European Commission

Directorate-General for Agriculture

Agricultural Situation in the Candidate Countries

Country Report on Bulgaria

July 2002

Foreword

This report is one of a series of short reports aimed at providing key statistical and economic information on the agricultural situation in each Candidate Country.

The report has been prepared within the Directorate General for Agriculture by Paul Minty in co-operation with Clemens Fuchs and is based on the information available in May 2002. It is primarily based on statistical information available from Eurostat. Where necessary, use has also been made of data from the FAOSTAT database as well as from national statistics. The country experts participating in the Network of Independent Experts in the Central and Eastern European Candidate Countries (CEECs), set up by the European Commission in 2000 in order to obtain expertise and up-to-date information on agriculture in the Candidate Countries, have provided a significant part of the information contained in the report and valuable insights on the data. In particular, the following experts have contributed to this report: Mr. Plamen Dimitrov Mishev and Mrs. Nedka Momtscheva Ivanova.

The views expressed in the report do not necessarily correspond to those of the European Commission.

Table of Contents

Map of Bulgaria 3

1. General Overview 5
2. Economic Development 5
   2.1. General Economy 5
   2.2. Agriculture in the Economy 6
3. Structure of Farming 7
4. Value of Agricultural Production, Price Relations and Farm Income 9
   4.1. Value of Agricultural Production 9
   4.2. Current Economic Conditions and Income 10
   4.3. Development of Terms of Trade and Agricultural Product Prices 11
5. Agricultural Production 13
   5.1. Crop Production 13
   5.2. Livestock Production 18
6. Food Industry 21
   6.1. Recent Performance of the Food Industry 21
   6.2. Ownership Structure 21
   6.3. Policy Issues 21
7. Trade 21
   7.1. General Trade 21
   7.2. Agricultural Trade 22
8. Agricultural Policy and Budget 26
   8.1. Domestic Support Measures 26
   8.2. Market Access 26
   8.3. Recent Developments in Agricultural Policy 27
9. Annexes 28
   Annex 1 - Development of Key Figures in Bulgaria 29
   Annex 2 - Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country: Bulgaria) 30


BULGARIA
SILISTRA
DOBRICH
RUSE
RAZGRAD
SHUMEN
VARNA
VIDIN
MONTANA
VRATSA
PLEVEN
VELIKO TARNOVO
TARGOVISHTE
GABROVO
LOVECH
SLIVEN
BURGAS
SOFIA
SOFIYA
SOFIA (STOLITSA)
PERNIK
STARA ZAGORA
YAMBOL
PLOVDIV
PAZARDZHIK
KYUSTENDIL
HASKOVO
KARDZHALI
SMOLYAN
BLAGOEVGRAD
Regional boundary level 3

1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

With a total area of 110,994 km² Bulgaria is 3.4 % the size of the EU-15, being the third largest country in area in the CC-12 after Poland and Romania. Its area represents 10.2 % of the area of the CC-12 and would represent 2.6 % of that of the EU-27 (Table 1). It would be the eleventh largest Member State by area in the EU-27.

2000 figures put the Bulgarian population at just under 8.2 million, which equates to around 7.7 % of the population of the CC-12 (or 2.2 % of that of the EU-15 and 1.7 % of the EU-27), making it the fifth largest of the twelve Candidate Countries by population. In an EU-27 it would represent the fifteenth largest country by population. With an average population density of around 74 inhabitants per square kilometre, Bulgaria is less densely populated than the CC-12 average (97 inh/km^2), and much less than the EU-15 average of 116 inh/km^2.

Based on figures for 2000, the total gross domestic product (GDP) of Bulgaria accounts for 4.7 % of that of all the CC-12 combined and would amount to 0.5 % of that of the EU-15. The per capita GDP of € 5,400 is at 61.4 % of the average level for the CC-12, and equates to only 24 % of the EU-15 average. In comparison with the other CC-12 countries, Bulgaria has the lowest per capita GDP, followed by Romania with € 6,000 per capita.

Table 1: Bulgaria – Area, Population and GDP in 2000 compared with CC-12 and EU

	Area	Population	Density	GDP in PPS (1)		
	000 km²	End of period (million)	Inhabitants / km²	Bio € PPS	Per capita PPS (1000 €)	PPS/ capita % of EU-15
Bulgaria	**111**	**8.17**	**73.61**	**44.12**	**5.4**	**24.0***
CC-12	1,088	106	97	929	8.8	*39**
EU-15	3,236	375	116	8,510	22.5	*100*
EU-27	4,324	481	111	9,439	19.6	*87**
Bulgaria as % of CC-12	10.2	7.7	76	4.7	61.4	
Bulgaria as % of EU-15	3.4	2.2	63	0.5	24.0	
Bulgaria as % of EU-27	2.6	1.7	66	0.5	27.5	

(1): Purchasing Power Standard (Source: Eurostat), * = estimate
SOURCES: Eurostat, OECD, FAOSTAT, DG AGRI G2

2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2.1. General Economy

The Bulgarian economy is estimated to have attained GDP growth of 5.8 % in 2000, although the rate of growth is expected to slow to 4.3 % in 2001, and to 4.0 % in 2002 (see Table Annex 1). These rates are a marked improvement on the low growth rates of the mid-nineties and the negative rates experienced in 1996 and 1997.

In 2000 inflation was at 10.3 %, having risen from the previous year's unusually low level of 2.6 %, and is expected to fall to 7.5 % in 2001 and in 2002. Unemployment has been rising since 1996, and reached a level of 17.8 % in 2000. The rise is expected to continue, with unemployment foreseen to reach a level of 18.3 % by 2002.

Concerning trade, after increasing noticeably between 1992 and 1993 Bulgaria's overall trade balance deficit fell sharply again in 1994 and remained quite stable and almost completely balanced in the following years up to and including 1997. This reflected the very close development in the level of imports and exports between 1994 and 1997 as trade volumes increased. However, 1998 saw the trade deficit rise again as imports started to outstrip exports, which fell off in 1998 and 1999, and it continued to do so in the following two years to reach a level of just over € 1.8 billion in 2000. This trend is expected to continue, with the deficit foreseen to rise further in 2001 and 2002.

The average Bulgarian consumer income is at a level of about 24 % of the EU average and is the lowest of all the CC-12 countries. A relatively large part of income has to be spent on food, with food expenditure accounting for approximately 53.5% of total expenditure, this being about 3 times higher than the equivalent average for the EU-15 of 17.4 % (Table 2).

2.2. Agriculture in the Economy

In Bulgaria the gross value added of agriculture amounted to € 2,054 million in 2000 (equal to 11.1 % of the total for the CC-12, but only 1.2 % of that of the EU-15), with agriculture's contribution to total national GDP being equivalent to around 16% (compared to 2 % in the EU-15 and 4.5 % for the CC-12), reflecting the continued importance of agriculture in Bulgaria's economy (Table 2).

From a total area of 11.1 million ha, Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) represented 5.6 million ha in 2000, or just over 50 % of total territory, and accounted for 9.5 % of the total UAA of the CC-12. The share of cultivated land in Bulgaria compared to total national area is slightly less than the CC-12 average (54.1 %), but is higher than the average for the EU-15 (40.6 %).

In 1998 about 795,000 people worked in agriculture, fishing and forestry in Bulgaria, corresponding to 26.2 % of total employment (the CC-12 average was 22 % and for the EU-15 it was 4.3 %).[1] Bulgarian agricultural employment accounts for 8.8 % of total agricultural employment in the CC-12, and would account for 5.1 % of that for the EU-27. Agricultural incomes are in many cases low or very low.

With regard to trade, Bulgaria is one of the few Candidate Countries with a positive agricultural trade balance. Trade in agricultural products accounts for 10.5 % of total national exports and 6.2 % of total imports. While total trade is mainly with the EU-15 (accounting for 49 % of Bulgarian exports and 44 % of its imports over the period 1997-2000), agricultural trade with the EU accounted for a more limited share of 33 % of Bulgarian agricultural exports and 42 % of its agricultural imports over the same period.

During the transition process the total value of agricultural production has generally declined, reaching a low in 1996, where it dropped to about 62 % of the 1990 level. Agricultural production then stabilised over the following 3 years and even recovered slightly to reach a level of around 67 % of the 1990 level, before falling off again in 2000 and 2001 back to around the 1996 level. Although much decreased in size, livestock production still dominates over crop production, which has also fallen heavily during the transition process.

[1] The Labour Force Survey as the most harmonised and reliable data source is used to analyse agricultural employment. It only accounts for active persons.

Table 2: The Role of the Agricultural Sector in Bulgaria

	Utilised Agricultural Area		Gross Value Added of Agriculture (1)		Agricultural Employment (1)		Food Expenditure
	000 ha (2)	% of total area	Million EUR	Share of Agriculture in GDP (%)	000	% of total employment	% of total
Year	2000						1998
Bulgaria	**5,582**	***50.3***	**2,054**	***16***	**795** *(4)*	**26.2** *(4)*	***53.5***
CC-12	58,808	*54.1*	18,552*	*4.5*	8,950*	*22.0*	*39.1*
EU-15	131,619	*40.6*	167,197	*2.0**	6,767	*4.3*	*17.4* (3)
EU-27	190,427	*44.0*	185,748	*2.2*	15,717	*7.9*	*19.5*
Bulgaria in % of CC-12	*9.5*		*11.1*		*8.8*		
Bulgaria in % of EU-15	*4.2*		*1.2*		*11.7*		
Bulgaria in % of EU-27	*2.9*		*1.1*		*5.1*		

(1): Including Forestry, Hunting and Fishing sector ; (2): Utilised Agricultural Area; (3)= 1997; (4) = 1998; * = estimate
SOURCES: Eurostat, DG ECFIN, OECD, FAOSTAT, DG AGRI G2

3. STRUCTURE OF FARMING

On farm structures the latest data available is from the year 1999/2000. A total of 760,700 farms operate with an average size of 4.7 ha (Tab. 3). 80 % of the total area is cultivated by farms with the legal form of juridical entities, more than three-quarters of these are cooperatives. While they are large in terms of area (on average 536 ha), they only account for about 1 % of the total number of farms.

Another 5 % of farms belong to physical persons but are not personal holdings and these have an average size of 6.2 ha. They cultivate a share of 6 % of the agricultural area. The remaining 14 % of area is distributed among more than 700,000 small farms with an average size of less than 1 ha. According to the survey these 720,000 farms are practically personal holdings producing for themselves but not for the market.

These very small farms (including household plots) mostly continue to cultivate the personal plots of the pre-1990 period. Currently, for many families this type of occupation provides an essential part, if not the only way, of making a living. However, the future of such holdings is in some doubt since they are likely to become so inefficient that eventually farming them will have to be given up altogether. Generally, they lack specialisation and do not respond to market forces or sell much produce, but relate rather to the preferences and skills of their owners.

Table 3:Structure of farms depicted in terms of number of farms and of area cultivated by farm size

Type of farm	Number of farms	*in % of total*	Area in '000 ha	*in % of total*	Average size in ha
Not registered physical persons	755,300	*99*	708	*20*	0.9
• In this number not personal holdings	36,200	*5*	226	*6*	6.2
Juridical entities	5,400	*1*	2,893	*80*	535.7
• In this number cooperatives	3,125	*0.4*	2,218	*62*	709.8
Total	760,700	*100*	3,601	*100*	4.7

Source: Farm Structures in Bulgaria in 1999/2000, Bulletin N14, Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture

Family farms of small sizes (between 1 and 2 ha) mostly produce labour intensive commodities such as fruits, vegetables, grapes, tobacco and livestock products. Of the latter, all types can be found but many of these farms specialise in only one, or at most two, livestock products.

The larger family farms (with more than 2ha) grow more labour extensive types of crops, such as cereals. Quite often they form partnerships with three or four farms. Bulgaria is the only country besides Slovakia to have this particular legal form of agricultural holding.

The 41,600 commercial farms are classified by type of production as follows (Table 4). About 41 % of them are livestock or predominantly livestock farms, and about 40 % areclassified as crop or predominantly crop farms. 19 % of all commercial farms are of mixed type.The vast majority of agricultural area is cultivated by crop farms with the legal form ofcooperatives and other juridical forms (Fig. 1).

