dinitro-gen oxide	Ammonia oxides
2016								
Total	**103**	**134**	**86**	**687**	**281**	**40882**	**23**	**49**
Industrial heating processes	57	29	0	0	1	27150	6	0
Industrial processes	39	36	28	440	27	4133	0	3
Other sources[3]	6	68	57	246	254	9599	17	46
2017								
Total	**103**	**90**	**72**	**707**	**248**	**43194**	**24**	**49**
Industrial heating processes	50	22	0	0	1	29100	7	-
Industrial processes	46	7	25	477	28	4328	0	3
Other sources[3]	7	61	47	230	219	9765	17	46
2018								
Total	**88**	**84**	**56**	**643**	**272**	**40427**	**24**	**45**
Industrial heating processes	40	19	0	0	1	26149	6	0
Industrial processes	44	8	14	421	28	4353	0	3
Other sources[3]	5	57	42	222	243	9926	18	42

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

Water use

The information is a result from statistical surveys covering comprehensively public water suppliers (PWS) and irrigation systems, as well economic units which have used over 36 thousand m^3 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

Population with urban wastewater treatment

Population with public sewerage network
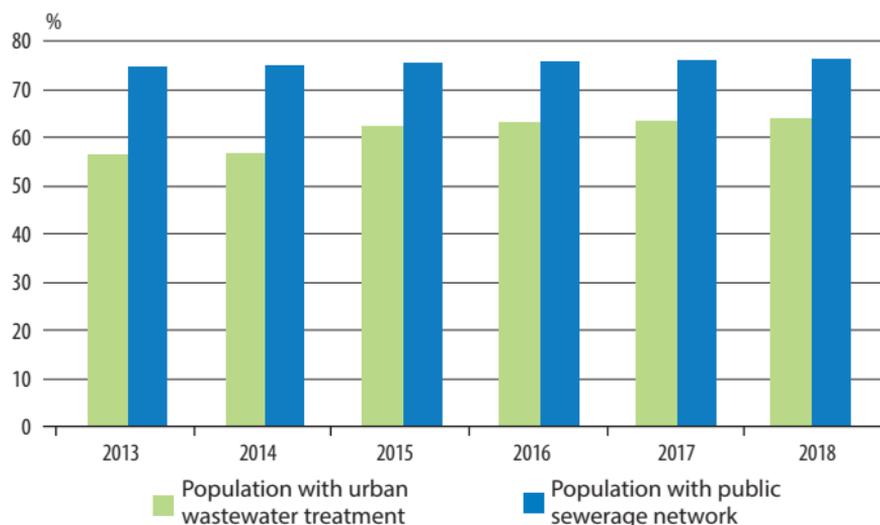
2. Water abstraction, water use, wastewater

(Million m³/year)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Gross fresh water abstraction	**5376**	**5629**	**5689**	**5658**	**5425**
Fresh surface water	4829	5071	5128	5076	4859
of which: From artificial reservoirs	2164	2423	2222	2279	2090
Fresh groundwater	547	558	561	582	566
Gross non-fresh water abstraction	0	0	0	0	10
Water use - total	**4506**	**4736**	**4721**	**4732**	**4647**
Agriculture, hunting and forestry (incl. fishing)	289	360	355	307	312
of which: Irrigation	258	316	306	255	258
Industry	3887	4037	4041	4091	3995
of which: For cooling in energy production	3237	3686	3681	3704	3627
Services	79	81	67	78	87
Households	251	259	257	257	253
Wastewater discharged into water bodies - total	**789**	**804**	**803**	**768**	**767**
of which: From WWTPs (urban and other)	558	579	603	582	581
Cooling water discharged into water bodies	**3000**	**3680**	**3625**	**3719**	**3613**

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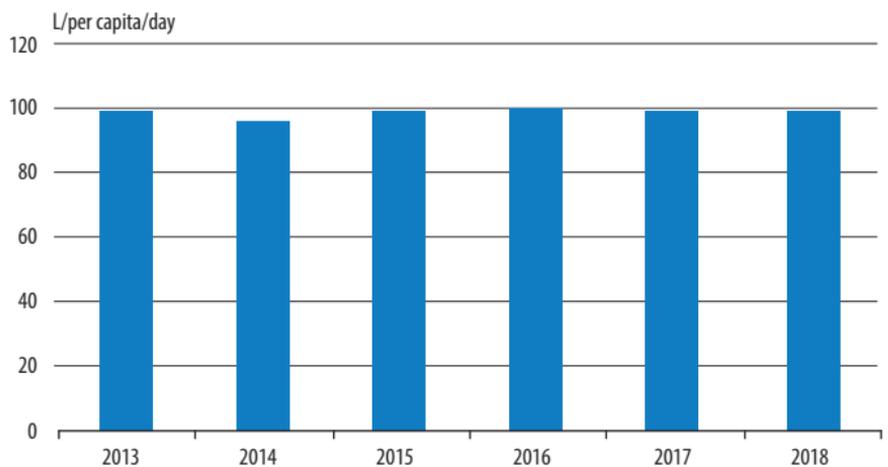
Noise

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 2019. They are located in 36 settlements of the country.

Figure 4. Surveyed points of noise registration

In numbers

Year	Value
2015	727
2016	725
2017	726
2018	746
2019	746
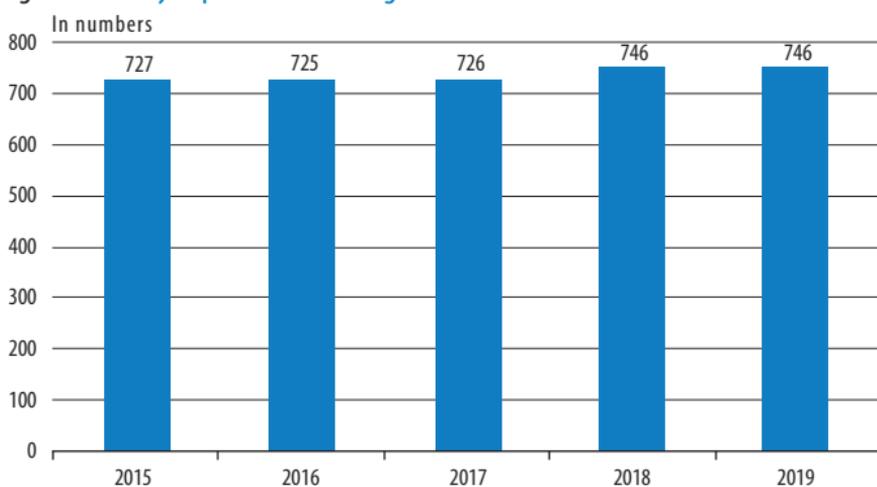
3. Surveyed points of noise registration by district in 2019

(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
Total	**746**	**509**	**173**	**120**	**275**	**163**	**15**	**-**	**-**
Blagoevgrad	17	3	10	7	-	-	-	-	-
Burgas	37	26	8	3	6	11	9	-	-
Varna	45	19	27	2	8	8	-	-	-
Veliko Tarnovo	48	33	2	11	28	7	-	-	-
Vidin	15	13	5	1	7	2	-	-	-
Vratsa	15	9	6	3	5	1	-	-	-
Gabrovo	20	16	1	3	11	5	-	-	-
Dobrich	15	11	2	3	7	3	-	-	-
Kardzhali	15	8	6	1	3	5	-	-	-
Kyustendil	35	30	6	6	21	2	-	-	-
Lovech	15	12	5	5	5	-	-	-	-
Montana	15	13	0	0	9	5	1	-	-
Pazardzhik	15	11	3	1	9	2	-	-	-
Pernik	24	16	0	4	16	4	-	-	-
Pleven	21	17	6	6	9	-	-	-	-
Plovdiv	45	36	0	3	10	31	1	-	-
Razgrad	15	12	3	3	6	3	-	-	-
Ruse	30	23	4	3	12	9	2	-	-
Silistra	15	14	0	2	10	3	-	-	-
Sliven	20	10	7	3	3	7	-	-	-
Smolyan	15	6	5	3	5	2	-	-	-
Sofia	74	54	24	8	16	24	2	-	-
Sofia (stolitsa)	35	21	4	14	17	-	-	-	-
Stara Zagora	45	35	5	8	13	19	-	-	-
Targovishte	51	29	20	10	18	3			-
Haskovo	19	13	5	1	9	4	-	-	-
Shumen	15	9	5	1	7	2	-	-	-
Yambol	15	10	4	5	5	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.

Expenditure for protecting and restoring the environment include the expenditure of acquiring tangible and intangible assets (investments) and the expenditure of maintaining / operating them, including environmental measures (running expenditure). The environmental expenditure are carried out in the following directions: for wastewater discharge and treatment, air protection, forests, soils, biodiversity, collection, treatment and disposal of waste and others.

The largest share in the total environmental protection expenditure are those for waste recovery and disposal - (60%), for wastewater treatment (20%) and for the protection of air (12%). For other environmental domains - noise abatement, conservation of biodiversity, protected areas and sites and others the share is 8%.

The share of the expenditures of protecting and restoring the environment from the gross domestic product (GDP) produced is a main criteria of measures taken by society and the state to reduce environmental pressure. In 2018, the share of environmental expenditure in GDP is 1.9%.

Figure 5. Share of environmental expenditure in GDP
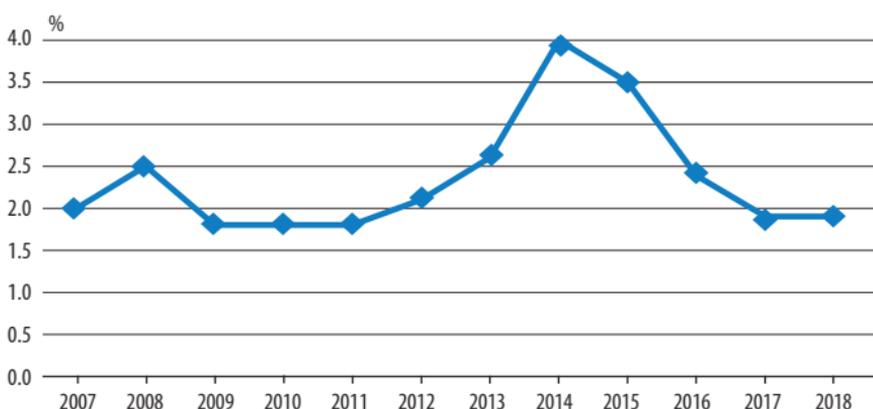
4. Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment

	2014[1]	2015[1]	2016[1]	2017	2018
Total - million BGN	**3327**	**3065**	**1895**	**1935**	**2037**
On acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets - Million BGN	1630	1842	552	460	499
On maintenance of tangible fixed assets - Million BGN	1697	1223	1343	1475	1538
Share of environmental expenditure in GDP - %	**4.0**	**3.5**	**2.4**	**1.9**	**1.9**

[1] **Revised data.**

5. Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment by use[1]

(Thousand BGN)

Use	2017	2018
Total	**1934958**	**2036892**
Wastewater	320728	406041
Circulating water supply	42860	39955
Air	244003	238671
Protection and restoration of soil, groundwater and surface water	27045	24409
Forests	10038	6349
Protection of biodiversity and natural scenery	2821	10300
Hunting and fishing projects	3439	378
Waste	1195919	1228282
Noise	161	1846
Scientific and research activity	3745	2712
Educational and other activity	84	45
Administrative activity	39659	44492
Monitoring and control equipment	43367	32287
Environmentant impact assessment	1089	1125

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

Figure 6. Structure of expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment by ecological use in 2018
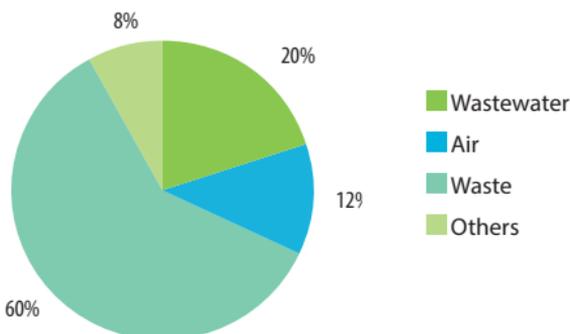
Municipal waste

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
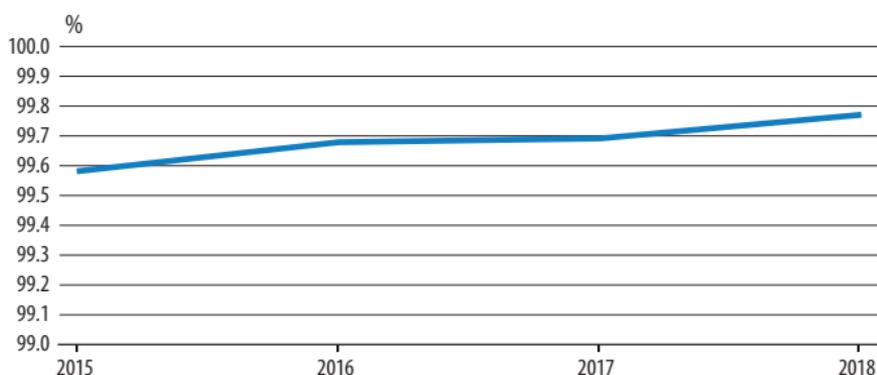
6. Municipal waste

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total generated municipal wastes[1] - thousand tons	3011	2881	3080	2862
Generated municipal waste per capita - kg/year	419	406	435	407
Settlements served by municipal waste collection systems - in numbers	4593	4616	4642	4698
Share of population served by municipal waste collection systems - %	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.8
Landfill sites for municipal waste - in numbers	134	125	104	72
Municipal waste landfilled - thousand tons	1856	1383	1142	834
Delivered for recycling municipal waste[2] - thousand tons	1002	1418	1789	1813
Submitted for preliminary treatment[2] - thousand tons	153	81	149	215

[1] **Data are resulting from statistical estimate. Calculation does not include the temporary stored municipal waste. Data from administrative sources on recycled waste are included.**
[2] **Data from administrative source - Executive Environmental Agency.**

Figure 8. Collected municipal waste per capita of served population
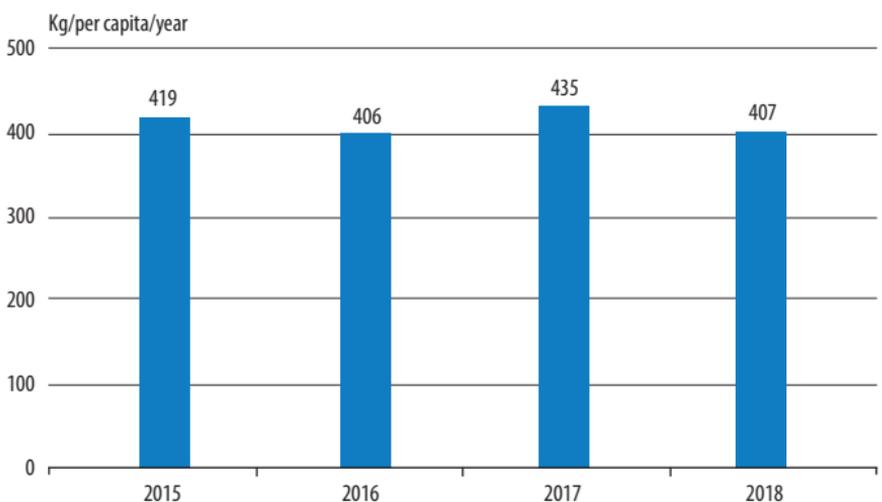
Protected natural scenery

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
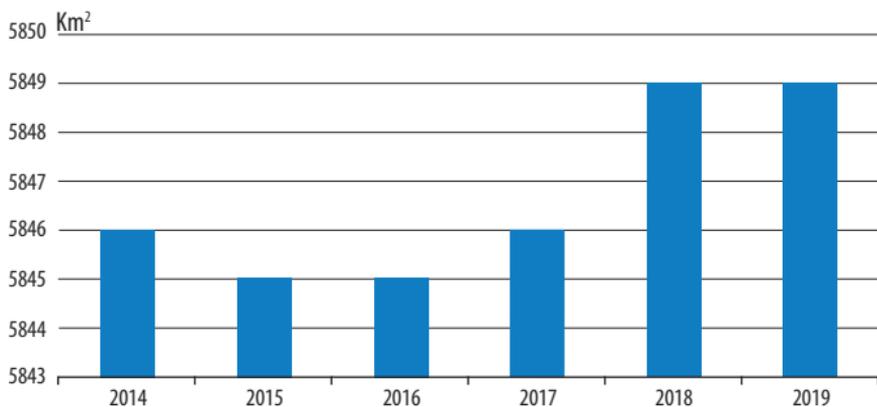
Figure 10. Share of protected areas in the total country's territory
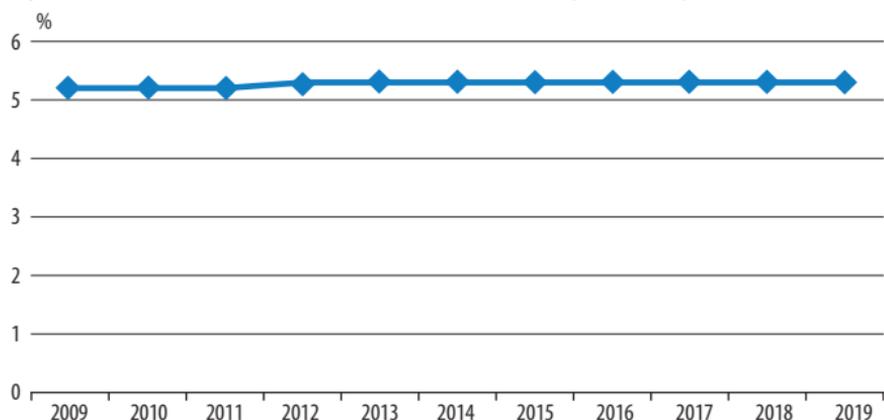
7. Protected natural scenery in 2019[1]

	In numbers			Area[2]- ha		
	As of 31.12.2019	Included in 2019	Excluded in 2019	As of 31.12.2019	Included in 2019	Excluded in 2019
Protected natural areas	**1017**	**2**	**1**	**584922.0**	**270.7**	**210.1**
Reserves	55	-	-	77204.2	-	-
Natural landmarks	343	-	1	16454.6	-	210.1
Protected areas	570	2	-	79919.3	270.7	-
National parks	3	-	-	150362.3	-	-
Natural parks	11	-	-	256441.4	-	-
Maintained reserves	35	-	-	4540.2	-	-
Protected plant species	574	-	-	x	x	x
Protected animal species	483	-	-	x	x	x
Protected venerable trees	1517	16	42	x	x	x

[1] **Source: Ministry of Environment and Water.**
[2] **Because of rounding some totals do not exceed or are less than the sums of their components.**

8. Protected natural areas[1]

Years	Area - ha	Share of protected areas as % to the total country's territory
2013	584587	5.3
2014	584499	5.3
2015	584530	5.3
2016	584501	5.3
2017	584563	5.3
2018	584862	5.3
2019	584922	5.3

[1] **Source: Ministry of Environment and Water.**

XXIV. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY AND INNOVATION ACTIVITY

Research and development activity (R&D)

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 1. Structure of gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by institutional sectors in 2018

- Business enterprises sector
- Government sector
- Higher education sector
- Private non-profit sector
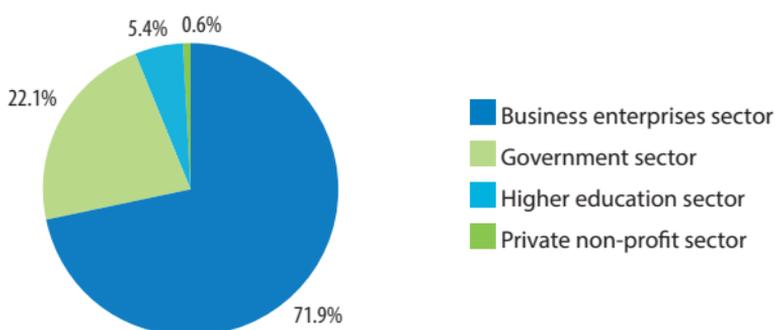
1. Gross domestic expenditure on research and development activity (GERD) by type of costs

	2015	2016	2017	2018
GERD - thousand BGN	**850457**	**734274**	**760234**	**828904**
Current costs	735207	654779	691428	762264
Capital expenditure	115250	79495	68806	66640
R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP - %	**0.95**	**0.77**	**0.74**	**0.76**

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

Categories	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Headcount			
Total	**29591**	**32306**	**31221**	**34610**
Researchers	19338	21081	20971	22792
Other R&D personnel	10253	11225	10250	11818
	Full-time equivalent			
Total	**22492**	**25060**	**23290**	**25809**
Researchers	14236	16001	15094	16521
Other R&D personnel	8256	9059	8196	9288
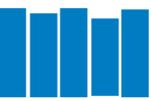
Innovation activity

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[1]

(Per cent)

Economic sectors	
Total	**27.2**
Industry	**31.6**
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
Services	**22.1**
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[1]

(Per cent)

Economic sectors	
Total	**8.3**
Industry	**9.3**
Mining and quarrying	4.6
Manufacturing	9.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	..
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	..
Services	**7.3**
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

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

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