

REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2012



REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



НАЦИОНАЛЕН СТАТИСТИЧЕСКИ ИНСТИТУТ

STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2012

SOFIA, 2012





Dear readers,

Following the tradition from 1959, the National Statistical Institute presents to your attention the new edition of the Statistical Reference Book of Bulgaria. On its pages you will find up-to-date data on the socio-economic, demographic, cultural and information development of our country in the period 2008 – 2011.

In statistics numbers are not important in themselves, but with the information they carry about the changes in society, economy and human well-being. This information is relevant and useful for a wide range of users – representatives of state administration, business, NGOs, research communities, schools and the general public.

The data at national and regional level published in the Reference book, characterize the population, economy, environment, health, culture, tourism and other key areas. The information in each section is structured in tables and charts, accompanied by methodological notes with a brief analysis of the sector. The publication contains data from the Population and housing census 2011 in the Republic of Bulgaria.

The Statistical Reference Book contains data produced by the National Statistical Institute, the Bulgarian National Bank and the Bodies of Statistics, as well as from various international organizations – Eurostat, The United Nations, The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and others.

Statistical data are about people and their lives. Numbers ‘measure’ the pulse of time and draw the trends in society development. Therefore, our goal is to provide consumers with quality statistical information, meeting both European requirements and standards, and the needs of statesmen, politicians, businessmen, civil organizations and the public to support the efforts of building a better future for our country.

Reneta Indjova, PhD

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Indjova'.

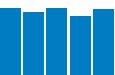
President of the National Statistical Institute



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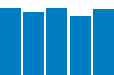
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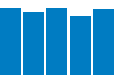
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*For information:
Data for 2011 are preliminary.*



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
g	=	gram
FTE	=	Full-time equivalent
GDP	=	Gross Domestic Product
GDP _{PR}	=	Regional Gross Domestic Product
GERD	=	Gross domestic expenditure on research and development
kg _{rt}	=	gross registered ton
GVA	=	Gross Value Added
HICP	=	Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices
h.p.	=	horsepower
ha	=	hectare
hPa	=	Hecto Pascal



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



%	=	per cent
PC	=	Personal computer
PRODCOM.BG	=	National Nomenclature of Industrial Production
PPPs	=	Purchasing power parities
RES	=	Renewable Energy Sources
R&D.	=	Research and development activity
SAD	=	Single Administrative Document
SITC	=	Standard International Trade Classification
SIC	=	Social Insurance Code
SNA	=	System of National Accounts
sq. km	=	square kilometre
sq. m	=	square metre
t	=	metric ton
t/km	=	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

I. GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE





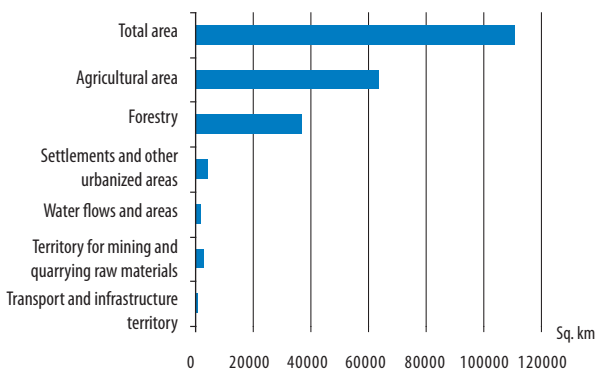
Territory and climate

The Republic of Bulgaria is situated on the Eastern Balkan Peninsula in Southeastern Europe, along the Black Sea. Total area is 111 001.9 sq. km.

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.

33% of the country's territory is covered with forests (non-coniferous and coniferous). The varied environment is a natural habitat for valuable animal species.

Figure 1. Territory of Bulgaria¹



¹ Source: The Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Agency at the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works, 'Territorial balance of the Republic of Bulgaria as of 31.12.2000'.

1. Frontiers of Bulgaria¹

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

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



2. Meteorological data for 2011¹

Meteorological stations	Annual average atmospheric pressure	Air temperature				
		Annual average	Annual absolute maximum temperature	Annual absolute minimum temperature		
	hPa	°C	Date	°C	Date	
Vidin	1014.8	11.5	36.4	11.07.	-15.2	26.01.
Pleven	997.9	11.8	37.0	20.07.	-13.6	27.01.
Veliko Tarnovo	995.3	11.7	37.8	16.07.	-12.8	2.02.
Dobrich	993.6	10.5	34.2	19.07.	-15.2	5.01.
Varna	1013.1	12.2	33.2	31.08.	-7.8	27.02.
Burgas	1014.8	12.8	33.7	31.08.	-5.1	31.01.
Haskovo	990.2	12.5	37.2	20.07.	-12.2	25.12.
Kazanluk	971.7	11.0	34.6	16.07.	-11.7	7.01.
Pazardzhik	993.2	11.9	36.6	10.07.	-15.4	25.12.
Sofia - NIMH	948.7	10.4	35.0	20.07.	-14.8	26.01.
Kyustendil	955.8	11.0	37.6	25.08.	-12.8	26.01.
Cherni Vruh	772.4	1.1	19.4	16.07.	-20.1	8.03.
Sandanski	992.6	14.3	39.0	25.08.	-7.1	27.01.

2. Meteorological data for 2011¹

(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	76	22	20.02.	277	5.0
Pleven	70	28	11.08.	447	5.0
Veliko Tarnovo	70	72	11.08.	592	5.4
Dobrich	74	49	18.10.	597	5.2
Varna	73	104	18.10.	572	5.5
Burgas	74	27	4.05.	481	5.3
Haskovo	73	43	11.08.	580	5.6
Kazanluk	73	43	11.08.	419	6.5
Pazardzhik	68	44	11.08.	383	4.9
Sofia - NIMH	68	34	25.07.	406	5.4
Kyustendil	65	42	9.10.	326	4.7
Cherni Vruh	80	38	9.10.	549	5.7
Sandanski	59	28	9.10.	355	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 and natural lakes within the territory of Bulgaria

Rivers	Length - km	Lakes	Surface - sq. km
Danube	470.0	Burgasko	27.6
Iskur	368.0	Varnensko	17.4
Tundzha	349.5	Atanasovsko	16.9
Maritsa	321.6	Mandrensko	10.0
Osum	314.0	Pomoriysko ¹	5.0
Struma	290.0	Beloslavsko	3.9
Yantra	285.5		
Kamchiya	244.5		
Arda	241.3		

¹ Excl. salterns.



4. Mountains in Bulgaria, highest peaks and their altitude¹

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

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

II. POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS IN THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA AS OF 1.02.2011





Population Census

The 17th Population and Housing Census in the demographic history of Bulgaria was conducted from 1 to 28 February 2011, in accordance with the Law on Census of Population and Housing in Bulgaria in 2011 (LCPH) adopted by the 40th National Assembly.

For the first time Bulgaria held a Census as a member-state of the European Union, complying the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council on population and housing censuses in EU, as well as the related European regulations as regards to the technical format and data quality.

For the first time, except from the classic Census with a paper census questionnaire a Census through internet using an electronic questionnaire was held, as a method for registration of statistical data.

As of 1 February 2011 the population of Bulgaria is 7 364 570 persons.

In the period between the last two Censuses 2001-2011 the population in the country decreased by 564 331 persons, or by 7.1%.

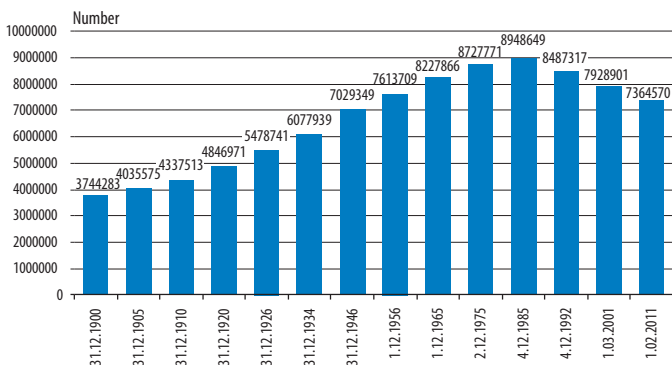
Two thirds of the population decrease, or 389 087 persons, is due to the negative natural growth rate. The natural growth rate is negative for all years in the period between the two Censuses and the highest decrease in the population occurs in 2002 (-46 118 persons).

Almost one third of the population decrease (31.1%) in the period between the two Censuses 2001 and 2011 is due to international migration, estimated at 175 244 persons.

The tendency of increasing relative share of urban population and decreasing relative share of rural population is kept. 5 338 261 persons, or 72.5% live in urban areas and 2 026 309 persons, or 27.5% live in rural areas.



Figure. 1. Population by Census years within the period 1900 - 2011



1. Population by Census year

(Number)

Census year	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas	Women per 1000 men
31.12.1900	3744283	742435	3001848	961
31.12.1905	4035575	789689	3245886	962
31.12.1910	4337513	829522	3507991	966
31.12.1920	4846971	966375	3880596	1002
31.12.1926	5478741	1130131	4348610	997
31.12.1934	6077939	1302551	4775388	990
31.12.1946	7029349	1735188	5294161	999
1.12.1956	7613709	2556071	5057638	1004
1.12.1965	8227866	3822824	4405042	1000
2.12.1975	8727771	5061087	3666684	1003
4.12.1985	8948649	5799939	3148710	1019
4.12.1992	8487317	5704552	2782765	1035
1.03.2001	7928901	5474534	2454367	1053
1.02.2011	7364570	5338261	2026309	1053

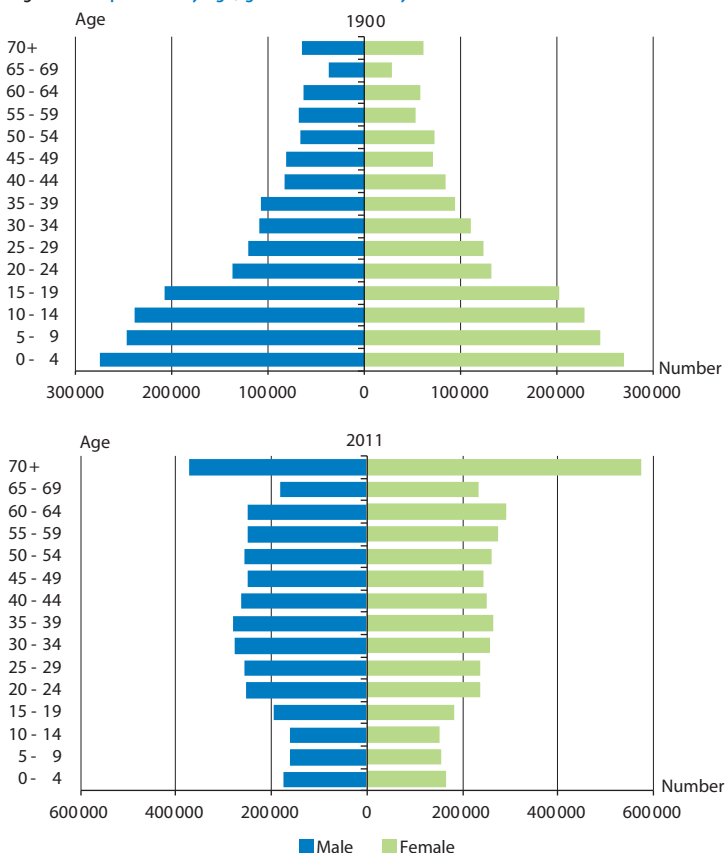


Population by age and gender

Negative tendency of population structure by age continues to deepen. There is an ongoing process of demographic aging, resulting from the decrease of the absolute number and relative share of the population aged under 15 and increase of the share of the population aged 65 and over.

- In 2001, 15.3% of the population were persons aged under 15. In 2011, their share decreases to 13.2%.
- The share of population in the age group 15-64 has increased slightly. Compared to 2001, this share increased by 0.4% and from 67.9% reached 68.3%.
- The largest increase is observed in the share of population aged 65 and over - from 16.8% in 2001 to 18.5% in 2011.

Figure. 2. Population by age, gender and Census year

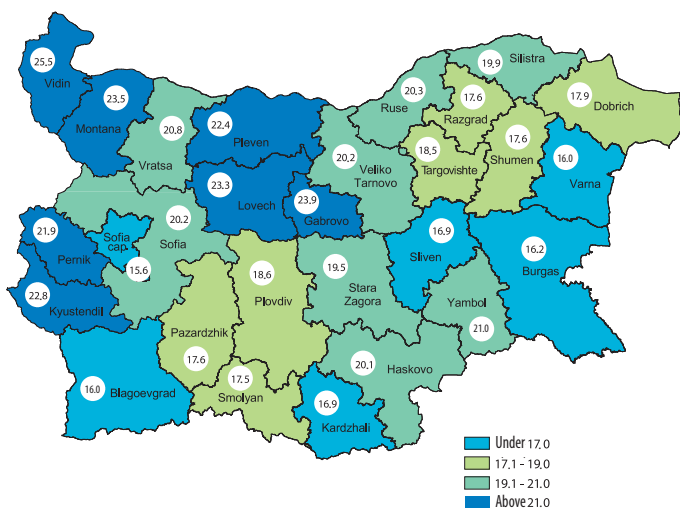




2. Population by age and gender as of 1.02.2011

Age (in completed years)	Total	Male	Female	Relative share of urban population from total population - %
	Number			
Total	7364570	3586571	3777999	72.5
0 - 4	343163	176483	166680	73.8
5 - 9	316643	163076	153567	72.0
10 - 14	315466	162159	153307	72.0
15 - 19	377585	194099	183486	72.8
20 - 24	488807	251720	237087	77.9
25 - 29	491088	255616	235472	77.7
30 - 34	533945	276726	257219	78.4
35 - 39	545332	281170	264162	78.0
40 - 44	513814	263969	249845	76.0
45 - 49	495672	251056	244616	74.6
50 - 54	516851	256509	260342	74.2
55 - 59	523827	251297	272530	73.2
60 - 64	540980	248710	292270	69.8
65 - 69	415431	182565	232866	64.3
70 - 74	345327	143726	201601	61.3
75 - 79	301851	119774	182077	60.0
80 - 84	191309	71526	119783	61.9
85 - 89	86822	29824	56998	61.5
90 - 94	17341	5581	11760	61.6
95 - 99	3078	905	2173	61.9
100 and over	238	80	158	63.0

Figure 3. Relative share of population over 65 years by district as of 1.02.2011





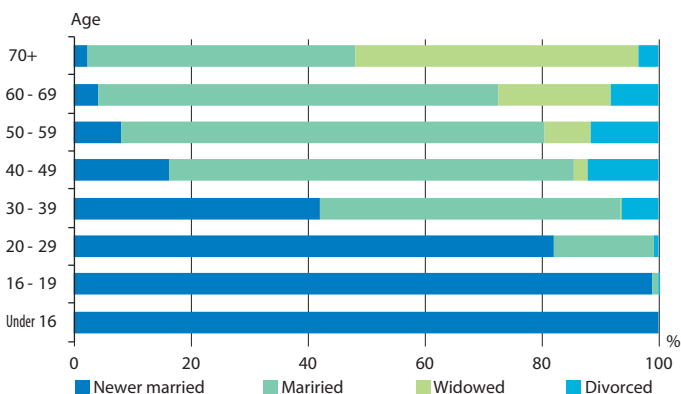
Population by marital status

Population by legal marital status

The overall tendency in the population structure by marital status for the past 10 years is a decrease in the share of married persons compared to never married persons and persons cohabiting without marriage.

As of 1.02.2011, there are 2 921 950 (39.7%) never married, 3 259 954 (44.3%) married, 754 526 (10.2%) widowed and 428 140 (5.8%) divorced persons in Bulgaria. The share of persons in juridical marriage in 2011 compared to 2001 Census has decreased by nearly 10 percentage points and the share of never married persons has increased by nearly 7 percentage points.

Figure 4. Population structure by legal marital status and age as of 1.02.2012



3. Population by legal marital status and age as of 1.02.2011

(Number)

Age (in completed years)	Total	Legal marital status			
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Total	7364570	2921950	3259954	754526	428140
Under 16	1039949	1039949	-	-	-
16 - 19	312908	309806	2906	42	154
20 - 29	979895	805067	166188	663	7977
30 - 39	1079277	454165	552797	5549	66766
40 - 49	1009486	165011	699118	24275	121082
50 - 59	1040678	83824	755248	79906	121700
60 and over	1902377	64128	1083697	644091	110461

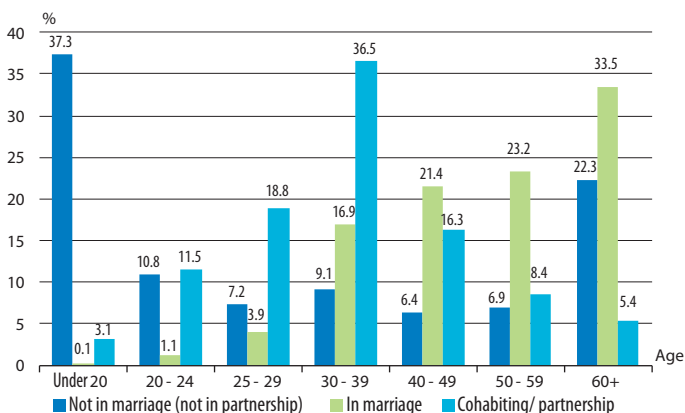


Population by de facto marital status

As of 1.02.2011, 579 434 persons, or 8.0% of the population live in cohabitation without legal marriage. Their share has increased two times compared to 2001.

The number of de facto marriages is 289 717. The legal marital status of persons living in cohabitation without legal marriage is as follows: never married - 442 942, or 76.4%; married - 21 444, or 3.7%; widowed - 18 308, or 3.2%; divorced - 96 740, or 16.7%; 70% of the persons living in cohabitation without legal marriage are in the age group 16-39. The share of cohabiting people decreases in parallel to the increase of age and among the population aged 40-49 it is 16% and amongst those aged 50 and more - 14%.

Figure 5. Population structure by de facto marital status and age as of 1.02.2012



4. Population by de facto marital status, age and gender as of 1.02.2011

(Number)

Age (in completed years)	Total	De facto marital status		
		Not in marriage (not in partnership)	In marriage	Cohabiting/ partnership
Total	7364570	3572394	3212742	579434
By age				
Under 15	975272	974700	-	572
15 - 19	377585	358430	2137	17018
20 - 29	979895	644948	159406	175541
30 - 39	1079277	324967	542431	211879
40 - 49	1009486	226798	688266	94422
50 - 59	1040678	246306	745463	48909
60 and over	1902377	796245	1075039	31093
By gender				
Male	3586571	1698001	1598864	289706
Female	3777999	1874393	1613878	289728



Ethno-demographic characteristics of the population

Self-declaration by ethnicity

The Bulgarian ethnic group covers 5 664 624, or 84.8% from the persons who voluntarily self-declared their ethnicity. The share of the Bulgarian ethnic group has increased by 0.9 percentage points compared to 2001 Census.

The Turkish ethnic group was the second largest, as of 1.02.2011, 588 318 persons self-declared to be ethnic Turks. They represented 8.8% of all persons who voluntarily self-declared their ethnicity. Their share has decreased by 0.6 percentage points compared to 2001.

The Roma ethnic group traditionally took the third place. As of 1.02.2011 it counted 325 343 persons according to the self-declaration of persons with share of 4.9% or by 0.2 percentage points higher than in 2001.

49 304 persons, or 0.7% have self-declared to other ethnic groups. Here are included persons from other ethnic groups: Russian - 9 978, Armenian - 6 552, Vlach - 3 684, Greek - 1 379, Jewish - 1 162, Karakachan - 2 556, Macedonian - 1 654, Romanian - 891, Ukrainian - 1 789, and others - 19 659 persons. The persons who have not self-declared their ethnic group, were 53 391 - (0.8%). The persons who have not responded to the question for self-declaration of their ethnic group, were 9% of the country population.

5. Population by ethnic group and place of residence as of 1.02.2011

(Number)

Ethnic group	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas
Total	7364570	5338261	2026309
<i>Of which: responded</i>	<i>6680980</i>	<i>4861400</i>	<i>1819580</i>
Bulgarian	5664624	4390052	1274572
Turkish	588318	221522	366796
Roma	325343	180266	145077
Other	49304	34060	15244
Not stated	53391	35500	17891

Self-declaration by mother tongue

The Bulgarian is the mother tongue of 5 659 024 persons, or 85.2% of the population, the Turkish - of 605 802 persons, or for 9.1%, and the Roma language - of 281 217 persons, or for 4.2%. 9.8% of the persons have not responded to the voluntary question for mother tongue.



6. Population by mother tongue and place of residence as of 1.02.2011

(Number)

Mother tongue	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas
Total	7364570	5338261	2026309
<i>Of which: responded</i>	<i>6642154</i>	<i>4828633</i>	<i>1813521</i>
Bulgarian	5659024	4368233	1290791
Turkish	605802	231329	374473
Roma	281217	159659	121558
Other	48547	36369	12178
Not stated	47564	33043	14521

Self-declaration by religion

The persons who identified themselves as East-Orthodox are the largest group - 4 374 135 persons, or 76.0% of the persons who have responded to the question.

48 945 persons indicated the Catholic as their religion, 64 476 persons - the Protestant representing 0.8% and 1.1% of the persons responded, respectively. Muslims are 577 139 persons, or 10%. Of them, Sunni Muslims are 546 004 persons, Shiite Muslims - 27 407 persons, and 3 728 persons have indicated only Muslim religion.

Other religions profess 11 444 persons, or 0.2% from the persons responded. 272 264 persons (4.7%) have indicated that they have no religion and 409 898 persons (7.1%) do not identify themselves as being part of a religion.

The share of non-respondents is 21.8%.

7. Population by religion and place of residence as of 1.02.2011

(Number)

Religion	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas
Total	7364570	5338261	2026309
<i>Of which: responded</i>	<i>5758301</i>	<i>4185590</i>	<i>1572711</i>
Christian ¹	4487556	3483392	1004164
Muslim ²	577139	182773	394366
Other	11444	10323	1121
No religion	272264	209412	62852
Not stated	409898	299690	110208

¹ East Orthodox, catholic and protestant.

² Sunni muslims, shiite muslims, muslims.



Education

The educational structure of the population aged 7 and over significantly improved in 2011 compared to previous years, following the trend of increase in the number and share of people with tertiary and upper secondary education together with the decrease of the number of people with lower secondary and lower education.

As of 01.02.2011 the number of persons with tertiary education is 1 348.7 thousands, or every fifth person (19.6%) is university graduate, and persons completed upper secondary school are 2 990.4 thousands (43.4%). The share of persons with primary and lower education is 13.9% (or every seventh of 100 persons).

Generally, the education of men is slightly higher than that of women because of the higher share of men with upper secondary and higher education - 63.6% for men against 62.4% for women. However, women complete more often a tertiary education than men, at the time of the Census 791.8 thousands women (22.3%) have completed tertiary education, while the men with completed tertiary education are 556.9 thousands (16.7%).

8. Population aged 7 and over by level of completed education and place of residence as of 1.02.2011

(Number)

Education	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas
Total	6891177	4990698	1900479
Tertiary	1348650	1238037	110613
Upper secondary	2990424	2335030	655394
Lower secondary	1591348	872221	719127
Primary	536686	279683	257003
Not completed primary	328803	216582	112221
Never attended school	80963	39070	41893
Child ¹	14303	10075	4228

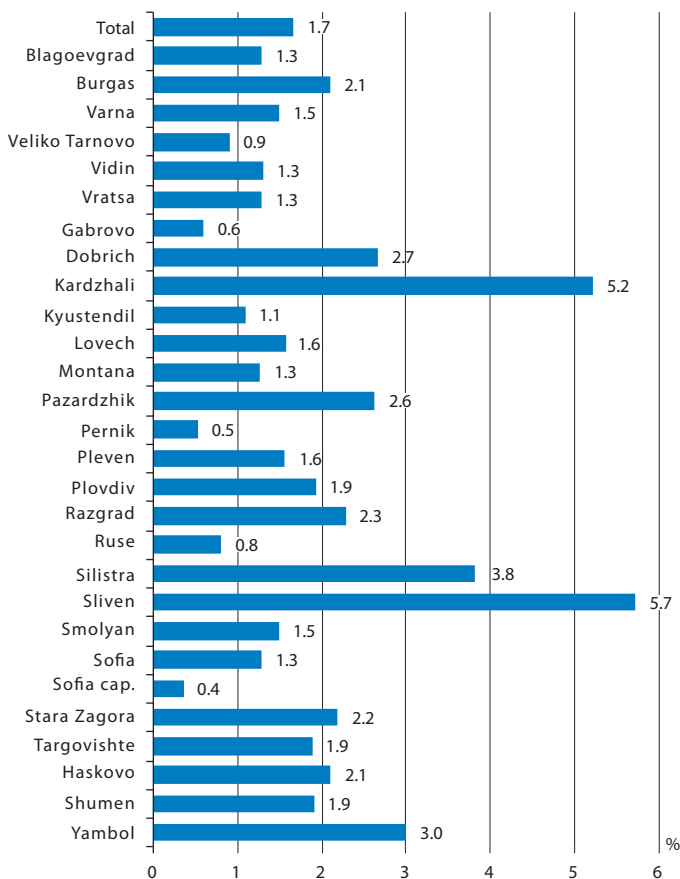
¹ Up to 7 years old, who still does not attend school.



Literacy

According to the last Census the share of illiterate persons (inability to read or write) is 1.7% of the population aged 9 and over, or one in every 60 persons is illiterate. Women have much higher share of illiterates (2.0%) than men (1.3%).

Figure 6. Share of illiterate persons by district as of 1.02.2011





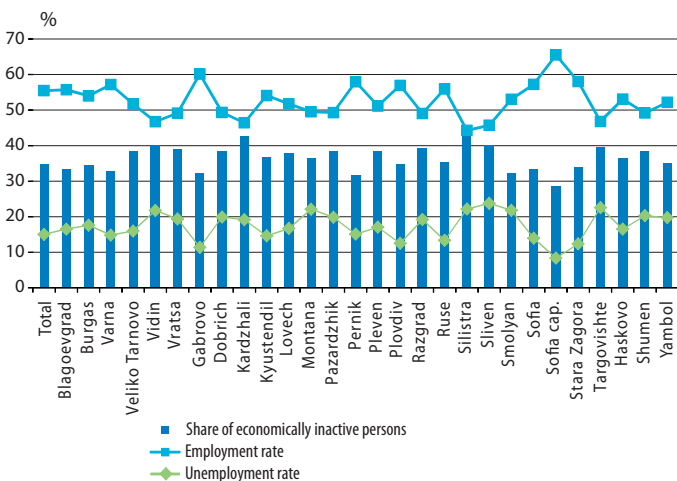
Economic activity

Economically active population covers all persons aged 15 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The questions for economic activity of persons refer to their labor status during the week preceding the reference date of the Census.

As of 1.02.2011 there are 3 329 683 economically active persons in the country, or 52.1% of the persons aged 15 and over. From all economically active persons, 1 753 233 are male (52.7%), and 1 576 450 are female (47.3%). The economically inactive persons aged 15 and over are 3 059 615, of whom 1 331 620 are male (43.5%), and 1 727 995 are female (56.5%).

The activity rate, calculated as the ratio between the number of economically active persons and the population aged 15-64, is a relative measure for participation of the population in the labor market. The activity rate for the country as a total is 65.3% (68.1% for male and 62.5% for female).

Figure 7. Employment and unemployment rates and share of economically inactive persons by district as of 1.02.2011





Households

A household is formed by persons who cohabit whether they have or not any family relations, or who live together in a collective, subject to general arrangements.

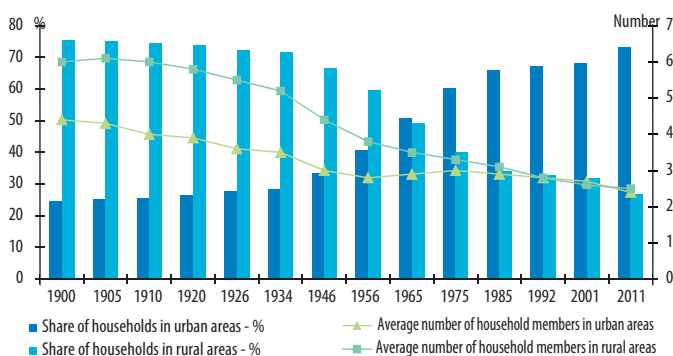
As of 01.02.2011 the population in Bulgaria lives in 3 005 589 private and 787 collective households.

9. Private households by number of members and place of residence as of 1.02.2011

(Number)

	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas
Households	3005589	2202498	803091
By number of members			
One-person	925385	676018	249367
Two-person	853735	610251	243484
Three-person	606613	482567	124046
Four-person	401517	303100	98417
Five-person	133397	84887	48510
Six-person	54163	29789	24374
Seven and more-person	30779	15886	14893
Persons in the households	7296459	5287323	2009136
Average number of household members	2.4	2.4	2.5

Figure 8. Structure of private households by place of residence and average number of household members by Census year





Families

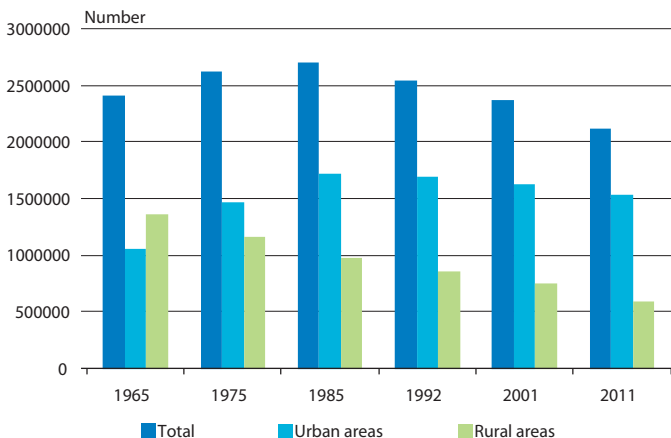
From 1965 all Censuses observe the nuclear family which includes two or more persons who are related either by blood or by marriage/ cohabitation without marriage or adoption.

In contrast to the biological family which includes all descendants of the spouses, the nuclear family refers only to the never married persons who live together with their parents, regardless of their age.

As of 1.02.2011, there are 2 123 224 families in Bulgaria, in which 5 802 005 persons live. In comparison to 2001 the number of families in the country decrease with 245 876, and the number of persons in them decrease with 880 389.

In 1965, over the half (56.2%) of the families lived in rural areas while, according to the last Census, 72.4% of the families live in urban areas.

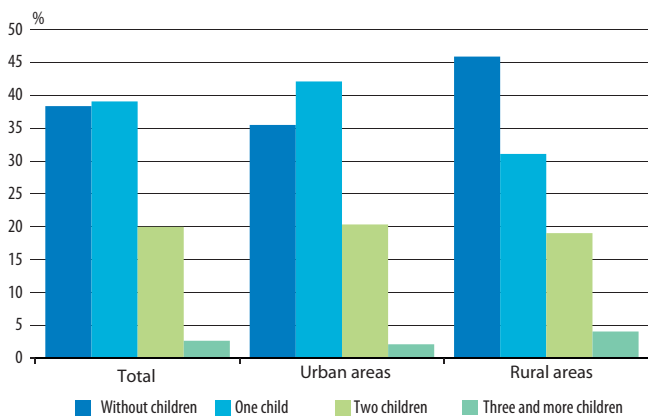
Figure 9. Families by place of residence and Census year





As of 01.02.2011 there are 1 309 229 families with children in Bulgaria, or 61.7%. Families with one child are with the highest share - 63.3%. The families with two children are 424 051, or 32.4%. Significantly lower is the number of families with three and more children - 56 017.

Figure 10. Structure of families by number of children and place of residence as of 1.02.2011





Residential buildings

As of 1.02.2011, there are 2 060 745 residential buildings, from which 766 438 are in urban areas and 1 294 307 - in rural areas. In comparison with the 2001 Census the number of residential buildings in urban areas increases by 25 988, or 3.5%, and the number of those in rural areas decreases by 89 766, or 6.5%.

The inhabited buildings are 1 505 945, or 73.1% from the housing fund. The share of inhabited buildings in the urban areas is 83.7% and in the rural areas this share is 66.8% from the total number of the residential buildings.

Figure 11. Residential buildings in urban and rural areas by Census year

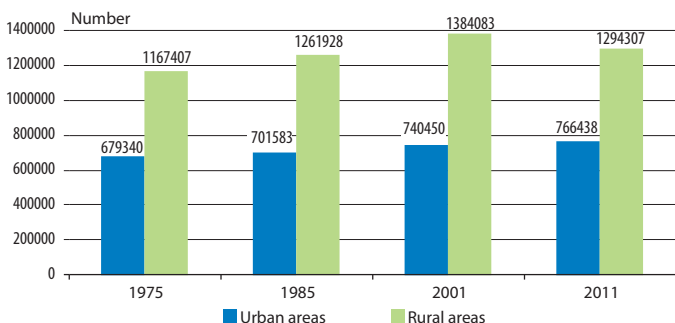
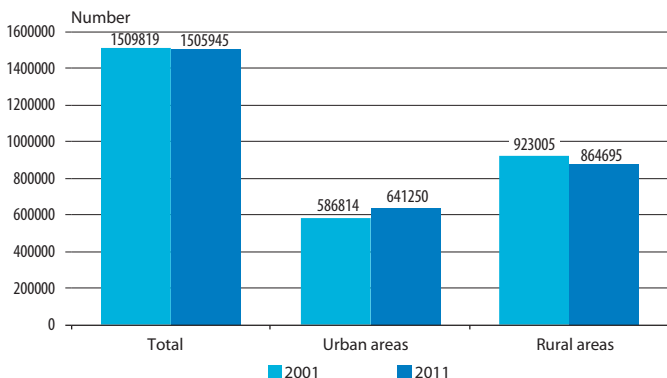


Figure 12. Inhabited residential buildings by Census year



III. POPULATION





Population and demographic processes

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

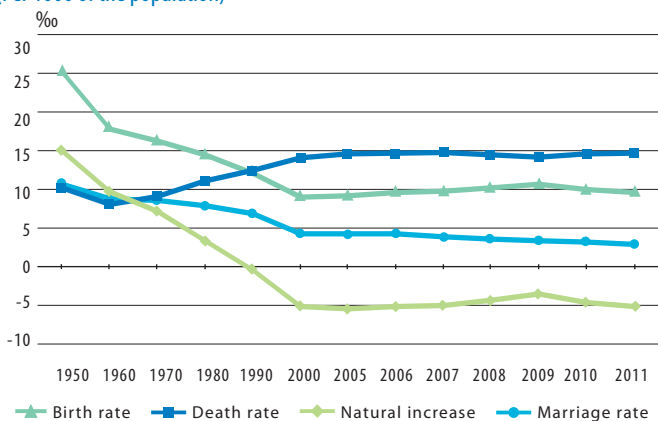
Population number and structure at the end of 2011 are calculated based on the census results as of 1.02.2011 and the respective data on the natural and migration increase from the current demographic statistics for the rest eleven months of the year.

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

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

In 2011 the positive trends of the main indicators for demographic development of the country in the last few years continued. The rates of population decrease slow down as a result of improvement of the indicators for its natural movement. The high mortality rate, the respectively lower life expectancy in comparison with the other European countries and the negative net migration are still the main problems in the country.

Figure 1. Marriage, birth and death rates and natural increase of the population (Per 1000 of the population)





1. Main demographic indicators

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Population as of 31.12. - thousands	7606.6	7563.7	7504.9	7327.2
Population density per sq. km	68.6	68.2	67.7	66.1
Sex ratio (women per 1000 men)	1066	1067	1068	1054
Age dependency ratio - %	44.6	45.1	46.0	47.5
Ageing index	99.5	100.0	101.7	105.6
Share of urban population - %	71.1	71.4	71.6	72.7
Crude birth rate - ‰	10.2	10.7	10.0	9.6
Crude death rate - ‰	14.5	14.2	14.6	14.7
Natural increase - ‰	-4.3	-3.5	-4.6	-5.1
Crude marriage rate - ‰	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.9
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	8.6	9.0	9.4	8.5
Net fertility rate	0.71	0.75	0.71	0.72
Total fertility rate	1.48	1.57	1.49	1.51

2. Population by census year¹

Census year	Total	Male	Female	Share of urban population - %
	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.



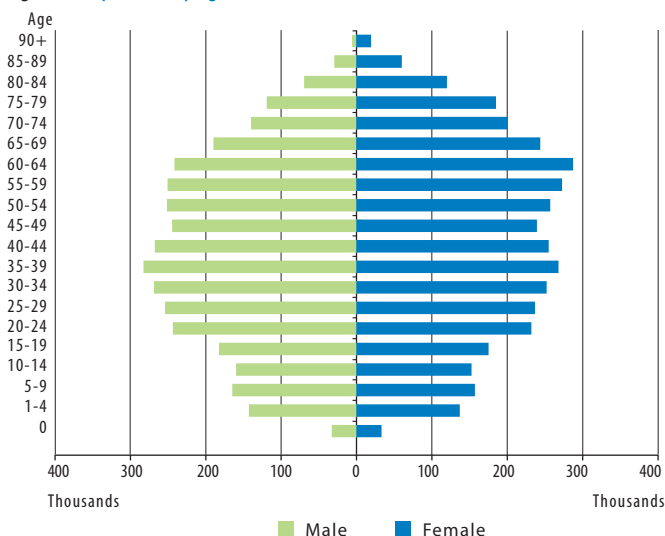
Structure of the population by age and sex

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 2011 the share of population under 15 years is vastly low - 13.4%, but the share of population over 65 years increases continuously and is 18.8%. The trend of population ageing leads to changes in the main population age structure - distribution of the population under, at and over working age. The share of the population over working age is increase

The population ageing is also expressed by an increase of the population mean age, increasing from 40.4 years in 2001 to 41.2 in 2005 and reaching 42.7 years in 2011.

Figure 2. Population by age and sex as of 31.12.2011





3. Population by age and sex as of 31.12.2011

Age	Total	Male	Female	Share of urban population - %
	Number			
Total	7327224	3566767	3760457	72.7
0 - 4	346017	177862	168155	74.3
5 - 9	321683	165639	156044	72.4
10 - 14	312256	160513	151743	72.1
15 - 19	358043	184231	173812	72.3
20 - 24	476084	244907	231177	77.6
25 - 29	490354	254638	235716	77.7
30 - 34	520808	270154	250654	78.3
35 - 39	550714	283890	266824	78.3
40 - 44	522726	268802	253924	76.2
45 - 49	483885	245517	238368	74.7
50 - 54	509722	253526	256196	74.2
55 - 59	524881	252511	272370	73.3
60 - 64	528972	243210	285762	70.6
65 - 69	433485	190684	242801	65.6
70 - 74	340532	141493	199039	61.6
75 - 79	303625	119612	184013	60.3
80 and over	303437	109578	193859	62.1

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

(Per cent)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.3
Working age	63.2	63.1	62.7	61.7
Over working age	22.3	22.4	22.7	24.0
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	14.6	14.7	14.9	14.3
Working age	66.6	66.4	65.7	64.4
Over working age	18.8	18.9	19.4	21.3
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.1
Working age	54.8	55.0	55.0	54.6
Over working age	31.2	31.0	31.0	31.3

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



Fertility

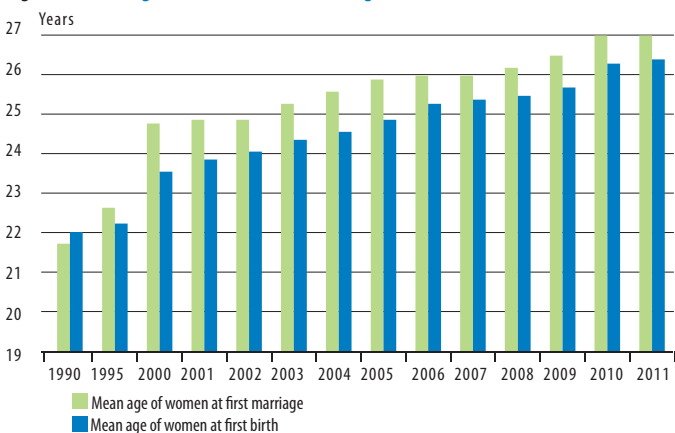
Births include the number of live-born and still-born children, and not the cases of giving a birth where one, two or more children could be born. Children who were born during the previous years, but are registered during the reporting year, are included into the total number of births, but are distributed in the respective ages of population.

Number of births in 2011 is 71402, of which 70846 (99.2%) live born. The crude birth rate (number of live births per 1000 persons of the average annual population) increases from 8.6‰ in 2001 to 9.6‰ in 2011.

The increase of the crude birth rate during the last few years is mainly due to the increase of the fertility of reproductive population measured by the Total fertility rate (TFR). It shows the average number of children that could be born by one woman during her whole fertile period. In 2011 this specific indicator is 1.51 children.

Taking into account the decrease of women in reproductive age and increase of TFR, it could be supposed that the increase of births is mainly due to postponed births and births of higher rank - second, third etc.

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





5. Live births by mother's age and place of residence

(Number)

Place of residence Age	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	75349	77712	80956	75513	70846
Up to 15	407	456	464	350	335
15 - 19	9673	9675	9787	8061	7464
20 - 24	20147	20312	20373	18249	16504
25 - 29	23427	23479	24191	22447	21226
30 - 34	15970	17436	18428	18141	16983
35 - 39	4977	5516	6677	7145	7137
40 - 44	699	792	970	1054	1128
45 - 49	31	35	53	54	58
50 and over	4	3	-	6	4
Unknown	14	8	13	6	7
Urban					
Total	56257	58367	60664	57077	53396
Up to 15	252	298	285	223	213
15 - 19	5718	5621	5607	4625	4257
20 - 24	13527	13610	13542	12065	10684
25 - 29	18518	18625	18976	17623	16557
30 - 34	13470	14841	15645	15392	14440
35 - 39	4158	4676	5729	6206	6215
40 - 44	571	655	817	888	968
45 - 49	25	30	51	44	51
50 and over	4	3	-	5	4
Unknown	14	8	12	6	7
Rural					
Total	19092	19345	20292	18436	17450
Up to 15	155	158	179	127	122
15 - 19	3955	4054	4180	3436	3207
20 - 24	6620	6702	6831	6184	5820
25 - 29	4909	4854	5215	4824	4669
30 - 34	2500	2595	2783	2749	2543
35 - 39	819	840	948	939	922
40 - 44	128	137	153	166	160
45 - 49	6	5	2	10	7
50 and over	-	-	-	1	-
Unknown	-	-	1	-	-



Mortality

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

The persistently high mortality level is a problem for the country's demographic development. The crude death rate (number of dead persons per 1 000 persons of the average annual population) is 14.7‰ in 2011.