Figure 1: Commercial Farm Type in Bulgaria according to Number of Farms and Area Cultivated (1999/2000)

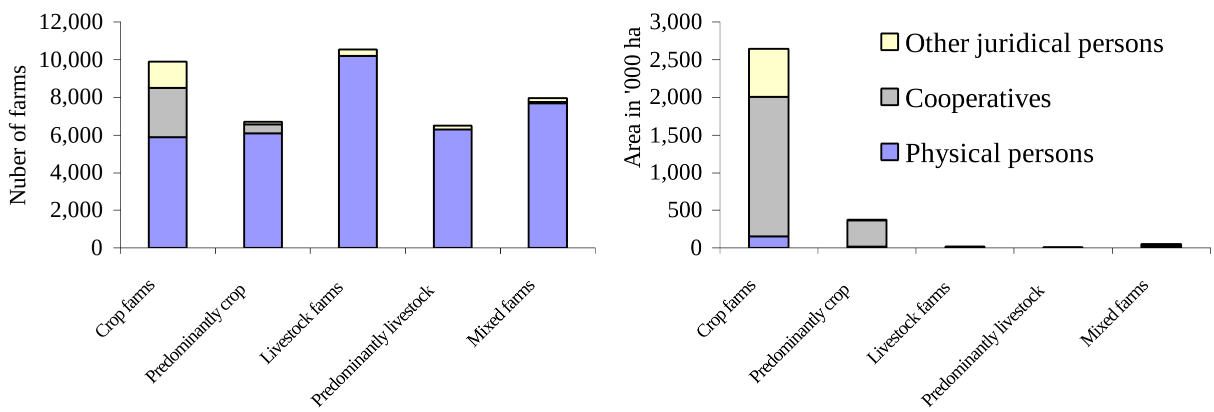


Table 4: Farm Classification in Bulgaria

	Crop farms	Predominant ly crop	Livestock farms	Predominant ly livestock	Mixed farms	**Total farms**
Number of farms						
Physical persons	5,900	6,100	10,200	6,300	7,700	**36,200**
Cooperatives	2,600	460	15	0	50	**3,125**
Other juridical persons	1,400	140	335	200	200	**2,275**
Total	**9,900**	**6,700**	**10,550**	**6,500**	**7,950**	**41,600**
in % of total farms	*23.8 %*	*16.1 %*	*25.4 %*	*15.6 %*	*19.1 %*	*100 %*
Area in 000 ha						
Physical persons	156	20	18	9	23	**226**
Cooperatives	1,853	345	0,5	0	20	**2,218**
Other juridical persons	632	12	2,5	0,4	10	**675**
Total	**2,641**	**395**	**21**	**9,4**	**53**	**3,119**
in % of total farms	*84.7 %*	*12.7 %*	*0.7 %*	*0.3 %*	*1.7 %*	*100 %*

Source: Farm Structures in Bulgaria in 1999/2000, Bulletin N14, Ministry of Agriculture

Recent figures indicate that 25% of farmland is currently idle in Bulgaria, which is indicative of the economic hardship facing farmers in the country. Bulgarianexperts claim that the under-developed land market is largely to blame for this situation. It seems impossible for most of the small-scale farms to develop into holdings of a size that is economically sustainable in the long term.

4. VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, PRICE RELATIONS AND FARM INCOME

4.1. Value of Agricultural Production

Between 1990 and 1999 agricultural production declined by about 33 % in value (Figure 2), before falling even further in 2000 and 2001. Bulgarian agricultural output amounted to some € 3.2 billion in 1998 (Table 5), when it represented around 8-9 % by value of the agricultural output of the CC-12.

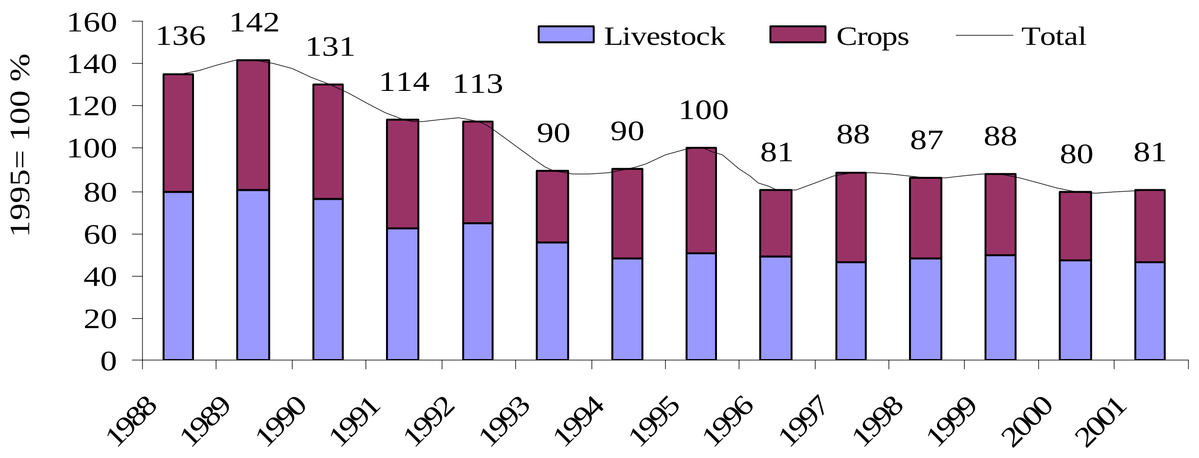
Table 5: Agricultural Production in Bulgaria

	1998	
	in million€	*in %*
Agricultural output	3165.8	*100*
Crop output	1314.9	*41.5*
Animal output	1658.2	*52.4*
Other (Services, …)	192.7	*6.1*

Source: Eurostat

Agricultural production decreased most noticeably during the first half of the 1990s and reached a low point in 1996, where it had dropped to about 62 % of the 1990 production level. Production then stabilised over the following 3 years and even recovered slightly to reach a level of around 67 % of the 1990 level, but then fell back in 2000 and 2001 to the low levels of 1996, essentially due to lower crop output. While the level of livestock production has remained fairly stable since 1996, having fallen heavily during the early 1990s, crop production levels have shown a more marked degree of variability. Despite the large decline in livestock production over the last decade it still maintains a dominant position over crop production.

Figure 2: Development of Agricultural Production (1995=100 %) and Share of Crop and Livestock Production (1988 -2001)



Source: FAO and Eurostat

The most important agricultural products, measured by their share of the value of agricultural output in the years 1998 and 1999 (Table 6), are pork (16.7 %), vegetables (14.7 %), milk (12.5 %) and cereals (12.0 %, of which wheat (6.1 %) and maize (4.1 %)).

Table 6: Share of the Average Value of Production (1998-1999) - Bulgaria

Products	in % of total
Cereals	12.0%
• Wheat	6.1%
• Barley	1.4%
• Maize	4.1%
• Oat	0.1%
• Rye	0.1%
• Other cereals	0.1%
Sunflower seeds	3.0%
Vegetables	14.7%
Potatoes	3.4%
Fruits	6.7%
Milk	12.5%
Beef	5.6%
Pork	16.7%
Eggs	3.0%
Poultry	4.2%
Sheep meat	5.5%

Source: Eurostat

4.2. Current Economic Conditions and Income

Substantial problems exist relating to the provision of reliable data on agricultural accounts and the data presented in this section should be viewed with some caution. There are two competing sources of information on agricultural accounts available for Bulgaria; one using the national accounts system (NAS) and another one published by the Ministry of Agriculture. The differences in the two approaches are significant. In this report, farm income and its composition are reported as published according to the NAS. The reason is that the individual items are reported according to the new methodology for setting up economic accounts for agriculture. On the other hand, these figures also include forestry, fishing and hunting.

Table 7 presents data on gross agricultural output, intermediate consumption and value added, including wages and salaries of employed persons, taxes and subsidies, depreciation and net mixed income. Gross agricultural output increased significantly between 1996 and 1997, and then decreased slightly in 1998. Due to due to the change in the calculation of depreciation in the agrarian report the figures are not comparable between 1996 and 1997.

Gross value added at market prices (Table 8) developed accordingly. Factor costs and depreciation also increased significantly but could not outdo the increase in production value. Consequently, the net income of farm family labour almost doubled in the period 1995-1997, and remained rather stable in the following year. In Bulgaria subsidies were higher than taxes in the agricultural sector in recent years, which also contributed to stabilising income.

Table 7: Agricultural accounts of Bulgaria (at current prices, million EURO)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Gross agricultural output[2]	2612	2643	4460	4286	
Crop	1196	1123	1874	1481	
Livestock	1249	894	1466	1697	
Intermediate consumption	1408	1500	2323	2237	
Gross value added at market prices	1204	1143	2137	2050	
Depreciation	66	68	221	n.a.	
Net value added at market prices	1138	1075	1916	n.a.	
Taxes minus subsidies	0	2	13	4	
Net value added at factor costs	1138	1073	1903	n.a.	
Wages and salaries	93	61	114	141	
Net mixed income[3]	1045	1012	1789	n.a.	
Net mixed income [2]	906	628	1398	n.a.	
Ratio of the two net mixed income figures[4]	1,15	1,61	1,28	n.a.	
Net Income of farm family labour[5]	479	359	1688[6]	1485[6]	1433[6]

1) Data from the CEEC Experts Network
2) Macroeconomic indicators, NSI, 1998, 1997
3) Calculated from the numbers listed above
4) Ratio of the two different sources of net mixed income; the one calculated as an account for the numbers listed above to the one taken from macro economic indicators
5) Net income of farm family labour as reported in the agrarian report
6) Figures for 1997 and 1998 changed due to the change in the calculation of depreciation in the agrarian report. Before 23% of the production value was reported as depreciation and this year the actual depreciation is reported. Fugues for 1995 and 1996 were not updated.

Table 8: Gross value added per agricultural worker from 1996 to 1999in Bulgaria

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Gross value added at basic prices, million EURO	1204	1143	2022	1789
Agricultural workers, in 1000	770	768	769	767
Gross value added at market prices per agricultural worker, EURO	1564	1488	2629	2332

4.3. Development of Terms of Trade and Agricultural Product Prices

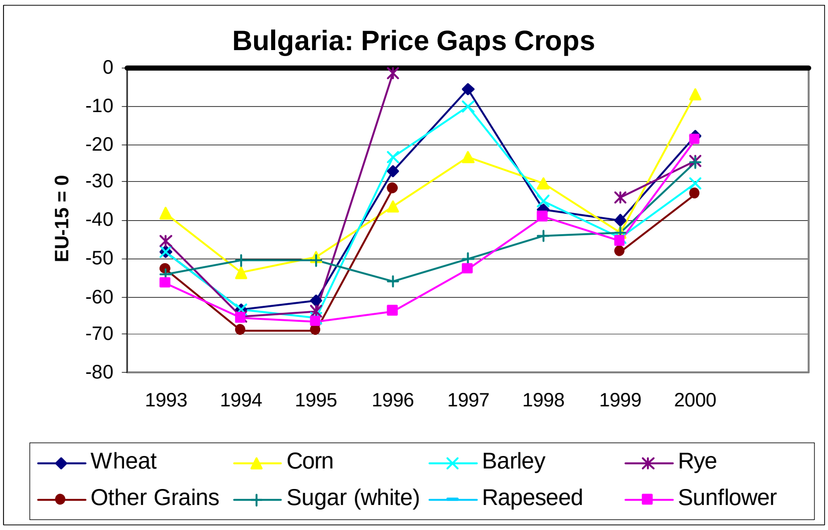
Regarding developments in the terms of trade over the last decade, it can be seen (Table 9) that after a sudden adjustment in the first year following the beginning of transition, the terms of trade were rather stable in the subsequent years and even improved significantly in the late nineties. Nevertheless, they still remained well below the level of 1990.

Table 9: Development of input prices, output prices and terms of trade of agriculture in Bulgaria, (1990 = 100)

	1990	**1991**	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**
Input prices	100	602	921	1262	2170	2761	5958	57938	67730
Output prices	100	273	374	591	904	1293	3206	39952	42749
Terms of trade	100	45	41	47	42	47	54	69	63

For crop products, prices have remained below EU levels, although the gaps relative to EU prices have narrowed over the period 1993-2000 (Figure 3). In 1993 prices for most crops (except corn) were within the range 45-57 % below EU prices, but the overall trend in recent years has been to close the gap with EU prices, so that by 2000 most crop prices were in a range 17-34 % below EU prices. Corn prices have closed from 38 % below EU prices to less than 10 % below over the same period. However, in the above comparisons, it should be borne in mind that 2000 was something of an exceptional year in terms of price developments, due to the generally poor crop harvests in the CEECs. In addition, as the chart shows, the prices for certain products, especially wheat, barley and rye, have sometimes fluctuated quite markedly from year to year, particularly in the mid-1990s.

