

All data in the edition are the last available data as of September 2016



The quoted data set in this report are the last available data, published in the official source's web sites. The sources are Ministry of Finance, Bulgarian National Bank, National Statistic Institute, National Employment Agency, Bulgarian Industrial Association. The electronic system used for collecting the data from the official sources is CEIC Data Manager.

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## BULGARIA: ECONOMIC AND MARKET ANALYSIS

### Monthly report as of September 2016

- The current and capital account recorded a surplus of EUR 635.7 million in July 2016, compared with a positive balance of EUR 566 million in July 2015
- In the period January - July 2016 Bulgarian exports to third countries decreased by 15.6% in comparison with the same period of 2015 and amounted to 8 287.3 Million BGN
- Gross external debt amounted to EUR 34,891.5 million (76.7% of GDP) at end-July 2016
- According to BNB data at the end of August 2016 Bulgaria's foreign reserves amounted to BGN 45.6 billion (EUR 23.3 billion) and increased by 0.88% m/m and by 16.7% y/y, respectively
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expanded with 3.0% in the second quarter of 2016 compared to the same quarter of the previous year and with 0.7% compared to the first quarter of 2016
- According to the preliminary data the Industrial Production Index, seasonally adjusted, decreased by 1.6% in July 2016 as compared to June 2016
- In July 2016 the working day adjusted turnover in 'Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' increased by 2.2% in comparison with the same month of the previous year
- In July 2016 working day adjusted data showed a decrease by 11.8% in the construction production, compared to the same month of 2015
- In August 2016, the number of the trips of Bulgarian residents abroad was 590.6 thousand or by 15.3% above the registered in August
- In September 2016 the total business climate indicator preserves its level from the previous month
- Total Producer Price Index in Industry in August 2016 decreased by 0.3% compared to the previous month
- The consumer price index in August 2016 compared to July 2016 was 100.0%, i.e. the monthly inflation was 0.0%
- In August, the unemployment rate continues to decline and is now 8.0%
- Based on the monthly data of first-level spending units, the Consolidated Fiscal Programme (CFP) balance on a cash basis as of August 2016 is positive, amounting to BGN 3,317.0 million
- According to the official register kept by the Ministry of Finance, the central government debt as at end-August 2016 stands at EUR 13,360.7 million
- In August 2016 broad money (monetary aggregate M3) increased annually by 8.9% compared to 8.6% annual growth in July 2016
- Optimism that has been ruling the market for the past two months continued in full force through August
- In August the deposits, profit and balance sheet capital of the banking system continued to grow

Bulgaria:	2013 (a)	2014 (a)	2015 (a)	2016 (p)	2017 (p)	2018 (p)	2019 (p)
<b>Key Macroeconomic Indicators</b>							
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>							
GDP (BGN million)	81 971	83 612	86 373	89 219	92 426	95 979	99 730
GDP (EUR million)	41 911	42 750	44 162	45 617	47 257	49 073	50 991
GDP (real growth, %)	1.3	1.5	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.7
Consumption	-0.7	2.2	0.7	1.5	2.2	2.5	2.4
Gross capital formation	0.3	3.4	2.5	-1.8	-0.1	2.7	2.5
Exports of goods and services	9.2	-0.1	7.6	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1
Imports of goods and services	4.9	1.5	4.4	2.6	3.6	4.7	5.2
<b>Labour market and prices</b>							
Employment (%)	-0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Unemployment rate (%)	12.9	11.4	9.1	8.6	7.9	7.4	7.1
Compensation of one employee (%)	8.8	5.6	1.8	2.7	3.4	3.8	4
GDP Deflator (%)	-0.7	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Average inflation (%)	0.4	-1.6	-1.1	-0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4
<b>Balance of payments</b>							
Current account (% of GDP)	1.8	0.9	1.4	1.8	2	1.7	1.8
Trade balance (% of GDP)	-6.9	-6.5	-4.3	-2.8	-2.4	-2.6	-3
FDI (% of GDP)	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8
<b>Monetary sector</b>							
M3 (% y/y growth )	8.5	1.1	8.8	8	8.3	8.7	9
Loans to companies (% y/y growth)	0.5	- 10.8	- 1.8	-0.6	2.7	4.6	6.2
Loans to households (% y/y growth)	0.2	-1.6	-1.3	0	1.9	3.4	4.3

Source: MF 2016 Spring Projection

## I. EXTERNAL SECTOR

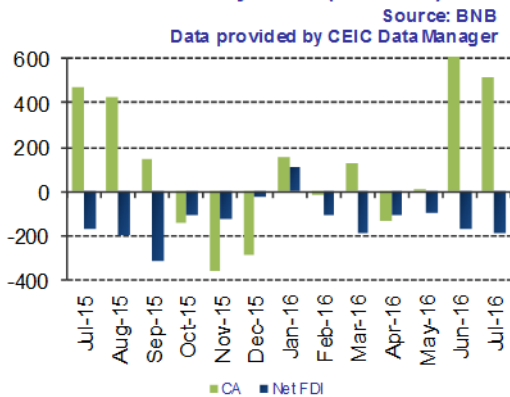
### 1. Balance of payments

The current and capital account recorded a surplus of EUR 635.7 million in July 2016, compared with a positive balance of EUR 566 million in July 2015

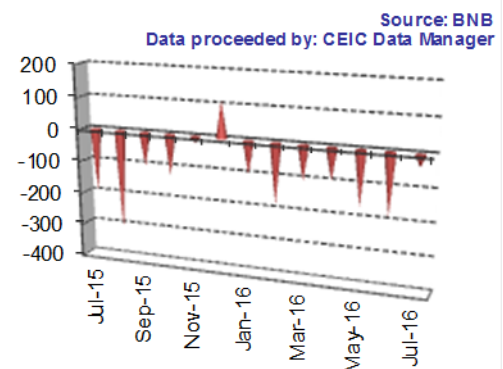
The current and capital account recorded a surplus of EUR 635.7 million in July 2016, compared with a positive balance of EUR 566 million in July 2015. In January – July 2016 the current and capital account was positive amounting to EUR 2,223.7 million (4.9% of GDP), compared with a surplus of EUR 1,205.2 million (2.7% of GDP) in January – July 2015. The current account was positive amounting to EUR 513.4 million in July 2016, compared with a surplus of EUR 470.7 million in July 2015. In January – July 2016 the current account was positive and amounted to EUR 1,293.5 million (2.8% of GDP), compared with a surplus of EUR 380.5 million (0.9% of GDP) in January – July 2015. The balance on goods recorded a deficit of EUR 32.8 million in July 2016, compared with a deficit of EUR 254.2 million in July 2015. In January – July 2016 the balance on goods was negative amounting to EUR 848.6 million (1.9% of GDP), compared with a deficit of EUR 1,392.3 million (3.2% of GDP) in January – July 2015. Exports of goods amounted to EUR 2,098.7 million in July 2016, growing by EUR 109.3 million (5.5%) from July 2015 (EUR 1,989.4 million). In January – July 2016 exports of goods totalled EUR 12,680.4 million, decreasing by EUR 268.7 million (2.1%) year-on-year (from EUR 12,949.1 million). In January – July 2015 exports grew by 10.4% year-on-year. Imports of goods amounted to EUR 2,131.5 million in July 2016, dropping by EUR 112 million (5%) from July 2015 (EUR 2,243.5 million). In January – July 2016 imports of goods totalled EUR 13,529 million, dropping by EUR 812.3 million (5.7%) from January – July 2015 (EUR 14,341.3 million). In January – July 2015 imports grew by 7.5% year-on-year. Services recorded a positive balance of EUR 631.5 million in July 2016, compared with a surplus of EUR 673.3 million in July 2015. In January – July 2016 services recorded a surplus of EUR 1,721.5 million (3.8% of GDP) compared with a positive balance of EUR 1,675.8 million (3.8% of GDP) in the same period of 2015. The net primary Income (which reflects the receipt and payment of income related to the use of resources (labor, capital,