The infant mortality rate (number of children up to the age of 1 year per 1 000 live births) is 8.5‰ in 2011 what is with 0.9‰ lower than this in 2010. The reached level of infant mortality in the last two years is lowest in the demographic development of the country so far. But in spite of the positive trend of decrease of the infant mortality rate in the country, it continues to be higher than this in the other European countries.

The life expectancy indicator shows the life expectancy of the new-born under the hypothesis that the age-specific mortality observed during the respective year will remain the same. At present, life expectancy is 70.4 years for males and 77.4 years for females.

Figure 4. Crude death rate and infant mortality

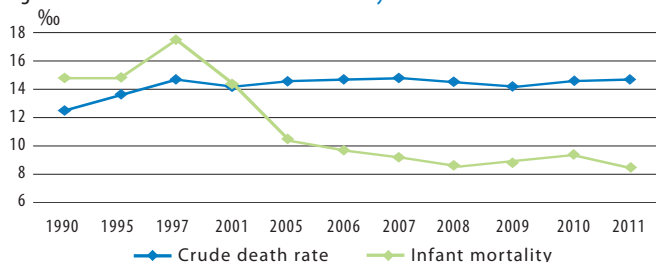
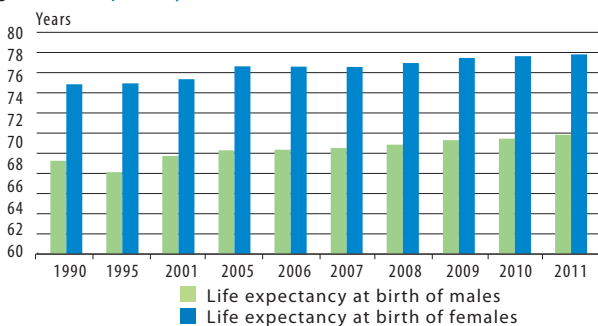


Figure 5. Life expectancy at birth





6. Deaths by age and place of residence

(Number)

Place of residence Age	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	113004	110523	108068	110165	108258
Up to 1	690	668	729	708	601
1 - 4	139	132	129	133	122
5 - 9	79	105	84	77	65
10 - 14	97	101	87	93	66
15 - 19	268	272	224	200	180
20 - 24	417	416	369	338	319
25 - 29	507	503	442	421	387
30 - 34	653	664	639	582	568
35 - 39	887	940	904	867	863
40 - 44	1428	1370	1381	1460	1355
45 - 49	2594	2549	2478	2403	2236
50 - 54	4412	4204	4112	3850	3783
55 - 59	6765	6471	6251	5994	5917
60 - 64	8284	8295	8561	8639	8731
65 - 69	10048	9622	9708	9706	9788
70 - 74	15725	14602	13445	12759	12461
75 - 79	19944	19276	18656	19048	18388
80 - 84	21999	21506	20473	20840	20333
85 and over	18068	18827	19396	22047	22095
Urban					
Total	66486	65168	64335	65759	65182
Up to 1	447	444	468	461	412
1 - 4	99	81	93	87	81
5 - 9	54	63	55	52	44
10 - 14	55	61	56	52	43
15 - 19	173	191	140	129	114
20 - 24	304	282	257	241	212
25 - 29	364	389	318	301	275
30 - 34	454	495	464	417	408
35 - 39	628	647	653	607	614
40 - 44	956	936	969	1016	927
45 - 49	1799	1755	1706	1660	1487
50 - 54	3051	2888	2806	2591	2554
55 - 59	4548	4346	4276	4101	3991
60 - 64	5343	5321	5564	5668	5782
65 - 69	5933	5736	5907	5922	6110
70 - 74	8782	8223	7616	7400	7291
75 - 79	11339	10838	10447	10639	10302
80 - 84	12247	12095	11571	11958	11709
85 and over	9910	10377	10969	12457	12826
Rural					
Total	46518	45355	43733	44406	43076
Up to 1	243	224	261	247	189
1 - 4	40	51	36	46	41
5 - 9	25	42	29	25	21
10 - 14	42	40	31	41	23
15 - 19	95	81	84	71	66
20 - 24	113	134	112	97	107
25 - 29	143	114	124	120	112
30 - 34	199	169	175	165	160
35 - 39	259	293	251	260	249
40 - 44	472	434	412	444	428
45 - 49	795	794	772	743	749
50 - 54	1361	1316	1306	1259	1229
55 - 59	2217	2125	1975	1893	1926
60 - 64	2941	2974	2997	2971	2949
65 - 69	4115	3886	3801	3784	3678
70 - 74	6943	6379	5829	5359	5170
75 - 79	8605	8438	8209	8409	8086
80 - 84	9752	9411	8902	8882	8624
85 and over	8158	8450	8427	9590	9269

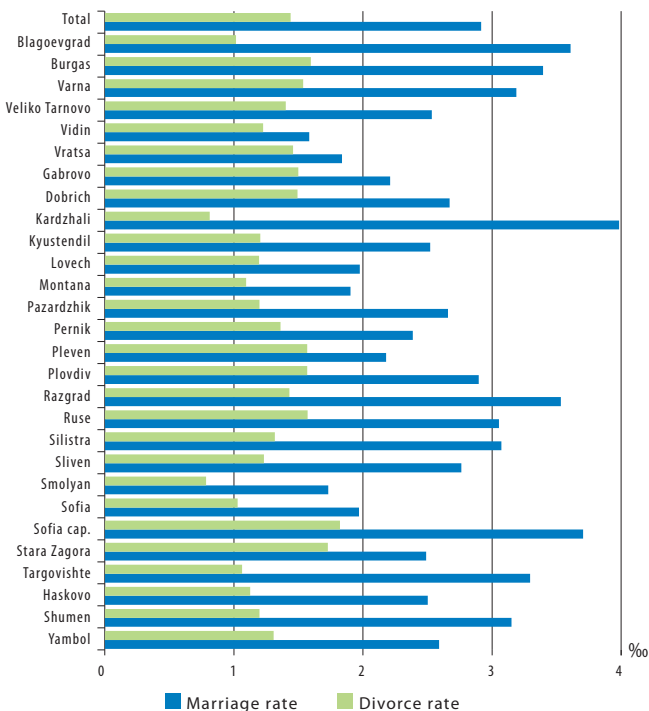
Marriages and divorces

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

The downward trend for the number of marriages continued in 2011 as well. This tendency is due to the increasing preference of young people for consensual union without official marriage. The number of marriages is 21 448 and the crude marriage rate (number of marriages per 1 000 persons of the annual average population) - 2.9‰ in 2011. This is the lowest level of development of the nuptiality in the country.

The number of registered divorces is 10 581 in 2011 and it is with 431 less than their number in 2010.

Figure 6. Marriages and divorces by district in 2011
(Per 1000 of the population)





7. Marriages and divorces by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2011

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
	Number		Per 1000 of the population	
Total	21448	10581	2.9	1.4
<i>North and South-East Bulgaria</i>				
North-West region	1644	1144	2.0	1.4
Vidin	159	123	1.6	1.2
Vratsa	342	271	1.8	1.5
Lovech	278	168	2.0	1.2
Montana	280	161	1.9	1.1
Pleven	585	421	2.2	1.6
North Central region	2446	1248	2.9	1.5
Veliko Tarnovo	653	361	2.5	1.4
Gabrovo	270	183	2.2	1.5
Razgrad	440	178	3.5	1.4
Ruse	717	369	3.1	1.6
Silistra	366	157	3.1	1.3
North-East region	2984	1356	3.1	1.4
Varna	1514	730	3.2	1.5
Dobrich	505	282	2.7	1.5
Targovishte	397	128	3.3	1.1
Shumen	568	216	3.2	1.2
South-East region	3123	1653	2.9	1.5
Burgas	1411	664	3.4	1.6
Sliven	545	243	2.8	1.2
Stara Zagora	828	575	2.5	1.7
Yambol	339	171	2.6	1.3
<i>South-West and South Central Bulgaria</i>				
South-West region	7111	3285	3.3	1.5
Blagoevgrad	1166	328	3.6	1.0
Kyustendil	343	164	2.5	1.2
Pernik	317	181	2.4	1.4
Sofia	486	254	2.0	1.0
Sofia cap.	4799	2358	3.7	1.8
South Central region	4140	1895	2.8	1.3
Kardzhali	608	124	4.0	0.8
Pazardzhik	731	329	2.7	1.2
Plovdiv	1977	1071	2.9	1.6
Smolyan	210	95	1.7	0.8
Haskovo	614	276	2.5	1.1

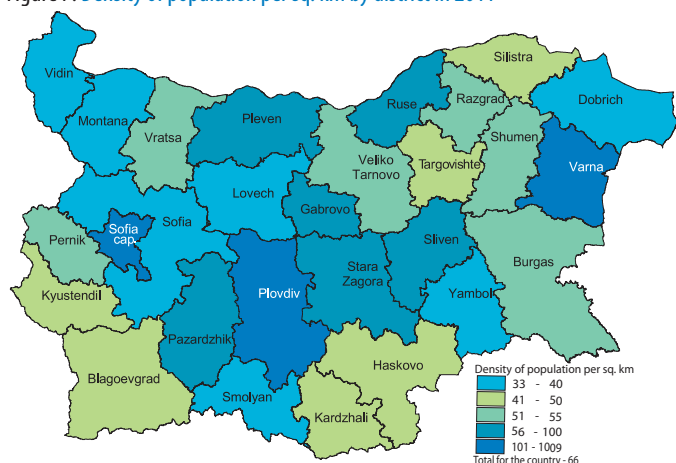


Population by district

Data on the population number and the occurred demographic events at territorial level are provided in accordance with the administrative and territorial division of the country as of 31.12.2011.

The smallest district in terms of population is the district of Vidin where 1.4% of the country's population lives, and the biggest district is Sofia cap. - 17.7%. The population in 16 districts is under 200 thousand persons. Sixth districts with a population between 200 and 300 thousand persons cover 21% of the country's population. There are six districts with a population over 300 thousand persons. A quarter of the country's population lives in two of them - Sofia cap. and Plovdiv. The third biggest district is Varna, followed closely by Burgas, Stara Zagora and Blagoevgrad districts.

Figure 7. Density of population per sq. km by district in 2011





8. Population by sex, place of residence, statistical zone, statistical region and by district as of 31.12.2011

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Total			Of which: Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	7327224	3566767	3760457	5324900	2572980	2751920
<i>North and South-East Bulgaria</i>						
North - West region	836601	410804	425797	529030	259134	269896
Vidin	99481	48568	50913	63054	30809	32245
Vratsa	184662	91072	93590	108506	53207	55299
Lovech	139609	68387	71222	86775	42524	44251
Montana	145984	71682	74302	93267	45701	47566
Pleven	266865	131095	135770	177428	86893	90535
North Central region	853468	415546	437922	568743	274656	294087
Veliko Tarnovo	256279	123763	132516	177892	85322	92570
Gabrovo	121389	58610	62779	99293	47921	51372
Razgrad	123600	60522	63078	58497	28075	30422
Ruse	233767	113905	119862	179565	87246	92319
Silistra	118433	58746	59687	53496	26092	27404
North-East region	961965	471287	490678	703810	341812	361998
Varna	474344	232141	242203	396695	193235	203460
Dobrich	188088	92342	95746	129668	63055	66613
Targovishte	119865	58848	61017	64779	31227	33552
Shumen	179668	87956	91712	112668	54295	58373
South-East region	1072850	524737	548113	768031	373558	394473
Burgas	414947	203139	211808	310571	151082	159489
Sliven	196712	96110	100602	130034	63029	67005
Stara Zagora	331135	161652	169483	236789	115195	121594
Yambol	130056	63836	66220	90637	44252	46385
<i>South-West and South Central Bulgaria</i>						
South-West region	2131233	1027472	1103761	1773476	849656	923820
Blagoevgrad	322025	157707	164318	190619	92112	98507
Kyustendil	134990	65968	69022	92711	45029	47682
Pernik	131987	64622	67365	103945	50577	53368
Sofia	245616	120898	124718	149595	73381	76214
Sofia cap.	1296615	618277	678338	1236606	588557	648049
South Central region	1471107	716921	754186	981810	474164	507646
Kardzhali	152009	75526	76483	63158	30619	32539
Pazardzhik	273803	134803	139000	170216	83210	87006
Plovdiv	680884	328759	352125	506277	242798	263479
Smolyan	120456	58717	61739	66060	32003	34057
Haskovo	243955	119116	124839	176099	85534	90565

Natality and mortality by district

The highest crude birth rate among the districts is that in Sliven, Sofia cap., Varna, Targovishte and Burgas. Smolyan and Vidin are the districts with the lowest crude birth rate in 2011. Vidin and Montana are the districts with the highest crude death rate while the lowest value of this rate is registered in the districts of Sofia cap., Varna and Blagoevgrad. The values of crude death rate in Smolyan, Kardzhali, Burgas, Pazardzhik, Plovdiv and Sliven are under this for the country

Figure 8. Crude birth rate by district in 2011
(Per 1000 of population)

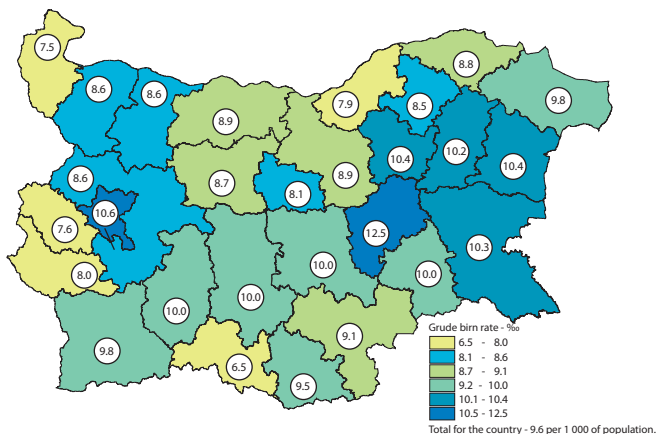
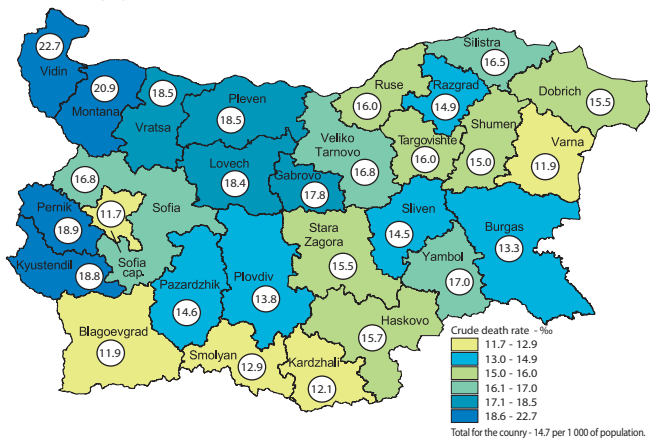


Figure 9. Crude death rate by district in 2011
(Per 1000 of population)





9. Live births, deaths and natural increase of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2011

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase
	Number			Per 1 000 of the population		
Total	70846	108258	-37412	9.6	14.7	-5.1
<i>North and South-East Bulgaria</i>						
North-West region	7224	16352	-9128	8.6	19.4	-10.8
Vidin	752	2279	-1527	7.5	22.7	-15.2
Vratsa	1594	3442	-1848	8.6	18.5	-9.9
Lovech	1220	2586	-1366	8.7	18.4	-9.7
Montana	1264	3075	-1811	8.6	20.9	-12.3
Pleven	2394	4970	-2576	8.9	18.5	-9.6
North Central region	7226	14077	-6851	8.4	16.4	-8.0
Veliko Tarnovo	2280	4326	-2046	8.9	16.8	-7.9
Gabrovo	993	2176	-1183	8.1	17.8	-9.7
Razgrad	1055	1849	-794	8.5	14.9	-6.4
Ruse	1855	3758	-1903	7.9	16.0	-8.1
Silistra	1043	1968	-925	8.8	16.5	-7.7
North-East region	9871	13177	-3306	10.2	13.7	-3.5
Varna	4948	5636	-688	10.4	11.9	-1.5
Dobrich	1843	2924	-1081	9.8	15.5	-5.7
Targovishte	1248	1923	-675	10.4	16.0	-5.6
Shumen	1832	2694	-862	10.2	15.0	-4.8
South-East region	11363	15738	-4375	10.6	14.6	-4.0
Burgas	4281	5520	-1239	10.3	13.3	-3.0
Sliven	2471	2857	-386	12.5	14.5	-2.0
Stara Zagora	3308	5139	-1831	10.0	15.5	-5.5
Yambol	1303	2222	-919	10.0	17.0	-7.0
<i>South-West and South Central Bulgaria</i>						
South-West region	21120	28243	-7123	9.9	13.2	-3.3
Blagoevgrad	3169	3856	-687	9.8	11.9	-2.1
Kyustendil	1085	2551	-1466	8.0	18.8	-10.8
Pernik	1005	2509	-1504	7.6	18.9	-11.3
Sofia	2119	4153	-2034	8.6	16.8	-8.2
Sofia cap.	13742	15174	-1432	10.6	11.7	-1.1
South Central region	14042	20671	-6629	9.5	14.0	-4.5
Kardzhali	1446	1841	-395	9.5	12.1	-2.6
Pazardzhik	2749	4018	-1269	10.0	14.6	-4.6
Plovdiv	6827	9407	-2580	10.0	13.8	-3.8
Smolyan	788	1565	-777	6.5	12.9	-6.4
Haskovo	2232	3840	-1608	9.1	15.7	-6.6



Migration of the population

The migration of the population includes the immigrated and emigrated persons between the districts and the officially declared external migration for the country.

Sofia cap., Burgas, Ruse, Plovdiv, Sofia and Varna are the districts with positive migration increase (the difference between immigrants and emigrants) in 2011.

The population in the districts Blagoevgrad, Razgrad and Haskovo has the biggest decrease as a result of the negative migration balance.

Figure 10. Mechanical movement of the population by statistical region in 2011

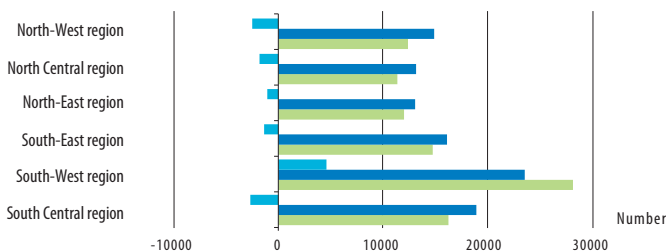
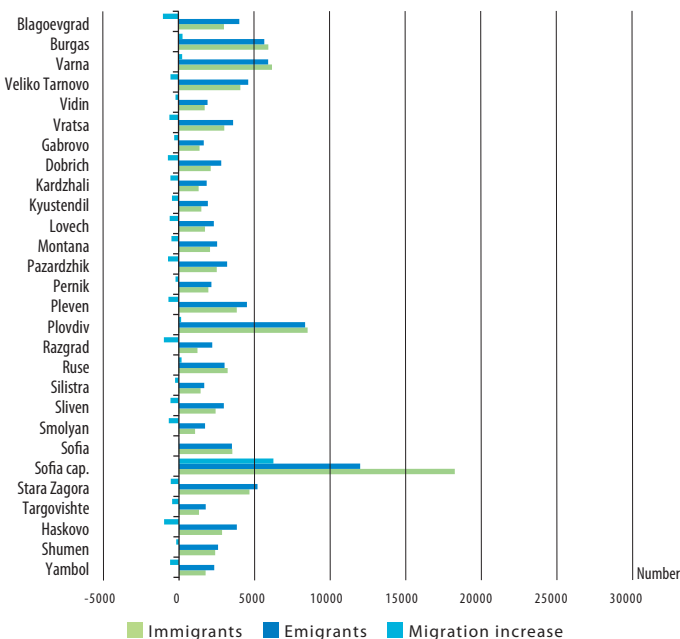


Figure 11. Mechanical movement of the population by district in 2011



10. Migration of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2011¹

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Immigrants	Emigrants	Migration increase
Total	95368	100163	-4795
<i>North and South-East Bulgaria</i>			
North-West region	12449	14950	-2501
Vidin	1734	1926	-192
Vratsa	3029	3618	-589
Lovech	1755	2333	-578
Montana	2082	2550	-468
Pleven	3849	4523	-674
North Central region	11426	13227	-1801
Veliko Tarnovo	4103	4616	-513
Gabrovo	1403	1673	-270
Razgrad	1241	2216	-975
Ruse	3231	3038	193
Silistra	1448	1684	-236
North-East region	12067	13124	-1057
Varna	6192	5936	256
Dobrich	2138	2831	-693
Targovishte	1332	1772	-440
Shumen	2405	2585	-180
South-East region	14821	16193	-1372
Burgas	5955	5678	277
Sliven	2439	2981	-542
Stara Zagora	4667	5197	-530
Yambol	1760	2337	-577
<i>South-West and South Central Bulgaria</i>			
South-West region	28281	23656	4625
Blagoevgrad	3022	4038	-1016
Kyustendil	1512	1943	-431
Pernik	1968	2173	-205
Sofia	3535	3510	25
Sofia cap.	18244	11992	6252
South Central region	16324	19013	-2689
Kardzhali	1332	1866	-534
Pazardzhik	2521	3217	-696
Plovdiv	8528	8362	166
Smolyan	1085	1739	-654
Haskovo	2858	3829	-971

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

IV. LABOUR MARKET



Labour force

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

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

Figure 1. Structure of the labour force by age in 2011

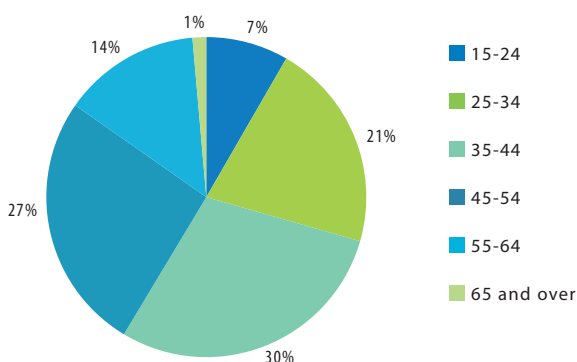
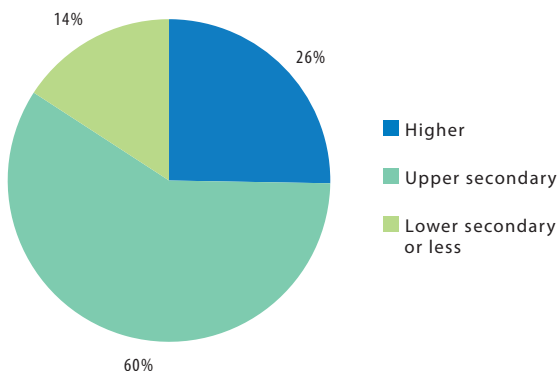


Figure 2. Structure of the labour force by level of education in 2011





1. Labour force

(Thousands)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	3492.8	3560.4	3491.6	3400.9	3321.9
By place of residence					
Urban	2672.6	2713.6	2681.7	2624.2	2561.4
Rural	820.2	846.8	809.9	776.6	760.6
By sex					
Male	1852.2	1896.8	1862.4	1804.7	1752.0
Female	1640.6	1663.6	1629.2	1596.2	1569.9
By age					
15 - 64	3447.9	3504.7	3441.5	3356.3	3279.1
15 - 24	294.3	300.8	286.2	269.9	244.0
25 - 34	783.1	781.6	742.2	699.8	676.6
35 - 44	1006.3	1009.3	1021.8	1018.8	995.6
45 - 54	920.2	933.4	908.9	903.6	899.9
55 - 64	444.1	479.6	482.3	464.2	463.0
65 and over	45.0	55.7	50.1	44.5	42.8
By level of education					
Higher	849.6	877.0	884.6	869.9	858.7
Upper secondary	2071.4	2097.2	2051.1	2035.1	2002.5
of which: vocational	1426.9	1420.2	1388.7	1354.3	1323.6
Lower secondary or less	571.8	586.2	556.0	495.9	460.6

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

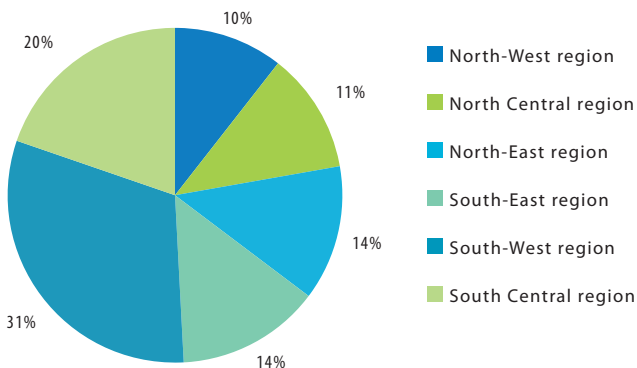
(Per cent)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	66.3	67.8	67.2	66.5	66.0
By place of residence					
Urban	68.5	70.0	69.6	69.0	68.3
Rural	60.0	61.5	60.1	59.2	59.2
By sex					
Male	70.6	72.5	72.0	70.8	69.6
Female	62.1	63.1	62.5	62.3	62.4
By age					
15 - 24	28.9	30.1	29.5	28.9	27.4
25 - 34	81.7	82.9	80.7	79.8	78.7
35 - 44	87.9	88.4	87.5	86.3	85.1
45 - 54	83.3	84.8	83.8	83.1	82.6
55 - 64	45.7	48.7	49.2	47.9	48.3

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 2011





3. Labour force (15 - 64 years of age) and activity rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2011

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Labour force - thousands	Activity rates - %
Total	3279.1	66.0
<i>North and South-East Bulgaria</i>		
North-West region	339.3	60.6
Vidin	39.0	59.4
Vratsa	73.2	58.9
Lovech	58.4	62.6
Montana	58.2	60.2
Pleven	110.5	61.4
North Central region	371.0	62.4
Veliko Tarnovo	110.3	61.9
Gabrovo	52.5	65.3
Razgrad	53.5	61.6
Ruse	107.5	65.0
Silistra	47.2	56.2
North-East region	437.7	66.1
Varna	202.3	64.1
Dobrich	86.2	65.2
Targovishte	55.9	65.0
Shumen	93.3	72.7
South-East region	462.1	64.7
Burgas	179.5	63.5
Sliven	80.7	63.0
Stara Zagora	143.5	66.1
Yambol	58.4	67.4
<i>South-West and South Central Bulgaria</i>		
South-West region	1023.0	71.6
Blagoevgrad	162.7	70.7
Kyustendil	62.4	68.6
Pernik	58.9	67.1
Sofia	106.4	66.1
Sofia cap.	632.6	73.6
South Central region	646.1	64.0
Kardzhali	54.0	53.0
Pazardzhik	129.2	67.1
Plovdiv	301.3	64.6
Smolyan	59.7	68.3
Haskovo	101.9	63.3



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, work on lease or perform independently other work, and employ at least one other person.

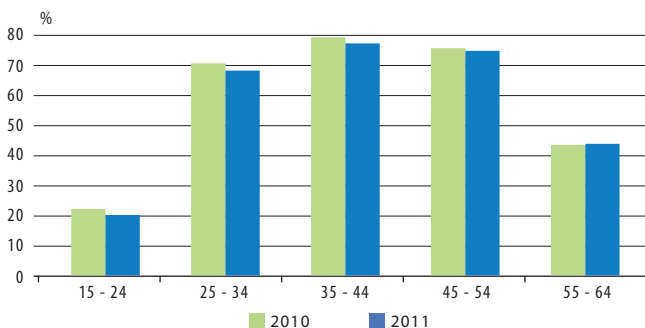
Self-employed are the persons who by themselves or in co-operation with other people work in their own enterprise, business, farm, professional practice, work on lease or perform independently other work, and do not employ any other person.

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.

Figure 4. Employment rates by age





4. Employed persons

(Thousands)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	3252.6	3360.7	3253.6	3052.8	2949.6
By place of residence					
Urban	2524.1	2591.0	2526.1	2390.8	2307.6
Rural	728.5	769.7	727.5	662.0	641.9
By sex					
Male	1731.5	1792.9	1732.3	1608.3	1536.3
Female	1521.1	1567.8	1521.3	1444.5	1413.3
By age					
15 - 64	3208.8	3306.2	3204.8	3010.4	2908.3
15 - 24	249.8	262.6	240.0	207.4	179.1
25 - 34	730.7	737.3	691.0	620.2	587.1
35 - 44	948.5	965.9	965.2	936.7	905.3
45 - 54	865.9	887.4	856.6	824.9	816.2
55 - 64	413.8	453.1	452.0	421.2	420.6
65 and over	43.9	54.5	48.8	42.4	41.3
By level of education					
Higher	828.9	856.9	858.9	831.2	816.2
Upper secondary	1952.1	2002.5	1924.7	1838.4	1795.2
of which: vocational	1346.9	1358.6	1303.7	1226.5	1188.8
Lower secondary or less	471.6	501.2	469.9	383.3	338.2
By professional status					
Employers	131.8	122.9	113.4	115.1	108.3
Self-employed without employees	234.0	259.9	259.4	242.7	221.7
Employees in private sector	2010.1	2156.1	2078.4	1933.4	1873.5
Employees in public sector	838.8	787.7	769.1	729.3	715.7
Unpaid family workers	37.9	34.0	33.3	32.2	30.4

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

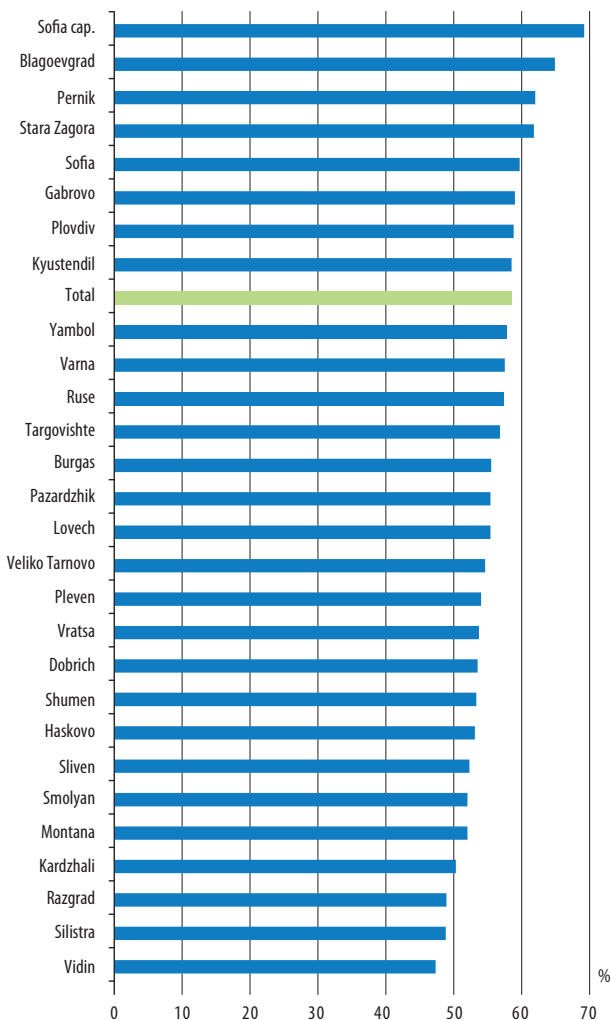
(Per cent)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	61.7	64.0	62.6	59.7	58.5
By place of residence					
Urban	64.7	66.8	65.6	62.9	61.5
Rural	53.1	55.7	53.9	50.4	49.9
By sex					
Male	66.0	68.5	66.9	63.0	60.9
Female	57.6	59.5	58.3	56.4	56.2
By age					
15 - 24	24.5	26.3	24.8	22.2	20.1
25 - 34	76.2	78.2	75.1	70.7	68.3
35 - 44	82.8	84.6	82.6	79.4	77.4
45 - 54	78.4	80.6	79.0	75.8	74.9
55 - 64	42.6	46.0	46.1	43.5	43.9

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 2011





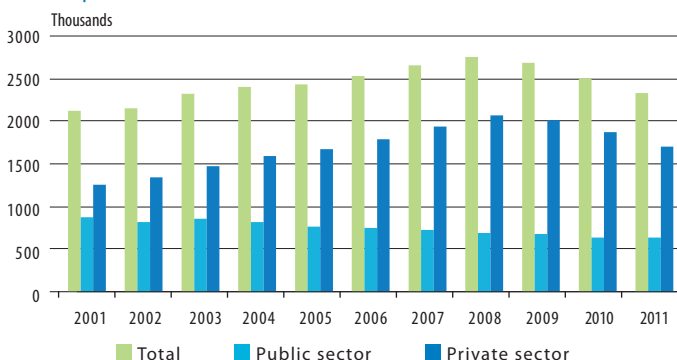
6. Employed persons (15 - 64 years of age) and employment rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2011

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Employed - thousands	Employment rates - %
Total	2908.3	58.5
<i>North and South-East Bulgaria</i>		
North-West region	296.7	53.0
Vidin	31.1	47.3
Vratsa	66.7	53.7
Lovech	51.7	55.4
Montana	50.3	52.0
Pleven	97.0	54.0
North Central region	322.9	54.3
Veliko Tarnovo	97.4	54.6
Gabrovo	47.4	59.0
Razgrad	42.5	48.9
Ruse	94.6	57.3
Silistra	41.0	48.8
North-East region	369.4	55.8
Varna	181.4	57.5
Dobrich	70.7	53.5
Targovishte	48.9	56.8
Shumen	68.4	53.3
South-East region	408.0	57.1
Burgas	156.9	55.5
Sliven	67.0	52.3
Stara Zagora	134.1	61.8
Yambol	50.0	57.8
<i>South-West and South Central Bulgaria</i>		
South-West region	947.9	66.3
Blagoevgrad	149.3	64.9
Kyustendil	53.2	58.5
Pernik	54.4	62.0
Sofia	96.2	59.7
Sofia cap.	594.8	69.2
South Central region	563.4	55.8
Kardzhali	51.2	50.3
Pazardzhik	106.8	55.4
Plovdiv	274.4	58.8
Smolyan	45.5	52.0
Haskovo	85.5	53.1

Employees

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

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



7. Employees under labour contract by economic activity groupings

(Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Total	2242607	2088138	565772	565212	1676835	1522926
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	65390	60407	12927	12253	52463	48154
Mining and quarrying	24584	24931	7326	7256	17258	17675
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	99637	91256	2042	2073	97595	89183
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	127426	121320	209	282	127217	121038
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	31130	30083	263	255	30867	29828
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	2961	2648	-	-	2961	2648



7. Employees under labour contract by economic activity groupings

(Continued and end)

(Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	12880	12914	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	7200	7299	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	44159	40390	185	146	43974	40244
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	62731	58115	4602	4458	58129	53657
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	7926	7875	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of electrical equipment	17744	18410	-	-	17744	18410
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	28040	30238	10	3	28030	30235
Manufacture of transport equipment	15177	16135	-	-	15177	16135
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	41316	42060	1145	1146	40171	40914
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	32428	30697	15765	14946	16663	15751
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	34749	33681	20703	20874	14046	12807
Construction	159552	123398	4143	3892	155409	119506
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	396487	372720	521	410	395966	372310
Transportation and storage	136087	122128	58441	55826	77646	66302
Accommodation and food service activities	110834	89659	5113	5014	105721	84645
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	15662	14943	3667	3624	11995	11319
Telecommunications	19509	19245	..	..	..	..
IT and other information services	27576	28045	1065	1004	26511	27041
Financial and insurance activities	56463	53619	2114	2114	54349	51505
Real estate activities	24146	20091	2092	2260	22054	17831
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	40358	33116	1835	1578	38523	31538
Scientific research and development	11060	10996	10117	10192	943	804
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	19204	16109	194	147	19010	15962
Administrative and support service activities	95635	98440	18682	24169	76953	74271
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	116996	114211	116996	114211	x	x
Education	164093	163035	156172	156800	7921	6235
Human health services	104244	96647	79642	77549	24602	19098
Residential care and social work activities	26091	28075	25016	27212	1075	863
Arts, entertainment and recreation	30679	28016	13081	13615	17598	14401
Other services	32453	27186	1320	1536	31133	25650

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 on the unemployed persons registered at the Labour Offices is the Employment Agency.

Figure 7. Structure of unemployed persons by age

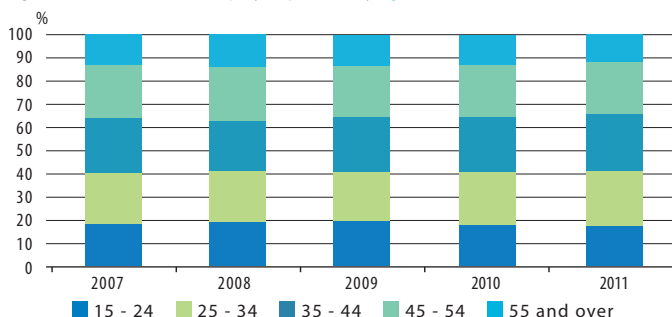
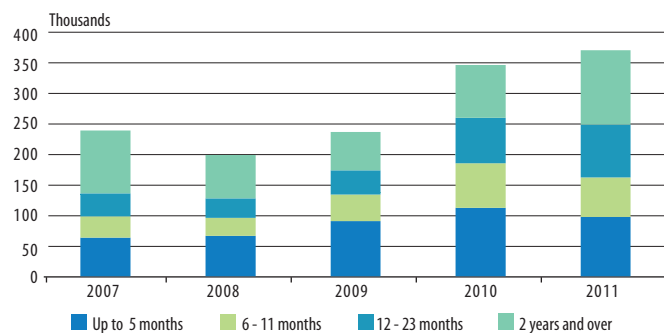


Figure 8. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment





8. Unemployed persons

(Thousands)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	240.2	199.7	238.0	348.0	372.3
By place of residence					
Urban	148.5	122.6	155.6	233.4	253.7
Rural	91.8	77.1	82.4	114.6	118.6
By sex					
Male	120.7	103.9	130.1	196.3	215.7
Female	119.5	95.8	107.9	151.7	156.6
By age					
15 - 64	239.1	198.5	236.7	345.9	370.8
15 - 24	44.5	38.3	46.2	62.5	64.9
25 - 34	52.3	44.4	51.2	79.7	89.5
35 - 44	57.8	43.4	56.6	82.1	90.3
45 - 54	54.3	46.0	52.3	78.7	83.7
55 and over	31.4	27.7	31.7	45.1	43.9
By level of education					
Higher	20.6	20.1	25.7	38.7	42.5
Upper secondary	119.3	94.7	126.3	196.7	207.4
of which: vocational	80.0	61.6	85.1	127.7	134.8
Lower secondary or less	100.3	85.0	86.0	112.6	122.4
By duration of unemployment					
Up to 5 months	63.5	66.7	91.0	112.9	97.8
6 - 11 months	35.1	29.7	43.5	73.4	65.2
12 - 23 months	37.8	32.2	39.9	74.9	86.9
2 years and over	103.7	71.1	63.5	86.8	122.4
Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12.	255.9	232.3	338.1	342.4	342.4



Unemployment

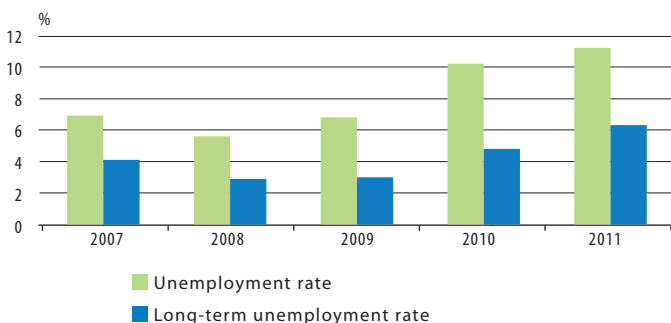
The unemployment rate is the ratio between the unemployed persons and the economically active population (the labour force).

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.

In 2011 the unemployment rate rose by 1.0 percentage point in comparison with the previous year and stood at 11.2%. The long-term unemployed (unemployed for one or more years) were 56.2% of all unemployed persons.

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.