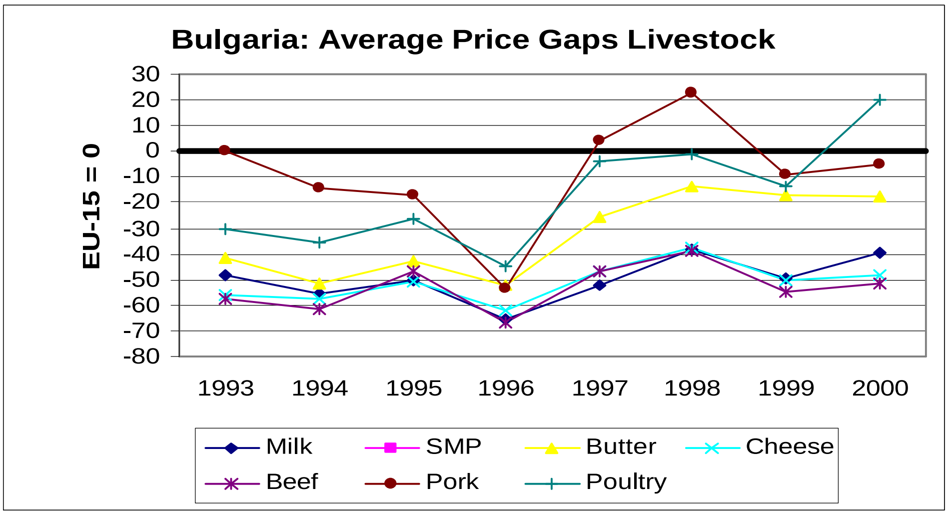
Figure 3:



Prices for livestock products (Figure 4) have always been below the corresponding EU-15 price levels, except for pork in the years 1997 and 1998 and for poultry in 2000 (when it was at 20 % above the EU price). Indeed poultry prices have moved strongly toward EU price levels since the mid-1990s, having been as much as about 45 % below the EU price in 1996. Butter prices have also closed the gap significantly with EU prices, moving from around 43 % below the EU price in 1993 to around 20 % below in 2000. Regarding pork, other than for the year 1996 prices have always been within 25 % (either above or below) of EU prices. Although prices for most other livestock products have also shown a general tendency to move towards EU-price levels over the period 1993 to 2000, the change for these products has been much more limited. Beef, milk and cheese prices were all in a range about 48–58 % below EU price levels in 1993 and had only closed to around 40-52 % below by 2000.

In the above comparison it should be borne in mind that the average quality of beef and pork meat in Bulgaria is still substantially below average EU levels. Livestock prices in Bulgaria represent average prices across all qualities and are compared to EU prices of the high quality segment (R3 prices, E carcasses). The comparison should therefore be treated with care, and the price gaps for beef should be significantly lower, and the prices for pork consistently at or above EU levels, if adjusted for quality.

Figure 4:

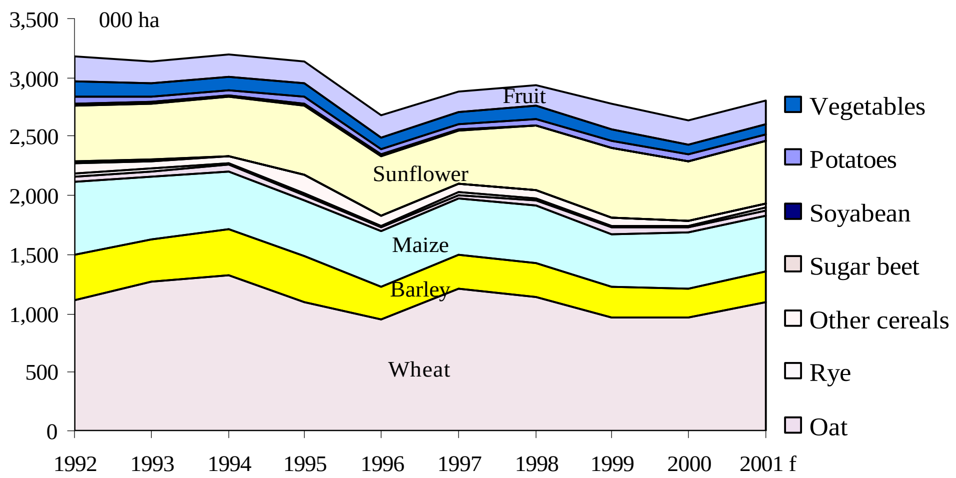


5. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

5.1. Crop Production

In 1992 an area of around 3.2 million ha was planted with crops (Figure 5). This crop area had reduced to around 2.6 million ha by 2000, mainly driven by reductions in the areas planted with wheat, barley and maize, although the overall crop area is expected to have increased again in 2001 to around 2.8 million ha. As the graph indicates, the main crops in Bulgaria, in terms of the area planted, are wheat, maize, barley, sunflower and fruit.

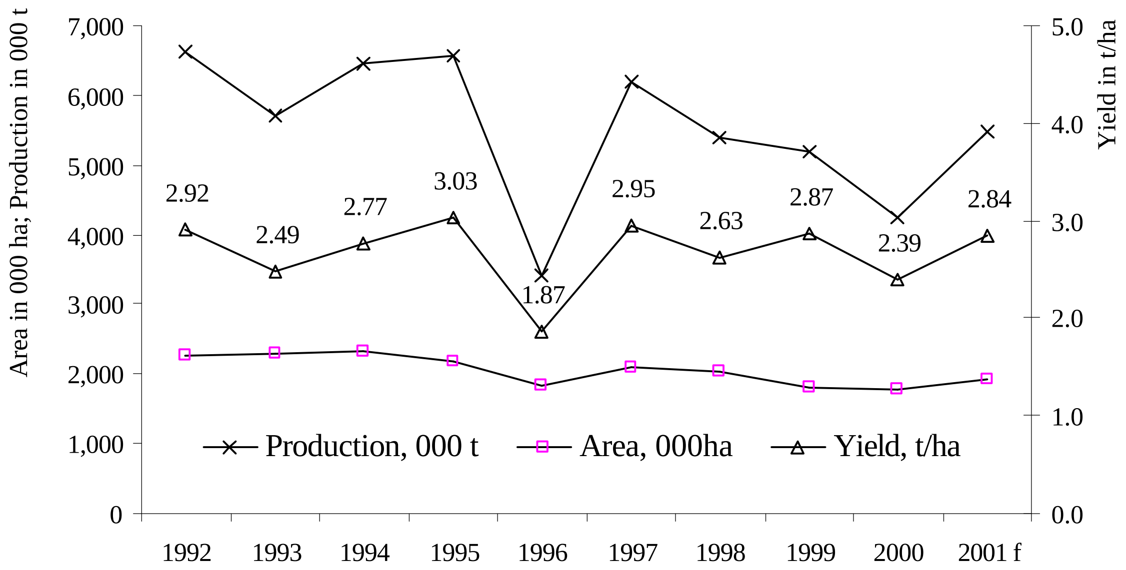
Figure 5: Crop Area in Bulgaria



Concerning the area allocated specifically to cereal production, apart from 1996 this has not varied greatly from year to year although it has been following a slightly declining trend over the last decade (Figure 6). Yields on the other hand have fluctuated more markedly, and overall cereals output has therefore varied mainly according to the yield level, although also reflecting the underlying general decline in area. Apart from the unusually low yields of 1996

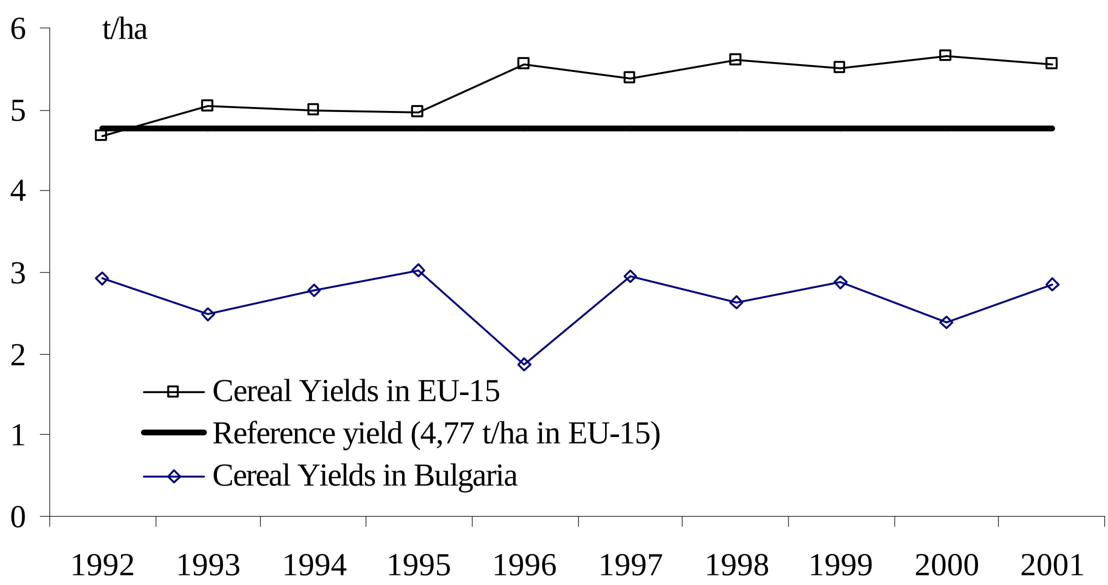
(1.87 t/ha) and 2000 (2.39 t/ha), cereal yields have generally stayed in a band between 2.5 to 3.0 t/ha over the last decade.

Figure 6: Cereal Production, Area and Yield in Bulgaria



The gap between the average cereal yield in Bulgaria and the EU-15 average seems to be gradually widening over time, mainly due to the average yield in Bulgaria remaining at more-or-less the same level over the last decade while EU yields have progressively improved (Figure 7). In 2001 the average cereal yield in Bulgaria was only about 50 % of that of the EU-15.

Figure 7: Cereal Yields in Bulgaria - relative to the EU-15



Individual cereal yields in Bulgaria are well down on the corresponding levels in the EU-15 (Figure 8). In recent years (1998-2001) yields for all the main cereals were at below 60 % of the equivalent EU-15 yield level, with most generally falling in an even lower range of only around 30-45 % of the EU-15 yield level. Nevertheless, a potential for yield increases does exist, which is however linked to the use of advanced varieties, increased use of inputs and availability of capital, as well as to the restructuring of farms.

Figure 8: Individual Cereal Yields in Bulgaria - Compared to EU-15 (EU-15 = 100 %)

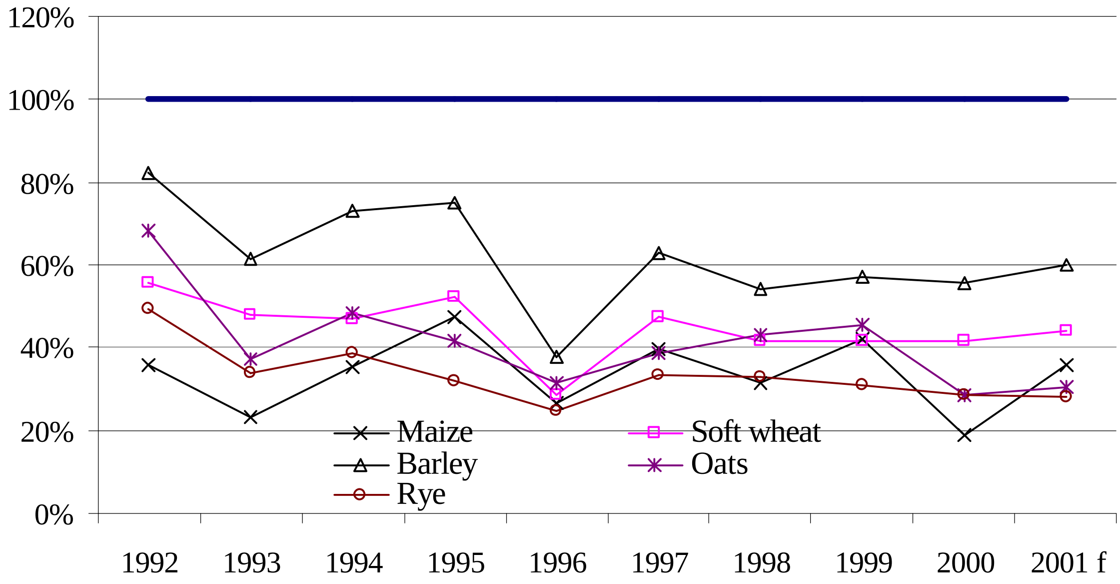


Figure 9 shows developments in the yields, production and use of cereals and oilseeds in Bulgaria. Additional information is provided on the share of product groups, as well as of the individual products, in the overall value of agricultural output. Finally, information on the share of Bulgarian production of these crops relative to the total production in the CC-12, relative to EU-15 production, and relative to that of the EU-27, is provided. Figure 10 gives the same kind of information for other crops and Figure 12 for animal products.

Figure 9 shows that Bulgaria produces quite a significant share (7 %) of the cereals production of the CC-12, with its wheat output accounting for 10 % of CC-12 production and its barley and maize production some 7 %. It is also a significant contributor to CC-12 production of vegetables and fruit, accounting for about 11 % and 9 % respectively of the CC-12 output of these products.