land), taxes of production and imports and subsidies) recorded a deficit of EUR 156.6 million in July 2016, compared with a deficit of EUR 105.9 million in July 2015. In January – July 2016 the balance on primary income was negative and equated to EUR 779 million (1.7% of GDP), against a deficit of EUR 1,257.5 million (2.8% of GDP) in January – July 2015. The net secondary income (which reflects the redistribution of income) recorded a surplus of EUR 71.4 million, compared with a surplus of EUR 157.5 million in July 2015. In January – July 2016 the net secondary income was positive amounting to EUR 1,199.6 million (2.6% of GDP), compared with a positive balance of EUR 1,354.4 million (3.1% of GDP) in the same period of 2015. The capital account recorded a surplus of EUR 122.3 million, compared with a positive balance of EUR 95.3 million in July 2015. In January – July 2016 the capital account recorded a surplus of EUR 930.3 million (2% of GDP), compared with a positive balance of EUR 824.6 million (1.9% of GDP) in January – July 2015. The financial account recorded a net inflow of EUR 566.5 million, compared with a positive balance of EUR 582.5 million in July 2015. In January – July 2016 the financial account recorded a net inflow of EUR 2,090.2 million (4.6% of GDP) compared with an inflow of EUR 2,057.1 million (4.7% of GDP) in January – July 2015. The net direct investment compiled in accordance with the Sixth Edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual was negative amounting to EUR 36.1 million, compared with a negative balance of EUR 192 million in July 2015. In January – July 2016 the balance was negative and equated to EUR 878.9 million (1.9% of GDP), compared with a negative balance of EUR 1,146.1 million (2.6% of GDP) million in January – July 2015. Direct investment – assets increased by EUR 27.8 million compared with a decline of EUR 19.8 million in July 2015. In January – July 2016 direct investment - assets rose by EUR 247.7 million, compared with an increase of EUR 83.9 million in the same period of 2015. Direct investment – liabilities recorded a net increase of EUR 63.9 million in July 2016, compared with an increase of EUR 172.1 million in July 2015. In January – July 2016 direct investment – liabilities grew by EUR 1,126.6 million, compared with an increase of EUR 1,230 million in the same period of 2015. The balance on portfolio investment was negative amounting to EUR 72.3 million, compared with a positive balance of EUR 23.2 million in July 2015. In January – July 2016 the balance was negative and equated to EUR 1,146.8 million (2.5% of GDP), compared with a negative balance of EUR 1,588 million (3.6% of GDP) million in January – July 2015. Portfolio investment – assets decreased by EUR 69.5 million, compared with a decline of EUR 16.2 million in July 2015. In January – July 2016 they dropped by EUR 82.3 million compared with a decrease of EUR 662.8 million in January – July 2015. Portfolio investment – liabilities grew by EUR 2.8 million compared with a decrease of EUR 39.4 million in July 2015. In January – July 2016 portfolio investment – liabilities grew by EUR 1,064.5 million, compared with an increase of EUR 925.2 million in January – July 2015. The balance on other investment was positive amounting to EUR 29 million, compared with a positive balance of EUR 284.9 million in July 2015. In January – July 2016 the balance was positive and equated to EUR 1,689.3 million (3.7% of GDP), compared with a positive balance of EUR 1,698.5 million (3.8% of GDP) in January – July 2015. Other investment – assets decreased by EUR 17.8 million, compared with an increase of EUR 277.3 million in July 2015. In January – July 2016 they rose by EUR 1,322.4 million compared with a decrease of EUR 843.9 million in January – July 2015. Other investment – liabilities dropped by EUR 46.8 million compared with a decrease of EUR 7.7 million in July 2015. In January – July 2016 they fell by EUR 366.9 million compared with a decline of EUR 2,542.4 million in January – July 2015. The BNB reserve assets<sup>6</sup> grew by EUR 661.3 million, compared with an increase of EUR 468.5 million in July 2015. In January – July 2016 they rose by EUR 2,491.9 million (5.5% of GDP), compared with an increase of EUR 3,070.9 million (7% of GDP) in the same period of 2015. The net errors and omissions were negative amounting to EUR 69.3 million compared with a positive value of EUR 16.5 million in July 2015. According to preliminary data, the item was negative in January – July 2016 and totalled EUR 133.5 million (0.3% of GDP), against a positive value of EUR 852 million (1.9% of GDP) in the same period of 2015.

Balance of Payments (EUR mn.)



Net FDI 2015 - 2016 (EUR mn.)

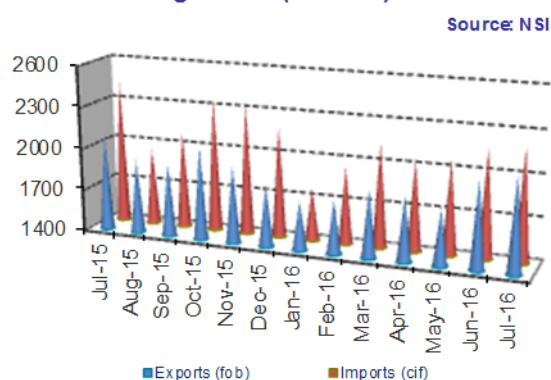


## 2. Foreign Trade

**In the period January - July 2016 Bulgarian exports to third countries decreased by 15.6% in comparison with the same period of 2015 and amounted to 8 287.3 Million BGN**

In the period January - July 2016 Bulgarian exports to third countries decreased by 15.6% in comparison with the same period of 2015 and amounted to 8 287.3 Million BGN. Main trade partners of Bulgaria were Turkey, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, China, Serbia, Russian Federation and USA, which accounted for 50.1% of the exports to non-EU countries. In July 2016 Bulgarian exports to third countries dropped by 13.8% compared to the corresponding month of the previous year and added up to 1 272.7 Million BGN. Bulgarian imports from third countries in the period January - July 2016 decreased by 16.0% in comparison with the same period of 2015 and added up to 9 244.3 Million BGN (at CIF prices). The largest amounts were reported for the goods imported from the Russian Federation, Turkey, China and Ukraine. In July 2016 Bulgarian imports from third countries dropped by 13.5% compared to the corresponding month of the previous year and amounted to 1 416.9 Million BGN. The foreign trade balance of Bulgaria (export FOB - import CIF) with third countries in the period January - July 2016 was negative and added up to 957.0 Million BGN. The trade balance at FOB/FOB prices (after elimination of transport and insurance costs on imports) was also negative and amounted to 506.0 Million BGN. In July 2016 the foreign trade balance of Bulgaria (export FOB - import CIF) with third countries was negative and added up to 144.2 Million BGN. In the period January - July 2016 the value of all exported goods from Bulgaria amounted to 25 769.6 Million BGN and in comparison with the corresponding period of 2015 the exports decreased by 3.1%. In July 2016 the total exports added up to 4 075.8 Million BGN or by 0.7% less than the same month of the previous year. The total value of all the goods imported in the country in the period January - July 2016 amounted to 28 201.8 Million BGN (at CIF prices), or by 6.5% less than the corresponding period of 2015. In July 2016 the total imports decreased by 7.7% compared to the same month of the previous year and added up to 4 322.9 Million BGN.

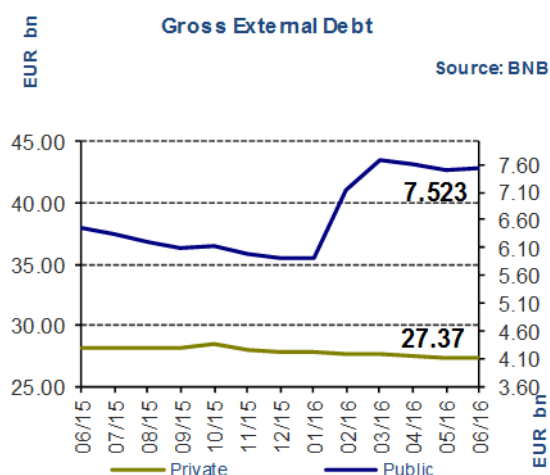
Foreign Trade (EUR mn)



## 3. External debt

**Gross external debt amounted to EUR 34,891.5 million (76.7% of GDP) at end-July 2016**

Gross external debt amounted to EUR 34,891.5 million (76.7% of GDP) at end-July 2016, increasing by EUR 803.1 million (2.4%) from end-2015 (EUR 34,088.5 million, 77.2% of GDP). On a year-on-year basis gross external debt grew by EUR 180.4 million (0.5%) from July 2015 (EUR 34,711.2 million, 78.6% of GDP). Long-term liabilities totalled EUR 27,310.1 million (78.3% of the total debt, 60.1% of GDP) at end-July 2016, growing by EUR 1,101 million (4.2%) from end-2015 (EUR 26,209.2 million, 76.9% of the total debt, 59.3% of GDP). On a year-on-year basis, long-term liabilities grew by EUR 556.6 million (2.1%) from July 2015 (EUR 26,753.6 million, 60.6% of GDP). Short-term liabilities equalled EUR 7,581.4 million (21.7% of the total debt, 16.7% of GDP), decreasing by EUR 297.9 million (3.8%) from end-2015 (EUR 7,879.3 million; 23.1% of the total debt, 17.8% of GDP). On a year-on-year basis, short-term liabilities dropped by EUR 376.2 million (4.7%) from July 2015 (EUR 7,957.6 million, 18% of GDP). General government's gross external debt totalled EUR 6,637.8 million<sup>3</sup> (14.6% of GDP) in end-July 2016. It rose by EUR 1,057.7 million (19%) from end-2015 (EUR 5,580.1 million, 12.6% of GDP), mostly due to the nonresident-held securities from Bulgaria's bond issues on international capital markets in March 2016. On a year-on-year basis general government's debt increased by EUR 625.2 million (10.4%) from July 2015 (EUR 6,012.6 million, 13.6% of GDP). Banks' external debt totalled EUR 3,860.6 million (8.5% of GDP). It fell by EUR 265.8 million (6.4%) from end-2015 (EUR 4,126.4 million, 9.3% of GDP). On a year-on-year basis banks' debt decreased by EUR 341.7 million (8.1%), from EUR 4,202.3 million, 9.5% of GDP in July 2015. Other Sectors' external debt<sup>4</sup> equalled EUR 11,574 million (25.5% of GDP). It dropped by EUR 157.7 million (1.3%) from end-2015 (EUR 11,731.7 million, 26.6% of GDP). On a



year-on-year basis it fell by EUR 278.3 million (2.3%) from July 2015 (EUR 11,852.3 million, 26.8% of GDP). The stock of intercompany lending<sup>4</sup> amounted to EUR 12,819.1 million (28.2% of GDP) at end-July 2016, growing by EUR 168.8 million (1.3%) from end-2015 (EUR 12,650.3 million, 28.6% of GDP). On a year-on-year basis it rose by EUR 175.2 million (1.4%) from July 2015 (EUR 12,644 million, 28.6% of GDP). The external financing received from non-residents equalled EUR 3,901.1 million (8.6% of GDP) in January - July 2016, compared with EUR 4,183.5 million (9.5% of GDP) in January - July 2015. They were distributed as follows: general government received EUR 1,473.4 million (37.8% of the total amount of disbursements), banks received EUR 627.2 million (16.1%), other sectors<sup>4</sup> received EUR 960.5 million (24.6%), and intercompany lending<sup>4</sup> totalled EUR 840 million (21.5%). Gross external debt service totalled EUR 2,656.7 million (5.8% of GDP) in January - July 2016, compared with EUR 6,240.4 million (14.1% of GDP) in January - July 2015. Net external debt<sup>5</sup> totalled EUR 3,406.2 million at end-July 2016. It dropped by EUR 3,296.9 million (49.2%) from end-2015 (EUR 6,703.1 million). Its decline was due to the larger increase in gross external assets (by EUR 4,100 million, 15%) in comparison with the increase in gross external debt (by EUR 803.1 million, 2.4%). As a percentage of GDP, net external debt equated to 7.5%, from 15% at end-2015.

