

REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

STATISTICAL REFERENCE BOOK 2023

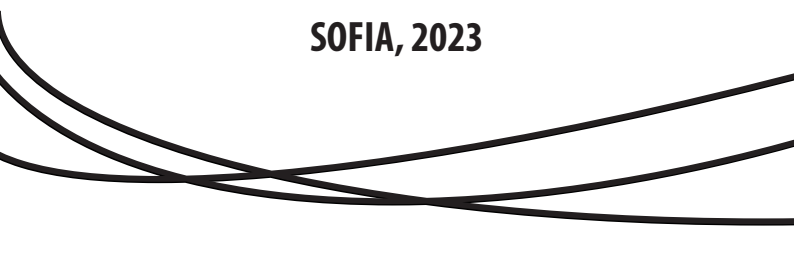


REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



**STATISTICAL REFERENCE
BOOK 2023**

SOFIA, 2023





Dear users,

The latest 'Statistical Reference Book 2023' edition is to your attention. The publication presents statistical data for the period 2018 - 2022.

The Reference Book contains information about a number of areas of our lives, presented in an accessible way through brief analyses, tables and graphs, detached into thematic sections. The data can serve all groups of users.

The development and compilation of the 'Statistical Reference Book 2023' resulted from the fruitful cooperation of the experts and collaborators of the National Statistical Institute and our partners from the Bulgarian National Bank, the statistical authorities, Eurostat, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and other international organizations. The data provided here are a valuable source of information for planning and decision-making at the economic, public and state levels.

The work of the National Statistical Institute is based on principles of professional independence, impartiality and objectivity, reliability and credibility, and observance of statistical secrecy, which result in accurate, clear and accessible statistical information. In our work, we constantly strive to respond adequately to new trends and fast-developing technologies, to be innovative, open to cooperation, sustainable in our development and proactive in our actions.

I express my gratitude to the respondents and users for their activity and involvement in the statistical activity. I render my gratitude to colleagues, experts, and authors for their high professionalism and hard work in the preparation of 'Statistical Reference Book 2023'.

Assoc. Prof. Atanas Atanasov, PhD

President of the National Statistical Institute

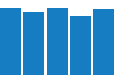


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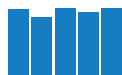
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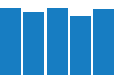
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*For information:
Data for 2022 are preliminary.*

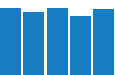


ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

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



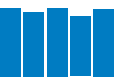
ICT	=	Information and communication technologies
ILO	=	International Labour Organization
IMF	=	International Monetary Fund
incl.	=	including
ISCED	=	International Standard Classification of Education
IW	=	Industrial waste
kcal	=	kilocalorie
kg	=	kilogram
km	=	kilometre
km/h	=	kilometre per hour
kW	=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



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

I. GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE





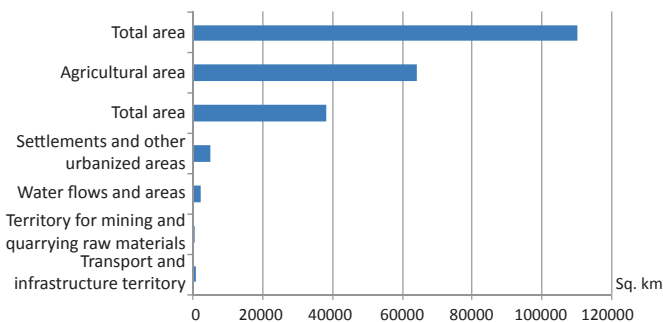
Territory and climate

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

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

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

Figure 1. Territory of Bulgaria¹



¹Source: The Ministry of Agriculture - 'Balance of the Agricultural land as of 31.12.2011'.

1. Frontiers of Bulgaria¹

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

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



2. Meteorological data for 2022¹

Meteorological stations	Annual average atmospheric pressure	Air temperature				
		Annual average	Annual absolute maximum temperature		Annual absolute minimum temperature	
			°C	Date	°C	Date
Vidin	1013.2	12.8	39.4	24.07	-9.8	20.01
Pleven	997.5	13.5	39.3	24.07	-9.4	25.01
Veliko Tarnovo	993.5	13.3	39.0	24.07	-13.2	25.01
Dobrich	992.5	12.3	35.6	9.08	-9.6	13.01
Varna	1012.2	13.9	35.8	15.09	-6.6	13.01
Burgas	1013.8	14.1	35.5	16.09	-5.2	26.01
Haskovo	989.4	14.2	39.2	24.07	-10.1	13.01
Kazanlak	970.2	12.1	37.7	24.07	-13.2	25.01
Pazardzhik	992.2	13.3	38.9	23.07	-8.9	25.01
Sofia - NIMH	948.4	11.5	35.2	23.07	-15.9	25.01
Kyustendil	955.8	12.0	37.5	23.07	-15.4	25.01
Cherni Vrah	771.9	1.3	19.6	23.07	-21.3	24.01
Sandanski	992.3	15.2	39.6	27.07	-9	25.01

2. Meteorological data for 2022¹

(Continued and end)

Meteorological stations	Average annual relative humidity	Maximum annual 24-hour precipitation		Annual amount precipitations	Average annual cloudiness
	%	mm	Date	mm	(0 - 10)
Vidin	70	39	21.11	456	4.9
Pleven	68	35	1.09	386	4.9
Veliko Tarnovo	67	27	12.06	413	5.5
Dobrich	71	71	3.09	489	5.2
Varna	72	24	11.04	349	5.0
Burgas	73	30	12.06	398	5.2
Haskovo	65	39	28.02	447	5.3
Kazanlak	68	35	24.08	353	4.9
Pazardzhik	67	44	3.09	461	4.8
Sofia - NIMH	70	47	9.06	610	5.0
Kyustendil	68	28	21.08	477	5.0
Cherni Vrah	82	29	29.06	606	6.1
Sandanski	63	44	21.11	331	4.6

¹ Source: National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology.



Rivers, lakes and mountains

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

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

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

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

¹ Source: National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology.

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

³ Excl. salterns.



4. Mountains in Bulgaria, highest peaks and their altitude¹

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

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

II. POPULATION





Population and demographic processes

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

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

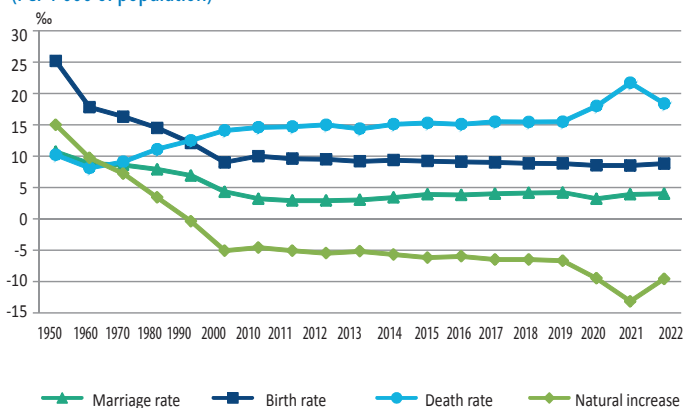
Demographic events include births, deaths, marriages, divorces and migration. They are registered at the moment of their occurrence during the reporting year.

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

Due to the availability of a new population estimation based on Census 2021 data, there is a break in the time series for all 2022 rates, calculated with the average annual population.

In 2022 natural growth rate is minus 9.6 per 1 000 population (-13.2 ‰ for 2021).

Figure 1. Marriage, birth and death rates and natural growth of the population (Per 1 000 of population)





1. Main demographic indicators

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Population as of 31.12. - in thousands	6951.5	6916.5	6838.9	6447.7
Population density per sq. km	62.6	62.3	61.6	58.1
Gender ratio (women per 1 000 men)	1063	1065	1065	1080
Age dependency ratio - %	56.4	56.7	56.7	60.4
Ageing index	100.5	99.6	98.7	99.4
Share of urban population - %	73.7	72.9	73.1	73.6
Crude birth rate - ‰	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.8
Crude death rate - ‰	15.5	18.0	21.7	18.4
Natural increase - ‰	-6.7	-9.5	-13.2	-9.6
Crude marriage rate - ‰	4.2	3.2	3.9	4.0
Infant mortality (per 1 000 live births)	5.6	5.1	5.6	4.8
Net fertility rate	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.86
Total fertility rate	1.58	1.56	1.58	1.78

2. Population by census year¹

Census year	Total	Male	Female	Share of urban population - %
	In thousands			
1887	3154	1605	1549	18.8
1892	3311	1691	1620	19.7
1900	3744	1910	1834	19.8
1905	4036	2057	1979	19.6
1910	4338	2207	2131	19.1
1920	4847	2421	2426	19.9
1926	5479	2743	2736	20.6
1934	6078	3054	3024	21.4
1946	7029	3517	3512	24.7
1956	7614	3799	3815	33.6
1965	8228	4114	4114	46.5
1975	8728	4358	4370	58.0
1985	8949	4433	4516	64.8
1992	8487	4171	4316	67.2
2001	7929	3863	4066	69.0
2011	7365	3587	3778	72.5
2021	6520	3136	3384	73.4

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

Age-sex structure

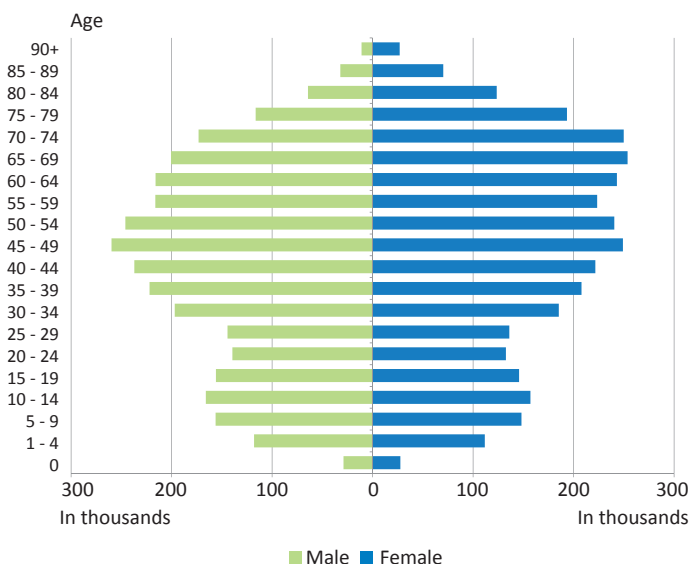
The population age structure is represented by distribution of the population by age groups. Population age is calculated in completed years as of 31.12. of the respective year.

By the end of 2022 the number of persons aged 65 and over is 1 515 383, or 23.5% of the country population. Compared to 2021, the share of population aged 65 and over increases by 0.1 percentage points.

As of 31.12.2022, children up to 15 years of age in the country are 913 419, or 14.2% of the total population number. The share of children up to 15 years remains unchanged.

The population ageing during the years lead to increase of the population mean age. It has increased from 40.4 years in 2001 to 45.2 years at the end of 2022.

Figure 2. Population age-sex structure as of 31.12.2022





3. Population by age and gender as of 31.12.2022

Age	Total	Male	Female	Share of urban population - %
	Number			
Total	6447710	3099503	3348207	73.6
0 - 4	286060	146788	139272	75.0
5 - 9	304395	156208	148187	75.2
10 - 14	322964	165924	157040	74.7
15 - 19	301621	155885	145736	73.9
20 - 24	272140	139483	132657	75.9
25 - 29	280313	144284	136029	75.9
30 - 34	382108	196834	185274	77.3
35 - 39	429760	221886	207874	78.2
40 - 44	458811	237094	221717	77.7
45 - 49	508887	259762	249125	77.2
50 - 54	486516	245946	240570	74.2
55 - 59	439672	216155	223517	72.0
60 - 64	459080	215903	243177	71.2
65 - 69	454324	200541	253783	70.1
70 - 74	423021	173091	249930	68.9
75 - 79	309750	116283	193467	66.9
80 and over	328288	107436	220852	66.3

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

(Per cent)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.2
Working age	59.8	59.8	60.1	58.5
Over working age	24.9	24.8	24.4	26.3
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	15.7	15.9	16.0	15.4
Working age	61.3	61.2	61.4	60.1
Over working age	23.0	22.9	22.6	24.5
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under working age	14.4	14.0	14.1	14.4
Working age	55.4	56.1	56.5	54.4
Over working age	30.2	29.9	29.4	31.2

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



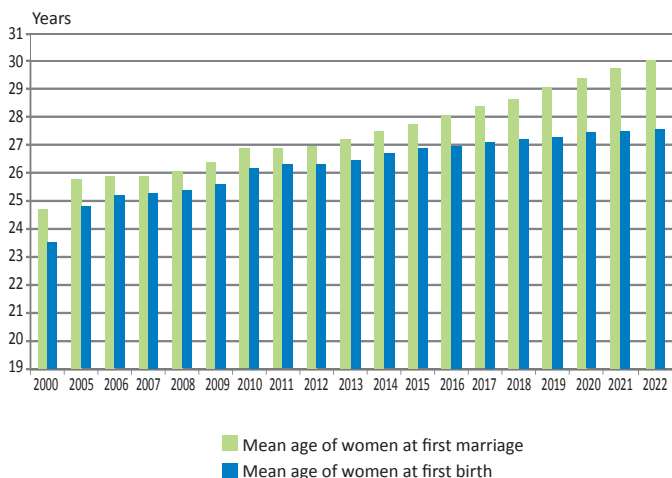
Births

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

There are 56 917 births registered in 2022, of which 56 596 (99.4%) - live births. The crude birth rate (number of live births per 1 000 population) is 8.8‰.

Total fertility rate (TFR) representing the average number of children that could be born by a woman during her fertile period is 1.78 children in 2022 and it increases with 0.20 compared to 2021.

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	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	62197	61538	59086	58678	56596
Up to 15	252	253	215	257	248
15 - 19	5939	5992	5755	5604	5521
20 - 24	10625	10247	9983	9984	9813
25 - 29	18644	17964	16486	15744	14637
30 - 34	16770	16889	16495	16780	15717
35 - 39	7825	7928	7857	8043	8265
40 - 44	1917	2024	1987	1959	1987
45 - 49	192	213	272	267	345
50 and over	30	26	35	37	60
Unknown	3	2	1	3	3
Urban					
Total	46877	45991	43829	43692	41986
Up to 15	172	167	144	163	164
15 - 19	3323	3334	3246	3103	3077
20 - 24	6675	6369	6103	6098	6011
25 - 29	14136	13451	12283	11705	10886
30 - 34	14005	14003	13451	13825	12822
35 - 39	6684	6686	6654	6843	6975
40 - 44	1677	1764	1671	1679	1686
45 - 49	176	192	246	240	310
50 and over	27	23	30	35	52
Unknown	2	2	1	1	3
Rural					
Total	15320	15547	15257	14986	14610
Up to 15	80	86	71	94	84
15 - 19	2616	2658	2509	2501	2444
20 - 24	3950	3878	3880	3886	3802
25 - 29	4508	4513	4203	4039	3751
30 - 34	2765	2886	3044	2955	2895
35 - 39	1141	1242	1203	1200	1290
40 - 44	240	260	316	280	301
45 - 49	16	21	26	27	35
50 and over	3	3	5	2	8
Unknown	1	-	-	2	-



Mortality

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

Mortality level remains too high. Crude death rate (number of dead persons per 1 000 population) is 18.4‰ in 2022.

The infant mortality rate (number of children who die up to 1 year of age per 1 000 live births) is 4.8‰ in 2022 compared with 5.6‰ in 2021. The infant mortality in the last years is the lowest in the demographic development of the country, but continues to be higher than in other European countries.

Life expectancy is showing the life expectancy of the new-born under the hypothesis that the age-specific mortality observed during the respective year will remain the same. For the period 2020 - 2022, the life expectancy is 68.3 years for males and 75.8 years for females.

Figure 4. Crude death rate and infant mortality

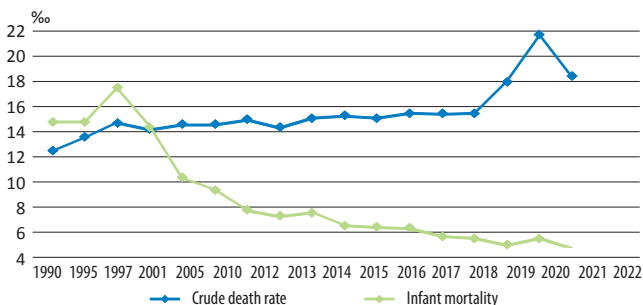
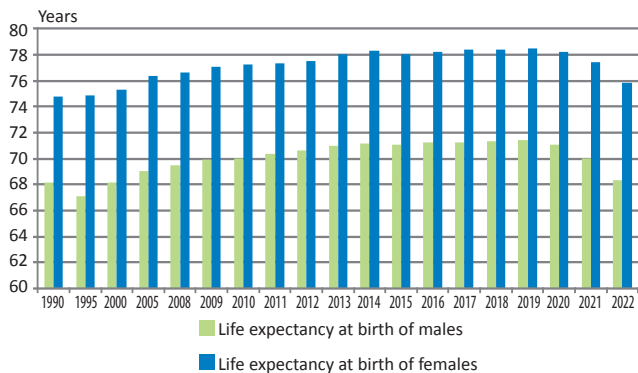


Figure 5. Life expectancy at birth





6. Deaths by age and place of residence

(Number)

Place of residence Age	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	108526	108083	124735	148995	118814
Up to 1	358	342	301	326	274
1 - 4	93	76	64	72	71
5 - 9	61	50	36	61	40
10 - 14	70	66	66	63	64
15 - 19	145	156	124	145	126
20 - 24	176	189	194	243	174
25 - 29	304	282	242	346	236
30 - 34	488	439	468	594	409
35 - 39	757	788	821	963	780
40 - 44	1331	1301	1519	1710	1328
45 - 49	2203	2255	2554	3029	2270
50 - 54	3285	3174	3819	4709	3646
55 - 59	5474	5155	6153	7013	5192
60 - 64	8001	7922	9226	10945	8239
65 - 69	11132	11125	12852	15576	11800
70 - 74	13510	13822	17515	21825	16377
75 - 79	15069	14998	18001	22935	18090
80 - 84	18976	18150	20011	23514	18995
85 and over	27093	27793	30769	34926	30703
Urban					
Total	68011	68551	79952	96424	76261
Up to 1	234	218	196	195	166
1 - 4	54	57	43	48	49
5 - 9	42	34	26	38	27
10 - 14	34	50	40	46	46
15 - 19	99	103	84	92	91
20 - 24	112	124	126	159	117
25 - 29	228	177	159	227	162
30 - 34	345	313	341	419	278
35 - 39	550	574	605	689	572
40 - 44	963	949	1067	1234	913
45 - 49	1475	1570	1786	2124	1584
50 - 54	2212	2117	2589	3185	2442
55 - 59	3598	3489	4099	4680	3378
60 - 64	5301	5280	6185	7360	5367
65 - 69	7288	7371	8544	10421	7784
70 - 74	8518	8852	11320	14258	10678
75 - 79	9085	9126	11138	14408	11409
80 - 84	11202	10774	12303	14478	11599
85 and over	16671	17373	19301	22363	19599
Rural					
Total	40515	39532	44783	52571	42553
Up to 1	124	124	105	131	108
1 - 4	39	19	21	24	22
5 - 9	19	16	10	23	13
10 - 14	36	16	26	17	18
15 - 19	46	53	40	53	35
20 - 24	64	65	68	84	57
25 - 29	76	105	83	119	74
30 - 34	143	126	127	175	131
35 - 39	207	214	216	274	208
40 - 44	368	352	452	476	415
45 - 49	728	685	768	905	686
50 - 54	1073	1057	1230	1524	1204
55 - 59	1876	1666	2054	2333	1814
60 - 64	2700	2642	3041	3585	2872
65 - 69	3844	3754	4308	5155	4016
70 - 74	4992	4970	6195	7567	5699
75 - 79	5984	5872	6863	8527	6681
80 - 84	7774	7376	7708	9036	7396
85 and over	10422	10420	11468	12563	11104



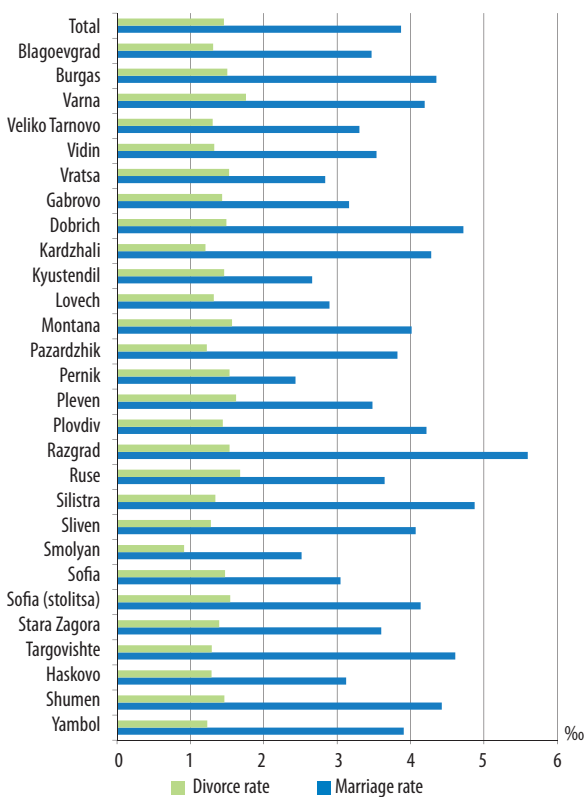
Marriages and divorces

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

There are 26 013 juridical marriages registered in 2022, or 607 less than the previous year. The crude marriage rate (number of marriages per 1 000 population) in 2022 is 4.0‰, and in 2021 was - 3.9‰.

The number of divorces in 2022 is 9 525 or 496 less than in 2021.

Figure 6. Marriages and divorces by district in 2022





7. Marriages and divorces by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2022

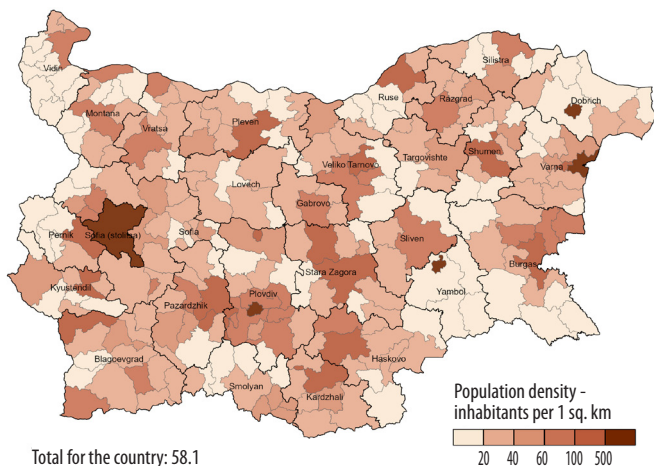
Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
	Number		Per 1 000 of the population	
Total	26013	9525	4.0	1.5
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>				
Severozapaden	2198	1067	3.2	1.6
Vidin	258	100	3.5	1.4
Vratsa	390	253	2.6	1.7
Lovech	318	168	2.8	1.5
Montana	438	196	3.7	1.7
Pleven	794	350	3.6	1.6
Severen tsentralen	2790	1071	4.0	1.6
Veliko Tarnovo	707	302	3.4	1.5
Gabrovo	329	138	3.4	1.4
Razgrad	553	179	5.4	1.8
Ruse	721	303	3.8	1.6
Silistra	480	149	5.0	1.5
Severoiytochen	3683	1340	4.5	1.6
Varna	1806	692	4.2	1.6
Dobrich	731	276	4.9	1.9
Targovishte	447	140	4.6	1.4
Shumen	699	232	4.7	1.5
Yugoiztochen	3951	1417	4.2	1.5
Burgas	1734	620	4.6	1.6
Sliven	724	219	4.2	1.3
Stara Zagora	1064	436	3.6	1.5
Yambol	429	142	4.0	1.3
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>				
Yugozapaden	8236	2916	4.1	1.4
Blagoevgrad	985	353	3.4	1.2
Kyustendil	320	160	2.9	1.5
Pernik	291	157	2.6	1.4
Sofia	753	287	3.3	1.3
Sofia (stolitsa)	5887	1959	4.6	1.5
Yuzhen tsentralen	5155	1714	4.0	1.3
Kardzhali	609	174	4.3	1.2
Pazardzhik	907	313	4.0	1.4
Plovdiv	2655	898	4.2	1.4
Smolyan	267	78	2.8	0.8
Haskovo	717	251	3.4	1.2

Population by district

Data on the population number and demographic events at territorial level are provided in accordance with the administrative-territorial division of the country as of 31.12.2022.

Lowest is the number of population in district Vidin - 72 754 persons or 1.1% of the country population and highest in district Sofia (stolitsa) - 1 280 334 persons (19.9%). Four districts have population above 300 thousand persons and in three of them, Sofia (stolitsa), Plovdiv and Varna, lives more than 1/3 of the total country population (36.3%).

Figure 7. Density of the population in 2022





8. Population by sex, place of residence, statistical zone, statistical region and by district as of 31.12.2022

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Total			Of which: Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6447710	3099503	3348207	4746710	2259911	2486799
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
Severozapaden	671502	324311	347191	428900	205096	223804
Vidin	72754	34935	37819	46363	22074	24289
Vratsa	148874	72166	76708	89109	42698	46411
Lovech	113356	54868	58488	70158	33707	36451
Montana	116172	56283	59889	74578	35797	38781
Pleven	220346	106059	114287	148692	70820	77872
Severen tsentralen	686334	328284	358050	457649	216349	241300
Veliko Tarnovo	204033	97528	106505	142502	67460	75042
Gabrovo	95957	45500	50457	76407	35949	40458
Razgrad	101107	48508	52599	48334	22685	25649
Ruse	189623	90591	99032	147603	70093	77510
Silistra	95614	46157	49457	42803	20162	22641
Severoiztochen	823884	396781	427103	614850	293137	321713
Varna	430847	207158	223689	362876	173392	189484
Dobrich	147208	70448	76760	104331	49321	55010
Targovishte	96201	46661	49540	54062	25717	28345
Shumen	149628	72514	77114	93581	44707	48874
Yugoiztochen	948410	456674	491736	684049	325866	358183
Burgas	378596	181979	196617	289254	137444	151810
Sliven	170583	82278	88305	111518	53001	58517
Stara Zagora	291852	140327	151525	207954	99317	108637
Yambol	107379	52090	55289	75323	36104	39219
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
Yugozapaden	2016554	967549	1049005	1689530	805617	883913
Blagoevgrad	288161	139761	148400	172440	82274	90166
Kyustendil	108703	52220	56483	74592	35511	39081
Pernik	111746	53436	58310	87601	41512	46089
Sofia	227610	111132	116478	137205	66255	70950
Sofia (stolitsa)	1280334	611000	669334	1217692	580065	637627
Yuzhen tsentralen	1301026	625904	675122	871732	413846	457886
Kardzhali	142508	69961	72547	59637	28461	31176
Pazardzhik	226209	109829	116380	138966	66520	72446
Plovdiv	631516	301274	330242	469806	221914	247892
Smolyan	93354	44674	48680	53564	25511	28053
Haskovo	207439	100166	107273	149759	71440	78319



Fertility and mortality by district

Highest is the crude birth rate in district Sliven and Sofia (stolitsa). Lowest is the crude birth rate in districts Pernik, Smolyan and Vidin. Gabrovo, Montana and Vidin are the districts with the highest crude death rate, while the lowest one is registered in districts Sofia (stolitsa).

Figure 8. Crude birth rate by district in 2022
(Per 1 000 of population)

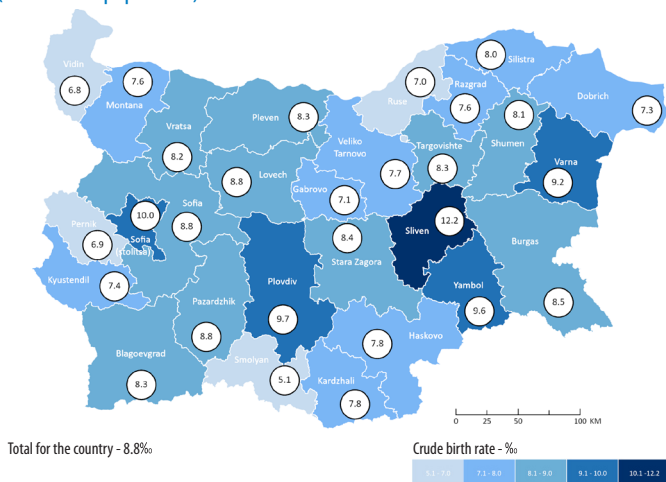
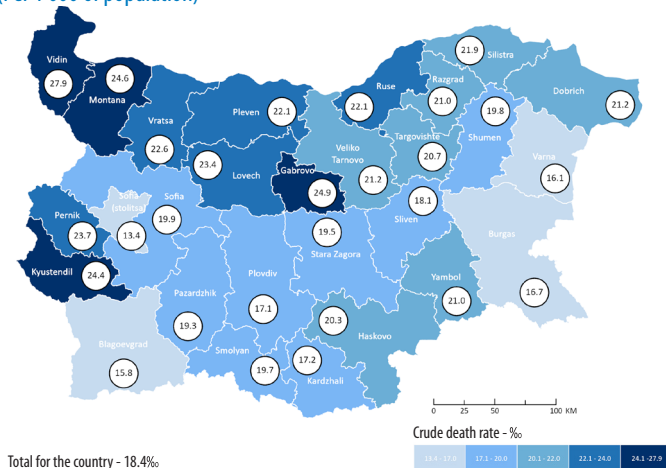


Figure 9. Crude death rate by district in 2022
(Per 1 000 of population)





9. Live births, deaths and natural increase of the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2022

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase
	Number			Per 1 000 of the population		
Total	56596	118814	-62218	8.8	18.4	-9.6
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>						
Severozapaden	5464	15880	-10416	8.1	23.5	-15.4
Vidin	500	2050	-1550	6.8	27.9	-21.1
Vratsa	1235	3386	-2151	8.2	22.6	-14.4
Lovech	1001	2668	-1667	8.8	23.4	-14.6
Montana	890	2876	-1986	7.6	24.6	-17.0
Pleven	1838	4900	-3062	8.3	22.1	-13.8
Severen tsentralen	5146	15226	-10080	7.5	22.0	-14.5
Veliko Tarnovo	1574	4352	-2778	7.7	21.2	-13.5
Gabrovo	685	2411	-1726	7.1	24.9	-17.8
Razgrad	772	2138	-1366	7.6	21.0	-13.4
Ruse	1343	4214	-2871	7.0	22.1	-15.1
Silistra	772	2111	-1339	8.0	21.9	-13.9
Severoiztochen	7078	15048	-7970	8.6	18.2	-9.6
Varna	3980	6954	-2974	9.2	16.1	-6.9
Dobrich	1082	3135	-2053	7.3	21.2	-13.9
Targovishte	801	1995	-1194	8.3	20.7	-12.4
Shumen	1215	2964	-1749	8.1	19.8	-11.7
Yugoiztochen	8794	17425	-8631	9.2	18.3	-9.1
Burgas	3221	6341	-3120	8.5	16.7	-8.2
Sliven	2091	3098	-1007	12.2	18.1	-5.9
Stara Zagora	2448	5716	-3268	8.4	19.5	-11.1
Yambol	1034	2270	-1236	9.6	21.0	-11.4
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>						
Yugozapaden	18796	31541	-12745	9.3	15.6	-6.3
Blagoevgrad	2409	4559	-2150	8.3	15.8	-7.5
Kyustendil	813	2671	-1858	7.4	24.4	-17.0
Pernik	778	2662	-1884	6.9	23.7	-16.8
Sofia	2018	4545	-2527	8.8	19.9	-11.1
Sofia (stolitsa)	12778	17104	-4326	10.0	13.4	-3.4
Yuzhen tsentralen	11318	23694	-12376	8.7	18.2	-9.5
Kardzhali	1098	2437	-1339	7.8	17.2	-9.4
Pazardzhik	2004	4380	-2376	8.8	19.3	-10.5
Plovdiv	6107	10783	-4676	9.7	17.1	-7.4
Smolyan	482	1857	-1375	5.1	19.7	-14.6
Haskovo	1627	4237	-2610	7.8	20.3	-12.5



Migration of the population

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

There are twenty-two districts with a positive migration growth in 2022. Highest migration growth is registered in Kardzhali (21.5%), Sofia (stolica) (7.9%), Burgas (7.1%), and Plovdiv (7.0%). Highest population decrease due to the negative migration growth is registered in districts Smolyan (-4.5%), Haskovo (-1.5%) and Lovech (-1.1%).

Figure 10. Migration of the population by statistical regions in 2022

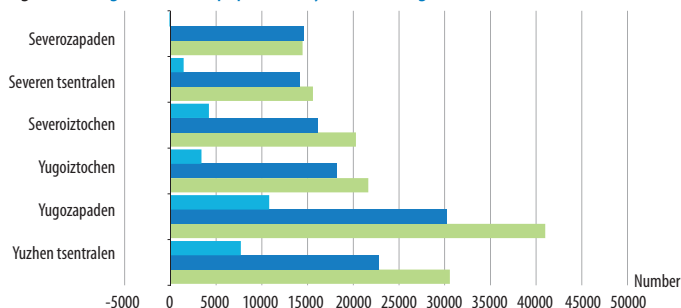
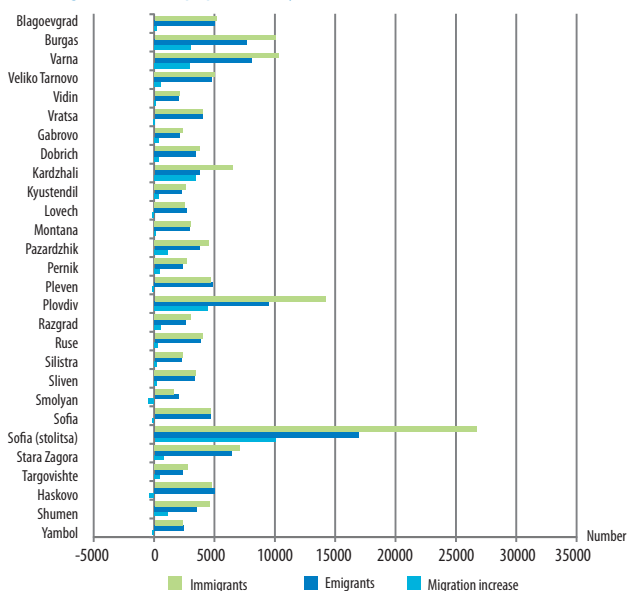


Figure 11. Migration of the population by district in 2022



10. Migration of population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2022¹

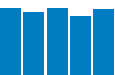
(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Immigrants	Emigrants	Migration increase
Total	143539	116095	27444
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
Severozapaden	14452	14570	-118
Vidin	1807	1740	67
Vratsa	3526	3531	-5
Lovech	2231	2354	-123
Montana	2689	2644	45
Pleven	4199	4301	-102
Severen tsentralen	15594	14152	1442
Veliko Tarnovo	5126	4710	416
Gabrovo	2095	1820	275
Razgrad	2726	2282	444
Ruse	3565	3385	180
Silistra	2082	1955	127
Severoiztochen	20292	16078	4214
Varna	10377	7759	2618
Dobrich	3336	3078	258
Targovishte	2473	2097	376
Shumen	4106	3144	962
Yugoiztochen	21640	18240	3400
Burgas	10070	7377	2693
Sliven	3089	2994	95
Stara Zagora	6384	5733	651
Yambol	2097	2136	-39
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
Yugozapaden	41001	30202	10799
Blagoevgrad	5172	5077	95
Kyustendil	2270	2012	258
Pernik	2385	2038	347
Sofia	4565	4588	-23
Sofia (stolitsa)	26609	16487	10122
Yuzhen tsentralen	30560	22853	7707
Kardzhali	6353	3300	3053
Pazardzhik	4252	3292	960
Plovdiv	14012	9580	4432
Smolyan	1336	1759	-423
Haskovo	4607	4922	-315

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

III. LABOUR MARKET





Data on labour force, employment and unemployment for 2021 and onwards, published in this section and the source of which is the Labour Force survey, are not fully comparable with the data for previous years due to changes in the methodology.

More information could be found at the NSI site, section Labour Market, Labour Force Survey, Annual data, Metadata and Methodology <https://nsi.bg/en/content/4002/annual-data>.

Labour force

The labour force (the economically active population) consists of the persons, 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 (in the respective group).

The source of the data is the Labour Force Survey.

Figure 1. Structure of the labour force by age in 2022

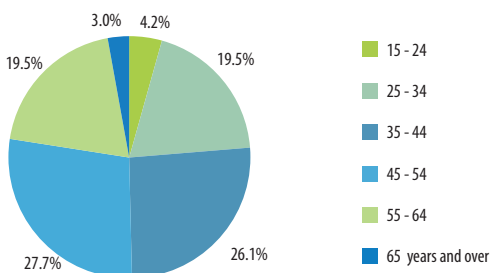
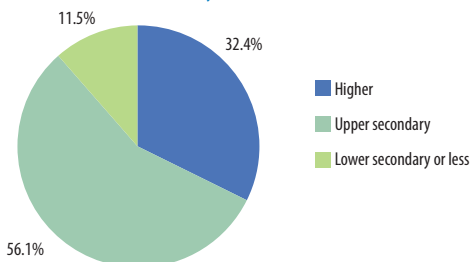


Figure 2. Structure of the labour force by level of education in 2022





1. Labour force

(Thousands)

	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹	2022
Total	3326.0	3375.9	3290.3	3247.5	3290.9
By place of residence					
Urban	2595.2	2623.5	2532.1	2503.4	2534.3
Rural	730.8	752.5	758.2	744.1	756.7
By sex					
Male	1787.0	1814.3	1772.4	1744.2	1756.6
Female	1539.0	1561.6	1518.0	1503.3	1534.3
By age					
15 - 64	3239.6	3276.4	3190.4	3155.3	3191.2
15 - 24	149.3	147.8	134.1	123.6	138.7
25 - 34	719.9	718.9	675.9	658.5	641.4
35 - 44	908.1	902.6	871.3	855.4	856.9
45 - 54	847.8	868.5	877.1	890.6	911.7
55 - 64	614.6	638.5	632.1	627.3	642.4
65 and over	86.3	99.6	99.9	92.2	99.7
By level of education					
Higher	1020.9	1030.1	1053.4	1062.8	1067.1
Upper secondary	1887.2	1895.4	1830.5	1800.1	1845.1
of which: Vocational	1103.2	1102.3	1063.3	1020.5	1034.8
Lower secondary or less	417.9	450.4	406.5	384.6	378.8

2. Activity rates (age group 15 - 64)

(Per cent)

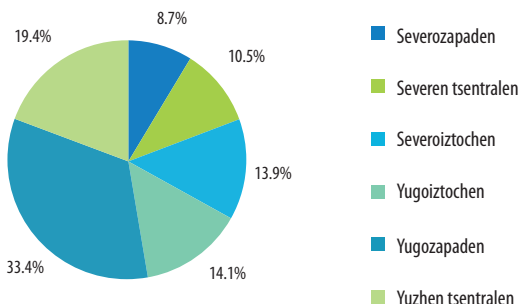
	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹	2022
Total	71.5	73.2	72.2	72.0	73.6
By place of residence					
Urban	73.8	75.5	74.4	74.5	76.0
Rural	64.3	66.4	65.9	64.6	66.4
By sex					
Male	75.9	77.6	76.8	76.2	77.3
Female	67.0	68.7	67.6	67.7	69.7
By age					
15 - 24	23.7	23.9	21.9	20.0	22.2
25 - 34	78.8	81.2	79.3	80.0	81.5
35 - 44	87.1	88.1	86.8	86.1	87.5
45 - 54	86.5	87.6	87.2	86.9	87.7
55 - 64	63.7	66.9	67.1	67.9	70.8

¹ Break in series.