Figure 9: Cereal and Oilseed Yields, Production and Use in Bulgaria

Value in % of Agri. Output (1998-1999)

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)

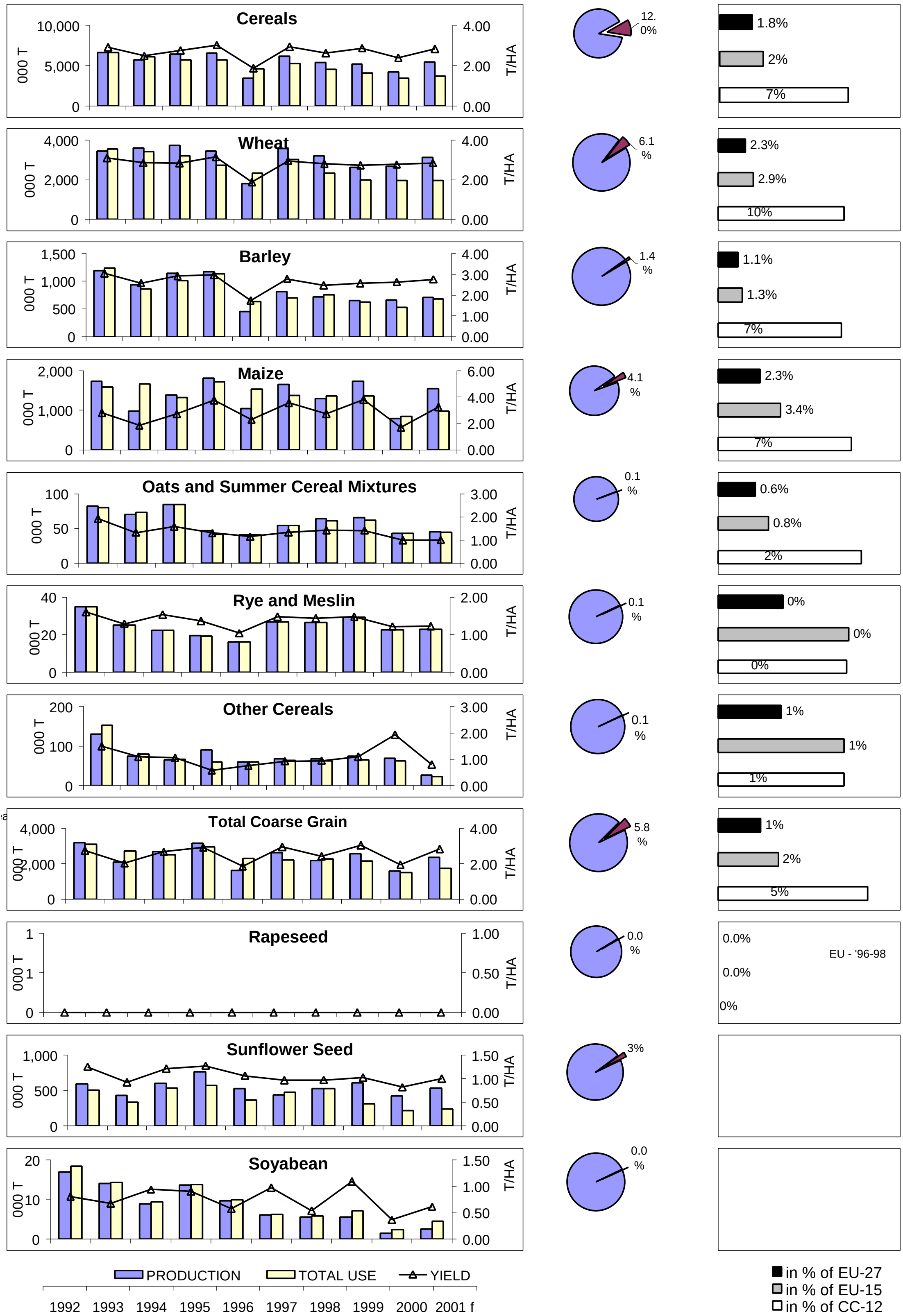
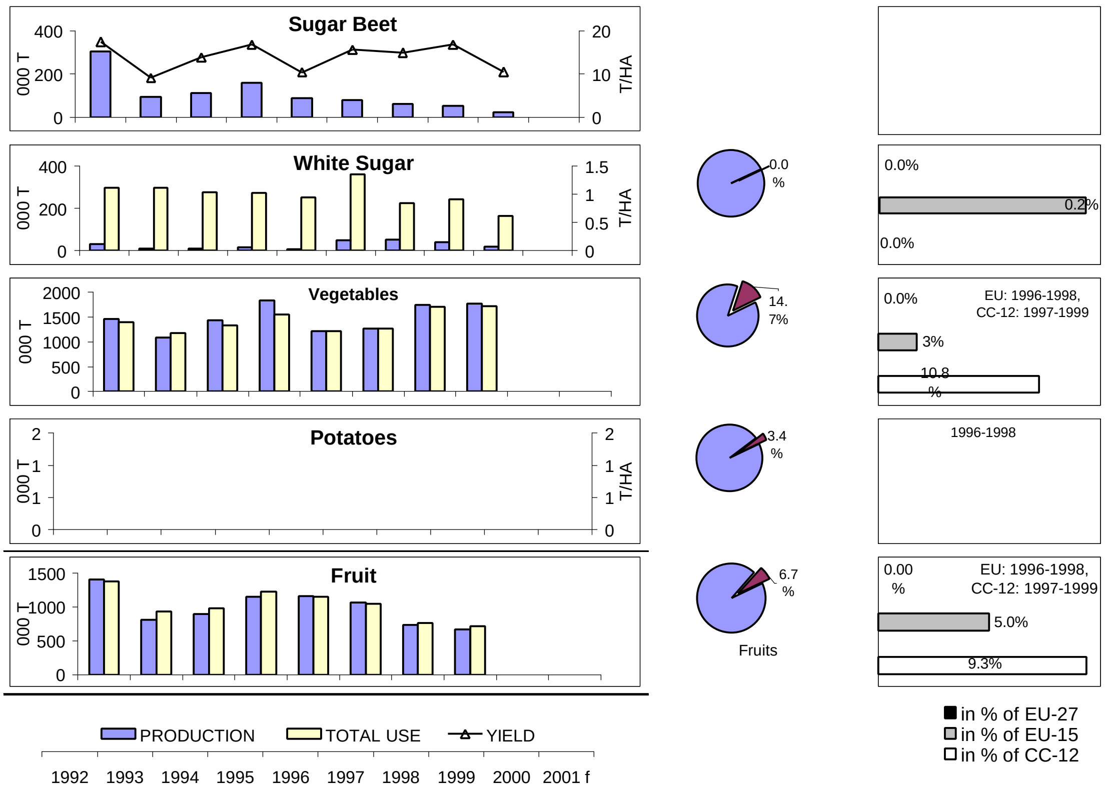


Figure 10: Production and Use of other Crops in Bulgaria

Value in % of Agri. Output (1998-1999)

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)



Self-sufficiency for most crop commodities in Bulgaria is generally high (Table 10). Discounting the year 1996, which had abnormally low production, Bulgaria has in recent times normally been self-sufficient in all crop products other than maize andsoyabean. Forecasts for 2001 indicate a situation of strong self-sufficiency for all main crops, with production more than meeting internal use requirements for all cereals (other than rye, which just meets self-sufficiency requirements) and for oilseeds as a whole.

Table 10: Self-sufficiency in Crop Production (%)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 *	2001 f
Cereals	103	94	112	99	93	113	115	74	118	117	126	123	148
Wheat	107	108	100	97	106	117	126	77	118	138	132	136	159
Barley	94	95	104	96	108	113	104	72	116	95	105	125	104
Maize	103	59	150	110	59	105	106	68	120	95	128	94	159
Rye	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
Oats	123	100	100	103	95	100	114	100	100	104	107	100	102
Other	95	102	107	86	92	99	152	98	105	108	116	110	118
Sunflower	93	103	101	118	129	112	135	145	92	100	193	197	224
Soyabean	41	43	110	92	98	94	99	97	98	96	79	62	n.a.
Oilseeds	88	98	102	118	128	112	134	144	92	100	191	195	221

Source: DG AGRI

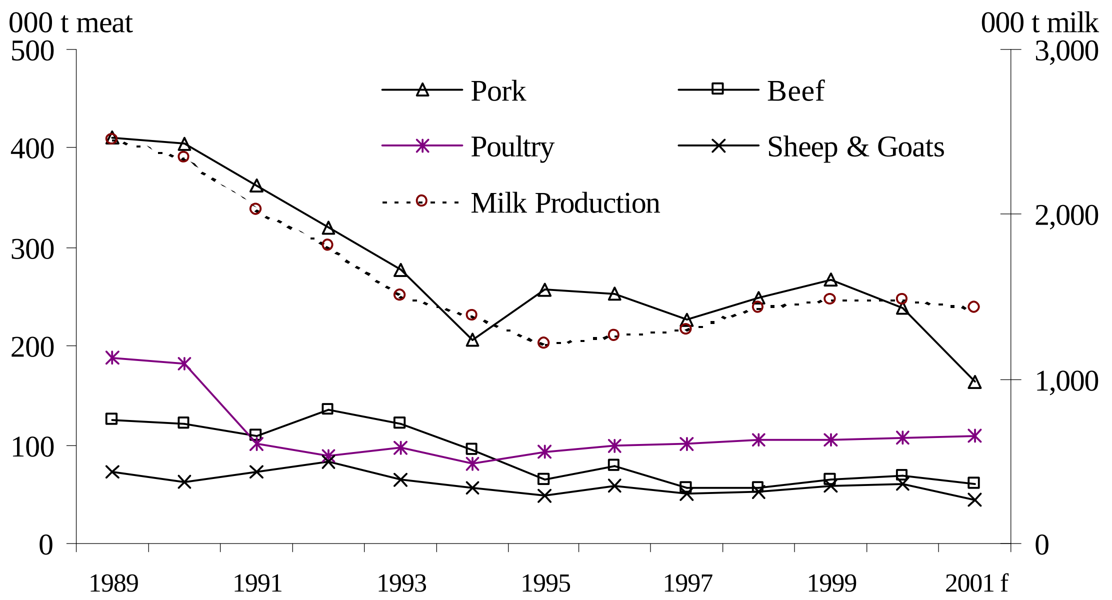
5.2. Livestock Production

In Bulgaria pork has been the most important livestock product in recent times, with the volume of pork production far exceeding that of beef production (Figure 11), but with poultry production gaining in importance in recent years as both pork and beef production have declined. In terms of value, pork production, with a share of 16.7 % of the total value of agricultural output in the years 1998-1999, is still the most important, followed by beef (5.6 %), sheep and goat meat (5.5 %) and poultry production (4.2 %), and with milk production accounting for 12.5 %. Comparison with the other CCs also shows Bulgaria's strength in livestock products: Bulgaria's share of all CC-12 production in the period 1998-2000 was 38.5% for sheep and goat meat, 7 % for eggs, 6.2 % for poultry, 5.9 % for beef and 5.7 % for pork (Figure 12).

However, livestock numbers in Bulgaria have fallen dramatically over the last decade. By 2000, cattle numbers had fallen 57 %, pig numbers by 65 %, poultry by 59 % and sheep and goat numbers by 58 % compared to 1990 levels. In the period from 1990 to 2000 the number of dairy cows declined by close to 30 % to reach a level of 434,000 cows. In the same period milk production has declined by 36 %, also reflecting a 5 % fall in average milk yields compared to 1990 levels. In 2000 milk yields were only at a level of 3,198 kg per cow per year, which is at 56 % of the EU-15 average of 5,707 kg per cow per year.

There is nearly no specialised beef production in Bulgaria, beef is a by-product of milk production and generally follows the dairy cow herd size. Consequently beef and veal meat production has declined (by 44 %) in the last decade (1990 to 2000), in line with the fall in cattle stocks. As mentioned above, the most important meat product in Bulgaria is pork, but production nevertheless declined by 41 % in the period 1990 to 2000. Poultry meat production also decreased by around 41 % in the same period, but sheep and goat meat production in 2000 was only down around 5 % compared to the 1990 level.

Figure 11: Livestock and Milk Production in Bulgaria (by volume)



The consumption of milk (down 37 %), beef (down 38 %), pork (down 33 %) and poultry (down 27 %) declined in the period 1990 to 2000, although poultry consumption has generally been rising since 1992 following the huge drop between 1990 and 1991. In contrast, consumption of sheep and goat meat has only declined by around 5.5 % between 1990 and 2000.

In marked contrast to the situation for crop production, and except for sheep and goat meat, self-sufficiency for livestock products (Table 11) has gone from a situation of more-or-less full self-sufficiency in the early 1990s to one of non-self-sufficiency. By 2000 self-sufficiency for beef was only at a level of 86 %, for poultry 89 % and for pork 99 %, although for sheep and goat meat it was above requirements at 107 %. For the latter, Bulgaria has always been self-sufficient.

