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Livestock and Products Annual Report

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Report Highlights:
Bulgaria's livestock industry performed well in 2018 and the swine sector experienced its most productive year in a decade. Farms continued to get larger and more efficient, and overall industry concentration and consolidation intensified. Meat consumption was stable and pork continued to be the most widely produced and consumed red meat. Higher disposable incomes and solid growth in the food service industry drove consumption. However, in July 2019, African swine fever (ASF) spread throughout Northern Bulgaria and negatively affected the pork industry. To date, over 20 percent of Bulgaria's hog inventory has been culled. Post expects that the domestic pork sector will need several years to recover and that pork imports are likely to increase soon.

General Information:

Overview

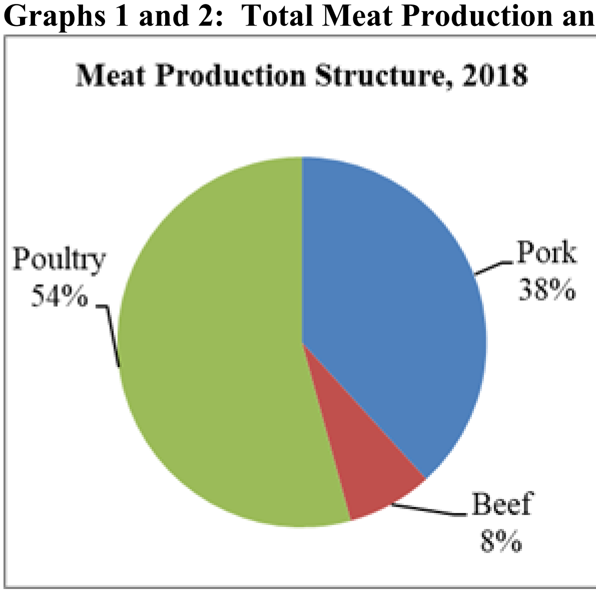
Pork continues to be Bulgaria's most widely produced and consumed red meat. Beef production in 2018 declined by about eight percent, although beef cattle inventories grew. Rising demand for higher-quality beef drives faster domestic commercial cattle production, as well as increasing imports of high-end cuts.

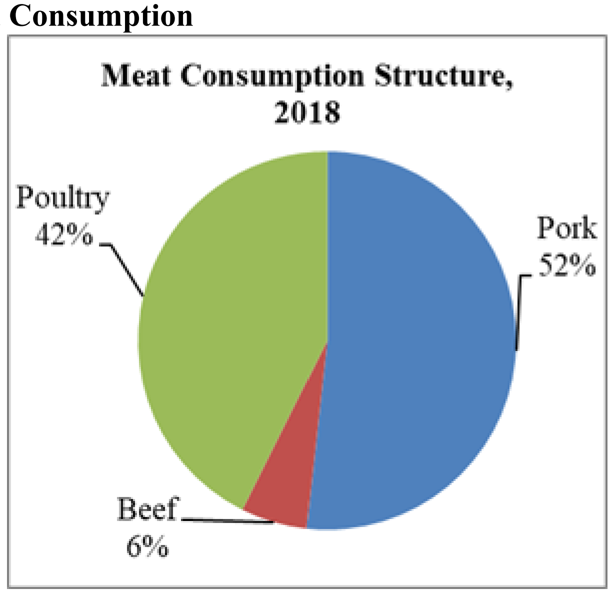
In 2018, swine and sow inventories increased by over 10 and 12 percent, respectively, from 2017, the highest levels in a decade. 2018 beef cattle inventories also grew by 10 percent. There were 79 commercial slaughterhouses in 2018, two more than in 2017. Slaughter rates at commercial slaughterhouses increased by 11 percent for swine and declined by about three percent for cattle. Hog slaughter at backyard farms declined by 42 percent, and by four percent for cattle. Although 2018 beef production declined by eight percent, total red meat production grew by six percent, due to the 10-percent jump in pork production. Poultry meat accounted for the highest share of meat production in 2018, at 54 percent, followed by pork at 38 percent, and beef at eight percent (Graph 1). The 2018 share of poultry production expanded by one percentage point at the expense of beef.

Pork accounted for the largest share of consumption, at 52 percent, followed by poultry at 42 percent, and beef at six percent (Graph 2). Beef's share of total meat consumption decreased from nine percent in 2017 to six percent in 2018, while pork and poultry shares expanded.

During the first five months of 2019, hog slaughter was higher, resulting in a 9.1-percent increase in pork production, while cattle slaughter declined, leading to a 16.5-percent drop in beef production compared to the same period in 2018. The ongoing ASF outbreak is leading to significant losses for the commercial swine industry, as well as a spike in emergency backyard slaughter due to efforts to contain the disease. This will result in more backyard meat consumption later in 2019. The forecast decline in inventory is likely to lead to higher pork imports by the end of the calendar year 2019 and mainly in 2020. Domestic beef production is also likely to be marginally lower and supplemented by higher imports in 2019.

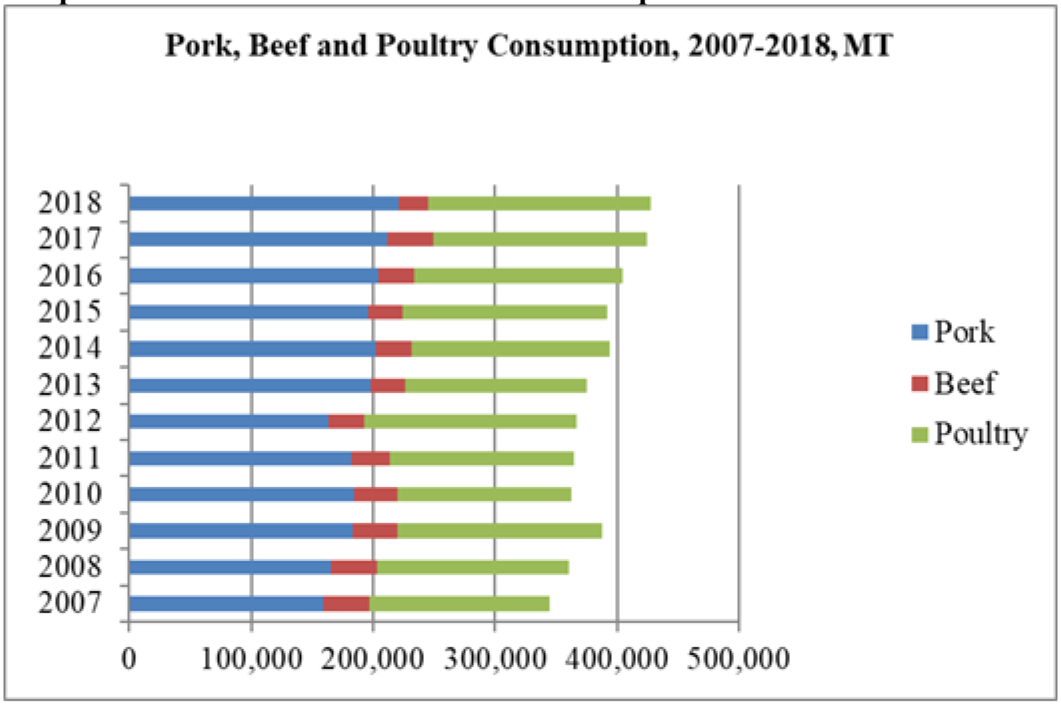
Graphs 1 and 2: Total Meat Production and Consumption





Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletins

Graph 3: Total Animal Protein/Meat Consumption

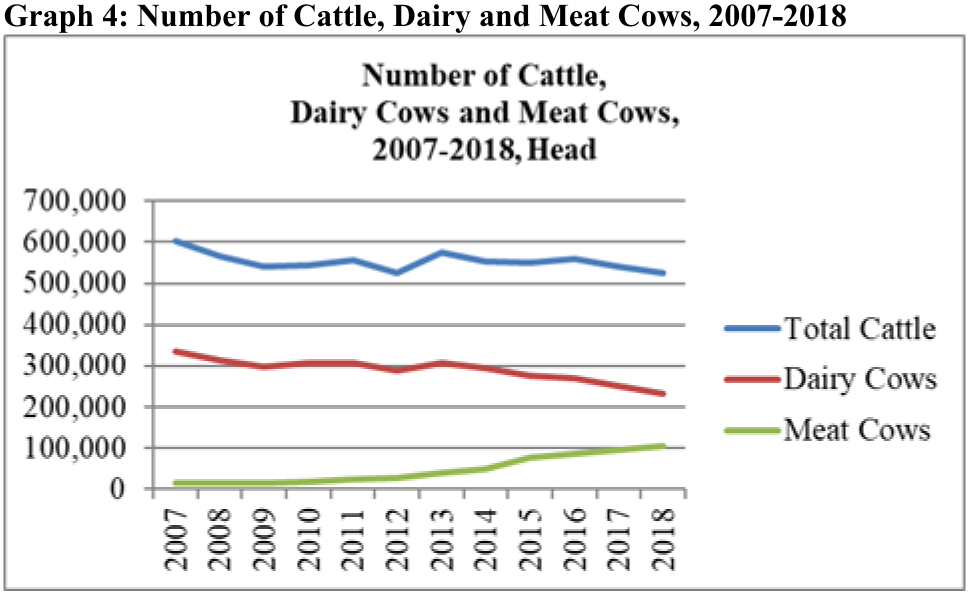


Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletins

Cattle and Beef

Cattle Inventory: Bulgaria's total cattle herd contracted in recent years due to dairy sector reforms. Total 2018 cattle inventories decreased by 2.5 percent, and the number of farms declined by 16.8 percent (Table 1 and Graph 4). While the 2018 dairy herd declined by 7.1 percent, the beef herd grew by 10.5 percent to 107,000 head, and accounted for 20 percent of the total herd, up two percent over 2017. Average herd sizes increased by 17.2 percent, from 16.5 head per farm 2017 to 19.4 head per farm in 2018 (Table 1).

Graph 4: Number of Cattle, Dairy and Meat Cows, 2007-2018



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletins

Beef Farms: Dairy industry reforms and coupled-support subsidies continued to incentivize unprofitable dairy farmers to switch to beef production. Insufficient use of modern genetics, poor farm management, lack of approved slaughterhouses, opaque beef meat trading standards and the permeation of the gray market in beef production and trade remain as the main challenges to the Bulgarian beef industry.

Animal Health: In 2018 and 2019, to date, the animal health situation for beef has been stable.

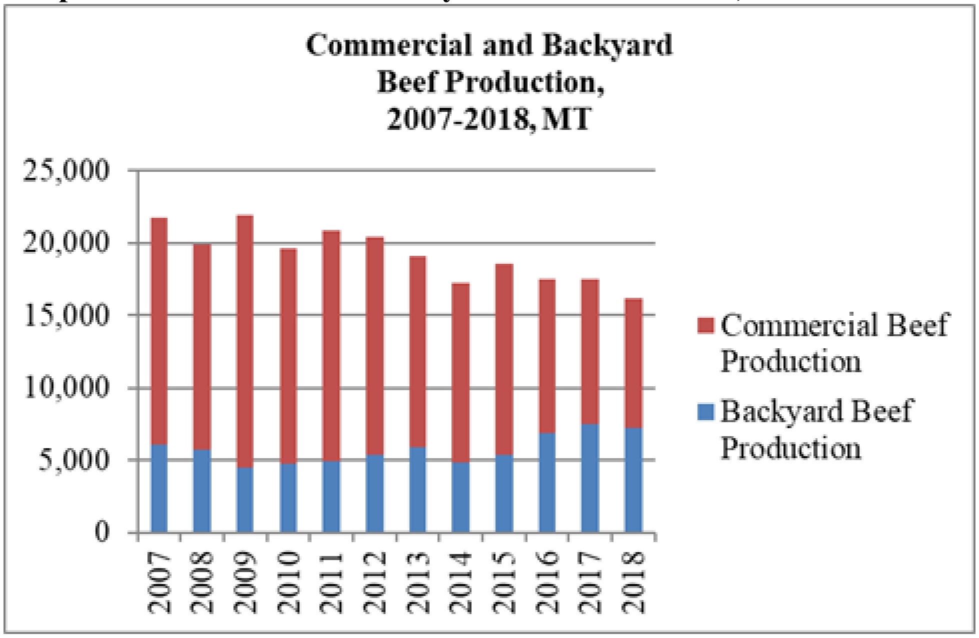
Selection and Breeding: Industry and the breeding associations worked to improve selection in 2018 and 2019. Subsidies for cattle under selection control spurred breeding improvements. MinAg's annual 2019 subsidy for Bulgaria's 48 breeding associations for administrative and related costs was 5.5 million leva ($3.4 million), down from 7.1 million leva ($4.2 million) in 2018. About 5,000 farmers are members of at least one breeding association. According to MinAg data and industry reports, about 110,000 head, or 37 percent of all dairy and beef cattle, are currently under selection control, including 12,000 beef cattle. In late 2018 and 2019, veterinary authorities more stringently inspected the criteria for breeding animals under selection control and revised the major Animal Breeding Law in January 2019. The amended legislation introduced new, more stringent standards for registration and work performed by the breeding associations (including the breeding programs). Another objective was to harmonize the local legislation with Regulation EC 1012/2016.

Beef Supply and Demand

Out of the total 2018 animal protein production and consumption basket, beef accounted for eight and six percent, respectively. Most beef is still sourced from unproductive dairy cattle, however, more and more farms are raising dedicated beef breeds and high-quality beef production in increasing, most of which is channeled to restaurants and specialty retail outlets. In 2018, the total number of cattle slaughtered for beef, including backyard slaughter, decreased slightly by 3.4 percent. As a result, beef production declined by 7.8 percent (Table 2).

Changing demographics and consumer preferences is driving demand for commercial beef instead of backyard beef (Graph 5). Commercially slaughtered beef accounted for 44 percent of beef production compared to 43 percent in 2017. In 2018, Bulgaria had 43 slaughterhouses for cattle. Due to lower slaughter rates, 2018 commercial beef output was 2.9 percent less than in 2017. Backyard beef production declined more than the commercial output by 11.4 percent versus 2017, however it still accounted for 55 percent (57 percent in 2017) of total beef production. This type of beef is usually consumed in rural areas and does not reach modern retail or restaurants.

Graph 5: Commercial and Backyard Beef Production, 2007-2018



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletins

Data indicates that in 2019 (January-May) commercial slaughter and beef output declined by 25 percent and 16 percent, respectively. As a result, Post forecasts lower beef production in 2019.

Consumption

According to the Bulgarian National Statistical Institute, 2018 per capita beef consumption increased by 20 percent to 1.2 kg, up from 1.0 kg in 2017. However, MinAg estimates total 2018 beef consumption to by significantly lower than in 2017 to 24,000 MT, a decline of 36 percent (Table 3). Industry sources indicate that food service and retail consumption remained stable, while lower consumption was observed mainly in the processing industry.

Based on production and trade data (World Trade Atlas (WTA), PSD Beef in CWT), FAS Sofia estimates total 2018 beef consumption to be 21 percent lower in 2018 compared to 2017 to 29,000 MT-30,000 MT. Lower beef imports in 2018 were the main reason for this reduction. Average 2018 import prices were 19 percent higher ($3,967.7/MT) over 2017, which affected the volume of imports. In 2019 (January-April), imports increased by 29 percent due to declining local output and were supported by lower average import prices (by 14 percent). The forecast is for stable beef consumption at an elevated level in 2020. In addition, beef consumption is likely to be supported by expected temporary drop in pork consumption.

Bulgarian consumers prefer higher-quality chilled cuts and convenient packaging. More retailers offered imported fresh cuts in 2018 and 2019, responding to strong consumer demand. More commercial beef farms are marketing directly to specialty retail and food service outlets. Gourmet burgers continue to be trendy and are increasingly offered in non-specialized outlets.

Trade

Cattle: Live cattle imports are small and are mostly for breeding stock. 2018 live cattle imports (WTA, PSD Live Cattle) decreased by 38 percent to 7,200 head, coming mainly from the Czech Republic, Germany, and Hungary. During the first four months of 2019, breeding stock imports increased by 14 percent to 2,400 head from Latvia, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic.

Live-cattle exports are generally shipped to neighboring countries like Turkey, Albania, and Kosovo. 2018 live cattle exports declined by 25 percent to 32,200 head, most of which were shipped to Turkey. During January-April 2019, exports increased sharply by 63 percent from the corresponding period in 2017 due to favorable demand to the three major export markets.

Beef: 2018 beef imports (WTA, PSD Beef) decreased by seven percent to 12,800 CWT in 2018 (Table 4). Major beef suppliers were Poland, Romania, Italy, and the Netherlands. U.S. beef is re-exported to Bulgaria from Italy, the Netherlands, and Austria. Average import prices were higher, which lowered volumes, however, imports in value terms grew by 9.5 percent to $35 million. WTA data for January-April 2019 shows a 28-percent increase by volume and a nine-percent increase in value. Poland and Italy were leading suppliers.

Fresh beef imports (HS#0201) in 2018 decreased by 15 percent from 2017 (volume). In value terms, imports increased by three percent to $8.0 million due to higher unit prices. Trade data from January-April 2019, reflect that fresh beef imports increased by impressive 68 percent over the same period last year in volume and by 32 percent in value. Main suppliers of fresh beef to Bulgaria are the Netherlands, Italy, and Romania.

Frozen beef imports (HS#0202) decreased by 13 percent to 8,700 CWT in 2018, but increased by 11 percent in January-April 2019. Poland, Italy, and Romania suppled most frozen beef. Beef exports are small and declined from 2,100 CWT in 2017 to 1,300 CWT in 2018 and exported mainly to the Netherlands and Poland.

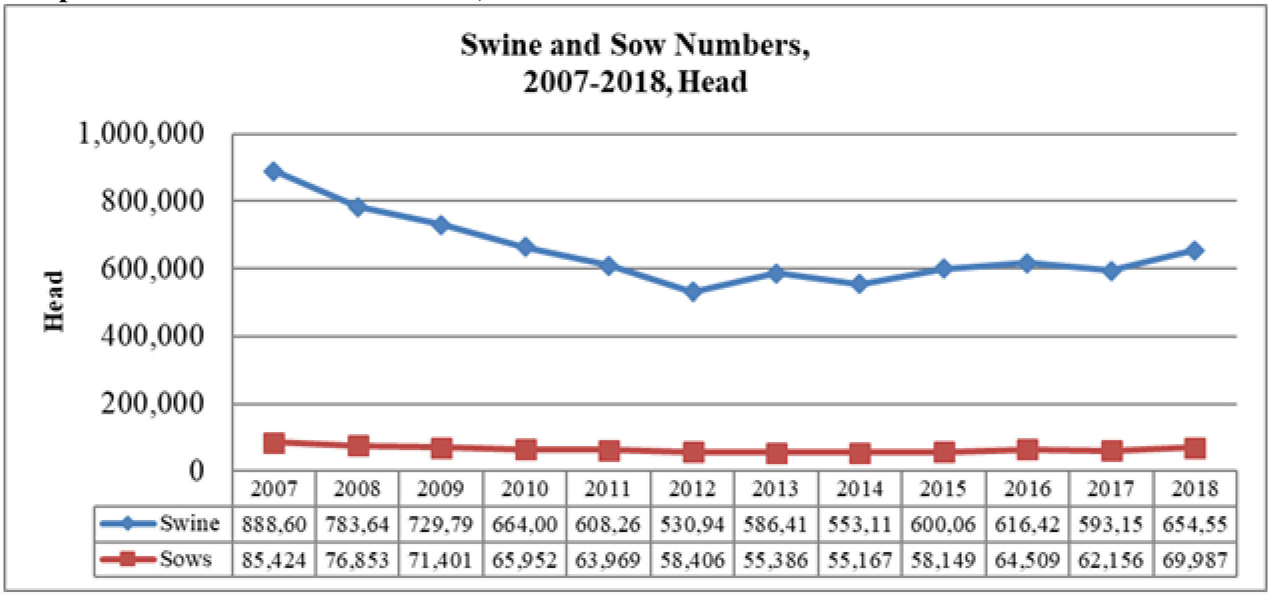
Swine and Pork

Swine Inventory: In 2018, the total swine herd increased by 10.4 percent and the number of breeding sows increased 12.6 percent over 2017 (Graph 6). Producers made serious efforts to increase operation sizes and efficiency.

Pork Farms: Trends toward great consolidation and integration continued in 2018, which resulted in a 20-percent decrease in the total number of hog farms from 2017 to 6,500 (Table 7 and Graph 6). This trend increased the average number of animals per farm to 100.7 head, versus 73.2 head per farm in 2017. Today, commercial hog production is dominated by 65 larger, vertically integrated operations that have continued to invest in on-farm improvements.

The number of sow farms declined by 17.8 percent, while the total sow inventory increased by 12.6 percent. The average number of sows per a farm increased from of 49.7 head to 73.6 head, with 98 percent raised on farms with more than 10 sows (Tables 6 and 7). All types of sow farms, except for small backyard holders (1-9 sows), saw double-digit inventory growth in 2018.

Graph 6: Swine and Sow Numbers, 2007-2018



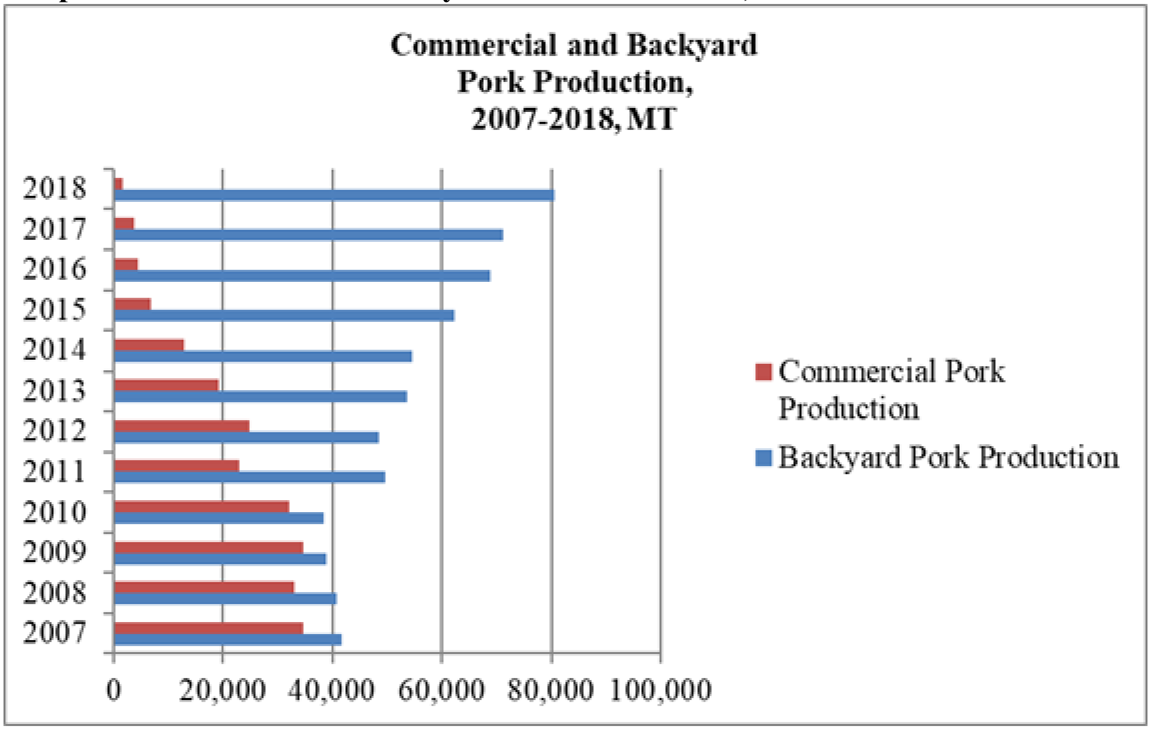
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Foods and Forests Statistical Bulletins

Pork Production

In 2018, hog slaughter and pork production increased by 9.1 percent and 9.5 percent, respectively, over 2017. Hog production at commercial farms grew by 12.9 percent, while backyard hog slaughter saw a sharp 42.1-percent decrease and of 55.9-percent decrease in pork production (Table 8, Graph 7).

Currently, Bulgaria has 79 small and medium-sized slaughterhouses, 71 of which slaughter hogs. 24 slaughterhouses are exclusively for hogs. In 2018, 98 percent of the total hog slaughter occurred at commercial slaughterhouses, with 98 percent of total pork production also from slaughterhouses, one percentage point higher than in 2017. The average carcass weight increased slightly to 67.7 kg/head, up from 66.8 kg/head in 2017. Backyard production dropped for another consecutive year and accounted for two percent of total pork, from five percent in 2017 (Table 8, Graph 7).

Graph 7: Commercial and Backyard Pork Production, 2007-2018



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletins

January-May 2019 data indicate commercial hog slaughter continued to increase by 9.1 percent, and pork production increased by 10.9 percent over the corresponding period in 2018. This changed dramatically in July 2019 with Bulgaria's ASF outbreak. As of mid-August, ASF-related losses are estimated at about 150,000 pigs, roughly 23 percent of the total swine inventory. Industry statements indicate 30 percent losses in the commercial inventory. Also, many backyard farms were forced to conduct emergency slaughter due to new government ASF-mitigation measures.

Widespread backyard slaughter in mid-2019 and higher pork production during the first half of 2019 will likely lead to higher annual pork output. Although Bulgaria traditionally is a net pork importer, as stocks are consumed by the end of 2019 and in 2020, coupled with the ongoing production drop, Post expects that Bulgarian pork imports will increase considerably in 2020.

According to industry and EU reports, E-class Bulgarian hog carcasses are 10 to 20 percent above EU average prices, making local pork more expensive than in other EU markets. As of July 22, 2019, the average Bulgarian price for an E-class carcass was 12 percent higher at €194.58/100 kg, compared to the EU average of €173.06/100 kg. Between January and July 2019, the Bulgarian price has increased by 20.7 percent while the EU average grew more at 27.4 percent. Prior to the July ASF outbreak, the Bulgarian June 2018 to June 2019 increased by 19.3 percent, just shy of the EU average increase of 22.3 percent.

Currently, the abovementioned emergency slaughter has created a glut of pork and has depressed local pork prices. However, there is broad speculation about how ASF will affect consumers. Some industry sources forecast that current pork stocks will dwindle significantly by the end of the calendar year and pork prices for consumers will increase by about 10 percent. Some meat processors have already switched to imported pork due to concerns about consistencies of local supplies. Since the local supply is less than

40 percent of the consumption and the average EU prices are lower than those in Bulgaria, this change may prevent any significant growth in consumer prices in the near future unless there is a future growth in the EU pork prices.

Despite the challenging ASF situation, industry contacts say they are determined to overcome, continue to invest, and restore the losses as soon as possible. However, some local animal health experts forecast that the ASF situation may continue over the next one to three years.

Consumption

Since 2016, Bulgarian pork consumption has consistently increased. According to official data, per capita pork consumption in 2018 was at 10.5 kg compared to 9.4 kg in 2017 (12 percent more). Household purchases grew in 2018 to 23.0 kg/household, a nine-percent increase over the 21.1 kg/household in 2017. MinAg's pork balance (Table 9) shows that 2018 consumption increased by 4.5 percent to 221,000 MT, a record high. Strong demand drove import growth by 3.7 percent to 146,000 MT, another record. Imports accounted for 66 percent of consumption in 2018, versus 37 percent for domestic production. Post expects that consumption will moderate in 2019 due to ASF outbreak. Industry sources estimate consumption reductions at five-10 percent. Post expects that pork consumption will gradually rebound in 2020.

Trade

Live Swine: Live hog imports vary and are mainly of breeding stock and occasional pigs for fattening. Most breeding sows come from the Netherlands, Denmark, and Belgium. 2018 imports (WTA, PSD Live Swine) were 24,000 head, a 27-percent decrease from 2017. During the first four months of 2019, imports grew by 4.5 percent to 7,000 head. 2018 live-swine exports reached a record-high at 31,000 head, mainly to Georgia, Romania, and Albania. 7,000 hogs were exported mainly to Georgia January-April 2019.

Pork Meat: Data (WTA, PSD Pork) show 2018 imports at 167,000 CWT, a 9.6-percent increase over 2017 (Table 10) and a record. Major suppliers of pork were Spain, Germany, and France. Large stocks and competitive prices within the EU, as well as strong consumer demand, drove imports. During January-April 2019, imports continued to grow by 11.3 percent, with significant quantities come from Spain. As noted, Post expects 2020 pork imports to jump due to ASF.

Pork exports (mainly processed products) are usually small (Table 11). In 2018, exports were at 9,200 MT, a record-high and a 45-percent increase over 2017. Overall, exports are limited due price competition, as well as sanitary restrictions in third-country markets. Greece is Bulgaria's main export market, with small quantities also to Romania. In January-April 2019, exports increased by 24 percent to about 3,000 MT to the same markets. Following the ASF outbreak, Greece, Russia, Belarus and other countries banned pork imports from Bulgaria.

Agricultural and Trade Policy for Livestock and Products Sector

The ASF outbreak first occurred near the Romanian border in northeastern Bulgaria, which has the highest concentration of commercial pork operations (about 80 percent). As of late August, there were 33 domestic animal detections and 48 wild boar detections. Seven hog operations and two smaller family farms were affected, with the rest from backyard farms. Current annual losses are estimated at about 150,000 animals. Backyard farms in 23 out of 28 regions had to cull their animals due to the low implementation of biosecurity standards. MinAg is drafting new regulations to repopulate farms applying basic biosecurity measures, however, many small farms are unlikely to achieve previous operational levels. The ASF outbreak prompted MinAg to revise its Veterinary Medical Act, which it hopes to see approved before the end of 2019.

In 2018, MinAg increased its coupled-support subsidies due to additional, unspent budget (BU1827). In June 2019, these subsidies were set at €30/cattle for farms with five-250 cattle (about 6,000 eligible farms), and at €7.5/sheep for farms with 10-300 sheep (about 9,000 eligible farms). MinAg introduced more eligibility requirements vis-à-vis animal health, proper identification, trade and traceability.

In June 2019, the Paying Agency paid the first installment €282,000 to beef cattle farmers under selection control (*de minimis* program) out of the annual budget of €410,000. The subsidy rate was at €40/head to 139 farmers. MinAg and the Paying Agency revised the regulations for animal welfare (also applicable for swine) subsidies by reducing the multiyear commitments to one year only. Since 2018 through December 31, 2020, small and medium-sized farmers are eligible to apply for state aid for investments in small slaughterhouses. The program's annual budget of €1.3 million can cover up to half of investment expenses, but not more than €45,000.

Appendix:

Table 1: Cattle Farms as of November 2018

Changes at Cattle Farms in 2018 compared to 2017		
	Cattle	**Cows (Dairy and Meat)**
Total Head	526,500	340,800
2018/2017 Change in Inventory	- 2.5%	-2.3%
Number of Farms	27,200	25,600
2018/2017 Change	-16.8%	-15.5%
Average Number of Animals per Farm	19.4	13.3
2018/2017 Change	17.2%	15.7%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletins (#360 May 2019)		

Table 2: Cattle Slaughter, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2018

Cattle Slaughter in Head and in MT, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2018						
Number of Slaughtered Cattle	**Average Live Weight, kg**	**Total Live Weight. MT**	**Average Carcass Weight, kg**	**Total Carcass Weight. MT**	**Annual Change in Slaughtered Head, %**	**Annual Change in Carcass Meat, %**
Commercial Sector						
34,300	455.0	15,628	211.3	7,257	-2.8%	-2.9%
Backyard Farms						
79,300	234.8	18,621	112.2	8,899	-3.8%	-11.4%
Total						
113,700	301.2	34,249	142.0	16,156	-3.4%	-7.8%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletin #363/June 2019						

Table 3: Beef Meat Production, Imports, Exports and Consumption in 2012-2018, MT

Beef Meat Supply and Demand, MT					
Commercial Production	Backyard Production	Total production	Imports*	Exports*	Consumption
2018					
7,257	8,899	16,156	10,937	2,950	24,142
2017					
7,476	10,043	17,519	21,045	797	37,768
2016					
6,860	10,603	17,463	15,851	4,566	28,748
2015					
5,363	13,185	18,548	12,560	2,423	28,685
2014					
4,876	12,334	17,210	14,671	1,962	29,918
2013					
5,877	13,229	19,107	10,036	1,073	28,069
2012					
5,355	15,022	20,377	9,699	952	29,124

Source: MinAg Statistical Bulletins
Note*: Imports and exports include processed products and are recalculated in beef equivalent.

Table 4: Bulgarian Beef Imports by Volume, 2014-2019 (January-April)

Bulgaria Import Statistics Commodity: _PSD BEEF, _PSD BEEF									
Annual Series: 2014 - 2018, Year To Date: 04/2018 & 04/2019									
Partner Country	Unit	Calendar Year					Year To Date		
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	04/2018	04/2019	%Change
World	CWT	18361	16106	20426	13705	12788	3758	4830	28.52
Poland	CWT	7378	5140	5626	4405	3810	956	1115	16.65
Italy	CWT	4161	2484	2515	3009	3463	1228	1075	-12.41
Romania	CWT	595	1697	3014	2333	1052	324	498	53.5
Netherlands	CWT	875	1655	1391	1080	864	237	361	52.52
Estonia	CWT	29	58	133	23	640	154	278	80.65
Spain	CWT	1500	1725	4387	905	597	77	372	383.6
France	CWT	943	926	668	592	552	186	94	-49.44
Germany	CWT	1348	1413	1293	323	484	102	462	352.73
Denmark	CWT	152	308	317	268	456	214	196	-8.13

Source: WTA

Table 5: Bulgarian Beef Exports by Volume, 2014-2019 (January-April)

Bulgaria Export Statistics Commodity: _PSD BEEF, _PSD BEEF									
Annual Series: 2014 - 2018, Year To Date: 04/2018 & 04/2019									
Partner Country	Unit	Calendar Year					Year To Date		
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	04/2018	04/2019	%Change
World	CWT	2870	3222	6182	2124	1330	530	158	-70.18
Netherlands	CWT	3	4	2	580	468	188	2	-98.82
United Kingdom	CWT	21	40	62	127	203	61	66	8.19
Macedonia	CWT	287	194	194	330	177	31	37	16.12
Poland	CWT	0	54	781	496	177	101	0	-100
Greece	CWT	759	1596	4960	175	106	37	6	-82.79
Germany	CWT	10	2	15	12	55	35	2	-94.76
Belgium	CWT	7	6	15	139	36	29	2	-91.89
Hong Kong	CWT	0	0	0	0	35	35	0	-100
Romania	CWT	138	647	21	90	30	3	20	536.43
Qatar	CWT	0	0	11	32	14	5	8	63.54
Italy	CWT	27	17	1	11	9	0	1	n/a
Spain	CWT	4	7	19	6	7	0	4	n/a
Cyprus	CWT	6	6	4	14	6	2	2	37.01

Source: WTA

Table 6: Sow Farms as of November 2018

Sow Farms as of November 2018				
Number of sows per farm	**Farms**		**Sows above 50 kg**	
	Number	Change, % 2018/2017	Numbers, 000	Change, % 2018/2017
1-2	433	-20.3%	0.5	-37.5%
3-9	157	-32.3%	0.7	-41.7%
10 – 49	62	+29.2%	1.4	+27.3%
50-199	41	+17.1%	4.0	+11.1%
200 and above	45	+12.5%	63.3	+14.3%
Total	738	-17.8%	69.9	+12.6%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods, Statistical Bulletin 360/May 2019				

Table 7: Swine Farms as of November 2018

Changes at Swine Farms in 2018 compared to 2017		
	Swine	**Sows**
Total Head	654,500	51,500
2018/17 Inventory Changes	10.4%	15.2%
Number of Farms	6,500	700

2018/17 Change	-19.8%	-22.2%
Average # of Animals/Farm	100.7	73.6
2018/17 Change	37.5%	48.1%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletin #360 May 2019		

Table 8: Swine Slaughter, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2018

Swine Slaughter, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2018						
Number of Slaughtered Swine, Head	**Average Live Weight, kg**	**Total Live Weight. MT**	**Average Carcass Weight, kg**	**Total Carcass Weight. MT**	**Annual Change in Slaughtered Head, %**	**Annual Change in Carcass Meat, %**
Commercial Sector						
1,189,200	104.0	125,573	67.7	80,541	+11.4%	+12.9%
Backyard Farms						
26,700	103.4	2,761	66.5	1,775	-42.1%	-55.9%
Total						
1,215,900	105.5	128,333	67.7	82,317	+9.1%	+9.5%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletin #363/June 2019						

Table 9: Pork Meat Production, Imports, Exports and Consumption in 20012-2018, MT

Pork Meat Supply and Demand, MT					
Commercial Production	Backyard Production	Total production	Imports*	Exports*	Consumption
2018					
80,541	1,775	82,317	146,263	7,502	221,078
2017					
71,318	3,842	75,160	141,029	4,677	211,513
2016					
68,793	4,449	73,242	135,805	4,366	204,681
2015					
62,401	6,859	69,259	130,396	3,728	195,927
2014					
54,589	12,852	67,442	136,904	2,391	201,955
2013					
53,699	19,206	72,905	129,023	4,138	197,790
2012					
48,437	24,811	73,248	94,837	4,733	163,263
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletins. *Note*: Includes processed products recalculated in pork meat equivalent.*					

Table 10: Bulgarian Pork Imports by Volume, 2014-2019 (January-April)

Bulgaria Import Statistics Commodity: _PSD PORK, _PSD PORK									
Annual Series: 2014 - 2018, Year To Date: 04/2018 & 04/2019									
Partner Country	Unit	Calendar Year					Year To Date		
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	04/2018	04/2019	%Change
World	CWT	148527	150232	146826	152354	166993	51041	56792	11.27
Spain	CWT	32889	45506	51841	53372	59302	18767	18882	0.61
Germany	CWT	31201	25822	20817	25744	29198	9527	8875	-6.84
France	CWT	26893	26952	22858	21014	21616	6912	7523	8.84
Hungary	CWT	3627	5494	5350	5581	9331	1491	4766	219.61
Belgium	CWT	9094	4995	4738	7205	8886	2452	3587	46.27
Netherlands	CWT	11366	11535	4438	6472	8575	2197	2421	10.23
Poland	CWT	9177	8580	5957	4860	5938	1679	2502	49.02
Romania	CWT	5914	4162	5761	8252	5567	2087	916	-56.13
Greece	CWT	2508	2699	2033	3882	5536	1542	1853	20.17
Austria	CWT	1734	2223	4300	2834	2928	946	1044	10.39
Italy	CWT	3728	3064	7447	3961	2867	865	1673	93.51
Denmark	CWT	2367	1789	1458	2377	2617	854	816	-4.43
United Kingdom	CWT	2798	1572	2781	2273	1689	567	790	39.15

Source: WTA

Table 11: Bulgarian Pork Exports by Volume, 2014-2019 (January-April)

Bulgaria Export Statistics Commodity: _PSD PORK, _PSD PORK									
Annual Series: 2014 - 2018, Year To Date: 04/2018 & 04/2019									
Partner Country	Unit	Calendar Year					Year To Date		
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	04/2018	04/2019	%Change
World	CWT	3797	3776	5126	6356	9217	2160	2683	24.2
Greece	CWT	1352	2192	3012	3486	5905	1232	1440	16.9
Romania	CWT	224	309	188	396	1299	465	538	15.57
Italy	CWT	49	3	350	704	482	105	228	116.12
Cyprus	CWT	132	327	46	74	332	9	11	26.57
Macedonia	CWT	269	170	253	248	213	23	89	283.79
United Kingdom	CWT	79	119	58	315	210	92	62	-32.9
Belgium	CWT	64	67	171	454	185	59	41	-30.35
Hungary	CWT	1	1	41	25	136	16	44	181.94
Germany	CWT	5	126	289	349	122	48	25	-47.79

Source: WTA