Figure 9. Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates





9. Unemployment rates

(Per cent)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	6.9	5.6	6.8	10.2	11.2
By place of residence					
Urban	5.6	4.5	5.8	8.9	9.9
Rural	11.2	9.1	10.2	14.8	15.6
By sex					
Male	6.5	5.5	7.0	10.9	12.3
Female	7.3	5.8	6.6	9.5	10.0
By age					
15 - 64	6.9	5.7	6.9	10.3	11.3
15 - 24	15.1	12.7	16.2	23.2	26.6
25 - 34	6.7	5.7	6.9	11.4	13.2
35 - 44	5.7	4.3	5.5	8.1	9.1
45 - 54	5.9	4.9	5.8	8.7	9.3
55 and over	6.4	5.2	5.9	8.9	8.7
Long-term unemployment rate	4.1	2.9	3.0	4.8	6.3

10. Discouraged persons

(Thousands)

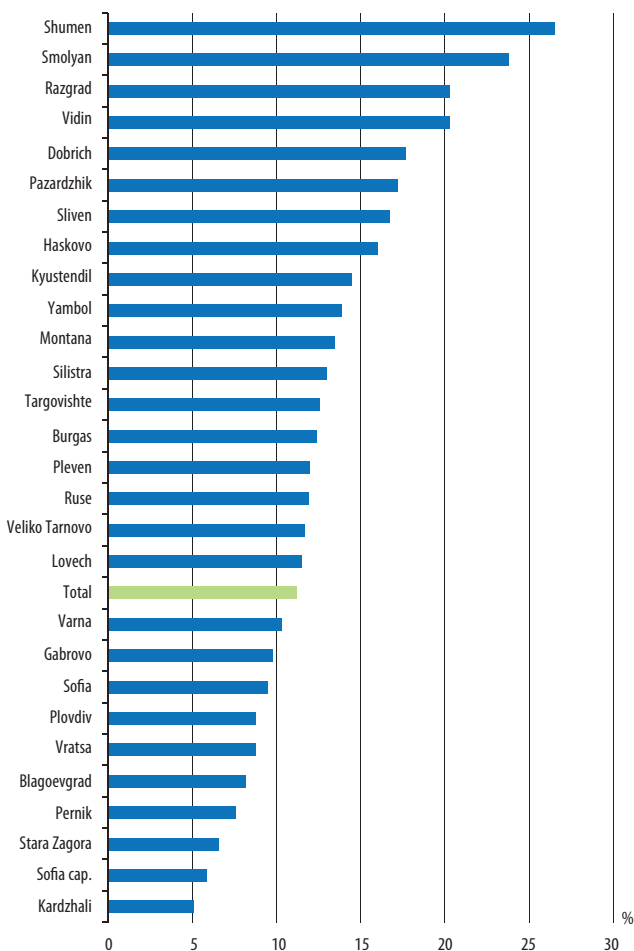
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	205.4	151.9	186.4	224.6	237.0
By place of residence					
Urban	112.5	82.0	106.2	126.0	135.2
Rural	92.9	69.9	80.2	98.6	101.8
By sex					
Male	108.6	77.0	97.1	121.2	131.6
Female	96.8	74.9	89.3	103.4	105.4
By age					
15 - 64	201.1	149.9	184.2	222.3	235.2
15 - 24	44.7	33.6	41.9	47.7	47.0
25 - 34	34.6	27.3	33.1	37.1	43.0
35 - 44	40.4	34.2	42.3	49.4	52.8
45 - 54	44.4	30.8	40.6	50.4	53.9
55 and over	41.3	26.0	28.4	40.0	40.4
By level of education					
Higher	10.9	5.3	8.3	10.9	12.3
Upper secondary	83.1	57.1	72.5	102.8	114.5
of which: vocational	48.8	33.9	44.5	61.5	67.1
Lower secondary or less	111.4	89.5	105.5	110.9	110.2

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 Employment Agency.

Figure 10. Unemployment rates by district in 2011





11. Unemployment by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2011

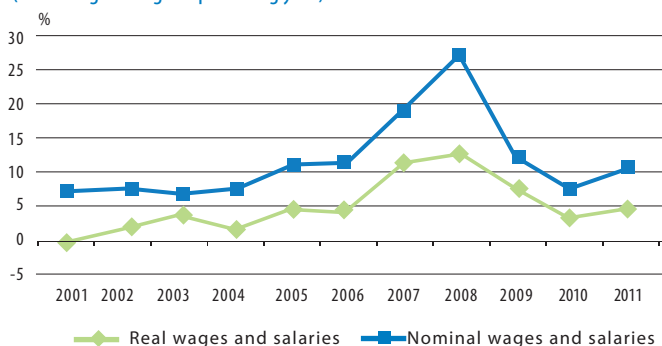
Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Unemployed - thousands	Unemployment rates - %	Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12. - thousands
Total	372.3	11.2	342.4
<i>North and South-East Bulgaria</i>			
North-West region	42.6	12.5	55.1
Vidin	8.0	20.3	6.8
Vratsa	6.5	8.8	13.0
Lovech	6.8	11.5	8.6
Montana	7.9	13.5	11.3
Pleven	13.4	12.0	15.4
North Central region	48.5	12.9	43.4
Veliko Tarnovo	13.0	11.7	11.8
Gabrovo	5.2	9.8	3.8
Razgrad	11.1	20.3	9.4
Ruse	12.9	11.9	10.1
Silistra	6.3	13.0	8.3
North-East region	68.6	15.5	50.4
Varna	21.0	10.3	17.4
Dobrich	15.4	17.7	10.3
Targovishte	7.1	12.6	9.5
Shumen	25.0	26.5	13.3
South-East region	54.2	11.6	49.7
Burgas	22.6	12.4	16.3
Sliven	13.8	16.7	12.4
Stara Zagora	9.4	6.6	13.2
Yambol	8.3	13.9	7.9
<i>South-West and South Central Bulgaria</i>			
South-West region	75.7	7.3	67.4
Blagoevgrad	13.5	8.2	18.7
Kyustendil	9.2	14.5	7.4
Pernik	4.5	7.6	5.6
Sofia	10.2	9.5	13.4
Sofia cap.	38.3	5.9	22.5
South Central region	82.8	12.7	76.4
Kardzhali	(2.7)	(5.1)	8.8
Pazardzhik	22.5	17.2	17.4
Plovdiv	26.9	8.8	27.3
Smolyan	14.2	23.8	11.2
Haskovo	16.5	16.0	11.7

Average annual wages and salaries

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

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

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



12. Average annual wages and salaries by economic activity groupings

(Levs)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Total	7777	8487	8983	9262	7366	8194
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5750	6318	6946	7913	5453	5906
Mining and quarrying	12335	13681	16778	18957	10448	11513
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	6888	7724	22899	24817	6551	7321
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	4404	4873	3411	4144	4405	4875
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	5767	6510	5159	5434	5772	6519
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	23944	24943	-	-	23944	24943



12. Average annual wages and salaries by economic activity groupings

(Continued and end)

(Levs)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	8977	10041	..	..	8978	10041
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	10089	10286	..	..	10090	10351
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	6981	7776	6167	6861	6984	7779
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	7298	7987	5855	6010	7412	8151
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	8826	9650	..	..	8832	9659
Manufacture of electrical equipment	8342	9189	-	-	8342	9189
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	8291	9107	5440	13115	8293	9107
Manufacture of transport equipment	8065	8511	-	..	8065	8511
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	6253	7288	9494	9895	6160	7214
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	16651	17624	18933	20109	14493	15258
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	7654	8143	7511	7942	7865	8472
Construction	7042	7513	8409	7662	7005	7508
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6523	7048	10789	12080	6517	7042
Transportation and storage	8222	9336	9730	10136	7083	8656
Accommodation and food service activities	4562	5443	6242	6444	4480	5382
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	12343	11945	10443	10783	12932	12325
Telecommunications	14896	17454	..	..	14893	17454
IT and other information services	20508	23580	13430	12954	20793	23976
Financial and insurance activities	16206	16994	18710	20278	16107	16856
Real estate activities	7875	7935	7015	6785	7957	8083
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	11300	13395	9382	10719	11394	13534
Scientific research and development	8295	8555	7165	7328	20481	24037
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	10201	9614	7958	9116	10224	9619
Administrative and support service activities	5080	5393	3710	3687	5414	5955
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	10141	10604	10141	10604	x	x
Education	8258	8574	8257	8498	8261	10535
Human health services	8671	9359	8993	9349	7629	9402
Residential care and social work activities	5135	5276	5126	5268	5334	5524
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6669	7435	6728	6792	6624	8061
Other services	5417	5935	6085	6042	5389	5928

V. EDUCATION



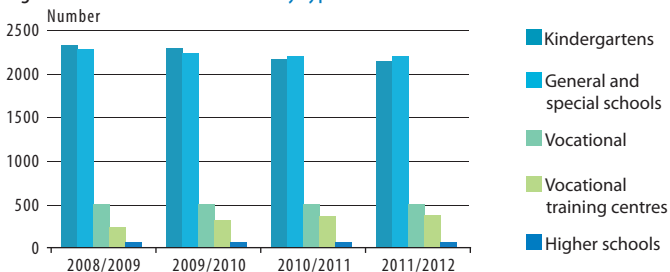
Types of educational institutions

Educational institutions are those institutions, which directly perform training according to educational programmes with students in organized classes (groups) locally or through distance learning. Educational programs in those institutions include all educational stages and/or attainment of professional qualification degree. Informal learning persons and firms, which carry out training and qualification courses, language training and others, do not come into the scope of the definition of the educational institutions.

Types of educational institutions:

- Kindergartens;
- Schools (I – XII grade): primary (I - IV grade), basic (I - VIII grade), lower secondary (V - VIII grade), secondary (IX – XII or VIII - XII grade), secondary general educational (I - XII grade), vocational (art schools, vocational secondary schools providing training by programs for attainment of professional qualification of III and II degrees (including clerical schools), vocational schools with programs for training for professional qualification of the II and I degree with enrolment after VIII grade, vocational schools with programs for training for professional qualification of the I degree with enrolment after VI and VII grades).
- Vocational colleges and vocational secondary schools leading programs with enrolment after secondary education.
- Higher schools – colleges, universities and equivalent higher schools. The statistical survey of higher education covers all tertiary schools accredited according to the Law on Higher Education and the private religious tertiary schools, opened by virtue of the Law on Religion.

Figure 1. Educational institutions by type





1. Educational institutions by type

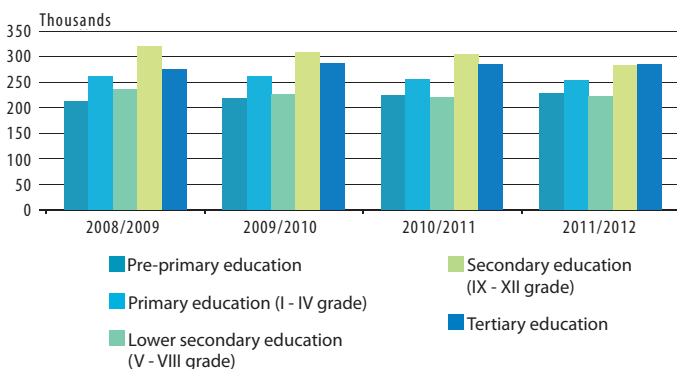
	2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Total	Of which: private	Total	Of which: private	Total	Of which: private	Total	Of which: private
Total	5303	372	5298	455	5200	513	5164	517
Kindergartens	2291	42	2262	48	2138	49	2112	50
General and special schools	2254	66	2201	66	2175	68	2166	69
Primary (I - IV grade)	169	3	156	3	156	5	156	7
Basic (I - VIII grade)	1487	27	1453	29	1429	29	1431	28
Lower secondary (V - VIII grade)	16	3	14	2	13	2	12	2
Upper secondary (IX - XII grade)	167	29	165	29	166	28	161	27
Secondary general (I - XII grade)	415	4	413	3	411	4	406	5
Vocational	487	53	487	63	484	60	477	58
Art schools	21	1	21	1	21	1	22	1
Vocational gymnasiums	433	26	422	25	422	25	414	23
Vocational colleges	28	26	39	37	36	34	36	34
Vocational training schools	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-
Vocational training centres	218	195	295	262	350	320	356	324
Higher schools	53	16	53	16	53	16	53	16
Universities and equivalent higher schools	43	7	43	7	44	8	45	9
Colleges at universities and equivalent higher schools	28	-	23	-	22	-	21	-
Independent colleges	10	9	10	9	9	8	8	7

Enrolled students

The methodology of educational statistics is built on the basis of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), revision 1997, 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, 2A, 3A, 3C and 4C);
- Vocational training against payment for the attainment of professional qualification in centers for vocational training, vocational gymnasiums, vocational colleges and vocational schools (educational levels ISCED - 2C, 3C and 4C). The statistical has been introduced in 2005 according to the requirements of Eurostat for coverage of the education of persons older than 16 who are enrolled in vocational programmes against payment leading to a professional qualification according to the Law on Vocational Education and Training.
- Tertiary education for acquiring the qualification degrees ‘Professional bachelor’, ‘Bachelor’ and ‘Master’ in colleges, universities and equivalent higher schools (educational level ISCED - 5B and 5A).
- Tertiary education for acquiring the qualification and scientific degree ‘Doctor’ in universities, equivalent higher schools and scientific organization (educational level ISCED - 6).

Figure 2. Enrolments by level of education





2. Pupils and students by level of International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED '97)

	2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Total	Of which: private	Total	Of which: private	Total	Of which: private	Total	Of which: private
Total	1322952	85323	1314836	86963	1307705	84263	1293961	83145
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	212454	1620	217804	1777	223186	1784	227971	1821
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED-1)	261007	1925	260340	1991	255086	1882	252372	1905
Lower secondary education (V - VIII grade, ISCED - 2A)	235022	1242	225055	1326	219980	1464	221274	1517
Vocational training for adults - first level professional qualification (ISCED - 2C) ¹	5992	5394	4640	3925	8403	7359	11219	10389
Upper secondary education (IX - XII grade, ISCED - 3A, 3C)	319813	4589	306925	4299	303375	3829	282512	3673
Vocational training for adults - second level professional qualification (ISCED - 3C) ¹	6441	5963	4620	3943	4737	4160	4062	3420
Post secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED - 4C)	4368	3931	4716	4245	3224	3048	2804	2461
Vocational training for adults - third and fourth level professional qualification (ISCED - 4C) ¹	3608	2279	3650	2420	4449	3393	6752	5230
Tertiary education (ISCED - 5B, 5A, 6)	274247	58380	287086	63037	285265	57344	284995	52729
Colleges (ISCED - 5B)	27724	19273	28947	20113	25511	16962	16210	² 7727
Education in universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 5A)	242574	39052	254289	42863	255659	40342	264082	44859
'Doctor' title (ISCED - 6)	3949	55	3850	61	4095	40	4703	143

¹ Incl. students in vocational gymnasiums and colleges.

² The number of students decreased significantly due to the conversion of an independent private college into university and pass over the relative students from educational qualification degree 'Professional Bachelor' into 'Bachelor' degree.

Teachers by teaching levels

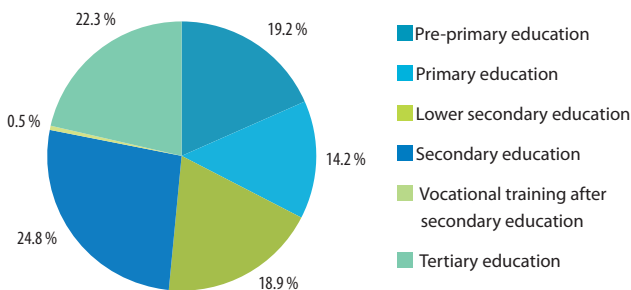
The teachers (academic staff) are official persons who directly conduct the training sessions according to the curricula irrespective of whether they are full-time or part-time employees.

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

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of the teachers by teaching levels in 2011/2012





3. Teaching staff by level of International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED '97)

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Total	108305	106024	104078	102925
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	19348	19466	19579	19729
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	15259	15054	14780	14666
Lower secondary education (V - VIII grade, ISCED - 2A)	21132	20122	19867	19504
Upper secondary education (IX - XII grade, ISCED - 3A, 3C)	29412	28169	26903	25539
Post secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED - 4C)	482	551	517	532
Tertiary education (ISCED - 5B, 5A, 6)	22672	22662	22432	22955
Colleges (ISCED - 5B)	1566	1385	1375	1079
Education in universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 5A)	21106	21277	21057	21876



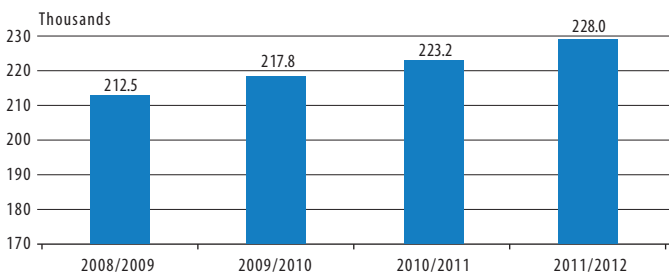
Kindergartens

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

In spite of the reduced number of kindergartens, a wider coverage of the children by these institutions has been achieved. This is an important indicator, which highlights the efforts of the municipal administrations to attain a better coverage of the children in pre-primary education.

The average number of children per one teacher for the country is 12 and per one group - 24 for the school year 2011/2012.

Figure 4. Children in kindergartens





4. Kindergartens

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	Kindergartens			
Total	2291	2262	2138	2112
Permanent	2288	2261	2138	2112
All-day	2279	2249	2130	2105
Half-day	9	12	8	7
Seasonal	3	1	-	-
	Teaching staff			
Total	19348	19466	19579	19729
of which: teachers in kindergartens	18147	18252	18340	18471
Permanent	19338	19462	19577	19727
All-day	18323	18472	18522	18676
Half-day	1015	990	1055	1051
Seasonal	10	4	2	2
	Children enrolled			
Total	212454	217804	223186	227971
Permanent	212370	217759	223150	227942
All-day	195993	201049	204928	209562
Half-day	16377	16710	18222	18380
Seasonal	84	45	36	29

General schools

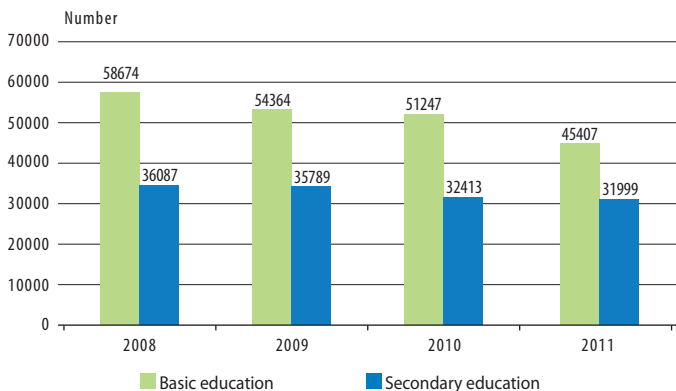
General schools are non-profiled and profiled (foreign languages, natural sciences and mathematics, sports, technologies and arts). The data about the number of students is provided by grade groups.

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

The students in vocational schools and in independent vocational classes with enrolment after VI and VII grade are provide general schooling for the attainment of basic education and vocational training for the attainment of a first level of professional qualification.

Graduates from programmes with enrolment after the VI and VII grades obtain a certificate for a completed basic education and a first level of professional qualification certificate.

Figure 5. General education school graduates





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

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Total	644779	627163	615554	608805
I - IV grade	258419	258340	253149	250352
of which: evening courses and extra-mural training	146	124	246	658
V - VIII grade	229382	220196	215457	217143
of which: evening courses and extra-mural training	572	997	1315	2394
IX - XII grade ¹	156978	148627	146948	141310
of which: evening courses and extra-mural training	3242	3922	3959	4266

¹ Incl. VIII grade of foreign languages secondary schools and other specialized secondary schools with selection after VII grade.

6. Graduates from general schools

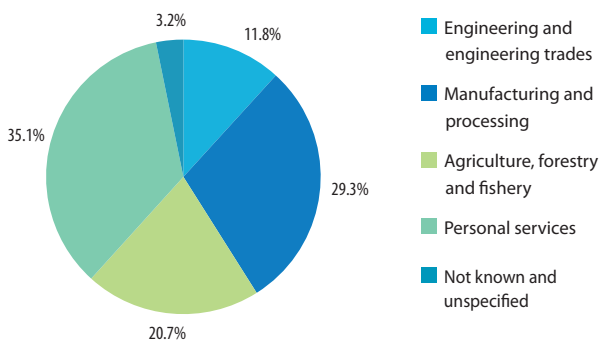
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Basic	58674	54364	51247	45407
Upper secondary	36087	35789	32413	31999

Vocational training – I level

The students in vocational schools and classes with enrolment after the VI, VII and VIII grades are trained in vocational programmes for the attainment of the first level of professional qualification.

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

Figure 6. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes with enrolment after the VIII grade for the attainment of a first level of professional qualification for the school year 2011/2012



7. Students in programmes with selection after VI and VII grade for attainment of a first level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Total	1911	2087	2130	1902
Engineering and engineering trades	265	387	479	440
Manufacturing and processing	1212	1174	1110	1011
Architecture and building	74	29	28	23
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	113	180	151	150
Personal services	247	317	362	278

¹ According to the Classification of the Fields of Education and Training, was approved from president of NSI and published in State Gazette, No. 91/09.11.2007.



8. Graduates from programmes with selection after VI and VII grade for attainment of a first level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	211	333	376	318
Engineering and engineering trades	28	44	59	36
Manufacturing and processing	121	221	210	199
Architecture and building	-	12	7	7
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	6	7	26	26
Personal services	56	49	74	50

9. Students in programmes with selection after VIII grade for attainment of a first level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Total	817	785	691	841
Engineering and engineering trades	113	18	76	99
Manufacturing and processing	355	411	254	246
Architecture and building	12	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	106	78	79	174
Personal services	231	278	256	295
Not known or unspecified	-	-	26	27

10. Graduates from programmes with selection after VIII grade for attainment of a first level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	294	249	218	186
Engineering and engineering trades	63	15	7	14
Manufacturing and processing	133	109	116	61
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	39	39	30	27
Personal services	59	86	65	76
Not known or unspecified	-	-	-	8

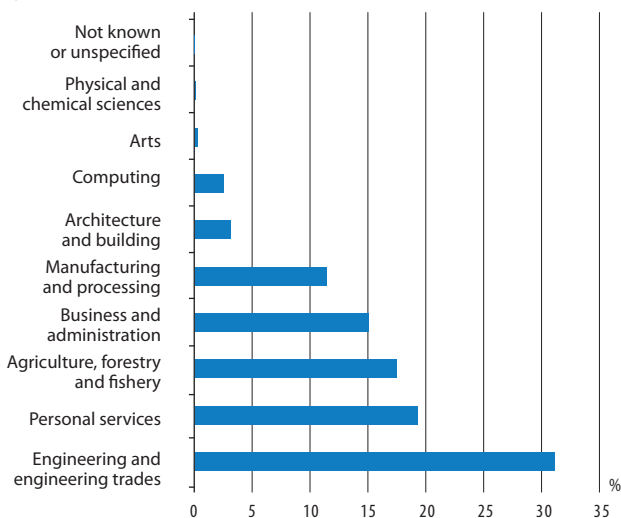
¹ According to the Classification of the Fields of Education and Training, was approved from president of NSI and published in State Gazette, No. 91/09.11.2007.

Vocational training - II level

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

Secondary education graduates and students having attained the second level of professional qualification in vocational gymnasiums and vocational schools are eligible to continue their education in the tertiary schools or to start work in the 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 2011/2012





11. Students in programmes for attainment of a second level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Total	42183	44430	43225	40285
Arts	7	47	102	94
Business and administration	6227	8027	7611	6037
Physical and chemical sciences	20	19	19	19
Computing	866	1058	1194	998
Engineering and engineering trades	14100	13824	13369	12528
Manufacturing and processing	6227	5604	4648	4573
Architecture and building	2169	1888	1530	1243
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	4946	6045	6844	7026
Social services	-	81	-	11
Personal services	7621	7837	7908	7756

12. Graduates from programmes for attainment of a second level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2008	2009	2010	2011
Graduates in secondary education	7981	7677	7498	8288
Attainments in vocational qualification	15532	16816	14834	8271
Arts	5	-	-	13
Business and administration	1830	3015	2775	1725
Physical and chemical sciences	4	-	-	..
Computing	386	480	447	210
Engineering and engineering trades	6732	6436	5645	2334
Manufacturing and processing	2274	2255	1982	959
Architecture and building	815	1060	906	480
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	1251	1270	1043	810
Social services	10	..	-	-
Personal services	2221	2268	2014	1732
Transport services	4	-	4	..
Not known or unspecified	-	..	18	-

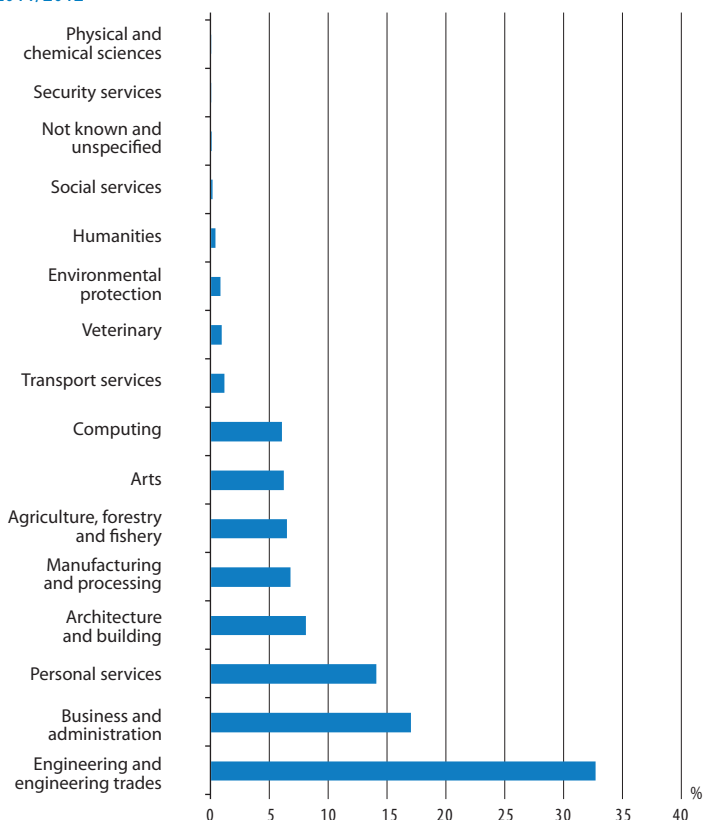
¹ According to the Classification of the Fields of Education and Training, was approved from president of NSI and published in State Gazette, No. 91/09.11.2007.

Vocational training - III level

Vocational gymnasiums and art schools provide vocational training with attainment of the third level of professional qualification with duration of five or six years. They enrol students with completed basic education or with completed VII grade.

Secondary education graduates and students having attained the third level of professional qualification in vocational gymnasiums and art schools are eligible to continue their education in the 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 2011/2012





13. Students in programmes for attainment of a third level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Total	119501	112821	112266	99896
Arts	5552	5836	6109	6147
Humanities	475	383	360	380
Business and administration	22239	20019	18896	16857
Physical and chemical sciences	17	-	..	..
Computing	3982	4066	5405	5992
Engineering and engineering trades	40935	38088	37096	32442
Manufacturing and processing	11868	10391	8813	6699
Architecture and building	8957	8968	9367	8002
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	8396	7533	7270	6397
Veterinary	1709	1485	1504	903
Social services	-	-	87	121
Personal services	12550	13216	14701	13941
Transport services	1684	1730	1558	1137
Environmental protection	1112	1079	1056	806
Security services	25	27	20	..
Not known or unspecified	-	-	..	52

14. Graduates from programmes for attainment of a third level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2008	2009	2010	2011
Graduates in secondary education	25525	25772	23064	22142
Attainments in vocational qualification	8410	8332	9366	18628
Arts	741	724	784	1002
Humanities	131	67	75	48
Business and administration	702	1345	1686	2835
Physical and chemical sciences	-	6	-	-
Computing	131	116	224	535
Engineering and engineering trades	3014	2824	2937	6399
Manufacturing and processing	1318	1018	1065	1945
Architecture and building	788	479	641	1591
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	612	778	748	1154
Veterinary	207	117	247	375
Social services	5	12	-	-
Personal services	617	725	826	2258
Transport services	63	63	74	273
Environmental protection	68	58	59	205
Security services	-	-	-	..
Not known or unspecified	13	-	-	..

¹ According to the Classification of the Fields of Education and Training, was approved from president of NSI and published in State Gazette, No. 91/09.11.2007.

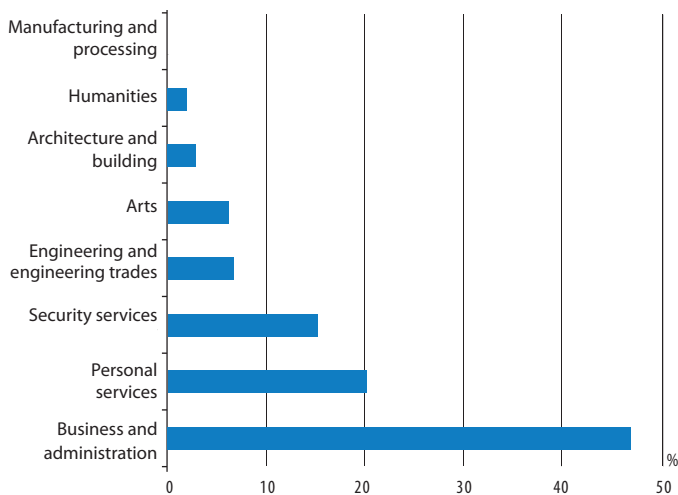
Vocational training - IV level and vocational training centres

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

Students having attained the fourth level of professional qualification in vocational colleges and vocational gymnasiums can perform on the labour market with respect to the acquired occupation (specialty) and have the competency to undertake managerial responsibilities for the work of other people.

Vocational training centres can conduct training for persons about 16 completed years and over by programs leading for attainment of professional qualification degree.

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 2011/2012





15. Students in programmes for attainment of a fourth level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Total	4368	4716	3224	2804
Arts	226	346	232	172
Humanities	41	53	55	55
Business and administration	2965	3179	2112	1318
Engineering and engineering trades	259	251	187	187
Architecture and building	-	-	-	..
Architecture and building	406	258	39	80
Personal services	184	186	289	565
Transport services	17	9	5	..
Security services	270	434	305	426

16. Graduates from programmes for attainment of a fourth level professional qualification by narrow fields¹

Narrow fields	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	1505	1651	1866	1547
Arts	69	92	225	134
Business and administration	1044	1138	1306	1040
Engineering and engineering trades	80	74	106	77
Architecture and building	76	93	..	..
Personal services	106	69	-	48
Transport services	4	8	..	..
Security services	126	177	203	207

¹ According to the Classification of the Fields of Education and Training, was approved from president of NSI and published in State Gazette, No. 91/09.11.2007.

Tertiary education

Students are all 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.

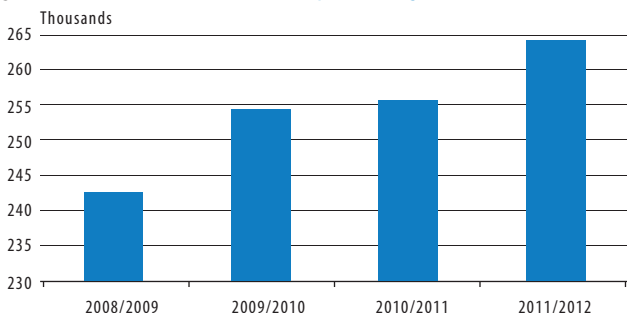
The NSI obtains annually the number of enrolled students by counting the students themselves and not by counting the number of enrolments. For example, according to the current national methodology, students are counted only once in the cases of simultaneous enrolment in two specialties within one university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

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

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

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

Figure 10. Students in universities and equivalent higher schools





17. Students in universities and equivalent higher schools

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Total	270298	283236	281170	280292
In universities and equivalent higher schools	242574	254289	255659	264082
In colleges	27724	28947	25511	¹ 16210

¹ The number of students decreased significantly due to the conversion of an independent private college into university and pass over the relative students from educational qualification degree 'Professional Bachelor' into 'Bachelor' degree.

18. Graduates from higher education¹

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	54309	57167	59927	63405
Qualification degree 'Bachelor' and 'Master'	48760	50398	52998	55850
Qualification degree 'Professional bachelor'	5549	6769	6929	7555

¹ Excl. graduates degree and scientific title 'Doctor'.

19. Students at advanced research programmes

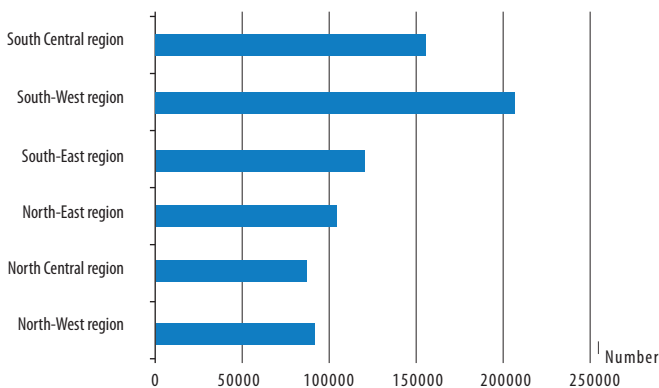
	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Students	3949	3850	4095	4703
of which: regular training	1791	1774	1964	2384
Graduates degree and scientific title 'Doctor'	601	636	596	638
of which: regular training	295	304	254	230

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 January 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. 176/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 February 2008 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 and on art. 4 (1) of the Law on Regional Development.

In a territorial aspect, the highest numbers of students are found in the South-West and the South Central regions, while the North-Central region has the smallest number of students.

Figure 11. Students by statistical region in the school year 2011/2012





20. Schools, teaching staff and students by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in the school year 2011/2012 ¹

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Schools	Teaching staff	Students
Total	2646	60241	758962
<i>North and South-East Bulgaria</i>	<i>1447</i>	<i>31410</i>	<i>399310</i>
North-West region	365	7366	90587
Vidin	38	814	9946
Vratsa	78	1664	20622
Lovech	61	1205	15094
Montana	70	1312	15962
Pleven	118	2371	28963
North Central region	334	6942	86050
Veliko Tarnovo	103	2017	25235
Gabrovo	40	889	10991
Razgrad	65	1193	14336
Ruse	76	1863	23194
Silistra	50	980	12294
North-East region	348	8205	103193
Varna	132	3707	49329
Dobrich	86	1659	19882
Targovishte	56	1131	13417
Shumen	74	1708	20565
South-East region	400	8897	119480
Burgas	142	3337	44838
Sliven	78	1708	23747
Stara Zagora	134	2804	36402
Yambol	46	1048	14493
<i>South-West and South Central Bulgaria</i>	<i>1199</i>	<i>28831</i>	<i>359652</i>
South-West region	633	16550	205212
Blagoevgrad	136	2906	35843
Kyustendil	49	1052	12792
Pernik	45	984	12296
Sofia	107	1974	25506
Sofia cap. ²	296	9634	118775
South Central region	566	12281	154440
Kardzhali	82	1457	17065
Pazardzhik	123	2415	29990
Plovdiv	207	5319	70100
Smolyan	67	1105	11358
Haskovo	87	1985	25927

¹ Excl. higher schools.

² Incl. three schools abroad financed by Bulgaria.

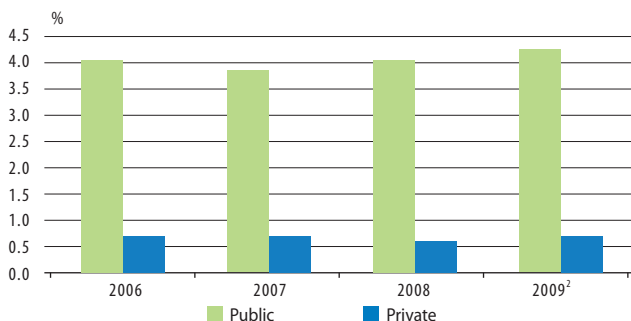
Participation rate of the population in the educational system and expenditure on education

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

The drop-out indicator for the educational system is calculated as the share of school drop-outs aged 18 - 24 related to the total number of the population in the same age group. The drop-outs from the educational system are the individuals who have not completed secondary education and who do not participate in education and training during the reference period.

Total expenditure on education (calculated according to the methodology of UNESCO, OECD and Eurostat) include governmental and municipal expenditure, private expenditure (those of private entities and households), as well as expenditure covered by international sources. In 2008, the ratios of education expenditure to GDP for some European countries according to OECD data were: Denmark - 7.1%, Belgium - 6.6%, Sweden - 6.3%, France - 6.0%, Finland - 5.9%, Estonia - 5.8%, United Kingdom and Poland - 5.7%, Netherlands and Ireland - 5.6%, Slovenia and Austria - 5.4%, Portugal - 5.2%, Spain - 5.1%, Italy, Germany and Hungary - 4.8%, - 4.7%, Czech Republic - 4.5%, Slovakia - 4.0%. This ratio for Bulgaria in 2008 and 2009 was respectively 4.8% and 5.0%.

Figure 12. Ratio of public and private expenditure on education to GDP¹



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

² The calculations are on the basis of preliminary data of GDP.



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

(Per cent)

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Group net enrolment rates ¹ by levels of ISCED '97				
Pre - primary education (ISCED - 0)	73.8	74.3	74.9	81.5
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	94.6	93.4	91.5	95.8
Lower secondary education (V - VIII grade, ISCED - 2A)	82	82.4	80.6	81.8
Upper secondary education (IX - XII grade, ISCED - 3A, 3C)	78.3	78.6	80.3	81.3
Post secondary non - tertiary education (ISCED - 4C)	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5
Education in colleges (ISCED - 5B)	4.1	3.9	3.4	2.3
Education in universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 5A)	30.9	33.1	34.6	37.3
Net enrolment rates ² of the population in the educational system by age groups				
3 - 6 years	75.4	75.8	76.5	83.3
7 - 10 years	96.4	95.2	93.2	97.6
11 - 14 years	95.9	96.3	96.3	96.9
15 - 18 years	83	83.5	84	85.8
19 - 23 years	38.3	41.1	42.5	42.6

¹ Group rates are calculated in per cents of number of enrolments by levels in age groups 3 - 6, 7 - 10, 11 - 14, 15 - 18, 19 - 20, 19 - 21 and 19 - 23 years to number of population in the same age groups.

² The rate is calculated in per cents of number of enrolments in corresponding age groups, independently of the educational level, to the number of population in the same age groups. Numbers of enrolments and population are calculated as of 31.12. of the corresponding year.

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

(Per cent)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	14.8	14.7	13.9	12.8
Male	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.0
Female	15.5	15.8	14.5	13.7

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

VI. CULTURE AND ART





Publishing

The national written cultural heritage acquires a significant expression in the published books, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, bulletins and periodical collections. The statistical reporting of the published output gives the public an idea of the number of titles and their circulation in different classification groups.

Figure 1. Published titles

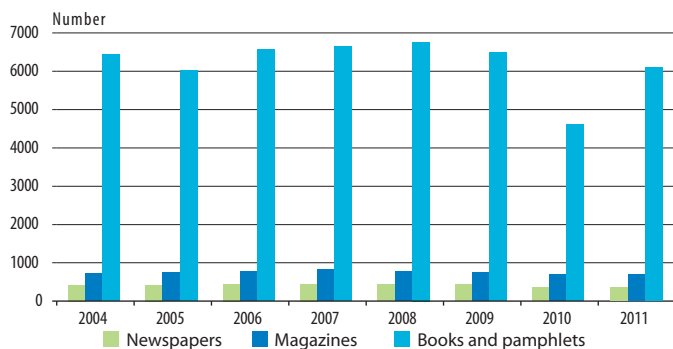
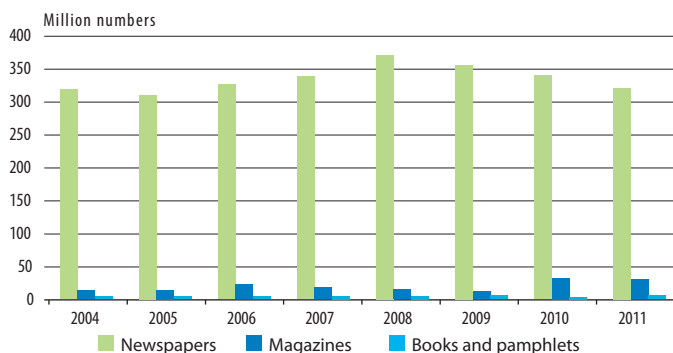


Figure 2. Circulation





1. Publishing

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Books ¹				
Titles - number	6648	6767	6491	² 4614	³ 6152
Circulation - millions	4.8	4.6	6.0	3.2	5.4
	Magazines ⁴				
Titles - number	817	775	745	695	680
Annual circulation - millions	17.9	14.7	11.4	32.1	29.8
	Newspapers				
Titles - number	448	438	436	359	340
Annual circulation - millions	338.6	370.8	355.6	340.8	320.5

¹ Incl. pamphlets.

² Data are for the first nine months only.

³ Data are for the last three months of 2010 and for 2011.

⁴ Incl. bulletins.

2. Book and pamphlet production by target group in 2011¹

Target group	Total		Books		Pamphlets	
	Titles - number	Circulation - thousands	Titles - number	Circulation - thousands	Titles - number	Circulation - thousands
Total	6152	5367	5501	4515	651	852
Social political	36	33	35	33	1	0
Scientific literature	1104	498	1065	485	39	13
Popular literature	1017	858	955	818	63	40
Professional literature	51	35	45	30	5	5
Professional production	51	35	45	30	5	5
Educational literature	1180	1257	1097	1045	83	212
High schools, Colleges	636	245	617	237	19	7
Professional schools and schools of arts	17	18	17	18	-	-
Schools of general education	347	733	309	660	37	73
Educational methodic	180	260	153	128	27	132
Fiction for adults	1737	1128	1567	1057	171	72
Children's and juvenile literature	436	855	216	412	220	443
Children's and juvenile fiction	297	572	144	302	153	270
Children's and juvenile popular scientific literature	139	283	72	108	67	173
Official documents	105	80	104	80	1	0
Reference literature	485	622	417	555	68	67

¹ Data are for the last three months of 2010 and for 2011.

Performing arts and cinemas

The NSI observes the activities of the dramatic, opera and musical theatres, and of the music and dance formations (philharmonic orchestras, ensembles for folk songs and dances and orchestras: brass-bands, string orchestras and other), their audience capacity, attendance and number of performances. The number of visits in theaters in the last four years remains constant - around 1.8 million.

The number of ordinary cinemas in the country decreased - from 57 in 2008 to 43 in 2011. The trend is to invest primarily in multiplexes ((cinemas with eight and more cinema halls).