Table 11: Self-sufficiency in Animal Production in %

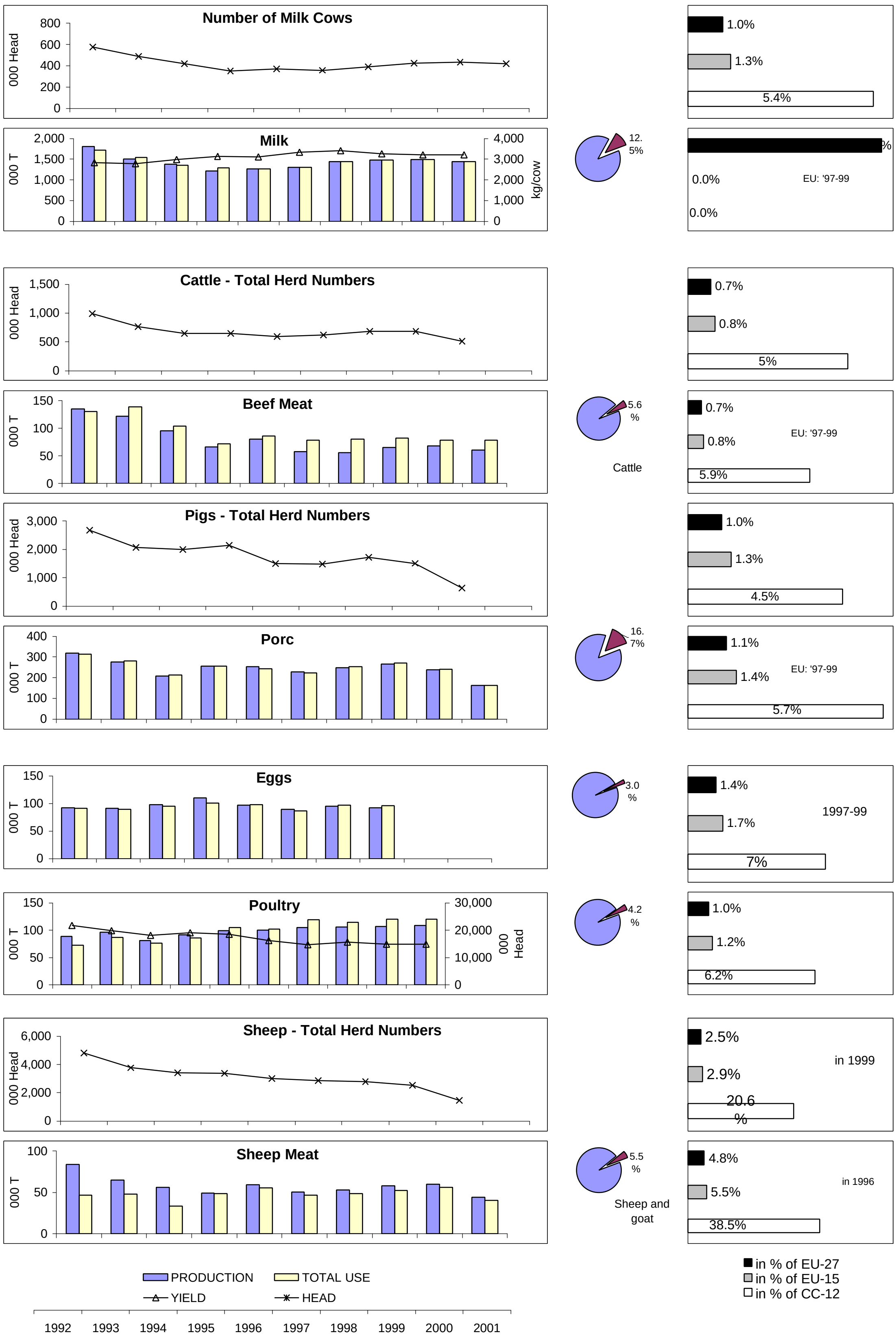
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001f
Beef	90	96	100	103	88	92	91	92	74	69	80	86	77
Poultry	123	110	115	121	111	106	107	94	98	88	92	89	91
Pork	120	113	106	101	99	97	100	104	102	98	99	99	101
Sheep & goat	114	106	102	178	136	168	101	107	107	109	111	107	110

Source: DG AGRI

Figure 12: Livestock Production and Use in Bulgaria

Value in % of Agri. Output (1998-1999)

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)



6. FOOD INDUSTRY

The food industry accounts for about 5.3 % of Bulgarian GDP and about 4 % of total national employment.

6.1. Recent Performance of the Food Industry

Under central planning the food industry was built to process excess agricultural production with a strong export orientation to the CMEA area. During the transition period the industry lost a great proportion of its foreign markets while, at the same time, domestic demand fell. Several of the large state-owned enterprises which were privatised are proving to be non-viable, operating at a low level of their capacity, and have difficulties to compete with *de novo* companies. In 1997, the overall capacity utilisation of the canning industry was 15 %, and for the meat processing industry around 15-20 %.

6.2. Ownership Structure

Privatisation of the food industry has by-and-large been completed with around 84 % of the former state-owned enterprises now privatised and the rest closed down. The methods used included (a) restitution to former owners (b) transformation into stock companies and their sale to foreign or local investors and (c) voucher privatisation. Although a liberal policy was applied towards foreign investors under the privatisation process, the sector has attracted relatively modest foreign investment. Foreign direct investment in the food industry has accounted for about 5 % of the total. The majority of privatised companies have run into serious operational difficulties, with the new owners lacking financial resources for investment, product improvement and promotion.

6.3. Policy Issues

Considerable rationalisation still needs to occur in order to facilitate the emergence of a competitive food industry. Ownership structures and bureaucratic obstacles create difficulties for the needed reforms.

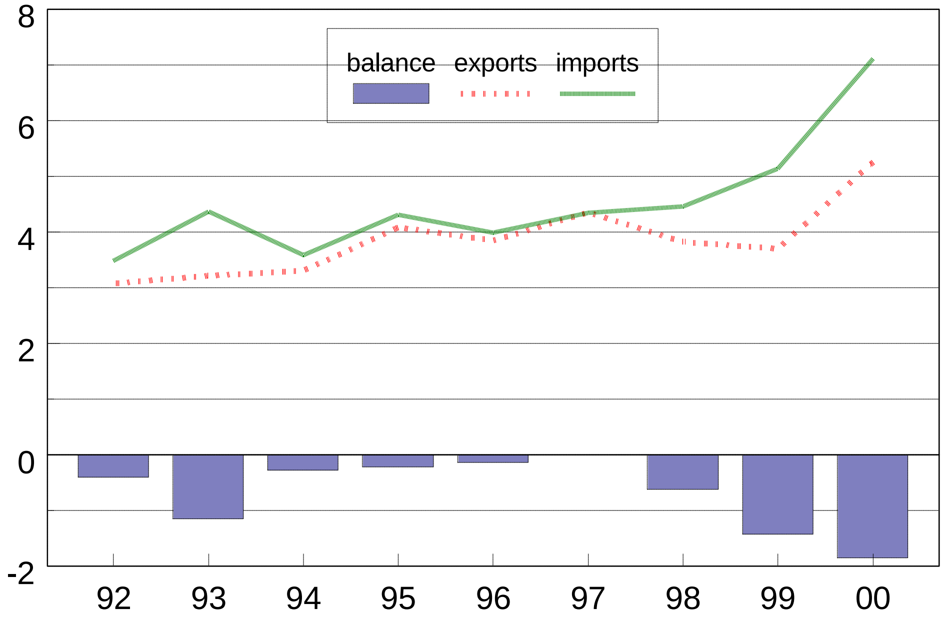
7. TRADE

7.1. General Trade

After increasing noticeably between 1992 and 1993, Bulgaria's trade balance deficit (Figure 13) fell sharply again in 1994 and remained quite stable and almost completely balanced in the following years up to and including 1997. This reflected the very close development in the level of imports and exports between 1994 and 1997 as trade volumes increased. However, 1998 saw the trade deficit rise again as imports started to outstrip exports, which fell off in 1998 and 1999, and it continued to do so in the following two years to reach a level of just over € 1.8 billion in 2000.

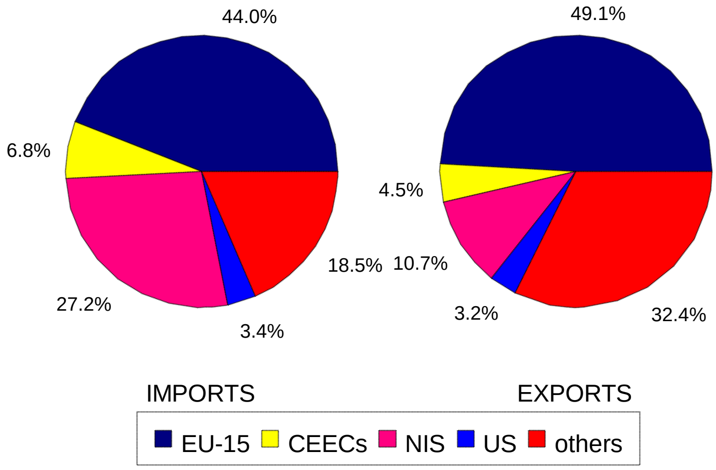
Bulgaria has increasingly integrated into the European economy. Over the period 1997 to 2000 its most important trading partner was the EU-15, which accounted for almost half (just over 49 %) of all Bulgarian exports and 44 % of all its imports (Figure 14). Its other main trading partners included the NIS (mainly with regard to Bulgarian imports).

Figure 13: Development of Bulgarian Total Trade (billion €)



Source: Eurostat

Figure 14: Share of Trade Partners (average 1997-2000)



Source: Eurostat

7.2. Agricultural Trade

Total agricultural trade has not shown the same rising trend over recent years as that shown by overall trade. Indeed, after peaking in 1995 at around € 0.9 billion, Bulgarian agricultural exports fell heavily in 1996 and 1997, and continued lower to reach around € 0.55 billion by 2000 (Figure 15). In contrast agricultural imports have followed a slightly increasing trend over the period 1993 to 2000 to reach a level of around € 0.45 billion. As the chart shows, Bulgaria has maintained a positive trade balance for agricultural products throughout the 1990s, although the level of the balance decreased substantially in the second half of the decade. By 2000 the agricultural trade balance was only positive to the tune of about € 0.1 billion, down from over € 0.5 billion in 1995.

Figure 15: Development of Bulgarian Agricultural Trade(billion €)

Source: Eurostat

Despite the fall in agricultural exports since 1995, trade in agricultural products is still quite a significant part of overall trade for Bulgaria. In total, trade in agricultural products accounted for around 10.5 % of total exports (EU-15: 6.2 %) and 6.2 % of total imports (EU-15: 5.7 %) in 2000 (Table 12).

Table 12: Trade of Agricultural Products in 2000

	% of total exports	% of total imports
Bulgaria	**10.5**	**6.2**
EU-15	*6.2*	*5.7*

All Agricultural Products - less fish and fish products but incl. UR products.

The most important agricultural products for import or export are shown in Table 13 (in terms of their share of agricultural trade averaged over the years 1997 to 2000). On the import side sugar and confectionery (16.1 % of total agricultural imports), meat and edible meat offal (8.8 %), tobacco (7.9 %) and cereals and rice (6.5 %) are of most importance, while exports are led by beverages, spirits and vinegar (17.8 % of total agricultural exports) and tobacco (17.7 %), followed by cereals and rice (11.2 %), oilseeds (8.2 %), preparations of vegetables, fruits and nuts (6.8 %) and meat and edible meat offal (6.4 %).

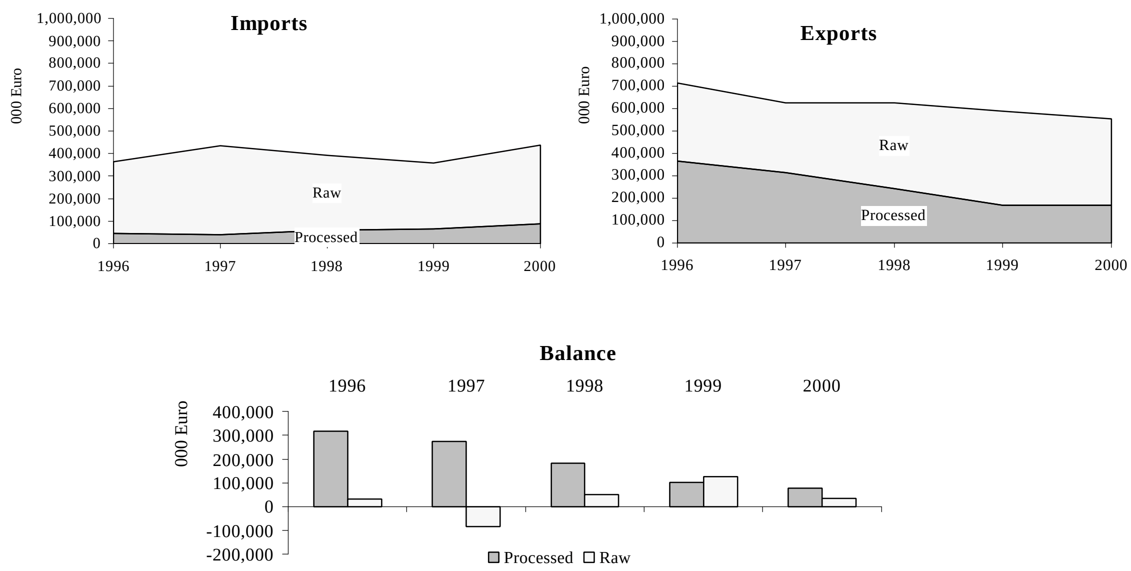
Table 13: Share of most important products or product groups in agricultural trade
(average 1997 – 2000)

Products	Imports in %	Exports in %
Animal products		
• Meat and edible meat offal	8.8	6.4
• Products from milk, eggs and honey	3.3	4.1
Vegetable products		
• Vegetables	1.8	3.7
• Fruits	3.8	3.2
• Coffee, tea, maté and spices	2.8	1.3
• Cereals and rice	6.5	11.2
• Oilseeds	2.2	8.2
Prepared foodstuffs		
• Fats and oils	4.6	3.0
• Sugar and confectionery	16.1	2.5
• Preparations of vegetables, fruits, nuts	3.6	6.8
• Miscellaneous edible preparations	4.2	2.3
• Beverages, spirits and vinegar	3.9	17.8
• Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	4.4	2.9
• Tobacco	7.9	17.7

Source: Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Figure 16 shows the breakdown of agricultural trade in terms of raw and processed products. Imports of both raw and processed agricultural products increased slightly over the period 1996 to 2000. By contrast, agricultural exports decreased significantly over the same period, with the slight increase in exports of raw goods unable to make up for the heavy fall (of around half) in exports of processed agricultural products between these years. Consequently Bulgaria's trade balance in processed agricultural products has reduced dramatically.

