



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2011

In the first quarter of 2011 GDP at current prices amounts to 15 903 million levs. In Euro terms GDP reaches to 8 131 million euro or 1 084.4 euro per person. According to the seasonally adjusted data, the GDP growth rate in the first quarter of 2011 is 0.6% compared with the fourth quarter of 2010 and 3.4% compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

GDP, current prices

According to the preliminary data, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)¹ at current prices in the first quarter of 2011 amounted to 15 903 million levs (Table 1). The GDP per person amounted to 2 120.9 levs. In USD terms at average quarterly exchange rate of 1.4305 levs per dollar, the GDP amounted to 11 116.7 million dollars or 1 482.6 dollars per person. In Euro terms, the GDP amounted to 8 131 million euro or 1 084.4 euro per person.

Gross value added (GVA)² at current prices in the first quarter of 2011 amounted to 13 903 million levs.

As compared with the first quarter of 2010 the industrial sector increased its share in the gross value added in the economy by 1.8 percentage points to 32.4% in the first quarter of 2011. The share of services was 64.6 %, up by 2 percentage points as compared with the respective period of the previous year. The share of agricultural sector increased by 0.2 percentage points to 3.0% in the first quarter of 2011.

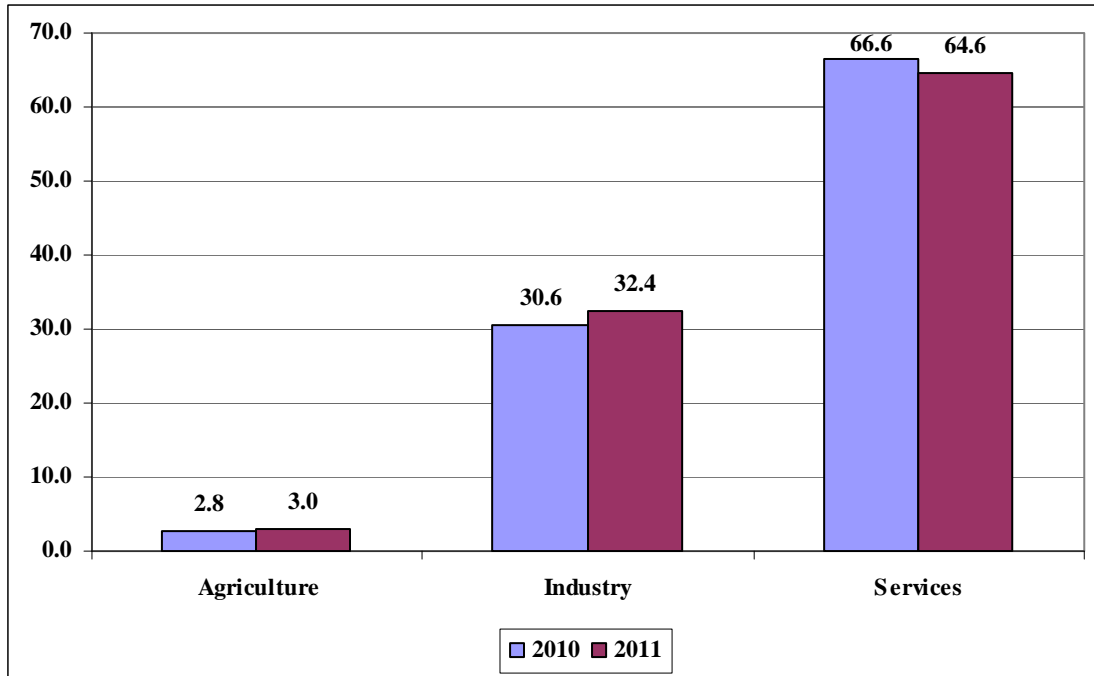
¹ GDP at market prices characterizes the final result of the economic activity by resident institutional units. GDP is derived by following three approaches:

- a) GDP is the sum of GVA created by institutional sectors or economic activity groupings plus net taxes on products (taxes minus subsidies which are not distributed by sectors and economic activity groupings). GVA is the balancing item of the Production account.
- b) GDP by final expenditure is calculated as a sum of individual consumption, collective consumption, gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, net exports of goods and services.
- c) GDP by income approach is a sum of generated income in the income account (compensation of employees, net taxes on production, gross operating surplus, and gross mixed income).

² Gross value added at basic prices is a balancing item of the Production account between the gross output at basic prices (before recording of the taxes on products and services, including subsidies on products) and the intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.



Fig. 1. Gross Value Added by economic sectors in the first quarter of 2010 and 2011
(Relative share)



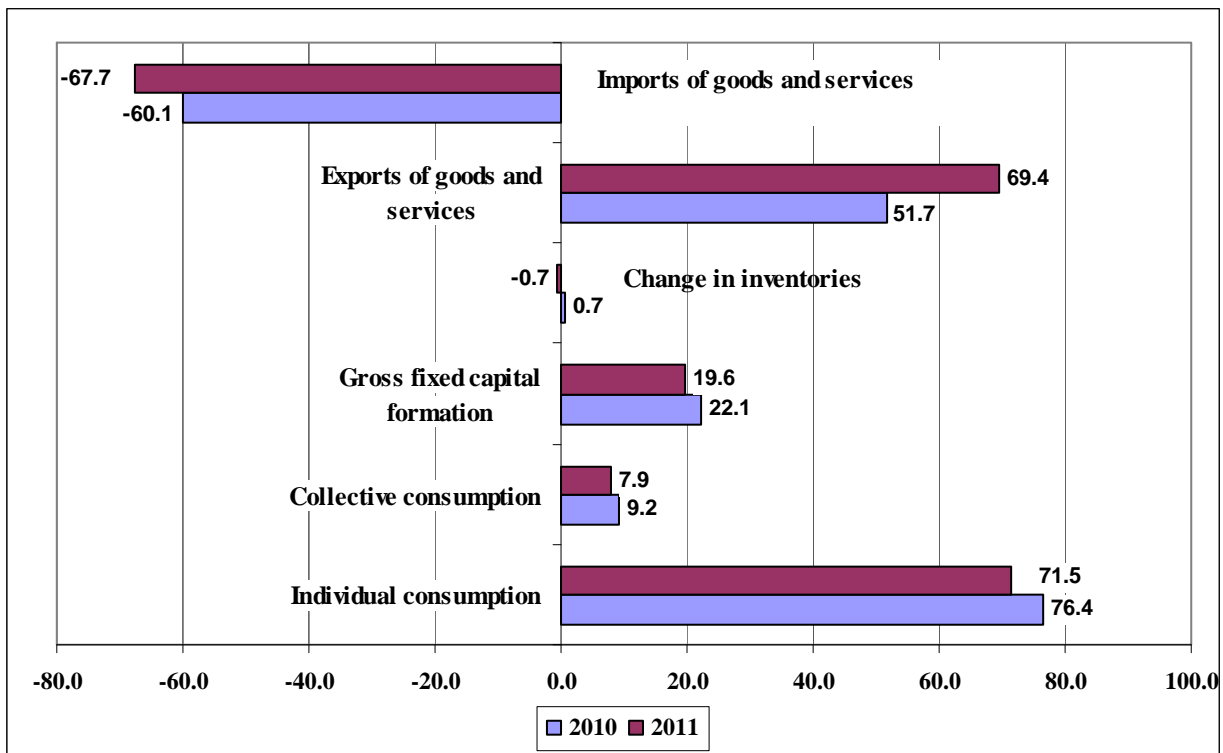
In the first quarter of 2011 the individual consumption³ constituted 71.5% of GDP in the economy. Investments (gross fixed capital formation⁴) accounted for 19.6% of GDP. The external balance (exports-imports) was positive amounting to 273 million levs and accounted for 1.7% in GDP.

³ *Final consumption expenditure* includes expenditures of resident institutional units (households, non-profit institutions serving households, general government) for providing the goods and services, used for individual consumption of the population and collective consumption of the society. According to the national concepts principles, individual consumption expenditures include expenditures for goods and services on the territory of the country and abroad.

⁴ *Gross fixed capital formation* includes the acquired fixed assets owned by residential producers and households less disposal ones during the reporting period. Gross fixed capital formation covers the investments for the tangible and intangible assets, produced in the production process(or imported) which are used many times over than one year.



Fig. 2. GDP and its components in the first quarter of 2010 and 2011
(Relative share)



Growth rate of GDP, total and by components

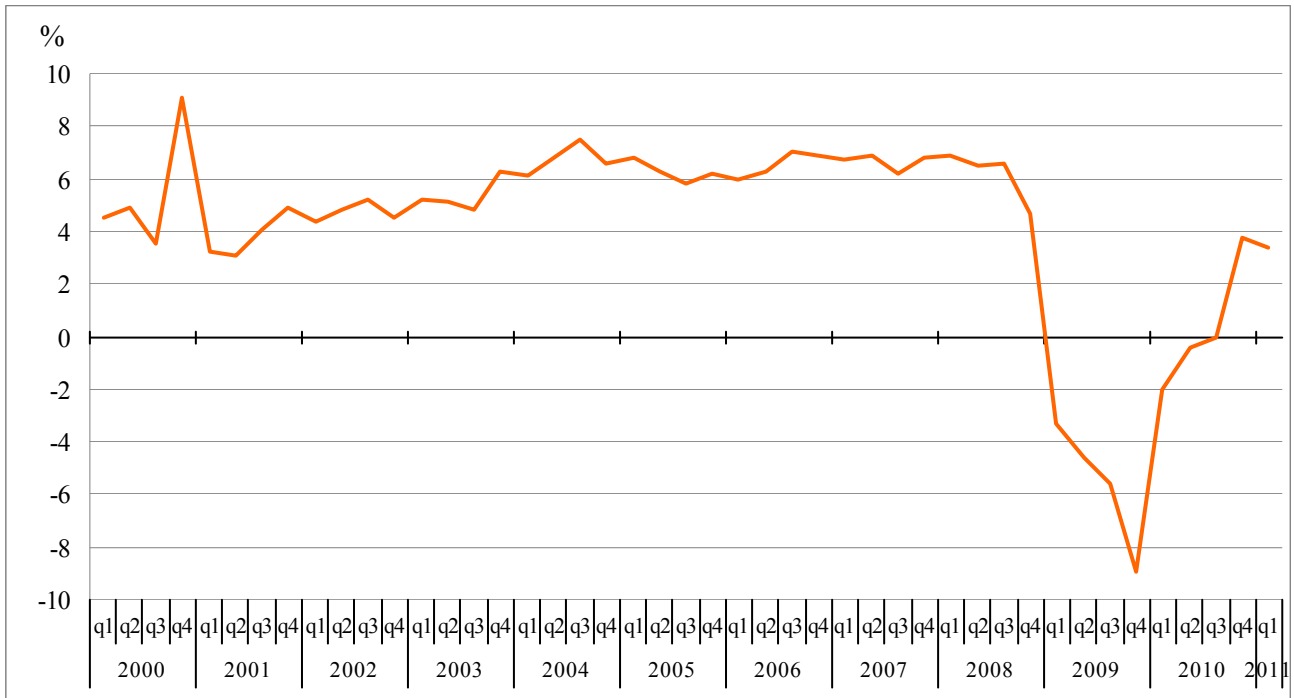
According to the seasonally adjusted data⁵, the GDP growth rate in the first quarter of 2011 is 0.6%, compared with the previous quarter (Table 2).

⁵ Seasonal adjustment of statistical indicators in the NIS is organized in accordance with [ESS Guidelines on Seasonal Adjustment](#). The seasonal adjustment of GDP data is made with the help of Demetra software, where the TRAMO / SEATS algorithm is applied. The set of variables for seasonal adjustment covers gross value added and gross domestic product by industry and GDP components from the expenditure side. Parameters of the model for seasonal adjustment are determined at the beginning of the each calendar year. The model is used to recalculate the seasonally adjusted figures for the time series data. For more information, see "[Quarterly seasonally adjusted data](#)".



Figure 3. GDP growth rates for the period 2000 - 2011, current quarter compared with the same quarter of the previous year

(At average 2000 prices, seasonally and calendar adjusted data)



In comparison with the same quarter of the previous year, the real GDP in the first quarter of 2011 rose by 3.4%.

Quarter-on-quarter growth rates

In the first quarter of 2011 gross value added of the total economy retained at the same level.

According to the preliminary data for the first quarter of 2011 the final consumption rose by 0.3%. Gross capital formation increased by 0.9%. In the first quarter of 2011 the exports of good and services increased by 4.6%, and the imports rose by 1% compared to the previous quarter.

Growth rates on annual basis

During the first quarter of 2011 gross value added increased by 1.1% compared to same quarter of previous year. The indicator's movement is determined mainly by the increase recorded in industry 2.2%, hotels and restaurants, trade and transport and communications by 3.2%, and financial sector by 6.5%. Agriculture, construction and other services have a negative contribution to value added and reported a decline during the period.

As regards the expenditure component of GDP, a major contributors to registered positive economic growth of 0.1% are individual consumption, exports of goods and services, imports of goods and services and gross fixed capital formation, which increased by respectively 0.8%, 20.1%, 8.6% and 1.6%. Collective consumption recorded a decline compared to the corresponding quarter of previous year by 6.5% .



Methodological annotations

Quarterly surveys of national accounts for GDP and its components are developed in accordance with the methodological principles of the European System of National Accounts, 1995 (ESA '95) - adopted by Council Regulation 2223/96 EC.

The survey is conducted regularly since 1996. The time series are available on the website of the NSI⁶.

The results are preliminary. They are based on available monthly and quarterly statistical and administrative information and are updated annually (15 months after the end of the year) based on data from annual exhaustive surveys and updated administrative information.

⁶ Вж. www.nsi.bg, Национални сметки



ANNEX

Table 1

Gross Domestic Product, First quarter of 2011

(Unadjusted data)

	First quarter of 2011		
	Value at current prices	Share	
		in GVA	in GDP
Million Levs	%	%	
1 Gross Value Added by economic sector (2+3+4):	13903	100.0	87.4
2 Agriculture	421	3.0	2.6
3 Industry	4497	32.4	28.3
4 Services	8985	64.6	56.5
5 Adjustments	2000		12.6
6 Gross Domestic Product (1+5=7+10+13+16)	15903		100.0
by final use components:			
7 Final consumption (8+9)	12632		79.4
8 Individual	11380		71.5
9 Collective	1252		7.9
10 Gross capital formation (11+12)	2998		18.9
11 Gross fixed capital formation	3109		19.6
12 Change in inventories	-111		-0.7
13 Balance (exports - imports) (14-15)	273		1.7
14 Exports of goods and services	11036		69.4
15 Imports of goods and services	10763		67.7
16 Statistical discrepancy	0.00		-



Table 2

Growth rates of GDP component¹

(At average 2000 prices, seasonally and calendar adjusted data)

(Per cent)

		Growth rate, current quarter compared with the previous quarter				Growth rate, current quarter compared with the same quarter of the previous year			
		Q2 2010	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2010	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	Q1 2011
1	Gross Value Added by economic sector:	0.6	-0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	-0.1	1.2	1.1
2	Agriculture, hunting and forestry; fishing	0.2	-0.7	-3.8	1.1	3.0	1.3	-2.3	-3.3
3	Industry including energy	0.2	-0.2	3.5	-1.2	0.2	0.5	7.1	2.2
4	Construction	0.0	0.1	0.9	-1.8	-1.8	-0.3	2.3	-0.8
5	Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communications	0.4	0.1	0.3	2.4	-0.8	-0.5	-0.8	3.2
6	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	2.7	1.6	0.9	1.2	-0.2	0.9	8.0	6.5
7	Other service activities	0.0	-0.7	-0.6	1.0	-2.7	-2.7	-2.1	-0.3
8	Adjustments	2.5	3.6	1.4	0.8	-1.7	3.5	5.9	8.5
9	Gross Domestic Product	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	-0.4	0.0	3.8	3.4
	by final use components:								
10	Final consumption	0.4	-0.3	0.3	-0.3	-1.3	-1.4	0.0	0.1
11	Individual	0.7	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	0.3	0.8
12	Collective	-2.2	-1.8	-2.5	-0.2	-8.2	-8.7	6.2	-6.5
13	Gross capital formation	-2.9	-5.7	2.7	-3.7	-18.7	-17.4	-4.8	-9.4
14	Gross fixed capital formation	-3.0	-3.7	7.9	0.9	-21.1	-21.2	-1.0	1.6
15	Change in inventories	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	Balance (exports - imports)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	Exports of goods and services	7.1	11.6	-3.9	4.6	16.5	27.6	15.1	20.1
18	Imports of goods and services	3.1	0.5	5.9	-1.0	2.9	5.3	10.7	8.6
19	Statistical discrepancy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

¹ The growth rate is calculated by using chain-linked estimates of the GDP components based on average 2000 prices. Detailed information could be found at the thematic rubric "Gross domestic products", methodology:

Price and Volume Measures

Quarterly seasonally adjusted data