Figure 3. Attendances in the theatres

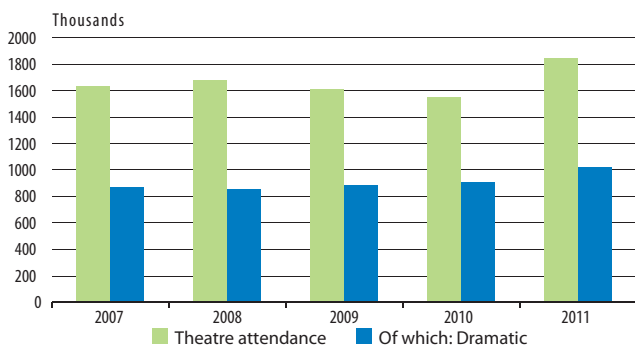
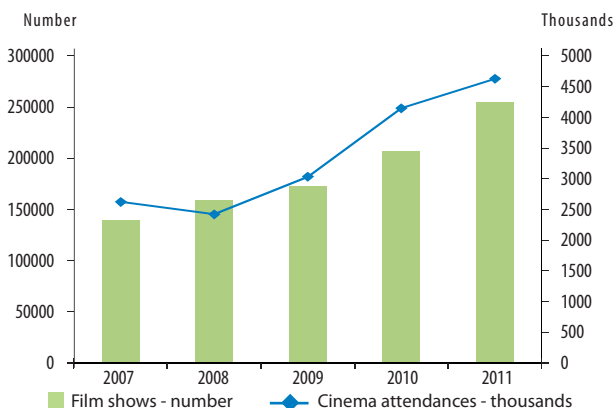


Figure 4. Cinema attendances and film shows





3. Theatres

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Theatres - number	78	80	73	73
Capacity - thousands	28.4	29.9	28.4	30.2
Theatre performances - thousands	10.8	11.0	11.4	12.2
Theatre attendance - millions	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8

4. Cinemas

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Cinemas - number	57	56	42	43
In towns	50	52	42	42
In villages	7	4	-	1
Film shows - number	159765	173140	207275	255190
In towns	159544	172120	207275	254183
In villages	221	1020	-	1007
Cinema attendances - thousands	2429	3041	4157	4649
In towns	2427	3029	4157	4637
In villages	2	12	-	12

5. Film production

(Number)

Films by kind	2008	2009	2010	2011
Films produced	91	110	144	91
of which: television	72	94	100	72
Full-length films	14	38	21	21
Feature films	8	11	14	14
Documentary films	6	27	7	7
Short- and medium length films	77	72	123	70
Feature films	12	10	17	7
Documentary films	55	51	86	54
Cartoon films	10	11	20	8
Others	-	-	-	1

Museums and community clubs

Museums are permanent institutions in the public service, which acquire, store, display and examine evidential material related to humanity and its environment. The NSI observes all museums open to visits: historical, natural, archaeological, ethnographic museums, art galleries and other exhibitions. Since 2010 the NSI has observed only museums whose collections are cultural value. For the last observed year stock units (incl. those in the main storage fund, as well as in the research and ancillary materials fund, and in the exchange fund) rise by 17.7%, but the number of visitors decreases by 1.0%.

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). The NSI survey of activity of community clubs is carried out once every five years.

Figure 5. Museums

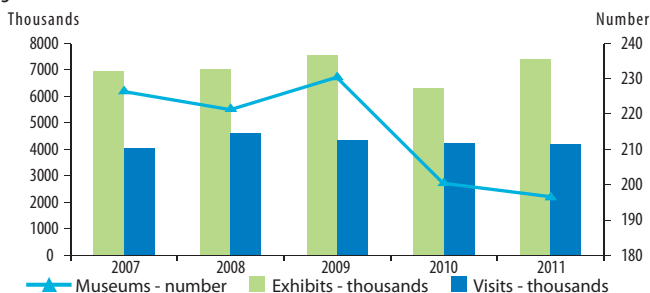
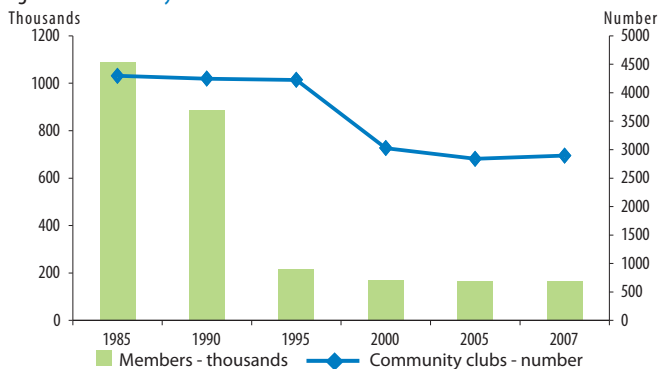


Figure 6. Community clubs and members





6. Museums

	2008	2009	2010 ¹	2011
Museums - number	222	231	201	197
Stocks units - thousands	7052	7592	6320	7439
Electronic units - thousands	-	-	-	144
Visits - thousands	4631	4373	4253	4211
Visits in the day for free entrance - thousands	-	-	-	725
Personnel - number	2398	2432	2500	2674
of which: professionals with an academic degree or academic title and curators	897	918	895	957

¹ Only museums whose collections are cultural value.

7. Income, expenditure and personnel of museums by statistical zone and statistical region in 2011

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Income - thousand Levs	Expenditure - thousand Levs	Personnel - number	
			Total	of which: staff pay roll schemes - number
Total	38987	33400	2674	2459
<i>North and South-East Bulgaria</i>				
North-West	3491	2761	281	262
North Central	6214	5968	451	420
North-East	3919	3697	320	298
South-East	4682	4353	351	305
<i>South-West and South Central Bulgaria</i>				
South-West	16878	13218	917	847
South Central	3803	3402	354	327

8. Community clubs¹

	2000	2005	2007
Community clubs - number	3027	2838	2895
In towns	511	539	548
In villages	2516	2299	2347
Members - thousands	170	164	168
In towns	74	68	67
In villages	96	96	101

¹ New data become available once every five years.

9. Community clubs¹ by statistical zone and statistical region in 2007

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Community clubs - number	Members - thousands	Income - thousand Levs	Expenditure - thousand Levs
Total	2895	168	49818	47466
<i>North and South-East Bulgaria</i>				
North-West	453	26	7546	7274
North Central	455	26	6904	6525
North-East	457	23	7387	7144
South-East	473	28	7551	7015
<i>South-West and South Central Bulgaria</i>				
South-West	512	32	12338	11833
South Central	545	33	8092	7675

¹ New data become available once every five years.

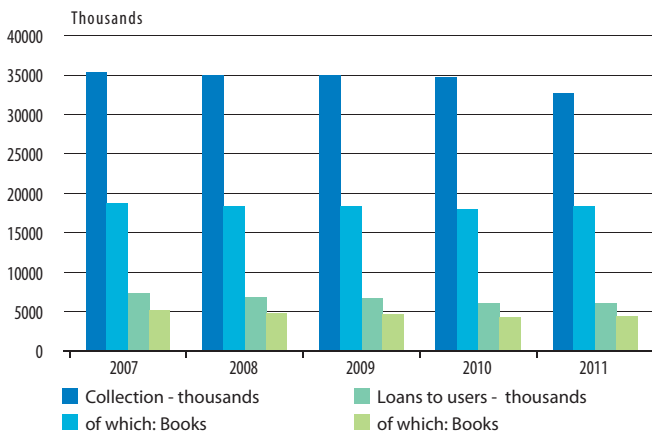


Libraries

Since 2002, the NSI has been observing libraries with collection sizes above 200 thousand books. These are the biggest libraries in the country: the National Library 'St. St. Cyril and Methodius', the regional libraries, some larger community club libraries, and special libraries pertaining to the universities. At the end of 2011, the 47 libraries have 32 758 thousands library collections. The readers are 218 thousands, which is 13.8% less in compare to 2008.

During the period 2008 – 2011, there was a minor reduction in the size of collections (books, continued editions and other library documents) with an decrease of 2 thousands (6.4%). The visits in 2008 were 3 005 thousands and in 2011 - 3 138 thousands.

Figure 7. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands





10. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Libraries - number	47	47	47	47
Collection - thousands	34987	35040	34781	32758
of which: Books	18411	18395	18096	18427
Loans to users - thousands	6842	6725	6156	6201
of which: Books	4868	4776	4334	4558
Users - thousands	253	233	220	218

11. Libraries by category with collection above 200 thousands in 2011

Type of libraries	Libraries - number	Collections - thousands		Users - thousands	Loans to users - thousands	
		Total	of which: Books		Total	of which: Books
Total	47	32758	18427	218	6201	4558
National Library 'St. St. Cyril and Methodius'	1	7809	1730	13	476	75
Non-specialized libraries of a learned	27	11778	10028	127	3857	3031
Public libraries	4	1039	977	9	335	261
Libraries at institutions of higher education	11	5762	4296	66	1496	1182
Special libraries	4	6369	1396	3	36	9

12. Libraries with collection above 200 thousands by statistical zone and statistical region in 2011

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Libraries - number	Collections - thousands	Users - thousands	Visitors - thousands	Loans to users - thousands
Total	47	32758	218	3138	6201
<i>North and South-East Bulgaria</i>					
North-West	6	1725	19	302	586
North Central	8	3184	32	575	1095
North-East	6	2765	32	399	1021
South-East	7	2477	28	408	1014
<i>South-West and South Central Bulgaria</i>					
South-West	12	19258	64	1086	1566
South Central	8	3349	42	367	919



Radio and television activities

During the 2008 - 2011 period, the number of radio stations in the country decreased by 22.8% (from 114 in 2008 to 86 in 2011). In 2011, the relative share of advertisements is 4.3% from all Radio Broadcasts, or 0.8 percentage points more than in 2010.

The total duration of the broadcasts in 2011 increased by 2.1% compared to 2010. The share of television advertisements is 6.0% of all programs and in comparison with 2010 this share increased by 0.8 percentage points (6.6 thousand hours).

Figure 8. Structure of radio broadcasts

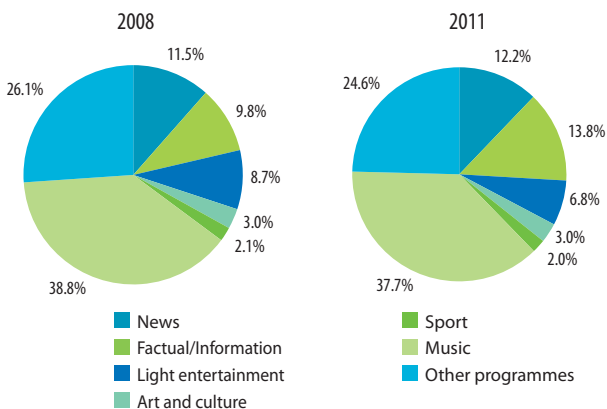
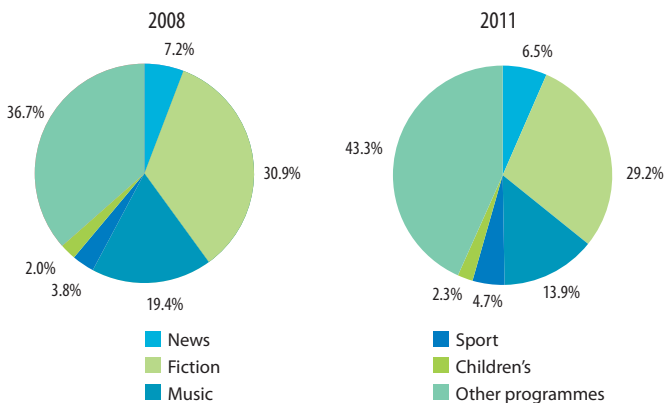


Figure 9. Structure of television broadcasts





13. Radio and television operators

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Radio operators - number	114	104	86	88
Programmes - hours	797683	726766	674375	631438
Television operators - number	119	113	100	102
Programmes - hours	747036	694778	660775	674367

14. Radio programmes by genre

(Hours)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	797683	726766	674375	631438
News	92070	75958	79844	76729
Factual/Information	78394	56478	72009	86928
Infotainment	58380	46213	50597	37038
Light entertainment	69520	50622	49110	42995
Art and culture	23577	24481	21714	18769
Education	12708	15234	9930	9766
Science	3241	4121	3219	2538
Religion	2446	3248	2262	1596
Dramatic	1140	662	706	895
Sport	16765	17427	14927	12891
Entertainment	30296	22365	21301	19506
Music	309121	307379	270952	237906
Serious music programmes (classical music)	24812	23940	18319	17689
Light music programmes	200392	209175	175916	135065
Other music programmes	83917	74264	76717	85152
Children's-youth's	28316	31076	16622	10147
Regional	21142	24229	21282	28551
Advertising	34663	34705	23769	27701
Presentation/Promotion	5172	5526	4474	5701
Not classified elsewhere	10732	7042	11657	11781

15. Television programmes by genre

(Hours)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	747036	694778	660775	674367
News	53841	40240	46933	43697
Information	22873	26942	30575	38186
Live broadcast from Parliament	851	2179	1473	756
Information/Entertainment	22712	26130	24521	30731
Topical	25796	21616	19047	33194
Human interest	6074	6570	4823	5368
Art/Humanities/ sciences	9746	8629	5616	14910
Education	17651	8555	9894	10462
Religion	2657	1165	1565	1418
Sport	28742	22910	24456	31801
Fiction	230497	237559	226582	197020
Cinematographic films	124900	118648	133902	108134
Television or video works	105597	118911	92680	88886
Entertainment	30798	25870	21755	37926
Music	145089	123433	128567	93843
Children's	14886	16892	15025	15246
Youth's	6801	4571	4263	2640
Documentary	25070	24676	16322	19160
Regional	9520	7008	6848	5413
Advertising	36361	36947	34239	40794
Teleshopping	33475	17012	5948	9721
Not classified elsewhere	23596	35874	32323	42081

VII. HEALTH



Health establishments and medical personnel

The health network includes in-patient and outpatient health establishments, as well as other health establishments. Data is presented according to the status at the end of the year. Data on hospital beds include all de facto operating hospital beds as well as hospital beds temporary out of use for a period of less than six months. Hospital beds for temporary use are excluded.

When analyzing the health network data the following has to be taken into account: the number of health establishments and hospital beds has changed not only as a result of the opening or closure of establishments, but also because of the reorganization or merging of establishments.

At the end of 2011 there are 53 535 beds in all types of health establishments available in the country. Health establishments for hospital aid are hospitals, dermato-venereological centres (up to 2009- dermato-venereological dispensaries), complex oncological centres (up to 2009 - oncological dispensaries), mental health centres (up to 2009 - psychiatric dispensaries) and pulmonary dispensaries (since 2010 - transformed into specialized hospitals). At the end of 2011 the number of health establishments for hospital aid is 344 with 47 391 beds.

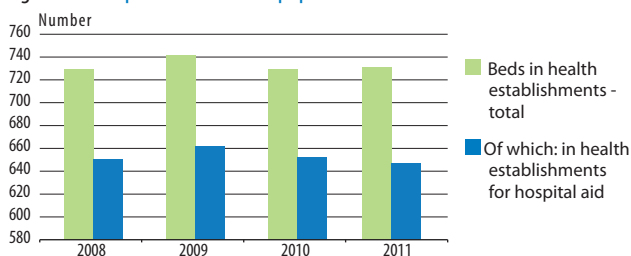
There are 731 beds available per 100 thousand of population in 2011 and 647 hospital beds per 100 thousand inhabitants.

The number of medical personnel (individuals working under basic labour contract) includes persons practicing at healthcare establishments regardless of their ownership and subordination. Data on medical specialists working outside of the country, as well as on medical specialists practicing outside of the health establishments (for example, doctors working for the pharmaceutical industry) are excluded.

The indicators on the coverage of the population are calculated based on the population numbers at the end of year.

At the end of 2011, there are 28 411 practicing physicians and 6 655 dentists. The number of physicians and dentists per 10 thousand of the population at the end of 2011 is 38.8 physicians and 9.1 dentists.

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





1. Health establishments as of 31.12.

(Number)

	2009		2010		2011	
	Establish-ments	Beds	Establish-ments	Beds	Establish-ments	Beds
Health establishments for hospital aid	352	50041	346	48934	344	47391
Hospitals	306	45906	312	45832	315	44811
Multi profile hospitals	159	32802	164	32576	167	31546
Specialized hospitals	147	13104	148	13256	148	13265
Dermato-venereological centres ¹	10	218	10	163	10	100
Complex oncological centres ²	12	1625	9	1334	7	1152
Mental health centres ³	12	1530	12	1450	12	1328
Other health establishments for hospital aid ⁴	.	.	3	155	.	.
Pulmonary dispensaries ⁵	12	762	.	.	.	.
Out-patient health establishments	1715	856	1613	938	1770	924
Diagnostic and consulting centres	115	283	113	287	121	263
Medical centres	590	541	520	624	559	617
Dental centres	49	8	49	4	49	6
Medical-dental centres	33	24	29	23	35	38
Independent medical-diagnostical laboratories and medical-technical laboratories	928	-	902	-	1006	-
Other health establishments of which:	189	4518	183	4570	150	4546
Centres for urgent medical aid	28	-	28	-	28	-
Haematological transfusion centres	4	-	4	-	4	-
Hospices	59	659	54	716	49	790
Homes for medical and social care for children	32	3859	32	3854	31	3756

¹ Up to 2009 - dermato-venereological dispensaries.² Up to 2009 - oncological dispensaries.³ Up to 2009 - psychiatric dispensaries.⁴ Non-transformed dispensaries according to the amendments in the Law on Health Establishments.⁵ Up to 2009. Since 2010 the pulmonary dispensaries are transformed into specialized hospitals.

2. Medical specialists in health establishments as of 31.12.¹

(Number)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Physicians	27480	27988	27997	28411
Per 10 000 population	36.1	37.0	37.3	38.8
Dentists	6288	6493	6355	6655
Per 10 000 population	8.3	8.6	8.5	9.1
Medical specialists on 'Health cares'	48378	48099	47468	47427
Per 10 000 population	63.6	63.6	63.2	64.7
Of which: nurses	32314	31961	31786	31609
Per 10 000 population	42.5	42.3	42.4	43.1

¹ Under basic labour contract.

Medical personnel by district

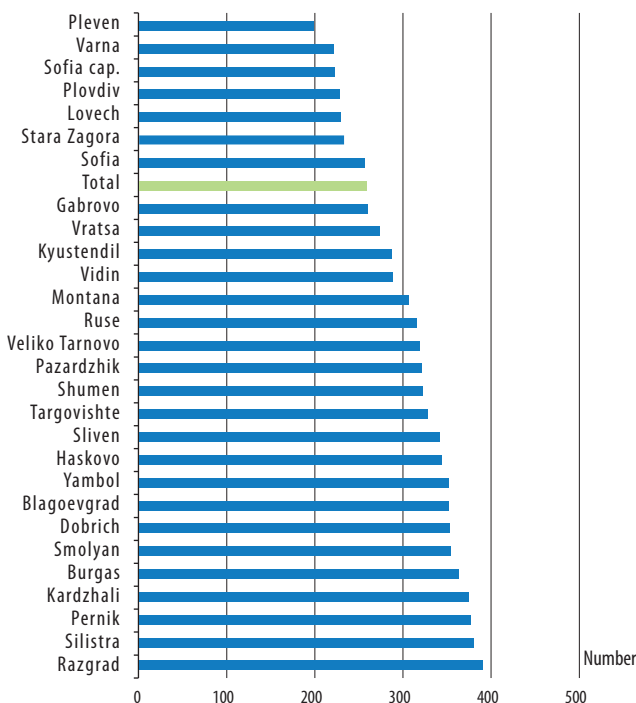
The peculiarities of healthcare services from a territorial point of view have to be taken into account during the analysis of data on health establishments and medical personnel. Depending on the specialization of medical activities, the health establishments serve the population of one or more municipalities,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

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

Totally for the country, there are 258 persons per one physician in 2011. Compared to the country's average, this indicator is more favourable for the districts Pleven, Sofia cap., Varna, Plovdiv, Lovech, Stara Zagora and Sofia.

The highest number of population served by one physician is registered for the districts of Razgrad (390 persons) and Silistra (380).

Figure 2. Population per physician by district at the end of 2011





3. Medical care of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district as of 31.12.

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Population per					
	Physician			Dentist		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Total¹	270	268	258	1165	1181	1101
<i>North and South-East Bulgaria</i>	296	290	282	1436	1473	1373
North-West region	264	256	243	1463	1501	1413
Vidin	297	281	288	1001	1028	921
Vratsa	282	277	273	1712	1760	1606
Lovech	262	246	229	1260	1223	1214
Montana	331	326	307	1695	1682	1678
Pleven	223	217	199	1597	1726	1598
North Central region	344	336	323	1490	1498	1411
Veliko Tarnovo	331	330	319	1318	1364	1370
Gabrovo	281	271	260	1193	1205	1134
Razgrad	423	403	390	2042	2067	1902
Ruse	339	328	315	1538	1495	1299
Silistra	400	398	380	1850	1824	1794
North-East region	267	267	268	1403	1424	1320
Varna	211	212	222	1093	1118	1071
Dobrich	370	368	353	1783	1717	1554
Targovishte	329	350	328	2092	2096	1873
Shumen	338	328	323	1848	1961	1779
South-East region	321	311	306	1404	1475	1365
Burgas	384	382	363	1553	1633	1514
Sliven	353	343	342	1496	1578	1446
Stara Zagora	246	228	233	1240	1287	1195
Yambol	373	399	351	1344	1445	1314
<i>South-West and South Central Bulgaria</i>	269	268	261	977	984	927
South-West region	254	254	250	992	991	950
Blagoevgrad	376	370	352	1301	1283	1234
Kyustendil	295	293	287	1155	1266	1174
Pernik	366	362	377	1002	1020	857
Sofia	273	262	257	1847	2070	1949
Sofia cap.	221	224	222	845	832	817
South Central region	293	290	278	958	974	895
Kardzhali	385	381	375	1345	1396	1299
Pazardzhik	357	348	321	1297	1321	1190
Plovdiv	241	238	228	750	761	699
Smolyan	349	340	354	1058	1048	987
Haskovo	358	359	344	1269	1305	1220

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

Registered cases of malignant neoplasms and active tuberculosis

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

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

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

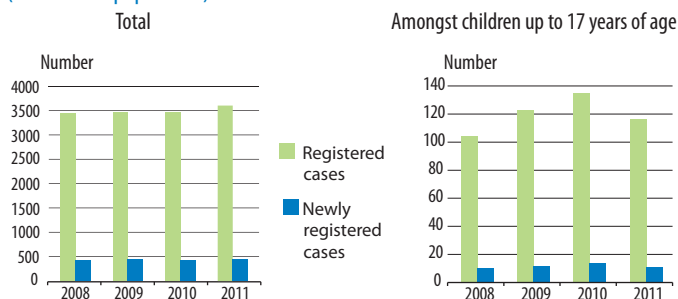
In 2011 the persistent upward trend of the prevalence rate for malignant neoplasms continued. The number of registered cases increases from 3 438 in 2008 to 3 603 in 2011 per 100 thousand of the population. The number of the newly registered cases is 449 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the malignant neoplasms for children up to 17 years of age is 115 registered cases per 100 thousand children. The incidence rate per 100 thousand children of the respective age group is 11.

In 2011 the prevalence rate as well as the incidence rate for active tuberculosis decreases to 74 per 100 thousand of the population. The incidence rate is 28 per 100 thousand of the population rate.

The prevalence rate for the children up to 17 completed years is 52 per 100 thousand and the incidence rate is 18 per 100 thousand children.

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





4. Registered cases of diseases¹

	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Malignant neoplasms Number			
Total	262059	261974	261382	264739
Of which: new registered cases	32478	33246	32067	32969
Of which: children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	1336	1554	1691	1366
of which: newly registered	132	157	179	125
	Per 100 000 population			
Total	3438	3454	3469	3603
Of which: new registered cases	426	438	426	449
Of which: children 0 - 17 years of age ²				
Total	104	123	135	115
of which: newly registered	10	12	14	11
	Active tuberculosis Number			
Total	9128	8301	6822	5460
Of which: new registered cases	2932	2546	2285	2049
Of which: children 0 - 17 years of age	884	740	710	622
of which: newly registered	292	266	274	215
	Per 100 000 population			
Total	120	109	91	74
Of which: new registered cases	38	34	30	28
Of which: children 0 - 17 years of age ²				
Total	69	59	57	52
of which: newly registered	23	21	22	18

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.

VIII. HOUSEHOLD INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND CONSUMPTION



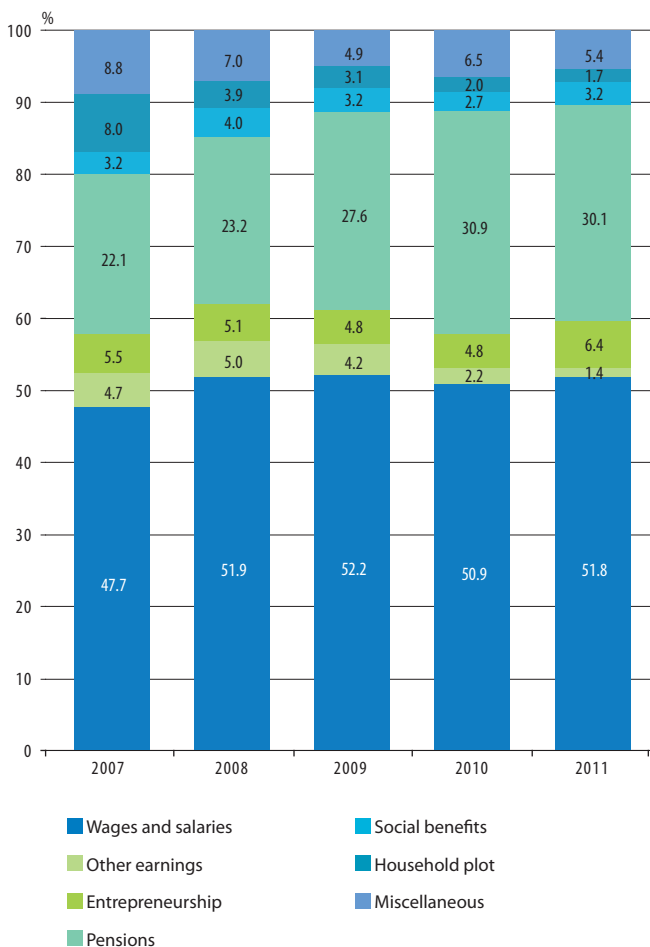


Total household income

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

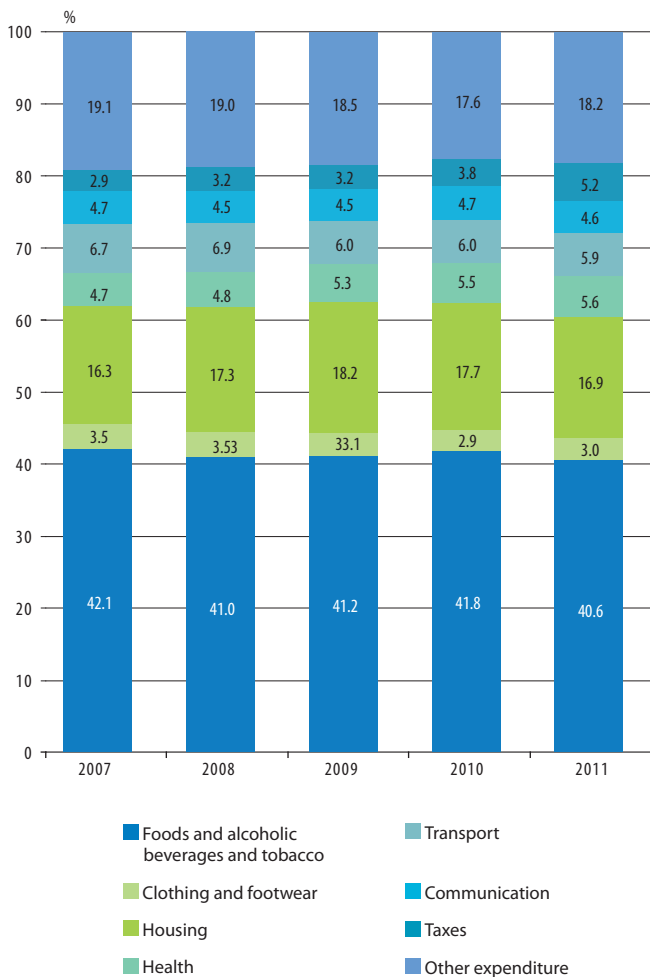
Source	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Average per capita - Levs				
Total	3347	3748	3867	3812	3937
Total income	3105	3502	3693	3648	3782
Wages and salaries	1482	1816	1928	1857	1960
Other earnings	144	176	156	82	52
Entrepreneurship	170	178	176	174	241
Property income	30	31	24	28	25
Unemployment benefits	9	7	20	23	27
Pensions	685	811	1020	1128	1140
Family allowances	17	23	34	33	32
Other social benefits	76	107	66	66	65
Household plot	248	136	115	75	66
Property sale	50	36	5	15	4
Miscellaneous	194	182	149	169	171
Interest income	127	129	112	125	113
Loans and credits	109	111	57	35	38
Loans repaid	6	6	4	3	3
	Structure - %				
Total income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wages and salaries	47.7	51.9	52.2	50.9	51.8
Other earnings	4.7	5.0	4.2	2.2	1.4
Entrepreneurship	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.8	6.4
Property income	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7
Unemployment benefits	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7
Pensions	22.1	23.2	27.6	30.9	30.1
Family allowances	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
Other social benefits	2.4	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.7
Household plot	8.0	3.9	3.1	2.0	1.7
Property sale	1.6	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.1
Miscellaneous	6.2	5.2	4.0	4.6	4.5



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

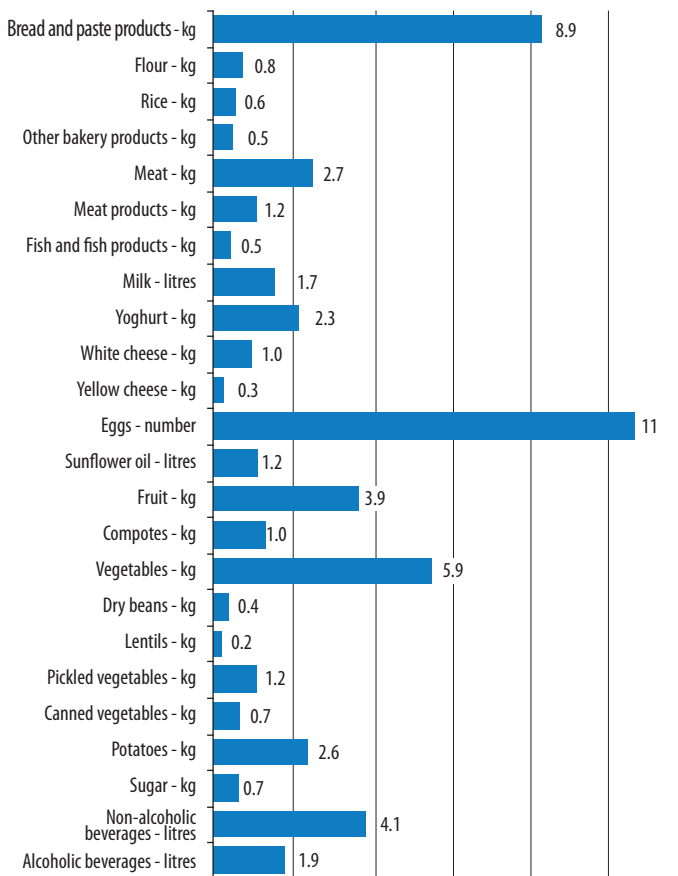
Expenditure groups	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Average per capita - Levs				
Total	3088	3521	3668	3481	3672
Total expenditure	2857	3264	3335	3278	3494
Consumer total expenditure	2431	2780	2857	2811	2934
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	1071	1194	1216	1219	1265
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	132	142	157	150	155
Clothing and footwear	100	113	103	93	104
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	357	443	484	470	493
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	108	122	123	111	96
Health	134	155	177	181	196
Transport	191	225	199	197	205
Communication	133	145	150	153	162
Recreation, culture and education	103	120	129	114	121
Miscellaneous goods and services	102	120	120	121	136
Taxes	83	105	108	124	182
Household plot	55	53	44	34	30
Other expenditure	288	326	326	309	347
Saving deposits	107	133	167	78	46
Purchase of currency and securities	1	0	0	0	0
Debt paid out and loan granted	123	124	166	125	132
	Structure - %				
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Consumer total expenditure	85.1	85.2	85.7	85.7	84.0
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	37.5	36.6	36.5	37.2	36.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.4
Clothing and footwear	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	12.5	13.6	14.5	14.3	14.1
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.8
Health	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.5	5.6
Transport	6.7	6.9	6.0	6.0	5.9
Communication	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6
Recreation, culture and education	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9
Taxes	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.8	5.2
Household plot	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.9
Other expenditure	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.9



Consumption of main foods

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

Figure 3. Average monthly consumption of main foods and beverages per capita in 2011





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

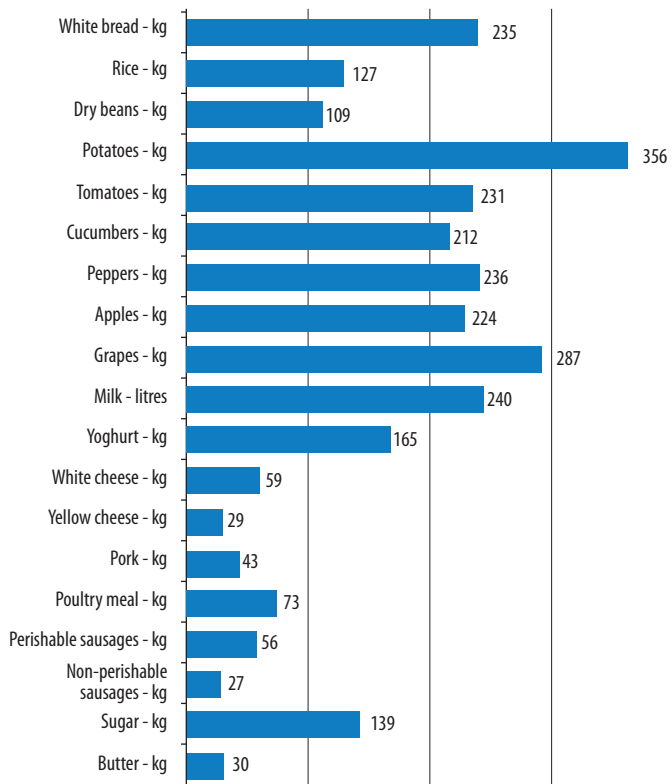
Foods and beverages	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bread and paste products - kg	111.5	109.5	105.9	108.0	106.7
Flour - kg	7.9	7.7	8.3	9.1	9.4
Rice - kg	6.1	6.0	5.9	7.0	7.0
Other cereals - kg	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Other bakery products - kg	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9
Meat - kg	27.4	28.3	30.7	32.0	32.1
Meat products - kg	14.8	15	14.3	13.8	14.0
Fish and fish products - kg	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.3	5.4
Milk - litres	19.6	19.1	19.9	20.9	19.9
Yoghurt - kg	27.3	26.6	26.8	28.9	27.7
White cheese - kg	10.6	10.7	11.0	12.0	12.2
Yellow cheese - kg	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.3
Eggs - number	128	127	131	137	137
Sunflower oil - litres	12.9	12.7	13.2	14.1	14.3
Margarine - kg	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
Butter - kg	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Fresh and frozen fruit - kg	38.8	39.9	44.3	43.5	47.2
Compotes - kg	14.0	11.5	12.0	15.4	12.4
Fresh and frozen vegetables - kg	63.3	65.2	68.4	69.1	71.0
Dry beans - kg	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.9	4.9
Lentils - kg	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.7
Canned vegetables - kg	11.3	11.5	11.8	12.9	13.8
Vegetable juices and nectars - litres	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0
Pickled vegetables - kg	9.7	8.6	9.5	8.9	8.5
Potatoes - kg	27.4	27.2	27.9	31.2	30.8
Sugar - kg	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.5	8.1
Sugar products - kg	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Chocolate products - kg	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Salt - kg	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Vinegar - kg	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7
Non-alcoholic beverages - litres	56.7	55.2	52.2	50.9	49.5
Alcoholic beverages - litres	24.8	24.9	25.5	23.6	23.2
Cigarettes - number	854	860	778	591	547



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 2011





4. Household purchasing power average per capita

Goods	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Foods				
White bread - kg	2528	2513	2997	3103	2814
Rice - kg	1966	1538	1372	1518	1522
Dry beans - kg	1270	1178	1217	1307	1312
Potatoes - kg	3539	4432	4458	4516	4269
Tomatoes - kg	1826	2307	2584	2230	2772
Cucumbers - kg	1758	2187	2257	2149	2544
Peppers - kg	2145	2201	2641	2530	2835
Apples - kg	2161	2159	2764	2925	2691
Grapes - kg	2597	2783	3876	3304	3439
Milk - litres	2949	2879	2972	2901	2879
Yoghurt - kg	1803	1861	1959	1993	1976
White cheese - kg	631	671	752	746	703
Yellow cheese - kg	340	338	377	379	345
Pork - kg	392	421	457	492	512
Poultry meal - kg	710	757	820	894	876
Perishable sausages - kg	628	679	650	653	673
Non-perishable sausages - kg	292	316	309	313	327
Eggs - number	14900	16038	16981	16990	18570
Sugar - kg	1716	2054	2286	2411	1673
Butter - kg	409	413	413	386	357
	Non-foods				
Men's shoes - pair	85	92	99	107	101
Women's shoes - pair	91	104	114	125	118
Children's shoes - pair	156	171	178	184	173
Men's suits - number	24	23	23	22	23
Women's suits - number	44	54	53	46	52
Coal - kg	15728	15309	20976	16889	16148
Television sets - number	9	7	7	6	8



Poverty indicators

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

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

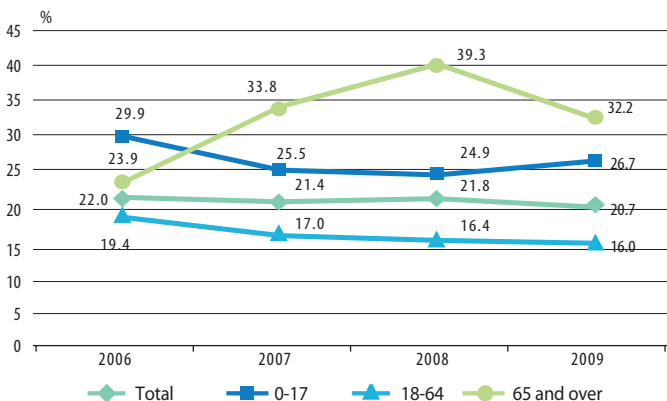
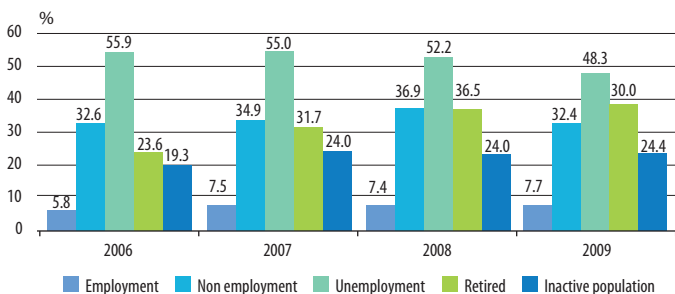


Figure 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status





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

Age	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	22.0	21.4	21.8	20.7
0 - 17	29.9	25.5	24.9	26.7
18 - 64	19.4	17.0	16.4	16.0
65 and over	23.9	33.8	39.3	32.2

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

Households type	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	22.1	21.3	21.7	20.7
Households without dependent children	18.4	21.9	23.0	19.4
One adult younger than 64 years	29.9	32.7	32.5	30.7
One adult older than 65 years	56.0	67.8	72.1	61.6
Single female	55.2	66.3	67.7	58.7
Single male	28.7	34.5	39.4	34.5
Two adults younger than 65 years	17.2	16.5	13.3	12.0
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	15.1	28.7	35.4	26.9
Three or more adults	9.8	10.6	9.3	7.9
Households with dependent children	24.7	20.7	20.8	21.7
Single parent with dependent children	33.5	38.3	30.9	42.3
Two adults with one dependent child	11.6	11.8	12.9	13.7
Two adults with two dependent children	21.3	14.6	15.5	16.3
Two adults with three or more dependent children	71.0	74.2	67.9	65.2
Three or more adults with dependent children	26.2	21.9	22.0	21.9

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

Activity status	2006	2007	2008	2009
Employment	5.8	7.5	7.4	7.7
Non employment	32.6	34.9	36.9	32.4
Unemployment	55.9	55.0	52.2	48.3
Retired	23.6	31.7	36.5	30.0
Other inactive population	19.3	24.0	24.0	24.4

8. Inequality of income distribution

	2006	2007	2008	2009
S80/S20 ¹	7.0	6.5	5.9	5.9
Gini coefficient	35.3	35.9	33.5	33.2

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

IX. 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.

A gradual growing trend for the number of convicted crimes is observed during the 2008 - 2011 period. According to the NSI's data the number of convicted crimes in 2011 is 36 928

Data on crimes with penalty inflicted are obtained on the basis of NSI statistical survey and from administrative source (Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria - National Investigative Services).