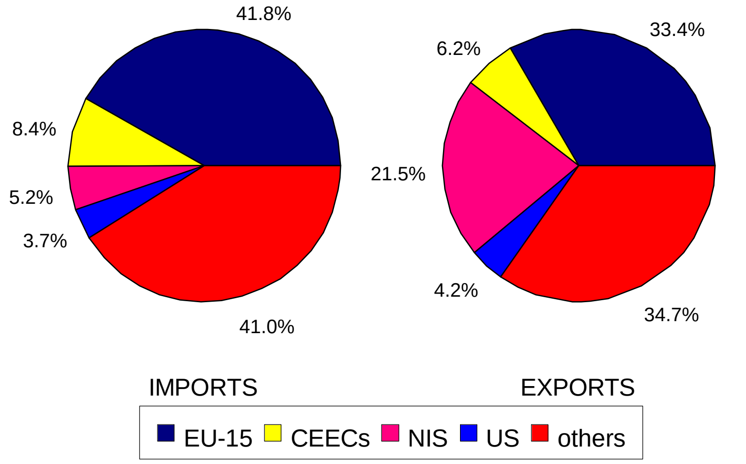
Figure 16: Bulgaria - Trade of Raw and Processed Agricultural Products (000 ECU)



Source: Eurostat

The share of Bulgarian agricultural trade which is with the EU-15 is shown Figure 17. The EU-15 is less important in terms of agricultural trade with Bulgaria than for overall trade. It accounted for only around 33% of Bulgarian agricultural exports over the period 1997-2000 but a more significant 42% of its agricultural imports over the same period.

Figure 17: Bulgaria – Share of Agricultural Partners (average 1997-2000)



Source: Eurostat

Specifically concerning agricultural trade with the EU (Table 14), Bulgarian imports of EU agricultural products almost doubled between 1996 and 2000 while its exports to the EU remained more-or-less unchanged. This has resulted in Bulgaria's agricultural trade balance with the EU changing from a positive balance situation to one of deficit in 2000.

Table 14: Bulgaria - Agricultural Trade with EU-15 (million ECU)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	*2000 /1996*
Imports						
Raw	89	128	132	117	148	*1.7*
Processed	24	23	35	38	57	*2.3*
All Agric	114	151	167	154	205	*1.8*
Exports						
Raw	121	110	141	159	130	*1.1*
Processed	62	66	69	67	56	*0.9*
All Agric	183	176	210	225	185	*1.0*
Balance						
Raw	31	-18	9	42	-18	
Processed	38	43	34	29	-1	
All Agric	69	25	43	71	-19	

In 2000 the most important product groups in terms of EU imports from Bulgaria were alcoholic beverages (24 %), meat (18 %) and oilseeds (12 %). As far as EU exports to Bulgaria are concerned, the most important products in 2000 were cotton (13 %), meat (12 %) and tobacco (9 %).[2]

[2] Commission of the EU: 2001 Regular Report on Bulgaria's Progress Towards Accession, Brussels, 13.11.2001.

8. AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND BUDGET

8.1. Domestic Support Measures

No intervention mechanism was applied in the period 1997 to 2000. In general governmental influence on domestic prices was via trade policies and/or administrative controls. Until August 1998 a system of minimum prices existed for wheat and tobacco. The established minimum prices were the prices below which transactions were prohibited. While minimum prices for wheat were eliminated in August 1998 they still exist for tobacco. A system of projected prices was in place until the middle of 1997. It was aimed at controlling the marketing margins. The list of the goods with projected prices included up to 28 main food products. The system was modified in June 1997 and removed in August 1998 for all products but tobacco.

Financial support to agriculture was in the past and still is mainly given in the form of input subsidies, especially as different forms of credit subsidies. In 1997 direct subsidies were also paid to wheat, maize and sunflower producers. In 1998 additional support programmes were introduced, e.g. support for storage of bread-wheat. Also animal producers received direct subsidies to compensate them for increasing feed prices. In 1999, besides those measures in place in 1997 and 1998, commodity credits were granted for sunflower and potatoes for buying high quality seeds, and subsidies for reducing the costs for fertilisers (for all crop products). In 2000 the input subsidies used were extended to reduce the fuel costs. In addition to the short-term credits granted since 1998, credit subsidies on investment were provided. They were intended to support the agricultural producers in replacing the very obsolete agricultural machinery in Bulgaria. Support policy to agriculture also covered subsidies for irrigation and drainage. Finally, state policy has aimed at improving agricultural producers' access to bank loans and alternative finance. In 1999 a warehouse grain receipts scheme was implemented. This was supported by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

8.2. Market Access

Before June 1997 it was the main goal of the foreign trade regime to secure low consumer prices for the major food commodities. In order to achieve this goal several measures were applied such as a licensing system, duty free import quotas, taxes as well as bans on export. At the end of June 1997 bans on export were removed and replaced by export taxes and a regime of registration. In addition applied 'Most Favoured Nation' (MFN) tariffs were reduced for several products and quotas for zero duty imports were removed for some commodities and zero duty was applied to the whole imports of these products. The process of removing restrictions on trade continued in the second half of 1997 and 1998. In addition trade measures gained in stability.

At the beginning of 1999 the regime of registration and licensing for export and import of agricultural products was removed for all products except grains and sunflower seeds to "the first reproduction". In addition export taxes were removed. Thus intervention in trade of agricultural and food products was limited to ad-valorem tariffs, or the combination of ad-valorem tariff with a minimum duty fixed in USD initially and in Euro after that (for example 25 % or min. 224 Euro per ton), or the combination of ad-valorem tariff plus an amount in Euro (example 5 % plus 120 Euro per ton) . In addition, for several products duty free (lower duty) import quotas remained. In some cases the quota is fixed at a level much higher than the total imports.

During the period of transition Bulgaria changed its MFN import tariffs four times, in 1992, 1996, 1999 and 2000. These changes were intended to harmonise Bulgarian tariff codes with the Harmonised System (HS) as well as to reduce applied tariffs. Since 2000 tariff codes are completely harmonised with the HS. With the exception of butter, applied MFN import tariffs are much lower in 2000 than the final bound rates agreed in the WTO.

8.3. Recent Developments in Agricultural Policy

Bulgaria has taken further steps in developing its agricultural policy.The 2000 report on the state of agriculture in Bulgaria, approved by the government in February 2001[3], lists the **main objectives**, which include the further development of market structures, the stimulation of the land market, the completion of restitution of forests, improving the competitiveness of the farming and processing sectors, creating an environment favouring export-oriented agriculture and exercising effective post-privatisation control. The report envisages provision of investment aid to diversify business activities in agricultural regions and promote rural tourism, traditional crafts and the development of services and small and medium-sized enterprises in the processing industry. Preparation for EU accession is another priority area. The preparation for efficient implementation of EU farming regulations, the introduction of the common agricultural policy and of Eurostat methods are among the planned measures.

In the area of **land reform**, following the adoption of the Cadastre and Property Register Act of April 2000, the Bulgarian Government adopted in April 2001 a programme for the establishment of a cadastre and property register. The agricultural cadastre should be ready by 2004. The programme for establishment of a property register covers 2001-2015. A working group has been created by the Council of Ministers to co-ordinate and control the activities involved in the establishment of thecadastre and the property register.

Ownership rights for 99.58 % of arable land subject to restitution have been restored. Forestry restitution is almost complete and 90 % of rights have been restituted. For forests and forestland, ownership rights have been acknowledged for 625,918 hectares. Of this, 534,213 hectares had been returned to previous owners by March 2001, which represents more than 90 %.

Concerning the **agricultural budget**, governmental spending on agricultural production is still mainly in the form of credit subsidies, which intended to support farmers' cash flow. Since 1995 the budget support to farmers has been mainly via credit subsidies on short term credits (different credit lines for supporting seasonal work, commodity credits for seeds and fertilisers) as well as on investment credits. Since 2000 the amounts allocated under different credit lines were split into two parts: one part for direct subsidies per ha (grant) and the other part for lower interest rate credits. In 2001 this practice was extended. SAPARD funds represent a substantial part of the spending on agriculture.

In fact Bulgaria was the first Candidate Country to be conferred the management of SAPARD by the European Commission, Bulgaria has taken considerable steps towards the implementation of measures related to the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF). Projects under the following three accredited SAPARD measures have been financed since 1 June 2001: Investments in agricultural holdings; Improvement of processing and marketing of agricultural and fishery products; Development and diversification of

[3] Commission of the EU: 2001 Regular Report on Bulgaria's Progress Towards Accession, Brussels, 13.11.2001.

economic activities, provision of multiple activities and alternative income. The Bulgarian authorities are now preparing for the accreditation of 6 new measures (rural infrastructure, forestry, producer groups, renovation of villages, vocational training and technical assistance). An amendment of the National Agricultural and Rural Development Plan modifying existing and new measures has been approved by the EU in April 2002.

9. ANNEXES

Annex 1 - Development of Key Figures in Bulgaria
Annex 2 - Trade with Agricultural Products: Declaring Country Bulgaria

Annex 1 - Development of Key Figures in Bulgaria

	Unit	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 [e]	2002 [f]
(I) Main Economic Indicators										
GDP	% change	1.8	2.9	-10.1	-7.0	3.5	2.4	5.8 [1]	4.3 [1]	4.0 [1]
Industry + construction	% of total			30.2	28.2	:	26.8	27.8		
Services	% of total			54.5	45.2	:	55.9	57.7		
Agriculture, hunting + forestry	% of total			15.4	26.6	21.1	17.3	14.5		
Inflation	%				1044	18.7	2.6	10.3	7.5 [1]	7.5 [1]
Unemployment	% of labour force *		14.7	13.7	15	16	17	17.8 [1]	18.3 [1]	18.3 [1]
Government deficit	% GDP				-0.3	1.3	0.2	-0.7	1.8 [1]	-0.8 [1]
Trade balance	mio ECU	-14	28	96	283	-340	-1014	-1275		
Trade balance	% of GDP	-0.2	0.3	1.2	3.2	-3.1	-8.7	-9.9	-12.6 [1]	-11.8 [1]
Current account	mio ECU	-27	-151	129	923	-55	-642	-761		
Current account balance	% of GDP	-0.3	-1.5	1.7	10.3	-0.5	-5.5	-5.9	-6.9 [1]	-6.0 [1]
PPS per capita	€ / capita	5500	5700	5400	5100	5500	5700	5403		
PPS as % of EU-15 (=100)	PPS / capita		32.3	29.2	26.3	27.1	26.8	23.9		
(II) Development of Employment and Production in Bulgaria's Agriculture										
Agricultural Employment	1000		:	:	768.7	795.7	:	:		
In % of total employment		:	:	:	24.3	25.2	:	:		
Agricultural Production	1995=100	88.7	100.0	82.4	88.1	86.8	90.8			
• Share of Crops	% total	46.3	49.9	39.8	47.5	44.2	43.9			
• Share of Livestock	% total	53.7	50.1	60.2	52.5	55.8	56.1			
(III) Agricultural Structures in Bulgaria										
Utilised Agricultural Area	1000 ha	6159	6164	6164	6203	6203	5696	5582	5498	
In % of total area		55.5	55.5	55.5	55.9	55.9	51.3	50.3	49.5	
Number of Holdings	1000							760.7		
Number of "Commercial" Holdings	1000							41.6		
Average farm size	ha							4.7		

Source: EUROSTAT

[1] = European Commission; DG ECFIN (2002): The European Commission – Forecast for the Candidate Countries. Spring 2002. [e] = estimate, [f] = forecast