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 (age group 15 - 64) by statistical region in 2022





3. Labour force (15 - 64 years of age) and activity rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2022

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Labour force - in thousands	Activity rates - %
Total	3191.2	73.6
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
Severozapaden	277.8	66.8
Vidin	31.1	68.4
Vratsa	63.3	67.8
Lovech	50.3	71.6
Montana	44.9	61.8
Pleven	88.3	65.8
Severen tsentralen	336.2	72.2
Veliko Tarnovo	103.6	73.6
Gabrovo	46.8	77.0
Razgrad	46.2	67.5
Ruse	98.6	75.0
Silistra	41.0	64.0
Severoiztochen	443.9	75.6
Varna	238.5	78.0
Dobrich	75.5	71.8
Targovishte	47.4	69.5
Shumen	82.4	76.4
Yugoiztochen	451.1	71.9
Burgas	185.3	71.0
Sliven	71.9	65.9
Stara Zagora	143.9	75.9
Yambol	50.1	73.3
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
Yugozapaden	1064.6	78.3
Blagoevgrad	142.7	74.0
Kyustendil	50.7	75.4
Pernik	57.0	78.1
Sofia	110.7	75.7
Sofia (stolitsa)	703.6	79.9
Yuzhen tsentralen	617.6	70.1
Kardzhali	72.0	69.8
Pazardzhik	113.8	72.7
Plovdiv	293.4	69.1
Smolyan	44.3	72.2
Haskovo	94.1	69.2



Employment

Employed persons are persons 15 to 89 years of age who during the reference period:

- performed some work for at least one hour for pay in cash or in kind or other income;
- did not work but had a job or an enterprise, a business from which they were temporarily absent due to following reasons:
 - holidays, illness, maternity or paternity leave, working time arrangement;
 - participation in job-related training;
 - off-season, where persons continue regularly to perform tasks and duties for the job or business, excluding fulfilment of legal or administrative obligations;
 - other absence (incl. unpaid parental leave for taking care of a child between 2 and 8 years of age), where the expected duration of this absence is 3 month or less.

Persons that produce agricultural goods are considered employed if the main part of these products is intended for sale or barter.

Employers are the persons who by themselves or in co-operation with other people manage their own enterprise, business, farm, professional practice or perform independently other work, and employ at least one other person.

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

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

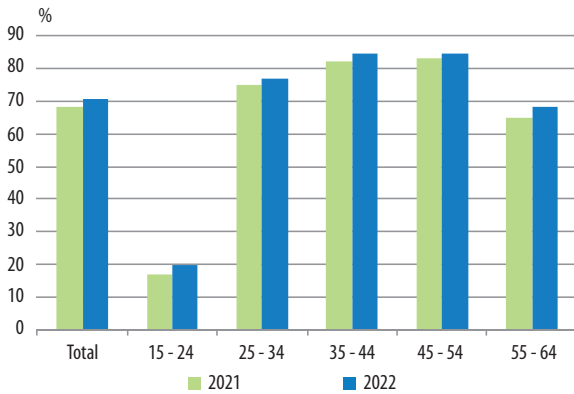
Unpaid family workers are the persons who work without pay in a firm, enterprise or farm, owned and operated by a family member.

The employment rate is the ratio between the employed population and the total population (in the respective group).

The source of the data is the Labour Force Survey.



Figure 4. Employment rates (age group 15 - 64) by age





4. Employed persons

(Thousands)

	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹	2022
Total	3152.7	3233.1	3121.7	3076.5	3150.5
By place of residence					
Urban	2487.3	2539.2	2429.4	2397.5	2448.5
Rural	665.4	693.9	692.3	679.0	702.0
By sex					
Male	1685.3	1732.1	1676.1	1648.7	1678.4
Female	1467.3	1501.1	1445.6	1427.8	1472.1
By age					
15 - 64	3068.9	3136.3	3024.3	2986.7	3053.3
15 - 24	130.3	134.6	115.0	104.0	123.8
25 - 34	675.4	679.1	634.7	617.2	606.2
35 - 44	866.5	867.4	828.9	815.7	826.5
45 - 54	810.5	841.3	840.7	851.0	877.5
55 - 64	586.1	613.9	605.1	598.8	619.3
65 and over	83.8	96.8	97.4	89.8	97.2
By level of education					
Higher	997.3	1010.5	1027.5	1041.9	1049.7
Upper secondary	1802.2	1831.2	1744.3	1711.6	1770.9
of which: Vocational	1052.4	1063.4	1013.6	975.2	996.8
Lower secondary or less	353.2	391.4	349.9	322.9	330.0
By professional status					
Employers	117.2	114.7	112.0	113.3	120.7
Self-employed without employees	226.6	215.3	214.7	207.5	212.1
Employees in private sector	2113.5	2198.9	2090.8	2080.1	2170.2
Employees in public sector	671.9	684.2	685.3	658.0	631.0
Unpaid family workers	23.5	20.0	18.9	17.5	16.5

¹ Break in series.



5. Employment rates (age group 15 - 64)

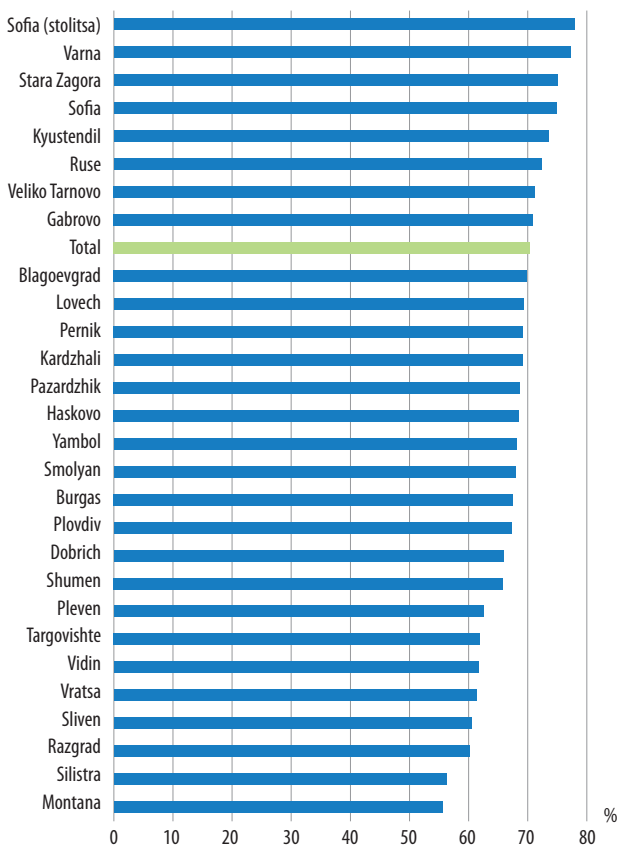
	(Per cent)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹	2022
Total	67.7	70.1	68.5	68.1	70.4
By place of residence					
Urban	70.7	73.0	71.3	71.3	73.4
Rural	58.5	61.2	60.1	58.8	61.6
By sex					
Male	71.5	74.1	72.5	72.0	73.8
Female	63.9	66.0	64.3	64.2	66.8
By age					
15 - 24	20.7	21.8	18.8	16.8	19.8
25 - 34	73.9	76.7	74.4	75.0	77.0
35 - 44	83.1	84.7	82.6	82.1	84.4
45 - 54	82.7	84.8	83.6	83.1	84.4
55 - 64	60.7	64.4	64.2	64.8	68.2

¹ Break in series.

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 (age group 15 - 64) by district in 2022**





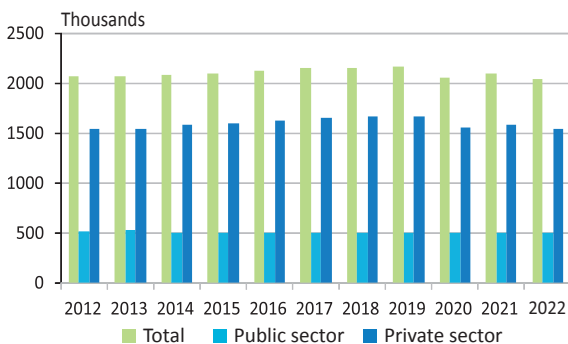
6. Employed persons (15 - 64 years of age) and employment rates by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2022

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Employed - in thousands	Employment rates - %
Total	3053.3	70.4
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>		
Severozapaden	258.4	62.1
Vidin	28.0	61.7
Vratsa	57.3	61.4
Lovech	48.7	69.3
Montana	40.4	55.6
Pleven	84.0	62.5
Severen tsentralen	315.8	67.8
Veliko Tarnovo	100.3	71.2
Gabrovo	43.1	70.9
Razgrad	41.2	60.2
Ruse	95.1	72.3
Silistra	36.1	56.3
Severoiztochen	418.8	71.3
Varna	236.3	77.2
Dobrich	69.4	65.9
Targovishte	42.2	61.9
Shumen	71.0	65.8
Yugoiztochen	430.6	68.6
Burgas	176.0	67.5
Sliven	66.0	60.5
Stara Zagora	142.1	75.0
Yambol	46.5	68.1
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>		
Yugozapaden	1030.4	75.8
Blagoevgrad	134.8	69.9
Kyustendil	49.4	73.5
Pernik	50.6	69.2
Sofia	109.6	74.9
Sofia (stolitsa)	686.1	77.9
Yuzhen tsentralen	599.3	68.0
Kardzhali	71.3	69.1
Pazardzhik	107.6	68.7
Plovdiv	285.5	67.3
Smolyan	41.7	68.0
Haskovo	93.2	68.5

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 type of ownership



7. Employees under labour contract by economic activity groupings and type of ownership

(Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Total	2248934	2195533	540890	537155	1708044	1658378
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	65717	65650	11019	10818	54698	54832
Mining and quarrying	19156	18924	6985	6823	12171	12101
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	83225	80685	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	77481	77388	227	232	77254	77156
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	28992	28237	122	132	28870	28105
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	2356	2354	-	-	2356	2354



7. Employees under labour contract by economic activity groupings and type of ownership

(Continued and end)

(Average annual number)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	13887	13380	-	-	13887	13380
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	7681	7924	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	50464	49028	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	62486	60938	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	9364	10451	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of electrical equipment	24102	29432	-	-	24102	29432
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	32030	31984	-	-	32030	31984
Manufacture of transport equipment	32302	27542	-	-	32302	27542
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	43557	40804	971	905	42586	39899
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	29803	28873	14209	14032	15594	14841
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	36607	36081	22287	22104	14320	13977
Construction	130348	116366	2491	2181	127857	114185
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	370358	367885	340	298	370018	367587
Transportation and storage	144623	137309	44095	42029	100528	95280
Accommodation and food service activities	97960	89651	3896	3954	94064	85697
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	11344	10670	2808	2868	8536	7802
Telecommunications	19059	17776	..	..	..	..
IT and other information services	83710	86287	..	..	..	..
Financial and insurance activities	55303	53349	1538	1374	53765	51975
Real estate activities	21717	20006	2449	2791	19268	17215
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	44786	42457	990	991	43796	41466
Scientific research and development	12213	12595	8303	8146	3910	4449
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	25291	24259	98	94	25193	24165
Administrative and support service activities	112894	111781	17123	18956	95771	92825
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	113503	112509	113503	112509	x	x
Education	164619	162242	154565	152522	10054	9720
Human health services	109890	107609	71931	69865	37959	37744
Residential care and social work activities	42619	45887	39611	42703	3008	3184
Arts, entertainment and recreation	33067	33665	14458	14102	18609	19563
Other services	36420	33555	1232	1199	35188	32356

Unemployment

Unemployed persons are persons 15 to 74 years of age who were not employed during the reference week, and

- were currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the 2 weeks following the reference week; and
- were actively seeking work in the four-week period ending with the reference week or found a job to start within a period of at most 3 months from the end of the reference week.

The duration of unemployment is defined by the shorter of the following two periods:

- the duration of looking for a job;
- the length of time passed since last employment.

The source of the data (excluding data on registered unemployment) is the Labour Force Survey.

The source of the data on the unemployed persons registered at the Labour Offices is the National Employment Agency.

Figure 7. Unemployment rates by sex and age in 2022

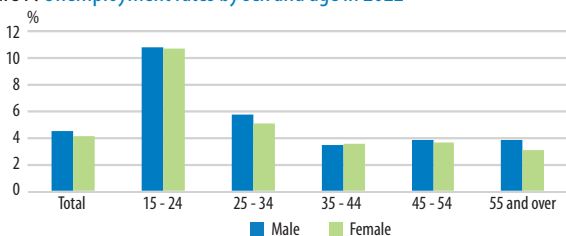
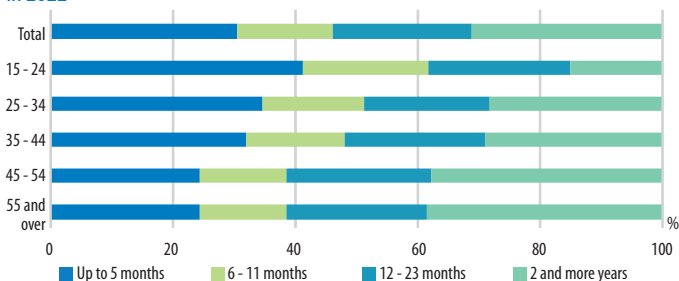


Figure 8. Structure of unemployed persons by age and duration of unemployment in 2022





8. Unemployed persons

(Thousands)

	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹	2022
Total	173.3	142.8	168.6	171.1	140.4
By place of residence					
Urban	107.9	84.2	102.7	105.9	85.8
Rural	65.4	58.6	65.9	65.1	54.7
By sex					
Male	101.7	82.3	96.3	95.5	78.2
Female	71.6	60.5	72.3	75.6	62.2
By age					
15 - 64	170.8	140.1	166.1	168.6	137.9
15 - 24	18.9	13.1	19.1	19.6	14.9
25 - 34	44.5	39.8	41.2	41.2	35.2
35 - 44	41.6	35.3	42.4	39.8	30.4
45 - 54	37.3	27.2	36.4	39.6	34.3
55 and over	31.1	27.3	29.6	30.9	25.7
By level of education					
Higher	23.6	19.6	25.9	20.9	17.4
Upper secondary	85.0	64.2	86.2	88.5	74.2
of which: Vocational	50.8	39.0	49.6	45.3	38.0
Lower secondary or less	64.7	58.9	56.5	61.7	48.8
By duration of unemployment					
Up to 5 months	46.1	43.0	63.9	53.4	42.5
6 - 11 months	25.7	18.9	28.8	33.0	22.3
12 - 23 months	36.9	26.1	27.1	37.9	31.9
2 years and over	64.7	54.9	48.8	46.7	43.7
Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12.	201.5	194.7	220.3	157.3	153.9

¹ Break in series.

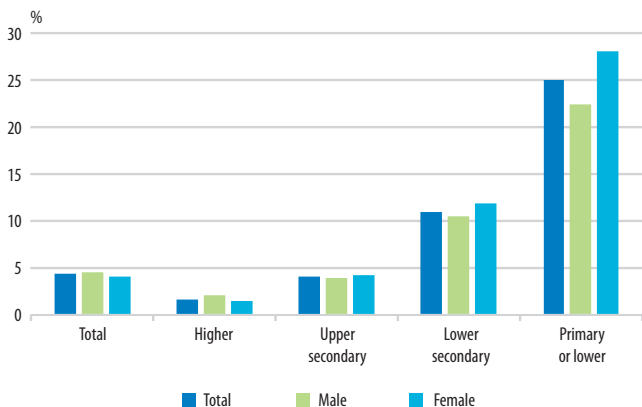
Unemployment

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

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

Discouraged persons are the persons aged 15 - 74 years, 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 suitable job.

Figure 9. Unemployment rates by sex and level of education in 2021





9. Unemployment rates

(Per cent)

	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹	2022
Total	5.2	4.2	5.1	5.3	4.3
By place of residence					
Urban	4.2	3.2	4.1	4.2	3.4
Rural	8.9	7.8	8.7	8.8	7.2
By sex					
Male	5.7	4.5	5.4	5.5	4.5
Female	4.7	3.9	4.8	5.0	4.1
By age					
15 - 64	5.3	4.3	5.2	5.3	4.3
15 - 24	12.7	8.9	14.2	15.8	10.7
25 - 34	6.2	5.5	6.1	6.3	5.5
35 - 44	4.6	3.9	4.9	4.6	3.6
45 - 54	4.4	3.1	4.1	4.4	3.8
55 and over	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	3.5
Long-term unemployment rate	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.3

10. Discouraged persons

(Thousands)

	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹	2022
Total	85.4	63.8	63.9	59.7	53.5
By place of residence					
Urban	44.4	32.1	33.0	29.3	25.8
Rural	41.0	31.7	30.9	30.4	27.7
By sex					
Male	44.3	33.1	33.9	33.1	26.7
Female	41.0	30.7	30.0	26.5	26.8
By age					
15 - 64	81.4	61.7	61.7	57.2	51.7
15 - 24	12.7	10.9	9.9	9.7	7.9
25 - 34	16.3	11.4	13.7	13.5	11.6
35 - 44	19.3	13.8	12.0	12.8	11.0
45 - 54	14.8	11.7	13.6	11.4	12.1
55 and over	22.3	16.0	14.7	12.2	10.8
By level of education					
Higher	(3.2)	(2.6)	(2.5)	(2.9)	(2.4)
Upper secondary	27.6	17.7	18.8	18.1	18.6
of which: Vocational	14.8	9.0	9.6	9.0	8.3
Lower secondary or less	54.6	43.6	42.7	38.7	32.5

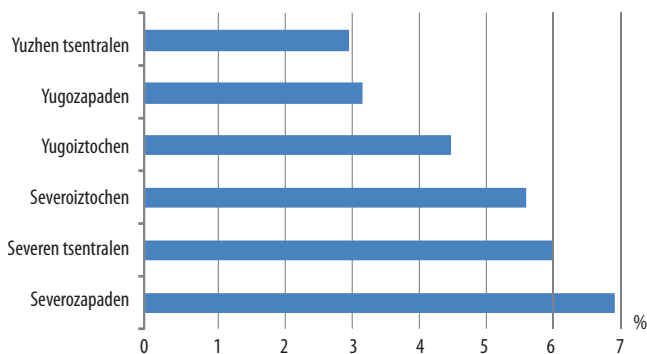
¹ Break in series.

Unemployment by district

The unemployed persons and the unemployment rates are presented by statistical regions in accordance with the Classification of Territorial Units for Statistical Purposes in Bulgaria, in force since 14 February 2009, harmonized with the European Classification of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS), and by districts.

The source of the data on the unemployed persons registered at the Labour Offices is the National Employment Agency.

Figure 10. Unemployment rates by statistical regions in 2022





11. Unemployment by statistical zone, statistical region and by district in 2022

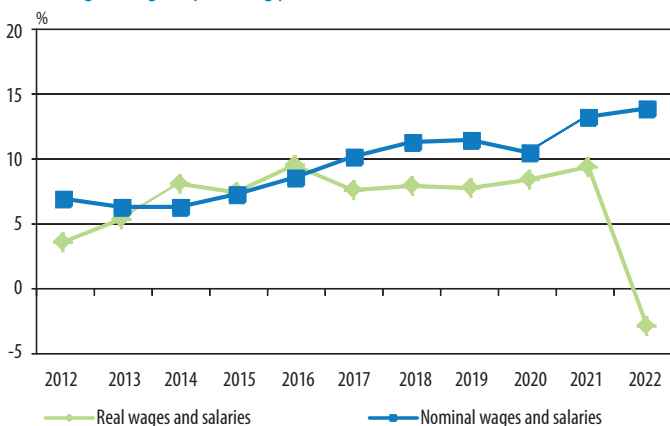
Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Unemployed - in thousands	Unemployment rates - %	Unemployed registered at the Labour offices as of 31.12. - in thousands
Total	140.4	4.3	153.9
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>			
Severozapaden	19.8	6.9	27.3
Vidin	3.1	9.6	4.1
Vratsa	6.0	9.2	6.6
Lovech	(1.6)	(3.1)	4.0
Montana	4.8	10.2	5.8
Pleven	4.4	4.7	6.8
Severen tsentralen	20.6	6.0	19.5
Veliko Tarnovo	3.3	3.1	4.9
Gabrovo	3.7	7.7	1.8
Razgrad	5.1	10.7	4.1
Ruse	3.5	3.5	4.7
Silistra	5.0	11.9	4.0
Severoiztochen	25.6	5.6	20.8
Varna	(2.2)	(0.9)	7.2
Dobrich	6.1	7.8	3.4
Targovishte	5.6	11.2	3.9
Shumen	11.7	13.7	6.3
Yugoiztochen	20.9	4.5	20.7
Burgas	9.4	4.9	8.2
Sliven	6.1	8.1	5.0
Stara Zagora	(1.8)	(1.2)	5.1
Yambol	3.7	6.9	2.4
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>			
Yugozapaden	34.5	3.2	32.4
Blagoevgrad	7.9	5.5	12.3
Kyustendil	(1.3)	(2.5)	3.2
Pernik	6.7	11.2	2.0
Sofia	(1.1)	(1.0)	4.6
Sofia (stolitsa)	17.5	2.4	10.3
Yuzhen tsentralen	19.0	3.0	33.3
Kardzhali	(0.7)	(1.0)	4.7
Pazardzhik	6.2	5.3	7.5
Plovdiv	8.2	2.7	11.0
Smolyan	3.0	6.3	4.4
Haskovo	(0.8)	(0.9)	5.5

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 and type of ownership

(BGN)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Total	18733	21128	19920	21815	18353	20903
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13133	15568	15640	21136	12622	15568
Mining and quarrying	25950	28778	26922	31330	25387	28778
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	15023	17286	..	..	15026	17286
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	10622	11483	13159	13720	10615	11483
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	14029	15330	11288	14211	14040	15330
Manufacture of coke, and refined petroleum products	32267	33820	-	-	32267	33820



12. Average annual wages and salaries by economic activity groupings and type of ownership

(Continued and end)

(BGN)

Economic activity groupings	Total		Public sector		Private sector	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	20524	21479	-	-	20524	21479
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	19135	20383	..	..	18576	19953
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products	15670	17458	..	..	15671	17458
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	16973	19106	..	..	17305	19382
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	22787	24247	..	..	22802	24265
Manufacture of electrical equipment	18984	21428	-	-	18984	21428
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	19272	21546	-	-	19272	21546
Manufacture of transport equipment	18253	19552	-	-	18253	19552
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	16677	20342	17858	19288	16650	20366
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	27784	31984	32073	38530	23873	25793
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	14594	15553	13192	14371	16780	17435
Construction	14669	15562	15453	18293	14653	15509
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15892	18430	19281	21097	15889	18428
Transportation and storage	14990	16905	18378	20580	13490	15267
Accommodation and food service activities	10704	12767	13246	14924	10596	12665
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	24397	29449	21121	22287	25494	32124
Telecommunications	29130	34233	..	..	29133	34236
IT and other information services	51665	57875	38354	39251	51807	58080
Financial and insurance activities	28816	32407	43740	50509	28368	31911
Real estate activities	17267	18314	13584	14504	17746	18940
Legal, accounting, management, architecture and engineering and similar activities	23791	26758	19573	22338	23892	26869
Scientific research and development	28431	33202	17174	19938	53516	58696
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	27981	30544	16606	18457	28027	30594
Administrative and support service activities	15109	17604	9496	10670	16126	19044
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	22255	24515	22255	24515	x	x
Education	20190	22306	20290	22248	18599	23243
Human health services	25375	25946	25494	25375	25146	27032
Residential care and social work activities	11315	13599	11085	13572	14392	13957
Arts, entertainment and recreation	15139	18215	14334	16858	15778	19210
Other services	12153	14286	12678	13562	12134	14313

IV. EDUCATION



Types of educational institutions

Educational institutions are those institutions, which directly perform training according to educational programmes with students in organized classes (groups) locally or through distance learning. Educational programs in those institutions include all educational stages and/or attainment of professional qualification level. Non-formal education and informal learning do not come into the scope of the educational system, according to the definitions of ISCED 2011. From the school year 2021/2022, the NSI switched to the use of administrative data on preschool and school education from the National Electronic System for Preschool and School Education, maintained by the Ministry of Education and Science. Due to a change in the data source, there is a break in the time series.

Types of educational institutions:

- Kindergartens;
- Schools¹ (I - XII grade): primary (I - IV grade), basic (I - VII grade), integrated (I - X grade), gymnasiums (VIII - XII grade), secondary (I - XII grade), vocational (art schools, sport schools, vocational gymnasiums providing training on programs for attainment of level of professional qualification);
- Vocational training centres providing training to persons aged 16 and over in vocational programmes against payment for acquisition of professional qualification, according to the Law on Vocational Education and Training;
- Vocational colleges and vocational gymnasiums carrying out training on programs with admission after completed secondary education;
- Higher schools - colleges, universities and equivalent higher schools. The statistical survey on tertiary education covers all higher schools accredited according to the Higher Education Act and up to 2021/2022 academic year incl. the private spiritual higher schools, opened under the regulation of the Religious Denominations Act.

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

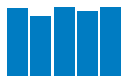
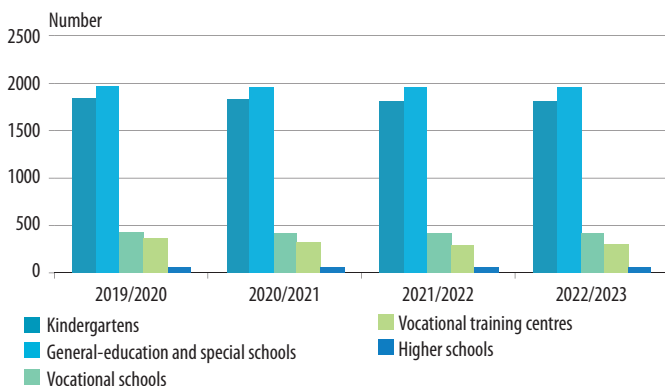


Figure 1. Educational institutions by type



1. Educational institutions by type and kind of ownership

(Number)

	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private	Total	Of which: Private
Total	4653	593	4566	556	4536	544	4533	549
Kindergartens	1840	106	1823	110	1817	117	1817	119
General education and special schools¹	1972	86	1956	97	1956	96	1950	99
Primary (I - IV grade)	133	7	129	6	126	7	127	8
Basic (I - VII grade)	1 163	30	1 151	38	1 136	34	1 128	35
Integrated (I - X grade)	70	-	71	1	75	-	75	-
Upper secondary (VIII - XII grade)	114	21	114	23	116	20	116	19
Secondary (I - XII grade)	492	28	491	29	503	35	504	37
Vocational schools	427	31	418	23	417	27	419	28
Art schools	21	-	21	-	21	-	21	-
Sport schools	25	-	25	-	25	-	25	-
Vocational gymnasiums	358	10	353	6	350	8	351	9
Vocational colleges	23	21	19	17	21	19	22	19
Vocational Training Centres²	360	353	315	310	292	288	296	290
Higher schools³	54	17	54	16	54	16	51	13
Universities and equivalent higher schools	50	13	50	12	50	12	48	10
Colleges at the universities	17	-	17	-	17	-	17	-
Independent colleges	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3

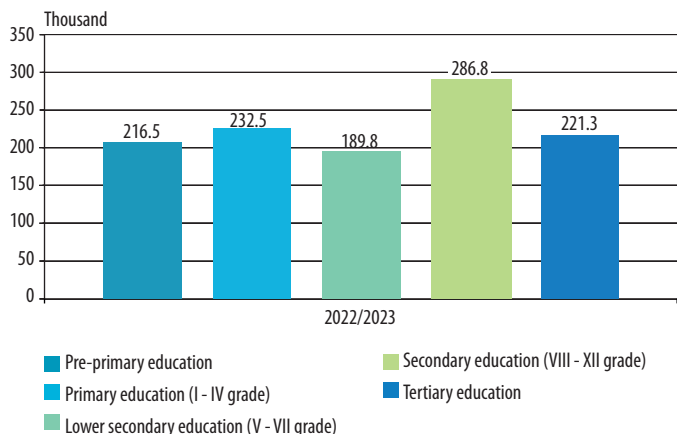
¹ Incl. the Bulgarian schools abroad financed by the state.² Centres conducting programmes for attaining level of professional qualification.³ Due to a change in the Religious Denominations Act, the three spiritual higher schools are out of the scope of the survey, from the 2022/2023 academic year.

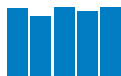
Students enrolled

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

- Pre-primary education in kindergartens and preparatory groups at schools (education level ISCED - 0);
- Primary and lower secondary education, secondary education in all types of schools and vocational education after upper secondary education in vocational colleges (education levels ISCED - 1, 2, 3 and 4);
- Vocational training against payment for attainment of professional qualification in centres for vocational training, vocational gymnasiums, vocational colleges and vocational schools (education levels ISCED - 2, 3 and 4);
- Tertiary education for acquiring professional bachelor's, bachelor's and master's educational-qualification degrees from colleges, universities and equivalent higher schools (education levels ISCED - 6 and 7);
- Tertiary education for acquiring doctor's educational and scientific degree from universities, equivalent higher schools and scientific organizations (education level ISCED - 8).

Figure 2. Students enrolled by level of education





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

(Number)

	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022 ¹		2022/2023	
	Total	Of which: at private	Total	Of which: at private	Total	Of which: at private	Total	Of which: at private
Total	1166128	56300	1156555	54287	1159605	53650	1155980	53801
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	217867	4982	215666	4874	214847	5569	216481	5977
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	248354	4650	237737	4877	233548	4880	232549	5141
Lower secondary and secondary education (V - VII grade and VIII - XII grade, ISCED - 2, 3)	459246	6818	466015	7633	475148	8551	476738	9423
Vocational training for adults - first level professional qualification (ISCED - 2)	6716	5587	3870	3297	3380	2907	3711	2671
Vocational training for adults - second level professional qualification (ISCED - 3)	3459	2842	2690	2259	2429	2073	2092	1604
Vocational training for adults - third level professional qualification (ISCED - 3)	3117	2333	3600	2951	2559	1918	2476	1652
Post secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED - 4)	658	479	530	398	586	380	603	456
Vocational training for adults - fourth level professional qualification (ISCED - 4)	103	85	86	86	127	127	-	-
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7, 8)	226608	28524	226361	27912	226981	27245	221330	26877
Professional bachelor's degree (ISCED - 6)	8233	1597	7991	1564	7799	1430	6783	1188
Bachelor's degree (ISCED - 6)	139711	19609	139765	19339	139000	18596	135947	18558
Master's degree (ISCED - 7)	72224	7054	72035	6748	73640	6940	72052	6842
Doctor's degree (ISCED - 8)	6440	264	6570	261	6542	279	6548	289

¹ Break in the time series for the preschool and school education due to change of the data source and the reference date.

Teachers by teaching levels

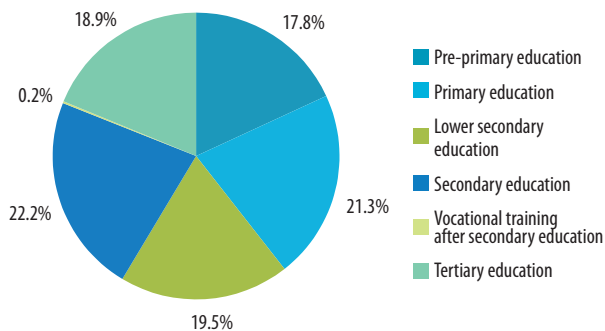
The teachers (academic staff) are officials who directly conduct the training sessions according to the curriculum irrespective of whether they are full-time or part-time employed.

The management personnel includes 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 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 2022/2023





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

	(Number)			
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ¹	2022/2023
Total	108584	110455	110259	110799
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	20050	20094	19975	19747
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED -1)	22527	23042	23499	23626
Lower secondary and upper secondary education (V - VII grade and VIII - XII grade , ISCED - 2, 3)	44927	46432	45863	46319
Post secondary non-tertiary (ISCED - 4)	186	171	227	225
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7)	20894	20716	20695	20882
In colleges (ISCED - 6)	676	677	672	622
In universities and equivalent higher schools (ISCED - 6, 7)	20218	20039	20023	20260

¹ Break in the time series for the preschool and school education due to change of the data source and the reference date.

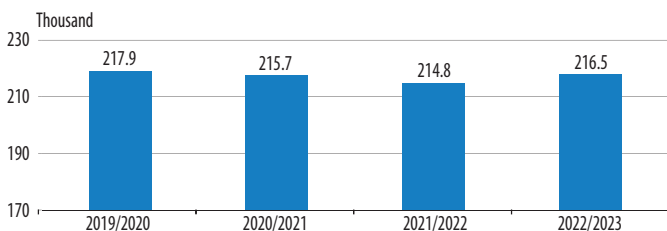


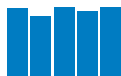
Kindergartens

The kindergartens and preparatory groups at schools cover children aged 3 - 6 years.

The average number of children per one teacher for the country is 11 and per one group - 23 for the school year 2022/2023.

Figure 4. Children in kindergartens





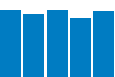
4. Kindergartens

(Number)

	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ¹	2022/2023
Kindergartens	1840	1823	1817	1817
Pedagogical staff	20050	20094	19975	19747
of which: teachers	18806	18786	18726	18830
Children enrolled ²	217867	215666	214847	216481
of which: girls	105311	104026	104332	105234

¹ Break in the time series due to change of the data source.

² Including children in preparatory groups at schools.

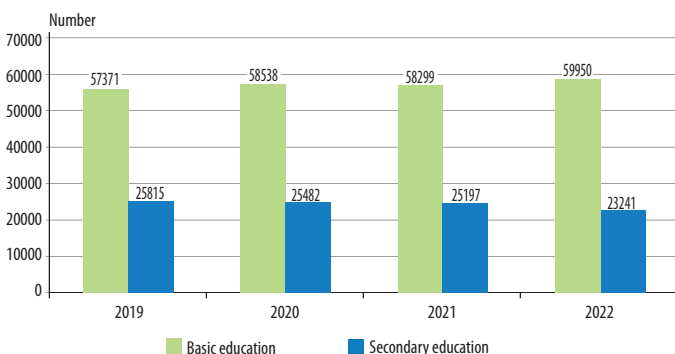


General education schools

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

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

Figure 5. Graduates from general education schools





5. Pupils at general education schools by groups of grades

(Number)

	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ¹	2022/2023
Total	572504	565023	556830	549926
I - IV grade	248157	237556	233369	232549
V - VII grade	191572	194412	194914	189580
VIII - XII grade	132775	133055	128547	127797

6. Graduates from general education schools

(Number)

	2019	2020	2021 ¹	2022
Basic education	57371	58538	58299	59950
Upper secondary education	25815	25482	25197	23241

¹ Break in the time series due to change of the data source and the reference date.

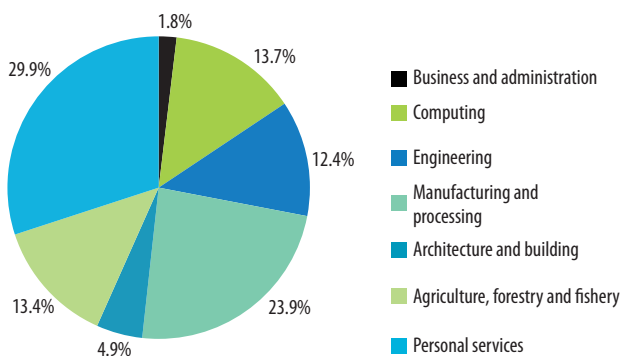
Vocational training - I level

The training for attainment of first level professional qualification is conducted in vocational classes.

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

The distribution of students and graduates in programmes for acquiring all the levels of professional qualification by narrow fields of education is presented according to the List of professions for vocational education and training, approved by Order № 09-4493/18.11.2021 of the Minister of Education and Science.

Figure 6. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for attainment of first level of professional qualification for the school year 2022/2023





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

(Number)

Narrow fields of education	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ¹	2022/2023
Total	2812	2885	3946	4022
Business and administration	82	119	132	74
Computing	213	259	550	551
Engineering	543	411	615	500
Manufacturing and processing	888	801	928	960
Architecture and building	87	116	170	196
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	346	378	405	537
Personal services	653	801	1146	1204

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

(Number)

Narrow fields of education	2019	2020	2021 ¹	2022
Total	273	390	461	402
Business and administration	-	-	20	27
Computing	-	22	44	36
Engineering	40	70	49	79
Manufacturing and processing	109	144	120	105
Architecture and building	19	10	26	14
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	33	36	56	45
Personal services	72	108	146	96

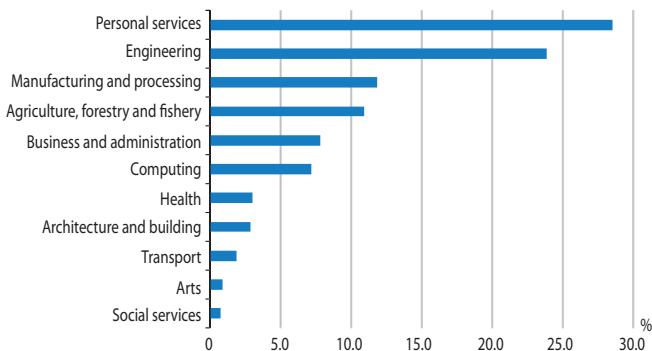
¹ Break in the time series due to change of the data source and the reference date.

Vocational training - II level

Training for acquiring second level of professional qualification is carried out in vocational gymnasiums and vocational classes in general education schools.

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

Figure 7. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for attainment of second level of professional qualification for the school year 2022/2023





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

(Number)

Narrow fields of education	2019/ 2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ¹	2022/2023
Total	24464	24871	27087	28757
Arts	216	241	235	241
Business and administration	1838	1838	2016	2257
Computing	1213	1153	1868	2071
Engineering	5341	5237	6343	6934
Manufacturing and processing	2608	2846	3248	3435
Architecture and building	822	713	732	806
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	4502	4049	3522	3155
Health	235	337	702	847
Social services	41	61	135	198
Personal services	7280	7946	7771	8285
Transport	368	450	515	528

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

(Number)

Narrow fields of education	2019	2020	2021 ¹	2022
Total	2637	2325	2734	1209
Arts	7	20	12	17
Business and administration	206	267	254	126
Computing	178	96	187	104
Engineering	540	392	476	171
Manufacturing and processing	342	275	267	95
Architecture and building	77	61	73	18
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	406	373	390	149
Health	11	17	28	41
Social Services	-	-	-	3
Personal services	746	804	1016	470
Transport	124	20	31	15

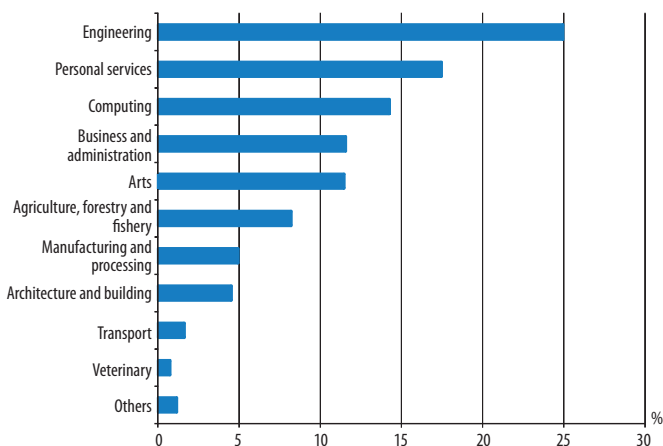
¹ Break in the time series due to change of the data source and the reference date.

Vocational training - III level

Vocational gymnasiums, art schools, sport schools and vocational classes in general education schools provide vocational training for acquisition of third level of professional qualification.