Figure 1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted





1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted

(Number)

	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Crimes	Persons convicted ¹	Crimes	Persons convicted ¹	Crimes	Persons convicted ¹	Crimes	Persons convicted ¹
Total	32766	36137	37409	40872	35397	39070	36928	40141
of which:								
Crimes against the person	2075	2049	2256	2227	2072	2056	2108	2086
of which:								
Homicide (committed and attempted)	173	188	134	150	149	162	152	166
Bodily harm	1050	1109	1113	1196	1034	1099	1105	1129
Depravity	451	395	438	403	352	336	378	367
of which: Rape (committed and attempted)	186	193	158	173	135	149	146	153
Crimes against marriage, family and youth	428	417	646	649	641	616	648	651
Crimes against the property	12248	15642	12910	16440	12012	15614	12089	15205
of which:								
Theft	9015	12179	9108	12328	8719	12042	8806	12372
Robbery	929	1126	1123	1409	1061	1331	1089	1367
Misappropriation	219	218	224	233	207	209	209	215
Crimes against the economy	855	935	1046	1229	1632	1793	1675	1788
Crimes against the financial, tax and insurance system	105	84	133	113	144	127	153	136
Crimes against the activity of state bodies, public organisations and persons performing public duties	1480	1730	1544	1705	2162	2684	2186	2258
Documentary crimes	861	692	1210	1050	1525	1249	1594	1486
Crimes against the order and the public peace	679	714	936	964	934	939	946	957
of which: Hooliganism	565	559	749	704	723	684	733	725
Generally dangerous crimes	13769	13622	16386	16129	14021	13741	14925	14869
of which:								
Crimes against the transport and communications	11970	11804	14016	13818	11522	11326	12001	11636
Theft of motor vehicle	255	300	321	365	273	316	304	325
Drug - related crimes	933	949	1329	1297	1522	1490	1526	1531
Military crimes	81	81	104	102	44	40	45	45

¹ According to penalty inflicted.



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.

Gradually growth of the number of persons convicted with penalty inflicted is observed during the period of 2008 - 2011. The number of persons convicted in 2011 is 40 141.

Data on persons convicted are obtained on the basis of NSI statistical survey and from administrative source (Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria - National Investigative Services).

Figure 2. Persons convicted by sex

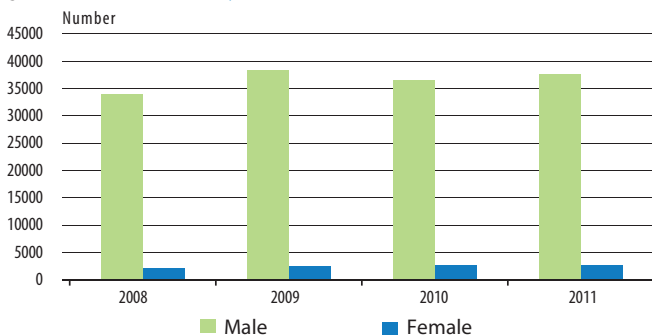
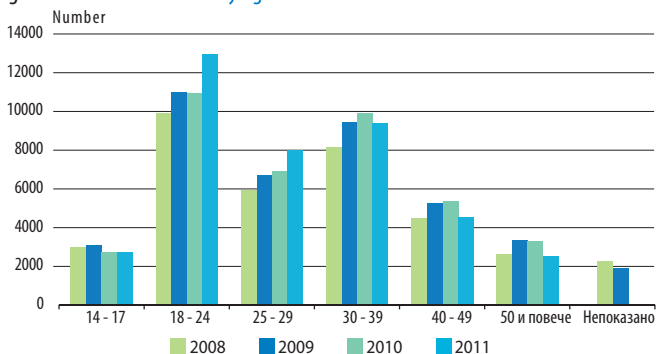


Figure 3. Persons convicted by age



2. Persons convicted by sex¹

Sex	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Number			
Total	36137	40872	39070	40141
Male	34004	38405	36481	37526
Female	2133	2467	2589	2615
	Structure - %			
Total	36137	40872	39070	40141
Male	34004	38405	36481	37526
Female	2133	2467	2589	2615

3. Persons convicted by age¹

Age	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Number			
Total	36137	40872	39070	40141
14 - 17	2964	3123	2694	2735
18 - 24	9880	11035	10949	12966
25 - 29	5868	6731	6901	8004
30 - 39	8159	9470	9906	9371
40 - 49	4455	5282	5327	4536
50 +	2565	3321	3293	2529
Unknown	2246	1910	-	-
	Structure - %			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14 - 17	8.2	7.6	6.9	6.8
18 - 24	27.4	27.0	28.0	32.4
25 - 29	16.2	16.5	17.7	19.9
30 - 39	22.6	23.2	25.4	23.3
40 - 49	12.3	12.9	13.6	11.3
50 +	7.1	8.1	8.4	6.3
Unknown	6.2	4.7	-	-

¹ According to penalty inflicted.

X. 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, 1995' (ESA '95) issued by Eurostat and the 'System of National Accounts, 1993' (SNA '93), 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).

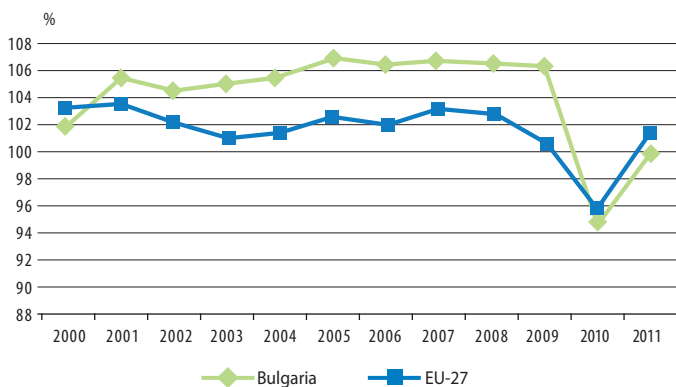
GDP estimates are an indicator for the trends in the development of the respective economy and they can be treated as an indicator for the economic policies at the macroeconomic level.

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
(Preceding year = 100)





1. Gross domestic product per capita

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Levs	9090	9007	9367	10109
Euro	4648	4605	4789	5169
USD	6800	6408	6338	7188
Exchange rate - USD/BGN	1.337	1.406	1.478	1.406

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

(Million Levs)

Economic sector and economic activity groupings	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4132	2841	2976	3637
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	12601	12983	13540	15979
Construction	5386	5411	4341	4210
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	11982	11740	12757	12832
Information and communication	3464	3375	3445	3608
Financial and insurance activities	3721	4169	4889	5243
Real estate activities	5181	5520	5936	6083
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	2653	3256	3294	3573
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	7136	7724	7885	8111
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	1477	1676	1653	1556
Total Economic	57733	58695	60716	64831
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	11562	9626	9795	10435
Import duties	168	103	82	95
Net taxes on products incl. VAT	11394	9523	9713	10339
Gross Domestic Product	69295	68322	70511	75265

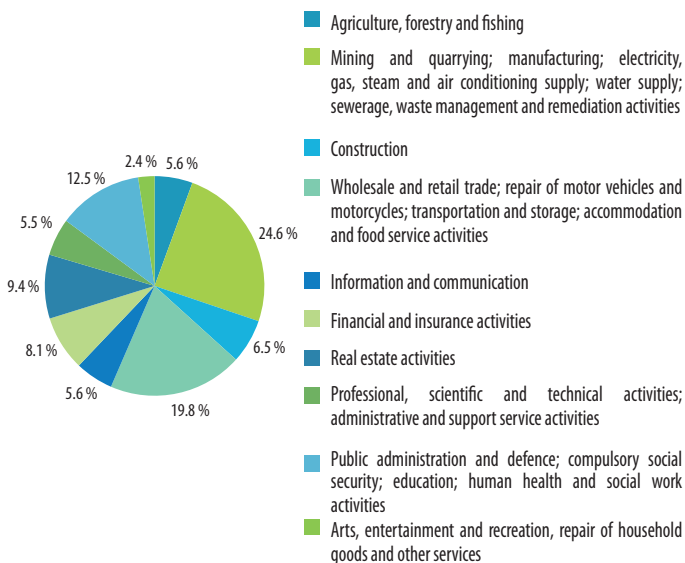
Gross value added

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 excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital.

Figure 2. Structure of GVA by economic sector and economic activity groupings in 2011





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

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sector and economic activity groupings	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	132.4	90.5	93.8	98.9
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	102.2	92.0	98.5	109.1
Construction	117.4	99.7	82.1	98.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	97.1	91.8	114.1	98.9
Information and communication	179.7	98.9	102.3	101.9
Financial and insurance activities	108.5	113.9	100.7	99.9
Real estate activities	96.1	95.5	103.4	99.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	89.9	107.9	95.6	108.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	96.7	99.7	98.8	99.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	145.4	105.6	96.2	91.9
Total Economic	106.3	96.7	100.5	101.8
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	105.7	83.5	99.5	100.8
Gross Domestic Product	106.2	94.5	100.4	101.7



Compensation of employees and gross operating surplus/gross mixed income

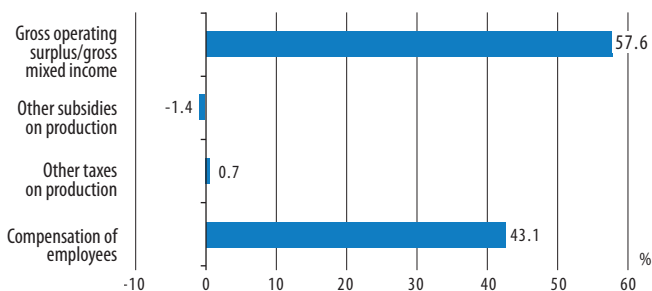
The income approach is compiled simultaneously with the production approach for GDP estimation; it characterizes the activity in which the primary incomes of the participants in the production process originate. According to the income approach for GDP estimation, GDP consists of the compensation of 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 2011





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

(Million Levs)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Compensation of employees	24396	25810	27130	27966
Net taxes on production (other taxes minus subsidies)	-539	-539	-599	-456
Operating surplus and mixed income, gross	33875	33424	34185	37320
Consumption of fixed capital	8300	9446	10347	x
Operating surplus net	25575	23977	23838	x
Mixed income, net	.	.	.	.
Gross value added at basic prices	57733	58695	60716	64831
Adjustments	11562	9626	9795	10435
GDP at market prices	69295	68322	70511	75265

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

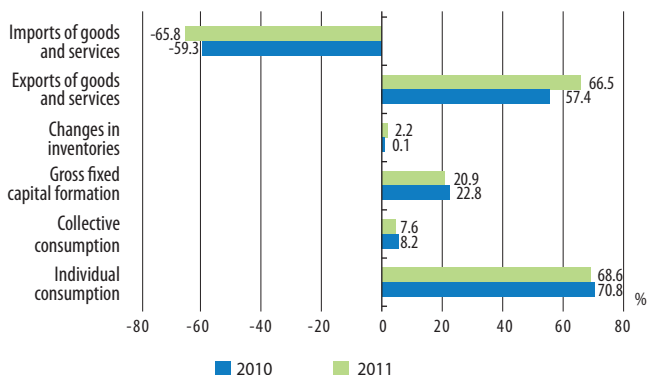
Collective consumption is measured by the final consumption expenditure by government on collective services provided to society as a whole.

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

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

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

Figure 4. Structure of GDP by expenditure approach





5. Gross domestic product by expenditure approach, current prices

(Million Levs)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product	69295	68322	70511	75265
Final consumption	57496	54293	55709	57392
Individual consumption	51277	48264	49918	51636
Collective consumption	6219	6030	5791	5756
Gross capital formation	26015	20063	16138	17364
Gross fixed capital formation	23283	19724	16077	15743
Changes in inventories	2732	339	61	1621
Net exports	-14216	-6035	-1336	509
Exports of goods and services	40342	32458	40481	50061
Imports of goods and services	54557	38493	41817	49552
Statistical discrepancy	0	0	0	0

6. Volume indices of GDP by expenditure approach

(Preceding year = 100)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product	106.2	94.5	100.4	101.7
Final consumption	102.6	92.7	100.5	99.7
Individual consumption	103	92.4	100.6	99.8
Collective consumption	98.5	95.1	99.5	98.2
Gross capital formation	.	.	.	.
Gross fixed capital formation	121.9	82.4	81.7	90.3
Changes in inventories	.	.	.	.
Net exports	.	.	.	.
Exports of goods and services	103	88.8	114.7	112.8
Imports of goods and services	104.2	79	102.4	108.5
Statistical discrepancy	.	.	.	.

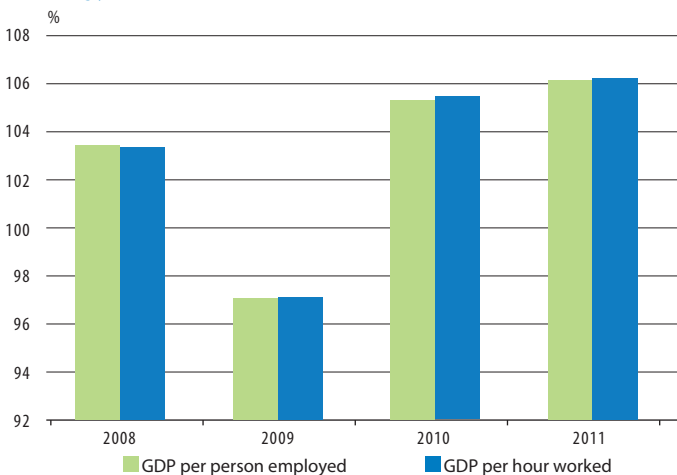
Labour productivity

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 employed and hour worked
(Preceding year = 100)





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

(Levs)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
GDP per employed	18115	18341	19858	22127
GDP per hour worked	10.9	11.1	12.0	13.4

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

(Levs)

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture	3888.1	4228.9	5364.3	2.6	2.8	3.6
Industry	17607.1	19096.2	22499.0	10.3	11.2	13.5
Services	16954.3	18581.1	19986.1	10.0	11.0	11.8
Total of economy	18341.4	19858.2	22126.8	10.6	11.7	12.8

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture	91.3	97.4	102.6	91.2	97.2	102.5
Industry	101.9	104.5	111.3	101.5	104.9	113.4
Services	99.1	95.3	104.1	99.4	95.4	103.4
Total of economy	97.1	105.3	106.1	97.1	105.5	106.2

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

XI. FINANCE



Monetary aggregates

Money supply is a general indicator characterizing the condition of monetary circulation and that of the financial system. It is measured by monetary aggregates. The following monetary aggregates are used: M1, M2 and M3

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

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

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

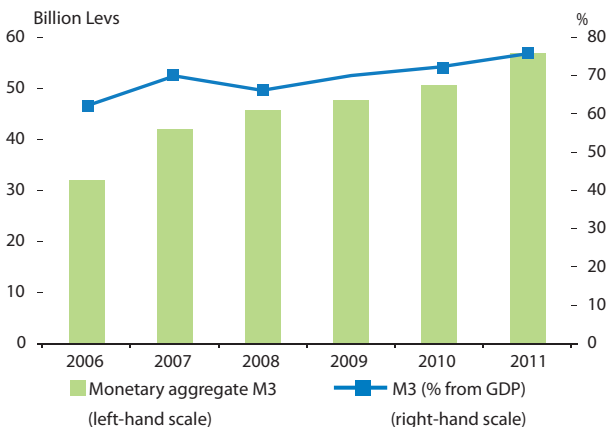
The monetary aggregate M2 includes monetary aggregate M1 and quasi-money.

Quasi-money are liabilities of the monetary system, which are not directly used as a payment instrument at a given moment, but represent a monetary potential that in future could be found under certain circumstances in the sphere of monetary circulation. They comprise deposits with agreed maturity of up to two years and deposits redeemable at notice (incl. savings deposits) up to three months.

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

Marketable instruments are the least liquid financial instruments included in the money supply. They consist of repos, money market funds shares/units and debt securities issued up to two years.

Figure 1. Monetary aggregate M3





1. Money supply ^{1,2}

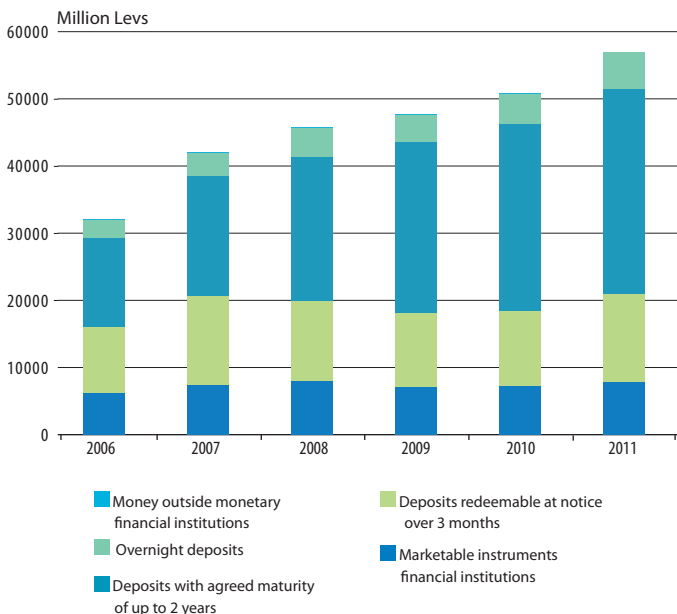
(Million Levs)

	2008	2009	2010	2011*
Broad money M3	45777.8	47690.1	50740.9	56957.7
Money M1	19866.6	18125.0	18387.1	21026.9
Currency outside MFIs	8029.2	7114.9	7356.7	7793.4
Overnight deposits	11837.5	11010.1	11030.4	13233.5
Money M2 (M1 + quasi-money)	45687.9	47633.5	50668.6	56838.8
Quasi-money	25821.3	29508.5	32281.6	35811.9
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	21394.4	25421.7	27840.4	30445.7
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	4426.9	4086.9	4441.2	5366.2
Marketable instruments	89.9	56.6	72.3	118.9

¹ Source: BNB.

² The definition of monetary aggregates is in accordance with the requirements of the ECB.

Figure 2. Components of the monetary aggregate M3

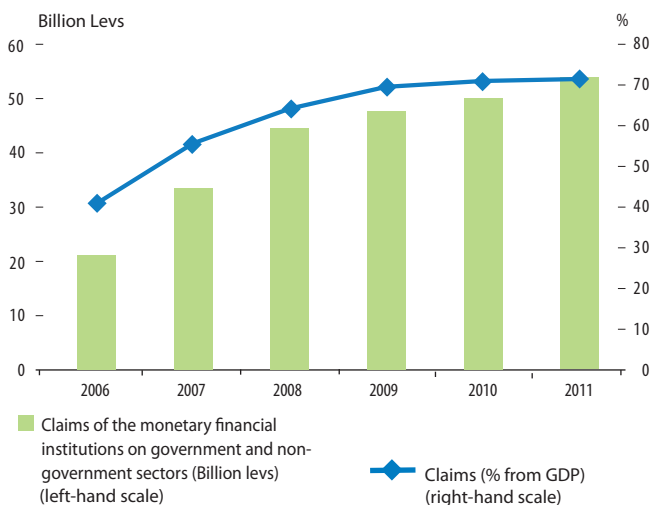


Claims of the monetary financial institutions on government and non-government sectors

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

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

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





2. Claims of MFIs on government and non-government sectors¹

(Million levs)

	2008	2009	2010	2011*
Claims on General government	-5175.2	-4011.0	-2258.7	-520.7
Central government (net)	-5403.6	-4267.8	-2552.8	-850.0
Claims	2949.4	2812.0	3598.1	4261.8
Government securities	2949.4	2812.0	3320.7	3926.7
Repos	-	-	-	-
Loans	0.0	0.0	277.4	335.0
Less: liabilities (deposits and repos)	8353.0	7079.8	6150.9	5111.7
Local government and Social security funds	228.4	256.8	294.2	329.3
Securities other than shares	56.2	64.6	65.1	66.9
Repos	2.3	-	-	-
Loans	170.0	192.2	229.1	262.4
Claims on non-government sector	49708.3	51585.0	52280.4	54259.6
Non-financial corporations	30651.5	31319.1	32087.3	34085.6
Repos	13.5	12.2	27.1	33.4
Loans	30242.3	30928.6	31677.8	33427.8
Securities other than shares	274.4	252.5	225.6	414.8
Shares and other equity	121.2	125.9	156.8	209.5
Financial corporations	958.8	1120.4	1206.0	1271.9
Repos	32.0	24.7	22.5	38.5
Loans	749.7	905.1	881.0	872.4
Securities other than shares	79.8	48.3	90.2	79.2
Shares and other equity	97.3	142.3	212.3	281.7
Households and NPISHs	18098.0	19145.5	18987.1	18902.2
Repos	6.5	6.7	3.2	2.7
Loans	18091.5	19138.8	18983.9	18899.5

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 for convergence assessment purposes which are calculated as simple average values.

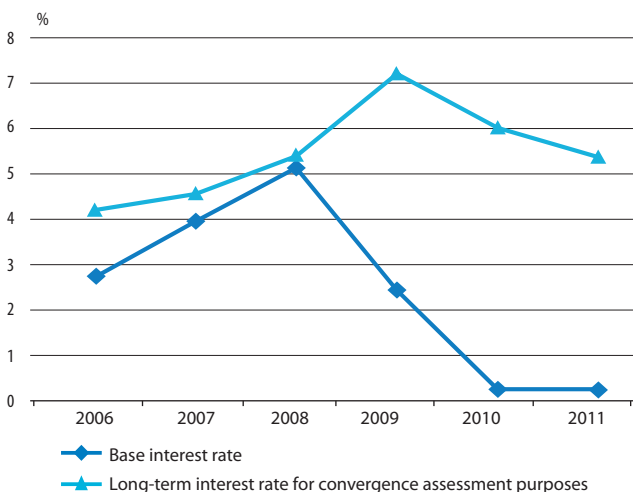
Yield on long-term government securities is average weighted effective yield on individual transactions with interest-bearing government securities on the secondary market during the reporting period.

The long-term interest rate for convergence assessment purposes (LTIR) 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 Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)' sectors.

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

Figure 4. Dynamics of the interest rates





3. Interest rates^{1,2}

(Per cent)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Base interest rate	5.12	2.40	0.20	0.20
Interbank money market	5.29	2.43	0.30	0.24
Yield on long-term government securities	4.99	5.50	4.72	4.43
Long-term interest rate for convergence assessment purposes	5.38	7.21	6.01	5.36
New business ³				
Deposits with agreed maturity	5.58	6.97	5.36	4.75
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	10.69	10.15	8.47	7.29
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	10.55	11.82	11.28	10.72
Annual percentage rate of charge	11.46	13.84	13.31	12.83
Outstanding amounts ³				
Overnight deposits ⁴	0.79	0.69	0.55	0.53
Deposits with agreed maturity	6.01	6.80	5.53	5.27
Overdraft ⁴	11.39	11.31	10.86	10.41
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	11.27	9.91	9.89	8.98
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	11.54	11.06	10.89	10.69

¹ Source: BNB.

² The interest rates are on BGN instruments.

³ The data for 2011 are preliminary. Effective annual interest 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.

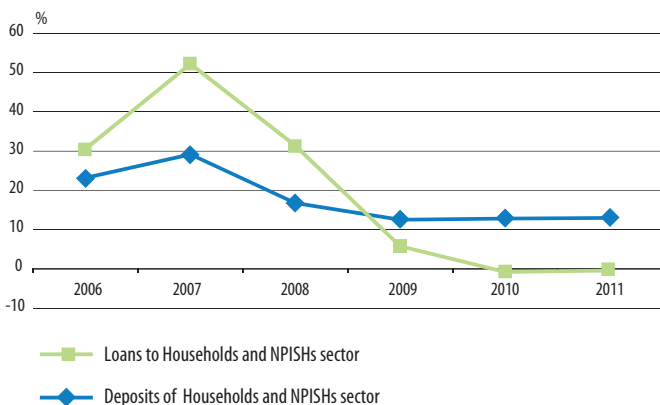
Deposits and loans of Households and NPISHs sector

Deposits are funds accepted by the monetary financial institutions payable at sight, without any notice, at notice or under other previously agreed payment conditions. Deposits are accepted upon agreement between the parties concerning the terms and conditions of keeping deposit accounts, interest rate, terms of payment and sanctions for the parties in case of failure to perform their obligations. 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 payment purposes and are not convertible into currency without any significant restrictions or penalties.

Deposits redeemable at notice include savings deposits and other deposits redeemable at notice. Savings deposits are non-transferable deposits without specified maturity used for safekeeping the funds of households against issuance of a personal savings book or an analogous document. These include lending for 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 growth of deposits and loans of Households and NPISHs sector





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

Overdrafts are loans granted by the credit institutions in case that the available funds on the customers' current accounts are insufficient to meet ordered payments. Repayment is automatic upon receipt of funds on the respective current account. 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 sector¹

(Million Levs)

	2008	2009	2010	2011*
Deposits of Households and NPISHs sector	21004.1	23635.9	26661.9	30118.7
In BGN	9409.4	10549.2	12602.4	15245.1
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	4665.3	6059.4	7646.5	9392.4
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	2088.5	2004.6	2265.9	2809.2
Overnight deposits	2655.7	2485.2	2690.0	3043.5
In foreign currency ²	11594.8	13086.6	14059.5	14873.6
Loans to Households and NPISHs sector	18091.5	19138.8	18983.9	18899.5
In BGN	12800.4	13107.3	12211.9	11406.6
Overdraft	1719.1	1766.1	1578.1	1433.1
Consumer loans	6360.8	6634.0	6175.7	5766.5
Loans for house purchases	3975.0	4099.4	3932.1	3694.5
Other loans	745.5	607.9	526.1	512.5
In foreign currency ³	5291.1	6031.4	6772.0	7492.9

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.

XII. PRICES



Consumer price indices - annual inflation

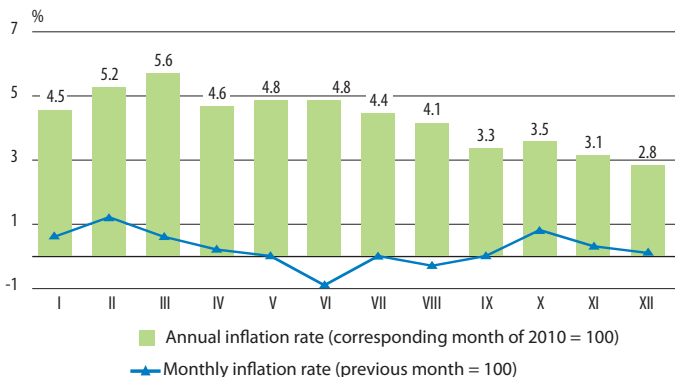
The consumer price index (CPI) is an official measure of the inflation in the Republic of Bulgaria. It measures the total relative price change of goods and services used by households for private (non-production) consumption and it is calculated by applying the structure of the final monetary consumption expenditures of Bulgarian households. The main source of information concerning the expenditures is the Households budget survey in the country. CPI in year t is calculated with structure of expenditures for year $t - 1$. Since 1999, NSI applies 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 are 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 2011
(Annual and monthly inflation rates)





1. Annual consumer prices indices by main commodity groups

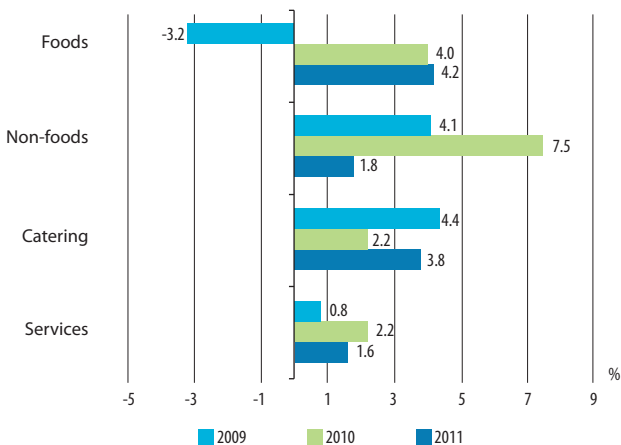
(Annual inflation rates - %)

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

Commodity groups	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	7.8	0.6	4.5	2.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	6.0	-3.4	4.0	4.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	14.7	18.0	26.4	0.0
Clothing and footwear	9.3	-1.4	0.1	3.1
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	15.5	-2.0	3.8	2.2
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	6.1	1.2	-0.6	-0.2
Health	4.5	5.8	1.0	3.0
Transport	1.8	2.5	10.1	4.0
Communication	-6.0	-0.8	-1.2	-0.6
Recreation and culture	8.9	3.3	-0.9	-2.3
Education	18.0	8.8	1.6	4.5
Restaurants and hotels	13.9	4.0	1.5	3.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	10.2	6.6	4.0	2.6

Figure 2. Consumer prices indices by commodity groups

(Annual inflation rates)



Consumer price indices - annual average inflation

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

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

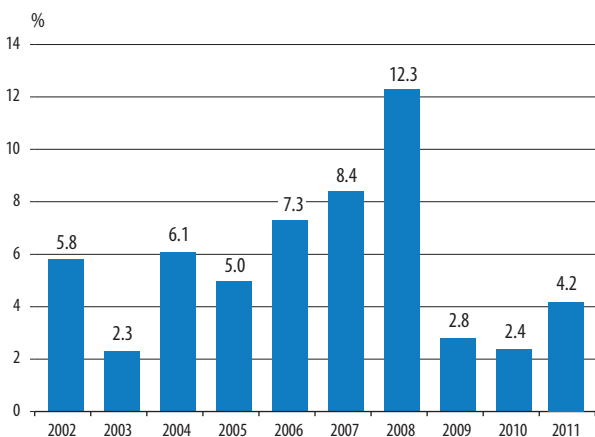
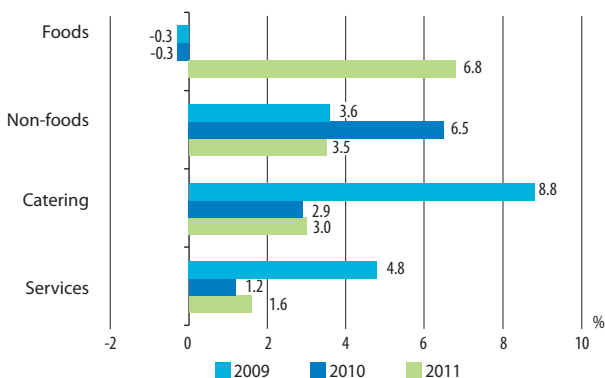


Figure 4. Consumer prices indices by commodity groups
(Annual average inflation rates)





2. Annual average consumer prices indices

(1995 = 100)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
All items	5837.42	5998.13	6144.43	6403.71

3. Annual average consumer prices indices by main commodity groups

(Annual average inflation rates- %)

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	12.3	2.8	2.4	4.2
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	16.7	-0.6	-0.4	6.9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	10.3	18.9	25.1	5.2
Clothing and footwear	10.3	3.9	-1.6	2.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	12.0	6.4	0.5	2.2
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	5.5	4.2	-0.7	-0.1
Health	4.6	3.6	3.2	2.3
Transport	14.6	-4.9	8.1	8.2
Communication	-1.9	-5.2	-0.8	-0.9
Recreation and culture	4.6	5.8	2.0	-1.9
Education	13.6	15.0	5.7	2.6
Restaurants and hotels	18.3	8.2	1.8	2.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	10.7	8.3	4.5	3.0

Harmonized index of consumer prices

The Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is the comparable measure of inflation across EU Member states. It is one of the criteria of price stability and for readiness of Bulgaria to join the euro-zone. HICP, just as CPI, measures the total relative price change of goods and services. Both indices are calculated using the same basket of goods and services, but differ with respect to the used weights. HICP is calculated through the use of weights, which reflect the individual and the collective consumption of all households (incl. institutional and foreign households) on the economic territory of the country. The main source of information for HICP weights is the national accounts data. HICP in year t is calculated with the weights of year $t-3$. With the implementation of domestic concept since 2007 a full harmonization with Eurostat requirements has been achieved. In order to ensure comparable index series HICP was revised for the period from January 2005 to December 2006.

Figure 5. Harmonized indices of consumer prices by months in 2011
(Annual and monthly inflation rates)

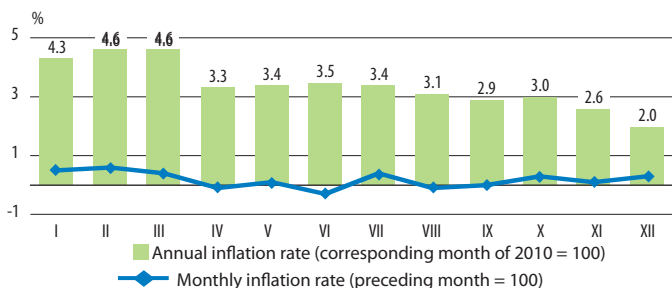
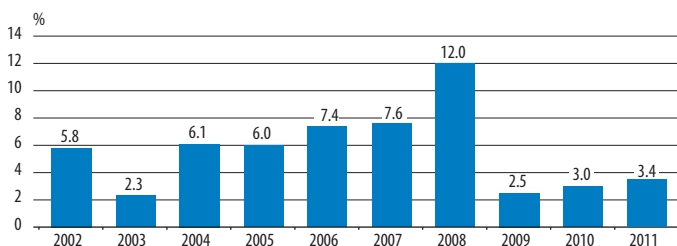


Figure 6. Harmonized indices of consumer prices
(Annual average inflation rates)





4. Annual average harmonized indices of consumer prices

(2005 = 100)

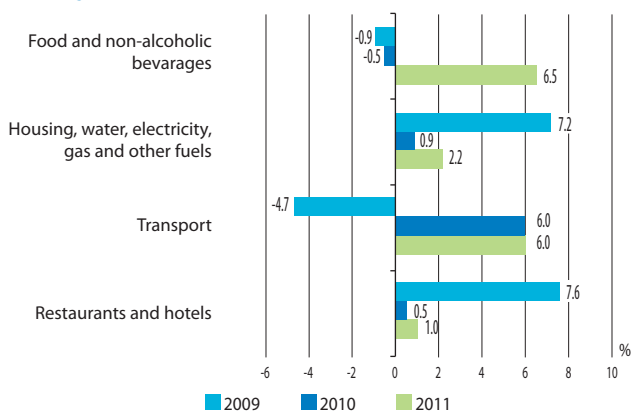
	2008	2009	2010	2011
All items	129.36	132.56	136.58	141.21

5. Annual average harmonized indices of consumer prices by main commodity group (annual average inflation rates - %)

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	12.0	2.5	3.0	3.4
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	16.2	-0.9	-0.5	6.5
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	10.0	17.9	23.9	5.2
Clothing and footwear	10.5	4.4	-1.1	2.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	10.8	7.2	0.9	2.2
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	5.2	3.8	-0.1	-0.2
Health	6.7	4.4	2.7	6.0
Transport	15.0	-4.7	6.0	6.0
Communication	-1.7	-5.1	-1.0	-1.4
Recreation and culture	3.4	5.3	1.9	-3.7
Education	13.6	15.1	5.9	2.7
Restaurants and hotels	17.2	7.6	0.5	1.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	11.8	10.9	9.9	4.4

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



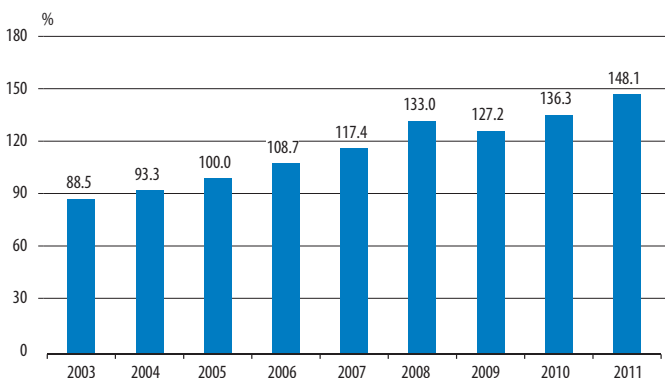
Industrial producer price indices on the domestic market

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.

The Classification of Economic Activities (NACE.BG 2008) is used for calculation of the Producer price indexes. NACE.BG 2008 coincides with the new version of the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities, applied in the European Union.

Producer price indexes are base weighted (Laspeyres) indexes. After specification's price collection from the enterprises, elementary indexes (price relatives) are calculated for each specification (price relative - specification price in the current month divided by average price of that specification in the base year). After that price relatives are weighted with turnover structure in the base year (currently 2005) at different levels of aggregation.

Figure 8. **Producer price indices on the domestic market**
(2005 = 100)





6. Producer price indices on the domestic market by industrial subsections

	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
	2005 = 100			Previous year = 100		
Total	127.2	136.3	148.1	95.6	107.2	108.6
Mining and quarrying	153.4	182.4	194.5	91.8	118.9	106.6
Manufacturing	117.0	126.8	139.5	90.8	108.4	110.0
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	128.0	131.6	142.8	98.3	102.8	108.5
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	119.4	122.6	129.9	105.0	102.7	106.0
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	118.0	117.5	123.0	99.7	99.6	104.6
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	127.5	131.2	144.1	103.7	102.9	109.8
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	106.4	108.8	109.3	101.8	102.3	100.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	123.8	119.7	119.5	102.0	96.7	99.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	110.9	125.5	133.7	87.9	113.2	106.5
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	111.2	112.1	112.1	98.6	100.8	100.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	127.3	131.2	136.3	100.6	103.1	103.9
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	123.5	124.5	129.7	103.1	100.8	104.1
Manufacture of transport equipment	115.1	117.1	117.2	103.2	101.7	100.1
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	121.6	124.1	129.9	103.7	102.1	104.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	150.5	154.1	163.8	108.2	102.4	106.3

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).

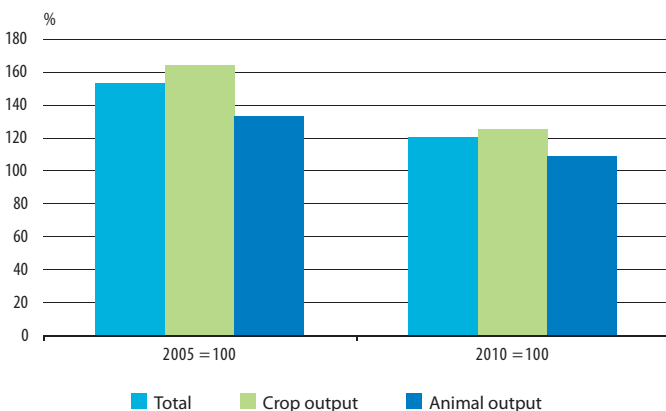
The survey is based on samples and is carried out quarterly.

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 2005, as well as the preceding year.

Figure 9. **Producer price indices in agriculture in 2011**





7. Producer price indices for agricultural products and live animals in 2011

	2011 as % to	
	2005	2010
Total	153.2	120.2
Crop output	164.3	125.3
Cereals crops	215.6	134.4
Industrial crops	169.0	129.9
Forage plants	151.0	112.1
Potatoes	134.8	88.3
Vegetables	134.0	83.8
Fruit	104.3	110.5
Other crop products	101.3	90.0
Animal output	132.9	109.0
Animals	112.2	103.1
Cattle	135.5	105.3
Pigs	97.2	100.7
Sheep and goats	126.7	109.2
Poultry	106.5	102.1
Animal products	144.0	113.9
Milk	146.8	118.2
Cow's milk	146.2	117.1
Other milk types	151.9	134.9
Eggs	121.1	90.8
Other animal products	139.2	141.1

Prices of means of production in agriculture

The survey of the prices of the means of production 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 for the agricultural means of production are carried out: fertilizers, animal feeding stuffs, plant protection products, veterinary-medical products and seeds.

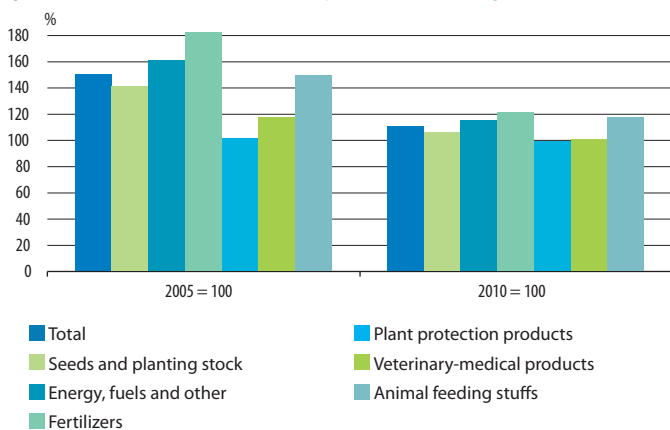
The surveys are based on samples and are carried out quarterly.

The objects of the surveys are the purchasing and selling prices of the surveyed means of production used 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 respective means of production. This price includes taxes and levies and excludes subsidies and deductible VAT.

Based on the information from the five surveys, as well as on information from other surveys conducted by the NSI, general price indices of the means of agricultural production (intermediate consumption) are calculated using as a base (100) the year 2005, as well as the preceding year.

Figure 10. Price indices for the means of production used in agriculture in 2011



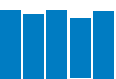


8. Price indices of means of production used in agriculture in 2011

	2011 as % to	
	2005	2010
Total	148.3	109.3
Seeds and planting stock	139.5	104.5
Energy, fuels and other	158.4	113.5
Fertilizers	181.4	120.0
Straight fertilizers	182.2	120.4
Nitrogenous fertilizers	178.9	121.4
Phosphatic fertilizers	239.4	107.2
Potassic fertilizers	210.3	107.6
Compound fertilizers	155.2	106.7
Plant protection products and pesticides	100.3	97.8
Fungicides	100.6	99.2
Insecticides	102.8	98.4
Herbicides	99.9	97.3
Veterinary-medical products	115.5	99.3
Animal feeding stuffs	147.4	115.5
Straight feeding stuffs	169.5	117.1
Compound feeding stuffs	132.6	114.2
Maintenance of materials	159.4	101.2
Maintenance of buildings	134.3	101.1
Other goods and services	141.0	102.3

XIII. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS



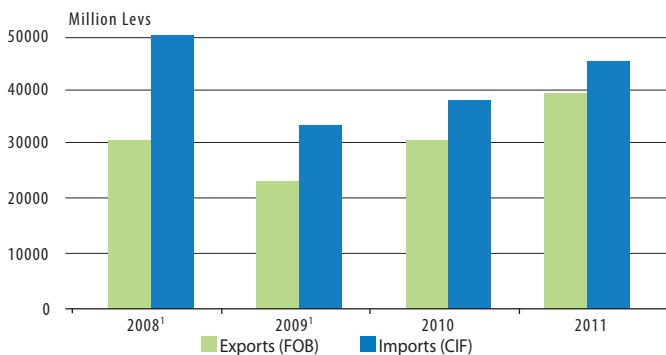


Foreign trade turnover

The indicators, which describe the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Bulgaria are based on the following data: the Single Administrative Document (SAD) for trade 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.

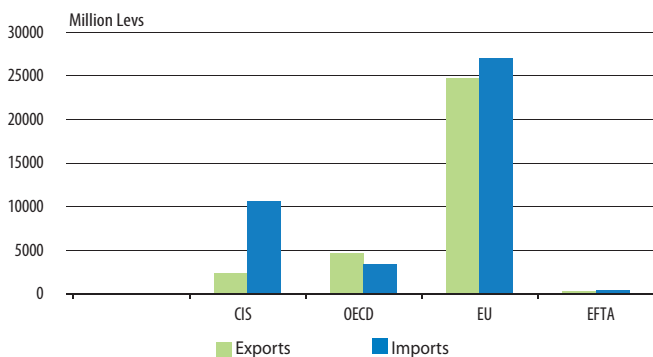
The main trading partner of Bulgaria, during the recent years is EU - more than one- half of the country's foreign trade is carried out with the Member States.

Figure 1. Exports and imports



¹ Data are revised under the Eurostat project 'Reduction of Asymmetries in Intrastat'.

Figure 2. Exports and imports by economic zones in 2011





1. Foreign trade turnover

(Million Levs)

	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010	2011
Turnover	78816.3	55887.0	68074.5	85220.9
Exports (FOB)	29736.4	22881.6	30435.0	39560.0
Imports (CIF)	49079.9	33005.4	37639.5	45660.9

2. Number of countries, trade partners of Bulgaria

	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010	2011
Turnover	208	204	200	201
Exports (FOB)	204	201	195	198
Imports (CIF)	168	161	168	166

3. Exports and imports by economic zones

(Million Levs)

	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010	2011
Exports	29736.4	22881.6	30435.0	39560.0
of which:				
CIS	1663.9	1176.5	1819.7	2347.0
OECD	3541.8	2414.4	3560.2	4702.9
EU	17833.5	14857.7	18520.1	24737.2
EFTA	232.1	214.4	246.1	324.3
Imports	49079.9	33005.4	37639.5	45660.9
of which:				
CIS	11455.9	6600.9	8125.9	10573.8
OECD	4330.2	2809.5	3035.1	3401.6
EU	27820.9	19789.1	22015.2	27035.2
EFTA	450.9	362.6	365.4	384.8

¹ Data are revised under the Eurostat project 'Reduction of Asymmetries in Intrastat'.



Exports by main trade partner countries

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

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

Figure 3. Exports to the top 10 Bulgarian trade partner countries in 2011

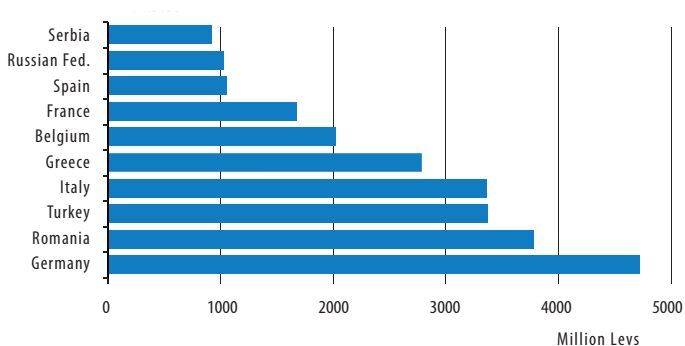
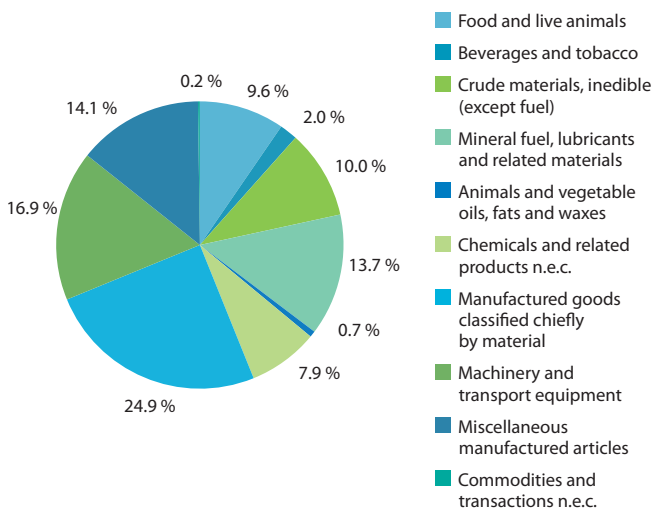


Figure 4. Structure of exports by sections of SITC, rev. 4 in 2011





4. Exports by countries main trade partners

(Million Levs)

Country	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010	2011
Total	29736.4	22881.6	30435.0	39560.0
of which:				
Algeria	82.4	59.9	99.2	93.0
Austria	611.9	448.9	574.6	762.3
Belgium	1755.0	1298.3	1148.7	2022.3
China	214.4	187.7	366.5	571.5
Czech Rep.	264.3	183.8	286.4	425.7
Egypt	90.9	204.5	201.9	330.9
France	1231.4	1025.1	1229.0	1676.8
Germany	2705.4	2582.5	3244.1	4719.4
Greece	2950.4	2186.2	2419.0	2787.8
Hungary	278.6	264.4	387.4	499.5
Iran	90.6	49.7	101.7	107.4
Italy	2487.7	2137.0	2955.6	3365.5
Japan	35.1	28.1	31.6	44.8
Lebanon	137.9	63.5	123.1	64.3
Libyan Arab Jam.	28.0	13.8	60.9	11.8
Netherlands	422.8	362.0	458.6	703.3
Poland	567.8	359.5	523.2	706.2
Romania	2157.1	1975.2	2772.2	3780.1
Russian Fed.	807.0	571.1	863.2	1028.4
Serbia	1297.6	727.1	1075.4	928.7
Slovakia	201.3	185.2	204.6	216.9
Sweden	137.5	128.1	152.7	191.3
Switzerland	156.2	163.9	193.8	244.4
Syrian Arab Rep.	341.1	126.8	155.0	58.4
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	670.1	467.8	650.1	876.6
Tunisia	129.2	89.6	65.4	156.2
Turkey	2618.2	1655.6	2576.2	3371.3
Ukraine	345.2	196.0	387.3	554.3
United Kingdom	624.2	449.4	592.6	739.6
United States	463.8	357.7	414.7	514.2

5. Exports by sections of SITC, rev. 4

(Million Levs)

	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010	2011
Total	29736.4	22881.6	30435.0	39560.0
Food and live animals	2424.2	2373.9	3261.2	3787.1
Beverages and tobacco	584.1	676.9	679.1	795.8
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	1934.4	1650.5	2647.9	3959.1
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	4889.5	2956.8	4111.5	5421.2
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	146.0	154.8	203.0	294.3
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	2386.1	1759.4	2424.1	3122.1
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	7871.9	5263.8	7062.4	9850.5
Machinery and transport equipment	4680.1	3853.3	5094.5	6683.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4800.3	4166.1	4921.6	5595.4
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	19.8	26.1	29.7	50.8

¹ Data are revised under the Eurostat project 'Reduction of Asymmetries in Intrastat'.



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 mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials followed by machinery and transport equipment.

Figure 5. Imports from the top 10 Bulgarian trade partner countries in 2011

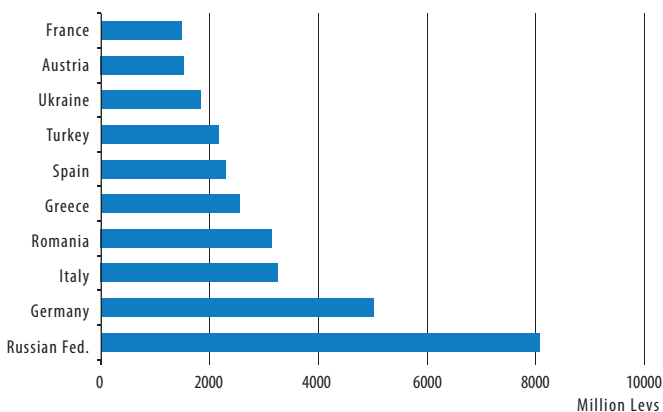
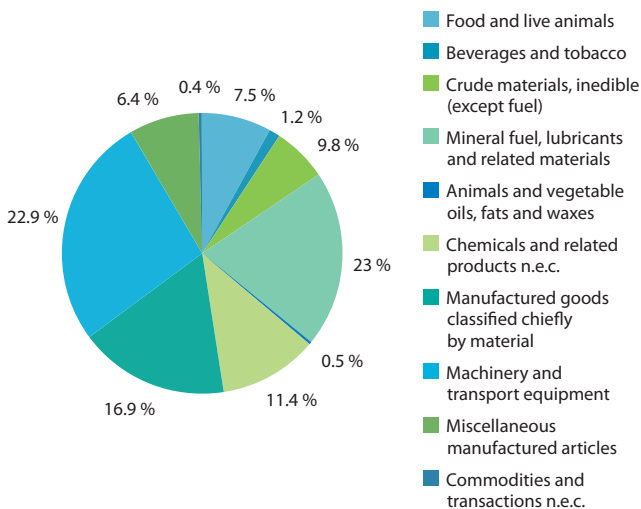


Figure 6. Structure of imports by sections of SITC, rev. 4 in 2011





6. Imports by countries main trade partners

(Million Levs)

Country	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010	2011
Total	49079.9	33005.4	37639.5	45660.9
of which:				
Algeria	1.6	2.3	9.5	43.4
Austria	2021.4	1335.5	1307.2	1532.1
Belgium	888.0	557.8	712.1	776.5
China	1478.5	891.7	965.1	1328.1
Czech Rep.	1070.1	898.7	711.5	790.0
Egypt	51.1	44.0	153.8	149.8
France	1652.5	1162.2	1231.7	1483.3
Germany	5844.0	4057.4	4374.5	5016.2
Greece	2597.2	2015.3	2232.7	2555.3
Hungary	1481.2	1137.0	1168.6	1383.6
Italy	3901.5	2544.1	2773.7	3260.6
Japan	275.1	148.5	136.5	133.9
Lebanon	20.6	11.3	13.9	12.3
Libyan Arab Jam.	14.8	11.0	4.7	2.0
Netherlands	1229.3	914.6	1052.2	1159.4
Poland	1046.8	728.9	788.0	873.9
Romania	2756.4	1868.7	2622.4	3152.8
Russian Fed.	7054.2	4424.0	6115.0	8067.2
Serbia	356.8	281.6	394.6	495.7
Slovakia	424.1	379.4	407.5	549.6
Sweden	361.6	190.7	196.8	286.8
Switzerland	417.1	304.3	340.8	355.0
Syrian Arab Rep.	117.5	80.6	58.7	72.4
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	555.8	345.7	501.9	499.0
Tunisia	124.1	11.5	30.2	18.2
Turkey	2729.9	1798.3	2047.0	2170.3
Ukraine	3596.6	1583.5	1571.6	1833.4
United Kingdom	659.9	451.2	593.2	710.6
United States	527.4	280.4	260.9	388.6

7. Imports by sections of SITC, rev. 4

(Million Levs)

	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010	2011
Total	49079.9	33005.4	37639.5	45660.9
Food and live animals	2645.7	2625.3	2857.4	3446.9
Beverages and tobacco	475.0	476.0	495.3	553.1
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	3290.9	2253.1	3220.0	4485.1
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	10723.8	6599.5	8487.3	10519.5
Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	187.2	136.2	171.0	211.8
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	4316.3	3692.8	4407.6	5190.0
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	9512.3	5684.1	6356.0	7720.6
Machinery and transport equipment	14485.5	8845.3	8750.4	10470.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3393.0	2613.2	2776.0	2932.6
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	50.2	79.9	118.5	131.2

¹ Data are revised under the Eurostat project 'Reduction of Asymmetries in Intrastat'.



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	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010	2011
Meat of swine - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	1.1	1.2	1.7	4.7
Poultry meat - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	9.8	24.0	38.2	41.4
Cheese and yellow cheese - thousand tons	15.0	14.5	14.3	14.5
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	5.9	10.7	4.8	2.3
Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	10.1	10.3	10.9	14.7
Maize - thousand tons	225.9	585.5	654.0	939.0
Preserved tomatoes - thousand tons	2.6	4.0	4.3	3.1
Other preserved vegetables - thousand tons	31.9	26.1	23.7	22.4
Tobacco, unmanufactured - thousand tons	56.7	59.1	40.2	47.3
Cigarettes - thousand tons	5.2	8.1	13.3	16.2
Dentifrices - thousand tons	2.9	3.0	3.6	2.3
New pneumatic tyres of rubber - thousand tons	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.1
Men's or boys' suits, jackets, trousers - million Levs	462.5	340.8	361.0	442.6
Men's or boys' shirts - million Levs	124.2	92.6	96.7	102.4
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	6699.6	6335.1	7128.9	6321.6
Pumps for liquids - million Levs	40.6	27.0	59.9	135.8
Lathes - thousand tons	7.5	2.8	3.8	4.5
Electric accumulators - million Levs	219.1	172.4	244.1	305.4
Furniture - million Levs	184.3	129.9	146.8	168.9

¹ Data are revised under the Eurostat project 'Reduction of Asymmetries in Intrastat'.



9. Imports of selected commodities

Commodities	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010	2011
Bananas - thousand tons	40.7	37.6	42.0	49.7
Oranges - thousand tons	13.3	18.5	22.1	27.4
Lemons - thousand tons	11.5	22.1	12.1	13.8
Grapefruit - thousand tons	8.5	12.3	11.3	11.3
Olives - thousand tons	28.4	29.0	19.2	18.9
Coffee beans - thousand tons	26.1	26.0	26.7	24.6
Pepper (black and white) - tons	844.4	1313.6	1342.7	972.7
Rice - thousand tons	15.4	29.9	22.6	25.1
Margarine - thousand tons	11.2	10.7	10.9	9.1
Chocolate - thousand tons	10.0	9.4	15.2	16.0
Fruit and vegetable juices - thousand tons	17.9	15.2	16.7	14.3
Sugar - thousand tons	321.7	226.8	311.5	296.1
Soya groats - thousand tons	115.0	112.8	101.5	121.8
Salt - thousand tons	104.1	97.9	215.4	214.7
Coal (excl. anthracite) - thousand tons	2141.2	1140.7	1128.7	1032.2
Anthracite - thousand tons	2843.9	1908.4	1858.4	2203.8
Coke and semi-coke of coal - thousand tons	107.3	72.4	68.8	63.7
Cellulose - thousand tons	12.5	13.0	10.0	21.7
Newsprint - thousand tons	44.2	45.5	47.2	50.0
Cigarette paper - thousand tons	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.6
Cotton (incl. linter) - thousand tons	10.7	6.5	6.3	2.4
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	3989.2	2604.7	4369.0	2753.0
Tubes of cast iron and steel - thousand tons	92.8	47.9	53.0	57.3
Refrigerators - thousand numbers	168.0	99.2	97.6	104.1
Washing machines - thousand numbers	246.9	164.3	170.0	137.5
Vacuum-cleaners - thousand numbers	367.7	249.3	330.1	238.3
TV sets - thousand numbers	641.0	737.7	748.6	695.8
Household sewing machines - thousand numbers	12.1	5.1	4.7	9.9
Combines (corn) - number	734	588	431	674
Passenger cars - thousand numbers	142.2	55.9	55.2	65.8
Trucks - thousand numbers	18.5	5.0	4.9	6.6
Busses - number	2180	438	451	298
Bicycles - thousand numbers	27.3	45.5	30.3	39.4
Motorcycles - thousand numbers	12.0	5.7	2.3	3.3
Tractors - thousand numbers	8.4	4.1	5.4	7.0
Cultivators - number	402	154	512	324
Cameras - million Levs	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Clocks and watches - thousand numbers	1506.9	729.8	997.9	1077.9

¹ Data are revised under the Eurostat project 'Reduction of Asymmetries in Intrastat'.

XIV. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS





Balance of payments

The Balance of payments (analytic presentation) is in accordance with the Fifth edition of the 'Balance of Payments Manual' (IMF, 1993) 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, income, and current transfers between the country and the rest of the world.

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

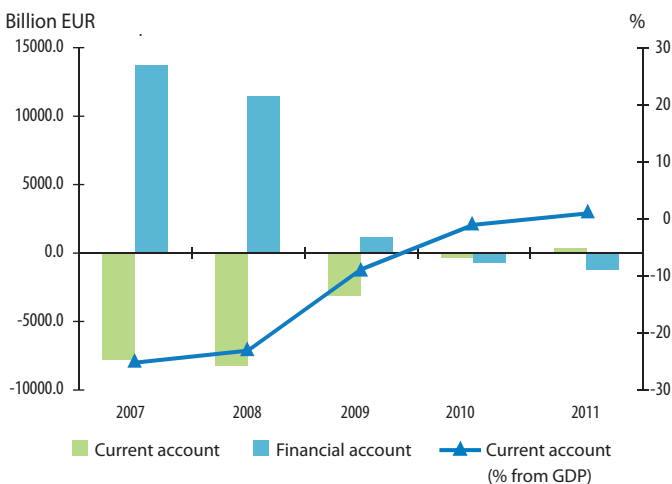
Financial Account – comprises all transactions in the external financial assets and liabilities of an economy.

Net errors and omissions is an offsetting item.

Reserves and Related Items – include those external assets that are readily available for direct financing of balance of payments deficits.

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

Figure 1. Current and financial account



1. Balance of payments^{1,2}

(Million EUR)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
A. Current account	-8182.5	-3116.2	-375.8	361.4
Goods, credit (FOB)	15204.0	11699.2	15561.2	20226.7
Goods, debit (FOB)	-23801.7	-15873.1	-18324.8	-22201.3
Trade Balance	-8597.7	-4173.9	-2763.7	-1974.6
Services, credit	5355.4	4916.3	5163.7	5408.2
Transportation	1210.6	1007.6	986.5	1094.5
Travel	2873.8	2681.2	2747.1	2852.4
Other services	1271.0	1227.5	1430.1	1461.3
Services, debit	-4045.7	-3616.5	-3147.0	-3121.0
Transportation	-987.2	-801.5	-699.0	-910.2
Travel	-1566.6	-1258.7	-931.2	-958.7
Other services	-1491.9	-1556.2	-1516.8	-1252.1
Services, net	1309.6	1299.9	2016.7	2287.2
Income, net	-1755.7	-1198.3	-1134.3	-1644.0
Goods, services and income, net	-9043.8	-4072.3	-1881.3	-1331.4
Current transfers, net	861.3	956.1	1505.5	1692.8
B. Capital account³	277.4	477.1	290.9	493.9
Capital transfers, net	277.4	478.7	256.3	461.5
C. Financial account³	11463.3	1163.4	-698.5	-1194.3
Direct investment, net	6205.7	2505.3	1035.4	1204.8
Direct investment abroad	-522.1	68.3	-173.1	-136.5
Direct investment in Bulgaria	6727.8	2436.9	1208.5	1341.2
Merges and acquisitions, net ⁴	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portfolio investment, net	-730.9	-619.1	-661.2	-661.2
Financial derivatives, net	-43.5	-18.3	-24.7	-24.7
Other investment, net	6032.0	-704.5	-1048.0	-1976.5
Other investment, assets	104.9	-632.3	-35.3	-790.8
Trade credits, net	-155.1	-121.1	-87.5	-119.7
Loans	-265.8	-1.9	-118.3	-72.6
Currency and deposits	322.0	-504.1	147.9	-541.0
Other assets	203.8	-5.2	22.6	-57.5
Other investment, liabilities	5927.1	-72.2	-1012.6	-1185.7
Trade credits, net	172.3	23.2	-44.2	-13.1
Loans	3714.8	525.1	-423.3	-93.9
Currency and deposits	2047.4	-590.6	-642.0	-1117.9
Other liabilities	-7.4	-29.9	96.8	39.1
D. Net errors and omissions	-2884.1	825.9	399.5	497.6
TOTAL BALANCE	674.2	-649.8	-383.9	158.7
E. Reserves and related items	-674.2	649.8	383.9	-158.7
BNB Reserve Assets	-674.2	649.8	383.9	-158.7
Use of fund credit, net	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exceptional financing, net	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹ Analytic presentation in accordance with IMF 5th edition of the 'Balance of Payments Manual'.² Source: Bulgarian National Bank.³ The sign (-) means increase in assets or decrease in liabilities.⁴ Merges and acquisitions are included in this item.



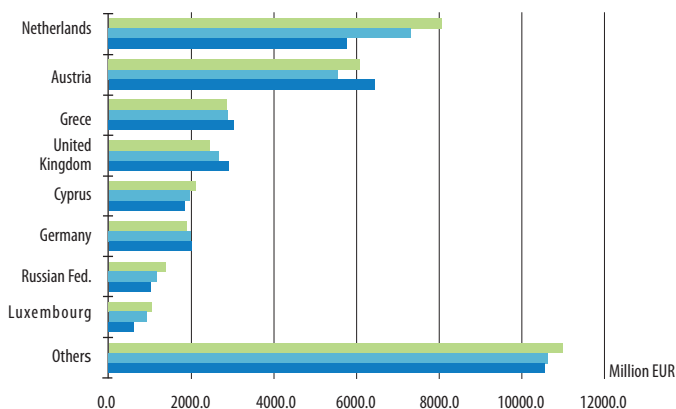
Foreign direct investments

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. FDI flows in Bulgaria



2. FDI flows in Bulgaria, by economic activity groupings¹

(Million EUR)

Economic activity groupings	2009	2010	2011
Total	2436.9	1208.5	1341.2
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	23.5	1.0	9.5
Construction	278.1	88.7	44.4
Education	0.3	0.6	0.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	304.2	322.3	153.5
Financial intermediation	681.2	236.2	152.2
Fishing	1.1	0.1	-0.2
Health and social work	0.8	-10.5	0.1
Hotels and restaurants	57.7	53.5	56.4
Manufacturing	-219.8	583.1	-69.5
Mining and quarrying	45.6	34.0	8.9
Other community, social and personal service activities	-23.0	-27.0	46.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	527.6	-75.4	42.4
Transport, storage and communication	271.4	57.6	498.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	402.1	-164.1	223.2
Non-classified	86.1	108.3	175.9

¹ Source: Bulgarian National Bank.

XV. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS



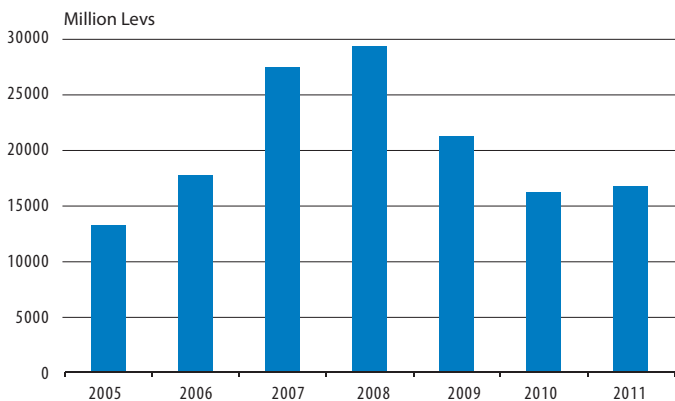


Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets

The expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets include the actual expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets of land, buildings and construction equipment, machines, equipment and means of transport, other expenditure made through construction and purchase, including used tangible fixed assets.

The data about expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets are shown at current prices.

Figure 1. Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets





1. Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets by kind

(Thousand Levs)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	29424189	21274280	16218269	16749383
Land	3525990	1989006	1091585	1004962
Buildings and construction equipments	12887776	10499733	7697177	8241545
Machines, equipment and means of transport	11417454	7553609	5945227	6610080
Other expenditure	1592969	1231932	1484280	892796

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

(Thousand Levs)

	2009	2010	2011
Total	21274280	16218269	16749383
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	840774	914565	966503
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	6581361	5103531	5171147
Construction	2174458	1369398	1050913
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	4431078	3887223	3470997
Information and communication	574915	733488	1239660
Financial and insurance activities	463848	319539	592410
Real estate activities	3458665	1592460	1478709
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	1290566	775105	584598
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	1129341	1254608	2000325
Other services	329274	268352	194121

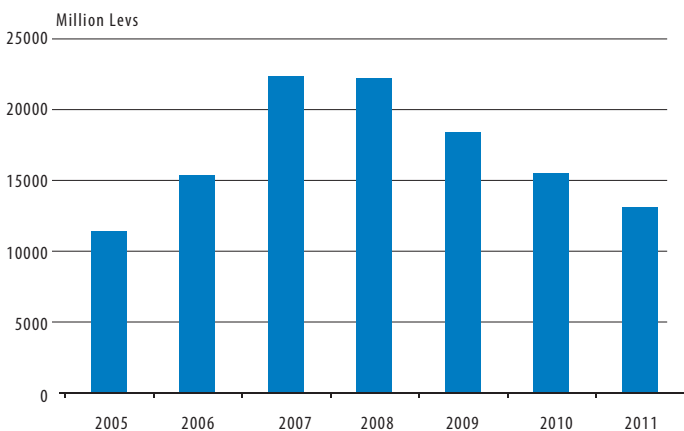


Acquired tangible fixed assets

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 Territorial 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 Levs)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	22261128	18439801	15552551	13092614
Land	3525990	1989006	1091585	851019
Buildings and construction equipments	7140559	7745397	6583429	4938675
Machines, equipment and means of transport	10835539	7758524	6948651	6585985
Other expenditure	759040	946874	928886	716935

4. Acquired tangible fixed assets by economic activity groupings

(Thousand Levs)

	2009	2010	2011
Total	18439801	15552551	13092614
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	798074	851382	920463
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	5531432	5423969	3735346
Construction	1611136	1010721	831068
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	4426850	3287101	2961702
Information and communication	550119	701421	984164
Financial and insurance activities	463606	321649	524157
Real estate activities	2519930	2081793	1247897
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	1253745	683645	663067
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	976362	993869	1047161
Other services	308547	197001	177589

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



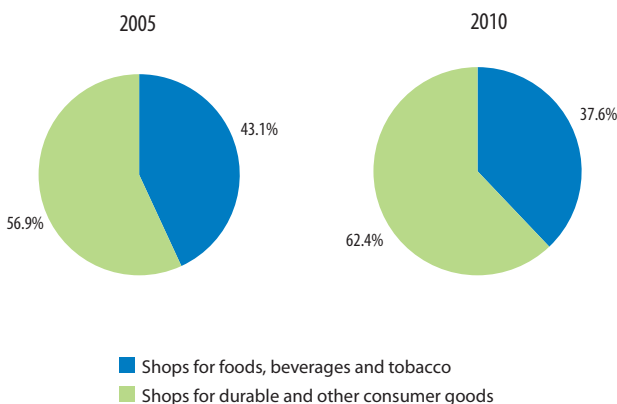


Retail sales premises

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.

The total number of shops increased steadily during the period 2005 - 2010. The shops for 'Foods, beverages and tobacco' increased by 6.5% compared to 2005. A higher rate was observed in the shops for 'Durable and other consumer goods', as their relative share in the structure of the shops increased by 5.5 points compared to 2005, reaching 62.4% in 2010.

Figure 1. Structure of the retail sales shops





1. Retail sales premises as of 31.12.

Kind of premises	Number			Change - % (Preceding year = 100)	
	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010
Shops	111370	121039	130102	8.7	7.5
For foods, beverages and tobacco	43784	45930	48877	4.9	6.4
of which:					
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods	30835	31986	32841	3.7	2.7
Fruit and vegetables	2143	2518	2930	17.5	16.4
Meat and meat products	979	1113	1340	13.7	20.4
Fish and fish products	352	424	460	20.5	8.5
Bread and bakery products	1833	1961	2260	7.0	15.2
Sugar and sugar confectionery	2023	1793	2118	-11.4	18.1
Beverages	2090	2148	2576	2.8	19.9
For durable and other consumer goods	67586	75109	81225	11.1	8.1
of which:					
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods (mainly non-foods)	10490	12604	14469	20.2	14.8
Textiles	2415	2808	2879	16.3	2.5
Clothing	15317	17604	18076	14.9	2.7
Footwear and leather goods	3174	3637	3835	14.6	5.4
Furniture, lighting articles and household goods	3273	3400	3530	3.9	3.8
Household appliances, radio and TV sets	2059	1908	2047	-7.3	7.3
Ironmongery, varnishes and glasses	2760	2825	2960	2.4	4.8
Books, newspapers and stationery	2955	2701	2875	-8.6	6.4
Building and heating materials (incl. warehouses)	1860	1598	1883	-14.1	17.8
Perfume and cosmetics shops	2725	3044	3178	11.7	4.4
Automobiles, motorcycles and spare parts	4842	4820	5676	-0.5	17.8
Pharmacies, optical and sanitary shops	4825	5268	5281	9.2	0.2
Petrol stations	2882	2804	2766	-2.7	-1.4
Gas stations	804	672	607	-16.4	-9.7



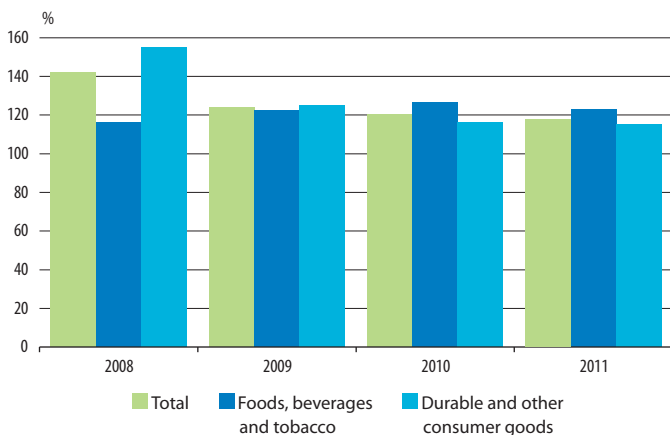
Retail sales

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

The retail sales indices reflect the short-term changes of the sales between two consecutive years at constant prices and are calculated on the base of 2005 average annual prices. They are chain-linked and comparable in coverage. The price impact is eliminated by deflation of the sales through use of the consumer price indices, regrouped according to the content of the respective commodity groups.

In 2011 the retail sales in the country at constant prices decreased by 1.6% compared to the previous year. The group 'Food, beverages and tobacco' decreased by 2.8% and the group 'Durable and other consumer goods' - by 1.1%.

Figure 2. Retail sales indices
(2005 = 100)





2. Retail sales indices

(Preceding year = 100)

	2009	2010	2011
Total	87.5	96.0	98.4
Foods, beverages and tobacco	106.0	103.4	97.2
Durable and other consumer goods	81.2	92.9	98.9

3. Retail sales indices by group of goods

(Preceding year = 100)

Group of goods	2008	2009	2010
Foods, beverages and tobacco			
Fruit	112.1	96.5	98.9
Vegetables	107.5	98.4	97.4
Milk, dairy products and eggs	100.9	98.8	98.5
Meat and meat products	103.0	97.0	102.6
Fish and fish products, crustaceans and molluscs	110.6	112.5	98.3
Bread and bakery products, grain mill products	99.5	95.6	99.5
Sugar and sugar confectionery	100.0	101.0	108.3
Edible oils and fats	99.4	95.9	100.3
Alcoholic beverages	101.6	98.7	89.7
Wine	113.1	103.7	94.8
Beer	102.9	100.7	102.2
Soft drinks	104.4	114.8	101.3
Tobacco products	102.6	99.5	88.3
Coffee, tea and cocoa	114.8	127.6	116.6
Durable and other consumer goods			
Clothing and fur goods	102.2	92.8	108.6
Footwear	96.4	92.2	83.4
Furniture	151.6	73.4	88.2
Carpets and other floor coverings	186.3	94.3	83.6
Household appliances	94.2	76.4	88.0
Household articles	116.2	105.1	88.8
Pharmaceutical, medical and orthopaedic goods	103.1	113.4	108.2
Automobiles	109.8	58.9	66.4
Motorcycles and bicycles	141.9	77.1	98.4
Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	100.6	79.5	102.4
Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	92.2	88.6	102.5
Communications	331.8	75.0	77.5
Radio and television sets	157.9	76.3	77.2
Optical and photographic articles	190.8	94.8	97.4
Computer and office equipment	120.2	80.4	79.3
Construction materials	88.6	73.0	93.1



Turnover in domestic trade, accommodation and food service activities

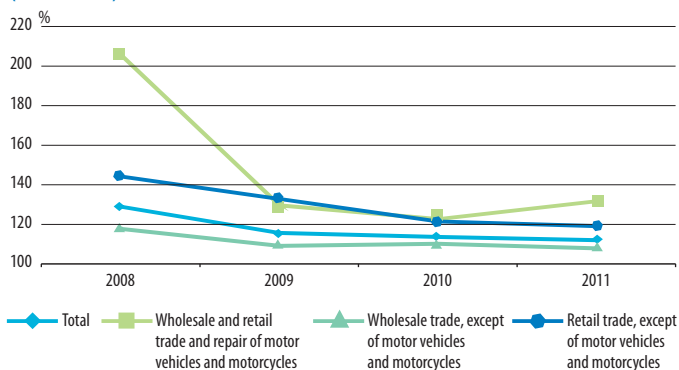
The indicator refers only to the economic subjects classified in accordance with the National Classification of Economic Activities (NACE.BG 2008) in section G - 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' and section I 'Accommodation and food service activities'. The turnover 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 2005 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.

By preliminary data in 2011 the turnover in section 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' decreased by 1.4% compared to the previous year. In 'Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the general reduction was 1.9%. In 'Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' the reduction of 2.0% determined the magnitude of the overall index, as the activity formed about 70% of the turnover volume in the trade sector. Growth was observed in the trade with motor vehicles and motorcycles - 7.2%.

The turnover at constant prices in section 'Accommodation and food service activities' in 2011 increased by 1.5% compared to 2010, which was due to the growth in 'Accommodation' - 9.0%. In 'Food and beverage service activities' a decline by 5.1% was observed.

Figure 3. Turnover indices for the major trade activities (2005 = 100)





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

(Million Levs)

Economic activities	2008	2009	2010	2011
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	89373	76772	80625	84681
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7830	4880	4503	4764
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	60153	52295	57211	60396
of which:				
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	3635	4070	5336	5930
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	12228	13989	13854	12656
Wholesale of household goods	6739	7025	7115	7904
Wholesale of information and communication equipment	2520	2059	1795	1730
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	4150	3132	2552	3128
Other specialised wholesale	27935	20103	23722	26156
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	21390	19597	18911	19521
of which:				
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco	5275	5829	6137	6447
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	425	704	851	899
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	5490	4266	3518	3979
Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	1312	1544	1707	1812
Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	915	865	913	893
Retail sale of audio and video equipment; hardware, paints and glass; electrical household appliances, etc. in specialised stores	4142	3289	2747	2549
Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software; telecommunications equipment, etc. in specialised stores	3434	2702	2648	2576
Accommodation and food service activities	2916	2826	2831	2887
Accommodation	1186	1073	1083	1178
Food and beverage service activities	1730	1753	1748	1709

XVII. INDUSTRY



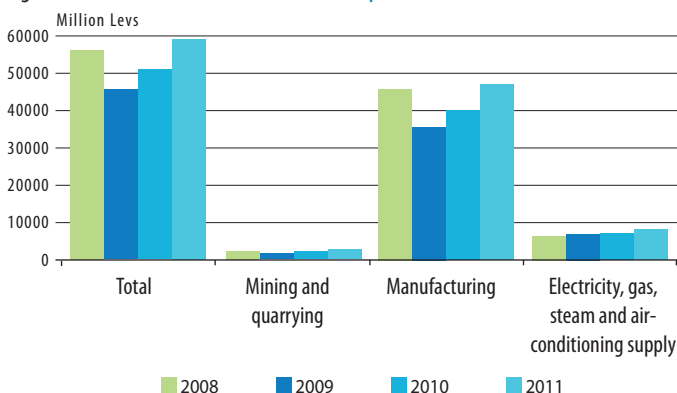
Production value of industrial enterprises

The 'Industry' comprises the activity of industrial enterprises, classified in the mining and quarrying industry, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

The indicator 'Production value of industrial enterprises' refers to the entire of the industrial enterprises i.e., it includes receipts from their non-industrial activities. The production value comprises the following elements: receipts from sales of industrial production and services; expenditure on acquisition and liquidation 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 Levs)

	2009	2010	2011
Total	45603576	50774416	59047833
Mining and quarrying	1925157	2286017	2773542
Manufacturing	35505091	40013037	46874129
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	6974341	7085141	8030789
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1198987	1390221	1369373

2. Production value of industrial enterprises by subsections

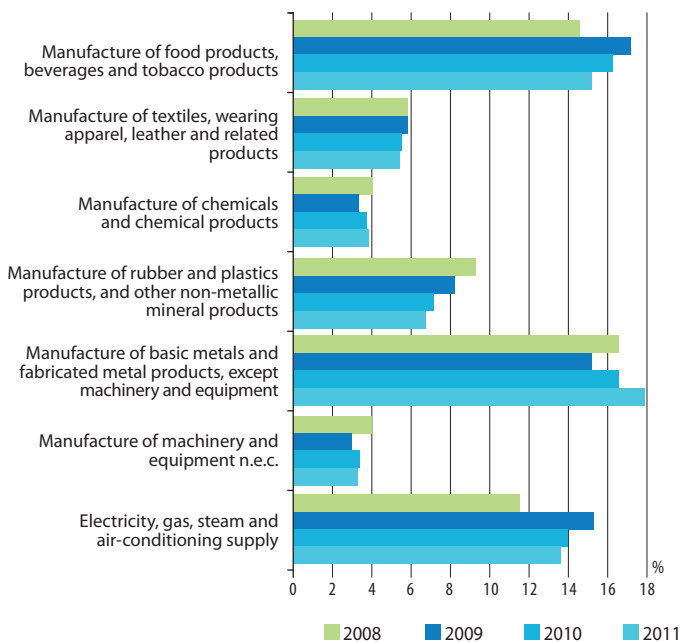
(Thousand Levs)

Subsections	2009	2010	2011
Total	45603576	50774416	59047833
Mining and quarrying	1925157	2286017	2773542
Manufacturing	35505091	40013037	46874129
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	7847423	8275496	9001379
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	2632092	2812822	3189638
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	1683891	1863131	2095383
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1507003	1878524	2266455
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	3721797	3581396	3970556
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	7037732	8447866	10572727
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	451083	573974	666135
Manufacture of electrical equipment	1352070	1601629	1789755
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1331062	1731042	1969759
Manufacture of transport equipment	1025230	1163920	1360000
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1830615	1687344	1929496
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	6974341	7085141	8030789
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1198987	1390221	1369373

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 subsections in the volume of production is observed. The shares of manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and non-metallic mineral products and the electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply decreased, while there was an increase of the share of manufacture of basic metals and metal products, except machinery and equipment.

Figure 2. Share of the production value in some main subsections





3. Structure of the production value of industrial enterprises by subsections

(Per cent)

Subsections	2009	2010	2011
Total	100	100	100
Mining and quarrying	4.2	4.5	4.7
Manufacturing	77.9	78.8	79.4
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	17.2	16.3	15.2
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	5.8	5.5	5.4
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.7	3.7	3.5
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3.3	3.7	3.8
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	8.2	7.1	6.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	15.4	16.6	17.9
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1.0	1.1	1.1
Manufacture of electrical equipment	3.0	3.2	3.0
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2.9	3.4	3.3
Manufacture of transport equipment	2.3	2.3	2.3
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	4.0	3.3	3.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	15.3	14.0	13.6
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	2.6	2.7	2.3



Production value indices of industrial enterprises

Industrial production value indices are calculated on the basis of their values at constant prices of the year 2005. 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)

	2009	2010	2011
Total	84.7	102.8	107.4
Mining and quarrying	84.8	99.1	109.4
Manufacturing	82.7	102.9	107.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	103.6	101.9	107.8
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	72.7	108.9	95.3



5. Production value indices of industrial enterprises by subsections

(Preceding year = 100)

Subsections	2009	2010	2011
Total	84.7	102.8	107.4
Mining and quarrying	84.8	99.1	109.4
Manufacturing	82.7	102.9	107.6
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	95.6	103.5	100.6
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	77.2	103.4	106.2
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	80.5	109.4	107.6
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	66.6	118.7	114.8
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	92.5	113.3	112.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	70.7	99.2	109.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	85.4	96.5	111.3
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	77.1	121.5	114.7
Manufacture of electrical equipment	80.5	110.8	108.1
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	58.2	130.4	110.4
Manufacture of transport equipment	83.9	105.6	112.8
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	80.8	90.7	111.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	103.6	101.9	107.8
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	72.7	108.9	95.3

Industrial products in kind

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

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

Figure 3. **Electric engines and generators**

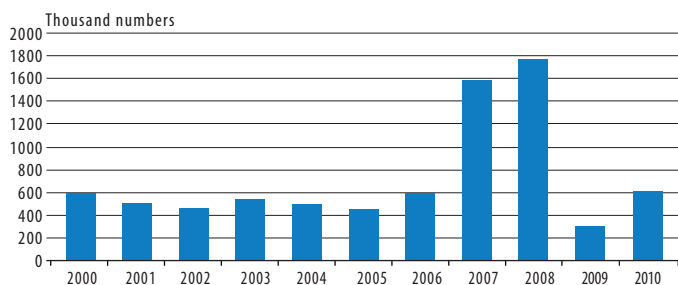
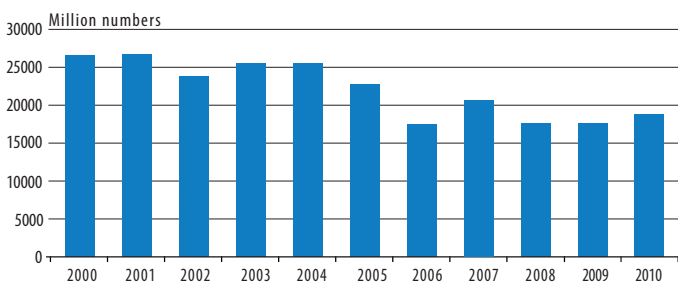


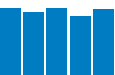
Figure 4. **Tobacco products (cigarettes)**





6. Output of basic industrial products

Industrial products	2007	2008	2009	2010
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	5833	5436	3155	4543
Fireclay - thousand tons	14	9	18	18
Rolled iron metals - thousand tons	1955	1594	897	899
Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of steel - thousand tons	153	167	118	102
Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought; master alloys of copper - thousand tons	149	207	245	286
Lead and zinc (unwrought) - thousand tons	197	197	171	169
Unwrought aluminium - tons	17330	12607	4132	12257
Metal forming machines - number	4687	4427	1677	1559
of which:				
Lathes	2079	1837	546	629
Drilling, boring, milling machines; machines for threading or tapping metal	522	521	155	217
Pulley tackle and hoists powered by an electric motor (excluding of the kind used for raising vehicles) - number	14446	19312	7087	12159
Self-propelled fork-lift trucks powered by an electric motor, with a lifting height ≥ 1 m - number	466	205	95	145
Self-propelled trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, non-powered by an electric motor - number	904	507	136	226
Cranes - number	180	138	127	163
Bicycles - number	527424	535537	443025	534008
Accounting machines, cash registers and similar machines, incorporating a calculating device - number	215344	234257	195595	294865
Electric motors and generators - thousand numbers	1587	1767	309	614
Lead-acid accumulators for starting piston engines - thousand numbers	1869	1996	1786	2371
Lifts and skip hoists - number	3075	2865	2283	1479
Telephone apparatus, videophones, automatic answering machines, intercoms and other apparatus for communication - thousand numbers	28.0	22.6	6.0	1.0
Electric boilers - thousand numbers	497.4	480.0	368.7	350.6
Electricity supply or production meters - number	367989	224264	323864	341415



6. Output of basic industrial products

(Continued)

Industrial products	2007	2008	2009	2010
Ammonia in aqueous solution - tons N	2714	2372	1224	1233
Mineral fertilizers - thousand tons nutritious substance	286	337	177	256
Sulphuric acid - thousand tons SO ₂	947.1	..	..	..
Insecticides - tons act. subst.	0.6	0.9	0.6	..
Perfumes - thousand liters	33	40	47	60
Paints and varnishes based on synthetic or modified natural polymers - thousand tons	67.7	80.2	63.7	52.9
Detergents and washing preparations - tons	58986	57125	53887	62306
Tooth paste - thousand numbers	34827	30426	31212	35958
Portland cement and other hydraulic cements - thousand tons	4413	4903	2662	1966
Quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime - thousand tons	1443	1423	967	1308
Non-refractory clay building bricks - thousand cub. m	880	1090	529	454
Plywood, veneered panels, block-, lamin-, battenboard - thousand cub. m	54.1	48.2	26.7	29.2
Particle boards and similar boards of wood or other ligneous materials - thousand cub. m	736.6	697.2	650.9	771.8
Paper and paperboard - thousand tons	235	194	120	154
Corrugated board - thousand tons	130	130	97	94
Toilet paper - thousand tons	16.1	17.4	19.4	20.4
Sanitary ceramic fixtures - thousand numbers	3726	3297	2377	2882
Cotton yarn - thousand tons	14.8	10.1	7.8	6.4
Wool yarn - thousand tons	7.4	6.4	4.1	4.1
Cotton fabrics- million sq. m	52.1	31.1	22.3	14.1
Wool fabrics - million sq. m	7.3	6.3	3.1	3.4
Silk fabrics - million sq. m	17.7	14.7	4.2	0.7
Carpets and rugs - thousand sq. m	2044	1721	1051	1302
Men's outerwear - thousand numbers	16443	13990	11620	12649
Ladies' outerwear - thousand numbers	35044	29179	25848	24761
Panty hose and tights - million numbers	5.5	6.3	5.2	4.5
Socks - million pairs	66.9	76.7	62.3	58.0
Footwear (excl. sport footwear and incorporating a protective metal toecap) - million pairs	14.2	11.8	11.5	12.5
Exercise books - tons	3886	3259	4011	3653
Meat (excl. edible offal) ¹ - thousand tons	145.9	146.2	152.8	146.8
Sausages - thousand tons	105.2	113.4	104.3	106.0
Lard and other pig fats - thousand tons	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.2



6. Output of basic industrial products

(Continued and end)

Industrial products	2007	2008	2009	2010
Fish and fish products processed and preserved - thousand tons	8.7	9.8	10.0	10.7
Vegetables processed and preserved ¹ - thousand tons	102.2	106.4	83.4	70.8
Fruit manufactured and preserved ¹ - thousand tons	87.5	82.1	37.4	47.3
Butter, fats and other cream based on milk ¹ - thousand tons	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.1
White cheese ¹ - thousand tons	43.7	44.9	45.2	42.9
Yellow cheese ¹ - thousand tons	28.4	23.2	20.3	19.9
Milk in liquid form ¹ - thousand litres	46786	54307	55950	60144
Yoghurt ¹ - thousand tons	137.8	146.6	154.8	160.4
Refined sunflower oil and its fractions (excl. chemically modified) - thousand tons	81.9	79.6	113.0	98.1
Mayonnaise, other sauces and preparations therefor, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings - thousand tons	11.1	11.5	12.2	12.8
Wheat or meslin flour - thousand tons	509	532	512	578
Macaroni, noodles and similar farinaceous products; prepared meals and dishes based on pasta - thousand tons	4.8	6.5	8.7	11.9
Refined sugar - thousand tons	199	214	157	115
Chocolate and sugar confectionery - thousand tons	36.1	33.3	29.4	37.1
Spirits obtained from distilled grape wine or grape marc - million litres alc 100%	7.0	9.1	4.7	6.6
Grape wines (including grape must) - million litres	222.6	198.5	164.5	151.1
Beer - million litres	556.6	553.5	498.9	491.8
Manufactured tobacco (excluding smoking tobacco) - thousand tons	40.2	48.6	52.0	44.4
Tobacco products (cigarettes) - million numbers	20648	17614	17574	18739

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

XVIII. CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING FUND



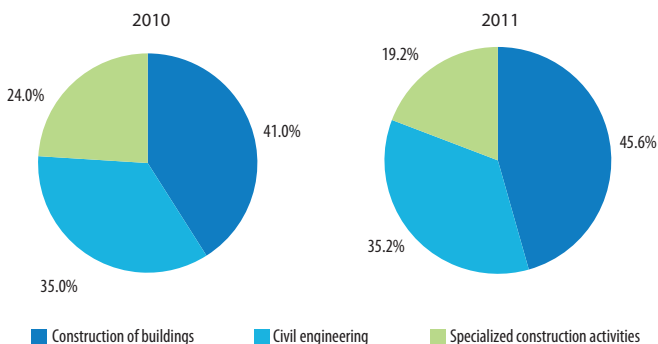


Production of enterprises in construction

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

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

Figure 1. Structure of production of construction enterprises





1. Production of construction enterprises

(Thousand Levs)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	21581606	19296182	13250164	11830394
Construction of buildings	12389950	10012464	5426805	5399578
Civil engineering	4527795	4571249	4642620	4160155
Specialized construction activities	4663861	4712469	3180739	2270661



Housing fund

The data about the housing fund as of the end of 2011 is calculated on the basis of the results of the census of the housing fund from 1 February 2011, as well as the information on newly built and destroyed residential buildings obtained through the year.

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

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

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

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

Figure 2. Dwellings

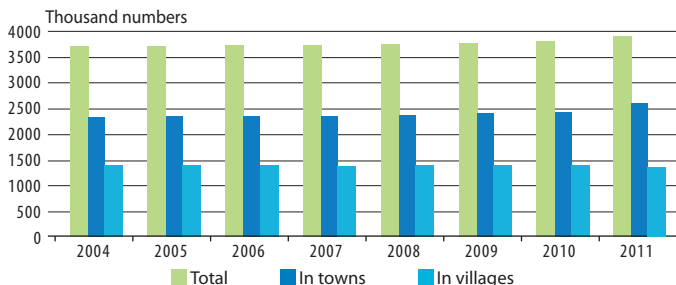
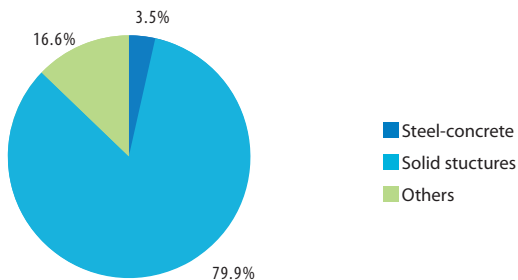


Figure 3. Structure of residential buildings by kind of construction in 2011





2. Housing fund

	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Total			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	3767	3789	3804	3900
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	240717	242291	243458	284845
of which: living floor space	154795	155811	156540	216469
	In towns			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	2391	2418	2432	2581
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	154932	156328	157833	190769
of which: living floor space	96622	97530	98486	143865
	In villages			
Dwellings - thousand numbers	1376	1371	1372	1319
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	85785	85963	85625	94076
of which: living floor space	58173	58281	58054	72604

3. Residential buildings by structure of building

(Thousand numbers)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Total			
Total	2134	2136	2138	2064
Steel-concrete	103	105	107	73
Solid structures	1578	1578	1578	1649
Others	453	453	453	342
	In towns			
Total	761	767	769	771
Steel-concrete	67	69	71	49
Solid structures	610	613	613	665
Others	84	85	85	57
	In villages			
Total	1373	1369	1369	1293
Steel-concrete	36	36	36	24
Solid structures	968	965	965	984
Others	369	368	368	285



Permits issued for buildings and dwellings completed

The 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.

The 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 statistical data about the newly built residential buildings and dwellings was developed on the basis of the quarterly reports obtained from the municipal administrations.

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 No 2/31.07.2003 of the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works.

Living floor space is the floor area of living-rooms, bedrooms, recesses for sleeping, dining-rooms, the living rooms, cabinets and libraries of scientists and drawing rooms but does not include the areas of the kitchens.

Service floor space is the floor area of the rooms and kitchens with less than 4 square meters of floor area, vestibules with a portal or another screen, corridors, bathrooms, toilets, larders, hanging closets, other service rooms such as drying-rooms, laundries or balconies regardless of their area. The area of kitchens with over 4 sq. m floor area is stated separately.

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



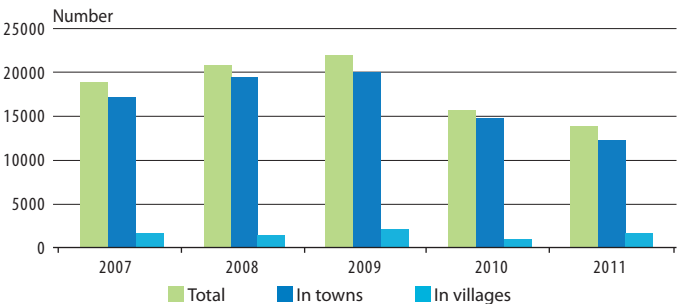
4. Building permits issued for construction of new buildings

Kind of buildings	2008	2009	2010	2011
Residential buildings - number	10157	6428	4891	4799
Dwellings in residential buildings - number	49407	20166	12832	10973
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	6620	2720	1689	1607
Administrative buildings - number	412	305	215	221
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	512	306	151	150
Other buildings - number	5680	4569	4360	5325
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	4272	2736	2181	2401

5. Dwellings completed

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total				
Dwellings - numbers	20924	22058	15771	13953
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	1635	1612	1190	1115
of which: living floor space	1029	1034	744	723
In towns				
Dwellings - numbers	19485	19968	14858	12352
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	1480	1431	1086	944
of which: living floor space	933	923	681	614
In villages				
Dwellings - numbers	1439	2090	913	1601
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	155	181	104	171
of which: living floor space	96	111	63	109

Figure 4. Dwellings completed



XIX. ENERGY



Overall energy balance sheet

The Overall energy balance comprises/covers all primary and secondary energy sources, their transformation and final use by economic branches. It is developed in conformity with Eurostat methodology.

Primary energy is energy as it is derived from nature. These are coal (production is calculated after removal of impurities), crude oil, natural gas, wood, nuclear energy, hydro energy and other primary energy resources (geothermal energy, solar energy, wind energy and other renewable energy sources).

Stock changes is the difference between the opening stock level and closing stock level for stocks held on national territory by producers, energy transformation industries, large import and export trading companies and end consumers. A stock build is shown as a negative number, and a stock draw as a positive number.

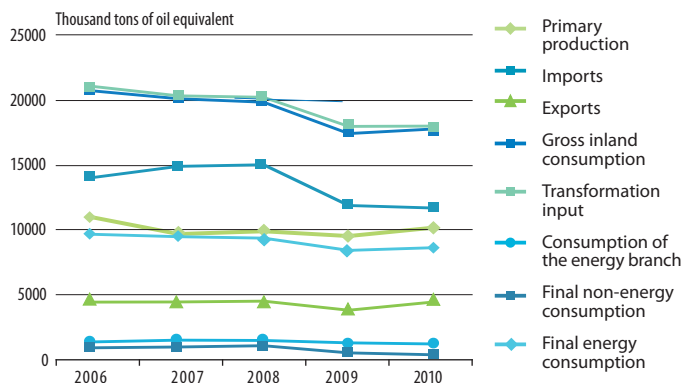
International marine bunkers are the quantities of fuels delivered to ships of all flags that are engaged in international navigation.

Gross inland consumption is defined as primary production + recovered products + imports - exports - international marine bunkers + stock changes. Transformation input includes the quantities of fuels and energy used for the manufacture of secondary energy commodities.

The production of secondary commodities is shown as Transformation output. Consumption of the energy branch shows the quantities of energy commodities consumed by the energy enterprises for supporting their main activity. Final non-energy consumption shows fossil fuels used as raw materials for the manufacture of non-fuel products.

Final energy consumption - this indicator contains data for consumed energy commodities that are not transformed into others. It includes also fuels consumed by auto-producers for non-sold heat, used in its main activities.

Figure 1. Energy flows





1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2010

(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)

	Total	Coal	Fuels of coal	Natural gas	Crude oil and feedstocks	Petroleum products
Primary energy production	10234	4931	-	59	23	-
Recovered products	201	13	1	-	-	-
Imports	11743	1700	47	2131	6072	1686
Stock change	255	230	9	110	-	-101
Exports	4507	46	-	-	-	3572
Marine Bunkers	97	-	-	-	-	97
Gross inland consumption	17829	6828	57	2300	6095	-2084
Transformation input	18048	6403	391	992	6161	234
Transformation output	11257	-	413	-	-	6021
Exchanges and transfers, returns	1	-	-	-	72	-71
Consumption of the energy branch	1275	1	1	167	-	288
Distribution losses	547	10	-	13	-	-
Available for final consumption	9217	414	78	1128	6	3344
Final non-energy consumption	443	-	-	269	-	174
Final energy consumption	8691	410	75	839	-	3134
Statistical difference	83	4	3	20	6	36

1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2010

(Continued and end)

(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)

	Renewable fuels and wastes	Geo-thermal energy	Electricity from renewable sources	Nuclear energy	Heat	Electricity
Primary energy production	779	43	495	3849	55	-
Recovered products	187	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	7	-	-	-	-	100
Stock change	7	-	-	-	-	-
Exports	63	-	-	-	-	826
Marine Bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross inland consumption	917	43	495	3849	55	-726
Transformation input	17	-	-	3849	1	-
Transformation output	-	-	-	-	1362	3461
Exchanges and transfers, returns	-	-	-495	-	-	495
Consumption of the energy branch	-	-	-	-	310	508
Distribution losses	-	-	-	-	139	385
Available for final consumption	900	43	-	-	967	2337
Final non-energy consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final energy consumption	900	43	-	-	962	2328
Statistical difference	-	-	-	-	5	9

2. Structure of primary energy production

(Per cent)

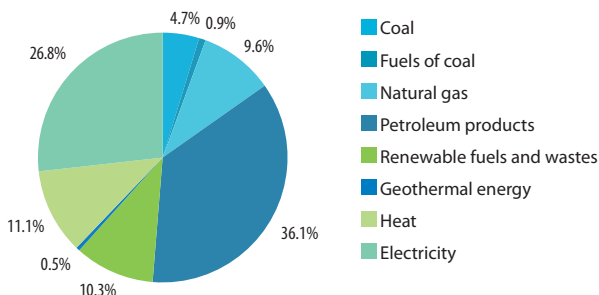
	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coal	49.0	48.4	47.6	48.2
Crude oil	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Natural gas	2.4	1.6	0.1	0.6
Renewable fuels, wastes and other fuels	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.6
Nuclear energy, electricity and heat from RES	41.2	42.8	44.1	42.9
Heat from chemical processes	-	-	0.4	0.5

Final energy consumption

Final energy consumption is the consumption of energy commodities during which they are not transformed into other energy products. Final consumption divides by non-energy use and energy use. The quantities of fuel consumed for the production of non-sold heat by auto-producers are reported in the figures for the final consumption of fuels by relevant sectors of economic activity. The quantities of coke oven gas, blast furnace gas and electricity used in blast furnaces are included in 'Consumption of the energy branch'.

Final energy consumption comprises consumption in the sectors 'Industry', 'Transport' and 'Others' (incl. households, agriculture and forestry, trade, public organizations, financial institutions, governmental agencies, health services and others).

Figure 2. Structure of final energy consumption by energy sources in 2010





3. Final energy consumption by sectors

	2008	2009	2010	2010 as % to 2009
	1000 t o.e.			
Total	9419	8475	8692	102.6
Industry	3320	2428	2531	104.3
Extraction, excluding energy sources	117	87	78	89.7
Foods, beverages and tobacco	286	261	252	96.6
Textiles and apparel	98	79	66	83.5
Leather, leather and fur clothes, footwear and products	4	3	2	66.7
Wood and products of wood, and cork, plaiting materials, without furniture	48	57	58	101.8
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	171	76	190	249.2
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres (incl. petrochemical industry)	891	607	648	106.8
Rubber and plastic products	133	138	126	91.3
Other non-metallic mineral products	706	524	606	115.6
Ferrous/non-ferrous metallurgy and metal production, excl. equipment	697	420	354	84.3
Equipment, without electric and optical	34	26	34	130.8
Electric and optical equipment	27	27	29	107.4
Transport equipment	11	12	12	100.0
Manufacture industry not mentioned above	17	16	12	75.0
Construction	80	95	64	67.4
Transport	2830	2774	2727	98.3
Households, commerce, public authorities, etc.	3269	3273	3433	104.9
of which:				
Households	2125	2149	2262	105.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	186	183	184	100.5

Electricity and heat

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of electricity consumption by sectors

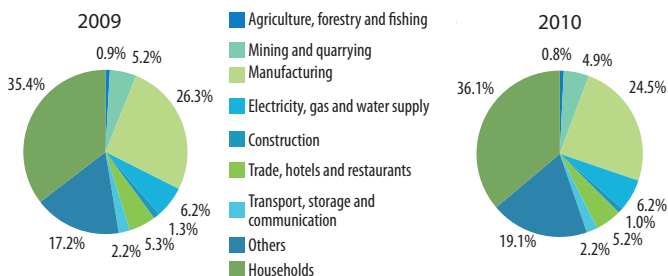
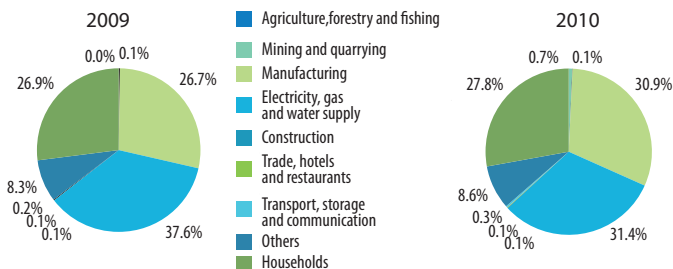


Figure 4. Structure of heat consumption by sectors





4. Balance of electricity

(GWh)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Resources	46355	48134	45626	47819
Generation	43297	45037	42964	46651
Import	3058	3097	2662	1168
Distribution	46355	48134	45626	47819
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	214	286	252	227
Mining and quarrying	1561	1604	1528	1431
Manufacturing	9408	9691	7656	7167
Electricity, gas and water supply	1286	1840	1807	1820
Construction	280	410	368	303
Trade, hotels and restaurants	1354	1606	1528	1477
Transport, storage and communication	898	753	650	634
Others	5222	4428	5004	5591
Households	9376	10027	10302	10559
Exports	7533	8441	7735	9613
Distribution losses	4692	4669	4512	4480
Own use of electricity plants	4230	4342	4220	4434
Statistical difference	301	37	64	83

5. Balance of heat

(GWh)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Resources	14496	16841	17072	16486
Production	14496	16841	16588	15852
From chemical processes	-	-	484	634
Distribution	14496	16841	17072	16486
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7	5	3	103
Mining and quarrying	23	22	12	8
Manufacturing	3617	4311	4163	4579
Electricity, gas and water supply	3441	5443	5865	4659
Construction	9	14	10	10
Trade, hotels and restaurants	31	13	14	15
Transport, storage and communication	37	27	37	44
Others	1374	1241	1282	1269
Households	4387	4088	4199	4122
Distribution losses	1615	1698	1533	1622
Statistical difference	-45	-21	-46	55

XX. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS





Transport - main data on development

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 public sector covers the national and municipal transport companies.

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 until 2010 intercity and international regular bus lines are included. From 2011 just the international 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 are related to the available vehicles owned by the urban electrical enterprises.



1. Basic transport data

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Length of track, incl. sidings - km	5923	5888	5831	5660
of which: running track - km	4144	4150	4098	4072
Share of electrified running track - %	68.2	68.3	68.0	70.3
Coach lines - number	2683	2773	3464	¹ 2935
Total length of coach lines- thousand km	354.1	322.7	371.3	365.1
Towns with trolleybus lines - number	15	15	14	14
Route length of trolleybus lines as of 31.12. - km	555	558	525	524
Route length of tram lines as of 31.12. - km	153	146	135	149
Route length of underground lines as of 31.12. - km	10	18	18	18

¹ Incl. town outskirts and international bus lines until 2010. From 2011 just international lines.

2. Means of transport by kind as of 31.12.

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Registered cargo vehicles - number	328729	348421	364786	379340
Lorries	273570	290784	304436	315505
Special vehicles	29568	30613	31329	31779
Road tractors	25591	27024	29021	32056
Registered busses - number	24622	24448	23857	23101
Trolleybuses - number	627	643	600	550
Passenger seats - number	78834	79900	75083	68815
Trams - number	303	303	305	317
Passenger seats - number	58306	58546	62219	66073
Railcars for underground electrical transport - number	72	84	88	88
Passenger seats - number	15060	17570	18410	18410
Sea cargoships - number	66	28	23	12
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	1402	579	545	322
Sea passenger ships - number	3	3	6	3
Passenger seats/berths - number	80	50	264	198
Inland non-self-propelled cargoships - number	159	158	151	149
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	250	254	247	247
Inland passenger boats - number	4	2	2	2
Seats/berths - number	791	371	393	393



Goods and passengers and 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 carriage of goods and passengers by means of railway or road vehicles with Bulgarian registration, as well as the carriage of goods by pipeline transport.

The data on freight land transport include the 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.

Freight transport

Figure 1. Goods carried by mode of transport

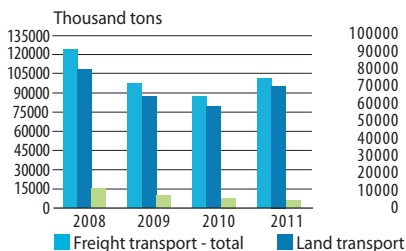
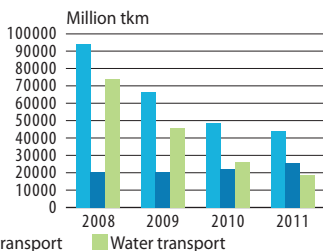


Figure 2. Transport performance by mode of transport



Passenger transport

Figure 3. Passengers carried by mode of transport

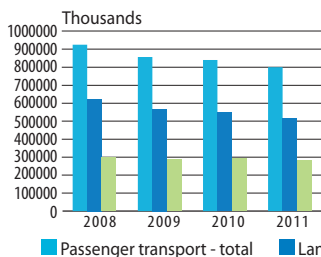
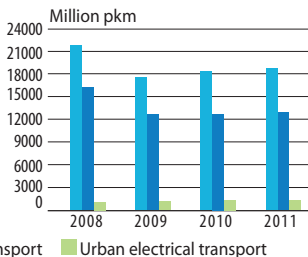


Figure 4. Transport performance by mode of transport





3. Goods carried and transport performance by mode of transport

Mode of transport	2008	2009	2010	2011
Goods carried - thousand tons				
Total	123671	97045	87416	101338
Land transport ¹	108372	87079	79441	95431
Water transport ²	15294	9947	7964	5899
Air transport	5	19	11	8
Transport performance - million tkm				
Total	94785	66672	48983	44485
Land transport ¹	20688	20777	22440	25794
Water transport ²	74094	45885	26535	18684
Air transport	3	10	8	7

¹ Railways, road and pipeline transport.

² Maritime and inland transport.

4. Passengers carried and transport performance by mode of transport

Mode of transport	2008	2009	2010	2011
Passengers carried - thousands				
Total	925534	856484	840196	800303
Land transport ¹	623545	567808	546536	517254
Water transport ²	253	240	166	175
Air transport	2636	2184	2327	2693
Urban electrical transport	299100	286252	291167	280181
Transport performance - million pkm				
Total	21718	17480	18345	18684
Land transport ¹	16174	12594	12713	12910
Water transport ²	1	0	2	2
Air transport	4467	3713	4275	4496
Urban electrical transport	1076	1173	1355	1276

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

² Maritime and inland transport.



Communications

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

The postal network includes telegraph and telephone offices in the cities and villages and the postal agencies, situated only in the villages.

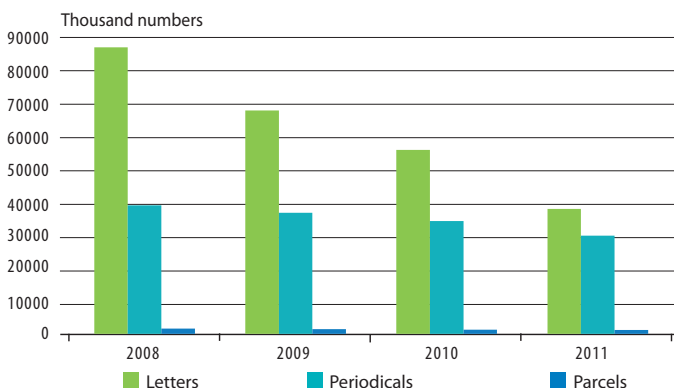
The outgoing traffic of the universal postal services includes the following indicators:

Letters - refer to the outgoing national and international correspondence (letters, postal cards, illustrated cards, printed issues up to 5 kg, small parcels - up to 2 kg, and postal advertising up to 2 kg).

Periodicals - includes subscription to periodicals and daily papers, as well as free sales of newspapers and magazines.

Parcels - includes outgoing national and international parcels, comprising goods with or without commercial value.

Figure 5. Outgoing universal postal services





5. Postal network as of 31.12.

(Number)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Post, telegraph and telephone stations	2981	3009	2981	2981
Post agencies	1104	1496	2135	2705

6. Outgoing universal postal services

(Thousand numbers)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Letters	86926	67781	55791	37943
of which: paid	80806	64827	53032	35473
Periodicals	38982	36714	34240	29819
of which: newspapers	37707	35499	31264	28856
Parcels	1596	1461	1280	1212
of which: paid	945	821	661	654

XXI. TOURISM



Accommodation establishments

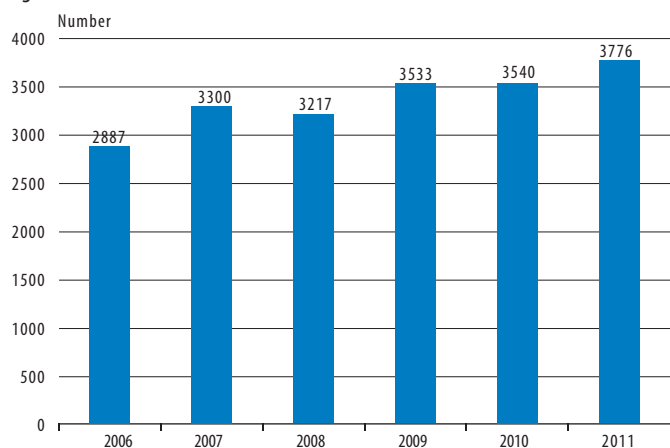
The object of the survey (in accordance with Council Directive 95/57/EC) are all accommodation establishments in use with more than 10 bed-places – hotels, mountain chalets, camping sites and other type of accommodations (holiday settlements, bungalows, private flats, rest houses and other type of private accommodation). Until 2002, the indicator 'Other accommodation establishments' observed private tourist accommodation only, while in 2003 private rooms, holiday settlements, bungalows and other short-term accommodation establishments were added. Private flats and rest houses were added in 2006.

Up to 2006, accommodation establishments with more than 30 bed-places were observed

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 2011, there were 3 776 public and private accommodation establishments functioning in the country - hotels, motels, mountain chalets, camping sites and other establishments for short-term accommodation with more than 10 bed places.

Figure 1. Accommodation establishments



1. Accommodation establishments¹

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Accommodation establishments - number	3217	3533	3540	3776
Bed-places - thousands	276.6	287.4	283.6	283.3
Bed-nights - thousands	60765	61801	61997	58855
Using of bed-nights - %	30.1	24.9	26.2	32.0
Nights spent - thousands	18295	15372	16261	18855
of which: by foreigners	11802	9472	10565	12461
Revenues from nights spent - million Levs	741	626.5	653.7	733.1
Hotels - number	1646	1784	1823	1862
Bed-places - thousands	239.7	249.2	245.4	241.7
Bed-nights - thousands	53051	53399	53466	50399
Using of bed-nights - %	32.1	26.3	28.1	34.6
Nights spent - thousands	17011	14053	15002	17454
of which: by foreigners	11641	9378	10455	12287
Revenues from nights spent - million Levs	723.5	608.6	634.4	708.3
Camping sites - number	13	12	10	13
Bed-places - thousands	2.2	1.4	1.2	2.4
Bed-nights - thousands	368	258	226	352
Using of bed-nights - %	18.5	8.5	9	14.2
Nights spent - thousands	68	22	20	50
of which: by foreigners	11	3	3	17
Revenues from nights spent - million Levs	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.1
Mountain chalets - number	130	132	125	120
Bed-places - thousands	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.3
Bed-nights - thousands	2345	2427	2228	1994
Using of bed-nights - %	7.7	7	6	6.3
Nights spent - thousands	181	164	133	126
of which: by foreigners	4	3	2	3
Revenues from nights spent - million Levs	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5
Other accommodation establishments - number	1428	1605	1582	1781
Bed-places - thousands	27.6	29.6	30.3	32.9
Bed-nights - thousands	5001	5717	6077	6110
Using of bed-nights - %	20.7	19.8	18.2	20.1
Nights spent - thousands	1035	1133	1106	1225
of which: by foreigners	146	88	105	154
Revenues from nights spent - million Levs	15.2	15.9	17.3	22.2

¹ In use.

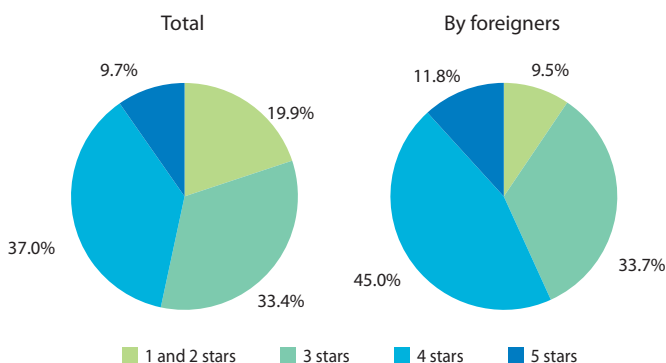
Nights spent

The total number of the nights spent in 2011 in all accommodation establishments increased by 2 594 thousand (16.0%) to 18 855 thousand as compared to 2010. The number of the nights spent by foreigners (12 461 thousand) in all accommodation establishments rose by 17.9% in 2011 as compared to the previous year.

Almost all foreigners - 98.6%, preferred to spend the night in hotels, while only 1.4% of them have 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 2011 showed that the highest percentage of nights was spent in four-stars and three-stars accommodation establishments (78.8%), followed by those with five stars (11.8%) and those with one and two stars (9.5%).

Figure 2. Structure of the nights spent in accommodation establishments by categories in 2011





2. Nights spent by foreigners in accommodation establishments by country of origin and by categories in 2011

(Number)

Country	Total	Categories of accommodation establishments			
		1 and 2 stars	3 stars	4 stars	5 stars
Total	12461275	1178709	4205236	5610685	1466645
EU	8053444	596477	2686917	3861547	908503
Austria	117062	4342	35103	55762	21855
Belgium	187027	3456	42401	99538	41632
Cyprus	16713	1130	2822	7273	5488
Czech Rep.	275231	33763	134669	95342	11457
Denmark	181296	14948	66002	95348	4998
Estonia	35653	3894	10849	18736	2174
Finland	158391	19210	62142	67500	9539
France	224861	12722	79001	99887	33251
Germany	2528594	66508	866366	1318895	276825
Greece	243808	21706	49779	109343	62980
Hungary	155692	17681	72939	56453	8619
Ireland	59827	5706	21529	25063	7529
Italy	131836	13763	39676	51228	27169
Latvia	27395	7754	11180	6450	2011
Lithuania	39563	8896	14506	12775	3386
Luxembourg	15226	87	6080	6650	2409
Malta	6202	513	1937	3015	737
Netherlands	197970	31625	64522	86455	15368
Poland	742170	120635	316685	274613	30237
Portugal	19213	782	9142	5839	3450
Romania	1352372	64669	383538	703032	201133
Slovakia	197981	52161	81172	61357	3291
Slovenia	48258	7269	16782	19134	5073
Spain	53598	4009	16806	21224	11559
Sweden	158568	13839	61210	75659	7860
United Kingdom	878937	65409	220079	484976	108473
Other European countries	3147346	471119	1146647	1210043	319537
Norway	301560	24363	106484	162874	7839
Russian Fed.	2083019	291810	799347	765938	225924
Serbia	98667	18058	34256	35758	10595
Switzerland	48463	2766	10488	21494	13715
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	106001	9675	30019	48055	18252
Turkey	104066	17194	34601	38188	14083
Ukraine	405570	107253	131452	137736	29129
Other countries	515790	12678	128403	260870	113839
Canada	14642	860	2938	5432	5412
Israel	415573	6634	102668	229656	76615
USA	85575	5184	22797	25782	31812
Rest of the world	744695	98435	243269	278225	124766
Rest of the world	653507	65562	251619	242010	94316

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 is 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 citizens of the European Union are estimates 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 from 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 2011

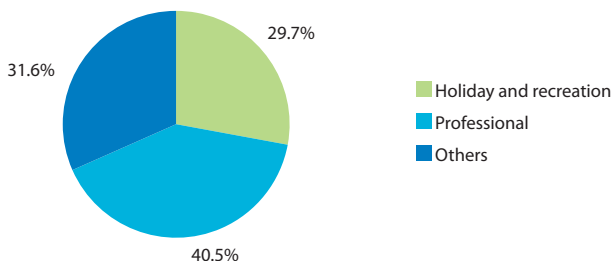
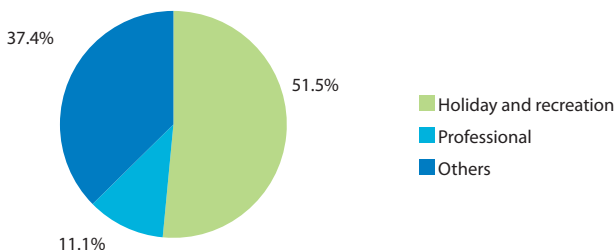


Figure 4. Structure of arrivals of visitors to Bulgaria from abroad by purpose of visit in 2011





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	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
Total	3675936	3803240	8374034	8712821
EU	1781132	1935405	5425737	5540949
Austria	52895	54461	181577	186438
Belgium	27278	28022	91183	91947
Cyprus	13902	12896	22050	21157
Czech Rep.	18848	20022	184440	176135
Denmark	3310	2803	84172	81860
Finland	536	380	45527	43570
France	29234	31010	181317	182407
Germany	157724	163314	853430	836845
Greece	899357	1000660	1017914	1120640
Hungary	15929	17304	124438	123735
Ireland	1242	1186	33089	29941
Italy	68484	70272	125683	130259
Malta	1231	1118	6370	4178
Netherlands	23011	23082	156436	149449
Poland	17342	17584	294131	289742
Portugal	2220	2004	9381	9099
Romania	288187	327555	1445342	1499415
Slovakia	1389	1260	95380	94355
Slovenia	2414	2313	22550	22140
Spain	76199	77496	58499	60026
Sweden	1871	1851	48992	49492
United Kingdom	77239	77675	309482	306939
Others countries from EU	1290	1137	34354	31180
Other European countries	1847890	1813398	2344871	2474735
Norway	2183	1742	55414	48707
Russian Fed.	12691	14157	389864	469772
Serbia	294666	295135	307838	365644
Switzerland	9423	9389	39568	38476
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	293467	305536	409970	439679
Turkey	1226543	1178547	943137	860654
Ukraine	8917	8892	199080	251803
Other countries	14217	13063	208186	229519
Canada	1882	1477	14260	14849
Israel	5551	5655	131144	138951
USA	6784	5931	62782	65483
Rest of the world	32697	41374	395240	467618

XXII. FORESTRY



Total forest area

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

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

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

Data on afforestation are based on the inventory of forests.

The substitution of forest-trees is cutting of unacceptable tree species out of condition and afforestation of new ones of good quality in genetic and technical sense.

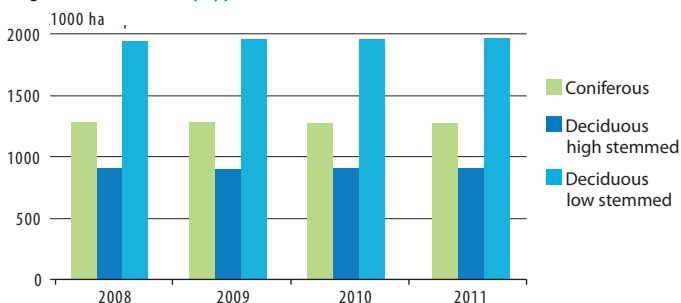
Afforestation in mature non-regenerated forest is defined as afforestation carried out in a mature forest (at age of main cutting) for which natural regeneration is insufficient.

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

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

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

Figure 1. Forest area by type



1. Forest area¹

(1000 ha)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Forest by type	4115	4131	4138	4148
Coniferous	1280	1281	1279	1271
Deciduous	2835	2850	2859	2877
High-stemmed	901	896	904	908
Low-stemmed	1934	1954	1955	1969
Of which: wooded forest area ²	3721	3749	3761	3775
Coniferous	1142	1146	1146	1141
Deciduous	2579	2603	2615	2634
High-stemmed	838	838	846	850
Low-stemmed	1741	1765	1769	1784

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.² Incl. area under *Pinus mugo*.2. Afforestation¹

(Hectares)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Preparation of area	4577	2445	764	1603
Afforestation	4043	3817	1727	1498
New afforestation	2384	2608	1118	735
Substitution of forest-trees	194	5	-	-
Mature non-regenerated forests	1375	1098	559	745
Sparse forests	90	106	50	18
Establishment of two-storeyed plantations	1011	566	432	666
Reforestation of artificial forests	1834	1533	1062	634
Growing of crops	18684	16916	12426	9281

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.

Management of the forests

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

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

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

Figure 2. Management of the forests

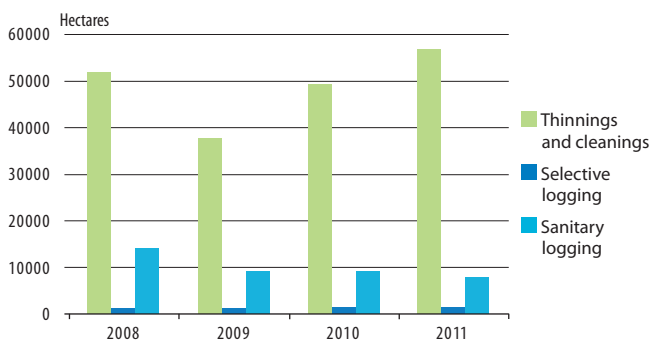
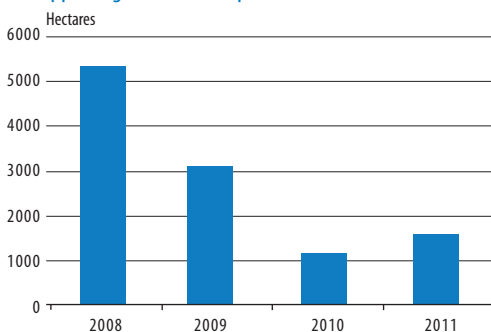


Figure 3. Supporting the natural reproduction of the forests





3. Management of the forests¹

(Hectares)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Thinnings and cleanings	51833	37724	49429	56855
Coniferous	25696	14394	26683	32825
Deciduous high-stemmed	14454	12697	12478	13600
Shoots	11683	10633	10268	10430
Selective logging	1228	1187	1311	1361
Coniferous	468	475	482	563
Deciduous high-stemmed	636	581	686	415
Shoots	124	131	143	383
Sanitary logging	14094	9151	9148	7915
Coniferous	6323	3009	3586	2105
Deciduous high-stemmed	2721	2541	1861	1733
Shoots	5050	3601	3701	4077
Plough of rows	1268	673	4	186
Trimming	2076	1404	1442	1261
of which: poplars	2063	1393	1442	1196
Supporting the natural reproduction	5350	3089	1177	1622
of which: chisel shoots	4899	2971	1158	1620
Blazed timber logging fund	107747	83246	103761	111807
Coniferous	38018	21902	39942	41580
Deciduous high-stemmed	28592	20635	23990	26834
Shoots	41137	40709	39829	43393

4. Production of forest seeds¹

(Kilograms)

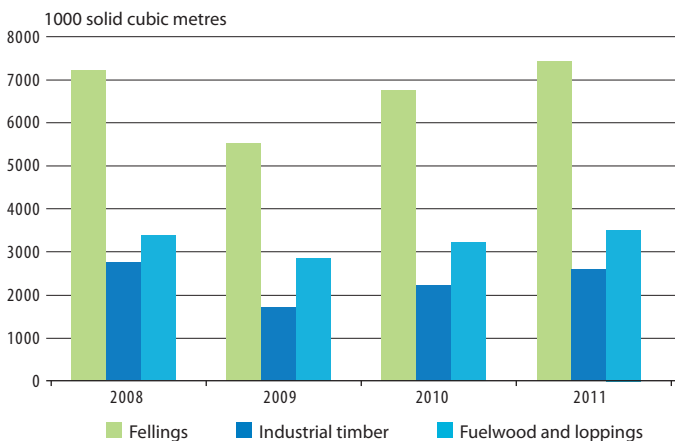
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Pick of coniferous strobiles	30156	24519	4023	5869
Gathered and yield of seeds	212566	103411	16285	23705
Coniferous spaces	3305	2585	297	429
Deciduous spaces	209261	100826	15988	23276
of which: oak acorn	192407	89886	12346	18484

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.

Wood

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

Figure 4. Wood



5. Wood ¹

(1000 solid cubic metres)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Total			
Fellings	7317	5465	6726	7414
Removals	6071	4599	5669	6206
Industrial timber	2710	1662	2363	2667
Firewood and loppings	3361	2937	3306	3539
	Coniferous			
Fellings	2953	1679	2515	2969
Removals	2281	1300	1961	2310
Industrial timber	1733	894	1454	1756
Firewood and loppings	548	406	507	554
	Deciduous			
Fellings	4364	3786	4211	4445
Removals	3790	3299	3708	3896
Industrial timber	977	768	909	911
Firewood and loppings	2813	2531	2799	2985
High-stem beech				
Fellings	856	687	771	898
Removals	745	598	675	792
Industrial timber	221	135	166	186
Firewood and loppings	524	463	509	606
High-stem oak				
Fellings	216	180	205	219
Removals	181	152	174	189
Industrial timber	52	36	47	46
Firewood and loppings	129	116	127	143
Other deciduous high-stemmed				
Fellings	580	478	582	610
Removals	510	423	511	532
Industrial timber	243	205	244	248
Firewood and loppings	267	218	267	284
Coppice				
Fellings	2712	2441	2653	2718
Removals	2354	2126	2348	2383
Industrial timber	461	392	452	431
Firewood and loppings	1893	1734	1896	1952

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.

Game

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

Figure 5. *Small game*

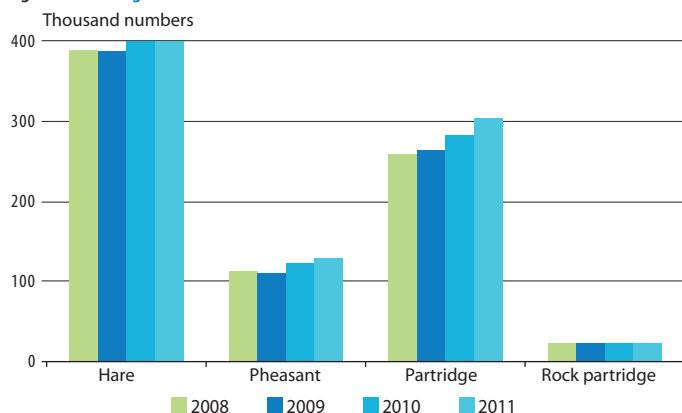
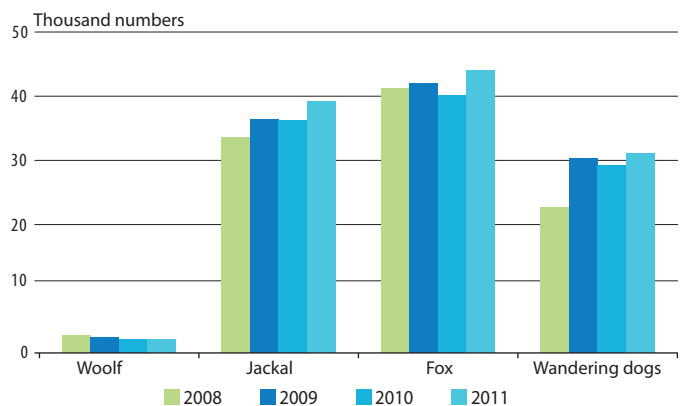


Figure 6. *Predatory animals*



6. Game ¹

(Number)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Big game			
Red deer	19067	18653	19590	21140
Fallow deer	5545	5243	5843	6247
Deer	73295	74002	79264	85648
Wild boar	63963	64852	71204	76402
Wild goat	2018	1465	1524	1488
Mouflon	4372	4235	4430	4763
Bear	1099	906	898	905
Alpine capricorn	25	-	-	-
Tibetan Yak	12	18	18	18
Auroch	20	19	19	19
Capercaillie	3359	2742	2824	2624
	Small game			
Hare	388541	386952	400262	402886
Pheasant	112004	108620	120680	127730
Partridge	258209	262991	281611	303054
Rock partridge	22586	21402	21811	22259
	Predatory animals			
Woolf	2561	2282	2026	2073
Jackal	33401	36304	36075	39343
Fox	41163	41896	40303	43899
Wandering dogs	22517	30169	29169	31435

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.

XXIII. AGRICULTURE





Census on agricultural holdings

In 2010 the Ministry of Agriculture and Food carried out the Census on agricultural holdings in 2010, which is the first census carried out in Bulgaria as a member of the European Union. The census was conducted in compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council on research farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods and the Law on Census of agricultural holdings in Bulgaria in 2010. The Agricultural Census is the main source of information on the status and trends in the agricultural development. The goal is to provide a current overview of the agrarian sector, needed for the decision-making in the Common Agricultural Policy. The collected information is about farm structure, Utilized agricultural area, livestock number and labour force in agriculture. The use of agricultural production methods and application of measures for rural development were observed for the first time.

1. Utilized Agricultural Area (UAA) by categories¹

Categories	Agricultural holdings - number		Area- ha	
	2003	2010*	2003	2010*
Utilized Agricultural Area	654808	357074	2904479.6	3616964.7
Arable Land	533251	250728	2674906.5	3124928.0
Cereals	369436	119640	1626666.9	1796147.9
Industrial crops	88354	57694	785227.8	1077023.6
Fodder	189871	75332	103168.7	106133.5
Potatoes	209523	88750	17156.2	13553.0
Strawberries, fresh vegetables, flowers	188687	72107	29871.6	24708.2
Arable land seeds and seedlings	1751	1399	875.5	533.2
Other crops in arable land		236		342.7
Fallow land	28521	12491	111939.8	106485.9
Kitchen gardens	534033	227926	21045.6	10364.6
Permanent grasslands	198129	107267	107393	382023
Permanent crops	260747	118610	101134.5	99649.1
Orchards	58511	42827	31575.5	45504.8
Nurseries	497	489	951.7	1334.4
Vineyards	223580	87002	68486.8	52335.7
Other permanent crops	267	204	120.5	474.2

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Agrostistics Department, Census of agricultural holdings in 2010 data.



2. Structure of the agricultural holdings by statistical regions¹

Statistical regions	Agricultural holdings - number		Holdings - number			
	2003	2010*	with UAA		without UAA	
			2003	2010*	2003	2010*
Total	665548	370222	654808	357074	10740	13148
North-West	119650	51290	118076	48642	1574	2648
North Central	88305	43281	87574	42001	731	1280
North-East	79134	43746	78035	41675	1099	2071
South-East	100451	56945	97084	54481	3367	2464
South-West	112879	65510	111518	64221	1361	1289
South Central	165129	109450	162521	106054	2608	3396

3. Utilized agricultural area¹

(Hectares)

Statistical region	Total		Average	
	2003	2010*	2003	2010*
Total	2904479.6	3616964.7	4.4	10.1
North-West	560026.9	749522.0	4.7	15.4
North Central	600306.1	718168.2	6.8	17.1
North-East	702623.8	738437.2	8.9	17.7
South-East	581548.1	731361.1	5.8	13.4
South-West	141279.8	235240.2	1.3	3.7
South Central	318694.9	444236.0	1.9	4.2

4. Holdings and livestock, type and categories of livestock^{1,2}

(Number)

Type of animals	Agricultural holdings		Livestock	
	2003	2010*	2003	2010*
Cattle - total	211968	95357	682985	576339
Cows	194699	86210	377593	347291
of which:				
Dairy cows	193684	85454	371008	327462
Other cows	1754	1113	6585	19829
Other cattle	140209	57818	305392	229048
Buffalo - total	2379	1028	8731	10038
Buffalo-cows	2023	817	4571	6323
Other buffalo	1543	672	4160	3715
Equidae - total	254196	92806	269972	112632
Goats - total	269044	84581	856854	388864
She-goats and young breeding females	265571	84120	772963	344300
Other goats	40499	14391	83891	44564
Sheep - total	237742	91792	1635223	1415179
Ewes and young breeding females	234617	91132	1528795	1272475
Other sheep	43751	19999	106428	142704
Pigs - total	278844	82265	1278933	670469
Breeding female pigs with a live weight of 50 kg and over	54545	15235	208222	73547
Piglets having a live weight of under 20 kg	26837	3963	334804	140881
Other pigs	236957	75478	735907	456041
Poultry - total	494298	185455	21796380	17491187
Laying hens, pullets and roosters	476242	180253	8981103	7875278
Chickens for fattening	164427	19457	9755288	7564578
Turkeys	87951	15869	930017	172794
Ducks	44936	7907	1432267	1543763
Geese	43632	7779	454453	68131
Other poultry	7710	5398	243252	266643
Breeding females rabbits	62866	23704	220248	144873
Honey bee colonies	37636	23982	409656	588694

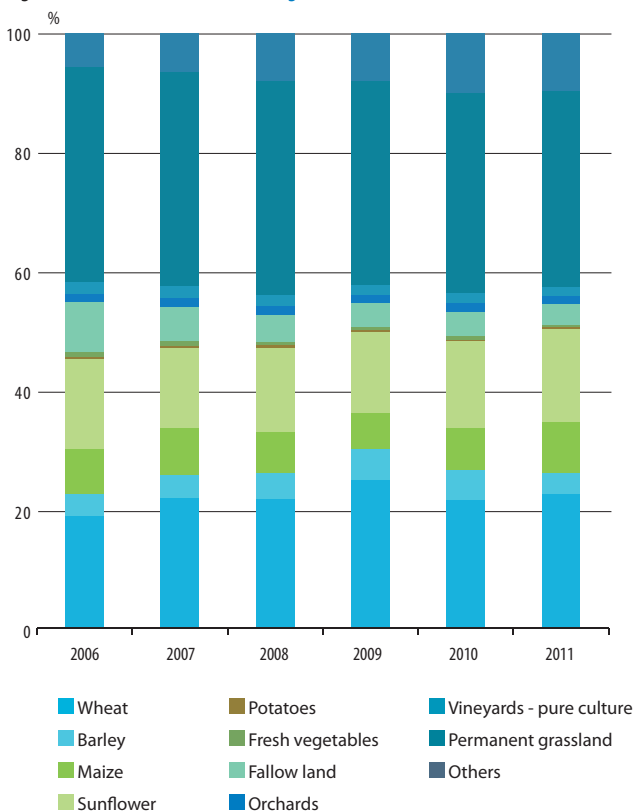
¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food, -Agrostatistics Department, - Census of agricultural holdings in 2010.

² Excluding the bees which are recorded in number of bee colonies.

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



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

(Hectares)

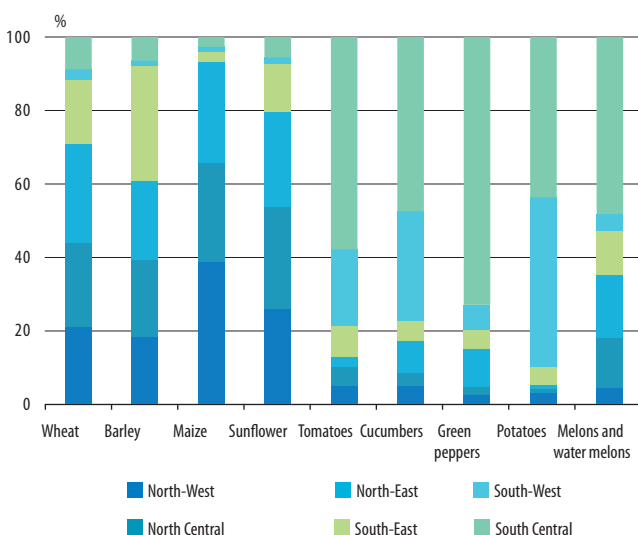
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Arable land	3059358	3121804	3161625	3227237
Wheat	1114427	1254151	1095703	1152999
Barley	223004	264689	250640	174010
Rye and triticale	15296	17034	16116	17841
Oats	40230	28894	24627	17163
Maize	348402	303881	360046	430914
Other cereals	13217	9809	9259	12006
Sunflower	723962	687209	734314	795319
Tobacco	26742	27865	31652	21710
Industrial oleaginous crops	102899	115013	209347	233934
Other industrial crops	49023	60731	74738	54458
Potatoes	21648	14068	13824	16852
Beans, peas, other pulses	9725	9557	5839	8076
Fresh vegetables	30001	28715	29420	27227
Flowers, greenhouses and other	2129	2094	2113	2010
Fodder crops, arable	0	0	96	0
Other annual fodder crops	7352	6349	7366	3804
Grassland under legumes	99362	94226	87718	83503
Grassland under cereals	2468	1183	1191	1301
Fallow land	229471	196336	207616	174110
Utilized agricultural area	5100825	5029585	5051866	5087948
Kitchen gardens	25763	21411	21629	22517
Orchards	69893	71995	72913	69478
Vineyard - pure culture	100873	84438	82675	78468
Mixed permanent crop	12759	8103	8020	8629
Nurseries	3314	2806	3014	3311
Total permanent crop	186839	167342	166622	159886
Permanent grassland and meadows - orchards	1828865	1719028	1701990	1678308
Agricultural area	5648206	5490113	5492891	5486572

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food.² Data are obtained by the survey on land cover and land use of the territory of Bulgaria (BANCIK).

Agricultural crops production

Data on main agricultural crops production is obtained through the survey on the yield of main crops in 2011. 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 2011





6. Harvested area, production and yields of main crops¹

Crops	Harvested area - ha		Production - thousand tons		Yields - kg/ha	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Wheat	1131565	1137462	4095	4458	3619	3920
Barley	245328	178993	833	707	3397	3950
Grain maize	327525	399421	2047	2209	6251	5531
Sunflower	729889	747131	1536	1440	2105	1927

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

Crops	Area - ha		Production - tons		Yields - kg/ha	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Tomatoes	2924	3860	114605	103145	28545	17576
Cucumbers	853	786	65668	58852	24177	21116
Green pepper	4703	4620	69080	66298	14014	13717
Potatoes	13805	16219	251205	232314	18193	14320
Melons and watermelons	4293	5298	70808	83163	16485	15696

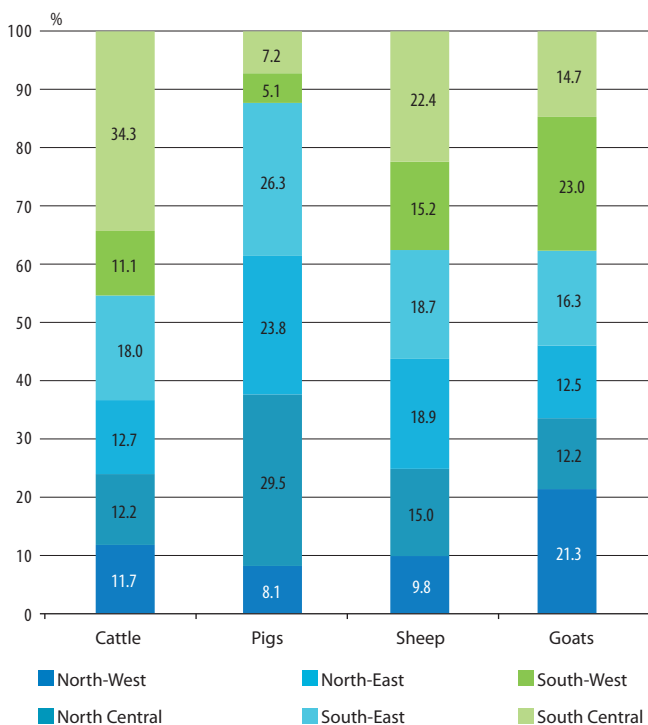
¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

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 1.11.2011



8. Livestock by type as of 1.11. ¹

(Thousand numbers)

Type of animals	2008	2009	2010	2011
Cattle	564.9	539.6	544.5	557.6
of which: cows	330.4	312.7	326.8	330.0
Buffaloes	9.2	8.3	9.2	9.9
of which: buffalo-cows	5.3	5.0	5.4	6.3
Pigs	783.6	729.8	664.0	608.3
of which: sows	62.0	56.5	54.2	53.4
Sheep	1474.8	1400.3	1368.0	1454.6
of which: ewe	1198.1	1135.5	1093.0	1173.2
Goats	429.8	360.8	356.3	341.4
of which: shegoats	355.2	303.1	278.0	272.9
Poultry	17549.0	17400.0	15926.0	15000.0
of which: hens	8798.0	8778.0	7790.0	6700.0

9. Farms and livestock by type as of 1.11.2011¹

	Farms - thousand numbers	Livestock	
		Thousand numbers	Average per farm - number
Cattle	83.8	557.6	6.7
of which:			
Cows	75.9	330	4.3
Bovines less than 1 year old	50.9	139.8	2.7
Buffaloes	0.8	9.9	12.8
of which: buffalo-cows	0.7	6.3	8.7
Pigs	61.2	608.3	9.9
of which: sows	6.6	53.4	8.1
Sheep	74.3	1454.6	19.6
of which: ewe	73.1	1173.2	16.0
Goats	65.8	341.4	5.2
of which shegoats	64.8	272.9	4.2

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

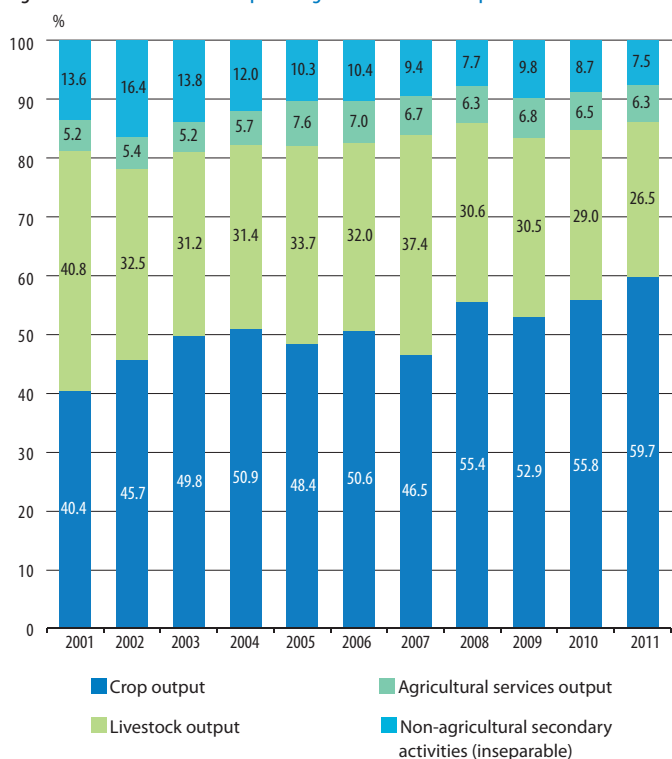
Economic accounts for agriculture

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

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

The main purpose of the elaboration of the economic accounts is the calculation of the entrepreneurial income characterizing the state and development tendencies of agriculture.

Figure 4. Structure of final output in agriculture at current prices





10. Economic accounts for agriculture - final output at current prices

(Million Levs)

Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011
Cereals	2005.5	1321.5	1648.4	2298.4
Industrial crops	1150.4	1045.2	1496.1	1762.1
Fodder	170.2	571.9	376.5	445.4
Vegetables	1057.3	475.0	360.6	206.4
Potatoes	155.5	205.0	118.9	59.2
Fruits	317.7	310.2	238.7	257.8
Wine	.	.	.	.
Other crop products	12.3	15.6	6.8	10.7
Crop output	4868.9	3944.4	4246.0	5040.0
Livestock	1317.5	1255.8	1158.8	1122.3
Livestock products	1372.2	1016.9	1040.1	1117.4
Livestock output	2689.7	2272.7	2198.9	2239.7
Agricultural goods output	7558.6	6217.1	6444.9	7279.7
Agricultural services output	554.1	505.1	491.8	527.3
Agricultural output	8112.7	6722.2	6936.7	7807.0
Non-agricultural secondary activities (inseparable)	676.8	732.1	657.3	633.8
Output of agricultural activities	8789.5	7454.3	7594.0	8440.8
Total intermediate consumption	5101.4	4919.4	4823.5	5482.6
Gross value added at basic price	3688.1	2534.9	2770.5	2958.2
Fixed capital consumption	242.7	348.4	293.1	255.0
Net value added at basic prices	3445.4	2186.5	2477.4	2703.2
Factor income	4381.1	2995.0	3384.6	3808.3
Operating surplus/mixed income	4010.7	2548.4	2975.7	3421.7
Entrepreneurial income	3666.4	2194.4	2499.8	2771.5

XXIV. ENVIRONMENT



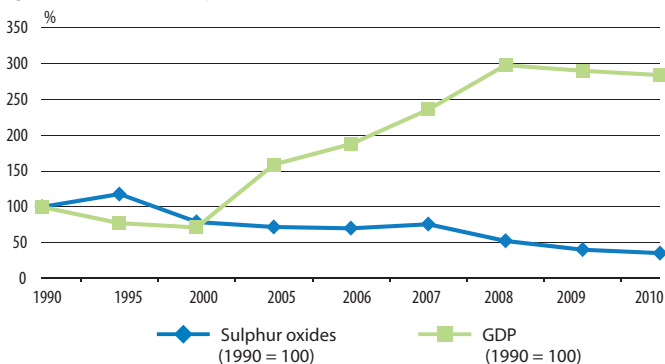
Emissions of pollutants in the air

For collection of primary information and estimation of pollutant emissions, methods of NSI and Ministry of Environment and Water are used, which are harmonized with the developed by European Union CORINAIR methods. The latest, updated in 2007 variant of the methodology was used.

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

After 1999, a tendency of reduction in the emissions in the air exists. This tendency could be illustrated with the emission of Sulphur oxides in 2010, which compared to 1990 was reduced about three times. The emissions of the most of main pollutants are also reduced. The graph below illustrates the trend towards reducing emissions of Sulfur oxides in the light of increasing GDP.

Figure 1. Emissions of Sulphur oxides and GDP



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

(Thousand tons)

	Sulphur oxides	Nitrogen oxides	Non-methane volatile organic compounds	Methane	Carbon oxide	Carbon dioxide	Dinitrogen oxide	Ammonia oxides
	2008							
Total	575	141	267	830	323	54828	41	64
Industrial heating processes	537	62	0	0	2	34811	6	0
Industrial processes	30	32	16	458	46	6531	0	3
Other sources ³	8	47	250	372	275	13486	34	61
	2009							
Total	440	119	275	702	271	48384	49	52
Industrial heating processes	404	52	0	0	1	30653	6	-
Industrial processes	30	23	17	371	21	4377	0	2
Other sources ³	7	44	258	330	249	13354	43	50
	2010							
Total	387	116	277	722	321	49857	47	51
Industrial heating processes	345	50	0	0	1	30988	6	-
Industrial processes	33	26	18	394	32	4998	0	3
Other sources ³	9	39	259	327	288	13871	40	47

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

Water supply

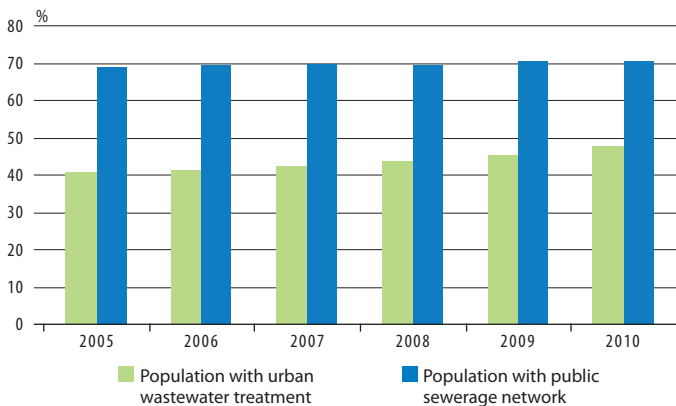
The information is a result from statistical surveys covering comprehensively water suppliers (Public water supply partnerships and Irrigation systems) and economic units that have used over 36 thousand m³ of water annually. Water use for hydropower production and water abstraction by physical persons is not included.

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

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

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

Figure 2. Main indicators for the population and the water services



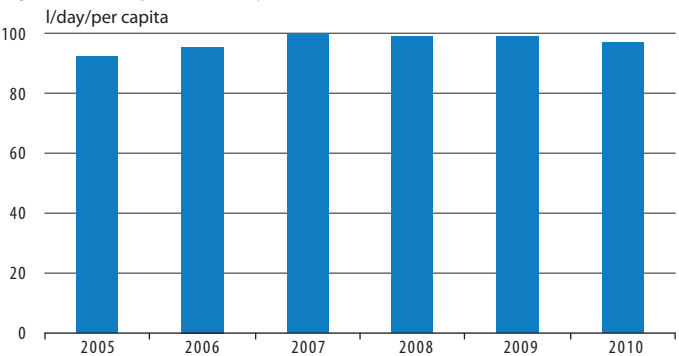


2. Water abstraction, water use, wastewater

(Million m³/year)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross fresh water abstraction	6577	6202	6425	6121	5960
Fresh surface water	5930	5560	5810	5536	5403
of which: from the Danube river	3399	2382	2689	2648	2621
Fresh groundwater	647	642	616	584	557
Gross non-fresh water abstraction	2	2	1	0	0
Water use - total	5343	4933	5168	4911	4821
Agriculture, hunting and forestry (incl. fishing)	178	258	291	326	309
of which: irrigation	166	242	272	296	283
Industry	4822	4323	4530	4245	4180
of which: for cooling from self-supply	4287	3612	3848	3624	3560
Other activities (services)	75	74	76	68	68
Households	268	277	271	271	264
Wastewater discharged into water bodies - total	776	799	793	757	811
of which: from WWTPs (urban and other)	508	499	516	494	544
Cooling water discharged into water bodies	3724	3332	3550	3308	3241

Figure 3. Drinking water used by households



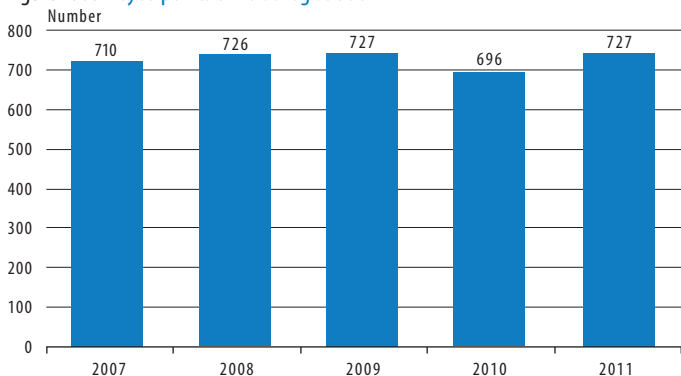
Noise

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

727 points of noise level measurement have been surveyed in 2011. They are located in 36 settlements of this country.

In 2011 continues the trend the measured noise level exceed the admissible hygiene standards of 55 - 60 decibels. In the worst acoustic environment in 2011 remained large cities with a measured noise level of 68 to 77 dB: Sofia, Burgas, Plovdiv, Ruse, Varna, Stara Zagora and others. In 2011, noise levels above 77 decibels were not recorded.

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





3. Surveyed points of noise registration by district in 2011

(Number)

Districts	Total	By registered noise level in decibels					
		under 58	58 - 62	63 - 67	68 - 72	73 - 77	over 77
Total	727	153	117	235	175	47	-
Blagoevgrad	17	7	10	-	-	-	-
Burgas	37	13	1	-	11	12	-
Varna	45	29	1	2	11	2	-
Veliko Tarnovo	48	2	10	17	18	1	-
Vidin	15	4	1	9	1	-	-
Vratsa	15	3	6	2	4	-	-
Gabrovo	20	1	3	11	5	-	-
Dobrich	15	3	2	8	2	-	-
Kardzhali	15	4	2	4	5	-	-
Kyustendil	36	5	3	21	7	-	-
Lovech	20	8	6	6	-	-	-
Montana	15	-	6	9	-	-	-
Pazardzhik	15	1	3	4	7	-	-
Pernik	24	1	2	8	2	11	-
Pleven	21	5	5	6	5	-	-
Plovdiv	45	-	5	6	28	6	-
Razgrad	15	3	2	8	2	-	-
Ruse	30	2	1	11	14	2	-
Silistra	15	1	4	9	1	-	-
Sliven	20	9	-	2	4	5	-
Smolyan	15	2	3	2	7	1	-
Sofia	35	9	11	15	-	-	-
Sofia cap.	49	6	11	17	13	2	-
Stara Zagora	45	3	7	15	16	4	-
Targovishte	51	19	7	20	5	-	-
Haskovo	19	4	2	7	5	1	-
Shumen	15	5	-	10	-	-	-
Yambol	15	4	3	6	2	-	-

Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment

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

In 2010 1 273 777 thousand Levs have been spent on protection and restoration of the environment. The share of environmental expenditure as a percent of GDP is 1.9 percent.

For 2010 the total expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment is allocated in the following areas: the largest is the share of expenditure on recovery and disposal of waste – 53% (42% in 2009); wastewater treatment - 20% (21% for 2009); preserving air quality - 11% (16% in 2009), and protection of soil and groundwater - 3%. Significantly lower is the share of the expenditure for noise protection, biodiversity conservation, protected areas and sites, and others.

Figure 5. Share of environmental expenditure in GDP

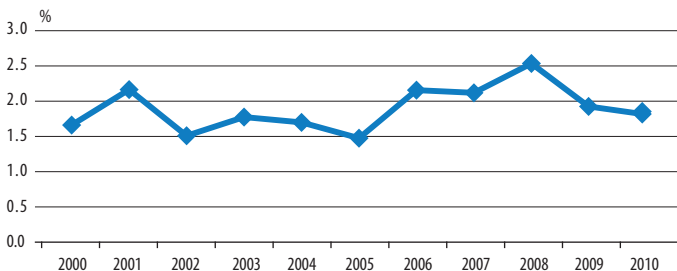
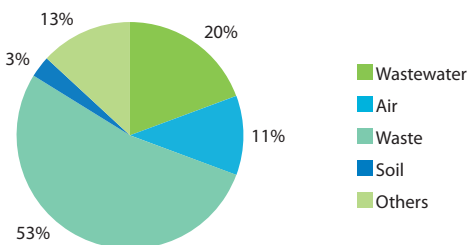


Figure 6. Structure of expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment by ecological use in 2010





4. Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total - million Levs	1039	1197	1700	1281	1274
On acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets - million Levs	609	633	836	545	546
On maintenance of tangible fixed assets - million Levs	430	564	865	735	728
Share of environmental expenditure in GDP - %	2.0	2.0	2.5	1.9	1.8

5. Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment by use^{1,2}

(Thousand Levs)

Use	2009	2010
Total	1280563	1273777
Wastewater	270881	246233
End-of-pipe technology	263895	232434
of which:		
Industrial wastewater plants	80164	69772
Urban wastewater treatment plants	76960	63096
Integrated technology	6986	13799
Circulating water supply	86826	62444
Air	209557	144271
End-of-pipe technology	189802	122347
Integrated technology	19755	21924
Protection and restoration of soil, groundwater and surface water	53573	38763
End-of-pipe technology	53454	38685
Integrated technology	119	78
Forests	7758	9076
Protection of biodiversity and natural scenery	1105	2039
End-of-pipe technology	1105	2037
Integrated technology	.	2
Hunting and fishing projects	2642	2969
Waste	540974	677371
End-of-pipe technology	540091	674083
Integrated technology	883	3288
Noise	45	117
End-of-pipe technology	36	92
Integrated technology	9	25
Scientific and research activity	2852	7488
Educational and other activity	111	1309
Administrative activity	18661	19469
Monitoring and control equipment	85422	60918
Environmentant impact assessment	156	1310

¹ Excl. expenditure on depreciation.

² Since 2006 environmental expenditure by use is additionally classified on end-of-pipe and integrated technology.

Municipal waste

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

Sources of data on municipal waste are the municipal administrations.

The building up of regional landfills for municipal waste continues and at the end of 2010 their number reached 30. Landfills, which do not meet the ecological requirements, are closed down. As a result of this, there is a reduction of the total number of landfills - from 435 in 2007 to 172 in 2010.

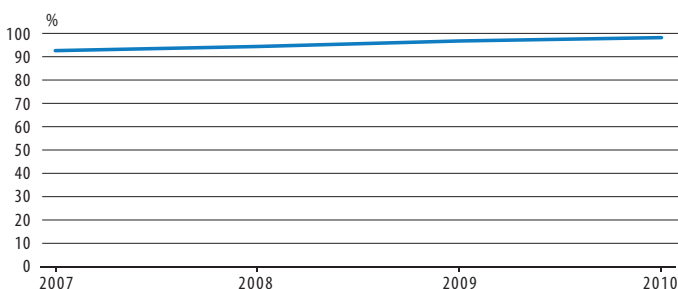
Settlements served by an organized waste collection systems in 2010 were 4 238. The implementation of organized waste collection systems in new settlements led to an increase of the population served by municipal waste collection services - from 92.5 in 2007 to 98.2% in 2010 (Figure 7).

According to data provided by the municipal administrations, in 2010, 3 725 thousand tons of municipal waste were accepted at landfills by organized waste collection (including municipal, construction and other waste).

The quantities of collected and temporarily stored at the landfill sites municipal waste amount to 3 067 thousand tons. Of them 3 041 thousand tons are landfilled, and 26 thousand tons - delivered for recycling.

Construction waste collected at landfill sites amounted to 380 thousand tons. The collected municipal waste per capita of served population in 2010 amounted to 404 kg

Figure 7. Share of population served by municipal waste collection systems



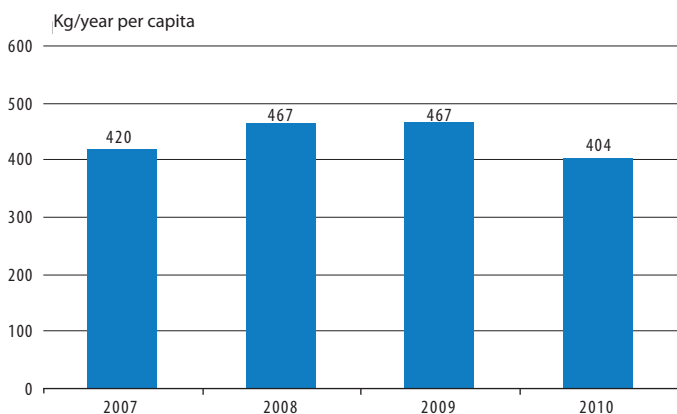


6. Municipal waste

	Measure	2007	2008	2009	2010
Generated municipal waste ¹	Thousand tons	3314	3615	3561	3091
Settlements served by municipal waste collection systems	Number	3128	3445	3988	4238
Share of population served by municipal waste collection systems	%	92.5	94.4	96.6	98.2
Collected municipal waste per capita of served population	Kg/year per capita	420	467	467	404
Landfill sites for municipal waste	Number	435	349	278	172
Total municipal waste accepted at the landfill sites	Thousand tons	3738	3987	3948	3725
Municipal waste landfilled	Thousand tons	2980	3359	3421	3067
Municipal waste temporarily stored	Thousand tons	344	11	265	.
Collected construction waste at landfill sites for municipal waste	Thousand tons	.	410	396	380

¹ Data are resulting from statistical estimation about the quantities of generated municipal waste from served and non-served settlements.

Figure 8. Collected municipal waste per capita of served population



Protected natural scenery

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

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

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

In 2011, the area of protected natural scenery in Bulgaria amounts to 582 122 ha or 5.2% of the country's territory and compared to 2010 there is a decrease by 336 ha. At the end of 2011 in Bulgaria exist 954 protected natural areas, which is by 1 more compared to the previous year.

Figure 9. Area of protected natural scenery

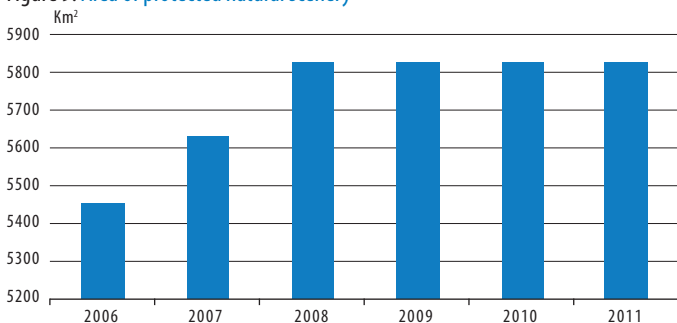
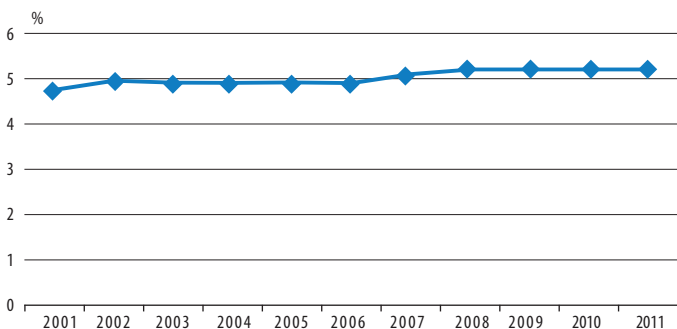


Figure 10. Share of protected areas in Bulgaria to the total land area





7. Protected natural scenery in 2011¹

	Number			Area ² - ha		
	As of 31.12.2011	Included in 2011	Excluded in 2011	As of 31.12.2011	Included in 2011	Excluded in 2011
Protected natural areas	954	3	2	582122	39	375
Reserves	55	-	-	77035	13	-
Natural landmarks	346	-	-	16875	-	1
Protected areas	504	3	2	76883	26	374
National parks	3	-	-	150362	-	-
Natural parks	11	-	-	256456	-	-
Maintained reserves	35	-	-	4511	-	-
Protected plant species	574	-	-	x	x	x
Protected animal species	483	-	-	x	x	x
Protected venerable trees	1767	11	18	x	x	x

¹ Source: Ministry of Environment and Water.

² Because of rounding some totals do not exceed or exhaust the sums of their components.

8. Protected natural areas¹

Years	Area - ha	Share of protected areas as % to the total country's territory
2006	546785	4.9
2007	566701	5.1
2008	581736	5.2
2009	582076	5.2
2010	582458	5.2
2011	582122	5.2

¹ Source: Ministry of Environment and Water.

9. Protected zones from 'Nature 2000' in 2011¹

	Number	Area - ha			Share of protected zones in the total country's territory - %
		Total	Territory	Aquatory	
By Directive of birds					
Approved by Decision of the Council of Ministers ²	118	2566588	2512559	54029	22.6
of which: announced by Order of the Minister of environment and water	102	1631267	1584094	47173	14.3
By Directive of habitats					
Approved by Decision of the Council of Ministers	231	3391225	3330115	61110	30.0
of which: announced by Order of the Minister of environment and water	-	-	-	-	-
Total by both Directives					
Approved by Decision of the Council of Ministers ³	336	3905989	3808430	97559	34.3
of which: announced by Order of the Minister of environment and water	102	1631267	1584094	47173	14.3

¹ Source: Ministry of Environment and Water.

² Council of Ministers Decision No. 335 of 26.05.2011 ('SG' issue 41/2011).

³ For 13 of areas the borders by both Directives coincide.

XXV. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY





Research and development activity (R&D)

Research and development activity (R&D) comprises any creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the volume of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this knowledge to devise new applications. R&D activity covers basic research, applied research and experimental development.

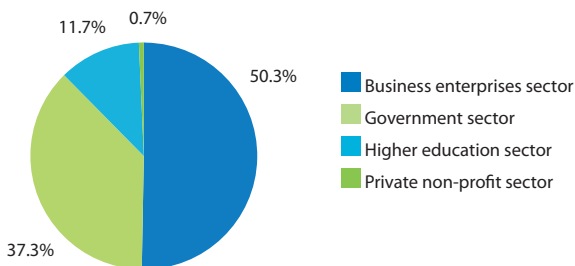
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) comprises current costs and capital expenditure.

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

R&D personnel comprise three categories - researchers, technicians and other 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 2010





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

	2007	2008	2009	2010
GERD - Thousand Levs	273047	325855	361060	421612
Current costs	244841	284126	320588	390369
Capital expenditure	28206	41729	40472	31243
R&D expenditure as percentage of GDP - %	0.45	0.47	0.53	0.60

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

Categories	2007	2008	2009	2010
	Total			
Total	19933	20097	21971	20823
Researchers	13090	13416	14699	14138
Technicians	4472	4406	4706	4482
Other personnel	2371	2275	2566	2203
	In full-time equivalent			
Total	16940	17219	18230	16574
Researchers	11203	11384	11968	10979
Technicians	3638	3738	4023	3704
Other personnel	2099	2097	2239	1891



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