Annex 2 - Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country: Bulgaria)

(million €, average 1997-2000)

Average 1997 - 2000	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01 Live animals	3.3	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	2.0	-2.2	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	4.8
02 Meats and edible meat offal	35.7	15.8	5.4	1.5	3.3	9.6	38.5	31.6	0.2	5.4	0.0	1.4	2.8	15.7	-5.3	3.9	-3.3	-8.2
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	13.3	8.3	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.1	24.7	4.8	1.3	2.9	5.0	10.6	11.4	-3.5	-0.6	0.9	5.0	9.6
05 * Others products of animal origin	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	2.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	-0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.1
Animal Products	**54.6**	**27.7**	**8.0**	**3.4**	**4.3**	**11.2**	**70.4**	**38.4**	**1.6**	**8.3**	**5.0**	**17.2**	**15.8**	**10.7**	**-6.4**	**4.9**	**0.7**	**6.0**
06 Plants and flowers	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
07 Vegetables	7.2	1.6	1.7	0.2	0.2	3.5	22.4	16.2	2.3	0.4	0.2	3.3	15.2	14.6	0.6	0.2	-0.0	-0.1
08 Fruit	15.5	7.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	7.3	19.4	13.9	1.0	1.2	0.1	3.2	3.9	6.0	0.9	1.1	-0.1	-4.1
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	11.5	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.8	7.5	1.4	0.1	1.9	0.1	4.0	-4.0	-0.1	-0.0	1.9	0.1	-5.7
10 Cereals and rice	26.5	6.7	8.1	0.4	1.5	9.8	66.8	3.5	2.4	3.2	0.0	57.6	40.3	-3.2	-5.7	2.8	-1.5	47.8
11 Flours, malt, starches	4.3	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	4.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	2.9	-0.2	-1.9	-0.7	0.8	-0.9	2.6
12 Oilseeds	9.0	3.0	0.9	0.3	1.0	3.7	49.0	34.0	1.4	0.7	0.8	12.1	40.0	31.0	0.4	0.4	-0.2	8.4
13 Gums, resins, juices	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-1.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	-0.2
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.0	0.2
Vegetable products	**76.9**	**24.7**	**12.2**	**1.0**	**3.9**	**35.1**	**171.3**	**70.1**	**7.8**	**8.3**	**1.3**	**83.9**	**94.4**	**45.4**	**-4.4**	**7.2**	**-2.6**	**48.7**
15 Fats and oils	**18.8**	**12.5**	**1.7**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**3.5**	**18.0**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**16.2**	**-0.9**	**-11.9**	**-1.6**	**0.4**	**-0.5**	**12.7**
16 * Preparations of meats	3.5	2.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.9	0.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.1	1.4	-2.1	-0.5	2.9	-0.1	1.1
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	65.3	4.6	0.8	1.8	1.0	57.1	14.9	1.1	0.6	2.9	0.0	10.4	-50.4	-3.5	-0.3	1.0	-1.0	-46.7
18 Cocoa and its preparations	12.1	5.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	5.9	0.2	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.7	-6.2	-4.9	-0.9	4.8	0.0	-5.2
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	9.7	5.0	3.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	10.0	0.1	1.7	6.1	0.0	2.0	0.3	-4.9	-1.7	6.0	-0.0	0.9
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	14.7	7.2	1.8	0.1	0.2	5.3	40.8	10.6	2.5	20.8	1.4	5.4	26.1	3.4	0.7	20.7	1.2	0.1
21 Preparations of various products	17.1	10.5	1.9	0.0	1.2	3.5	13.6	1.0	0.5	11.0	0.2	0.9	-3.5	-9.5	-1.3	11.0	-1.1	-2.6
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	15.8	7.1	1.0	1.5	1.0	5.2	106.3	47.6	17.9	19.6	1.1	20.0	90.4	40.5	16.9	18.1	0.1	14.8
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	18.0	7.9	0.7	0.2	0.9	8.4	17.1	7.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	8.8	-0.9	-0.8	0.4	-0.0	-0.9	0.4
24 Tobaccos	32.1	4.5	0.1	0.2	1.4	25.9	106.0	14.5	2.5	42.1	14.7	32.2	73.9	10.0	2.4	41.9	13.4	6.3
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages;	**188.3**	**54.7**	**11.2**	**4.1**	**5.8**	**112.5**	**319.4**	**83.0**	**27.0**	**110.5**	**17.4**	**81.6**	**131.0**	**28.3**	**15.8**	**106.4**	**11.6**	**-31.0**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**67.5**	**49.9**	**0.7**	**12.0**	**0.6**	**4.3**	**19.4**	**7.5**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**1.6**	**8.9**	**-48.1**	**-42.4**	**0.2**	**-11.5**	**1.0**	**4.6**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**406.2**	**169.6**	**33.7**	**21.2**	**15.0**	**166.7**	**598.5**	**199.6**	**37.3**	**128.6**	**25.3**	**207.7**	**192.3**	**30.0**	**3.5**	**107.4**	**10.3**	**41.1**
Total of all products	5,246.9	2,310.7	356.5	1,429.7	176.8	973.3	4,283.8	2,103.1	194.5	460.3	139.3	1,386.6	-963.2	-207.6	-162.1	-969.3	-37.5	413.3
% Agri. products/All products	**7.7**	**7.3**	**9.5**	**1.5**	**8.5**	**17.1**	**14.0**	**9.5**	**19.2**	**27.9**	**18.2**	**15.0**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Bulgaria (million€, 2000)

2000	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01 Live animals	3.4	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	10.4	-2.6	-0.5	0.0	0.0	13.6
02 Meats and edible meat offal	27.8	19.0	1.9	0.4	2.2	4.3	40.9	39.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	13.1	19.9	-1.9	0.2	-2.2	-2.9
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	15.5	9.3	1.6	3.1	0.0	1.4	26.6	5.7	0.9	0.7	6.3	13.1	11.1	-3.5	-0.8	-2.4	6.2	11.6
05 * Others products of animal origin	4.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.4	2.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	-2.1	-0.0	0.1	-0.0	-2.1	-0.1
Animal Products	**51.1**	**33.0**	**4.1**	**3.5**	**4.3**	**6.2**	**83.6**	**46.7**	**0.9**	**1.3**	**6.3**	**28.4**	**32.5**	**13.7**	**-3.2**	**-2.2**	**2.0**	**22.2**
06 Plants and flowers	2.7	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	-1.2	-1.2	0.1	-0.0	0.0	-0.1
07 Vegetables	9.9	2.2	3.8	0.1	0.2	3.6	16.2	11.1	2.0	0.2	0.4	2.4	6.3	8.9	-1.8	0.1	0.2	-1.2
08 Fruit	20.7	9.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	10.4	17.1	12.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	3.7	-3.6	2.4	0.8	0.0	-0.2	-6.7
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	16.7	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	14.0	10.8	1.5	0.0	5.3	0.0	4.0	-5.9	-1.0	-0.2	5.2	0.0	-10.0
10 Cereals and rice	18.1	4.1	3.4	0.1	0.8	9.7	87.2	8.5	7.2	9.5	0.0	62.1	69.1	4.4	3.7	9.4	-0.8	52.4
11 Flours, malt, starches	4.9	3.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.5	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.0	4.3	1.5	-2.9	-0.1	0.9	-0.0	3.6
12 Oilseeds	12.5	4.7	1.2	0.1	1.1	5.2	37.3	21.3	1.4	0.3	0.7	13.6	24.8	16.5	0.2	0.1	-0.4	8.4
13 Gums, resins, juices	1.9	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-1.8	-1.3	-0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.3
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.0	0.2
Vegetable products	**87.6**	**29.6**	**10.4**	**0.7**	**2.4**	**44.5**	**177.1**	**55.5**	**13.1**	**16.4**	**1.2**	**90.8**	**89.4**	**25.9**	**2.6**	**15.7**	**-1.2**	**46.4**
15 Fats and oils	**22.3**	**13.7**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**0.2**	**4.8**	**12.3**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**11.8**	**-10.0**	**-13.4**	**-1.9**	**-1.5**	**-0.2**	**7.0**
16 * Preparations of meats	5.1	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.5	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.4	-0.6	-2.0	-0.9	0.2	-0.2	2.4
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	59.1	5.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	53.1	9.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	7.7	-49.7	-4.4	-0.2	0.4	0.0	-45.4
18 Cocoa and its preparations	12.3	5.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.9	-10.1	-5.4	-1.4	0.7	0.1	-4.2
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	16.7	6.6	8.1	0.2	0.0	1.7	12.2	0.2	3.5	4.5	0.0	4.1	-4.4	-6.4	-4.6	4.3	-0.0	2.3
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	15.4	8.7	2.6	0.0	0.1	4.0	24.9	9.5	2.0	3.7	1.8	8.0	9.5	0.8	-0.6	3.6	1.7	4.0
21 Preparations of various products	29.6	19.5	4.1	0.0	2.0	4.0	4.9	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.3	2.0	-24.7	-18.8	-3.6	1.4	-1.8	-1.9
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	17.9	11.8	1.6	0.7	1.4	2.4	82.8	37.1	21.8	5.3	1.0	17.7	64.9	25.3	20.2	4.6	-0.5	15.3
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	19.9	9.7	1.5	0.0	1.3	7.3	29.0	11.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	16.5	9.1	1.3	-0.5	0.4	-1.3	9.1
24 Tobaccos	32.5	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	28.5	85.6	12.6	2.1	14.9	17.9	38.0	53.1	9.6	2.0	14.9	17.0	9.6
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**208.5**	**73.9**	**21.4**	**1.1**	**6.0**	**106.0**	**255.6**	**73.9**	**31.7**	**31.6**	**21.1**	**97.3**	**47.0**	**0.1**	**10.3**	**30.5**	**15.0**	**-8.8**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**68.9**	**54.8**	**0.9**	**4.8**	**0.4**	**7.9**	**24.5**	**9.6**	**1.5**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**12.0**	**-44.4**	**-45.2**	**0.6**	**-4.7**	**0.8**	**4.1**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**438.5**	**205.0**	**38.8**	**11.9**	**13.3**	**169.5**	**553.0**	**186.0**	**47.3**	**49.7**	**29.7**	**240.3**	**114.5**	**-19.0**	**8.5**	**37.8**	**16.4**	**70.8**
Total of all products	7,084.9	3,119.1	625.0	1,969.1	207.3	1,164.5	5,253.1	2,684.3	228.9	302.4	207.0	1,830.5	-1,831.8	-434.8	-396.1	-1,666.7	-0.2	666.0
% Agri. products/All products	**6.2**	**6.6**	**6.2**	**0.6**	**6.4**	**14.6**	**10.5**	**6.9**	**20.6**	**16.4**	**14.4**	**13.1**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Bulgaria (million€, 1999)