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

Figure 8. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for attainment of third level of professional qualification for the school year 2022/2023





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

Narrow fields of education	(Number)			
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ¹	2022/2023
Total	107183	110370	120136	125893
Arts	8601	9912	12124	14186
Humanities	379	106	141	116
Journalism, mass communication and information	62	63	60	64
Business and administration	15377	14773	14367	14241
Physical sciences	8	9	9	9
Computing	11306	13116	16052	18255
Engineering	28762	29697	30549	31436
Manufacturing and processing	5846	5684	6250	6237
Architecture and building	5126	5165	5470	5667
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	8670	9123	9889	9992
Veterinary	876	899	925	982
Health	257	330	314	401
Social services	318	452	456	513
Personal services	19892	19041	21094	20902
Transport	1303	1558	1992	2466
Environmental protection	280	258	261	286
Public security services	120	184	183	140

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

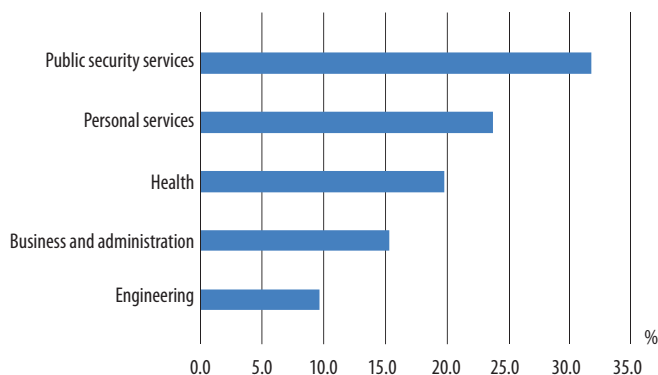
Narrow fields of education	(Number)			
	2019	2020	2021 ¹	2022
Total	13176	12499	13466	16016
Arts	1005	885	1196	1443
Humanities	45	-	-	8
Journalism, mass communication and information	13	12	13	8
Business and administration	2533	2468	2396	2722
Computing	1236	1352	1465	2184
Engineering	3201	3100	3250	3681
Manufacturing and processing	711	501	579	668
Architecture and building	648	684	590	859
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	907	839	1159	981
Veterinary	165	155	106	101
Health	25	33	32	57
Social services	47	25	41	30
Personal services	2477	2306	2503	3064
Transport	97	105	99	143
Environmental protection	66	34	37	38
Security services	-	-	-	29

¹ Break in the time series due to change of the data source and the reference date.

Vocational training - IV level

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

Figure 9. Structure of the students by narrow fields of education in programmes for attainment of fourth level of professional qualification for the school year 2022/2023





13. Students in programmes for attainment of fourth level professional qualification after completed upper secondary education by narrow fields

(Number)

Narrow fields of education	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ¹	2022/2023
Total	658	530	586	603
Arts	32	29	4	-
Business and administration	208	139	139	92
Engineering	113	101	62	58
Health	1	18	18	119
Personal services	91	89	121	143
Public security services	213	154	242	191

14. Graduates from programmes for attainment of fourth level professional qualification after completed upper secondary education by narrow fields

(Number)

Narrow fields of education	2019	2020	2021 ¹	2022
Total	544	581	338	464
Arts	5	8	-	1
Business and administration	95	35	58	46
Engineering	28	26	24	39
Health	5	4	7	99
Personal services	67	65	52	64
Public security services	344	443	197	215

¹ Break in the time series due to change of the data source and the reference date.

Tertiary education

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

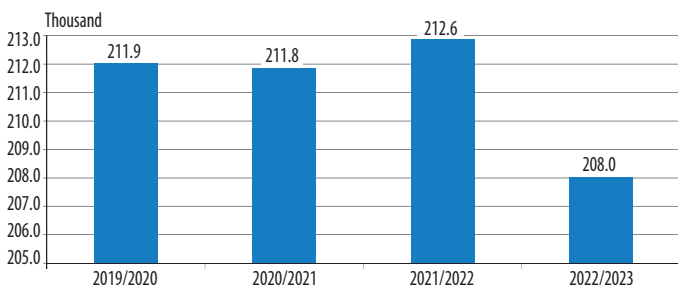
The NSI obtains annually the number of students enrolled by counting the students themselves and not by counting the number of enrolments. For example, according to the current national methodology, students are counted only once in the cases of simultaneous enrolment in two specialties within one university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

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

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

Doctor's educational and scientific degree is awarded by a 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 enrolled at universities and equivalent higher schools





15. Students enrolled at higher schools

(Number)

	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Total	220168	219791	220439	214782
At universities and equivalent higher schools	211935	211800	212640	207999
At colleges	8233	7991	7799	6783

16. Tertiary education graduates¹

(Number)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	50179	45258	46135	47675
Professional bachelor's	1843	1712	1 864	1 795
Bachelor's	25807	23151	23 269	23 295
Master's	22529	20395	21 002	22 585

¹ Excl. doctor's educational and scientific degree.

17. Ph.D. students in higher schools and scientific organizations

(Number)

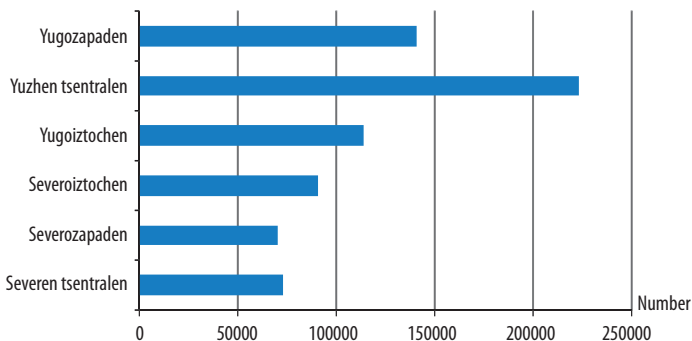
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Students enrolled	6440	6570	6542	6548
of which: Regular training	3465	3607	3709	3629
Graduates at doctoral level	1285	1097	1149	1101
of which: Regular training	593	505	542	503

Schools, teaching staff and pupils by district

The ‘district’ administrative and territorial units are presented in accordance with the Territorial Organization Act of the Republic of Bulgaria, which entered into force on 5 February 1999 (28 districts), while the territorial units for statistical purposes ‘statistical zones’ and ‘statistical regions’ are presented according to the Classification of Territorial Units for Statistical Purposes in Bulgaria. This classification complies with the NUTS classification of Eurostat and is approved with an Ordinance of the President of the NSI on the basis of Regulation (EC) No. 31/2011 of the Commission of 17 January 2011 on the amendment of Regulation 1059/2003, as well as on art. 9, p. 9 in conjunction with art 7. (1), p.6 and p. 15, art. 10 of the Law on Statistics (promulgated SG No. 13/08 February 2013, into force 12 February 2013).

In a territorial aspect, the highest numbers of students are found in Yugozapaden and Yuzhen tsentralen regions, while Severozapaden region has the smallest number of students.

Figure 11. Pupils by statistical region in the school year 2022/2023





18. Schools, teaching staff and students by statistical zone, statistical region and district in the school year 2022/2023¹

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Schools	Teaching staff	Students
Total	2347	69945	709287
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	1266	34730	346364
Severozapaden	317	7625	72425
Vidin	31	741	7097
Vratsa	70	1785	16931
Lovech	55	1300	12470
Montana	58	1250	12046
Pleven	103	2549	23881
Severen tsentralen	276	7446	70093
Veliko Tarnovo	83	2267	20933
Gabrovo	30	928	9503
Razgrad	54	1208	11287
Ruse	67	1977	18856
Silistra	42	1066	9514
Severoiztochen	305	9061	90578
Varna	124	4561	49898
Dobrich	67	1632	14519
Targovishte	50	1150	10120
Shumen	64	1718	16041
Yugoiztochen	368	10598	113268
Burgas	137	4272	46189
Sliven	68	1881	20818
Stara Zagora	120	3273	33557
Yambol	43	1172	12704
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	1081	35215	362923
Yugozapaden	572	21153	222745
Blagoevgrad	118	3462	34443
Kyustendil	37	1062	10721
Pernik	40	1114	11259
Sofia	96	2386	23968
Sofia (stolitsa) ²	281	13129	142354
Yuzhen tsentralen	509	14062	140178
Kardzhali	72	1544	13734
Pazardzhik	110	2597	25361
Plovdiv	192	6531	69648
Smolyan	58	1183	8767
Haskovo	77	2207	22668

¹ Excl. higher schools and vocational colleges.

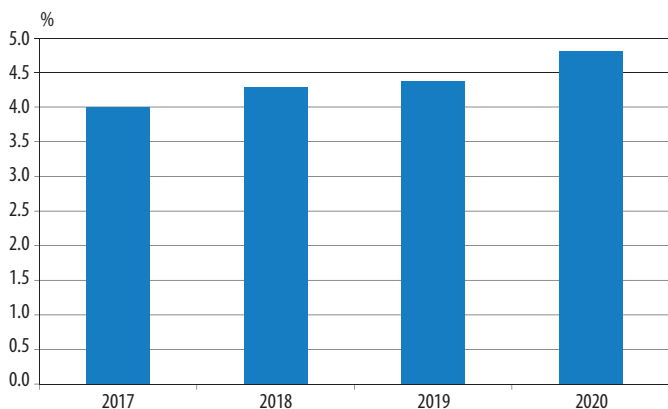
² Incl. the Bulgarian schools abroad, financed by the state.

Coverage rate of education system and education expenditure

The 'group net enrolment rate' indicator aims at showing the extent of coverage of the education system among children and youths belonging to a specific age group corresponding to a given education level.

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

Figure 12. Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP¹



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



19. Group net enrolment rates¹ of the population by education levels of ISCED 2011

(Per cent)

	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 ²	2022/2023 ³
Pre-primary education (ISCED - 0)	78.7	78.1	79.1	87.3
Primary education (I - IV grade, ISCED - 1)	86.2	84.8	83.6	92.7
Lower and upper secondary education (V - VII grade and VIII - XII grade, ISCED - 2, 3)	82.3	84.4	84.6	91.0
Post secondary non-tertiary (ISCED - 4)	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.04
Tertiary education (ISCED - 6, 7)	42.1	42.3	41.9	46.0

¹ Group net enrolment rates are calculated as a percentage of the number of enrolments by levels of education in age groups 3 - 6, 7 - 10, 11 - 18, 19 - 20 and 19 - 23 years to the number of the population in the same age groups.

² Break in the time series for the preschool and school education due to change of the data source and the reference date.

³ Break in the time series due to the availability of a new population estimate based on the data from the 2021 Census.

20. Early leavers from education and training by sex¹

(Per cent)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	13.9	12.8	12.2	10.5
Male	14.5	13.4	11.5	9.3
Female	13.3	12.1	12.9	11.7

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

V. CULTURE AND ART





Publishing

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

Figure 1. Published titles

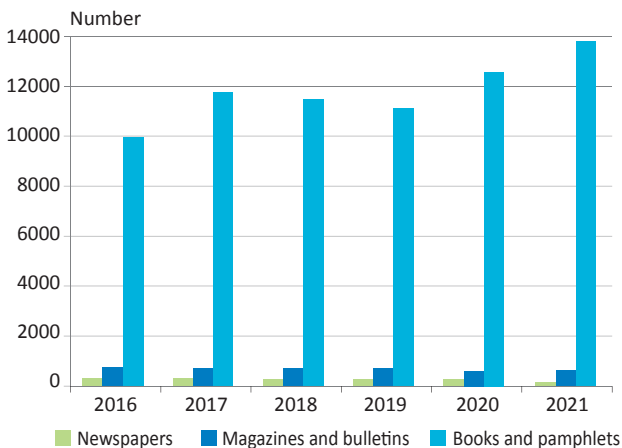
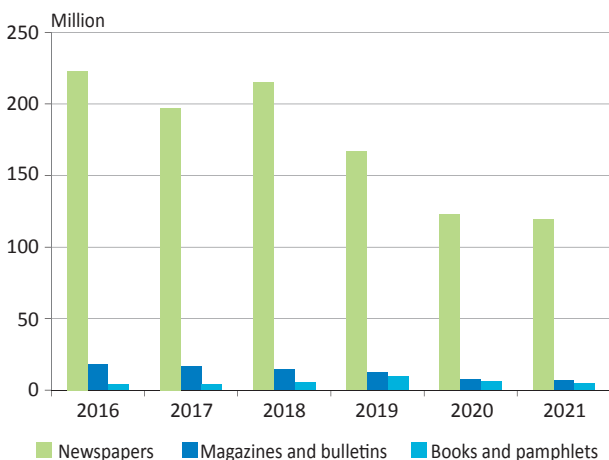


Figure 2. Circulation





1. Publishing

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Books and pamphlets				
Titles - number	10068	9842	9516	10769	11700
Circulation - million	6.7	11.3	7.6	5.7	5.0
	Magazines and bulletins				
Titles - number	603	607	595	519	494
Annual circulation - million	17.0	14.8	9.0	8.4	7.1
	Newspapers				
Titles - number	245	239	223	209	201
Annual circulation - million	196.3	216.0	169.3	123.3	119.6

2. Book and pamphlet production by target group in 2021

Target group	Total		Books		Pamphlets	
	Titles - number	Circulation - thousand	Titles - number	Circulation - thousand	Titles - number	Circulation - thousand
Total	11700	4990	9922	4056	1778	934
Social political	37	29	37	29	-	-
Scientific literature	3398	574	3112	462	286	112
Popular literature	1872	911	1658	834	214	77
Scientific and popular for adults	1872	911	1658	834	214	77
Professional literature	159	51	130	41	29	10
Professional production	159	51	130	41	29	10
Educational literature	1201	923	1017	812	184	111
Higher schools	645	108	569	100	76	8
Vocational gymnasium and art schools	5	1	2	1	3	-
General-education and special schools	414	767	347	673	67	93
Educational methodological	137	48	99	38	38	9
Fiction for adults	3541	1429	3235	1378	306	51
Children and juvenile literature	1217	961	513	401	704	561
Children and juvenile fiction	751	525	379	255	372	269
Children and juvenile popular science	466	437	134	146	332	291
Official documents	101	46	70	40	31	6
Reference literature	174	65	150	58	24	7

Performing arts and cinemas

The NSI observes the activities of theatres, operas, operettas and musical theatres, and of music and dance formations (philharmonic orchestras, ensembles for folk songs and dances and orchestras), their audience capacity, attendance and number of performances.

At the end of 2022, the number of cinemas in Bulgaria was 85, and the number of screens - 227, which is an increase by 9 and 6, respectively, in comparison with 2021.

Figure 3. Attendances at theatres

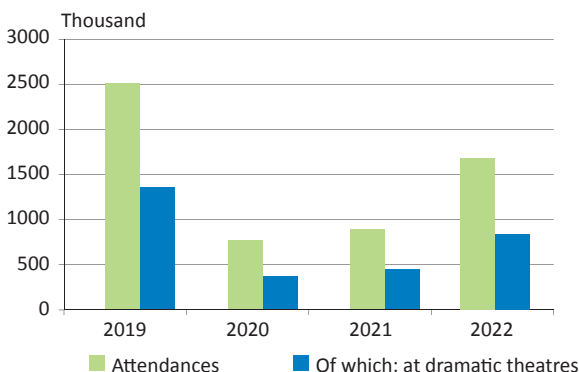
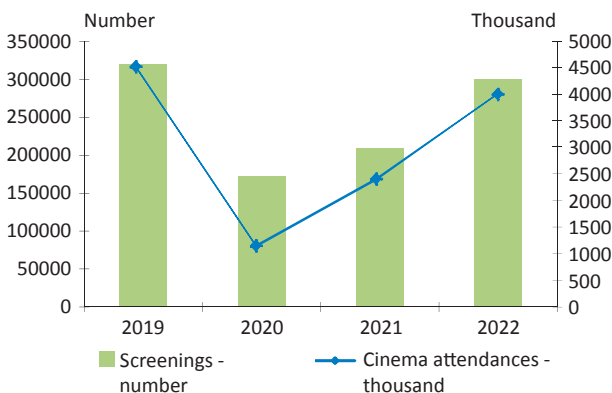


Figure 4. Cinema attendances and screenings





3. Theatres

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Theatres - number	74	71	71	72
Capacity - thousand	31.3	28.6	29.7	31.7
Theatre performances - thousand	16.0	7.0	10.0	13.2
Theatre attendance - million	2.5	0.8	0.9	1.7

4. Cinemas

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Cinemas - number	74	70	76	85
Screenings - number	317418	162906	210536	301350
Cinema attendances - thousand	4582	1316	2400	3816

5. Film production

				(Number)
Films by kind	2019	2020	2021*	2022*
Films produced	104	95	74	98
of which: for the television	34	41	31	58
Full-length films	37	28	20	24
Feature films	22	22	12	18
Documentaries	15	6	8	5
Others	-	-	-	1
Short- and medium length films	67	67	54	74
Feature films	21	14	13	15
Documentaries	33	42	30	48
Animations	10	11	11	11
Others	3	-	-	-

Museums and community clubs

The museum is a cultural and scientific organisation which searches, examines, conserves and makes available for public viewing cultural and natural evidential material with cognitive, educational and aesthetical purposes. The NSI observes all museums open to visits: historical, natural, archaeological, ethnographic museums, art galleries and other exhibitions.

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 People's Chitalishte Act). The NSI conducts the survey on the activities of the community clubs every five years.

Figure 5. Museums

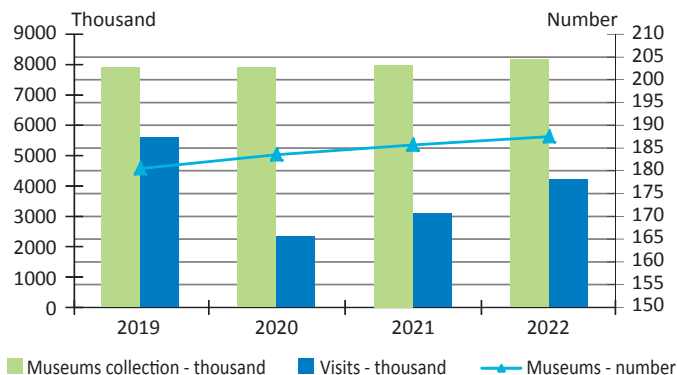
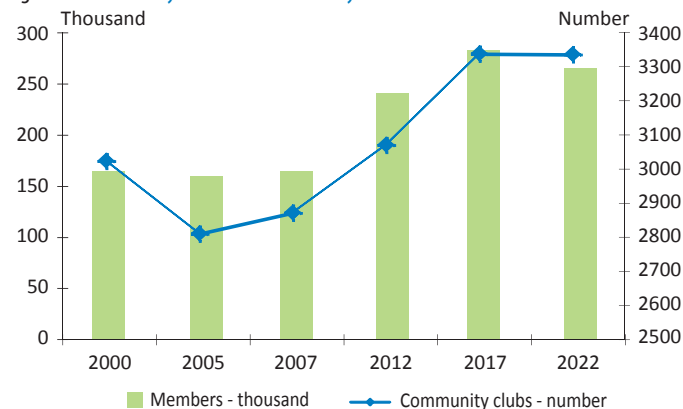


Figure 6. Community clubs and community clubs members





6. Museums

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Museums - number	179	182	184	186
Movable cultural heritage - thousand	7529	7550	7624	7804
Digital units - thousand	390	407	452	463
Visits - thousand	5355	2236	2915	4001
Visits in the day for free entrance - thousand	1027	266	383	545
Personnel - number	3406	3365	3377	3392
of which: Professionals with an academic degree or academic title and curators	1056	1084	1057	1062

7. Museums by statistical zone and statistical region in 2022

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Income - thousand BGN	Expenditure - thousand BGN	Personnel - number	
			Total	Of which: Permanent staff
Total	110418	102459	3392	2982
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	<i>53043</i>	<i>45526</i>	<i>1882</i>	<i>1575</i>
Severozapaden	8316	7453	278	268
Severen tsentralen	17432	15909	608	552
Severoiztochen	12678	9733	566	358
Yugoiztochen	14617	12431	430	397
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	<i>57375</i>	<i>56933</i>	<i>1510</i>	<i>1407</i>
Yugozapaden	42104	44159	1044	979
Yuzhen tsentralen	15271	12774	466	428

8. Community clubs

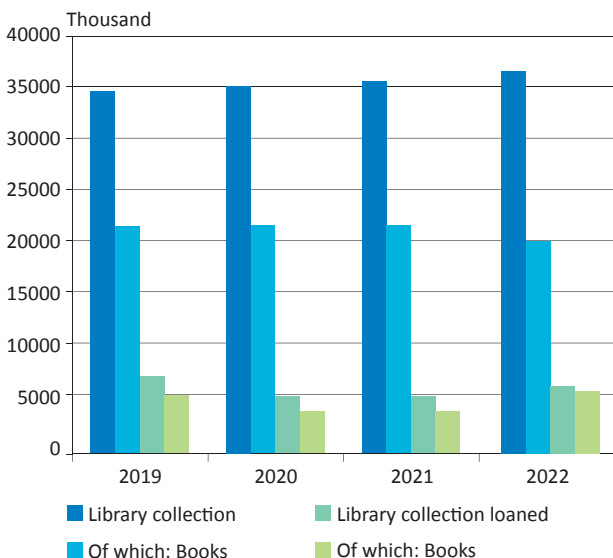
	2007	2012	2017	2022
Community clubs - number	2895	3075	3321	3319
In towns	548	587	663	665
In villages	2347	2488	2658	2654
Members - thousand	168	238	273	261
In towns	67	96	111	106
In villages	101	142	162	155



Libraries

Since 2002, the NSI has observed libraries with collection above 200 thousand books. These are the biggest libraries in the country: the ‘St. St. Cyril and Methodius’ National Library, the regional libraries, some larger community club libraries, specialized libraries and libraries at institutions of higher education. At the end of 2022, the 49 libraries had a collection of 36 528 thousand. The readers were 314 thousand. The books in libraries increased by 3.4% compared to the previous year.

Figure 7. Libraries with library collection above 200 thousand





9. Libraries with collection of over 200 thousand

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Libraries - number	47	47	47	49
Library collection - thousand	34555	35312	35480	36528
of which: Books	19028	19135	19179	19825
Library collection loaned - thousand	6542	4838	4807	5247
of which: Books	4860	3567	3591	3934
Users - thousand	243	205	221	314

10. Libraries by category with collection over 200 thousand in 2022

Type of libraries	Libraries - number	Library collection - thousand		Users - thousand	Library collection loaned - thousand	
		Total	of which: Books		Total	of which: Books
Total	49	36528	19825	314	5247	3934
National Library 'St. st. Cyril and Methodius'	1	8438	1929	24	796	382
Regional libraries	26	12179	10109	144	3164	2845
Public libraries	4	1022	955	9	178	142
Libraries at institutions of higher education	13	7910	5060	131	1058	521
Special libraries	5	6979	1773	6	51	44

11. Libraries with collection over 200 thousand by statistical zone and statistical region in 2022

Statistical zones and statistical regions	Libraries - number	Library collection - thousand	Users - thousand	Visitors - thousand	Library collection loaned - thousand
Total	49	36528	314	3778	5247
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	27	10333	190	1879	2442
Severozapaden	5	1485	13	182	353
Severen tsentralen	9	3411	110	760	817
Severoiztochen	6	2844	35	424	489
Yugoiztochen	7	2593	32	513	784
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	22	26195	124	1899	2805
Yugozapaden	15	22618	83	1590	2218
Yuzhen tsentralen	7	3577	41	309	587

Radio and television activities

During the period 2019 - 2022, the number of radio stations in Bulgaria decreased with nine (82 in 2019 and respectively 73 in 2022). In 2022, the share of broadcast advertisements was 4.1% of all broadcasts.

The total duration of the broadcasts in 2022 decreased by 10.1% compared to 2021. In 2022, the share of television advertising was 7.6% of all broadcasts.

Figure 8. Structure of radio broadcasts

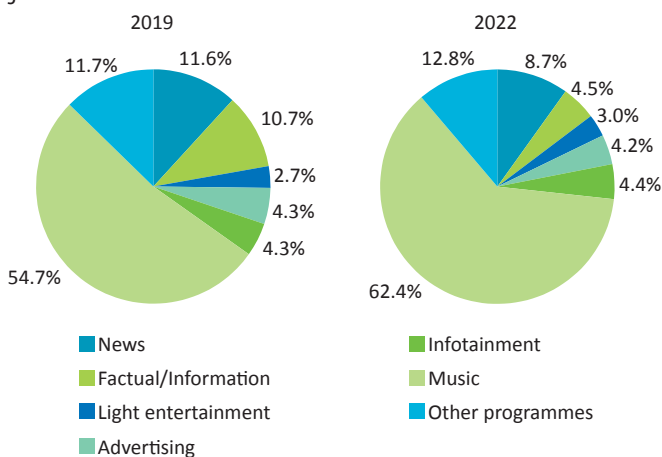
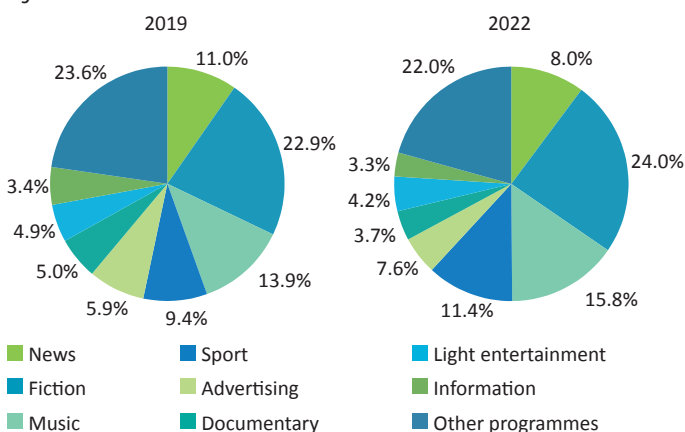


Figure 9. Structure of television broadcasts





12. Radio and television operators

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Radio operators - number	82	77	74	73
Programmes - hour	721427	635102	634967	603201
Television operators - number	128	120	127	112
Programmes - hour	855745	779830	856806	778163

13. Radio programmes by genre

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	(Hour)			
Total	721427	635102	634967	603201
News	83328	61824	63058	52567
Factual/Information	77052	30970	30665	26907
Infotainment	31273	27544	30378	26764
Light entertainment	19714	19369	19865	17888
Art and culture	13829	11774	11945	9264
Educational	9242	7103	6807	8076
Science	1519	1549	1656	1398
Religion	1369	1203	1352	1484
Dramatic	495	532	329	398
Sport	10378	8711	8368	8250
Entertainment	14313	15798	16852	20440
Music	394317	398572	394265	376450
Serious music programmes (classical music)	24055	19346	23204	15034
Light music programmes	260905	272114	263054	247224
Other music programmes	109357	107112	108007	114192
Children-youth	6345	6753	6949	12944
Regional	14494	9566	8471	7583
Advertising	31027	25564	26032	25074
Presentation/Promotion	4006	3761	3719	3516
Not classified elsewhere	8726	4509	4256	4198



14. Television programmes by genre

	(Hour)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	855745	779830	856806	778163
News	93933	71564	87178	62058
Information	29269	23587	28041	25811
Live broadcast from Parliament	2366	1954	2983	2167
Information/Entertainment	41721	37278	41244	32755
Topical	33511	34622	36666	40784
Human interest	6588	6342	4971	4610
Art/Humanities/ Sciences	17942	14139	15066	15322
Educational	10511	9785	8803	7762
Religion	6439	5679	6170	6530
Sport	80540	80488	102731	88968
Fiction	196106	197517	209265	186926
Feature films	96243	92444	95254	97572
Television or video films	100732	105073	114011	89354
Entertainment	20208	22317	25065	21917
Music	119010	108473	131434	122569
Children	13527	11732	6707	5216
Youth	13339	14340	5497	3895
Documentaries	43132	35479	35147	28754
Regional	6549	6860	8467	7620
Advertising	50755	41036	45152	59446
Teleshopping	12169	11881	17715	15859
Not classified elsewhere	58130	44757	38504	39194

VI. HEALTH



Health establishments and medical personnel

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

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

At the end of 2022 there are 57 697 beds in all types of health establishments available in the country. Health establishments for hospital aid are hospitals, dermato-venereological centres, complex oncological centres, mental health centres. At the end of 2022 the number of health establishments for hospital aid is 341 with 54 707 beds.

There are 895 beds available per 100 thousand of population in 2022 and 848 hospital beds per 100 thousand inhabitants.

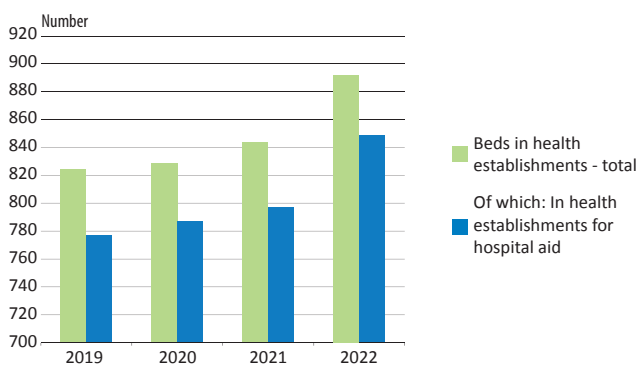
The number of medical personnel (individuals working under basic labour contract) includes persons practicing at healthcare establishments regardless of their ownership and subordination. Data on medical specialists working outside of the country as well as on medical specialists practicing outside of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

At the end of 2022, there are 29 675 practicing physicians and 7 579 dentists. The number of physicians and dentists per 10 thousand of the population at the end of 2022 is 46.0 physicians and 11.8 dentists.

The number and structure of the population at the end of each year are calculated on the basis of the previous year's data and the data on natural movements and migration of the population in the current year. The population estimate as of 31 December 2022 reflects the changes in population number and structure recorded in the Census 2021. In this regard, there is a break in the time series for all coefficients for 2022.



Figure 1. Beds per 100 000 of the population¹



¹ There is a break in the time series for all coefficients for 2022 due to the availability of a new population estimate based on 2021 Census data.

1. Health establishments as of 31.12.

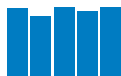
	2020		2021		(Number) 2022	
	Establish-ments	Beds	Establish-ments	Beds	Establish-ments	Beds
Health establishments for hospital aid	342	54216	341	54491	341	54707
Hospitals	320	51991	319	52246	319	52462
Multi-profile hospitals	183	38256	182	38418	179	38144
Specialized hospitals	137	13735	137	13828	140	14318
Dermato-venereological centres	3	30	3	30	3	30
Complex oncological centres	7	1185	7	1193	7	1193
Mental health centres	12	1010	12	1022	12	1022
Out-patient health establishments	2098	1296	2133	1285	2168	1213
Diagnostic and consulting centres	110	309	111	291	112	253
Medical centres	752	912	766	929	789	892
Dental centres	54	8	56	6	65	4
Medical-dental centres	50	67	53	59	59	64
Independent medical-diagnostical laboratories and medical-technical laboratories	1132	-	1147	-	1143	-
Other health establishments	149	1935	151	1939	147	1777
of which:						
Centres for urgent medical aid	27	-	27	-	27	-
Haematological transfusion centres	4	-	4	-	4	-
Hospices	48	1220	47	1325	43	1229
Homes for medical and social care for children	12	713	4	450	4	450
Integrated care centres for children with disabilities and chronic illnesses	2	-	10	160	10	70

2. Medical personnel in health establishments as of 31.12.¹

	(Number)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Physicians	29612	29717	29604	29675
Per 10 000 population ²	42.6	43.0	43.3	46.0
Dentists	7376	7312	7499	7579
Per 10 000 population ²	10.6	10.6	11.0	11.8
Medical specialists on 'Health cares'	46491	44676	44451	44586
Per 10 000 population ²	66.9	64.6	65.0	69.2
Of which: Nurses	30546	29160	28816	28870
Per 10 000 population ²	43.9	42.2	42.1	44.8

¹ Under basic labour contract.

² There is a break in the time series for all coefficients for 2022 - see methodological notes.



Medical personnel by district

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

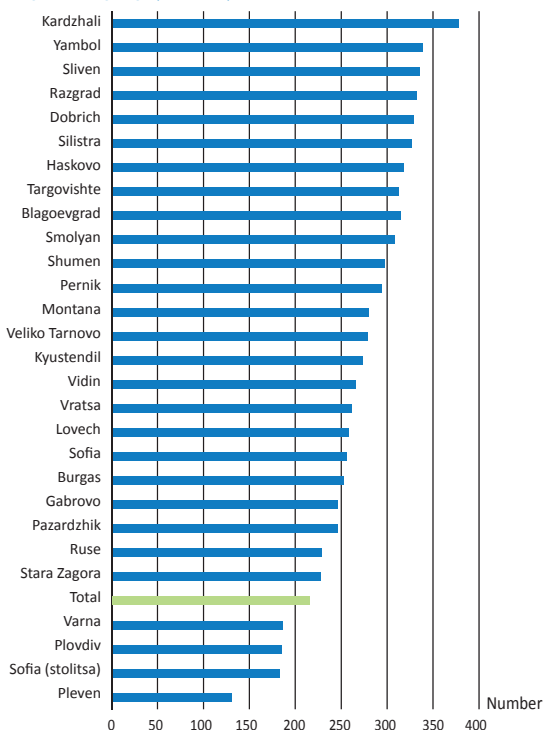
Indicators on the number of population per one physician and per one dentist are calculated based on the number of population at the end of the year. There is a break in the time series for all coefficients for 2022 due to the availability of a new population estimate based on 2021 Census data.

Totally, for the country, there are 217 persons per one physician in 2022.

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

The highest number of population served by one physician is registered for the districts of Kardzhali (382 persons) and Yambol (336).

Figure 2. Population per physician by district at the end of 2022



3. Medical care for the population by statistical zone, statistical region and by district as of 31.12.¹

(Number)

Statistical zones, statistical regions and districts	Population per					
	Physician			Dentist		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Total²	233	231	217	946	912	849
<i>Severna i Yugoiztochna Bulgaria</i>	263	259	240	1210	1169	1072
Severozapaden	221	214	204	1351	1323	1291
Vidin	286	281	266	944	927	921
Vratsa	264	263	260	1359	1372	1353
Lovech	264	260	259	1303	1261	1246
Montana	286	286	286	1567	1527	1452
Pleven	158	149	138	1487	1436	1377
Severen tsentralen	301	298	273	1279	1237	1118
Veliko Tarnovo	313	304	285	1110	1070	972
Gabrovo	265	266	247	1138	1162	1066
Razgrad	338	363	333	1800	1796	1580
Ruse	268	260	232	1230	1155	1031
Silistra	363	365	325	1670	1589	1449
Severoiztochen	251	251	228	1018	975	845
Varna	196	197	183	764	729	641
Dobrich	374	374	327	1456	1455	1237
Targovishte	350	347	317	1804	1716	1552
Shumen	337	337	297	1520	1461	1226
Yugoiztochen	289	282	263	1283	1241	1171
Burgas	300	288	252	1375	1318	1233
Sliven	344	354	333	1437	1396	1343
Stara Zagora	236	232	230	1070	1055	983
Yambol	366	349	336	1475	1361	1359
<i>Yugozapadna i Yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</i>	224	225	214	805	780	738
Yugozapaden	212	214	207	826	801	763
Blagoevgrad	333	332	317	978	956	895
Kyustendil	284	273	273	1070	1060	997
Pernik	320	318	296	866	825	765
Sofia	270	267	257	1863	1756	1711
Sofia (stolitsa)	180	184	178	711	692	662
Yuzhen tsentralen	245	244	227	774	751	703
Kardzhali	411	428	382	1237	1239	1040
Pazardzhik	279	272	247	1127	1104	1010
Plovdiv	193	191	181	580	563	537
Smolyan	328	326	308	828	801	778
Haskovo	333	340	321	1183	1130	1080

¹ There is a break in the time series for all coefficients for 2022 – see methodological notes.

² The indicators for the country are calculated by taking into account the total number of physicians and dentists incl. those attached to other offices as well as practitioners working in individual or group practices under a contract with the National Health Insurance Fund in more than one district.



Registered cases of malignant neoplasms and active tuberculosis

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

Two indicators are calculated - the prevalence rate and the incidence rate. The prevalence rate is the ratio between the total number of registered cases (incl. cases registered during previous years) and the average population for the respective year. The Incidence rate is the ratio between the newly registered cases and the average population for the same period. There is a break in the time series for all coefficients for 2022 due to the availability of a new population estimate based on 2021 Census data.

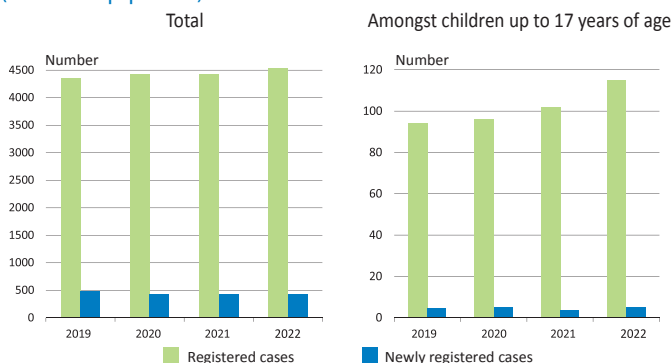
The number of registered cases increases from 4 291 in 2019 to 4 577 in 2022 per 100 thousand of the population. The number of the newly registered cases is 406 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the malignant neoplasms for children up to 17 years of age is 116 registered cases per 100 thousand children. The incidence rate per 100 thousand children of the respective age group is 5.

In 2022 the prevalence rate for active tuberculosis is 39 per 100 thousand of the population. The incidence rate is 12 per 100 thousand of the population.

The prevalence rate for the children up to 17 and incidence rate is 6 and 3 per 100 thousand children.

Figure 3. Registered and newly registered cases of malignant neoplasms¹
(Per 100 000 population)



¹There is a break in the time series for all coefficients for 2022 due to the availability of a new population estimate based on 2021 Census data.

4. Registered cases of diseases¹

	(Number)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Malignant neoplasms In numbers			
Total	299334	300580	299628	295880
Of which: New registered cases	30338	27687	26973	26235
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	1096	1115	1212	1201
Of which: Newly registered	60	62	52	57
	Per 100 000 population ²			
Total	4291	4335	4356	4577
Of which: New registered cases	435	399	392	406
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age ³				
Total	92	94	102	116
Of which: Newly registered	5	5	4	5
	Active tuberculosis In numbers			
Total	3610	3064	2548	2541
Of which: New registered cases ⁴	1289	901	678	772
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age				
Total	204	164	87	62
Of which: New registered cases ⁴	68	26	29	36
	Per 100 000 population ²			
Total	52	44	37	39
Of which: New registered cases ⁴	18	13	10	12
Of which: Children 0 - 17 years of age ³				
Total	17	14	7	6
Of which: New registered cases ⁴	6	2	2	3

¹ Source: National Centre for Health Information at the Ministry of Health.

² There is a break in the time series for all coefficients for 2022 - see methodological notes.

³ Calculated with the number of the population in the corresponding age group.

⁴ Incl. recurrence.

VII. HOUSEHOLD INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND CONSUMPTION





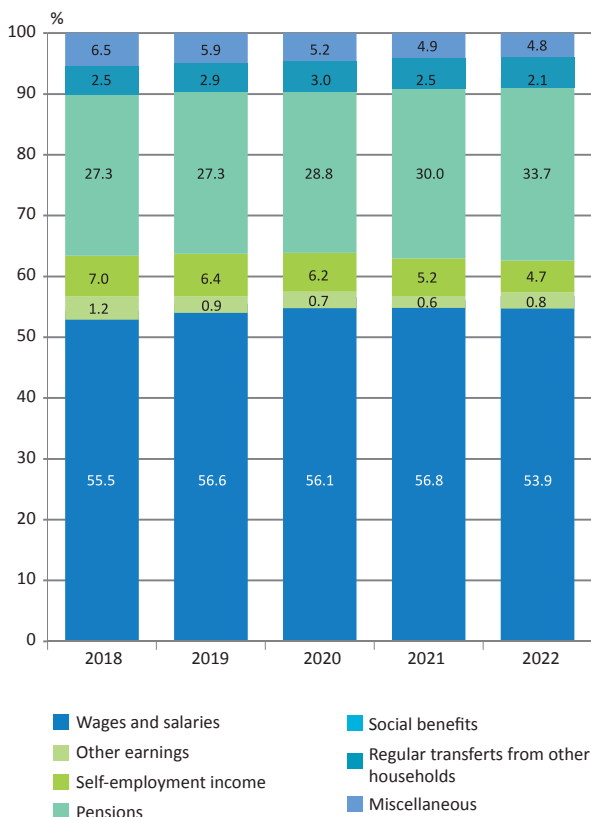
Household income, expenditure and consumption

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

Total household income

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

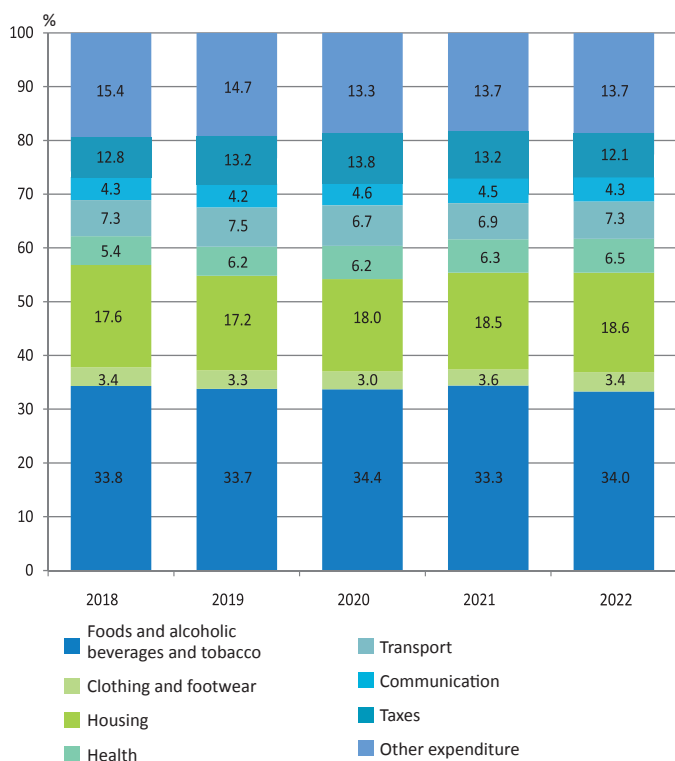
Sources of income	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Average per capita - BGN				
Total income	6013	6592	7002	7705	9008
Total gross income	5747	6325	6749	7434	8720
Wages and salaries	3336	3731	3927	4379	4851
Other earnings	70	56	46	49	71
Self-employment income	420	421	434	401	421
Property income	30	43	43	33	52
Pensions	1645	1801	2018	2311	3039
Unemployment benefits	20	18	32	31	30
Family allowances	79	82	82	71	75
Other social benefits	57	94	90	90	93
Regular transfers from other households	89	80	78	70	89
Receipt sale	23	27	20	15	30
Miscellaneous	244	239	233	255	257
Drawn savings	241	238	219	278	376
Loans and credits	109	83	66	53	56
	Structure - %				
Total income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total gross income	95.6	96.0	96.4	96.5	96.8
Wages and salaries	55.5	56.6	56.1	56.8	53.9
Other earnings	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
Self-employment income	7.0	6.4	6.2	5.2	4.7
Property income	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6
Pensions	27.3	27.3	28.8	30.0	33.7
Unemployment benefits	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
Family allowances	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.8
Other social benefits	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0
Regular transfers from other households	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0
Receipt sale	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Miscellaneous	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.9



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

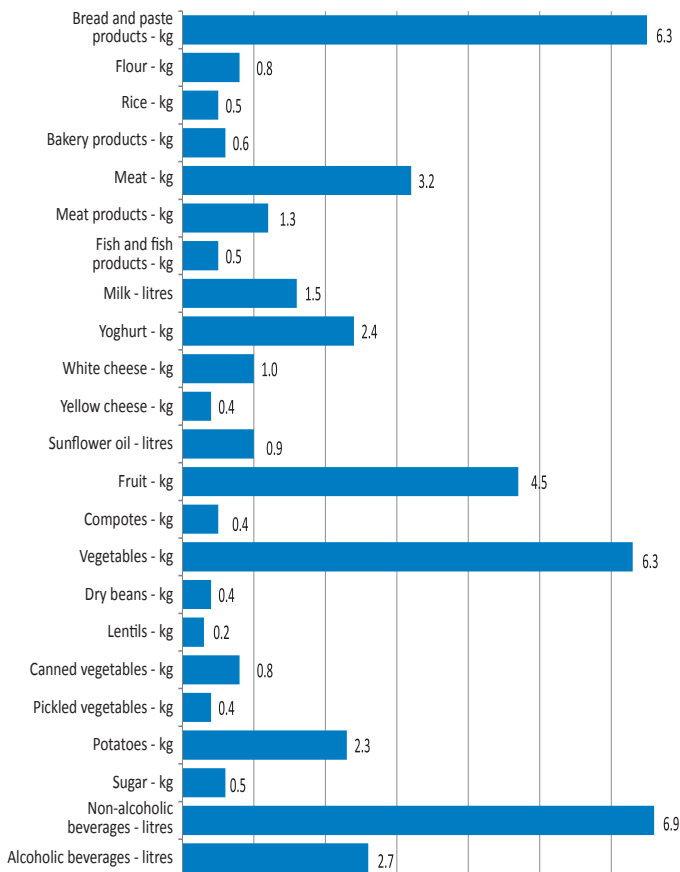
Expenditure groups	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Average per capita - BGN				
Total expenditure	5772	6214	6220	7042	8389
Consumer total expenditure	4692	5066	5054	5788	6970
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	1714	1833	1872	2057	2529
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	236	261	265	289	327
Clothing and footwear	196	202	188	256	281
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	787	836	861	974	1187
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	230	231	260	333	379
Health	313	386	388	442	546
Transport	419	467	415	483	614
Communication	248	263	285	315	360
Recreation, culture and education	279	322	250	312	380
Miscellaneous goods and services	270	264	270	326	366
Taxes	318	348	360	394	423
Social insurance contributions	420	472	500	532	597
Regular transfers to other households	58	64	56	63	68
Other expenditure	284	263	251	264	330
Saving deposits	305	383	510	533	651
Debt paid out and loan granted	134	137	135	141	141
	Structure - %				
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Consumer total expenditure	81.3	81.5	81.3	82.2	83.1
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	29.7	29.5	30.1	29.2	30.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.9
Clothing and footwear	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13.6	13.5	13.8	13.8	14.1
Furnishing and maintenance of the house	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.7	4.5
Health	5.4	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.5
Transport	7.3	7.5	6.7	6.9	7.3
Communication	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.3
Recreation, culture and education	4.8	5.2	4.0	4.4	4.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.4
Taxes	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.0
Social insurance contributions	7.3	7.6	8.0	7.6	7.1
Regular transfers to other households	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Other expenditure	4.9	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.9



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 2022





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

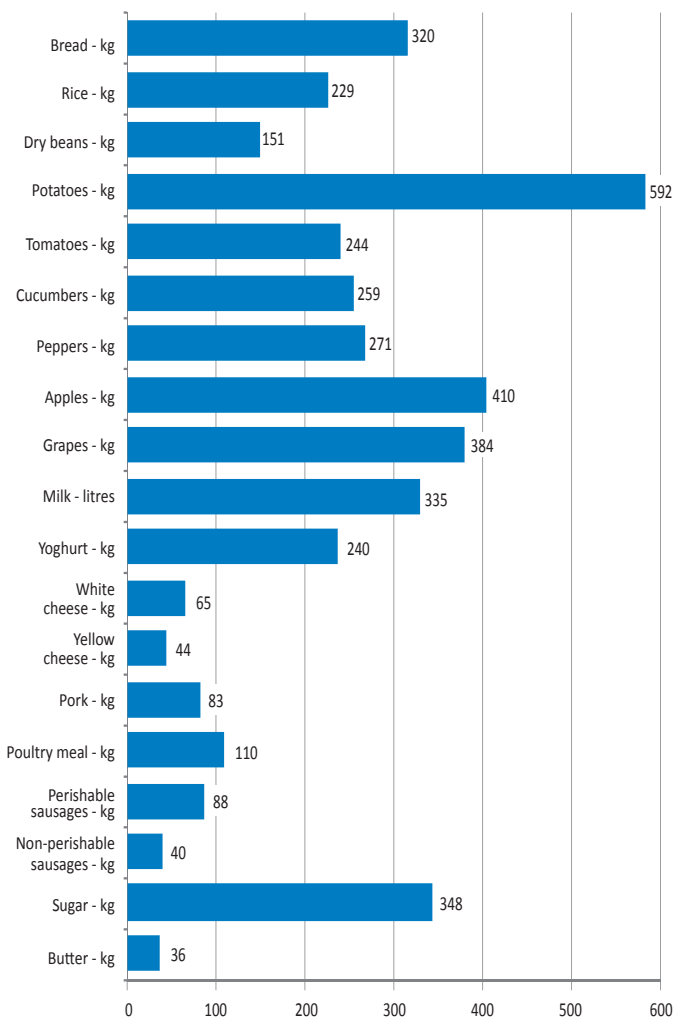
Foods and beverages	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bread and paste products - kg	85.3	82.4	80.4	78.2	75.6
Flour - kg	8.6	8.4	9.3	9.4	9.0
Rice - kg	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.1	5.7
Other cereals - kg	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7
Other bakery products - kg	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.6	6.8
Meat - kg	34.3	35.7	36.1	38.4	37.8
Meat products - kg	13.6	13.6	13.4	14.6	15.4
Fish and fish products - kg	5.2	5.3	5.6	6.2	6.1
Milk - litres	16.8	16.9	18.0	19.2	18.5
Yoghurt - kg	29.3	29.2	29.6	28.9	28.5
White cheese - kg	11.8	12.1	11.8	12.0	12.1
Yellow cheese - kg	4.2	4.5	4.6	5.1	4.9
Eggs - in numbers	146	152	157	160	160
Sunflower oil - litres	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.2
Margarine - kg	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Butter - kg	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4
Fresh and frozen fruit - kg	49.5	51.9	53.7	56.4	53.6
Compotes - kg	7.3	6.1	6.3	5.4	5.0
Fresh and frozen vegetables - kg	70.7	72.7	73.0	75.9	75.1
Dry beans - kg	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2
Lentils - kg	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9
Canned vegetables - kg	9.8	8.7	9.5	9.5	9.3
Vegetable juices and nectars - litres	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
Pickled vegetables - kg	5.8	5.4	5.7	4.5	4.3
Potatoes - kg	26.6	26.7	27.2	28.1	27.5
Sugar - kg	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.3
Sugar products - kg	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0
Chocolate products - kg	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9
Salt - kg	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Vinegar - kg	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Non-alcoholic beverages - litres	66.5	70.4	72.1	78.7	82.5
Alcoholic beverages - litres	31.0	32.6	31.7	31.7	32.0
Cigarettes - in numbers	674	733	727	781	891



Purchasing power of household

The purchasing power is the quantity of a given type of goods, which can be bought with the monetary annual household income average per capita if this income is used only for the purchase of that good.

Figure 4. Average monthly household purchasing power per capita in 2022





4. Household purchasing power average per capita

Goods	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Foods				
White bread - kg	4155	4055	4213	4230	3841
Rice - kg	2550	2743	2694	2706	2754
Dry beans - kg	1527	1666	1663	1728	1812
Potatoes - kg	6675	5580	6620	7507	7102
Tomatoes - kg	2856	2915	3022	3088	2925
Cucumbers - kg	2941	3080	3174	3231	3107
Peppers - kg	3078	3383	3391	3329	3254
Apples - kg	3934	4566	4138	4558	4917
Grapes - kg	3645	4295	4399	4302	4613
Milk - litres	3883	4106	4138	4223	4016
Yoghurt - kg	2725	2851	2921	3026	2877
White cheese - kg	817	845	834	873	786
Yellow cheese - kg	489	520	540	580	532
Pork - kg	819	836	814	952	1001
Poultry meal - kg	1311	1426	1404	1431	1326
Perishable sausages - kg	989	1027	983	1036	1052
Non-perishables sausages - kg	425	438	430	462	485
Eggs - in numbers	23764	27204	28963	31904	27118
Sugar - kg	4753	5061	5001	5245	4182
Butter - kg	346	389	460	477	437
	Non-foods				
Men's shoes - pair	119	132	134	172	183
Women's shoes - pair	144	152	155	203	203
Children's shoes - pair	207	206	195	229	222
Men's suits - in numbers	33	46	52	35	60
Women's suits - in numbers	72	86	78	80	91
Coal - kg	19	23	23	22	20
Television sets - in numbers	12	13	14	18	14



Poverty indicators

The survey on income and living conditions is considered as the main source of statistical data on incomes and social inclusion along with the common indicators. To calculate indicators of poverty and social inclusion total disposable (net) income per equivalent unit is used. Equivalent scales are used because of the different composition and number of persons in the households. The modified OECD scale is used according to which the first adult aged 14 and more receives weight 1.0, the second adult aged 14 and more receives weight 0.5 and every child aged less than 14 receives weight 0.3. The weights are assigned to every household member and then are summed up so that an equivalent size of the household is obtained. Total disposable (net) income for every household is divided by its equivalent size and thus a net total disposable income per equivalent unit is formed. Data on poverty level show the share of poor people under the poverty line. The last is defined as 60% of the median equivalent disposable income.

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

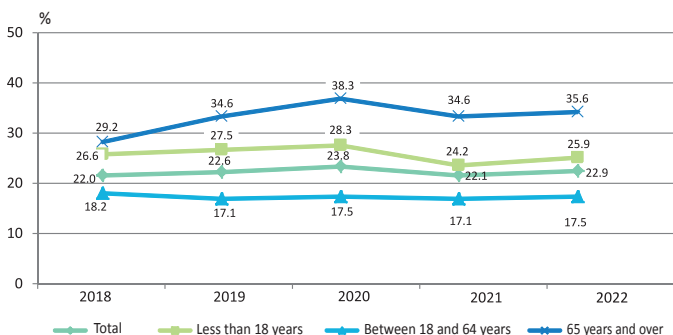
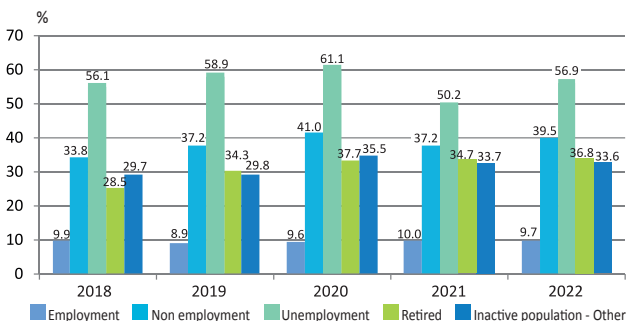


Figure 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age





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

Age	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	22.0	22.6	23.8	22.1	22.9
0 - 17	26.6	27.5	28.3	24.2	25.9
18 - 64	18.2	17.1	17.5	17.1	17.5
65 and over	29.2	34.6	38.3	34.6	35.6

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

Households type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	22.0	22.6	23.8	22.1	22.9
Households without dependent children	20.5	23.2	23.5	22.5	23.3
One adult younger than 65 years	25.3	25.9	24.1	23.6	25.9
One adult older or equal than 65 years	49.3	56.9	61.8	55.4	61.3
Single female	46.3	50.3	53.5	48.6	56.2
Single male	30.0	35.8	36.8	34.7	34.3
Two adults younger than 65 years	13.3	13.5	9.5	10.6	10.2
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	16.8	21.4	23.6	21.3	16.4
Three or more adults	9.5	9.8	8.4	8.0	8.5
Households with dependent children	23.4	22.1	24.2	21.8	22.6
Single parent with dependent children	30.0	41.4	39.5	35.7	34.9
Two adults with one dependent child	12.0	10.7	11.9	13.2	12.2
Two adults with two dependent children	19.7	16.9	19.8	16.1	18.5
Two adults with three or more dependent children	51.2	62.3	59.2	49.3	48.5
Three or more adults with dependent children	27.4	22.8	26.6	24.8	25.6

Household income, expenditure and consumption

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

Activity status	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Employment	9.9	8.9	9.6	10.0	9.7
Non employment	33.8	37.2	41.0	37.2	39.5
Unemployment	56.1	58.9	61.1	50.2	56.9
Retired	28.5	34.3	37.7	34.7	36.8
Other inactive population	29.7	29.8	35.5	33.7	33.6

8. Inequality of income distribution

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
S80/S20 ¹	7.7	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.3
Gini coefficient	39.6	40.8	40.0	39.7	38.4

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

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

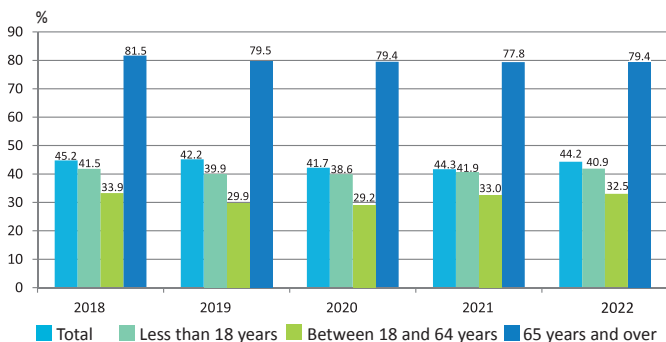
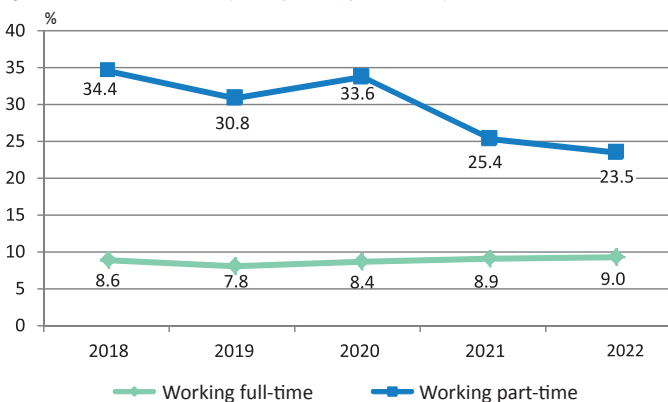


Figure 8. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (by full-time/part-time work)



VIII. CRIMINALITY AND JUSTICE





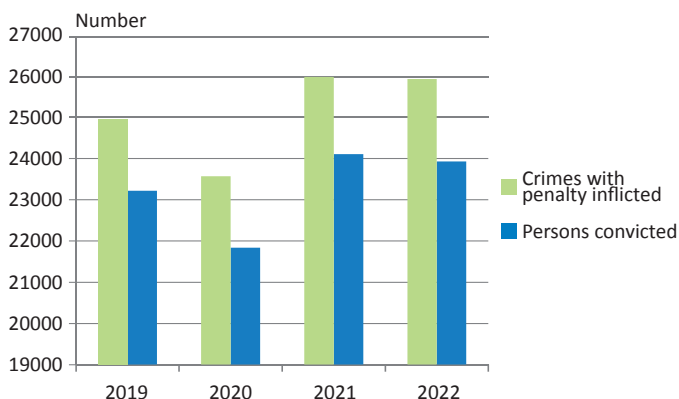
Crimes with penalty inflicted

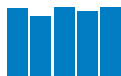
Statistical data on crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted are based on the annual data and covered the activity of district, regional and military courts within the territory of the country on penal trials of general, private and administrative nature. Since 2012, data from Special Criminal Court have been included.

The number of crimes includes information from penal trials with sentences that have come into force during the reference year. Crimes with penalties inflicted include proceedings that finished with conditional or effective sentence, irrespective of the number of perpetrators. A crime committed by more than one person (in complicity) is counted as crime with penalty inflicted when at least one of the accused persons is effectively or conditionally convicted. When a crime is committed by more than one person, it is reported only once. Crimes committed abroad, which are under the jurisdiction of courts in the Republic of Bulgaria, are included in the total number of crimes.

Sources of the data on crimes with penalty inflicted are the NSI's statistical survey and administrative source - the Unified Information System for Counteraction to Criminality, maintained by the Administration of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria. According to the NSI's preliminary data, the number of convicted crimes in 2022 is 25 908.

Figure 1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted



1. Crimes with penalty inflicted and persons convicted ¹

(Number)

	2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Crimes	Persons convicted	Crimes	Persons convicted	Crimes	Persons convicted	Crimes	Persons convicted
Total	24962	23389	23640	21889	25988	24121	25908	23913
of which:								
Crimes against the person	1905	1511	1833	1460	1763	1517	1672	1363
of which:								
Homicide (committed and attempted)	71	82	59	64	71	75	52	55
Bodily harm	777	706	732	667	767	722	716	652
Depravity	245	205	313	245	260	217	238	193
of which: Rape (committed and attempted)	47	40	53	51	47	44	30	26
Crimes against marriage, family and youth	653	642	633	595	617	580	595	564
Crimes against the property	4926	5480	4704	5106	4744	5147	4563	4997
of which:								
Theft	3281	3831	3145	3571	3261	3704	3175	3649
Robbery	484	571	500	589	444	511	406	477
Misappropriation	120	118	104	98	109	108	75	75
Crimes against the economy	1451	1474	1220	1230	1245	1248	1078	1061
Crimes against the financial, tax and insurance systems	99	95	72	57	100	92	91	80
Crimes against the activity of state bodies, public organisations and persons performing public duties	1417	1239	1241	1097	2153	1968	2709	2449
Documentary crimes	886	747	839	685	1018	798	1158	946
Crimes against the order and the public peace	577	643	469	461	479	411	454	408
of which: Hooliganism	412	399	343	309	370	288	356	297
Generally dangerous crimes	12826	11344	12452	11025	13654	12163	13370	11848
of which:								
Crimes against the transport and communications	9393	8472	8312	7438	9197	8323	9553	8621
Theft of motor vehicle	155	177	159	168	192	199	163	173
Drug-related crimes	2834	2343	2778	2327	3298	2753	2926	2405
Military crimes	2	2	4	2	3	3	5	4

¹ According to the sentences in force.

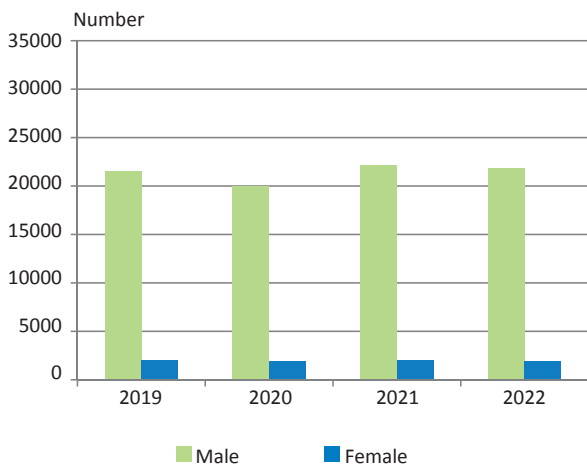


Persons convicted

The number of persons convicted during a certain year includes those with effective or conditional sentences that have come into force during the same year. In case there is convicted person for more than one committed crime in one proceeding, the most severe punishment is counted. If a person is convicted for several crimes, the person is counted as the most serious punishable offence and each crime separately according to the respective type of crime. The number of persons convicted does not coincide with the actual number, as during the calendar year, a person may be convicted more than once. The age of persons convicted is in completed years by the date of commitment of the crime. Persons who have completed 14 years of age but not 18 years are considered juveniles. Persons who have completed 14 years of age are considered to be penalty responsible.

In accordance with the NSI's preliminary data, the number of persons convicted in 2022 is 23 913.

Figure 2. Persons convicted by sex



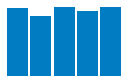
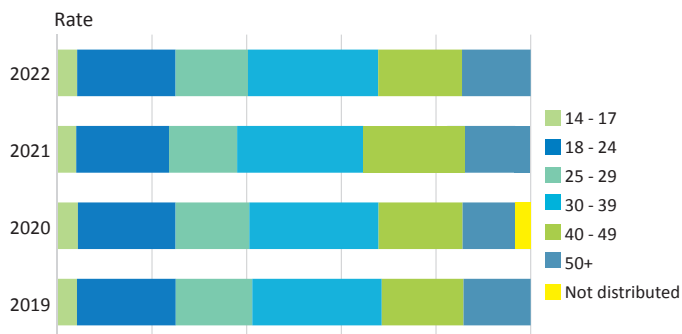


Figure 3. Distribution of persons convicted by age

2. Persons convicted by sex¹

Sex	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Number			
Total	23389	21889	24121	23913
Male	21496	19884	22107	21851
Female	1893	2005	2014	2062
	Structure - %			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	91.9	90.8	91.7	91.4
Female	8.1	9.2	8.3	8.6

3. Persons convicted by age¹

Age	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Number			
Total	23389	21889	24121	23913
14 - 17	1023	874	963	907
18 - 24	4826	4296	5262	5123
25 - 29	3640	3150	3516	3462
30 - 39	6384	5834	6739	6667
40 - 49	4148	3879	4270	4287
50 and over	3368	3136	3371	3467
Not distributed	-	720	-	-
	Structure - %			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14 - 17	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8
18 - 24	20.6	19.6	21.8	21.4
25 - 29	15.6	14.4	14.6	14.5
30 - 39	27.3	26.7	27.9	27.9
40 - 49	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.9
50 and over	14.4	14.3	14.0	14.5
Not distributed	-	3.3	-	-

¹ According to the sentences in force.

IX. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS



Gross domestic product

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

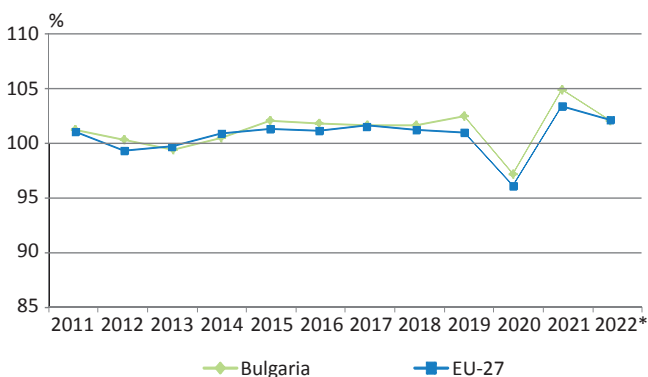
GDP estimates are an indicator for the trends in the development of the respective economy and they can be treated as an indicator for the economic policies at the macroeconomic level.

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

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

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

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





1. Gross domestic product per capita

	2019	2020	2021	2022*
BGN	17259	17386	20212	24252
Euro	8824	8889	10334	12400
USD	9879	10135	12216	13026
Exchange rate - USD/BGN	1.747	1.715	1.655	1.862

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

(Million BGN)

Economic sector and economic activity groupings	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3902	4205	6071	7276
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	21479	21184	24405	37820
Construction	4629	5113	4573	5156
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	24482	22384	28345	31220
Information and communication	7867	8608	9211	10582
Financial and insurance activities	6023	6317	8252	8793
Real estate activities	10746	10207	11068	11930
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	7334	7228	8061	9116
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	14995	17352	19598	21606
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	2495	1980	2024	2114
Gross value added at basic prices	103953	104579	121607	145614
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	16443	15974	17405	19770
Taxes on products	17002	16733	19356	21363
Subsidies on products	558	759	1951	1593
Gross Domestic Product	120396	120553	139012	165384

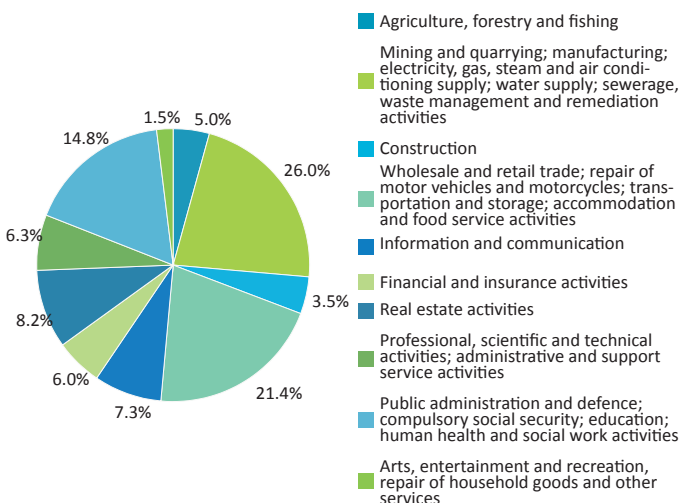
Gross value added

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

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

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

Figure 2. Structure of GVA by economic sector and economic activity groupings in 2022





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

Economic sector and economic activity groupings	(Preceding year = 100)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	104.1	96.7	128.8	99.2
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	99.3	90.5	105.4	114.4
Construction	103.7	99.0	82.9	95.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	103.7	93.6	114.5	100.2
Information and communication	113.8	104.1	106.2	101.6
Financial and insurance activities	103.0	108.3	123.0	101.3
Real estate activities	105.0	93.6	107.7	100.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	113.1	95.2	110.1	101.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	100.9	103.0	100.9	102.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	102.7	75.8	99.6	101.2
Gross value added at basic prices	103.7	96.0	108.0	103.4
Adjustments (taxes less subsidies on products)	106.1	96.3	105.3	102.8
Gross Domestic Product	104.0	96.0	107.6	103.4

Compensation of employees and gross operating surplus/gross mixed income

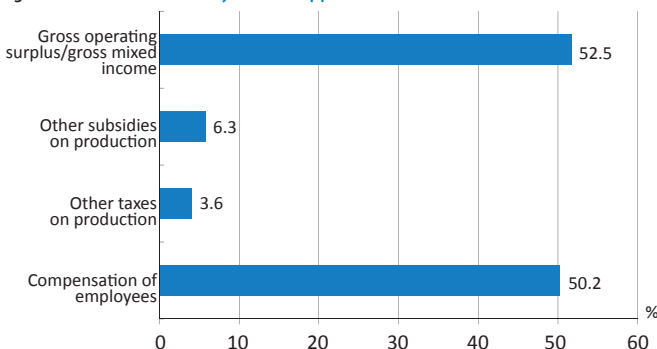
The income approach is compiled simultaneously with the production approach for GDP estimation; it characterizes the activity in which the primary incomes of the participants in the production process originate. According to the income approach for GDP estimation, GDP consists of the compensation of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

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

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of GVA by income approach in 2022





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

(Million BGN)

	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Compensation of employees	52371	54575	61328	73153
Net taxes on production (other taxes minus subsidies)	-2771	-3512	-4716	x
Operating surplus and mixed income, gross	54353	53515	64995	76449
Consumption of fixed capital	16324	17036	17947	x
Operating surplus and mixed income, net	38029	36479	47048	x
Gross value added at basic prices	103953	104579	121607	145614
Adjustments	16443	15974	17405	19770
GDP at market prices	120396	120553	139012	165384

Investments and consumption

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

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

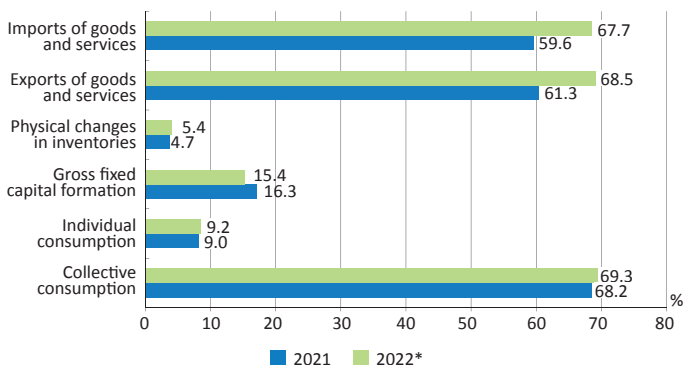
Collective consumption is measured by the final consumption expenditure of government on collective services provided to society as a whole.

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

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

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

Figure 4. Structure of GDP by expenditure approach





5. Gross domestic product by expenditure approach, current prices

(Million BGN)

	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Gross domestic product	120396	120553	139012	165384
Final consumption	91229	93675	107384	129756
Individual consumption	81101	82045	94859	114547
Collective consumption	10128	11631	12524	15209
Gross capital formation	25280	24515	29296	34299
Gross fixed capital formation	22404	22981	22720	25412
Changes in inventories	2877	1534	6576	8888
Net exports	3887	2363	2333	1329
Exports of goods and services	76974	67656	85251	113360
Imports of goods and services	73087	65293	82918	112031
Statistical discrepancy	0	0	0	0

6. Volume indices of GDP by expenditure approach

(Preceding year = 100)

	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Gross domestic product	104.0	96.0	107.6	103.4
Final consumption	105.1	101.4	106.7	105.2
Individual consumption	105.6	100.7	108.1	104.8
Collective consumption	101.0	106.9	96.5	108.3
Gross capital formation	103.9	95.2	110.8	102.7
Gross fixed capital formation	104.5	100.6	91.7	95.7
Changes in inventories	.	.	.	.
Net exports	.	.	.	.
Exports of goods and services	104.0	89.6	111.0	108.3
Imports of goods and services	105.2	95.7	110.9	110.5
Statistical discrepancy	.	.	.	.



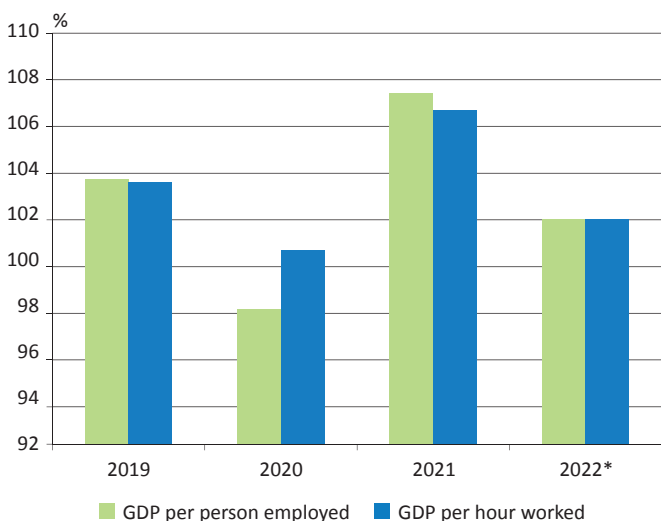
Labour productivity

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 person employed and hour worked
(Preceding year = 100)





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

(BGN)

	2019	2020	2021	2022*
GDP per employed	34072	34925	40195	47224
GDP per hour worked	20.7	21.8	24.8	29.2

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

(BGN)

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2020	2021	2022*	2020	2021	2022*
Agriculture	7060	10854	13323	4.8	7.4	9.2
Industry	30276	33079	49124	18.3	20.0	29.6
Services	33371	38734	41536	20.5	23.6	25.2
Total of economy	28051	32793	39032	17.5	20.3	24.1

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Economic sectors	Per employed			Per hour worked		
	2020	2021	2022*	2020	2021	2022*
Agriculture	96.9	137.2	101.6	98.4	136.4	102.7
Industry	95.6	100.1	111.6	98.2	99.9	111.5
Services	100.2	108.0	98.0	102.8	106.8	98.0
Total of economy	98.5	108.1	102.2	100.9	107.1	102.2

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

X. FINANCE



Monetary aggregates

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

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

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

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

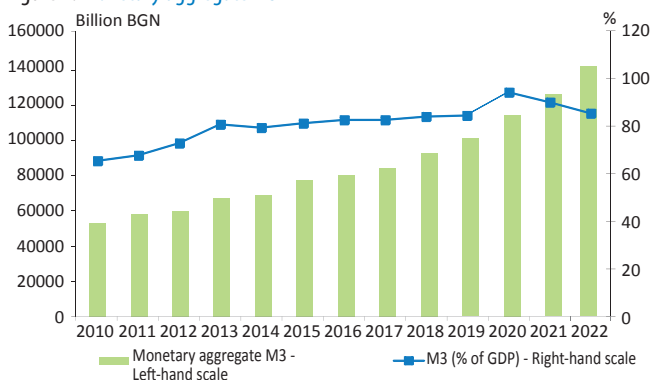
The monetary aggregate M2 includes monetary aggregate M1 and quasi-money.

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

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

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

Figure 1. **Monetary aggregate M3**





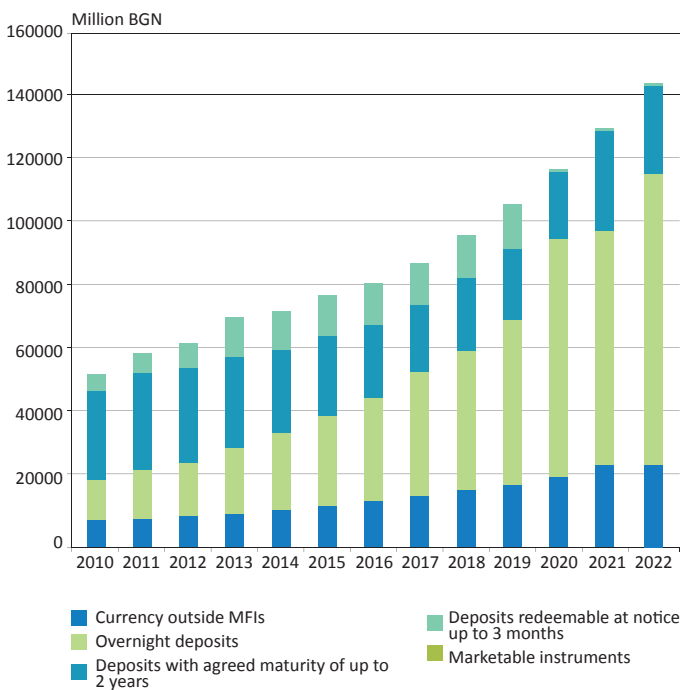
1. Money supply as of 31.12.^{1,2}

(Million BGN)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Broad money M3	102469.3	113619.5	125776.2	142370.9
Money M1	61867.3	83998.2	97827.8	115972.0
Currency outside MFIs	17192.6	19290.7	22377.6	24998.4
Overnight deposits	44674.7	64707.5	75450.2	90973.6
Money M2 (M1 + quasi-money)	102469.3	113619.5	125776.2	142370.9
Quasi-money	40602.0	29621.3	27948.4	26398.9
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	28540.2	29048.0	27339.0	25772.1
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	12061.8	573.3	609.5	626.8
Marketable instruments (debt securities issued up to 2 years+ MMFs shares/units + repos)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Figure 2. Components of the monetary aggregate M3

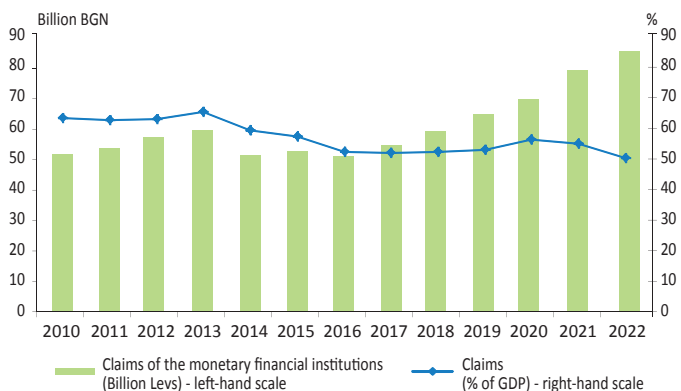


Claims of the monetary financial institutions on government and non-government sectors

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

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

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





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

(Million BGN)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Claims on General government	576.3	2793.8	5183.9	1821.6
Central government (net)	175.0	2365.2	4800.1	1432.8
Claims	10134.0	11710.3	14679.3	14689.0
Government securities	9514.9	11099.3	14041.4	14071.4
Repos	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	619.1	611.0	637.9	617.6
Less: liabilities (deposits and repos)	9959.0	9345.2	9879.3	13256.2
Local government and Social security funds	401.3	428.6	383.8	388.8
Securities other than shares	90.6	83.3	68.4	59.6
Repos	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	310.7	345.3	315.4	329.2
Claims on non-government sector	64589.0	67504.5	73475.0	82636.1
Non-financial corporations	35733.8	36572.9	38283.2	42176.0
Repos	302.4	368.0	355.9	404.0
Loans	34616.3	35643.1	37280.0	41146.2
Securities other than shares	592.5	369.5	432.3	428.4
Shares and other equity	222.6	192.3	215.0	197.4
Financial corporations	4947.3	5438.8	6283.9	7333.0
Repos	138.9	47.2	40.0	51.9
Loans	4172.9	4321.6	4968.7	5946.0
Securities other than shares	76.2	352.9	534.4	620.9
Shares and other equity	559.3	717.1	740.8	714.2
Households and NPISHs	23907.9	25492.8	28907.9	33127.1
Repos	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.3
Loans	23906.8	25491.7	28907.6	33126.8

¹ Source: BNB.

Interest rates

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

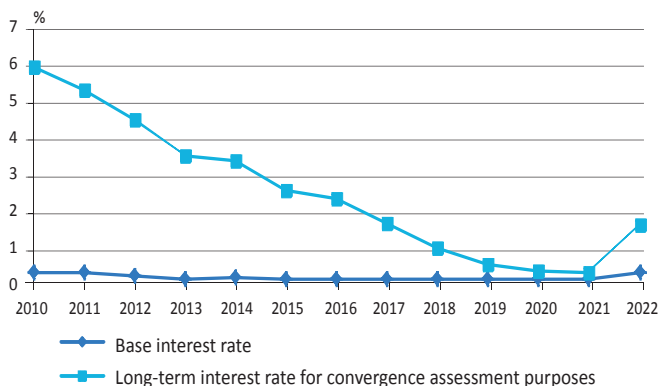
Yield on long-term government securities is the average weighted effective yield to maturity on individual transactions in interest-bearing government securities on the secondary market during the reporting period. The yield is calculated using the ISMA formula at ACT/365 day count convention. The securities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

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

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

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

Figure 4. Dynamics of the interest rates





3. Interest rates^{1,2}

	(Per cent)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Base interest rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
Interbank money market	-0.49	-0.62	-0.62	0.74
Yield on long-term government securities	0.24	0.25	0.28	1.15
Long-term interest rate for convergence assessment purposes	0.43	0.25	0.19	1.53
New business ³				
Deposits with agreed maturity	0.12	0.06	0.00	0.07
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	6.25	5.47	5.90	4.90
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	4.82	4.22	4.19	4.19
Annual percentage rate of charge	7.62	6.70	6.10	6.00
Outstanding amounts ³				
Overnight deposits ⁴	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Deposits with agreed maturity	0.21	0.16	0.08	0.10
Overdraft ⁴	4.40	4.14	3.86	3.89
Short-term loans, other than overdraft	5.93	6.07	6.08	5.87
Long-term loans, other than overdraft	4.70	4.34	4.05	4.00

¹ Source: BNB.

² The interest rates are on BGN instruments.

³ Effective annual rates applied by banks on loans and deposits vis-a-vis Non-financial corporations and Households and Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) sectors.

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

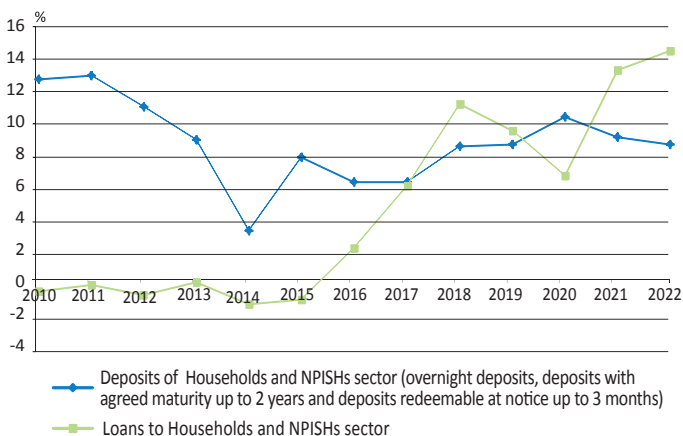
Deposits and loans of Households and NPISHs sector

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

(Million BGN)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Deposits of Households and NPISHs sector	53825.7	59399.9	64804.2	70361.4
In BGN	34691.4	37246.4	41918.7	46449.6
Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years	12663.9	12119.5	11121.8	10513.9
Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months	8077.1	318.6	338.2	347.9
Overnight deposits	13950.4	24808.3	30458.7	35587.8
In foreign currency ²	19134.3	22153.5	22885.5	23911.8
Loans to Households and NPISHs sector	23906.8	25491.7	28907.5	33126.9
In BGN	21626.2	23572.7	27240.8	31691.8
Overdraft	1211.1	1108.7	1106.8	1160.1
Consumer loans	10828.3	11491.7	12996.1	14708.1
Loans for house purchases	9107.5	10596.0	12800.6	15445.5
Other loans	479.3	376.3	337.3	378.1
In foreign currency ³	2280.6	1919.0	1666.7	1435.1

¹ Source: BNB.

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

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

XI. PRICES



Consumer price indices - annual inflation

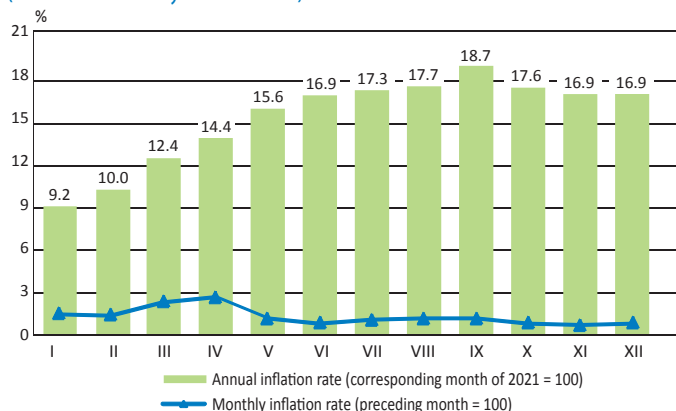
The consumer price index is an official measure of the inflation in the Republic of Bulgaria. It measures the total relative price change of goods and services used by households for private (non-production) consumption and it is calculated by applying the structure of the final monetary consumption 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, the NSI has applied a methodology for constructing and calculating consumer price index, according to Eurostat 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 the current month compared to the previous month. The chain consumer price indices are used as a measure of monthly inflation.

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

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

Figure 1. Consumer price indices by months in 2022
(Annual and monthly inflation rates)





1. Annual consumer price indices by main commodity groups

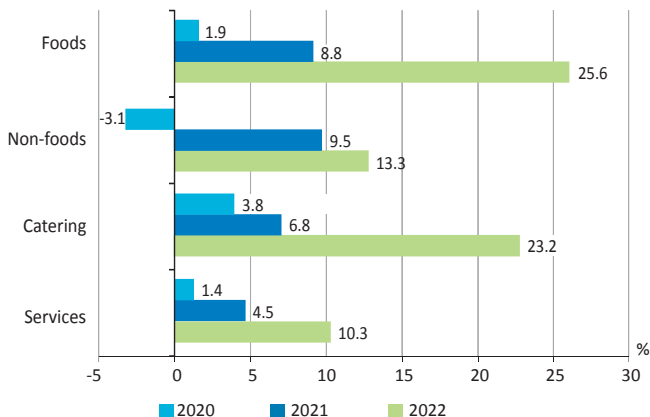
(Annual inflation rates)

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

Commodity groups	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	3.8	0.1	7.8	16.9
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	7.0	1.9	8.9	26.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.1	0.5	1.4	3.7
Clothing and footwear	0.8	-4.9	2.8	7.6
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	2.4	0.9	11.6	19.9
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1.2	0.7	4.8	13.9
Health	2.5	1.8	0.9	8.7
Transport	3.4	-9.4	22.2	8.1
Communication	-3.1	0.0	-5.3	5.9
Recreation and culture	6.4	1.2	5.6	14.8
Education	3.6	4.7	4.8	10.3
Restaurants and hotels	5.6	3.1	6.7	21.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	0.9	1.3	3.3	11.0

Figure 2. Consumer price 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 price indices
(Annual average inflation rates)

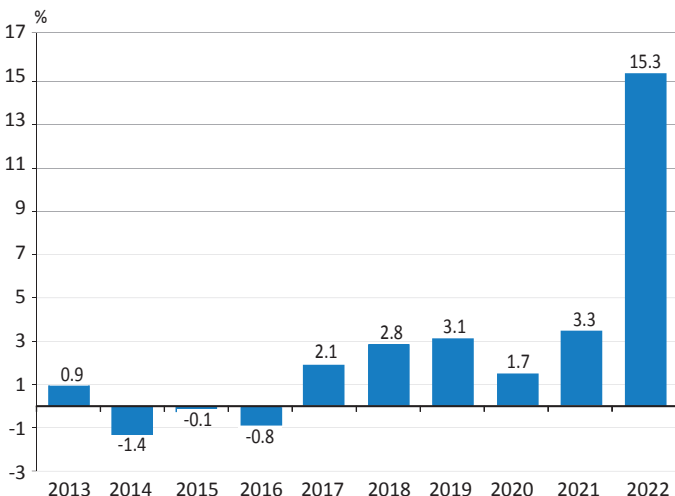
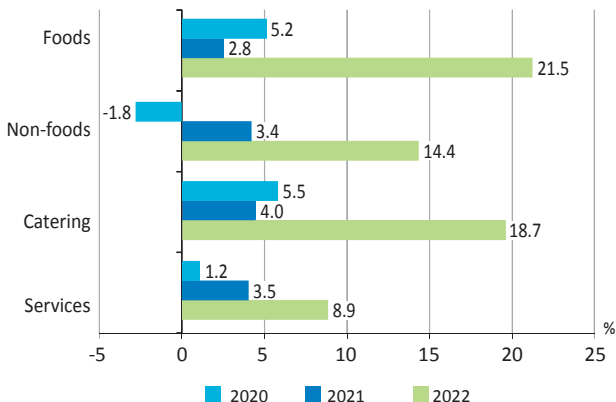


Figure 4. Consumer price indices by commodity groups
(Annual average inflation rates)





2. Annual average consumer price indices

(1995 = 100)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
All items	7030.35	7147.93	7383.61	8515.77

3. Annual average consumer price indices by main commodity groups

(Annual average inflation rates)

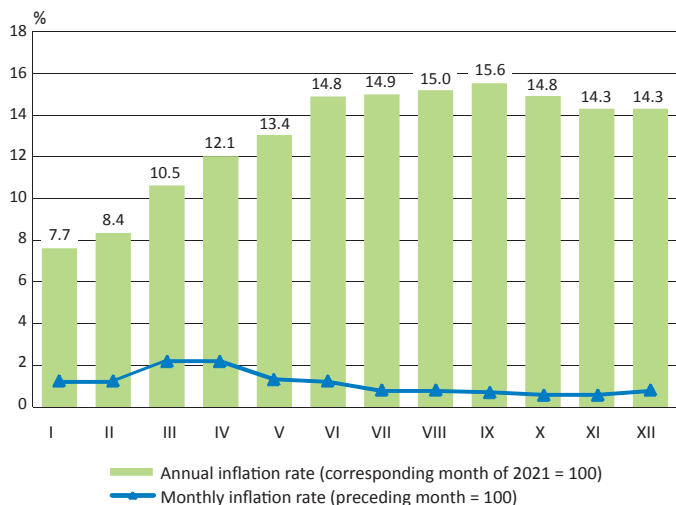
(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	3.1	1.7	3.3	15.3
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	5.2	5.4	2.8	22.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.2	1.6	0.8	2.6
Clothing and footwear	-0.7	-1.7	-1.1	6.6
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	3.9	1.0	4.8	19.7
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	0.9	0.9	1.9	11.6
Health	1.3	2.8	0.8	3.2
Transport	0.0	-7.3	10.4	22.7
Communication	-0.7	-1.4	-2.6	0.7
Recreation and culture	4.5	0.6	5.8	10.9
Education	2.8	3.8	4.8	7.0
Restaurants and hotels	5.3	4.7	3.2	17.6
Miscellaneous goods and services	2.1	1.7	1.6	6.5

Harmonized index of consumer prices

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

Figure 5. Harmonized indices of consumer prices by months in 2022
(Annual and monthly inflation rates)



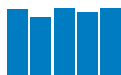
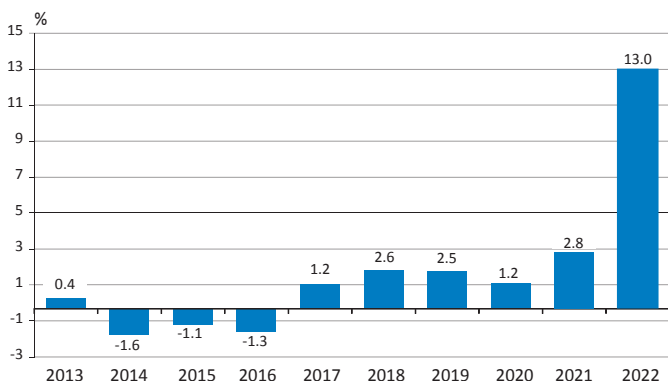


Figure 6. Harmonized indices of consumer prices
(Annual average inflation rates)



4. Annual average harmonized indices of consumer prices

(2015 = 100)

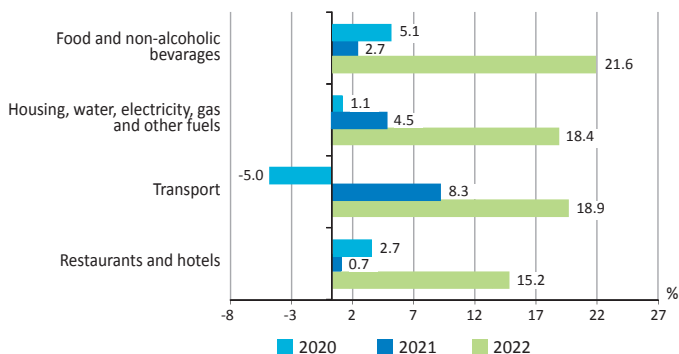
	2019	2020	2021	2022
All items	104.99	106.27	109.30	123.52

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

(Preceding year = 100)

Commodity groups	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	2.5	1.2	2.8	13.0
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4.9	5.1	2.7	21.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.2	1.7	1.0	3.2
Clothing and footwear	-0.3	-1.2	-0.9	6.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	3.8	1.1	4.5	18.4
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	0.7	0.5	2.4	11.4
Health	1.2	2.6	0.8	3.2
Transport	-0.1	-5.0	8.3	18.9
Communication	-2.6	-1.4	-2.6	0.7
Recreation and culture	2.5	0.8	3.5	6.4
Education	2.7	3.6	4.9	7.4
Restaurants and hotels	5.7	2.7	0.7	15.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.7	3.1	3.3	6.2

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



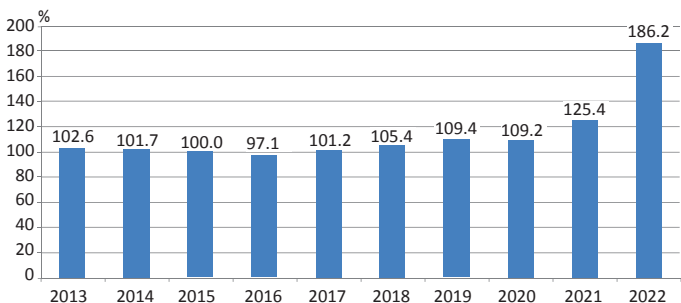
Industrial producer price indices on the domestic market

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, excises and subsidies.

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

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

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





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

	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
	2015 = 100			Preceding year = 100		
Total	109.2	125.4	186.2	99.8	114.9	148.4
Mining and quarrying	105.0	124.5	140.2	101.7	118.5	112.6
Manufacturing	103.8	113.7	144.6	98.5	109.6	127.1
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	109.4	114.9	138.0	103.3	105.0	120.1
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	106.3	106.9	117.2	100.4	100.5	109.6
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	104.7	111.0	143.9	99.2	106.1	129.6
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	102.2	128.7	197.7	98.7	126.0	153.6
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	108.4	110.7	116.4	102.4	102.2	105.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products, and other non-metallic mineral products	101.8	107.0	130.3	100.5	105.1	121.8
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	106.9	126.2	156.3	99.5	118.1	123.9
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	102.8	104.7	112.0	99.9	101.8	107.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	106.4	116.2	133.9	101.0	109.2	115.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	108.6	111.5	124.6	101.6	102.6	111.7
Manufacture of transport equipment	107.5	109.5	113.7	101.7	101.8	103.8
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	110.6	114.0	128.5	102.3	103.1	112.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	118.7	146.4	268.3	101.4	123.3	183.3

Producer price indices in agriculture

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

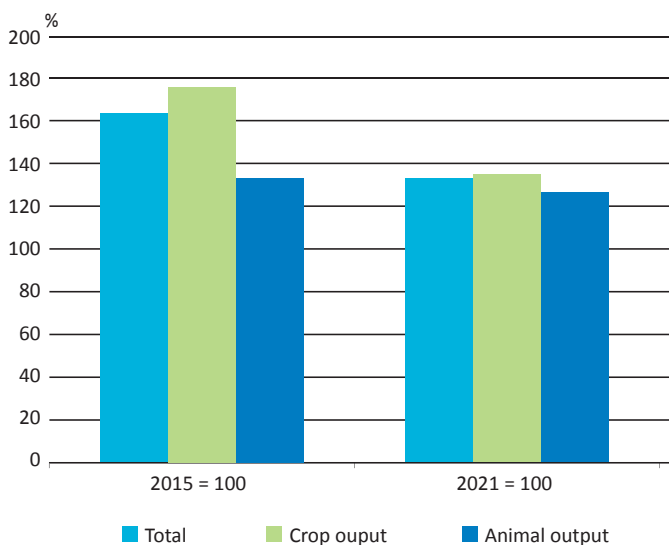
The survey is based on samples and is carried out quarterly.

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

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

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

Figure 9. Producer price indices in agriculture in 2022





7. Producer price indices for agricultural products and live animals in 2022

	2022 as % to	
	2015	2021
Total	166.0	132.9
Crop output	176.5	134.7
Cereal crops	201.5	148.7
Industrial crops	160.2	116.8
Forage plants	121.6	125.5
Potatoes	141.1	139.6
Vegetables	135.8	112.0
Fruit	129.0	109.7
Other crop products	144.0	139.8
Animal output	132.3	125.7
Animals	118.7	125.3
Cattle	140.3	121.6
Pigs	115.2	126.1
Sheep and goats	128.9	130.5
Poultry	113.9	123.4
Animal products	142.3	126.0
Milk	144.6	123.8
Cow's milk	145.1	122.2
Other milk types	142.6	127.5
Eggs	133.5	139.4
Other animal products	139.1	113.5

Price indices of goods and services, currently consumed in agriculture

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

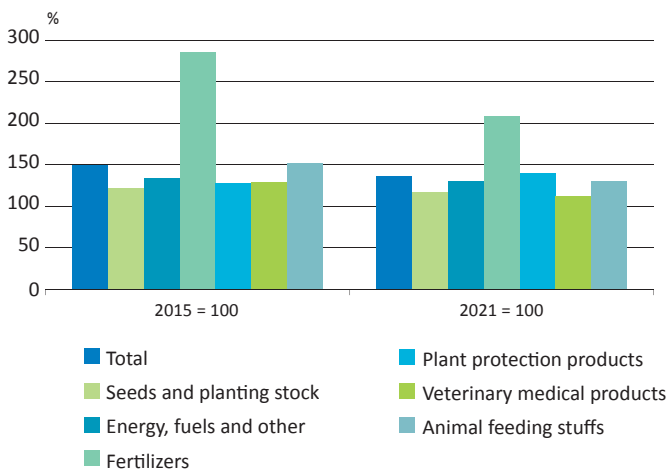
The surveys are based on samples and are carried out quarterly.

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

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

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

Figure 10. Price indices of goods and services, currently used in agriculture in 2022





8. Price indices of goods and services currently consumed in agriculture in 2022

	2022 as % to	
	2015	2021
Total	148.3	135.2
Seeds and planting stock	121.2	116.3
Energy, fuels and other	132.6	128.9
Fertilizers	282.9	208.2
Straight fertilizers	284.3	208.8
Nitrogenous fertilizers	312.4	215.0
Phosphatic fertilizers	198.2	180.5
Potassic fertilizers	115.2	195.4
Compound fertilizers	225.6	183.7
Plant protection products and pesticides	126.8	138.9
Fungicides	124.3	131.4
Insecticides	118.9	128.7
Herbicides	129.9	146.6
Veterinary-medical products	128.1	110.8
Animal feeding stuffs	151.0	129.1
Straight feeding stuffs	160.2	129.1
Compound feeding stuffs	146.1	128.7
Maintenance of materials	131.7	110.3
Maintenance of buildings	135.4	120.1
Other goods and services	123.9	107.4



Price indices of goods and services contributing to agricultural investment

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

- Quarterly indices for import of agricultural machinery and transport equipment from the department 'Foreign trade statistics';
- Monthly indices in building construction from the department 'Business trends and tourism'.

9. Price indices of goods and services contributing to agricultural investment in agriculture in 2022

	2022 as % to	
	2015	2021
Total	110.8	100.2
Materials	116.9	99.6
Machinery and other equipment	118.6	99.2
Transport equipment	98.4	103.3
Buildings	97.2	101.9



Total index of goods and services in agriculture

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

10. Price indices of goods and services in agriculture in 2022

	2022 as % to	
	2015	2021
Total	145.7	131.8

XII. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS





Foreign trade turnover

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

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

Figure 1. Exports and imports

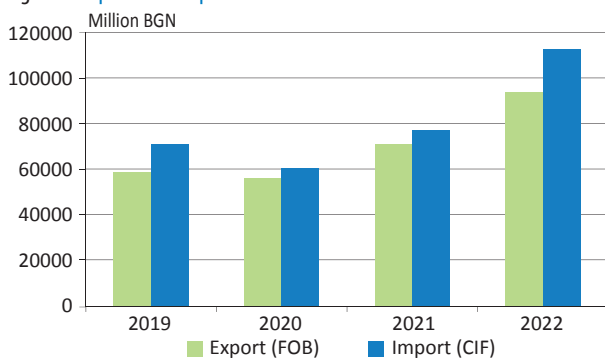
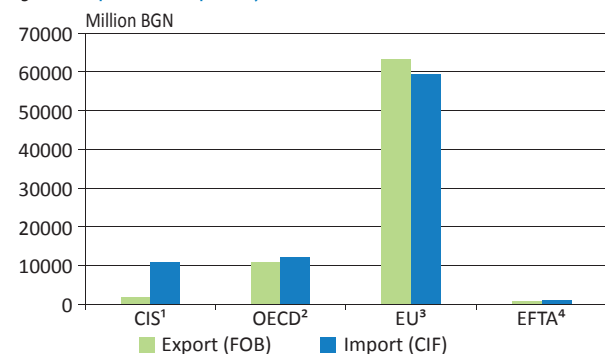


Figure 2. Exports and imports by economic zones in 2022



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

² OECD includes: Australia; Virgin Islands (US); United States; Iceland; Canada; Chile; Costa Rica (from 2022); Mexico; New Zealand; Norway; Korea, Republic of; Türkiye; United Kingdom (from 2020); Switzerland; Japan and Israel.

³ EU excluding the United Kingdom.

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



1. Foreign trade turnover

(Million BGN)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Turnover	124449.3	114906.4	145173.8	201582.1
Exports (FOB)	58459.4	54779.3	68431.2	93497.0
Imports (CIF)	65989.9	60127.1	76742.6	108085.1

2. Number of countries, trade partners of Bulgaria

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Turnover	209	211	214	214
Exports (FOB)	204	210	208	210
Imports (CIF)	168	172	176	172

3. Exports and imports by economic zones

(Million BGN)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Exports	58459.4	54779.3	68431.2	93497.0
of which:				
CIS ¹	1460.9	1268.2	1322.2	1708.5
OECD ²	6960.4	7343.5	9110.8	11240.0
EU ³	38755.4	35845.3	45270.6	61380.4
EFTA ⁴	463.9	447.8	566.8	732.6
Imports	65989.9	60127.1	76742.6	108085.1
of which:				
CIS ¹	6760.8	3888.0	6267.7	12929.3
OECD ²	6493.7	7852.2	9944.4	13957.1
EU ³	41157.9	36582.0	46332.9	59899.6
EFTA ⁴	555.9	528.9	623.1	700.1

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

² OECD includes: Australia; Virgin Islands (US); United States; Iceland; Canada; Chile; Costa Rica (from 2022); Mexico; New Zealand; Norway; Korea, Republic of; Türkiye; United Kingdom (from 2020); Switzerland; Japan and Israel.

³ EU excluding the United Kingdom from 2020.

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



Exports by main trade partner countries

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

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

Figure 3. Exports to the top 10 Bulgarian trade partner countries in 2022

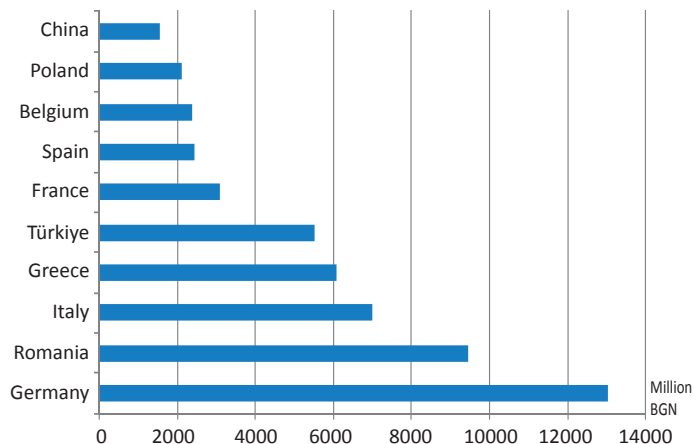
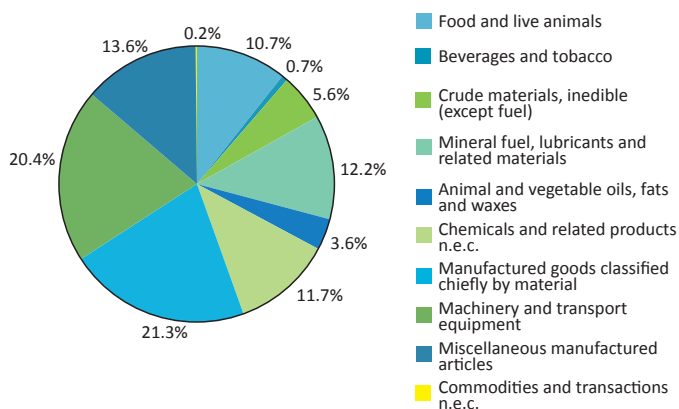


Figure 4. Structure of exports by sections of SITC (rev. 4) in 2022





4. Exports by countries main trade partners

(Million BGN)

Country	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	58459.4	54779.3	68431.2	93497.0
of which:				
Austria	1068.8	1049.9	1345.5	1849.9
Algeria	160.4	153.0	161.9	1020.0
Belgium	1664.2	1903.8	2211.3	2377.0
China	1612.7	1806.3	2198.7	1535.1
Croatia	288.5	323.1	636.5	741.0
Cyprus	216.5	227.7	274.5	429.2
Czechia	1388.0	1266.2	1489.0	1528.0
Denmark	345.5	380.1	645.0	544.7
Egypt	764.8	328.8	465.9	1265.5
France	2204.8	2100.4	2478.3	3082.6
Georgia	295.9	258.9	380.0	487.9
Germany	8625.3	8773.8	10135.1	13040.8
Gibraltar	274.3	199.0	272.4	987.0
Greece	3925.5	3637.7	4744.0	6062.6
Hungary	1009.2	951.9	1249.7	1637.4
Israel	277.2	204.7	379.4	585.5
Italy	4276.5	3760.3	5128.0	6981.0
Lebanon	230.7	205.5	105.1	337.3
Libya	126.6	224.8	229.3	362.3
Netherlands	1479.8	1440.1	1703.2	2403.0
Poland	1263.1	1359.6	1716.8	2098.4
Portugal	307.8	202.6	251.0	239.3
Republic of North Macedonia	829.4	851.9	1124.6	1518.4
Romania	5081.5	4976.0	6864.9	9462.7
Russian Federation	1027.4	826.6	853.8	953.0
Serbia	1145.2	969.2	1453.8	2212.7
Singapore	196.8	39.9	56.3	49.3
Slovakia	589.3	526.7	565.9	879.3
Slovenia	481.7	359.9	419.9	1025.1
Spain	1589.5	1308.8	1860.7	2434.3
Sweden	513.2	483.5	533.0	697.8
Switzerland	377.9	354.2	458.1	607.8
Türkiye	4247.8	3531.6	4206.9	5522.8
Ukraine	666.7	445.6	793.7	2250.2
United Arab Emirates	216.8	139.2	157.9	272.5
United Kingdom ¹	1368.9	1303.7	1257.0	1447.7
United States	1108.4	1105.1	1699.0	2032.6

¹ The United Kingdom includes: Northern Ireland; Great Britain; Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

5. Exports by sections of SITC, rev. 4

(Million BGN)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	58459.4	54779.3	68431.2	93497.0
Food and live animals	6799.6	6447.6	8049.0	10033.4
Beverages and tobacco	714.1	730.3	634.8	636.1
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	3970.0	3907.1	5218.5	5267.4
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	5574.6	2545.1	4114.2	11418.3
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	616.0	834.6	1363.1	3369.5
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	6396.4	6400.9	7989.1	10970.4
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	11776.7	12502.3	15921.9	19930.0
Machinery and transport equipment	13671.2	12975.7	15578.5	19081.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8748.8	8212.5	9305.3	12662.3
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	192.0	223.2	256.8	128.0



Imports by main trade partner countries

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

The distribution of imports according to the Standard International Trade classification shows the biggest share of machinery and transport equipment, followed by mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials.

Figure 5. Imports from the top 10 Bulgarian trade partner countries in 2022

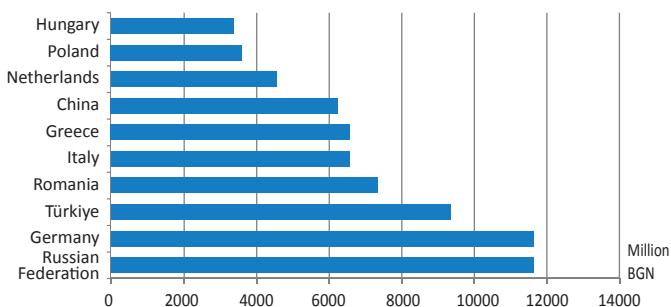
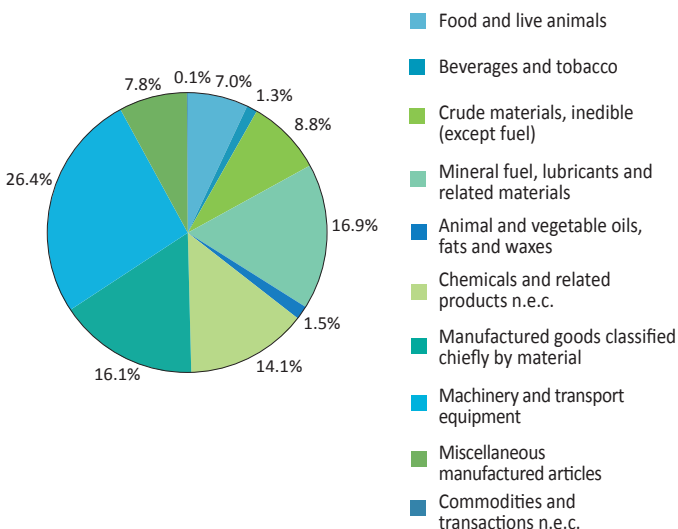


Figure 6. Structure of imports by sections of SITC (rev.4) in 2022





6. Imports by countries main trade partners

(Million BGN)

Country	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	65989.9	60127.1	76742.6	108085.1
of which:				
Austria	1645.1	1614.2	1870.2	2372.8
Belgium	1256.2	1143.5	1481.3	2028.3
China	2976.2	3057.2	4148.2	6250.4
Croatia	159.5	353.0	370.8	244.1
Czechia	1665.0	1596.1	1890.4	2408.9
Denmark	282.7	290.5	348.7	462.6
Egypt	1459.0	659.2	513.8	482.9
France	1978.2	1736.1	2016.5	2349.7
Germany	7925.1	7262.2	9391.5	11671.2
Georgia	660.4	923.2	724.1	1000.9
Greece	3028.8	2965.5	4209.3	6437.9
Hungary	2332.8	2346.5	2805.8	3393.2
India	328.1	283.3	392.5	477.8
Italy	4907.1	4261.8	5059.2	6450.3
Ireland	356.3	362.7	497.6	426.9
Japan	285.8	297.9	400.8	458.0
Jordan	19.8	6.4	7.1	25.3
Korea, Republic of	290.4	262.3	277.2	388.5
Netherlands	2359.4	2382.6	3252.6	4499.7
Poland	2243.5	2224.1	2738.5	3573.2
Republic of North Macedonia	639.2	592.6	728.0	870.9
Romania	4712.2	4397.3	5784.5	7402.4
Russian Federation	6515.0	3674.2	5827.8	11698.6
Serbia	1236.5	1202.6	1498.4	1852.7
Slovakia	858.5	838.2	958.6	1106.0
Slovenia	525.3	458.9	570.6	785.3
Spain	2481.0	1145.9	1448.6	2267.8
Sweden	390.3	368.8	485.1	690.7
Switzerland	508.1	478.0	561.0	623.2
Taiwan	202.4	214.6	332.6	485.9
Türkiye	4299.7	4264.5	6011.8	9088.4
Ukraine	1048.2	1141.2	1634.5	3411.8
United Kingdom ¹	900.8	763.4	611.7	861.1
United States	630.8	773.3	558.4	1585.8

¹ The United Kingdom includes: Northern Ireland; Great Britain; Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

7. Imports by sections of SITC, rev. 4

(Million BGN)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	65989.9	60127.1	76742.6	108085.1
Food and live animals	5062.5	5157.2	5802.1	7528.7
Beverages and tobacco	1161.4	1156.4	1256.3	1468.2
Crude materials, inedible (except fuel)	5364.8	6270.0	6811.9	9508.3
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	9139.6	5116.4	8792.4	18242.1
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	220.7	309.9	507.9	1635.7
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	9335.1	9147.3	11845.5	15271.3
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by the material	11050.4	10172.3	13223.4	17377.0
Machinery and transport equipment	18513.2	17070.3	21379.2	28555.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5746.5	5259.9	6546.5	8397.2
Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	395.7	467.4	577.4	101.4



Exports and imports by commodities

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

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

8. Exports of selected commodities

Commodities	2019	2020	2021	2022
Meat of swine - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	5.5	3.5	6.4	7.9
Poultry meat - fresh, chilled or frozen - thousand tons	38.4	29.7	32.1	34.1
Cheese and yellow cheese - thousand tons	14.5	14.2	14.0	12.7
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	9.3	9.4	15.8	14.0
Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled - thousand tons	9.3	13.7	16.4	10.6
Maize - thousand tons	2589.0	2593.0	1759.3	963.5
Preserved tomatoes - thousand tons	3.2	3.1	3.9	4.3
Other preserved vegetables - thousand tons	24.6	25.9	26.6	23.0
Tobacco, unmanufactured - thousand tons	25.7	22.9	22.9	23.6
Cigarettes - thousand tons	5.8	4.6	4.5	5.9
Dentifrices - thousand tons	9.2	8.6	8.4	9.6
New pneumatic tyres of rubber - thousand tons	2.2	2.3	3.7	3.6
Men's or boys' suits, jackets, trousers - million BGN	428.1	328.4	253.4	327.0
Men's or boys' shirts - million BGN	70.9	46.2	44.3	48.4
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	3683.8	2393.6	2796.7	3126.8
Pumps for liquids - million BGN	289.7	228.7	242.2	284.1
Lathes - thousand tons	4.1	3.2	3.5	3.8
Electric accumulators - million BGN	360.4	329.6	391.3	415.1
Furniture - million BGN	353.0	377.0	490.5	517.4



9. Imports of selected commodities

Commodities	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bananas - thousand tons	69.1	71.0	73.0	63.1
Oranges - thousand tons	32.3	36.3	35.9	33.6
Lemons - thousand tons	29.0	32.7	39.0	39.0
Grapefruit - thousand tons	16.1	19.2	20.4	19.7
Olives - thousand tons	16.0	15.8	15.9	15.1
Coffee beans - thousand tons	40.2	39.8	38.1	35.8
Pepper (black and white) - tons	644.1	833.7	814.8	796.1
Rice - thousand tons	64.7	94.5	57.7	133.3
Margarine - thousand tons	7.7	6.1	6.2	5.5
Chocolate - thousand tons	32.5	32.2	32.5	36.2
Fruit and vegetable juices - thousand tons	23.7	22.7	25.8	25.8
Sugar - thousand tons	248.4	232.3	207.9	304.7
Soya groats - thousand tons	120.8	116.2	107.6	92.9
Salt - thousand tons	310.5	136.7	256.4	252.5
Coal (excl. anthracite) - thousand tons	238.6	364.6	388.8	430.6
Anthracite - thousand tons	332.2	242.1	472.0	968.5
Coke and semi-coke of coal - thousand tons	55.4	68.2	56.0	81.0
Cellulose - thousand tons	12.2	13.5	7.9	7.1
Newsprint - thousand tons	23.2	19.3	18.2	19.9
Cigarette paper - thousand tons	6.3	7.8	7.4	8.0
Cotton (incl. linter) - thousand tons	3.1	2.9	2.7	1.6
Footwear upper of leather - thousand pairs	3191.6	2788.4	3363.9	3917.3
Tubes of cast iron and steel - thousand tons	224.6	241.6	75.1	80.3
Refrigerators - thousand items	74.1	55.8	56.8	65.8
Washing machines - thousand items	256.6	244.3	273.6	324.5
Vacuum-cleaners - thousand items	447.6	550.1	669.9	640.0
TV sets - thousand items	896.9	817.2	759.7	752.7
Household sewing machines - thousand items	34.1	9.1	11.0	20.6
Combines (corn) - number	726	599	543	962
Passenger cars - thousand items	97.5	68.6	79.3	78.2
Trucks - thousand items	11.7	23.9	11.1	15.5
Busses - number	838	1211	1954	2044
Bicycles - thousand items	63.8	71.4	117.5	83.7
Motorcycles - thousand items	26.8	32.7	51.4	56.6
Tractors - thousand items	9.6	7.5	8.7	8.5
Cultivators - number	5707	361	7921	3245
Cameras - million BGN	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.5
Clocks and watches - thousand items	1297.5	1009.3	1123.3	1110.7

XIII. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS





Balance of payments

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

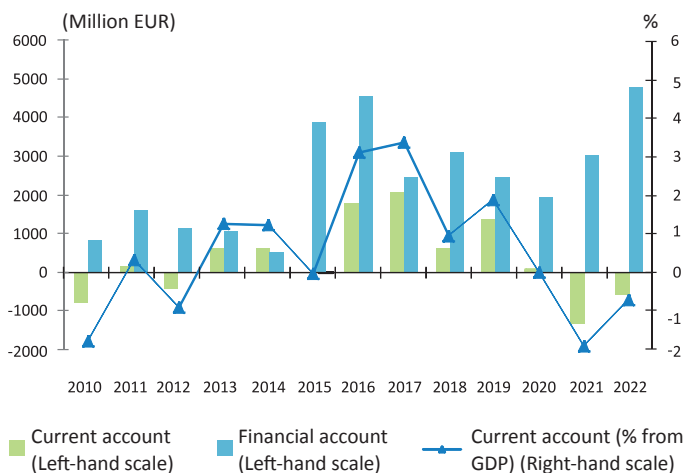
Current Account - comprises the acquisition and provision of goods and services, primary and secondary income between residents and non-residents.

Capital Account - shows (1) capital transfers receivable and payable between residents and non-residents; and (2) the acquisition and disposal of non-produced nonfinancial assets between residents and non-residents.

Financial Account - records all transactions that involve financial assets and liabilities and that take place between residents and non-residents.

Net errors and omissions is an offsetting item.

Figure 1. Current and financial account



1. Balance of payments of Bulgaria¹

(Million EUR)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Current and Capital Account	2039.5	913.8	-824.9	215.6
Current Account	1147.8	24.4	-1315.8	-577.7
Goods and Services - Net	1986.1	1208.1	1192.9	436.6
Goods - Net ²	-2908.3	-1941.1	-2886.7	-4889.4
Services - Net	4894.4	3149.2	4079.5	5326.0
Primary income - Net	-2611.7	-2172.4	-3344.4	-2416.0
Secondary income - Net	1773.5	988.7	835.8	1401.7
Capital Account	891.7	889.4	490.9	793.3
Gross acquisitions/disposals of non-produced non-financial assets - Net	238.8	151.5	-310.8	-1059.7
Capital transfers - Net	652.8	737.9	801.7	1853.1
Financial account - Net³	2406.6	2109.2	2990.8	4680.9
Direct investment - Net ⁴	-1237.9	-2758.6	-1303.1	-2009.5
Portfolio investment - Net ⁵	1607.3	763.7	2309.0	1060.6
Financial derivatives - Net	-26.5	-45.8	78.6	4.0
Other investment - Net	2623.1	-1644.0	-1700.0	1634.2
BNB Reserve assets ⁶	-559.4	5793.9	3606.3	3991.7
Balancing Items:				
Current and Capital Account Balance	2039.5	913.8	-824.9	215.6
Financial Account Balance	2406.6	2109.2	2990.8	4680.9
Net errors and Omissions ⁷	367.1	1195.4	3815.7	4465.3

¹ Standard presentation in accordance with IMF 6-th edition of the 'Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual'. Preliminary data as of March 20, 2023.

² Preliminary NSI and BNB data for 2021 and 2022. The data are based on the balance of payments compilation methodology.

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

⁴ Preliminary data compiled in accordance with the asset/liability principle. Data are provided by direct investment companies reporting to BNB, banks, the Central Depository, notaries, the NSI, the Public Enterprises and Control Agency. The 2022 data are subject to revisions with the annual NSI data and reports from foreign direct investment enterprises.

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

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

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

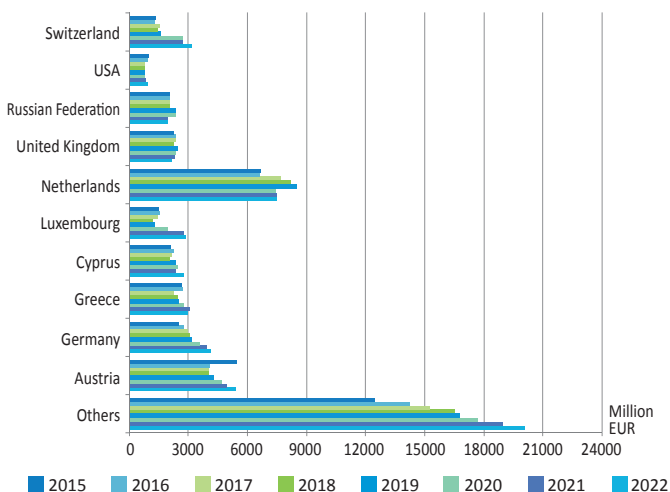


Foreign direct investments

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

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

Figure 2. Stock of FDI in Bulgaria, by country



2. FDI flows in Bulgaria, by economic activity groupings¹

(Million EUR)

Economic activity groupings	2019	2020	2021	2022
All FDI activities	1639.4	2974.2	1600.1	2378.7
Accommodation and food service activities	-36.4	-76.6	-74.0	9.3
Administrative and support service activities	27.2	5.9	17.7	32.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34.2	-2.6	9.5	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-45.6	-7.6	21.5	32.9
Construction	63.2	216.0	-28.7	-48.6
Education	-1.1	-2.5	-0.2	1.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-14.9	-4.6	91.3	-305.5
Financial and insurance activities	145.6	705.2	953.2	945.7
Human health and social work activities	-5.4	0.4	-1.6	0.2
Information and communication	39.5	167.2	352.6	97.6
Manufacturing	301.4	203.7	-114.6	984.5
Mining and quarrying	-13.6	47.5	15.7	142.8
Other service activities	4.4	3.0	3.3	1.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	22.6	1439.8	181.7	-124.3
Real estate activities	185.3	67.7	65.8	106.9
Transportation and storage	16.2	229.8	-1.6	54.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	14.1	8.0	-0.5	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	807.4	-9.4	132.0	477.0
Not allocated	95.4	-16.8	-22.9	-31.1

¹ Source: Bulgarian National Bank.
Preliminary data as of March 20, 2023.

XIV. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS



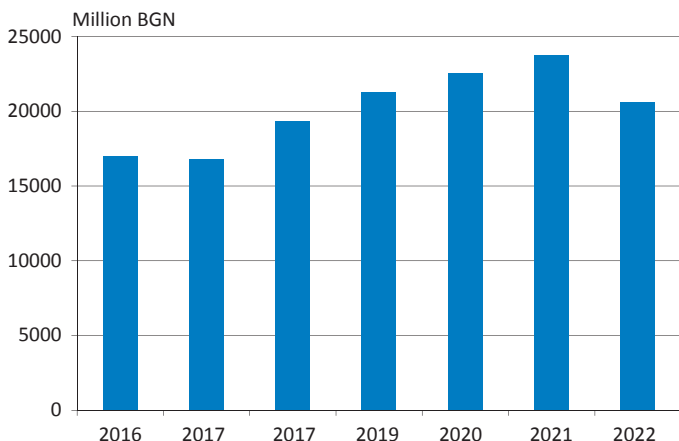


Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets

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

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

Figure 1. Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets



1. Expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets by kind

	(Thousand BGN)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	21873680	23157131	23035610	20808704
Land	1436997	1512070	2233372	1165287
Buildings and construction equipment	8626430	10399613	8146644	7852292
Machines, equipment and means of transport	9205633	8712867	9709179	10273439
Other expenditure	2604620	2532581	2946415	1517686



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

(Thousand BGN)

Economic activity groupings	2020	2021	2022
Total	23157131	23035610	20808704
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1405677	1718571	1400979
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	5377872	5627009	5860930
Construction	1916645	2136972	927983
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	7516072	5918666	5283927
Information and communication	700012	887551	890345
Financial and insurance activities	335973	340320	373219
Real estate activities	2223393	2612798	1714529
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	1127288	1375027	1668647
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	2304345	2073082	2400125
Other services	249854	345614	288020

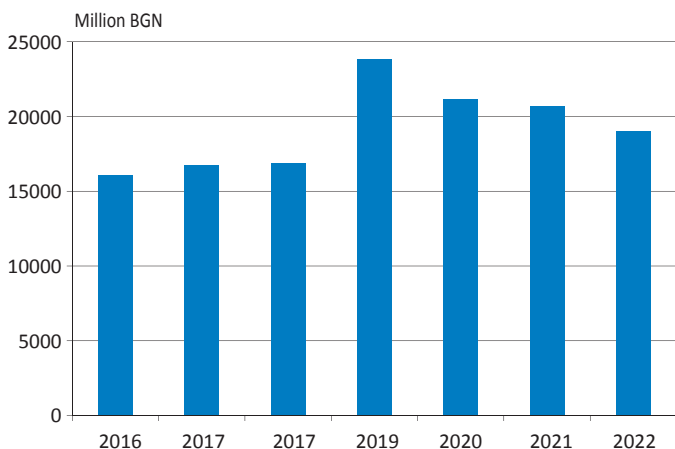


Acquired tangible fixed assets

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 BGN)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	23730943	21045792	20685094	18546199
Land	1436997	1512070	2233372	1165287
Buildings and construction equipment	11405940	9016697	6510614	6173479
Machines, equipment and means of transport	8971945	8713354	9930480	10115609
Other expenditure	1916061	1803671	2010628	1091824



4. Acquired tangible fixed assets by economic activity groupings

(Thousand BGN)

Economic activity groupings	2020	2021	2022
Total	21045792	20685094	18546199
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1376622	1653524	1359861
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	4905366	5449741	5614519
Construction	1401768	1711823	1118237
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	7006767	5393298	4400136
Information and communication	711540	861833	786540
Financial and insurance activities	323845	255693	399222
Real estate activities	1760558	2190550	1619229
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	995726	1329811	1394638
Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	2347155	1510760	1558495
Other services	216445	328061	295322

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





Retail sales premises

The number of 'Shops' comprises shops and pavilions of the stationary trade network with trade rooms for serving customers. The number of 'Petrol stations' and 'Gas stations' is not included in the number of shops. The retail sales shops are classified according to the predominant kind of goods offered.

In 2021, a reduction in the total number of shops was registered. In comparison with 2015, the number of shops decreased as for 'Foods, beverages and tobacco' as well as for 'Durable and other consumer goods' by 4.5% and 3.6%, respectively.



1. Retail sales premises as of 31.12.

Kind of premises	Number			Change - % (Preceding year = 100)	
	2019	2020	2021	2020	2021
Shops and pavilions - total	122035	113753	111347	-6.8	-2.1
For foods, beverages and tobacco	45455	42016	41224	-7.6	-1.9
Specialized shops	16669	15249	15267	-8.5	0.1
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods	28786	26767	25957	-7.0	-3.0
For durable and other consumer goods	76580	71737	70123	-6.3	-2.2
Specialized shops	58322	55261	54797	-5.2	-0.8
Unspecialized shops with different kinds of goods (mainly non-foods)	18258	16476	15326	-9.8	-7
Petrol stations	2543	2492	2481	-2.0	-0.4
Gas stations	358	361	301	0.8	-16.6



Turnover in domestic trade, accommodation and food service activities

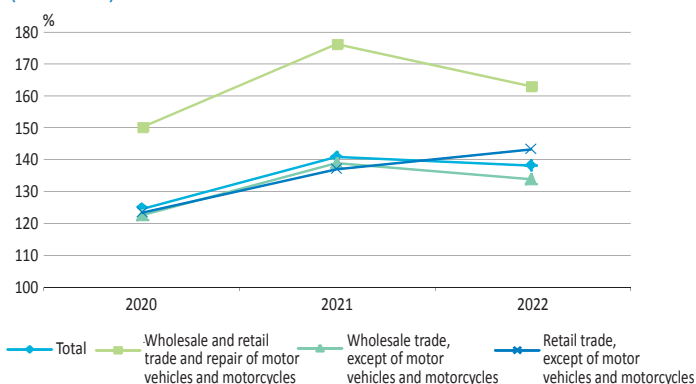
The indicator refers only to the economic subjects classified in accordance with the National Classification of Economic Activities (NACE.BG 2008) in section G - 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' and section I 'Accommodation and food service activities'. The turnover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

The turnover indices are calculated for all groups of trade activities as defined in Regulation (EC) No. 1893/2006 and reflect the turnover changes between two consecutive years' constant prices. They are calculated on the base of 2015 average annual prices and are chain-linked and comparable in coverage. The price impact is eliminated by deflation of the turnover through use of the consumer prices' indices and the producer prices' indices, regrouped according to the content of the relevant activity groups.

According to the preliminary data in 2022, the turnover in section 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' decline by 1.8% compared to the previous year. In the 'Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles', the general increase was 4.2%. In the 'Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles', the drop of 3.3% determined the magnitude of the overall index, as the activity formed about 70% of the turnover volume in the trade sector. A decrease was observed in 'Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' - 7.1%.

The turnover at constant prices in section 'Accommodation and food service activities' in 2022 ran up by 33.6% compared to 2021, which was due principally to the growth in the 'Accommodation' - 57.2%. In the 'Food and beverage service activities', an increase of 11.7% was observed.

Figure 1. Turnover indices for the major trade activities (2015 = 100)





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

(Million BGN)

Economic activities	2019	2020	2021	2022
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	134271	132985	161307	189526
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10297	9138	10882	10633
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	89607	88729	110173	129537
of which:				
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	11161	11993	17536	19040
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	20480	20447	20676	19504
Wholesale of household goods	14042	15844	17993	19788
Wholesale of information and communication equipment	3123	3133	3413	3976
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	4993	5249	6088	7031
Other specialised wholesale	27372	23212	35169	50814
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	34367	35118	40252	49356
of which:				
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco	13121	13949	15051	17551
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	1563	1626	1933	2336
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	5635	4370	4902	7114
Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	2822	3677	4022	4342
Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	1669	1295	1707	2188
Retail sale of audio and video equipment; hardware, paints and glass; electrical household appliances, etc. in specialised stores	3997	4343	5148	6180
Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software; telecommunications equipment, etc. in specialised stores	4048	4009	4969	6408
Accommodation and food service activities	5636	3683	5258	7618
Accommodation	2306	1120	1775	2987
Food and beverage service activities	3330	2563	3483	4631

XVI. INDUSTRY



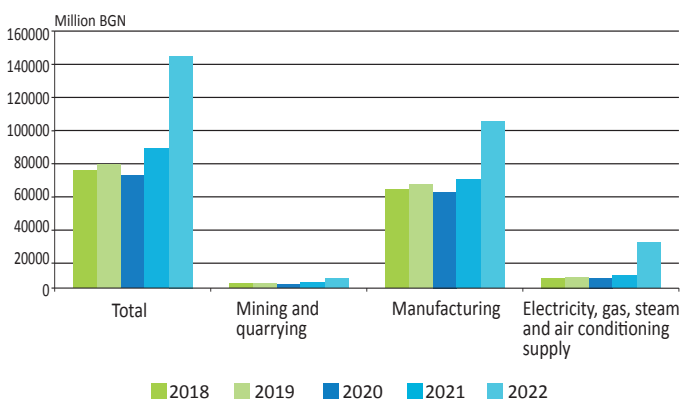
Production value of industrial enterprises

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

The indicator 'Production value of industrial enterprises' refers to the entire of the industrial enterprises, i.e., it includes receipts from their non-industrial activities. The production value comprises the following elements: receipts from sales of industrial production, goods and services, expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets on own account of the enterprises, other receipts, changes in stocks of finished goods and changes in stocks of work-in-progress.

All data in value terms are published at current prices.

Figure 1. Production value of industrial enterprises





1. Production value of industrial enterprises

(Thousand BGN)

	2020	2021	2022
Total	73658021	88100015	145176686
Mining and quarrying	3097435	3713231	4518992
Manufacturing	61759156	70861171	106180264
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7005546	11559868	31231501
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1795884	1965745	3245929

2. Production value of industrial enterprises by economic activities

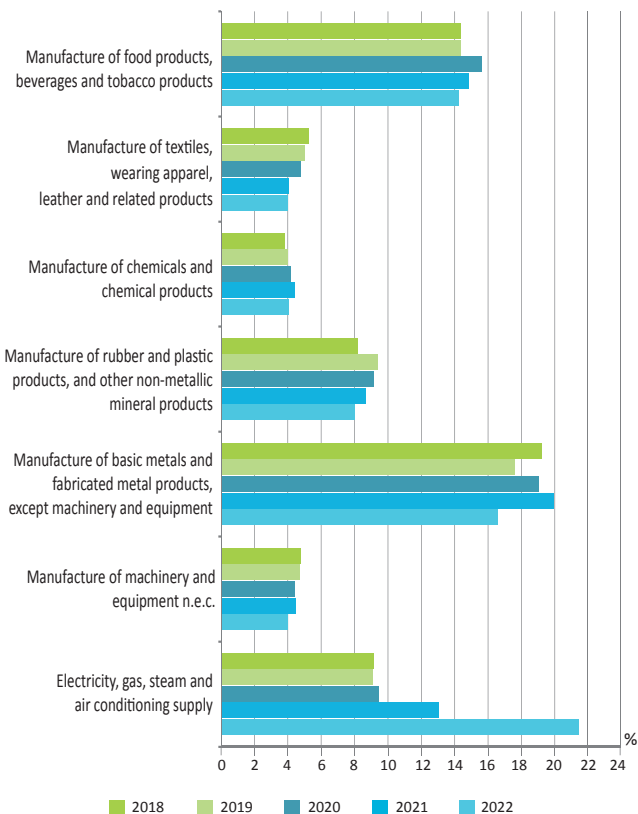
(Thousand BGN)

Economic activities	2020	2021	2022
Total	73658021	88100015	145176686
Mining and quarrying	3097435	3713231	4518992
Manufacturing	61759156	70861171	106180264
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	11528158	13077010	20568918
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	3522119	3637279	5736698
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	2881231	3478943	5924148
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	..	1702834	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3104341	3847670	6169587
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	1256711	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products, and other non-metallic mineral products	6760956	7620992	11657180
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	14077257	17605945	24165340
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1312823	1754893	2693757
Manufacture of electrical equipment	3581479	3981057	6155967
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	3267495	3924389	5827491
Manufacture of transport equipment	3825684	5081216	5698105
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	3228752	3892232	6791919
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7005546	11559868	31231501
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1795884	1965745	3245929

Structure of the production value of industrial enterprises

The structures (relative shares) are calculated at current prices. A change in the contribution of the main industrial activities in the volume of production is observed. The electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply increased, while a decrease was observed in the shares of manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, manufacture of rubber and plastics products, and other non-metallic mineral products, manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products, manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products.

Figure 2. Share of the production value in some main economic activities

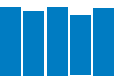




3. Structure of the production value of industrial enterprises by economic activities

(Per cent)

Economic activities	2020	2021	2022
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining and quarrying	4.2	4.2	3.2
Manufacturing	83.9	80.5	73.1
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	15.7	14.9	14.2
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	4.8	4.1	4.0
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	3.9	3.9	4.1
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	..	1.9	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4.2	4.4	4.2
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	..	1.4	..
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products, and other non-metallic mineral products	9.2	8.7	8.0
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	19.1	20.0	16.6
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1.8	2.0	1.9
Manufacture of electrical equipment	4.9	4.5	4.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	4.4	4.5	4.0
Manufacture of transport equipment	5.2	5.8	3.9
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	4.4	4.4	4.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9.5	13.1	21.5
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	2.4	2.2	2.2



Indices of industrial production, calendar-adjusted

The Industrial Production Index is calculated on the basis of the calendar-adjusted monthly indicator 'Industrial Production Index'. It is based on sample survey.

4. Production value indices of industrial enterprises

	(Preceding year = 100)		
	2020	2021	2022
Total	100.9	111.1	124.3
Mining and quarrying	102.9	114.6	122.7
Manufacturing	107.6	117.1	131.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	74.4	87.1	100.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	101.3	102.7	101.4



5. Industrial Production Index, calendar-adjusted

Economic activities	(Preceding year = 100)		
	2020	2021	2022
Total	100.9	111.1	124.3
Mining and quarrying	102.9	114.6	122.7
Manufacturing	107.6	117.1	131.3
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	99.0	103.9	110.9
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	77.0	79.2	85.4
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	88.7	101.8	104.2
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	..	..	..
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	115.6	121.8	128.9
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	118.5	119.7	126.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products, and other non-metallic mineral products	120.4	131.3	133.8
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	114.5	116.9	138.3
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	153.6	221.4	277.6
Manufacture of electrical equipment	127.9	149.5	165.0
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	99.3	116.0	129.6
Manufacture of transport equipment	141.8	152.5	184.9
Other manufacturing, and repair and installation of machinery and equipment	106.2	117.7	144.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	74.4	87.1	100.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	101.3	102.7	101.4

Industrial products in kind

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

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

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

Figure 3. **Portland cement**

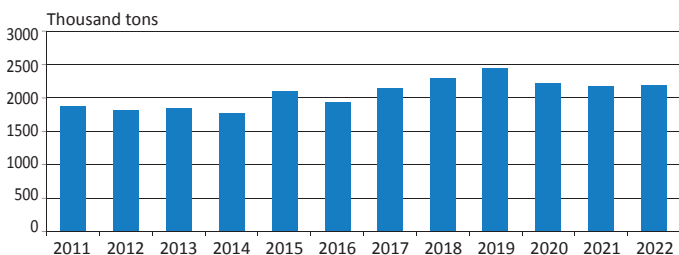
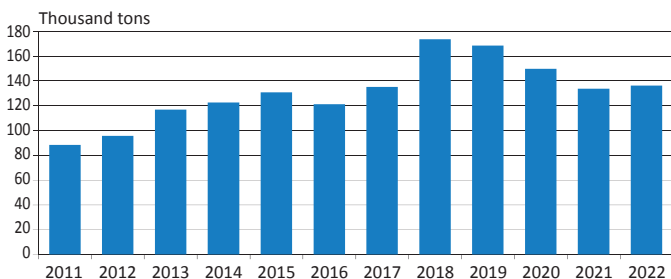


Figure 4. **Refined sunflower oil**





6. Output of basic industrial products

Industrial products	2019	2020	2021	2022
Copper ores and concentrates - thousand tons	31623	32407	30774	35521
Lead, zinc and tin ores and concentrates - thousand tons	898	825	881	879
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	5611	5422	6264	6641
Natural sands - thousand tons	7280	7198	7518	5872
Refined unwrought lead (excluding lead powders or flakes) - thousand tons	..	..	85	89
Pulley tackle and hoists powered by an electric motor (excluding of the kind used for raising vehicles) - number	13093	12094	13156	12374
Self-propelled works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, powered by an electric motor, with a lifting height ≥ 1 m - number	62	42	50	38
Self-propelled works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, non-powered by an electric motor - number	80	58	65	24
Non-numerically controlled horizontal lathes, for removing metal - number	810	..	..	..
Bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles), non-motorised - thousand items	638	438	381	327
Lead-acid accumulators, excluding for starting piston engines - elements	461260	458168	486927	456030
Lifts and skip hoists - number	982	1094	1013	794
Electrical instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters - thousand items	1168	1198	1239	1147
Electricity supply or production meters (incl. calibrated) - thousand items	275	..	..	..
Paints and varnishes based on synthetic or modified natural polymers dispersed or dissolved in an aqueous medium - thousand tons	34	29	23	19
Detergents and washing preparations - tons	91625	103151	83375	92628
Tooth paste - thousand items	78658	76231	76579	90108
Shampoos - tons	5130	4764	4246	4515
Portland cement - thousand tons	2437	2243	2186	2204
Quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime - thousand tons	1457	1277	1521	1389
Non-refractory clay building bricks - thousand cub. m	572	484	564	671
Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar or on mineral tar pitch - thousand tons	3725	3735	4908	2739
Corrugated paper and paperboard in rolls or sheets - thousand tons	150	158	166	158



6. Output of basic industrial products¹

(Continued and end)

Industrial products	2019	2020	2021	2022
Toilet paper - thousand tons	28.6	31.7	27.1	24.6
Cotton yarn - thousand tons	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.9
Wool yarn - thousand tons	4.9	4.7	6.0	6.5
Cotton fabrics- million sq. m	6.5	6.0	5.0	5.0
Panty hose and tights - million items	4.1	2.4	2.4	2.3
Socks - million pairs	54.5	46.0	56.7	44.6
Bed linen of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted) - tons	1168	1484	1376	1067
Footwear with leather uppers, with rubber, plastic or leather outer soles (including boots; excluding sports footwear, footwear with a protective metal toe-cap) - thousand pairs	2635	1529	1529	1241
Meat (excl. edible offal) ¹ - thousand tons	202	186	207	210
Sausages - thousand tons	100	102	101	102
Fish and fish products processed and preserved - thousand tons	12	11	14	8
Vegetables processed and preserved ¹ - thousand tons	89	82	78	80
Fruit manufactured and preserved ¹ - thousand tons	74	78	75	76
Butter, fats and other cream based on milk ¹ - thousand tons	1	1	1	1
White cheese ¹ - thousand tons	62	66	62	62
Yellow cheese ¹ - thousand tons	26	26	28	25
Milk in liquid form ¹ - thousand litres	71396	74030	75206	72050
Yoghurt ¹ - thousand tons	153	157	158	163
Refined sunflower oil and its fractions (excluding chemically modified) - thousand tons	167	151	133	134
Mayonnaise, other sauces and preparations therefor, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings - thousand tons	15	16	17	16
Wheat or meslin flour - thousand tons	458	484	469	424
Rice - thousand tons	26	23	22	29
Prepared feeds for farm animals (excluding premixtures) - thousand tons	905	853	942	900
Uncooked pasta - tons	9018	11101	9273	9134
Jams, marmalades, fruit jellies, fruit or nut purees and pastes (excluding of citrus fruit, homogenised preparations) - thousand tons	13	11	14	12
Spirits obtained from distilled grape wine or grape marc - thousand litres alc 100%	7609	5969	4898	5233
Wines, including with 'Protected geographical indication (PGI)' and sort of wines and grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by the addition of alcohol (excluding sparkling wine and wine with 'Protected Designation of Origin') - million litres	122	107	110	97
Beer made from malt (excluding non-alcoholic beer, beer containing ≤ 0.5 % by volume of alcohol) - million litres	491	445	439	441
Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes - million items	..	..	..	..

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

XVII. CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING FUND





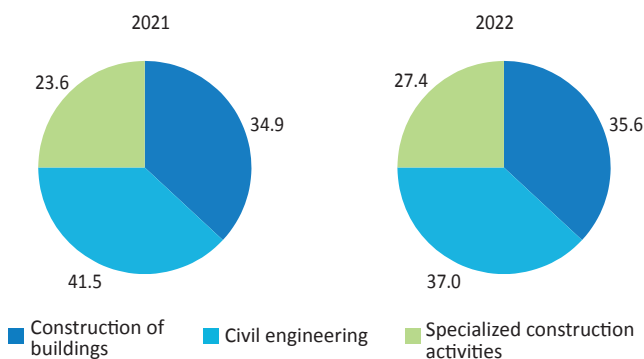
Production of enterprises in construction

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.

According to the Eurostat Regulations from 2021 the production value (value of output) does not include the charged excise duties and other operating income, but includes the income from product- or turnover-related subsidies from state support.

Figure 1. Structure of production of construction enterprises





1. Production of construction enterprises

(Thousand BGN)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	17310619	23238966	20595054	17152555
Construction of buildings	7094685	7037591	7180296	6096984
Civil engineering	6064286	11696873	8553832	6354360
Specialized construction activities	4151648	4504502	4860926	4701211



Housing fund

Data about the housing fund as of the end of 2022 is calculated on the basis of the results of the Census of the housing fund as of 1st February 2011, and accumulation of the number of new constructed residential buildings and deduction of the number of destroyed residential buildings during the period 1.02.2011 - 31.12.2022 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

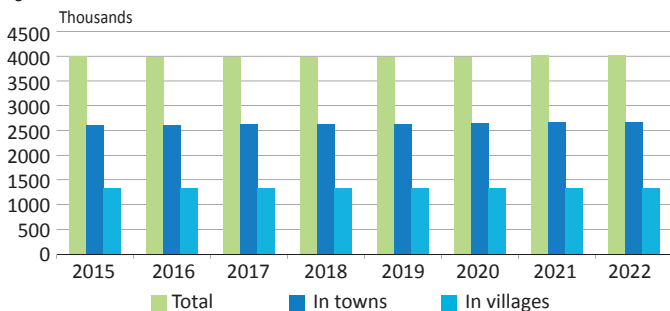
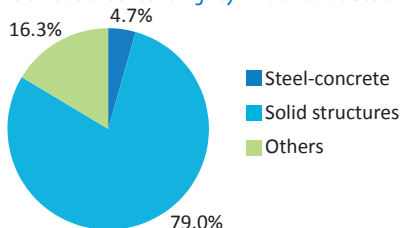


Figure 3. Structure of residential buildings by kind of construction in 2022





2. Housing fund

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Total			
Dwellings - thousands numbers	3970	3985	4002	4021
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	291167	292540	294220	296199
of which: Living floor space ¹	247764	248805	250117	251684
	In towns			
Dwellings - thousands numbers	2644	2658	2673	2689
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	196000	197174	198571	200089
of which: Living floor space ¹	166449	167343	168440	169645
	In villages			
Dwellings - thousands numbers	1326	1327	1329	1332
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	95167	95366	95649	96110
of which: Living floor space ¹	81315	81462	81677	82039

¹ From 1.01.2019 the living floor space includes the space of the kitchens over 4 sq. m.

3. Residential buildings by structure of building

(Thousand numbers)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Total			
Total	2079	2082	2085	2089
Steel-concrete	87	90	93	97
Solid structures	1651	1651	1651	1651
Others	341	341	341	341
	In towns			
Total	781	783	785	787
Steel-concrete	57	59	61	63
Solid structures	667	667	667	667
Others	57	57	57	57
	In villages			
Total	1298	1299	1300	1302
Steel-concrete	30	31	32	34
Solid structures	984	984	984	984
Others	284	284	284	284



Permits issued for buildings and dwellings completed

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

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

- Residential - buildings, the useful floor area of which 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 centres, court-of-law, municipal halls, etc.);
 - other buildings - buildings used for different activities: production, trade, transport, education, cultural purposes, sports, agriculture, health, recreation and facilities for short accommodation (hotels, motels, rest houses, huts and others).

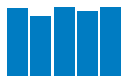
The gross building area is the sum of all floors areas according to their external dimensions.

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

Living floor space is the floor area of living-rooms, bedrooms, recesses for sleeping, dining-rooms, the living rooms, cabinets and libraries of scientists and drawing rooms and the space of kitchens with over 4 sq. m floor space. The space of the kitchens with over 4 sq. m floor area was presented separately before 31.12.2018.

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

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



4. Buildings permits issued for construction of new buildings

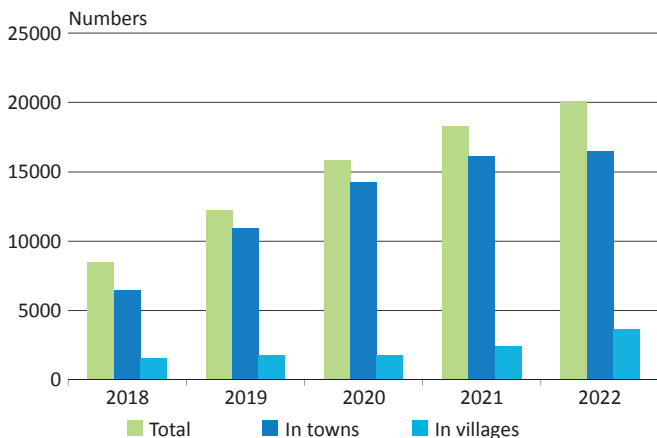
Kind of buildings	2019	2020	2021	2022
Residential buildings- in numbers	5980	5860	7047	8169
Dwellings in residential buildings - in numbers	32783	29438	39998	48210
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	4118	3746	4686	5649
Administrative buildings - in numbers	103	95	96	70
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	209	158	181	115
The other buildings - in numbers	4608	3944	4685	4631
Gross building area - thousand sq. m	2454	1920	2544	2528

5. Dwellings completed

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Total			
Dwellings - in numbers	12105	15415	17868	19847
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	1113	1433	1748	2039
of which: Living floor space ¹	806	1089	1367	1615
	In towns			
Dwellings - in numbers	10667	13978	15731	16705
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	921	1215	1444	1559
of which: Living floor space ¹	665	926	1134	1238
	In villages			
Dwellings - in numbers	1438	1437	2137	3142
Useful floor space - thousand sq. m	192	218	304	480
of which: Living floor space ¹	141	163	233	377

¹ From 1.01.2019 the living floor space includes the space of the kitchens over 4 sq. m.

Figure 4. Dwellings completed



XVIII. ENERGY



Overall energy balance sheet

The overall energy balance (OEB) is an aggregate of the energy balances of all energy products consumed in the country, in a unified unit of measurement. It consists of the following indicators:

Primary energy production represents any kind of extraction of energy products from natural sources on the territory of the country. Includes coal production (purified production to be reported), crude oil, natural gas, nuclear energy, renewable energy (water, wind, solar, geothermal and heat from the environment), biomass, biogas, liquid biofuels and non-renewable fuels. Since 2019, it has comprised also primary heat production, which is calculated by estimation of the quantities of electricity and heat produced from 'heat from chemical processes' and efficiency of the production process.

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

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

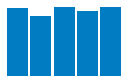
Stock change is the difference between stocks at the beginning and at the end of the year in producers, large trade companies and consumers.

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

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

Gross inland consumption is calculated as *Gross available energy* less the *International maritime bunkers*.

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



1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2021

	(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)					
	Total	Solid fossil fuels	Manu- factured gases	Peat and peat products	Oil shale and oil sands	Oil and petroleum products
Primary production	12127.9	4698.7	-	-	7.9	-
Recovered and recycled products	68.1	53.0	-	-	-	15.1
Imports	10100.5	549.9	-	-	-	6536.7
Exports	3097.0	3.6	-	-	-	2009.9
Change in stock	181.2	-5.2	-	-	-7.9	114.9
Gross available energy	19380.7	5292.7	-	-	-	4656.7
International maritime bunkers	85.2	-	-	-	-	85.2
Gross inland consumption	19295.4	5292.7	-	-	-	4571.5
International aviation	163.9	-	-	-	-	163.9
Total energy supply	19131.6	5292.7	-	-	-	4407.7
Transformation input	17301.2	5042.6	-	-	-	5019.6
Transformation output	10428.5	247.2	-	-	-	4939.4
Energy sector	1031.2	-	-	-	-	297.3
Distribution losses	414.0	2.8	-	-	-	1.0
Available for final consumption	10813.6	494.4	-	-	-	4029.2
Final non-energy consumption	525.6	45.8	-	-	-	318.9
Final energy consumption	10140.2	393.0	-	-	-	3662.8
Statistical differences	147.8	55.6	-	-	-	47.5

1. Overall energy balance sheet for 2021

	(Thousand tons of oil equivalent)					
	Natural gas	Renewables and biofuels	Non-re- newable waste	Nuclear energy	Heat	Electricity
Primary production	26.4	2965.0	74.2	4294.9	60.9	-
Recovered and recycled products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	2734.1	120.2	-	-	-	159.7
Exports	-	169.0	-	-	-	914.5
Change in stock	80.5	-1.1	-	-	-	-
Gross available energy	2840.9	2915.1	74.2	4294.9	60.9	-754.8
International maritime bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross inland consumption	2840.9	2915.1	74.2	4294.9	60.9	-754.8
International aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total energy supply	2840.9	2915.1	74.2	4294.9	60.9	-754.8
Transformation input	1215.2	1617.3	6.7	4294.9	72.5	32.4
Transformation output	-	172.3	-	-	979.4	4090.1
Energy sector	50.5	-	-	-	233.6	449.6
Distribution losses	15.0	-	-	-	171.4	223.8
Available for final consumption	1560.2	1470.1	67.5	-	562.7	2629.5
Final non-energy consumption	160.9	-	-	-	-	-
Final energy consumption	1315.3	1470.1	67.5	-	568.4	2662.9
Statistical differences	83.9	-	-	-	-5.8	-33.4

Total energy supply represents the amount of energy required to meet domestic consumption in the country. For secondary products derived from a transformation process, the data may be a negative number.

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

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

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

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

Available for final consumption are the quantities of energy products available for final use. This indicator is calculated as: *Total energy supply – Transformation input + Transformation output – Energy Sector Consumption – Distribution losses*.

There are two types of final consumption: non-energy and energy consumption.

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

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

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

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

$$1 \text{ Gigajoule} = 278 \text{ kWh} = 0.023885 \text{ toe}$$



2. Structure of primary energy production

	(Per cent)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Solid fossil fuels	42.3	40.0	34.5	38.7
Oil shale and oil sands	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Oil and petroleum products ¹	0.2	..	..	..
Natural gas	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Renewables and biofuels	21.6	21.8	23.8	24.4
Non-renewable waste	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Nuclear energy	34.9	36.8	40.0	35.4
Heat ²	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5

¹ Data for 2018 have been made by assessment of information from 'Bulletin on the state and development of the energy sector in the Republic of Bulgaria' of the Ministry of Energy.

² Heat from chemical processes.

3. Final energy consumption by sectors

	2019	2020	2021	2021 in % to 2020
	Thousand tons of oil equivalent			
Total	9719.6	9499.7	10140.2	106.7
Industry	2678.8	2646.4	2807.7	106.1
Iron and steel	116.0	106.2	114.2	107.5
Chemical and petrochemical	794.8	770.6	829.2	107.6
Non-ferrous metals	176.6	180.4	182.8	101.3
Non-metallic minerals	560.4	560.8	590.8	105.3
Transport equipment	16.6	15.3	17.9	117.6
Machinery	135.4	124.9	133.5	106.9
Mining and quarrying	141.0	159.7	182.3	114.1
Food, beverages & tobacco	241.6	249.7	270.0	108.1
Paper, pulp and printing	208.8	191.6	177.9	92.9
Wood and wood products	69.7	81.6	89.9	110.2
Construction	75.2	73.7	83.7	113.6
Textile and leather	61.5	52.1	53.2	102.1
Not elsewhere specified (industry)	81.3	79.7	82.3	103.2
Transport	3413.5	3209.8	3433.3	107.0
Rail	45.1	41.8	44.7	106.8
Road	3306.1	3127.8	3328.2	106.4
Domestic aviation	7.2	3.9	5.1	130.6
Domestic navigation	-	-	0.3	-
Pipeline transport	55.2	36.2	55.1	151.9
Not elsewhere specified (transport)	-	-	-	-
Other	3627.2	3643.6	3899.3	107.0
Commercial and public services	1276.7	1072.4	1297.4	121.0
Households	2162.3	2382.2	2402.6	100.9
Agriculture and forestry	187.5	188.1	198.6	105.6
Fishing	0.8	0.8	0.7	84.9
Not elsewhere specified (other)	-	-	-	-

Figure 1. Energy flows

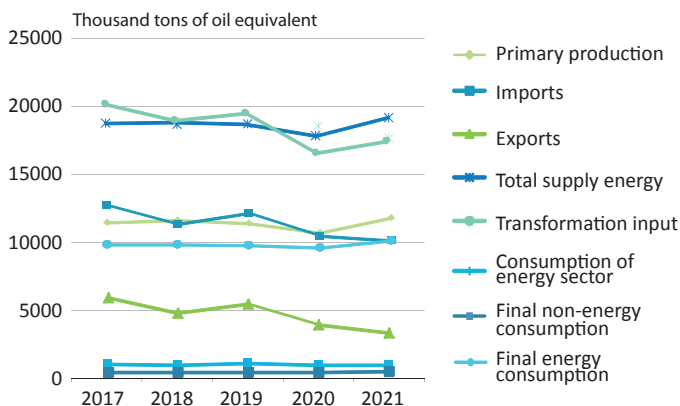
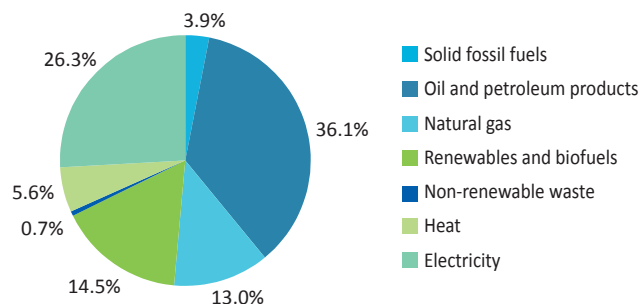


Figure 2. Structure of final energy consumption by energy sources in 2021





4. Balance of electricity

	(GWh)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Gross production	46837.7	44276.6	40754.4	47568.1
Net production	42714.4	40321.0	37222.8	43457.8
Imports	2222.7	3044.9	3706.7	1857.0
Exports	10030.1	8855.1	7114.8	10635.3
Transformation input- electricity and heat generation (for pumped storage)	415.2	649.7	720.4	376.9
Supply	34491.9	33861.1	33094.3	34302.6
Distribution losses	3101.9	2766.5	2595.4	2602.3
Available for final consumption	31390.0	31094.5	30498.9	31700.2
Energy sector	1410.8	1481.3	1214.5	1119.0
Industry	9871.7	9830.3	9456.9	9693.3
Transport	353.3	455.7	422.8	450.4
Households	10963.0	10843.9	11356.2	11953.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	264.6	330.8	382.0	317.6
Commercial and public services	8470.5	8754.6	6992.2	8555.1
Statistical differences	56.1	-601.9	674.4	-388.6

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.

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. This is the heat produced by the installations, including own needs.

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

The Available for final consumption is on the one hand: *Gross production – Net production + Imports – Exports – Transformation input for electricity and heat generation (incl. Pumped storage) – Distribution losses*, and on the other: *Final energy consumption by sectors (Industry, Transport, Households, Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Commerce and public services, Energy sector) + Statistical difference*.

The electricity consumption by economic activities does not include the own needs of power plants, as it is reported in the consumption of Energy sector.

The available amount of heat for final consumption is interpreted similarly.



5. Balance of heat

	(GWh)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Gross production	10546.9	10777.0	10841.4	11390.4
Net production	9840.7	10182.5	10097.0	10572.1
Transformation input - electricity and heat generation	104.0	117.4	132.2	135.8
Supply	9736.6	10065.1	9964.8	10436.3
Distribution losses	1821.7	2024.3	1865.8	1993.9
Available for final consumption	7915.0	8040.7	8098.9	8442.5
Energy sector	1515.8	1801.0	1865.5	1898.7
Industry	858.4	1190.6	1285.0	1214.9
Households	3765.8	3577.0	3837.2	3940.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	101.7	120.6	152.2	150.6
Commercial and public services	1553.1	1402.5	1145.5	1304.9
Statistical differences	120.2	-51.0	-186.5	-67.3

Figure 3. Structure of electricity consumption by sectors

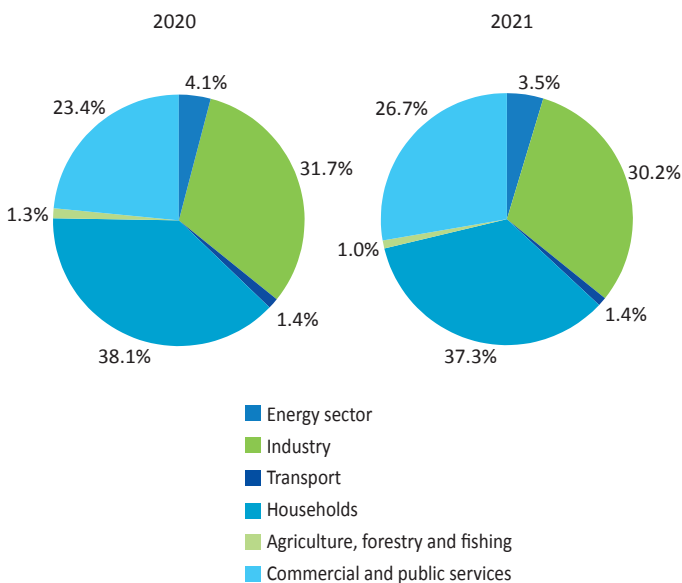
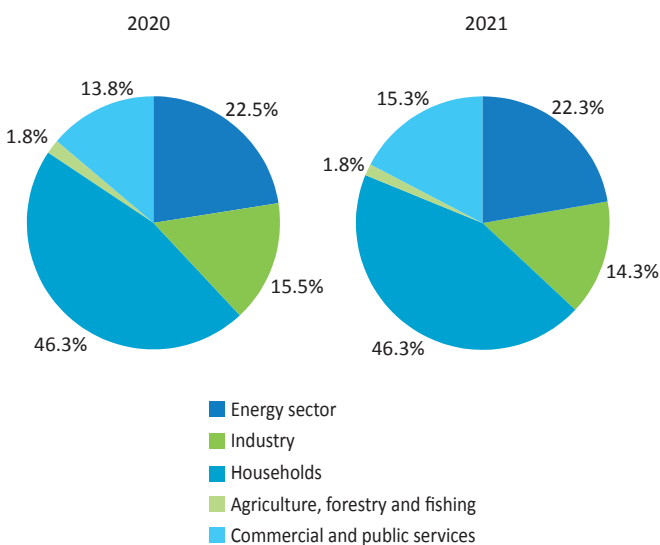
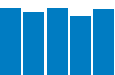


Figure 4. Structure of heat consumption by sectors



XIX. TRANSPORT





Transport - main data on transport 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, maritime, inland waterway, air, pipeline and urban electric transport).

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

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

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

The route length of the trolleybus and electric bus 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 National Police at the Ministry of Interior.

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



1. Basic transport data

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Length of track, incl. sidings - km	5466	5464	5460	5451
of which: Running track - km	4030	4029	4031	4029
Share of electrified running track - %	71.2	71.2	73.4	73.5
Coach lines - number	3171	2767	2736	2863
Total length of coach lines - thousand km	422.5	325.3	405.3	348.3
Towns with trolleybus lines - number	10	10	10	10
Route length of trolleybus lines as of 31.12. - km	405	447	479	409
Route length of electric bus lines as of 31.12. - km	-	33	66	317
Route length of tram lines as of 31.12. - km	131	131	133	139
Route length of underground lines as of 31.12. - km	38	46	50	50

2. Means of transport by kind as of 31.12.

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Registered cargo vehicles - number	489074	499727	499311	514373
Lorries	401823	412031	410197	422213
Special vehicles	36591	38296	40797	42762
Road tractors	50660	49400	48317	49398
Registered busses - number	20318	19080	17352	17534
Trolleybuses - number	369	370	379	330
Passenger seats - number	39791	38321	39591	35568
Electric buses - number	-	15	45	99
Passenger seats - number	-	1110	3210	6261
Trams - number	313	317	316	301
Passenger seats - number	62777	63337	61361	57271
Railcars for underground electrical transport - number	208	268	298	298
Passenger seats - number	64064	76404	82574	82574
Sea cargoships - number	2	1	1	1
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	15	7	7	7
Sea passenger ships - number	3	10	11	11
Passenger seats/berths - number	168	355	403	397
Inland non-self-propelled cargoships - number	106	101	98	107
Carrying capacity - thousand tons	179	170	165	181
Inland passenger boats - number	1	1	1	5
Seats/berths - number	243	243	243	885

Goods and passengers carried and transport performance

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

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

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

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

Freight transport

Figure 1. Goods carried by mode of transport

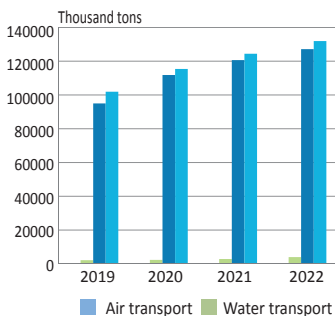
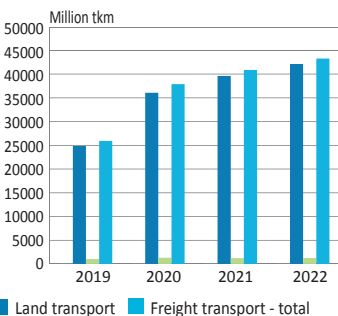


Figure 2. Transport performance by mode of transport



Passenger transport

Figure 3. Passengers carried by mode of transport

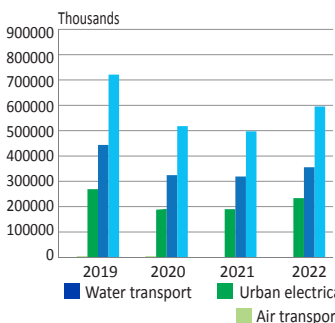
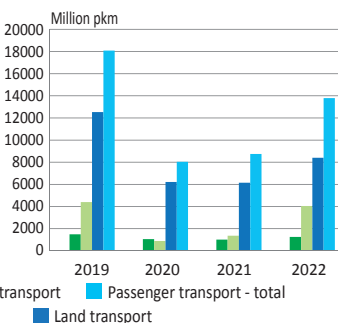


Figure 4. Transport performance by mode of transport





3. Goods carried and transport performance by mode of transport

Mode of transport	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Goods carried - thousand tons			
Total	96675	113118	124804	131415
Land transport ¹	94279	110270	120781	126880
Water transport ²	2376	2827	3992	3608
Air transport	20	21	31	927
	Transport performance - million tkm			
Total	25866	37477	40801	43161
Land transport ¹	24662	36350	39635	42367
Water transport ²	1188	1108	1147	780
Air transport	16	19	19	14

¹ Railways, road and pipeline transport.

² Maritime and inland transport.

4. Passengers carried and transport performance by mode of transport

Mode of transport	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Passengers carried - in thousands			
Total	739118	512458	500184	593200
Land transport ¹	467524	318768	307614	348401
Water transport ²	102	91	152	214
Air transport	2693	591	603	2418
Urban electrical transport	268799	193008	191815	242167
	Transport performance - million pkm			
Total	18009	7928	8535	13668
Land transport ¹	12360	6157	6155	8340
Water transport ²	10	6	6	9
Air transport	4234	816	1386	4062
Urban electrical transport	1405	949	988	1257

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

² Maritime and inland waterway transport.

XX. TOURISM



Accommodation establishments

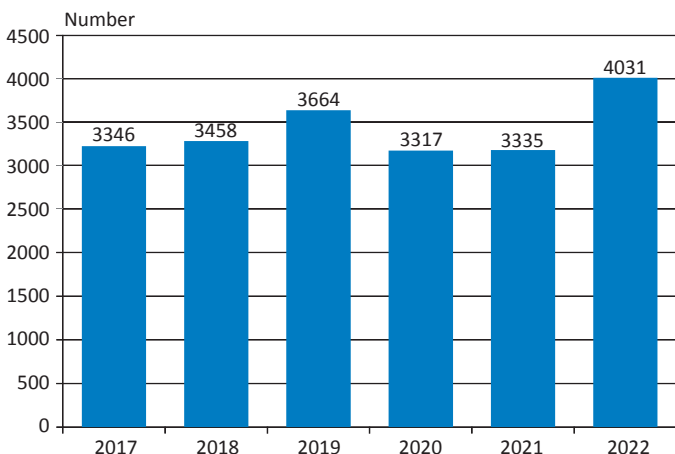
The methodology used in statistical surveys on tourism is in line with the Regulation 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism and Commission Regulation 1051/2011 implementing Regulation 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning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

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

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

In 2022, there were 4 031 public and private accommodation establishments functioning in the country - hotels, motels, mountain chalets, camping sites and other establishments for short-term accommodation with 10 or more bed-places.

Figure 1. Accommodation establishments





1. Accommodation establishments¹

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Accommodation establishments - number	3664	3317	3335	4031
Bed-places - in thousands	341.5	281.7	304.2	354.7
Bed-nights - in thousands	69254	47573	57701	68969
Using of bed-nights - %	39.2	25.2	30.5	35.0
Nights spent - in thousands	27155	11968	17620	24173
of which: By non-residents	17480	4656	7994	12887
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	1521.9	645.5	1071.7	1675.8
Hotels - number	2166	1960	1960	2276
Bed-places - in thousands	288.0	233.6	255.0	294.2
Bed-nights - in thousands	59241	39784	48560	58037
Using of bed-nights - %	42.1	26.5	32.7	38.1
Nights spent - in thousands	24923	10523	15889	22117
of which: By non-residents	17033	4527	7818	12557
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	1465.6	608.2	1021.9	1604.8
Camping sites - number	14	14	12	14
Bed-places - in thousands	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1
Bed-nights - in thousands	128	115	126	130
Using of bed-nights - %	59.2	63.8	67.5	53.2
Nights spent - in thousands	76	74	85	69
of which: By non-residents	4	2	2	3
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7
Other establishments for short-term accommodation - number	1484	1343	1363	1741
Bed-places - in thousands	52.6	47.4	48.2	59.4
Bed-nights - in thousands	9885	7674	9015	10802
Using of bed-nights - %	21.8	17.9	18.3	18.4
Nights spent - in thousands	2156	1371	1646	1987
of which: By non-residents	443	127	174	327
Revenues from nights spent - million BGN	55.5	36.8	49.1	70.3

¹ In use.

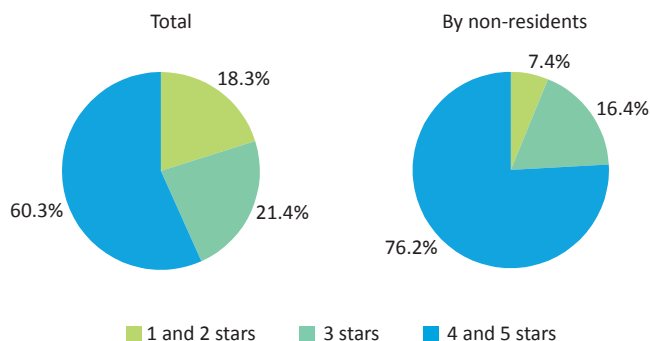
Nights spent

The total number of the nights spent in all accommodation establishments in 2022 was 24 173.3 thousand and increased by 6 553.0 thousand (37.2%) compared to 2021. The number of the nights spent by non-residents (12 887.0 thousand) in all accommodation establishments increased by 61.2% in 2022 compared to the previous year.

Almost all foreign citizens - 97.4%, preferred to spend the night in hotels, while 2.6% of them spent nights in other accommodation establishments (camping sites, mountain chalets and other establishments for short-time accommodation).

The structure of the nights spent by non-residents in 2022 showed that the highest percentage of nights was spent in four and five-star accommodation establishments (76.2%), followed by those with three stars (16.4%) and those with one and two stars (7.4%).

Figure 2. Structure of the nights spent in accommodation establishments by categories in 2022





2. Nights spent by non-residents in accommodation establishments by country of origin and by categories in 2022

(Number)

Country	Total	Categories of accommodation establishments			
		1 and 2 stars	3 stars	4 stars	5 stars
Total	12886955	946632	2119203	7782671	2038449
EU	8492125	483194	1314277	5483813	1210841
Austria	95021	4803	10943	55299	23976
Belgium	119811	6642	11069	79219	22881
Croatia	27212	1789	7128	12696	5599
Cyprus	24448	1028	5484	12419	5517
Czechia	749261	27635	133955	492962	94709
Denmark	130195	6303	23612	80653	19627
Estonia	42974	4049	7012	25882	6031
Finland	15747	1622	2888	7903	3334
France	183278	14276	36998	102046	29958
Germany	1237450	47827	124645	864761	200217
Greece	174820	13274	39662	89537	32347
Hungary	158594	18165	37450	88235	14744
Ireland	125156	27913	23200	55000	19043
Italy	149208	16597	37304	67367	27940
Latvia	47240	2815	8502	29617	6306
Lithuania	77464	2598	9364	53806	11696
Luxemburg	9398	172	677	6578	1971
Malta	9680	891	2518	4494	1777
Netherlands	151093	10879	20175	97823	22216
Poland	1433204	61753	240790	970794	159867
Portugal	29746	2612	7705	14841	4588
Romania	3105989	175737	436501	2060566	433185
Slovakia	208007	13926	48527	117071	28483
Slovenia	29623	4898	11055	10912	2758
Spain	85620	8731	17594	44854	14441
Sweden	71886	6259	9519	38478	17630
Other European countries	3032268	367987	604442	1612418	447421
Norway	124856	25146	15031	60194	24485
Republic of North Macedonia	125417	6815	22035	73484	23083
Russian Federation	146224	14561	25884	60994	44785
Serbia	119769	14706	30251	58108	16704
Switzerland	32918	2578	5595	14763	9982
Türkiye	200017	43886	34482	82635	39014
Ukraine	1130297	162744	295643	559365	112545
United Kingdom	1152770	97551	175521	702875	176823
Other countries	681838	27562	59567	319539	275170
Israel	536181	17976	42490	268324	207391
Japan	8809	1437	1561	3694	2117
USA	136848	8149	15516	47521	65662
Rest of the world	680724	67889	140917	366901	105017

Trips of Bulgarian residents abroad and arrivals of visitors to Bulgaria

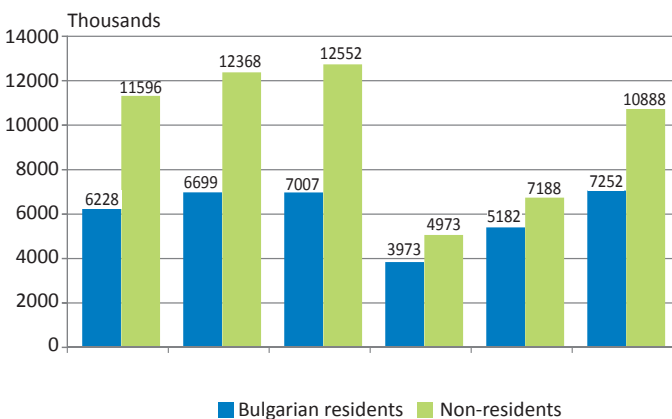
The statistical data on travel of Bulgarian residents abroad and on visits by non-residents in Bulgaria are developed on the basis of the monthly information received from the Ministry of Interior and from a sample survey of the National Statistical Institute among Bulgarian and foreign citizens passing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

In connection with the epidemic situation related to the spread of COVID-19 in the Republic of Bulgaria and the temporarily suspended conduction of the statistical survey at the border from January to March 2022, the Ministry of Interior provided all the data on trips of Bulgarian residents abroad and visits of non-residents to Bulgaria.

The number of the trips of Bulgarian residents abroad during 2022 was 7 252.3 thousand, which is an increase of 40.0% compared to 2021.

In 2022, the number of visits from abroad to Bulgaria was 10 888.0 thousand, 49.4% of which were with other purpose, 39.2% with holiday and recreation purpose, and 11.3% with professional purpose. Compared to the previous year, the visits of foreign citizens to Bulgaria increased by 51.5%.

Figure 3. Trips of Bulgarian residents abroad and arrivals of non-residents to Bulgaria





3. Trips of Bulgarian residents abroad and arrivals of visitors to Bulgaria by country of origin

(Number)

Country	Trips of Bulgarian residents abroad		Arrivals of non-residents to Bulgaria by country of origin	
	2021 ¹	2022 ²	2021 ³	2022 ⁴
Total	5182042	7252301	7188363	10887952
EU	700598	3292786	3531372	5352690
Austria	36953	175147	123812	162847
Belgium	12285	75806	110703	117872
Croatia	15608	44259	19582	30373
Cyprus	1154	5513	7909	19307
Czechia	20230	84495	127955	180579
Denmark	7226	21437	24207	44129
Finland	775	3813	6075	10718
France	20888	98201	166225	176473
Germany	108517	380940	607953	787004
Greece	264772	1320613	344970	884500
Hungary	20641	56683	52696	79951
Ireland	1847	8752	10353	44148
Italy	34389	207263	75581	136512
Malta	335	6493	2056	6168
Netherlands	9937	48302	135454	156911
Poland	10170	44540	286257	412300
Portugal	2404	11630	9876	15698
Romania	117292	503877	1269847	1831226
Slovakia	6218	25651	34379	70652
Slovenia	2464	19265	6077	11934
Spain	3598	131206	33124	67266
Sweden	1831	9194	31397	48413
Other countries from EU	1064	9706	44884	57709
Other European countries	509415	2419851	3002154	4434280
Norway	627	3700	8757	33182
Republic of North Macedonia	52493	237660	341829	425591
Russian Federation	4268	1000	134971	126122
Serbia	86001	490969	429405	631220
Switzerland	3831	12687	21555	29576
Türkiye	347221	1540694	1522190	1883340
Ukraine	2013	3289	467323	938757
United Kingdom	12961	129852	76124	366492
Other countries	3825	20329	114526	280975
Canada	356	3091	5660	16087
Israel	1557	9485	54342	174007
USA	1912	7753	54524	90881
Rest of the world	25584	93284	540311	820007

¹ In connection with the epidemic situation related to the spread of COVID-19 in the Republic of Bulgaria and the temporarily suspended conduction of the statistical survey at the border, the data on the trips of Bulgarian residents abroad by purpose of visit and by country of destination were for months **July and August 2021**. In the remaining months, the data was provided by the Ministry of Interior and included only the total number.

² In connection with the epidemic situation related to the spread of COVID-19 in the Republic of Bulgaria and the temporarily suspended conduction of the statistical survey at the border, the data on the trips of Bulgarian residents abroad for **January - March 2022** was provided by the Ministry of Interior and included only the total number.

³ In connection with the epidemic situation related to the spread of COVID-19 in the Republic of Bulgaria and the temporarily suspended conduction of the statistical survey at the border for the period **January - June 2021** and **September - December 2021**, the Ministry of Interior provided all the data on visits of foreign citizens to Bulgaria.

⁴ In connection with the epidemic situation related to the spread of COVID-19 in the Republic of Bulgaria and the temporarily suspended conduction of the statistical survey at the border for the period **January - March 2022**, the Ministry of Interior provided all the data on visits of foreign citizens to Bulgaria.

XXI. FORESTRY



Total forest area

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

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

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

Data on afforestation are based on the inventory of forests.

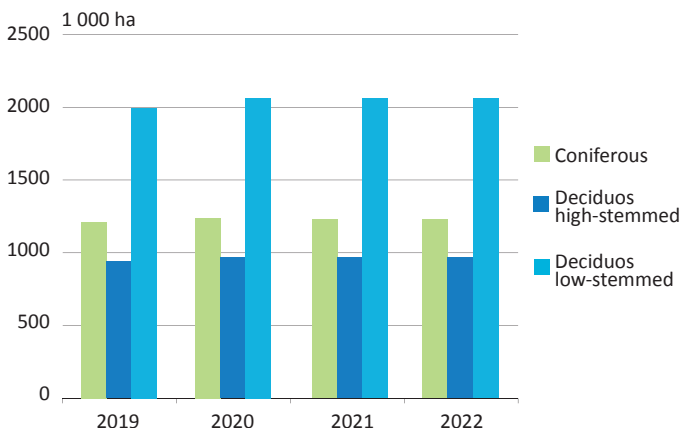
Afforestation in mature non-regenerated forest is defined as afforestation carried out in a mature forest (at age of main cutting) for which natural regeneration is insufficient.

Afforestation of sparse forests is carried out on areas with small number 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 kind



1. Forest area¹

(1 000 ha)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Forest area by type	4149	4270	4269	4273
Coniferous	1214	1237	1232	1229
Deciduous	2935	3033	3037	3044
High-stemmed	940	967	972	974
Low-stemmed	1995	2066	2065	2070
of which: Wooded forest area²	3789	3603	3921	3926
Coniferous	1088	1117	1115	1113
Deciduous	2701	2801	2806	2813
High-stemmed	882	911	913	915
Low-stemmed	1818	1890	1893	1898

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

(Hectares)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Preparation of area	1465	1613	1508	2420
Afforestation	1529	1760	1645	1179
New afforestation	695	999	957	654
Mature non-regenerated forests	790	714	605	587
Sparse forests	43	46	77	32
Establishment of two-storeyed plantations	574	677	535	418
Reforestation of artificial forests	488	482	625	760
Growing of crops	11569	10094	9432	9968

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

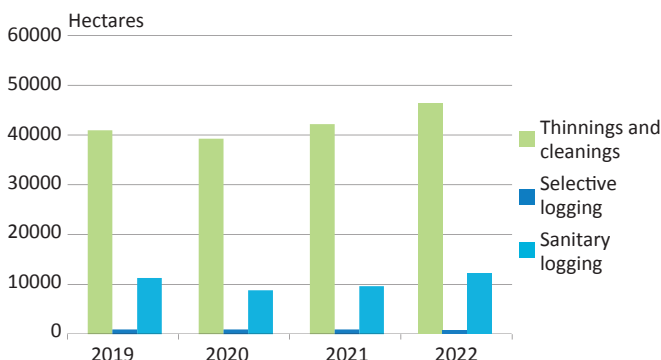
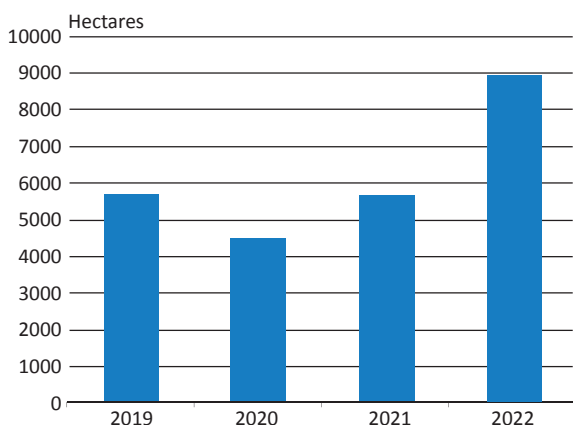


Figure 3. Supporting the natural reproduction of the forests





3. Management of the forests¹

(Hectares)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Thinnings and cleanings	40924	39270	42189	46085
Coniferous	18482	21048	21200	21109
Deciduous high-stemmed	14256	11302	12875	15583
Shoots	8186	6920	8112	9393
Selective logging	925	941	944	735
Coniferous	276	354	326	342
Deciduous high-stemmed	380	326	467	315
Shoots	269	261	151	78
Sanitary logging	11291	8823	9620	12036
Coniferous	8876	6658	7619	9301
Deciduous high-stemmed	1000	941	666	1192
Shoots	1415	1224	1335	1543
Trimming	1546	1636	1209	1203
Supporting the natural reproduction	5713	4463	5668	8956
of which: Chisel shoots	4253	3322	4045	4808
Blazed timber logging fund	134861	118844	109856	124819
Coniferous	57703	51729	46735	50332
Deciduous high-stemmed	32577	27052	26174	30059
Shoots	44581	40063	36946	44428

4. Production of forest seeds¹

(Kilograms)

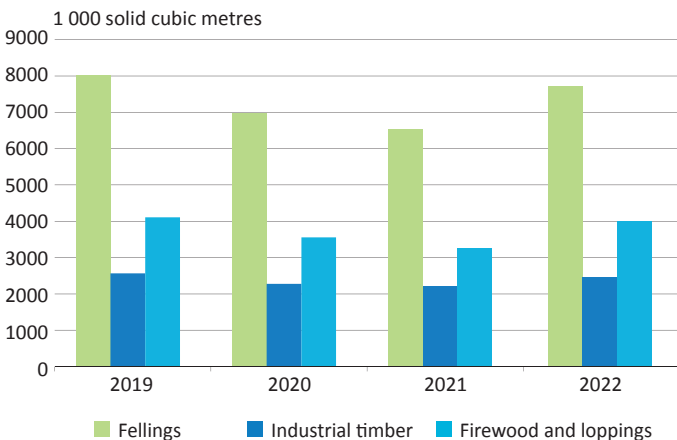
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Pick of coniferous strobiles	14938	6406	2977	4553
Gathered and yield of seeds	33076	34097	42155	50531
Coniferous spaces	670	460	353	1480
Deciduous spaces	33009	34051	41802	49051
of which: Oak acorn	30808	32043	39978	47089

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.

Wood

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

Figure 4. Wood



5. Wood¹

(1 000 solid cubic metres)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Total			
Fellings	8007	6972	6536	7644
Removals	6671	5829	5506	6416
Industrial timber	2565	2275	2232	2459
Firewood and loppings	4106	3554	3274	3957
	Coniferous			
Fellings	3910	3537	3017	3520
Removals	3079	2836	2401	2798
Industrial timber	1813	1667	1576	1699
Firewood and loppings	1266	1169	825	1099
	Deciduous			
Fellings	4097	3435	3519	4124
Removals	3592	2993	3105	3618
Industrial timber	752	608	656	760
Firewood and loppings	2840	2385	2449	2858
High-stem beech				
Fellings	778	683	647	795
Removals	687	583	563	687
Industrial timber	145	123	120	149
Firewood and loppings	542	460	444	537
High-stem oak				
Fellings	177	175	202	185
Removals	154	150	172	160
Industrial timber	33	29	35	32
Firewood and loppings	121	123	137	128
Other deciduous high-stemmed				
Fellings	642	513	544	645
Removals	566	453	490	563
Industrial timber	261	208	238	246
Firewood and loppings	304	244	253	317
Coppice				
Fellings	2423	2064	2125	2497
Removals	2129	1807	1877	2207
Industrial timber	304	248	263	331
Firewood and loppings	1825	1558	1615	1875

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.

Game

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

Figure 5. **Small game**

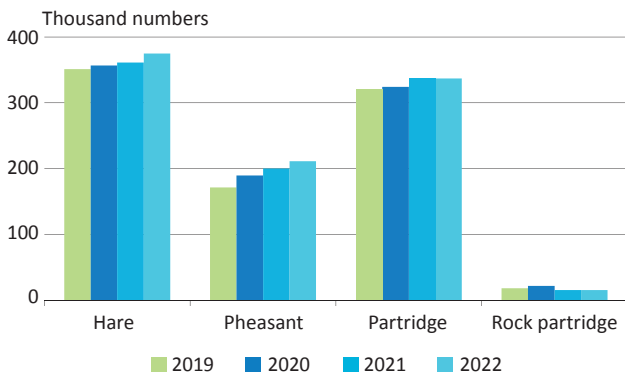
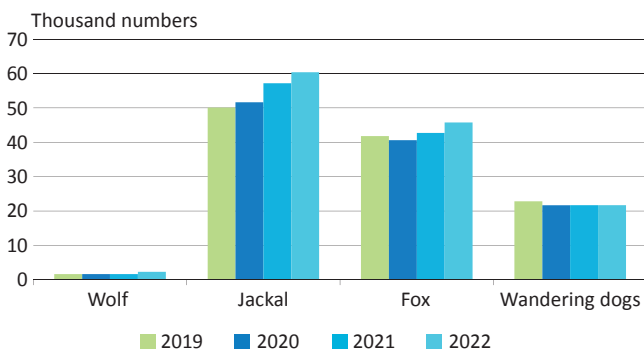


Figure 6. **Predatory animals**



6. Game¹

(Number)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Big game			
Red deer	31227	31406	32819	35121
Fallow deer	9761	10312	10523	11589
Deer	121136	123850	125523	130755
Wild boar	97690	50397	40134	43654
Wild goat	2505	2657	2949	3319
Moufflon	4415	4680	4652	4256
Bear	1003	1011	995	1086
Tibetan Yak	20	19	16	16
Auroch	48	62	65	67
Capercaillie	3303	3233	3510	3709
	Small game			
Hare	353264	354124	362455	374148
Pheasant	180545	192596	203937	215662
Partridge	324923	328581	337199	337961
Rock partridge	17601	22227	15906	16165
	Predatory animals			
Wolf	2824	2586	2712	3082
Jackal	50800	51303	56436	61804
Fox	43477	42621	44235	46477
Wandering dogs	25264	23302	23193	23299

¹ Source: Executive Forest Agency.

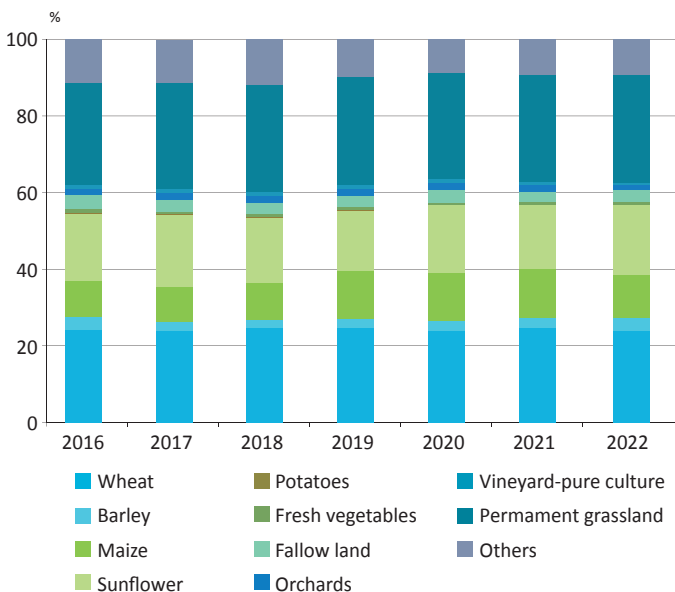
XXII. AGRICULTURE



Utilized agricultural area and arable land

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

Figure 1. Structure of the utilized agricultural area



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

(Hectares)

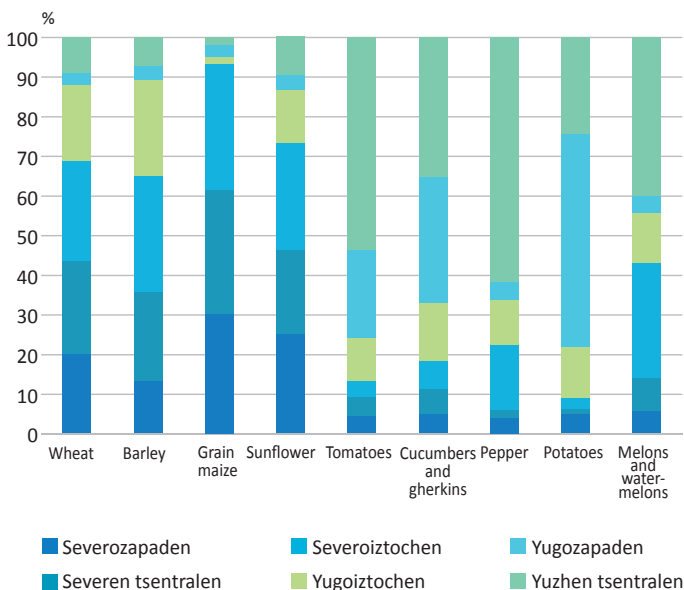
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arable land	3461615	3477514	3486748	3455143
Wheat	1250478	1203964	1247453	1207969
Barley	112264	131340	139109	127270
Rye and triticales	28163	25875	35053	31327
Oats	13866	11386	10421	13632
Maize	641555	642373	633735	572048
Other cereals	26352	22757	21903	14549
Sunflower	789604	888200	840185	985591
Tobacco	4849	5440	3015	3207
Other oleaginous crops	158305	120055	142838	146800
Other industrial crops	57878	65209	64261	48837
Potatoes	11177	11524	12363	10285
Beans, peas, other pulses	42167	24989	30584	22198
Fresh vegetables	35627	25705	31015	21206
Annual fodder crops	13859	8345	8115	5940
Grassland under legumes	117708	119134	119942	104618
Grassland under cereals	6625	8152	7345	5010
Fallow land	149636	161565	137707	132752
Green houses	1503	1502	1704	1904
Utilized agricultural area	5037470	5047252	5046597	5022062
Kitchen gardens	14636	14231	13728	13332
Orchards	90221	91339	90261	83572
Vineyard - pure culture	53005	51356	50252	47551
Mixed permanent crop	7813	7120	6820	6310
Nurseries	1699	1703	1709	1907
Total permanent crop	152738	151518	149042	139341
Permanent grassland and meadows - orchards	1408481	1403988	1397079	1414246
Agricultural area	5222925	5227902	5227350	5226087

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

Agricultural crops production

Data on main agricultural crops production is obtained through the survey on the yield of main crops in 2022. 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 2022





2. Harvested area, production and yields of main crops¹

Crops	Harvested area - ha		Production - thousand tons		Yields- kg/ha	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Wheat	1206187	1206000	7119	6 230	5902	5 166
Barley	126310	122400	683	604	5411	4 931
Grain maize	573023	520400	3376	2496	5892	2796
Sunflower	836469	916900	1989	2117	2378	2309

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

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

Crops	Harvested area ² - ha		Production ³ - tons		Yields ⁴ - kg/ha	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Tomatoes	2427	2488	116418	126455	23650	27886
Cucumbers and gherkins	588	272	53682	52267	16197	19768
Pepper	2866	2215	61576	46793	19906	19112
Potatoes	10902	9159	195639	172209	17944	18800
Melons and watermelons	7699	5418	136545	101471	17732	18727

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

² Harvested area, excl. area under glass.

³ Incl. under glass production.

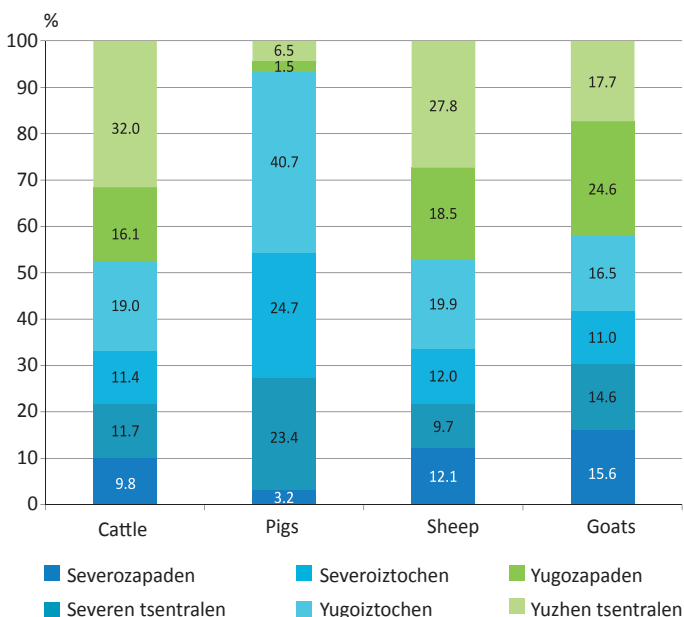
⁴ Average yields excl. production under glass.

Livestock

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

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

Figure 3. Structure of main livestock by statistical regions as of 1.11.2022



4. Livestock by type as of 1.11.¹

(Thousand numbers)

Type of animals	2019	2020	2021	2022
Cattle	510.5	568.7	589.5	559.5
of which: Cows	331.4	367.5	381.4	361.5
Buffalo	16.7	20.2	21.7	20.3
of which: Buffalo-cows	11.5	14.1	15.4	14.8
Pigs	491.8	592.1	694.7	601.7
of which: Sows	37.3	46.5	54.4	49.8
Sheep	1281	1307.8	1199.5	1096.4
of which: Ewes	1074.6	1105.8	1013.2	928.9
Goats	228.5	253.4	215.0	184.0
of which: She-goats	193.9	207.7	179.8	156.3
Poultry	15565.0	13964.0	14168.0	15507.0
of which: Hens	7107.0	7062.0	6659.0	7139.0

5. Farms and livestock by type as of 1.11.2022¹

	Farms - in thousands	Livestock	
		In thousands	Average per farm - in numbers
Cattle	21.6	559.5	25.9
of which:			
Cows	20.7	361.5	17.5
Cattle less than 1 year old	10.4	105.5	10.1
Buffalo	0.5	20.3	40.6
of which: Buffalo-cows	0.4	14.8	37.0
Pigs	1.1	601.7	547.0
of which: Sows	0.3	49.8	166.0
Sheep	15.7	1096.4	69.8
of which: Ewes	15.3	928.9	60.7
Goats	6.7	184	27.5
of which: She-goats	6.7	156.3	23.3

¹ Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

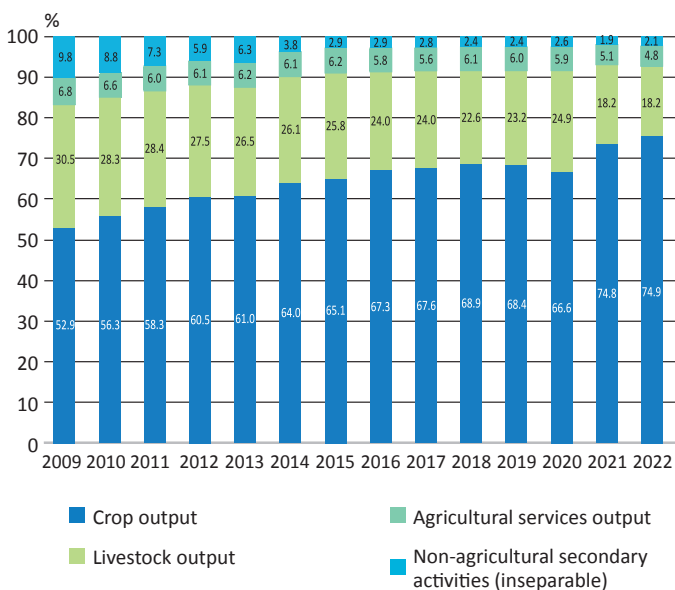
Economic accounts for agriculture

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, irrespective of whether their agricultural activity is main or secondary, including households. Data refer to the final production, excluding internal turnover (goods and services produced and consumed for own during the accounting period). From 2007 onwards the information includes both subsidies from the national budget and EU budget.

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

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





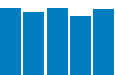
6. Economic accounts for agriculture-final output at current prices

Indicators	(Million BGN)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022 ¹
Cereals	2933.3	2608.5	4429.3	5486.3
Industrial crops	1675.8	1667.0	2578.2	2974.9
Fodder	143.3	131.2	172.1	220.0
Vegetables	426.2	373.8	405.4	424.9
Potatoes	86.0	73.1	84.4	98.3
Fruits	333.6	343.5	361.2	384.6
Wine	.	.	.	.
Other crop products	35.4	40.9	34.4	41.3
Crop output	5633.6	5238.0	8065.0	9630.3
Livestock	963.2	988.2	966.1	1116.0
Livestock products	946.9	973.8	996.5	1228.6
Livestock output	1910.1	1962.0	1962.6	2344.6
Agricultural goods output	7543.7	7200.0	10027.6	11974.9
Agricultural services output	492.2	462.0	546.3	615.3
Agricultural output	8035.9	7662.0	10573.9	12590.2
Non-agricultural secondary activities (inseparable)	198.9	204.1	202.3	273.3
Output of agricultural activities	8234.8	7866.1	10776.2	12863.5
Total intermediate consumption	4777.4	4446.6	5612.8	6887.1
Gross value added at basic price	3457.4	3419.5	5163.4	5976.4
Fixed capital consumption	910.5	923.8	981.7	981.7
Net value added at basic prices	2546.9	2495.7	4181.7	4994.7
Factor income	4754.3	4774.1	6109.9	7350.4
Net operating surplus/mixed income	3688.8	3666.2	4935.5	6105.5
Net entrepreneurial income	2477.2	2413.9	3260.8	3868.1

¹ The data for 2022 are forecast.

XXIII. ENVIRONMENT





Environmental statistics provide information on the state and changes in environmental conditions and the impact of human activities on it, as well as information on social actions and economic measures taken by society to avoid or mitigate these impacts and to restore and maintain capacity of the environment.

Environmental accounts are a statistical system that combines economic and environmental information into a common framework for measuring the contribution of the environment to the economy and the impact of the economy on the environment. They organize environmental data from many areas using the same concepts and terminology as national accounts. In this sense, they are satellite accounts to national accounts, through which various aspects of the economy can be analyzed and evaluated.

Emissions of pollutants in the air

Emission is the release of harmful substances (pollutants) into the atmosphere (air emission). Air emissions are a direct result of the economic activity in the country. The amount of the emitted harmful substances depends both on the quantities of consumed fuels and produced output, and the level of technology used.

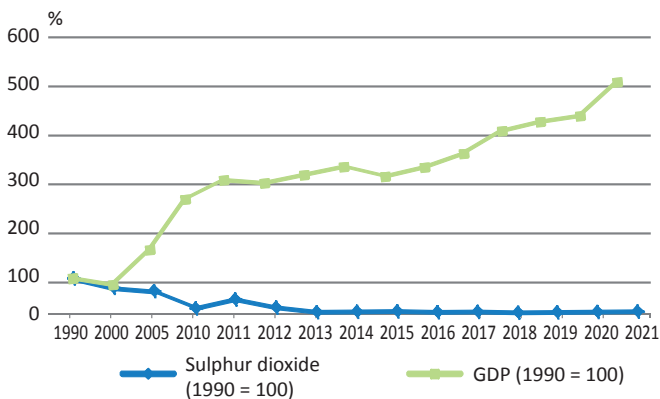
Air emissions are calculated based on data from a specialized statistical survey of the National Statistical Institute (NSI) and information from the Executive Environmental Agency (ExEA) at the Ministry of Environment and Water (MOEW). Emissions are estimated using a calculation method based on the following parameters: fuels consumed, sulphur content, calorific value, quantity of produced output and input of raw materials as well as emission factors applicable for the respective pollutants.

The most common characteristic of the relation economy - environment is contained in the indicator 'Emission per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)'. Relative to output GDP, emissions characterize its resource intensity (energy intensity) and structure. High energy consumption per unit of GDP is accompanied by high emissions per unit of GDP and vice versa.

The following figure shows the trend of sulfur dioxide emissions and the trend of GDP (in dollars at current prices).



Figure 1. Emissions of Sulfur dioxide and GDP

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

	(Thousand tons)							
	Sulphur oxides	Nitrogen oxides	Non-methane volatile organic compounds	Methane	Carbon monoxide	Carbon dioxide	Dinitrogen oxide	Ammonia oxides
2019								
Total	71	89	80	233	273	42233	16	41
Industrial heating processes	38	22	1	3	13	27318	1	0
Industrial processes	28	5	32	42	18	4522	0	1
Other sources ³	4	62	48	188	242	10392	15	39
2020								
Total	67	83	82	229	262	36534	16	42
Industrial heating processes	30	20	1	3	12	22480	1	0
Industrial processes	33	4	32	37	16	4107	0	1
Other sources ³	4	60	49	189	234	9946	15	40
2021								
Total	55	95	88	234	275	42282	16	43
Industrial heating processes	45	32	2	3	19	27310	1	0
Industrial processes	5	2	39	42	17	4258	0	2
Other sources ³	6	61	48	189	239	10713	15	41

¹ Because of rounding some totals exceed or are less than the sums of their components.² Emissions are calculated in accordance with the latest edition of EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019.³ Data on emissions from road transport, agriculture and households are included.

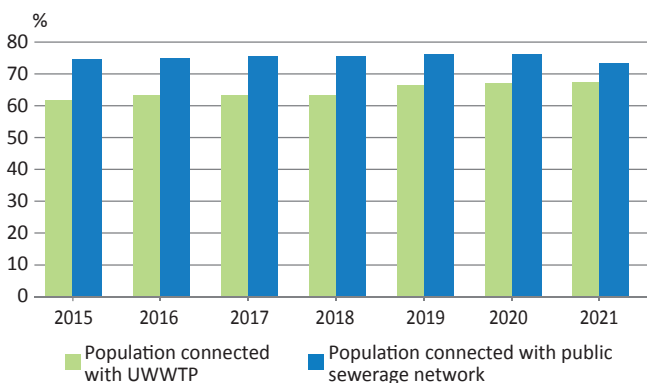
Water

Water statistics give information for different parts of the water cycle in quantitative terms (water abstraction, water use, wastewater), water infrastructure, treatment plants for drinking water, urban wastewater treatment plants (UWWTP). The scope of water statistics includes companies providing supply and sewage water services (PWS, operators of UWWTP and irrigation systems) and water users.

The data are based on annual statistical surveys: 'Water supply, sewage and treatment' and 'Water supply through irrigation systems' (exhaustive) and 'Water use' (business entities using over 36 thousand cubic meters of water/year and over 20 thousand cubic meters of water/year for irrigation of agricultural areas, livestock and industrial purposes (including cooling), through the information system 'Environmental Statistics'. The water abstraction by households is not covered. The presented results are calculated on the basis of the reported statistical data, proportions and estimates. The methodology also uses principles from the Data Collection Manual for the OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire 'Inland water'.

The share of the population using wastewater collection and treatment services provides an overview of infrastructure development and environmental protection.

Figure 2. Basic indicators for population and water services



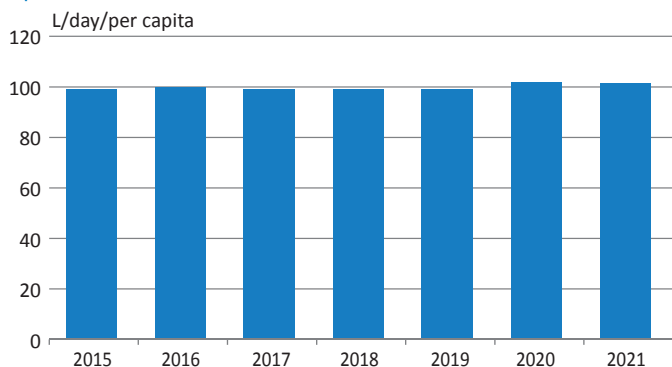


2. Water abstraction, water use, wastewater

	(Million m ³ /year)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Gross fresh water abstraction	5658	5425	5421	5077	5294
Fresh surface water	5076	4859	4860	4515	4755
of which: From artificial reservoirs	2279	2090	2010	1686	1947
Fresh groundwater	582	566	562	561	539
Gross non-fresh water abstraction	0	10	4	36	151
Water use by economic activity - total	4732	4647	4579	4310	4586
Agriculture, hunting and forestry (incl. fishing)	307	312	327	336	339
of which: Irrigation	255	258	267	274	283
Industry	4091	3995	3928	3650	3924
of which: For cooling in energy production	3704	3627	3552	3322	3587
Services	78	87	73	66	66
Households	257	253	251	257	256
Wastewater discharged into water bodies - total	768	772	715	713	720
of which: From WWTPs (urban and other)	582	587	533	532	535
Cooling water discharged into water bodies	3719	3613	3480	3259	3556

Water is the key to normal human functioning. Figure 3 presents the amount of water (average per day per person) delivered from the public water supply to households. Water supplied by the public to other consumers, total water losses (including illegal use-theft of water) and water supplied for technological and fire-fighting purposes is not included.

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





Waste

Waste statistics cover waste from economic activity and household waste. Waste from economic activity is the waste generated as a result of all economic activities in the country.

Most waste in Bulgaria was generated in 2018 - 126 138 159 tons. Over the years, the ratio between hazardous and non-hazardous waste is preserved - 15% and 85% of the total amount of waste generated in the country, respectively.

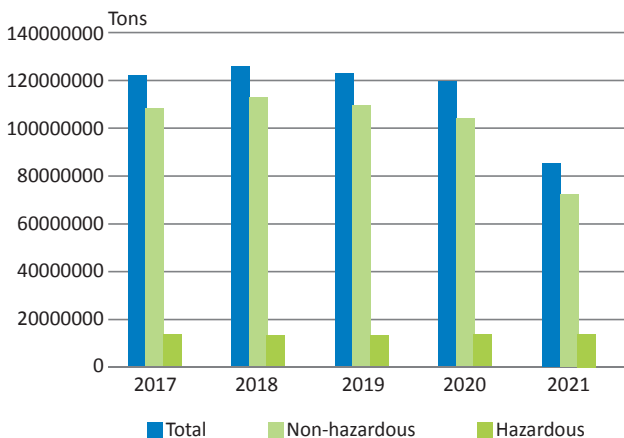


3. Generated waste from economic activities by industry and type

(Tons)

	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Non-hazardous waste - total	112824785	109654456	99592763	73513919
Agriculture, hunting and forestry.				
Fishing and aquaculture	308579	905486	888101	1298350
Mining and quarrying	93652304	93378455	81676822	52231900
Manufacturing	2469441	3775959	4453972	6160442
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	12977671	8401654	6067154	8031288
Water collection, treatment and supply. Sewerage.				
Remediation activities and other waste management services	2714341	1570361	3366001	3419821
Water collection, treatment and supply	173140	229137	245944	306661
Sewerage	24	53	4498	155
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	2515674	1159292	2898370	3048025
Remediation activities and other waste management services	25503	181879	217188	64981
Construction	192964	406890	1795813	897688
Services (excl. wholesale of waste and scrap)	509486	1215650	1344900	1474430
Hazardous waste - total	13313374	13493848	13866148	13714032
Agriculture, hunting and forestry.				
Fishing and aquaculture	181	4923	4663	12089
Mining and quarrying	13216848	13119359	13294166	13263569
Manufacturing	73228	317471	466684	379154
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1502	2045	23214	2960
Water collection, treatment and supply. Sewerage.				
Remediation activities and other waste management services	10640	12616	13680	14933
Water collection, treatment and supply	456	180	140	206
Sewerage	-	-	-	-
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	10070	12197	13337	11986
Remediation activities and other waste management services	113	240	203	2741
Construction	222	998	20488	12557
Services (excl. wholesale of waste and scrap)	10754	36436	43252	28770

Figure 4. Generated industrial and hazardous waste by type - total^{1,2}



¹ According to the 'Waste list' list in Regulation (EC) No. 2150/2002 on waste statistics.

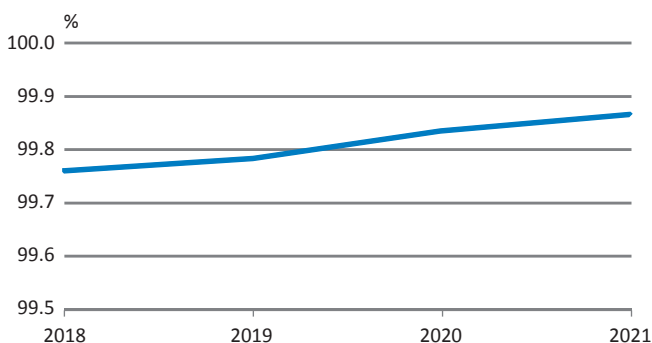
² Data source Executive Environment Agency (EEA). The study is based on the 'Waste list' (MOEW - Ordinance No. 2 of 27.07.2014).



Municipal is the waste that results from the vital activity of people in homes, administrative, social and public buildings. The waste from commercial sites and accompanying craft activities, sites for recreation and entertainment, when it is not hazardous waste and at the same time its quantity or composition does not interfere with its treatment together with household waste, is equated to municipal waste. The information about the waste is provided through specialized statistical surveys of the NSI and administrative data from the Executive Agency for Environment, including estimation.

The share of the population served by the municipal waste collection system continues to increase, reaching 99.87% in 2021 (compared to 99.84% in 2020). The tendency to serve almost all settlements, except some hard-to-reach settlements, is permanently preserved.

Figure 5. Share of population served by systems for organized waste collection



‘Generated municipal waste’ is a summary indicator that is calculated as the sum of the quantities of municipal waste in which: 1) collected through organized waste collection systems, 2) collected through other systems than those with organized waste collection (mostly recyclable materials, such as metal, paper, plastic and others, which are collected at specialized sites and subsequently sent directly for recycling), and 3) statistical assessment of the generated waste from the not covered population by organized waste collection systems. The quantity of generated municipal waste from 2018 to 2020 maintains its level, and in 2021 it's increasing to 3 058 thousand tons.

4. Municipal waste^{1,2}

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total generated municipal wastes - thousand tons	2862	2838	2829	3058
Delivered for landfilling municipal waste - thousand tons	834	849	814	777
Delivered for preliminary treatment - thousand tons	1813	1788	1865	1960
Delivered for recycling municipal waste - thousand tons	215	184	144	302
Generated municipal wastes per capita - kg/year/per capita	407	407	408	445
Served settlements - number	4698	4723	4727	4754
Share of population served by municipal waste collection systems - %	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9
Landfill sites and installation for treatment of municipal waste - number	72	69	73	73

¹ There are no data available on the treated waste of Kyustendil municipality for 2019, 2020 and 2021.

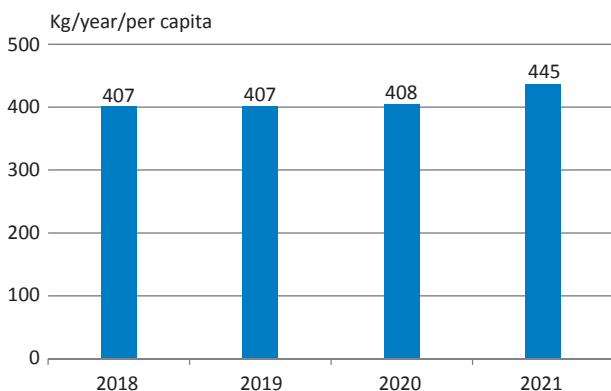
² Data to 15.02.2023.



The rate of accumulation of municipal waste or generated municipal waste per capita is the ratio between the amount of generated municipal waste and the average number of the population for the year. It shows the pressure on the environment.

The amount of waste generated per capita in the period 2018 - 2020 remains almost unchanged, as in 2021 it's increasing to 445 kg average per capita.

Figure 6. Collected municipal waste per capita of served population



Environmental protection expenditure accounts

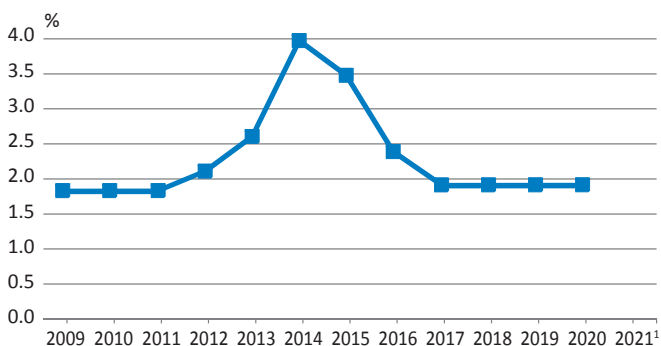
Statistics on environmental protection and restoration expenditures quantify the resources distributed to environmental protection by local economic units. They include all activities and actions whose main purpose is to prevent, reduce, and remove pollution and any other deterioration and loss of environmental quality. The environmental expenditures are carried out in the following directions: wastewater discharge and treatment; air protection, protection of forests, soils, biodiversity; collection, treatment and disposal of waste and others.

The source of data on environmental protection and restoration expenditures is a statistical survey. The set of statistical surveys combines two approaches - comprehensive and sample observation.

The survey is comprehensive for statistical units previously known to have incurred environmental expenditure. The rest of the statistical population is covered by a random sample, representative at a national level by a group of economic activities according to the number of employed (over 10 employees). The random sample is processed and supplemented based on an assessment to ensure representation at a national level and quality.

The share of environmental expenditures from the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the main measure for steps taken by society and the state to reduce environmental pressure. For example, in 2020, the share of environmental expenditure of GDP was 1.9%.

Figure 7. Expenditure of protection and restoration of environment (% of GDP)



¹ According to the National Statistical Program the data for 2021 will be published on the NSI website on 20th of December 2023.



5. Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment

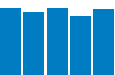
	2017	2018	2019	2020 ¹	2021 ²
Total - million BGN	1935	2037	2308	2471	.
On acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets - million BGN	460	499	455	658	.
On maintenance of tangible fixed assets - million BGN	1475	1538	1853	1813	.
Share of environmental expenditure in GDP - %	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	.

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

Use	(Thousand BGN)	
	2020 ¹	2021 ²
Total	2471443	.
Wastewater	455892	.
Circulating water supply	52337	.
Air	335815	.
Protection and restoration of soil, groundwater and surface water	54931	.
Forests	6544	.
Protection of biodiversity and natural scenery	6729	.
Hunting and fishing projects	132	.
Waste	1466325	.
Noise	609	.
Scientific and research activity	12060	.
Educational and other activity	8	.
Administrative activity	46434	.
Monitoring and control equipment	32812	.
Environmentant impact assessment	815	.

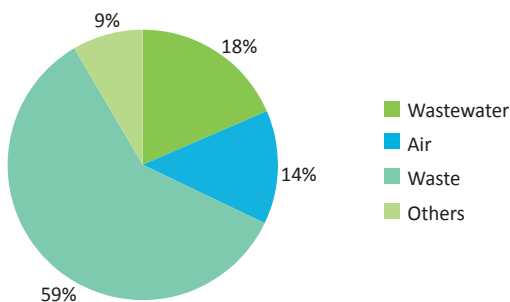
¹ Revised data.

² According to the National Statistical Program the data for 2021 will be published on the NSI website on 20th of December 2023.



Waste recovery and disposal has the largest share of the total environmental expenditures (59%), followed by wastewater treatment (18%) and the protection of air (14%). For other environmental domains - noise abatement, conservation of biodiversity, protected areas and sites and others, the share is 9%.

Figure 8. Structure of expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment by ecological use in 2020





Tangible fixed assets with ecological use

Tangible fixed assets (TFA) with ecological use include facilities, installations and equipment necessary for protection and restoration of the environment in areas (for wastewater, air, land, waste disposal, protection of biodiversity, noise protection), and monitoring and control equipment. They do not include equipment to protect the air purity and reduce noise and vibration in the workplace, i.e. labor protection activities. The statistics provide information on the availability and movement of tangible fixed assets for environmental purposes.

Data on tangible fixed assets with ecological use are collected through a comprehensive statistical survey. The methodology is in line with the latest requirements of the European institutions - Eurostat (EU Statistical Office) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Data on available tangible fixed assets are published at book value and are part of the total tangible fixed assets in the country.

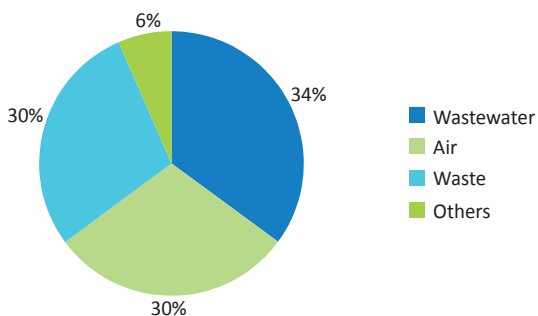
At the end of 2021, the total value of the TFA with ecological use amounted to 10 873 million BGN and is distributed by the main environmental domains as follows: for wastewater treatment (industrial and urban wastewater treatment plants, sewerage network, etc.) - 34.0%, followed by the facilities for air protection - 30.0%, for waste treatment - 30.0%, and others - 6.0%. There is no significant change in the relative share of assets distributed by environmental domains compared to previous years.

7. Tangible fixed assets with ecological use¹

Use	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total - thousand BGN	9468298	9523596	9889758	10468033	10873312
Wastewater	3225709	3298021	3429842	3672458	3693672
of which: Wastewater treatment plants	1475506	1540404	1659824	1680922	1928052
Circulating water supply	265253	256955	258041	279092	248635
Air	2972763	2888790	2971711	3118719	3256571
Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	111264	119945	124998	130595	131381
Protection of biodiversity and natural scenery	137294	46308	45136	49336	50106
Hunting and fishing projects	3562	3854	5435	4532	4334
Recovery and disposal of waste	2521249	2706583	2852272	2991424	3267601
Noise	4984	5030	2267	2260	5343
Monitoring and control equipment	226220	198110	200056	219617	215669

¹ Accounting value at the end of the year.

Figure 9. Tangible fixed assets with ecological use as of 31.12.2021





Environmental goods and services

The environmental goods and services sector includes all economic operators carrying out activities leading to environmental protection and resource management (called producers of environmental goods and services). Environmental protection includes all activities and actions whose main purpose is to prevent, reduce and eliminate its pollution and deterioration. Resource management includes the conservation, maintenance and improvement of natural resources, and as a result, their prevention from depletion. Producers of environmental goods and services may or may not specialize in their production, may produce them as a result of primary or secondary activities, or may produce them for their own use.

Data on environmental goods and services are collected through a statistical survey. Statistical survey is a combination of comprehensive and sample observation, including evaluation. The methodology is based on the 2016 Handbook of Environmental Goods and Services. The environmental goods and services sector provides data on output, value added, exports and employment, according to the Accounting System (SEEA SF 2012).

In the sector of environmental goods and services there is an increase in production, added value and employment, as the significant increase for 2019 and 2020 is due to data estimates.

8. Environmental goods and services

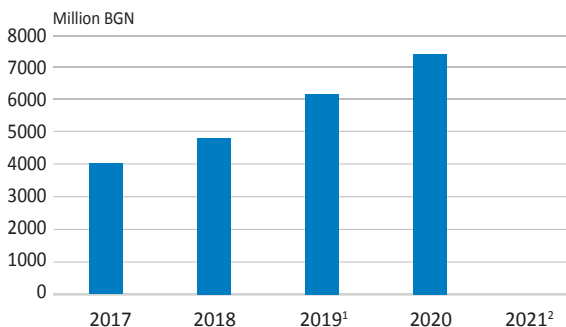
Economic activity	Output - Mln. BGN	Gross value added - Mln. BGN	Employment - Number
2017			
Total	4186	1972	46219
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	246	94	5140
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing	745	204	5040
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2437	1501	23641
Construction	72	34	1044
Services	686	139	11354
2018			
Total	4828	2082	50115
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	280	131	5609
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing	1021	204	5889
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2516	1492	24603
Construction	164	67	2038
Services	847	188	11976
2019			
Total	6334	2676	63108
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	528	213	9252
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing	1686	425	9905
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2695	1583	24503
Construction	388	129	4421
Services	1036	325.48	15027
2020 ¹			
Total	7296	3014	65559
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	587	250	8780
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing	1908	502	11121
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2450	1480	23115
Construction	1110	399	7185
Services	1241	384	15361
2021 ²			
Total	.	.	.
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	.	.	.
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing	.	.	.
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	.	.	.
Construction	.	.	.
Services	.	.	.

¹ Revised data.

² According to the National Statistical Program, the data for 2021 will be published on the NSI website on 31st of October 2023.

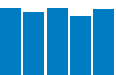


Figure 10. Output in the environment goods and services sector



¹ From 2019 estimates are included in the data.

² According to the National Statistical Program, the data for 2021 will be published on the NSI website on 31 October 2023.



Packages placed on the market

Package is all products made of material of any nature, used to place, store, transport, deliver and present goods, from raw materials to processed goods, from the manufacturer to the user or the consumer. Items that are 'non-returnable' and used for the same purposes are also considered packaging.

Data on packages placed on the market, used for packaging of sold products, are collected through a statistical survey of economic entities that produce and import packaged goods; carry out packaging of goods for remuneration; package goods for own sale; produce disposable packaging and utensils.

The statistical survey is comprehensive. It is consistent with the need for a complete statistical estimation of the phenomenon.

In the last 4 years there has been a dynamic in the packages placed on the market. In 2021, there is an increase in paper packaging (by 49%) and a decrease in glass (by 19%). For other types of packages the trend from previous years is preserved.

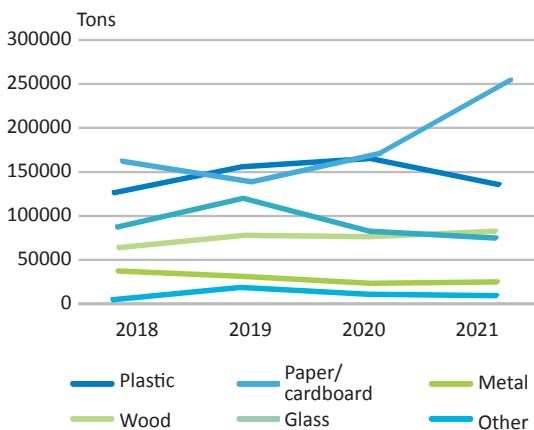


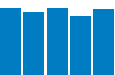
9. Placed on the market packaging by materials

(Tons)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	497493	554489	537692	588465
Plastic	131359	162921	173072	140676
Paper/cardboard	168840	138797	168331	251352
Metal	37625	31233	22133	25082
Wood	65011	79649	79248	85469
Glass	90950	124017	84481	77263
Other	3708	17873	10426	8623

Figure 11. Placed on the market packaging





Underground reserves

Underground reserves are the reserves and resources of underground natural resources, which are mineral deposits in the earth's interior or on the earth's surface with a certain geological study and economic interest. The reserves are the part of the mineral resources that are expected to be extracted for commercial purposes with a certain degree of security. The reserves of the underground natural resources are grouped in the following classification categories: (1) proven reserves - those for which with a high degree of certainty (90 and over 90%) the technical possibility for extraction and its economic profitability with the existing technology and the corresponding prices, and (2) probable reserves - those that have not yet been proven, but for which there is more than a 50% probability of a technically feasible and economically viable yield.

Data on underground reserves are obtained on the basis of a comprehensive statistical survey. It is consistent with the need for a complete statistical estimation of the phenomenon.

The area of underground reserves in 2021 decreased by 32% compared to 2017.

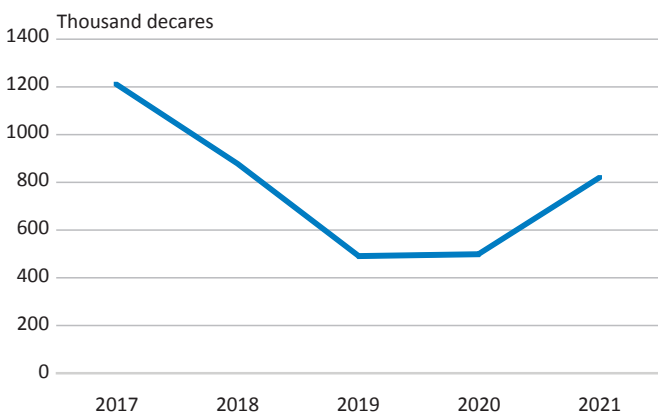


10. Area of deposits of ores and minerals

(Thousand decares)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total for the country	1214	870	468	487	824

Figure 12. Area of underground reserves - total for the country



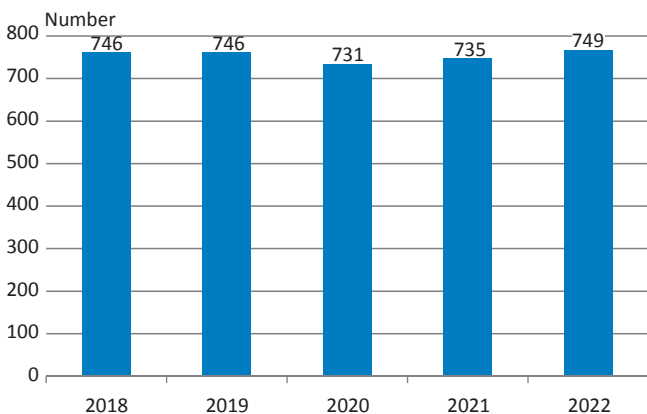
Registered noise levels

Noise is one of the main factors with adverse effects on the population, present as unwanted or harmful external sound caused by human activity, including emitted by road, rail and air transport, from industrial installations and facilities and from local sources. Noise levels are observed in different terrains and development zones in the urbanized territories and outside them. A special noise indicator is used for areas subject to aviation noise.

Data on noise levels are based on comprehensive survey, covering all noise registration points in the country. The source of the data is the National Center for Public Health and Analysis. The statistical survey is comprehensive and is conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Noise Monitoring System.

In 2022, 749 points for measuring the noise level were observed, distributed in 36 settlements, and in 514 points levels above the permissible norms were measured.

Figure 13. **Surveyed points of noise registration**





11. Surveyed points of noise registration by district in 2022

(Number)

Districts	Total	Of which: over permissible limits	By registered noise level in decibels						
			Under 58	58 - 62	63 - 67	68 - 72	73 - 77	78 - 82	Over 82
Total	749	514	181	139	275	139	15	-	-
Blagoevgrad	17	3	16	1	-	-	-	-	-
Burgas	37	26	7	2	8	12	8	-	-
Varna	45	19	26	5	9	5	-	-	-
Veliko Tarnovo	48	33	1	17	23	7	-	-	-
Vidin	15	13	4	1	8	2	-	-	-
Vratsa	15	11	5	6	3	1	-	-	-
Gabrovo	20	14	2	5	12	1	-	-	-
Dobrich	15	11	4	-	8	3	-	-	-
Kardzhali	15	12	4	1	2	6	2	-	-
Kyustendil	36	33	5	5	24	2	-	-	-
Lovech	15	12	4	7	4	-	-	-	-
Montana	15	13	-	-	12	3	-	-	-
Pazardzhik	15	11	1	3	7	4	-	-	-
Pernik	24	16	-	9	10	5	-	-	-
Pleven	21	17	6	7	7	1	-	-	-
Plovdiv	44	35	-	5	10	28	1	-	-
Razgrad	15	14	4	4	5	2	-	-	-
Ruse	30	23	2	2	16	10	-	-	-
Silistra	15	13	-	3	11	1	-	-	-
Sliven	20	10	7	5	8	-	-	-	-
Smolyan	15	7	6	2	6	1	-	-	-
Sofia	75	52	21	13	15	22	4	-	-
Sofia (stolitsa)	35	21	4	14	17	-	-	-	-
Stara Zagora	45	33	7	7	17	14	-	-	-
Targovishte	51	24	27	9	14	1	-	-	-
Haskovo	20	15	6	2	8	4	-	-	-
Shumen	15	12	5	-	8	2	-	-	-
Yambol	16	11	7	4	3	2	-	-	-

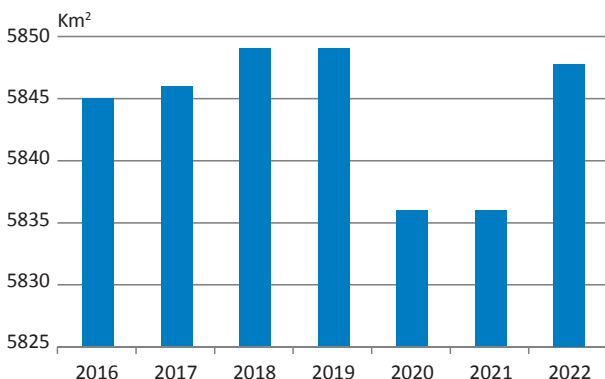
Protected natural scenery

Protected areas in Bulgaria is a generalized concept covering all parks, reserves, landmarks and protected areas. They are designed to protect the biological diversity of ecosystems and the natural processes taking place in them, as well as characteristic or remarkable objects of inanimate nature.

Data on the number and area of protected areas and sites by species (reserves, natural landmarks, protected areas, national parks, nature parks and maintained reserves), as well as the number of protected plants, animals and centuries-old trees are provided by statistical survey with administrative data from the Ministry of Environment and Water. The scope of the study includes all protected areas and sites in the country. The statistical survey is comprehensive and is conducted in accordance with the Protected Areas Act and the Biodiversity Act.

In 2022, nine protected areas and five natural landmarks with a total area of 1 194 hectares have been newly declared.

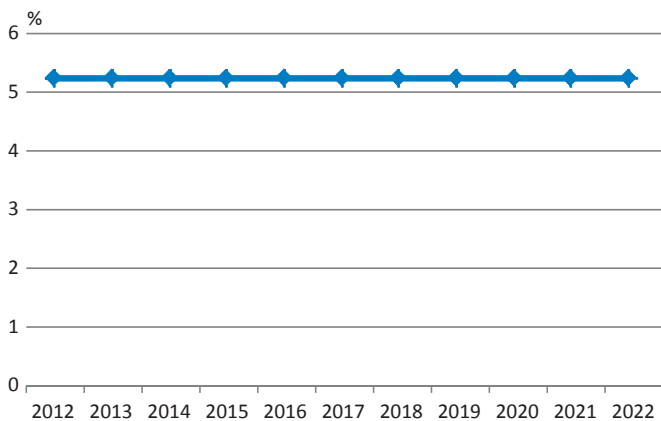
Figure 14. Area of protected natural scenery





The share of protected areas and sites for the country remains at 5.3% for 2022.

Figure 15. Share of protected areas in the total country's territory



12. Protected natural scenery in 2022¹

	In numbers			Area ² - ha		
	As of 31.12.2022	Included in 2022	Excluded in 2022	As of 31.12.2022	Included in 2022	Excluded in 2022
Protected natural areas	1039	14	-	584836.4	1214.7	4.2
Reserves	55	-	-	77223.8	19.6	-
Natural landmarks	352	5	-	18106.8	86.1	1.4
Protected areas	583	9	-	77724.4	1107.9	2.8
National parks	3	-	-	150798.7	-	-
Natural parks	11	-	-	256441.4	-	-
Maintained reserves	35	-	-	4541.3	1.1	-
Protected plant species	574	-	-	x	x	x
Protected animal species	483	-	-	x	x	x
Protected venerable trees	1390	36	7	x	x	x

¹ Source: Ministry of Environment and Water.

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

13. Protected natural areas¹

Year	Area - ha	Share of protected areas as % to the total country's territory
2017	584563	5.3
2018	584862	5.3
2019	584922	5.3
2020	583582	5.3
2021	583626	5.3
2022	584836	5.3

¹ Source: Ministry of Environment and Water.

XXIV. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY AND INNOVATION ACTIVITY





Research and development activity (R&D)

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

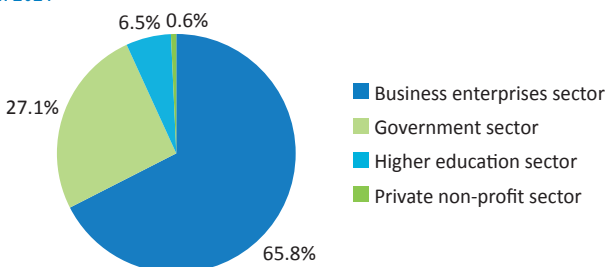
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) comprises current costs and capital expenditure.

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

R&D personnel comprise two categories - researchers and other R&D personnel. The personnel employed on R&D is 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 2021





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

	2018	2019	2020	2021
GERD - thousand BGN	828904	1002132	1023790	1074004
Current costs	762264	902095	922112	996144
Capital expenditure	66640	100037	101678	77860
R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP - %	0.75	0.83	0.85	0.77

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

Categories	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Headcount			
Total	34610	34986	35087	34613
Researchers	22792	23171	23228	23234
Other R&D personnel	11818	11815	11859	11379
	Full-time equivalent			
Total	25809	26399	26085	25122
Researchers	16521	16940	16691	16230
Other R&D personnel	9288	9459	9394	8892



Innovation activity

An innovation is a new or improved product (good or service) or business process that differs significantly from the enterprise's previous products or business processes and that has been implemented on the market or brought into use by the enterprise.

An innovation-active enterprise is an enterprise, which during the observation period is engaged in one or more activities to develop or implement new or improved products or business processes.

A product innovation is a new or improved good or service that differs significantly from the enterprise's previous goods or services and that has been implemented on the market. It includes significant changes to the design of the goods. Simple re-sale of new goods and changes of a solely aesthetic nature are excluded.

A business process innovation is a new or improved business process for one or more business functions that differs significantly from the enterprise's previous business processes and that has been implemented within the firm.



3. Innovation-active enterprises as a share of all enterprises in 2020¹

(Per cent)

Economic sectors	
Total	36.2
Industry	41.0
Mining and quarrying	20.9
Manufacturing	42.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	30.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	23.4
Services	31.5
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	29.8
Transportation and storage	14.1
Information and communication	59.6
Financial and insurance activities	33.3
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	30.3
Scientific research and development	100.0
Advertising and market research	37.4

4. Enterprises that have new or significantly improved products new to the market as a share of all enterprises in 2020¹

(Per cent)

Economic sectors	
Total	11.8
Industry	13.1
Mining and quarrying	3.5
Manufacturing	13.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2.0
Services	10.5
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.6
Transportation and storage	2.4
Information and communication	26.2
Financial and insurance activities	8.1
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	7.3
Scientific research and development	41.2
Advertising and market research	9.4

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



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