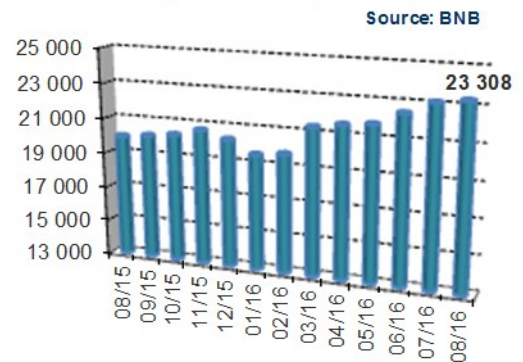


#### 4. Foreign reserves

According to BNB data at the end of August 2016 Bulgaria's foreign reserves amounted to BGN 45.6 billion (EUR 23.3 billion) and increased by 0.88% m/m and by 16.7% y/y, respectively

According to BNB data at the end of August 2016 Bulgaria's foreign reserves amounted to BGN 45.6 billion (EUR 23.3 billion) and increased by 0.88% m/m and by 16.7% y/y, respectively. From the assets side for a period of one year more significantly increased money in cash by 11.4%, investments in gold by 17.1%, and investments in securities by 19.1%, respectively. In the part of liabilities money in circulation increased by 12.2% y/y to BGN 13.3 billion and obligations to commercial banks by grew up by 11.6% y/y. The deposit of the government increased by 36.5% y/y and reached BGN 1.0 billion. Liabilities to other depositors rose by 15.1% y/y to BGN 6.3 billion. Bulgaria's international liquidity position, calculated as ratio of foreign reserves to short-term external debt improved to 295% at the end of June 2016 compared to 242.4% at the end of June 2015 and 256.6% at the end of 2015.

Foreign Reserves(EUR mn)

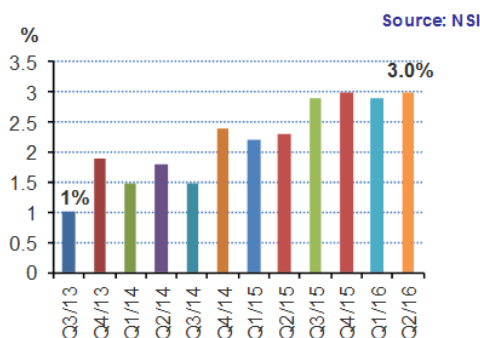


## II. REAL SECTOR

### 1. GDP

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expanded with 3.0% in the second quarter of 2016 compared to the same quarter of the previous year and with 0.7% compared to the first quarter of 2016

GDP Growth to the same quarter previous year preliminary data



Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expanded with 3.0% in the second quarter of 2016 compared to the same quarter of the previous year and with 0.7% compared to the first quarter of 2016 according to the seasonally adjusted data. According to the flash GDP estimates for the second quarter of 2016, the GDP at current prices amounted to 21 753 million BGN. GVA in the second quarter of 2016 amounted to 18 538 million BGN. In the structure of GDP by the expenditure approach the largest share has the final consumption (77.7%), which in nominal terms amounted to 16 894 million BGN. In the second quarter of 2016 gross capital formation is 4 689 million BGN and has a share of 21.5% in GDP. The external balance (exports minus imports) has a positive sign. According to the seasonally adjusted data, the GDP growth rate in the second quarter of 2016 is 0.7% compared to the previous quarter. Gross value added increased in the second quarter of 2016 by 0.4%. The second quarter of 2016 GDP at seasonally adjusted

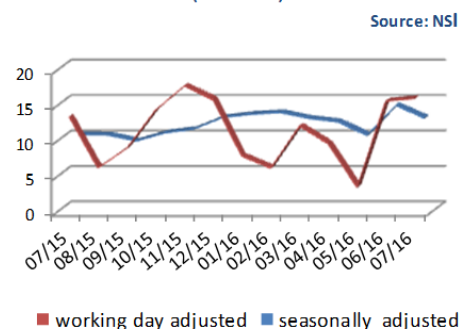
data increased by 3.0% compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Gross value added increased by 2.5%. As regards the expenditure components of GDP, the final consumption registered a positive economic growth by 2.0%. Gross fixed capital formation decreased by 4.5% compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Exports and imports of goods and services increased by 2.0 and 2.2% respectively.

### 2. Industrial production

According to the preliminary data the Industrial Production Index, seasonally adjusted, decreased by 1.6% in July 2016 as compared to June 2016

According to the preliminary data the Industrial Production Index, seasonally adjusted, decreased by 1.6% in July 2016 as compared to June 2016. In July 2016 working day adjusted Industrial Production Index rose by 2.3% in comparison with the same month of 2015. In July 2016 as compared to June 2016, the seasonally adjusted Industrial Production Index decreased in the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply by 2.8% and in the manufacturing by 1.7%, while in the mining and quarrying industry an increase by 0.5% was seen. On annual basis in July 2016 Industrial Production Index calculated from working day adjusted data increased in the manufacturing by 2.6%, while decreases were registered in the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply by 0.5% and in the mining and quarrying industry by 0.1%.

Industrial production indexes, y/y, (2010=100)



### 3. Retail sales

**In July 2016 the working day adjusted turnover in 'Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' increased by 2.2% in comparison with the same month of the previous year**

According to the preliminary seasonally adjusted data in July 2016 the turnover in 'Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' at constant prices kept the level of the previous month. In July 2016 the working day adjusted turnover in 'Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' increased by 2.2% in comparison with the same month of the previous year. In July 2016 compared to the previous month the turnover decreased more significantly in the 'Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software; telecommunications equipment' by 3.7%, in the 'Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' by 3.5%. In July 2016 compared to the same month of 2015 the turnover increased in the 'Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco' by 7.3%, in the 'Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles' by 6.1%, in the 'Retail sale of automotive fuel' by 3.5%.

**Change of turnover in Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles, y-o-y %**

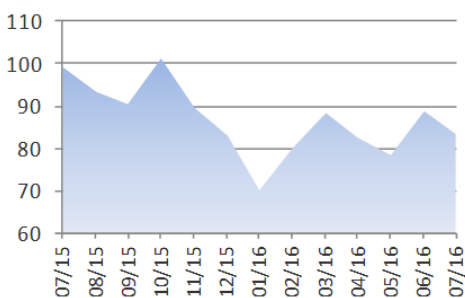


### 4. Construction

**In July 2016 working day adjusted data showed a decrease by 11.8% in the construction production, compared to the same month of 2015**

**Construction production index seasonally adjusted**

Source: NSI  
Data provided by CEIC data manager



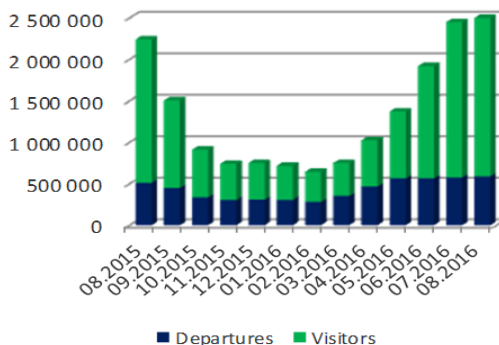
According to the preliminary data, in July 2016 the index of production in section 'Construction' calculated on the base of seasonally adjusted data was 1.4% below the level of the previous month. In July 2016 working day adjusted data showed a decrease by 11.8% in the construction production, compared to the same month of 2015. In July 2016 the construction production, calculated from the seasonally adjusted data, was below the level of the previous month. Index of production of civil engineering dropped by 3.3%, while the production of building construction marked an increase by 0.3%. On an annual basis in July 2016, the decrease of production in construction, calculated from working day adjusted data, was determined from the negative rate as well as in the civil engineering, where the drop was by 14.2% and in the building construction - decline by 9.4%.

### 5. Tourism

**In August 2016, the number of the trips of Bulgarian residents abroad was 590.6 thousand or by 15.3% above the registered in August**

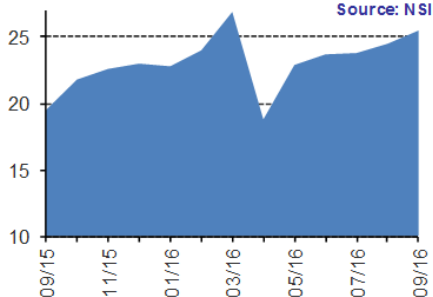
In August 2016, the number of the trips of Bulgarian residents abroad was 590.6 thousand or by 15.3% above the registered in August 2015. The trips with other purposes (as a guest, education and visit the cultural and sport events) in August 2016 composed the greatest share of the total number of trips of Bulgarian residents abroad - 44.7%, followed by the trips with holiday and recreation purpose - 41.7%, and with professional purpose - 13.6%. In August 2016, the number of arrivals of visitors from abroad to Bulgaria was 1 917.5 thousand or by 10.9% more in comparison with August 2015. An increase was registered in the trips by all observed purposes: with holiday and recreation purpose - by 18.4%, with professional purpose - by 8.7%, and with other purposes - by 0.7%.

**Total Visitors/Departures**



**Business climate in industry for the last 12 months, compare to the same period of the previous year**

Source: NSI



### 6. Business climate

**In September 2016 the total business climate indicator preserves its level from the previous month**

In September 2016 the total business climate indicator preserves its level from the previous month. The inquiry reports an improvement of the indicator in industry, construction and retail trade, while in the service sector a decrease is registered. The composite indicator 'business climate in industry' increases by 1.0 percentage point in comparison with August. In September the composite indicator 'business climate in construction' increases by 1.4 percentage points as a result of the optimistic construction entrepreneurs' assessments about the present business situation of the

enterprises. The composite indicator 'business climate in retail trade' increases by 0.6 percentage points in comparison with August. In September the composite indicator 'business climate in service sector' decreases by 3.6 percentage points as a result of the shifting of the managers' assessments and expectations about the business situation of the enterprises from 'better' towards preserving 'the same'.

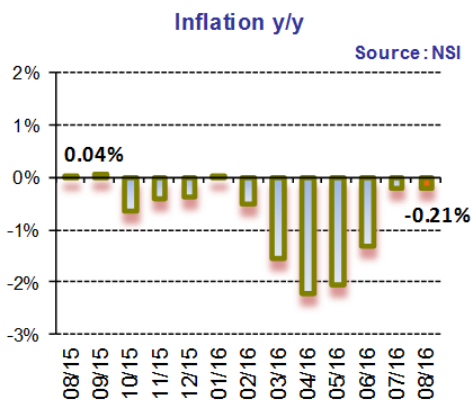
### 7. Producer price index

**Total Producer Price Index in Industry in August 2016 decreased by 0.3% compared to the previous month**

Total Producer Price Index in Industry in August 2016 decreased by 0.3% compared to the previous month. Total Producer Price Index in August 2016 decreased by 2.7% compared to the same month of 2015. Producer Price Index on Domestic Market in August 2016 decreased by 0.2% compared to the previous month. The domestic prices fell in the mining and quarrying industry by 1.4%, in the manufacturing and in the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply by 0.1%. Producer Price Index on Domestic Market in August 2016 decreased by 2.7% compared to the same month of 2015.

### 8. CPI Inflation

**The consumer price index in August 2016 compared to July 2016 was 100.0%, i.e. the monthly inflation was 0.0%**

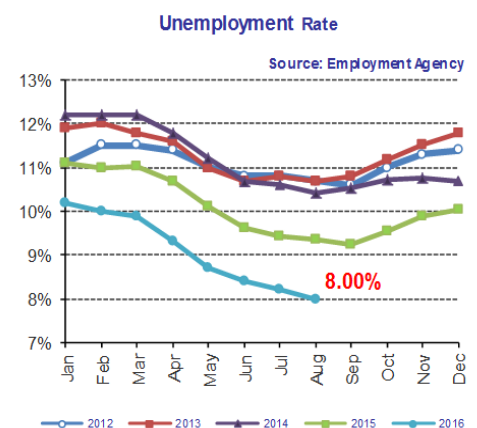


The consumer price index in August 2016 compared to July 2016 was 100.0%, i.e. the monthly inflation was 0.0%. The inflation rate since the beginning of the year (August 2016 compared to December 2015) has been -0.2% and the annual inflation in August 2016 compared to August 2015 was -0.3%. The annual average inflation, measured by CPI, in the last 12 months (September 2015 - August 2016) compared to the previous 12 months (September 2014 - August 2015) was -0.8%. The harmonized index of consumer prices in August 2016 compared to July 2016 was 100.0%, i.e. the monthly inflation was 0.0%. The inflation rate since the beginning of the year (August 2016 compared to December 2015) has been -0.3% and the annual inflation in August 2016 compared to August 2015 was -1.1%. The price index of a small basket in August 2016 compared to July 2016 was 99.9% and the overall increase since the beginning of the year (August 2016 compared to December 2015) has been 100.1%.

### 9. Unemployment

**In August, the unemployment rate continues to decline and is now 8.0%**

In August, the labor offices registered 261,525 unemployed people. Compared to July, they decreased by 6575 persons. On an annual basis, compared with August 2015, the unemployment is significantly less - by 45 296 persons, compared to the end of December 2015 decreased by 67,396. In August, the unemployment rate continues to decline and is now 8.0%. The decrease compared to July 2016 was 0.2 percentage points, the trend characteristic of the summer season was maintained for consecutive month. Compared with August 2015 unemployment rate is significantly lower - by 1.3 percentage points.



## III. FISCAL SECTOR

### 1. Government budget

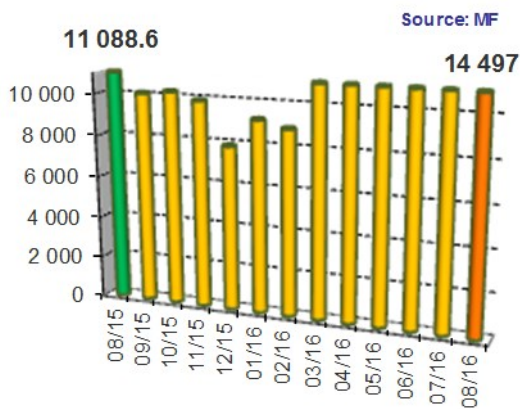
**Based on the monthly data of first-level spending units, the Consolidated Fiscal Programme (CFP) balance on a cash basis as of August 2016 is positive, amounting to BGN 3,317.0 million**

Based on the monthly data of first-level spending units, the Consolidated Fiscal Programme (CFP) balance on a cash basis as of August 2016 is positive, amounting to BGN 3,317.0 million, or 3.7% of the projected GDP, and is formed by a national budget surplus of BGN 1,913.1 million and by a surplus of EU funds of BGN 1,403.9 million. For comparison, a CFP surplus of BGN 622.0 million (0.7% of GDP) was reported in the first eight months of 2015, which means that, as a relative share of GDP, the budget stance has improved by 3.0 percentage points. The factors behind the improvement in the budget stance continue to be the higher revenues and the cutting of expenditures in comparison to the same period of the previous year. In addition to the good national budget revenue parameters, the EU fund accounts also influence the current CFP balance, with the excess of revenues over expenditures there accounting for 1.6% of the projected GDP. The CFP revenues and grants in August 2016 stand at BGN 23,015.1 million, or at 69.7% of the annual estimates. Compared to the first eight months of 2015, revenues and grants have risen by BGN 1,524.1 million, or by 7.1%. The growth in comparison to the previous year is due to the higher tax and non-tax revenues which have grown by BGN 1,700.5 million, whereas grant proceeds (Commission refunds) have dropped by BGN 176.4 million. Nevertheless, the execution of grant proceeds as against the estimates is good, with domestic and foreign grant proceeds, mostly end-2015



certified expenditures reimbursed under the EU operational programmes and funds for the old 2007-2013 programming period, and advance payments received by the Commission for the new 2014-2020 programming period, amounting to BGN 2,217.1 million, which accounts for 87.2% of the annual estimates. The tax proceeds, including revenues from social security contributions, total BGN 17,906.1 million, which accounts for 68.9% of the revenues planned for the year. Compared to August 2015, tax proceeds have risen in nominal terms by 8.2%, or by BGN 1,352.0 million. In structural terms, the proceeds from indirect taxes report the most considerable growth. The direct tax revenues amount to BGN 3,280.0 million, or 70.0% of the annual estimates, growing as against August 2015 by BGN 273.2 million, or by 9.1%. Revenues from indirect taxes amount to BGN 9,138.1 million, which accounts for 68.9% of the 2016 State Budget of the Republic of Bulgaria Law estimates. Compared to the previous year, the proceeds in this group have grown by BGN 736.8 million, or by 8.8%. The VAT proceeds in the first eight months of the year amount to BGN 5,834.9 million, or 69.4% of those planned for the year. Compared to the previous year, the VAT revenues have risen by BGN 447.5 million. The amount of the non-refunded VAT as of end-August is BGN 130.2 million. There is also a growth in the excise duty revenues which amount to BGN 3,164.4 million, or 67.8% of the annual estimates, while as against August 2015 they have grown by 9.3%, or by BGN 269.1 million. The customs duty proceeds amount to BGN 116.1 million, or 77.4% of the estimates for the year. Proceeds from other taxes, including property taxes and other taxes under the Corporate Income Tax Law, amount to BGN 730.8 million, or 80.2% of the annual estimates. Revenues from social security and health insurance contributions are BGN 4,757.1 million, which accounts for 66.7% of the estimates for the year. Compared to the previous year, the revenues from social security contributions have risen by 5.4%, or by BGN 245.2 million, in nominal terms. Non-tax revenues amount to BGN 2,891.8 million, which accounts for 64.5% of the annual estimates, and is by BGN 348.5 million, or 13.7%, more than end-August 2015. The Consolidated Fiscal Programme expenditures, including the contribution of the Republic of Bulgaria to the EU budget for August 2016, amount to BGN 19,698.1 million, which accounts for 56.6% of the annual estimates. For comparison, the CFP expenditures as of August 2015 amount to BGN 20,868.9 million. The lower absorption of expenditures in the first eight months of the year is mostly linked to a delay in some capital expenditures (mostly EU fund accounts), which is due, on the one hand, to the low absorption at the initial stage of project implementation during the new 2014-2020 programming period, and, on the other hand, to the shifting of the majority of capital expenditures to the last quarter of the year due to some technological and procedural factors. Non-interest expenditures amount to BGN 18,616.0 million, which accounts for 57.1% of the annual estimates. Non-interest current expenditure as of August 2016 amount to BGN 17,312.7 million, or 65.3% of the annual estimates, capital expenditures (including net increment of state reserve) amount to BGN 1,303.3 million, or 21.3% of the 2016 State Budget of the Republic Bulgaria Law estimates. Interest payments amount to BGN 545.7 million, or 68.0% of those planned for 2016. The part of Bulgaria's contribution to the EU budget, as paid as of August 2016 from the central budget, amounts to BGN 536.4 million, which complies with the existing legislation in the area of EU own resources, Council Decision 2007/436/EC, Euratom on the system of the Communities' own resources and Council Regulation No 1150/2000, as amended by Regulation No 2018/2004, Regulation No 105/2009 and Regulation No 1377/2014, implementing Decision 2007/436/EC. Fiscal reserve as of 31.08.2016 is BGN 14.5 billion, including BGN 12.9 billion of deposits in the BNB fiscal reserve and in banks and BGN 1.6 billion of receivables under the EU Funds for certified expenditure, advance payments, etc.

Fiscal reserve (BGN mn)



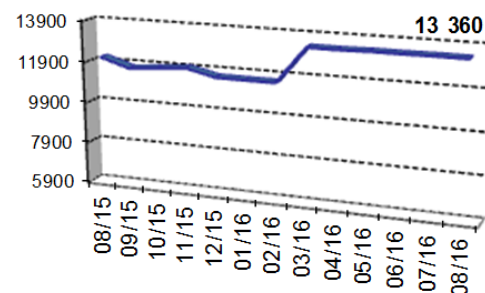
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## 2. Government debt

According to the official register kept by the Ministry of Finance, the central government debt as at end-August 2016 stands at EUR 13,360.7 million

According to the official register kept by the Ministry of Finance, the central government debt as at end-August 2016 stands at EUR 13,360.7 million. Domestic debt amounts to EUR 3,504.2 million and external debt to EUR 9,856.5 million. At the end of the reporting period the central government debt/gross domestic product (GDP) ratio is 29.3%, with the share of domestic debt being 7.7% and of external debt - 21.6% of GDP. In the central government debt structure, domestic debt at the end of the period amounts to 26.2%, and external debt - to 73.8%. The debt currency structure as of the end of the month is as follows: 78.9% in EUR, 20.2% in BGN, 0.6% in USD and 0.2% in other currencies. Central government debt payments as at end-August amount to BGN 1,572.0 million, of which BGN 1,060.2 million principal repayments and BGN 511.8 million interest payments. In August, the central government guaranteed debt reaches EUR 202.0 million, of which EUR 31.6 million domestic guarantees, with the government guaranteed debt/GDP ratio being 0.4%.

Government Debt: Domestic and Foreign, EUR mn



Source: MF  
Data provider: CEIC Data Manager

## IV. MONETARY SECTOR

In August 2016 broad money (monetary aggregate M3) increased annually by 8.9% compared to 8.6% annual growth in July 2016

In August 2016 broad money (monetary aggregate M3) increased annually by 8.9% compared to 8.6% annual growth in July 2016. At the end of August 2016 M3 was BGN 77.514 billion (87.2% of GDP) compared to BGN 76.655 billion (86.2% of GDP) in July 2016. Its most liquid component – monetary aggregate M1 – increased by 14.5% annually in August 2016 (14.8% annual growth in July 2016). At the end of August 2016, deposits of the non-government sector were BGN 66.426 billion (74.7% of GDP), increasing annually by 9.6% (9.2% annual growth in July 2016). Deposits of Non-financial corporations were BGN 18.831 billion (21.2% of GDP) at the end of August 2016. Compared to the same month of the previous year they increased by 12.8% (10.2% annual growth in July 2016). Deposits of financial corporations increased by 29.9% annually in August 2016 (36% annual growth in July 2016). At the end of the month they reached BGN

3.863 billion (4.3% of GDP). Deposits of Households and NPISHs were BGN 43.732 billion (49.2% of GDP) at the end of August 2016, increasing by 6.9% compared to the same month of 2015 (7% annual growth in July 2016). Net domestic assets were BGN 46.860 billion at the end of August 2016. They decreased by 2.5% compared to the same month of 2015 (3.4% annual decline in July 2016). At the end of the month their basic component – domestic credit – was BGN 48.568 billion and decreased by 3% compared to August 2015 (3.2% annual decline in July 2016). In August 2016 claims on the non-government sector declined by 0.02% annually (0.2% annual decrease in July 2016) reaching BGN 51.281 billion. At the end of August 2016, claims on loans to the non-government sector amounted to BGN 50.225 billion (56.5% of GDP) compared to BGN 50.189 billion (56.4% of GDP) at the end of July 2016. They increased annually by 0.1% in August 2016 (0.003% annual growth in July 2016). The change of loans to the non-government sector was influenced by net sales of loans by Other monetary financial institutions (Other MFIs) - their volume for the last twelve months was BGN 193.1 million. On an annual basis, loans sold by Other MFIs were BGN 227.4 million (of which BGN 23.5 million in August 2016), while the amount of repurchased loans was BGN 34.3 million (of which BGN 2.2 million in August 2016). In August 2016, loans to Non-financial corporations decreased by 0.9% annually (0.6% annual decline in July 2016) and at the end of the month amounted to BGN 30.395 billion (34.2% of GDP). Loans to Households and NPISHs were BGN 18.331 billion (20.6% of GDP) at the end of August 2016. They increased by 0.1% compared to the same month of 2015 (0.4% annual decline in July 2016). At the end of August 2016 loans for house purchases were BGN 8.750 billion and increased by 0.8% annually (0.6% annual growth in July 2016). Consumer loans amounted to BGN 7.310 billion and compared to August 2015 they declined by 0.7% (1.1% annual decrease in July 2016). On an annual basis other loans increased by 12% (7.9% annual growth in July 2016) and reached BGN 825.9 million. Loans granted to financial corporations were BGN 1.499 billion at the end of August 2016 (1.7% of GDP). Compared to August 2015, they increased by 24.7% (23.1% annual growth in July 2016). Net foreign assets amounted to BGN 50.612 billion at the end of the reporting month compared to BGN 49.995 billion at the end of July 2016. They increased by 24% on an annual basis compared to 24.7% annual growth in July 2016. At the end of August 2016 foreign assets increased by 17.3% annually (17.2% annual growth in July 2016), reaching BGN 59.355 billion. Foreign liabilities amounted to BGN 8.742 billion, marking a 10.5% annual decline (13% annual decrease in July 2016).

## V. CAPITAL MARKET

### Optimism that has been ruling the market for the past two months continued in full force through August

Optimism that has been ruling the market for the past two months continued in full force through August. At the beginning of the month, investors were cautious as they were waiting for the announcement of the results of the stress tests and asset quality review in the banking system. The results were announced in the second week of the month and they showed that the banking system is stable and remains well capitalized. Furthermore, none of the banks requires additional liquid support with state budget funds. The ratio of bank common equity tier one capital to its risk-weighted assets, or the CET 1 ratio adjusted for the results of the asset quality review of 18.9% on system wide level. It remains significantly above the required minimum regulatory requirements on a system level of 4.5%. The positive results reassured investors and all indices of the Bulgarian Stock Exchange finished the month in the green territory. Trading volumes were unusually high for this time of the year as August is the month of summer vacation for investors and traditionally trading activity is low. The trading volume on the regulated market registered an increase by more than 67% m-o-m and more than 259% on annual basis. Market capitalization inched up by 1.09% in August.

Date	SOFIX	BGBX40	BGREIT	BGTR30
09.2015	442.3	88.4	95.1	364.3
10.2015	446.9	89.9	95.6	370.0
11.2015	435.6	88.0	94.9	363.6
12.2015	460.9	92.8	97.0	383.8
01.2016	448.4	90.7	98.3	371.4
02.2016	447.4	89.9	100.5	373.4
03.2016	446.4	89.4	100.0	373.0
04.2016	442.6	89.1	100.3	372.0
05.2016	441.3	87.8	101.4	368.7
06.2016	455.6	89.2	102.2	377.8
07.2016	458.2	89.6	100.9	381.8
08.2016	464.7	90.0	102.5	384.9
09.2016	504.6	96.1	103.3	404.6

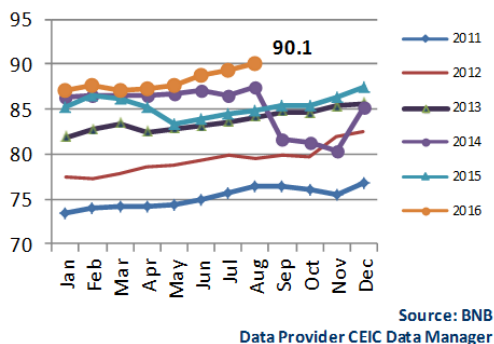
Source: Bulgarian Stock Exchange-Sofia

## VI. BANKING SECTOR

### In August the deposits, profit and balance sheet capital of the banking system continued to grow

In August the deposits, profit and balance sheet capital of the banking system continued to grow. The liquid assets ratio calculated under BNB Ordinance No 11 remained high at 37.58%. At the end of the month the amount of liquid assets reached BGN 29.0 billion; cash and cash balances at the BNB (48.7%) continued to dominate their structure. As of 31 August the banking system's profit stood at BGN 1040 million, or BGN 327 more than the one realised for the eight months of the previous year. The impairment costs on loans and receivables accumulated from the beginning of 2016 amounted to BGN 426 million (against BGN 535 million for the same period of last year). Compared to the end of July, the banking system's assets increased by 0.8%, to BNG 90.1 billion. Cash and cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits grew by 3.5% (BGN 595 million), their share in total assets rising to 19.5%. The total balance sheet amount of loans and advances stayed almost unchanged, while its share in the assets decreased to 61.4%. In the reported month the securities portfolios increased by 1.2% (BGN 147 million) and their share in the total amount of assets went up to 14.2%. The market share of the five largest credit institutions slightly declined to 57.6%. The banking sector's gross loan portfolio (excluding loans and advances to sectors central banks and credit institutions grew by 0.1% (BGN 60 million). An increase in lending to households was observed (by BGN 91 million). There was also an increase in loans to other financial corporations (by BGN 19 million), and a decrease in loans to non-financial corporations (by BGN 45 million) and to the general governments sector (by 4 million). Deposits in the banking system increased during the month by 1.1% to BGN 76.5 billion. Resources attracted from non-financial corporations increased most substantially – by BNB 759 million (3.8%). An increase was also observed in household deposits (BGN 75 million, 0.2%), in resources of credit institutions (by BGN 62 million, 1.4%), and of other financial corporations (by 9 million, 0.2%). A decrease was reported in general governments sector deposits (by BGN 62 million, 3.5%). The balance sheet item total equity at the end of August was BGN 12.2 billion, which for the month increased by BGN 181 million (1.5%) on account of the growth in profit and accumulated other comprehensive income.

Assets in the Banking system in bn BGN





## METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

### EXTERNAL SECTOR

#### CURRENT ACCOUNT

Starting from April 17th 2015, in accordance with the Statistical Data Release Calendar, BNB starts the regular dissemination of monthly balance of payments data, compiled in accordance with the Sixth Edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual. The implementation of the new methodological requirements of BPM6 by the EU countries was coordinated by the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) and the European Statistical System (ESS). With the implementation of the Sixth Edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (IMF, 2008) significant methodological changes in the reporting of trade in goods and trade in services were introduced. Based on their economic nature, certain items were reclassified from Goods (exports and imports) to Services (exports and imports), and vice versa. These methodological changes resulted in differences between the data on goods (exports and imports) compiled by the BNB for the balance of payments statistics, and the external trade statistics compiled by the NSI. Thus, the exports, imports and trade balance data compiled by the NSI do not equate to the exports, imports and trade balance data compiled by the BNB for the purposes of balance of payments statistics. According to external trade statistics, exports of goods amounted to EUR 3,483.1 mn in January – February 2015, growing by EUR 249.1 mn (7.7%) year-on-year (compared with EUR 3,234 mn in January – February 2014). Imports of goods amounted to EUR 3,856.9 mn in January – February 2015, growing by EUR 58.9 mn (1.6%) year-on-year (from EUR 3,797.9 mn in January – February 2014). The trade balance recorded a deficit of EUR 373.8 mn (0.9% of GDP) in the reporting period, dropping by EUR 190.2 mn year-on-year (from a deficit of EUR 564 mn, 1.3% of GDP in January – February 2014). Taking into consideration the analytical importance of the data on goods (exports and imports) in the external trade statistics, the BNB shall continue its practice of preparing a short text on the external trade dynamics, and maintaining the relevant data series. These materials are included in the Balance of Payments publication, and are published on the BNB website. More detailed information on these methodological changes is available in the material Compilation of the balance of payments in accordance with the methodology of the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual. As far as the direct investment data is concerned, the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual introduced principally different approach for their presentation – the Asset/Liability presentation. Taking into consideration the analytical importance of the directional principle presentation (based on the direction of the initial investment), the BNB shall continue disseminating the direct investment data according to it in the Annex Direct Investment of the Balance of Payments monthly publication as well as in the direct investment tables. In accordance with the directional principle presentation, foreign direct investment in Bulgaria amounted to EUR 53.9 mn compared with EUR 94.7 mn in February 2014. In January – February 2015 the foreign direct investment in Bulgaria inflow equated to EUR 128.2 mn compared with an inflow of EUR 137.7 mn in January – February 2014. Direct investment abroad recorded a net increase of EUR 9.4 mn in February 2015, compared with an increase of EUR 5.7 mn in February 2014. In January – February 2015 the direct investment abroad decreased by EUR 16.6 mn, against an increase of EUR 108.7 mn in the same period of 2014. More detailed information on the direct investment is available in the annex Direct Investment (January-February 2015) and in table 10. Direct Investment of the monthly Balance of Payments publication. The Current Account comprises the acquisition and provision of goods and services, income, and current transfers between the country and the rest of the world. The flows recorded on the credit side represent that part of the gross domestic product, which is provided to the rest of the world (exports of goods and services), as well as the provision of factors of production expressed by income receivable – compensation of employees and investment income (interest, dividends, etc.). Recorded are also offsets for non-refundable real and financial resources received (transfers). The flows on the debit side represent the gross product created in the rest of the world and acquired by the domestic economy (imports of goods and services), as well as the acquisition of factors of production expressed by income payable. Recorded are also offsets to non-refundable real and financial resources provided. The Goods component of the BOP Current Account covers movable goods for which changes of ownership between residents and non-residents occur. The data on imports and exports FOB (Free on board) is based on customs declarations, as the codes used in them are after the Harmonized System for Description and Coding of Commodities of the World Customs Organization, introduced in 1988 and supplemented in 1992. With the January 2006 data the Bulgarian National Bank and the National Statistics Institute jointly apply developed by them methodology for compilation of imports at FOB prices and receipts and payments regarding the freight transportation.<sup>2</sup> The methodology is based on the analysis of the CIF-FOB correlations for the imports of goods depending on the different imports delivery categories, as well as on the different mode of transportation and nationality of the carrier. The geographical breakdown of the Goods item of the BOP is based on the following principles:

For the intra EU trade in goods:

- In case of exports (or dispatches) is the country (or Member State) of final destination of the goods - In case of imports (or arrivals) is the country (or Member State) of consignment of the goods.

For the trade with third countries (outside EU)

- In case of exports – partner country is the country of final destination of the goods - In case of imports - partner country is the country of origin of the goods.

The Services component comprises transportation, travel, and other services. The Bulgarian National Bank derives the data on freight transportation from foreign trade data and the data on passenger transportation from travel data on the basis of estimates. With the January 2006 data the BNB introduced a new methodology for compilation of receipts and payments regarding the freight transportation. The freight transportation receipts are set up on the basis of estimated receipts of resident carriers related to the country exports of goods. The payments are calculated as an estimation of the payments made by residents on behalf of non-resident carriers related to the country imports of goods. The receipts and payments are estimated according to mode of transportation and nationality of the carrier. With the introduction of the system INTRASTAT with the January 2007 data changes in the way of compilation of receipts and payments regarding the freight transportation of Bulgaria with the rest of the EU member states took place. Due to the delay in receiving the detailed data on trade of Bulgaria with the rest of the EU member states from the NSI, as of the date of publication of the preliminary balance of payments report for the corresponding month (42 days after the close of the reporting period) the preliminary compilation of receipts and payments of freight transportation is based on data for preceding years. These estimates are subject to revisions after receiving the preliminary detailed data (with breakdown by trade partners and by type of goods) on trade with the rest of the EU member states for the reporting month.

Travel covers goods and services, including those related to health and education, acquired by travelers for business and personal purposes. By the end of 2006 the data on travel is based on data from the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the number of travelers crossing the

borders and on estimates of per capita expenditures, the latter based on the methodology for estimation of the receipts and expenditures from travel services – “Methodology For Estimation of the Receipts and Expenditures from Travel in the Bulgarian Balance of Payments” (Bulgarian National Bank, Ministry of Trade and Tourism, 18 November 1999). As of the beginning of 2007 data for the number and the structure of foreigners who visited the country are based on information from the border police and NSI estimates. With the January 2010 data the BNB applies new methodology for estimation of the receipts and expenditures for travel and passenger transportation. The estimation model for the Travel item is based on the product of the number of travelers and the expenditure respective for a certain type of purpose of the travel (for more detailed information and questions, related to the methodologies applied, please contact us through the following e-mail: [press\\_office@bnb.org](mailto:press_office@bnb.org)). The estimates of the expenditures (receipts) by purpose of the travel are based on the data collected during the Border Survey among Traveling Bulgarians and Foreigners conducted by the BNB during the period July 1997 – August 2008. The new methodology was applied for the first time with the data for January 2010, with back data revisions for the months of 2007, 2008 and 2009.

Other services item covers receipts and payments related to services other than transportation and travel (communication, construction, financial, leasing, insurance, cultural, sport and recreational services, etc.).

Income consists of two categories: (i) compensation of employees, and (ii) investment income. Compensation of employees covers wages, salaries and other benefits paid to non-resident workers in the country or received by resident workers abroad. The compensation of employees comprises also income due to illegal employment. By the end of 2006 the BNB estimates this flow in accordance with the Methodology for Estimation of Flows due to Illegal Employment (14 March 2006).<sup>3</sup> With the January 2010 data the BNB applies new methodology for estimation of the Compensation of employees, credit. The new methodology was applied for the first time with the data for January 2010, with back data revisions for the months of 2007, 2008 and 2009.

Investment income covers receipts and payments of income associated with external financial assets and liabilities. Included are receipts and payments on direct investment, portfolio investment, other investment, and receipts on reserve assets.

Transfers are all real resources and financial items provided without a quid-pro-quo from one economy to another. Current transfers directly affect the level of disposable income of the economy, and the consumption of goods and services. That is, current transfers reduce the income and consumption potential of the donor and increase the income and consumption potential of the recipient. Included in the Current transfers are the EU pre-acquisition grants, other grants, gifts, inheritances, prizes won from lotteries, pensions, current taxes, social security contributions, etc. Sources: The Bulgarian National Bank receives information on current transfers from the Ministry of Finance, the Bulgarian Red Cross, the Agency for Foreign Aid, and from the reporting system of banks on transactions between residents and non-residents.

The item Workers remittances, credit is a sub-item of the Current transfers, credit in the Current account of the balance of payments and is a balancing item for transfers without a quid-pro-quo in cash or in kind. Applying of a new methodology for estimation of these flows became necessary not only because the above described circumstances demanded it but because of the necessity to capture inflows transferred through both official and unofficial channels. The estimates of the workers' remittances are based on the product of the number of Bulgarian emigrants, transferring money to their relatives and the amount of the average transfer. Such calculations are made separately for the official and the unofficial transfer channels. The sum of the money transferred via those two channels is recorded as the amount of Workers' remittances to Bulgaria. The data on the number of the Bulgarian emigrants are based on information from the State Agency for Bulgarians abroad, from the Bulgarian embassies and from Eurostat. The data on the percentage of the Bulgarian emigrants, transferring money; the shares of the official and unofficial channels and the average transfer for each of the channels used are based on the data collected via the Border survey. The new methodology was applied for the first time with the data for January 2010, with back data revisions for the months of 2007, 2008 and 2009.

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The Capital Account consists of two categories: (i) capital transfers and (ii) acquisition or disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets. If in kind, a capital transfer consists of (i) a transfer of ownership of fixed assets, or (ii) forgiveness of a liability by a creditor when no counterpart is received in return. If in cash, a transfer is a capital transfer when it is linked to, or conditional on, the acquisition or disposal of fixed assets (for example, an investment grant).

## FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

The Financial Account comprises all transactions (actual and imputed) in the external financial assets and liabilities of an economy. The external assets and liabilities are primarily classified according to type of investment. Included in Financial Account are (i) direct investment, (ii) portfolio investment and (iii) other investment.

Direct investment covers direct investment abroad, direct investment in reporting economy and mergers and acquisitions. Direct investment is a category of international investment in which a resident of one economy – a direct investor – acquires a lasting interest (at least 10% of the ordinary shares or the voting power) in an enterprise resident in another economy – a direct investment enterprise. The direct investment includes both the initial transaction, through which the relationship between the direct investor and the direct investment enterprise is established, and all subsequent transactions between them. The direct investment covers transactions relating to changes in the direct investor's share in the equity capital of the direct investment enterprise, inter-company debt transactions as well as the share of the direct investor in the undistributed earnings/loss of the direct investment enterprise. Direct investment is reported on a directional basis: direct investment abroad – as an asset, and direct investment in the reporting country – as a liability.

The sub item Mergers and Acquisitions shows the transactions related to mergers and acquisitions. The purpose of its inclusion was to eliminate the influence of such deals over the reported foreign direct investment data. The international practice shows that these transactions have hardly any real impact on the production capacities and employment and the conclusions drawn from the interpretation of foreign direct investment data in which data on mergers and acquisitions are included might be misleading about investment flows, developments, branch and geographical structure. ("European Central Bank, Eurostat, Foreign Direct Investment Task Force Report", March 2004, para.332)

Portfolio investment includes portfolio investment, assets and portfolio investment, liabilities. Portfolio investment covers transactions in shares and equity if the investor's share in the capital is less than 10%, transactions in bonds, notes, money market and other tradable securities.

Other investment covers trade credits, loans, currency deposits, and other assets and liabilities.

According to the balance of payments conventions trade credit arise from the direct extension of credit from a supplier to a buyer, i.e this is a credit extended by a trade partner without issue of a tradable security. Loans item includes received and paid principals on short- and long-term loans between non-bank financial institutions, insurance companies and pension funds, the Bulgarian National Bank and the Ministry of Finance.

Other investment covers trade credits, loans, currency deposits, and other assets and liabilities.

According to the balance of payments conventions trade credit arise from the direct extension of credit from a supplier to a buyer, i.e this is a credit extended by a trade partner without issue of a tradable security. Loans item includes received and paid principals on short- and long-term loans between residents and non-residents if no issue of a tradable security is involved with these loans. Transactions concerning disbursements and repayments of principals on IMF loans and disbursements on loans on BOP support are not included in the item Loans. They are recorded in the relative items of group E. Reserves and Related Items.

The Currency and Deposits component presents on the assets side the changes in the residents' currency deposits held abroad, and on the liabilities side – the changes in the liabilities of the resident banks to non-residents in domestic and foreign currency. Following the basic accounting principle and conventions set in the "Balance of Payments Manual" (IMF, 1993), when compiling that item the Bulgarian National Bank excludes any changes therein due to exchange rate changes.

Items Other assets and Other liabilities includes all transactions on miscellaneous accounts receivable and payable not included elsewhere and transactions in arrears. The Net errors and omissions component is an offsetting item. This component exists in the BOP presentation because the compilation system used by the Bulgarian National Bank is not a closed one but is a combination of different sources of information. Unlike other statistical reports, such as for example the monetary statistics, the collecting of the data necessary for the balance of payments compilation could not be restricted to the accounting records of the banks as the only source of information.

The fluctuations in the Net errors and omissions, both in sign and in size, are mainly due to: (i) revisions of export and import data, (ii) the development of the methodology for compilation of certain balance of payments' components and (iii) the existence of objective obstacles to the collection of data on certain balance of payments' items.

## RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS

Reserve assets include those external assets that are readily available to and controlled by the central bank (government) for direct financing of balance of payments imbalances. The reserve assets comprise monetary gold, SDRs, reserve position in the Fund, foreign exchange assets (consisting of currency and deposits and securities), and other claims. The entries under this category pertain to transactions in the BNB's external holdings which are administered by the Issue Department. The data on reserve assets changes included in the BOP table exclude valuation changes, due to exchange rate and market price changes.

This group in the analytic presentation of the balance of payments includes also Use of Fund credit and the item Exceptional Financing. The exceptional financing comprises the BOP support as well as deferred/rescheduled payments and payments on arrears, resulting from balance of payments difficulties. In accordance with the methodology for accounting the exceptional financing transactions ("Balance of Payments Manual", Fifth Edition (IMF, 1993), p. 454), the principal repayments on the BOP support credits are included in the Financial Account – Other investment – Liabilities – Loans – General Government.

## REAL SECTOR

### GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - PRODUCTION APPROACH

Gross domestic product by production approach, characterized the outcome of economic activity and is measured by value added generated in the production of goods and services by the resident units of the economic territory of the country. The GDP by production approach at market prices is calculated as the sum of gross value added at basic prices for total economy and adjustments, which include net taxes on products, non-deductible VAT and duties on imports.

### GDP - INCOME APPROACH

The income approach is an integral part of the primary distribution of income accounts. This approach reflect income as an element of value added created in the production process. Balance sheet item of income approach is the gross operating surplus / gross mixed income.

### GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY FINAL EXPENDITURE

GDP by expenditure approach is calculated as the sum of individual consumption (including final consumption expenditure of households, final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households, final government expenditure on individual consumption), collective consumption (final cost of the government, which satisfy the needs of society as a whole),



gross fixed capital formation (investments made in fixed assets), changes in inventories and foreign trade balance of goods and services (the difference between exports and imports of goods and services).

### **BUSINESS SURVEY IN INDUSTRY, CONSTRUCTION, TRADE AND SERVICE SECTOR**

The business surveys in industry, construction, retail trade and service sector gather information about the entrepreneurs' opinions about the situation and development of their business. The replies to the questions included in the different questionnaires are presented in a three-option ordinal scale. The results are in the form of balances which are the difference between the positive and negative answering options. The survey also calculates the so-called composite indicators, such as the confidence indicator (arithmetic average of the balances of answers to specific questions), and business climate indicator (geometric average of the balances of opinions about the present and expected business situation). Some of the indicators represent numerical assessment, e.g. production assurance with orders (number of months), capacity utilization (%), etc.

### **INVESTMENT ACTIVITY IN INDUSTRY**

The survey gathers information about the carried out investment and investment plans of the enterprises. The inquiry is conducted twice a year - in March and in October, and the questionnaires have different content. Based on the results from the March survey is calculated the expected percentage change of the investment carried out during the current year in comparison with the investment from the previous year. Based on the data from the October survey is calculated the percentage change of the investment carried out during the current year compared to the previous year, and also the expected investment for the next year compared to the current year.

### **CONSUMER SURVEY**

The survey gathers information about the consumers' opinions about their financial situation, the general economic situation in the country, the inflation, unemployment, savings, etc. The replies to the questions are presented in a five-option ordinal scale. The results are in the form of balances which are the difference between the relative shares of the positive and the relative shares of the negative answering options, as there is one specification: the very positive and the very negative answering options are given a coefficient of 1, and the more moderate positive and negative options - a coefficient of 0.5. The composite confidence indicator is calculated as an arithmetic average of the balances of the expectations about the development over the next 12 months of: the financial situation and savings of the households, the general economic situation in the country and the unemployment, as the last balance is taken with a negative sign.

### **CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (CPI)**

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is the official measure of 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 household budget survey in the country. CPI in year  $t$  is calculated on the basis of the expenditures structure of year  $t - 1$ .

### **HARMONIZED INDICES OF CONSUMER PRICES (HICP)**

The Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is the comparable measure of inflation across EU Member states. It is one of the criteria of price stability and for readiness of Bulgaria to join the Euro-zone. HICP, just as CPI, measures the total relative change of the prices of goods and services. Both indices are calculated using the same basket of goods and services, but differ with respect to the used weights. HICP is calculated through the use of weights, which reflect the individual and the collective consumption of all households (incl. institutional and foreign households) on the economic territory of the country. The main source of information for HICP weights is the national accounts data. HICP in year  $t$  is calculated with the weights of year  $t-3$ .

### **INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX; INDUSTRIAL TURNOVER INDICES**

The Industrial Production Index is the most important short-term economic business indicator, which aims to measure at a monthly frequency the ups and downs of industrial production during the long period of time. Monthly survey allows identifying the turning points in economic development at an early stage; also, the timely industrial production index is one of the most important measures of economic activity. The Industrial Turnover Index is other important short-term indicator, which measure the development of the market of goods and services. Turnover index gives measure of the development of the receipts of sales including the sales of goods, merchant goods and services provided to other enterprises. Monthly Industrial Production and Industrial Turnover Indexes measure changes in production and respectively in turnover between two different periods of time. This information is suitable for monitoring of current economic developments and short-term forecasts. The survey do not attempt to measure the actual production level, it aims to measure the average change in value of production between two points of time.

### **PRODUCER PRICE INDICES ON DOMESTIC AND ON NON-DOMESTIC MARKET IN INDUSTRY**

Producer Price Index (PPI) is one of the main short-term business indicators; it is regarded as one of the important measures

of the economic situation in the Country. The indices measure the average change in the prices of industrial products, which are produced and sold by Bulgarian enterprises. This is done on the bases of constant sample of groups of products, produced by the activity and sold on the domestic market or directly exported on non-domestic market and that sample is representative for total industrial production.

### LABOUR FORCE

The Labor Force Survey (LFS) is a continuous sample survey providing quarterly and annual data on the economic activity of the population aged 15 and over. The survey covers non-institutional households. Reference period - the characteristics of each interviewee refer to his/her status during a defined calendar week.

*Economically active population* (labor force) comprises of all employed and unemployed persons.

Employed are persons aged 15 and over who during the reference period: 1) performed some work for at least one hour for pay in cash or in kind or other income; 2) did not work but had a job or an enterprise, a business from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, annual leave, full-paid maternity leave, parental leave, strike or another labour dispute, etc.

Unemployed are persons aged 15 to 74 who: 1) did not work at all during the reference period; 2) were actively seeking work within the preceding four weeks, including the reference one or have found a new job or business that is expected to start within 3 months following the reference period; 3) were available to start working within two weeks following the reference period. *Inactive population* (persons not in the labour force) includes persons aged 15 and over who were neither employed, nor unemployed during the reference period. *Activity rate* - ratio between the economically active population and the total population of the same age group. *Employment rate* - ratio between the employed population and the total population of the same age group. *Unemployment rate* - ratio between the unemployed persons and the economically active population.

*Inactivity rate* - ratio between the economically inactive population and the total population of the same age group.

### MONETARY AGGREGATES

Net Foreign Assets – a balance between gross foreign assets and liabilities of the banking sector. Gross foreign assets are reported by instrument and include Bulgaria's international forex reserves and other foreign assets of the BNB and commercial banks. Gross foreign liabilities reflect liabilities of the BNB and commercial banks to the foreign sector.

Domestic credit – incorporates credit to the consolidated general government sector and non-government sector. Credit to the consolidated general government sector includes net claims on the central government and gross claims on local government, and social security funds. Credit to the non-government sector includes gross claims on non-financial corporations, financial corporations, households and NPISHs.

Fixed assets – movable or immovable non-financial assets which monetary financial institutions intend to use over a period longer than one year in their main activity.

Other items (net) – consolidates all components of the balance sheets of the BNB and commercial banks which are not included in the instruments displayed above. They include relations between commercial banks (net), other assets and liabilities (net) and relations between the BNB and commercial banks (net). Accrued and overdue interest, derivatives, depreciation, provisions, as well as assets and liabilities which are not included elsewhere are part of the Other assets and liabilities (net) item. The balance on the Relations between the BNB and Commercial Banks (net) item reflects the float as a result of netting of claims and liabilities between commercial banks and the BNB.

Broad money (money supply) comprises liabilities with money character of banks to the resident sector with the exception of the liabilities to the central government and the banking sector (money-holding sectors). Monetary aggregate instruments are grouped by liquidity and are presented by currency and sector.

The following monetary aggregates are used: M1, M2, and M3. The M1 monetary aggregate, commonly referred to as narrow money, includes the most liquid instruments used in settlements (currency outside banks and overnight deposits in national and foreign currency). The M2 monetary aggregate comprises quasi-money and the M1 monetary aggregate. Quasi-money comprises deposits with agreed maturity of up to two years and deposits redeemable at notice of up to three months (including savings deposits). The least liquid financial instruments include repos and debt securities issued up to two years. They are denominated in national and foreign currency and together with M2 form the broadest monetary aggregate, M3, commonly referred to as money supply (broad money).

Long-term liabilities and monetary financial institutions – include liabilities of monetary financial institutions with maturity of over two years or with a notice of over three months, as well as capital and reserves. Capital and reserves comprise the statutory fund of the banking system reserves and financial result.

Money supply is based on commercial bank monetary base (currency outside banks and bank reserves) multiplication. Money supply is determined by using M1, M2 and M3 monetary aggregates.

Monetary base (reserve money) consists of currency outside banks and commercial bank funds (bank reserves). The latter include commercial bank deposits with the BNB and cash in commercial bank vaults. Commercial bank deposits include minimum required reserves and excess reserves (overnight deposits and deposits with agreed maturity). Dynamics of reserves depends on the amount of required reserves (comprising a set portion of deposits) and excess reserves. The amount of required reserves is set by the Managing Board of the BNB and is the only instrument of the central bank monetary policy under a currency board. The amounts of excess reserves reflect the liquidity of commercial banks and the trend toward greater security.

### Money Supply Mechanism

Money supply (M3) may be expressed as a product of monetary base and the money multiplier variable.

Money multiplier characterizes the degree of multiplication effect as a result of commercial bank activity. This effect is measured by the ratios of broad money (M3) or individual monetary aggregates (M1 and M2) to reserve money. The money multiplier reflects the currency outside banks to deposits ratio and the bank reserves to deposits ratio, known as factors in determining money supply. The currency outside banks to deposits ratio depends primarily on the public behavior, while the bank reserves to deposits ratio reflects commercial bank behavior.

Sources of Reserve Money: Under a stable money multiplier, total money supply may be influenced through reserve money sources.

Foreign assets (net) reflect an increase/decrease in Bulgaria's forex reserves. Under a currency board changes in forex reserves at the expense of government deposit do not directly affect the monetary base and it is automatically sterilized.

Claims on central government (net) – the net position of the government is a result of assets netting (balances on lev loans disbursed prior to June 1997 pursuant to the former Law on the BNB and balances on forex loans under Article 45 of the Law on the BNB) its liabilities.

Claims on non-government sector include only claims on shares and other equity on the non-government sector.

Claims on commercial banks – the balance sheet reports balances on loans extended prior to June 1997 and unpaid interest on these loans.

Remaining items (net) include assets and liabilities, which are not classified to any other item.

## CAPITAL MARKET

**SOFIX Index:** Initial date: 20 October 2000; Initial value: 100

SOFIX is an index based on the market capitalization of the included issues of common shares, adjusted with the free-float of each of them. The index covers the 15 issues of shares complying with the general requirements for selection of constituent issues that have the greatest market value of the free-float. An issue included in the index base of SOFIX shall also meet the following criteria: 1) The issues should have been traded on a market, organized by the Exchange, for at least 3 (three) months before their introduction into the SOFIX portfolio. Provided an issue has been transferred for trading from one market segment to another, the first quotation date of the issue shall be assumed as its first trading date; 2) The market capitalization of the issue shall not be less than BGN 40,000,000 and the free-float shall not be less than 25 %\* of the amount of the issue, or the market value of the free-float shall not be less than BGN 10,000,000; 3) The number of shareholders of the issue shall not be less than 500 persons; 4) The turnover of the issue during the last 12 months shall not be less than BGN 2,000,000; 5) The number of transactions executed in the issue during the last 12 months shall not be less than 750.

\* The free-float as one of the requirements for SOFIX, shall be defined as follows: 1) As from 1st September 2010 – 15 (fifteen) %; 2) As from 1st March 2011 – 20 (twenty) %; 3) As from 1st September 2011 – 25 (twenty-five) %

**BG REIT Index:** Initial date: 03 September 2007; Initial value: 100

BG REIT is an index based on the free-float-adjusted market capitalization and shall cover 7 (seven) issues of common shares of special investment purpose companies that operate in the field of securitization of real estates and/or land, i.e. real estate investment trusts (REITs), with the greatest market value of the free-float and the highest median value of the weekly turnover during the last 6 (six) months. The two criteria shall have equal weight. Beside the general requirements an issue included in the index base of BG REIT shall meet the following criteria: 1) To have been traded on a market, organized by BSE-Sofia, for at least 3 (three) months before its introduction into the BG REIT portfolio. Provided an issue has been transferred for trading from one market segment to another, the first quotation date of the issue shall be assumed as its first trading date; 2) The market capitalization of the issue shall not be less than BGN 5,000,000 (five mn. Bulgarian Leva); 3) The free-float shall not be less than 25 (twenty-five)\* % of the total volume of the issue;

\* The free-float requirements for BG REIT constituents shall be defined as follows: 1) As from 1st September 2010 – 15 (fifteen) %; 2) As from 1st March 2011 – 20 (twenty) %; 3) As from 1st September 2011 – 25 (twenty-five) %;



**BG 40 Index:** Initial date: 01 February 2005; Initial value: 100

BG 40 is an index based on the price performance of the issues and shall cover 40 (forty) issues of common shares of the companies with the greatest number of transactions and the highest median value of the daily turnover during the last 6 (six) months as the two criteria shall have equal weight. Beside the general requirements the issues included in the calculation of the index should meet the following additional requirement: To have been traded on a market, organized by the Exchange, for at least 3 (three) months before their introduction into the BG 40 portfolio. Provided an issue has been transferred for trading from one market segment to another, the first quotation date of the issue shall be assumed as its first trading date. In case of more than 3 (three) companies belonging to one economic group, all compliant with the additional requirements above, only the three issues of companies belonging to that economic group with the greatest number of transactions and the highest median value of the daily turnover shall be admitted to the ranking. If as a result of the ranking it occurs that two or more issues of companies belonging to one economic group have been ranked at the same place, the issues with the greater number of transactions executed during the last 6 (six) months shall be treated with priority with respect to the inclusion.

**BGTR30 Index (BG Total Return 30):** Initial date: 03 September 2007; Initial value: 1,000

BG TR30 is an index based on the price performance of the common shares included in the index portfolio, as each constituent issue shall have equal weight. The issues included in the calculation of the index should meet the following criteria: 1) The market capitalization of each issue should not be less than BGN 10,000,000 (10 mn.); 2) The free-float (number of shares held by minority shareholders, i.e. by holders of not more than 5 % of the votes in the General Meeting of the issuing company) should not be less than 10 % of the total volume of the issue; 3) The size (amount) of each issue should not be less than 250,000 shares. All issues meeting the conditions above are graded to the following criteria of equal weight: 1) Market capitalization; 2) Number of transactions in the last 6 months; 3) Turnover during the last 6 months; 4) Free-float.

## REAL ESTATE

### MARKET PRICES OF HOMES

This statistical survey is designed for price index calculation of homes (flats) built up by standard plans and comparable by pre-defined parameters which remain unchangeable for the whole process of observation. The purpose is to obtain representative data on average prices and indices of flats in district centers and for the total country. The object of the survey is the price of flats' real sales in the district centers. Data give the possibility to compare the total price change of dwellings for the current quarter with the total price change for the previous one as well as for a longer period.

The statistical data about the newly built residential buildings and dwellings are prepared on the basis of quarterly reports of the municipal administrations. In the scope of survey are newly built residential buildings with approved or 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 space of living-rooms, bedrooms, recesses for sleeping, dining-rooms, living-rooms, cabinets and libraries of scientists and drawing-rooms but does not include the space of kitchens.

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

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

**The average useful floor space** is a ratio between the useful floor space and the number of dwellings.

**Analyst Certification:** This analysis is prepared on the base of Press realizes as well as an official data provided by NSI, by Bulgarian Ministry of finance, Bulgarian National bank, Internet Securities Bulgaria, EMIS, Emerging Markets Direct. The following analyst hereby certify that the views expressed in this research report accurately reflect my personal views about the macroeconomic indicators in Bulgaria and no part of them was, is, or will be directly used as specific recommendations for buying securities or other issues. Hristo Dimitrov, Chief analyst, e-mail: dimitrov\_hr@ubb.bg