1999	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01 Live animals	2.1	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.7	-1.3	-0.5	-0.0	-0.1	3.5
02 Meats and edible meat offal	29.9	15.5	3.6	1.1	3.6	6.1	33.2	31.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	3.4	15.7	-3.6	-0.0	-3.6	-5.1
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	11.7	7.0	2.2	1.6	0.0	0.9	21.9	3.6	0.9	1.9	5.2	10.3	10.2	-3.4	-1.3	0.3	5.2	9.4
05 * Others products of animal origin	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.8	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	-0.7	-0.2
Animal Products	**45.6**	**24.8**	**6.3**	**2.7**	**4.3**	**7.5**	**60.8**	**36.5**	**1.0**	**3.0**	**5.2**	**15.1**	**15.1**	**11.7**	**-5.3**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**7.6**
06 Plants and flowers	2.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
07 Vegetables	5.1	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.9	26.2	20.3	2.1	0.3	0.2	3.3	21.1	19.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4
08 Fruit	18.0	8.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	9.5	19.3	15.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	2.6	1.2	7.5	0.7	0.2	-0.2	-6.9
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	12.8	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.7	6.6	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	4.8	-6.2	-0.8	-0.2	0.6	0.0	-5.9
10 Cereals and rice	9.4	1.0	1.1	0.2	2.0	5.1	86.4	3.9	1.0	1.4	0.0	80.1	77.0	2.9	-0.1	1.2	-2.0	75.0
11 Flours, malt, starches	3.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.1	5.7	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.6	2.2	-1.2	-0.0	1.0	-2.1	4.5
12 Oilseeds	12.6	3.8	1.6	0.1	2.3	4.8	76.3	51.1	0.8	1.9	0.6	22.0	63.7	47.3	-0.8	1.8	-1.7	17.2
13 Gums, resins, juices	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-1.1	-0.8	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.3
Vegetable products	**64.9**	**19.6**	**5.1**	**0.6**	**6.8**	**32.8**	**222.5**	**93.2**	**4.8**	**5.4**	**1.0**	**118.1**	**157.6**	**73.6**	**-0.4**	**4.9**	**-5.9**	**85.3**
15 Fats and oils	**17.3**	**11.1**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**3.2**	**20.7**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**19.7**	**3.4**	**-10.8**	**-2.0**	**0.7**	**-1.0**	**16.5**
16 * Preparations of meats	2.6	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.3	-1.0	-0.8	0.3	-0.0	1.8
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	51.1	3.7	0.8	1.3	4.0	41.3	10.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	9.3	-40.4	-3.4	-0.3	-0.7	-4.0	-32.0
18 Cocoa and its preparations	12.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.4	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.9	-9.6	-3.8	-0.9	1.1	0.0	-6.1
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	9.9	4.4	4.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	7.3	0.1	2.2	2.7	0.0	2.3	-2.6	-4.3	-1.8	2.5	0.0	1.0
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	13.4	5.6	2.4	0.0	0.2	5.1	38.1	10.3	5.6	16.4	1.2	4.5	24.7	4.7	3.2	16.4	1.1	-0.6
21 Preparations of various products	19.7	10.8	2.7	0.0	2.3	3.9	3.8	0.5	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.4	-15.8	-10.3	-2.5	2.4	-2.0	-3.4
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	15.8	8.1	1.0	0.6	1.9	4.2	85.4	43.7	20.7	4.5	1.0	15.6	69.7	35.6	19.7	4.0	-1.0	11.4
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	15.5	8.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	6.6	23.7	10.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	12.2	8.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	-0.1	5.6
24 Tobaccos	32.3	2.6	0.0	0.1	1.2	28.4	94.5	22.7	2.9	16.3	19.4	33.3	62.2	20.1	2.8	16.2	18.2	4.9
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**172.3**	**49.0**	**13.6**	**2.3**	**9.7**	**97.7**	**269.1**	**89.3**	**33.1**	**44.6**	**21.9**	**80.2**	**96.8**	**40.3**	**19.5**	**42.3**	**12.3**	**-17.5**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**56.9**	**49.9**	**0.3**	**3.8**	**0.2**	**2.6**	**14.5**	**6.8**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**1.7**	**4.8**	**-42.4**	**-43.1**	**0.8**	**-3.7**	**1.5**	**2.2**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**357.0**	**154.4**	**27.4**	**9.4**	**22.0**	**143.8**	**587.5**	**226.0**	**39.9**	**53.8**	**29.8**	**237.9**	**230.5**	**71.6**	**12.5**	**44.5**	**7.8**	**94.1**
Total of all products	5,098.3	2,477.5	329.0	1,210.9	160.3	920.5	3,697.0	1,940.2	175.0	316.0	136.8	1,129.0	-1,401.3	-537.3	-154.0	-894.9	-23.5	208.4
% Agri. products/All products	**7.0**	**6.2**	**8.3**	**0.8**	**13.7**	**15.6**	**15.9**	**11.6**	**22.8**	**17.0**	**21.8**	**21.1**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Bulgaria (million€, 1998)

1998	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01 Live animals	3.8	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	-2.4	-2.4	-0.8	-0.0	-0.1	1.0
02 Meats and edible meat offal	49.8	16.4	6.0	0.7	5.3	21.4	36.0	29.5	0.3	4.8	0.0	1.4	-13.8	13.1	-5.6	4.1	-5.3	-20.0
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	16.0	10.6	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.9	22.7	3.9	2.5	2.6	4.3	9.3	6.7	-6.7	0.2	0.6	4.2	8.4
05 * Others products of animal origin	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.2
Animal Products	**71.4**	**30.6**	**9.1**	**2.8**	**6.0**	**22.9**	**62.3**	**35.5**	**2.9**	**7.5**	**4.3**	**12.1**	**-9.1**	**4.9**	**-6.2**	**4.6**	**-1.7**	**-10.8**
06 Plants and flowers	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.0	0.0
07 Vegetables	5.4	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	2.6	27.0	19.8	3.5	0.5	0.1	3.2	21.6	18.3	2.7	0.4	-0.5	0.6
08 Fruit	12.6	6.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.9	22.1	16.6	1.0	1.2	0.1	3.2	9.5	10.2	0.9	1.2	-0.0	-2.8
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	9.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	5.7	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	3.2	-4.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	-5.2
10 Cereals and rice	8.6	2.9	0.9	0.0	0.3	4.5	81.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	0.0	76.6	72.4	-1.7	0.6	1.7	-0.3	72.1
11 Flours, malt, starches	2.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.1	-1.2	-0.0	0.8	-1.0	1.3
12 Oilseeds	7.9	2.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	3.4	48.9	39.5	2.0	0.3	1.3	5.8	40.9	36.8	1.2	-0.4	1.0	2.4
13 Gums, resins, juices	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.8	-0.6	-0.0	-0.0	0.1	-0.3
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.2
Vegetable products	**48.9**	**17.6**	**2.6**	**0.8**	**2.3**	**25.6**	**189.4**	**79.6**	**8.4**	**5.6**	**1.7**	**94.1**	**140.5**	**62.1**	**5.8**	**4.8**	**-0.6**	**68.5**
15 Fats and oils	**20.0**	**14.3**	**1.6**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**3.9**	**19.5**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**17.8**	**-0.5**	**-13.8**	**-1.6**	**1.0**	**-0.1**	**13.9**
16 * Preparations of meats	4.2	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.6	0.2	0.2	3.0	0.0	0.2	-0.6	-3.4	-0.2	3.0	-0.1	0.1
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	56.6	5.2	1.0	1.2	0.0	49.1	17.6	1.4	0.7	4.8	0.0	10.7	-39.0	-3.8	-0.3	3.5	-0.0	-38.4
18 Cocoa and its preparations	13.2	7.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	8.5	0.1	0.1	7.9	0.0	0.4	-4.7	-7.0	-1.0	7.9	-0.0	-4.6
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	7.5	5.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	9.6	0.1	0.7	8.2	0.0	0.6	2.1	-5.2	-0.3	8.2	-0.0	-0.5
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	15.9	7.5	1.5	0.1	0.2	6.6	40.8	13.2	1.4	21.5	1.1	3.5	24.9	5.7	-0.1	21.4	0.9	-3.0
21 Preparations of various products	12.8	8.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	3.9	16.5	0.8	0.5	14.5	0.1	0.6	3.7	-7.4	-0.0	14.5	-0.0	-3.3
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	17.9	4.8	1.1	0.7	0.4	10.9	128.5	52.7	16.8	29.0	1.1	28.9	110.6	47.9	15.7	28.3	0.7	17.9
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	19.4	9.1	0.4	0.0	1.5	8.4	13.4	6.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	-6.0	-2.5	0.7	0.0	-1.5	-2.6
24 Tobaccos	34.0	3.3	0.0	0.1	2.5	28.1	98.5	12.6	2.3	41.0	9.6	33.0	64.5	9.3	2.3	40.9	7.1	5.0
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**181.4**	**54.1**	**6.9**	**2.2**	**4.9**	**113.2**	**337.0**	**87.7**	**23.7**	**129.9**	**11.9**	**83.7**	**155.6**	**33.6**	**16.8**	**127.7**	**7.0**	**-29.5**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**72.1**	**51.3**	**0.6**	**16.5**	**1.1**	**2.6**	**17.4**	**7.0**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**1.7**	**7.8**	**-54.7**	**-44.3**	**-0.4**	**-15.8**	**0.5**	**5.2**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**393.8**	**167.8**	**20.8**	**22.5**	**14.4**	**168.2**	**625.5**	**210.4**	**35.3**	**144.9**	**19.5**	**215.5**	**231.7**	**42.5**	**14.4**	**122.3**	**5.1**	**47.3**
Total of all products	4,455.6	2,005.5	252.5	1,111.7	176.4	909.4	3,829.3	1,904.5	204.2	467.3	99.2	1,154.0	-626.3	-101.1	-48.3	-644.4	-77.2	244.6
% Agri. products/All products	**8.8**	**8.4**	**8.3**	**2.0**	**8.2**	**18.5**	**16.3**	**11.0**	**17.3**	**31.0**	**19.7**	**18.7**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Bulgaria (million€, 1997)

1997	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01 Live animals	3.9	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	-1.9	-2.3	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	1.2
02 Meats and edible meat offal	35.3	12.3	10.3	3.7	2.2	6.7	43.9	26.6	0.3	15.1	0.0	1.9	8.6	14.2	-10.0	11.4	-2.2	-4.8
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	10.0	6.4	1.5	1.0	0.1	1.1	27.5	5.9	1.1	6.3	4.3	9.9	17.4	-0.5	-0.4	5.3	4.2	8.8
05 * Others products of animal origin	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.2	-0.2
Animal Products	**50.4**	**22.3**	**12.5**	**4.7**	**2.7**	**8.3**	**75.2**	**34.8**	**1.4**	**21.4**	**4.3**	**13.3**	**24.7**	**12.4**	**-11.1**	**16.7**	**1.7**	**5.0**
06 Plants and flowers	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
07 Vegetables	8.3	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	5.9	20.3	13.6	1.5	0.6	0.1	4.5	11.9	12.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	-1.4
08 Fruit	10.8	7.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.5	19.2	11.1	1.2	3.3	0.1	3.5	8.4	4.1	1.2	3.1	0.0	0.0
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	6.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	7.0	1.8	0.1	0.9	0.2	4.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	-2.0
10 Cereals and rice	69.8	18.9	27.1	1.2	2.8	20.0	12.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	11.7	-57.4	-18.4	-26.9	-1.1	-2.8	-8.2
11 Flours, malt, starches	6.5	2.5	2.8	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.3	-4.6	-2.5	-2.7	0.5	-0.7	0.7
12 Oilseeds	2.9	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.4	33.4	24.2	1.2	0.3	0.8	6.9	30.4	23.3	1.1	0.1	0.5	5.5
13 Gums, resins, juices	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.5	0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.1
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable products	**106.3**	**32.1**	**30.6**	**2.1**	**3.9**	**37.6**	**96.3**	**52.3**	**4.8**	**5.7**	**1.2**	**32.4**	**-10.0**	**20.2**	**-25.8**	**3.5**	**-2.7**	**-5.2**
15 Fats and oils	**15.6**	**11.1**	**1.1**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**2.1**	**19.4**	**1.5**	**0.3**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**15.6**	**3.8**	**-9.6**	**-0.8**	**1.3**	**-0.6**	**13.5**
16 * Preparations of meats	2.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.2	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.1	6.3	-1.9	-0.1	8.3	-0.0	0.0
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	94.6	4.4	0.8	4.6	0.0	84.7	21.9	2.0	0.5	5.6	0.0	13.8	-72.7	-2.4	-0.3	1.0	-0.0	-70.9
18 Cocoa and its preparations	10.8	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.9	10.3	0.0	0.1	9.4	0.0	0.8	-0.5	-3.5	-0.3	9.4	-0.0	-6.1
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	4.6	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	10.8	0.1	0.4	9.0	0.0	1.2	6.2	-3.6	0.2	9.0	0.0	0.6
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	14.0	7.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	5.5	59.4	9.5	1.2	41.8	1.3	5.6	45.4	2.5	0.4	41.3	1.1	0.1
21 Preparations of various products	6.4	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	2.1	29.0	2.0	0.9	25.8	0.0	0.4	22.6	-1.7	0.8	25.8	-0.5	-1.7
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	11.7	3.6	0.1	4.2	0.4	3.4	128.2	56.8	12.3	39.6	1.5	18.0	116.5	53.2	12.2	35.4	1.2	14.6
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	17.4	4.8	0.1	0.7	0.7	11.1	2.4	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	-15.0	-4.6	1.2	-0.6	-0.7	-10.4
24 Tobaccos	29.6	9.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	18.8	145.4	10.0	2.7	96.2	11.9	24.5	115.8	1.0	2.5	95.5	11.0	5.7
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**191.2**	**41.8**	**2.8**	**10.7**	**2.7**	**133.2**	**415.9**	**80.9**	**19.4**	**235.8**	**14.8**	**65.1**	**224.7**	**39.1**	**16.5**	**225.1**	**12.2**	**-68.2**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**72.0**	**43.7**	**0.9**	**22.9**	**0.5**	**4.0**	**21.1**	**6.6**	**0.7**	**1.2**	**1.8**	**10.8**	**-51.0**	**-37.1**	**-0.2**	**-21.8**	**1.3**	**6.8**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**435.6**	**151.0**	**47.9**	**41.2**	**10.4**	**185.1**	**627.9**	**176.0**	**26.5**	**266.0**	**22.2**	**137.1**	**192.3**	**25.0**	**-21.4**	**224.9**	**11.8**	**-48.0**
Total of all products	4,349.0	1,640.7	219.6	1,426.9	163.0	898.8	4,355.8	1,883.5	169.7	755.6	114.1	1,433.0	6.8	242.8	-49.8	-671.4	-49.0	534.2
% Agri. products/All products	**10.0**	**9.2**	**21.8**	**2.9**	**6.4**	**20.6**	**14.4**	**9.3**	**15.6**	**35.2**	**19.4**	**9.6**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare