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Report Highlights:

In 2020 and 2021, Bulgaria made significant progress in the recovery of the national swine herd after African swine fever (ASF) hit the country in 2019. Most backyard farmers have stopped raising pigs while the national herd is rebuilt, and commercial pork production has increased. Post estimates that in 2021/2022, the recovery will further expand if the authorities successfully manage the epizootic situation. Consumer demand softened in 2020 due to the pandemic but has rebounded steadily in 2021 due to the stabilization of the hotel, restaurant, and institutional (HRI) industry. Post expects the Bulgarian market for pork meat to grow further in 2022. Beef production and consumption followed a similar trend and declined in 2020, however, it is recovering in 2021 due to higher animal inventory and better trade prospects.

Overview of MY 2020 and Estimates for MY 2021
In 2020, the cattle inventory grew by 11 percent, and the number of farms increased by 25 percent. Unlike in previous years, the number of small farms (1-2 dairy cows) increased by 32 percent. These farms are mainly for dairy cows, and the increase was caused by the pandemic and a trend for some urban populations to ride out the pandemic in rural areas. Another reason was the increased demand for direct fresh milk and dairy products, which are usually provided by smaller farms. The beef cattle population continued to grow by 20 percent and accounted for 38 percent of the overall cattle herd compared to 34 percent in 2019.

Swine and sow inventories increased from the record low level after the ASF losses in 2019. The swine inventory grew by over 20 percent and the number of sows by 29 percent at the end of 2020 compared to 2019. Most of this growth was due to strong imports of live animals in 2020, mainly breeding animals and totaling 60,000 pigs, more than double that of 2019. The number of sow farms increased by 4.4 percent, mainly to the expansion of the largest farms by 23 percent. These developments predetermine stable growth of the national swine and cattle herds in 2021 and 2022.

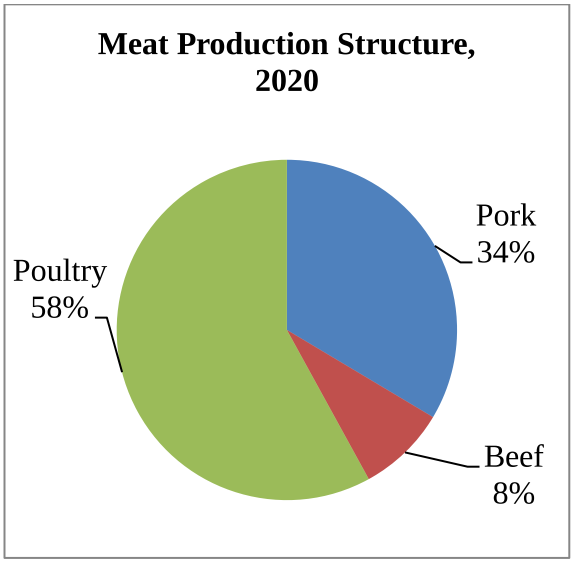
Pork continues to be Bulgaria's most widely produced and consumed red meat. However, due to the negative impact of ASF in MY 2020, pork production declined by more than 20 percent, and consumption by five percent. Beef production decreased by one percent and beef consumption by nine percent. Consumption of red meat, especially of beef, was strongly affected by the closure of HRI outlets.

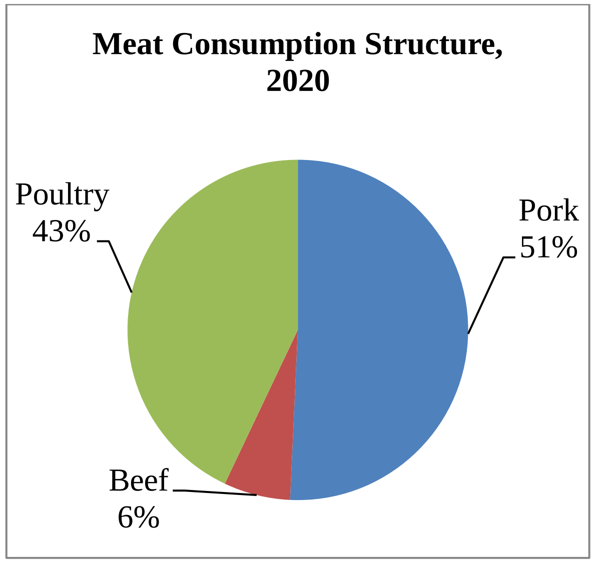
There were 78 commercial slaughterhouses in 2020, seven less than in 2019. Commercial cattle slaughter and beef meat production grew by more than 10 percent, while backyard farms registered 18 and seven percent declines in the number of slaughtered animals and produced meat, respectively. The pork industry recorded a very challenging year with 20 percent less commercial slaughter and 40 percent less meat from backyard farms. Thus, beef and pork production declined by one percent and 20 percent, respectively, and total red meat production decreased by 17 percent overall.

Total animal protein (pork, beef, and poultry meat) production in 2020 decreased by nine percent while consumption declined by four percent (Graph 3). Poultry meat accounted for the highest share of meat production in 2020, at 58 percent (54 percent in 2019), followed by pork at 34 percent (38 percent in 2019), and beef at eight percent (Graph 1).

Pork accounted for the largest share of consumption, at 51 percent, followed by poultry at 43 percent, and beef at six percent (Graph 2). During the first five months of 2021, commercial hog slaughter was higher, resulting in a 12-percent increase in pork production over the same period in 2020. This corresponds with pork industry reports about recovering hog populations on ASF-hit commercial farms. Domestic beef production is likely to be lower in 2021. According to data from the first five months of 2021, commercial beef slaughter and beef stocks declined five percent from the corresponding period in 2020. Industry sources indicate higher backyard slaughter. For this reason, the forecast is for stagnant beef production in 2021. Post expects higher levels of imports will compensate for lower domestic stocks.

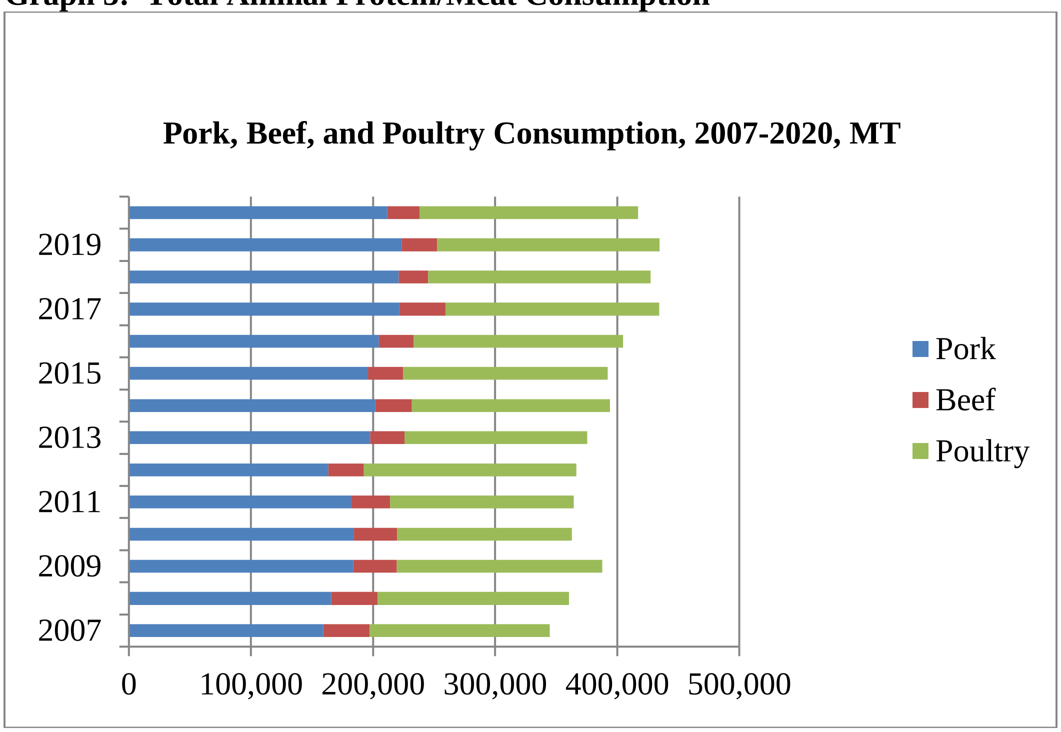
Graphs 1 and 2: Total Meat Production and Consumption





Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletins

Graph 3: Total Animal Protein/Meat Consumption

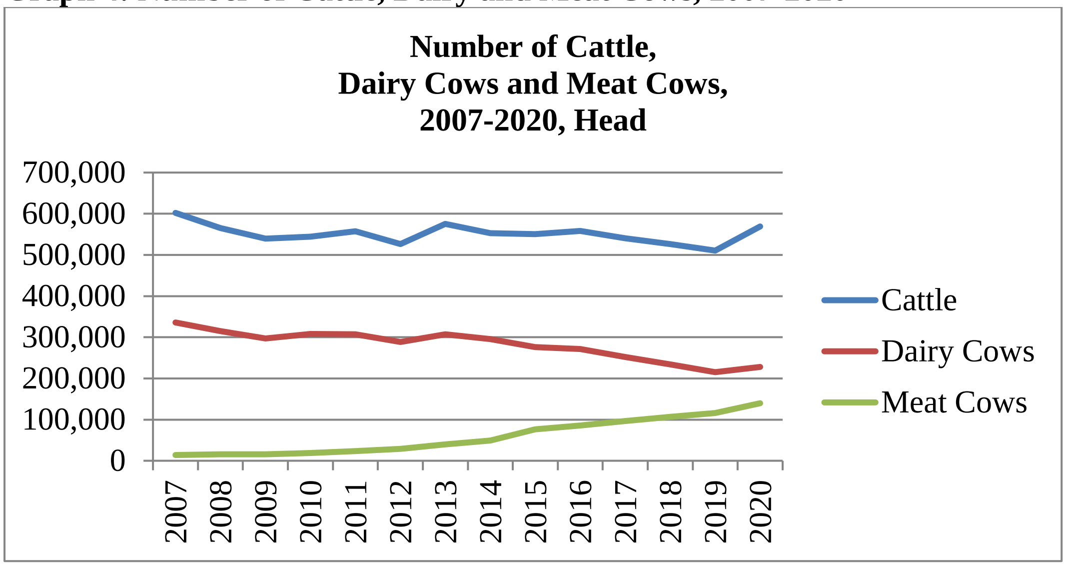


Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletins

Cattle and Beef

Cattle Inventory: Bulgaria's total cattle herd contracted in recent years due to ongoing dairy sector reforms. In 2020, however, total cattle inventories increased by 11 percent, and the number of cattle farms increased by 25 percent (Table 1 and Graph 4). The 2020 dairy herd was also 5.8 percent higher, while the beef herd expanded by 20 percent to 140,000 head, and accounted for 38 percent of the total herd, up from 35 percent in 2019. Unlike in the previous years, the number of small farms cattle farms grew by 25 percent and their inventory by 22 percent (Table 1). This is considered to be a temporary phenomenon related to the pandemics. The rebound of small farms is reportedly due to migrants coming back to their rural areas, to the move of some urban citizens to the villages, and also due to the higher demand for direct fresh milk sales driven by the trend towards healthier lifestyle. Average farm herd size decreased slightly from 22.6 head per farm in 2019 to 20.1 head per farm in 2020 (Table 1).

Graph 4: Number of Cattle, Dairy and Meat Cows, 2007-2020



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletins

Beef Farms: Dairy industry reforms and targeted coupled-support subsidies continued to incentivize unprofitable dairy farmers to switch over 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 continue to challenge the Bulgarian beef industry.

Animal Health: In 2020 and 2021, to date, the animal health situation for beef has been stable.

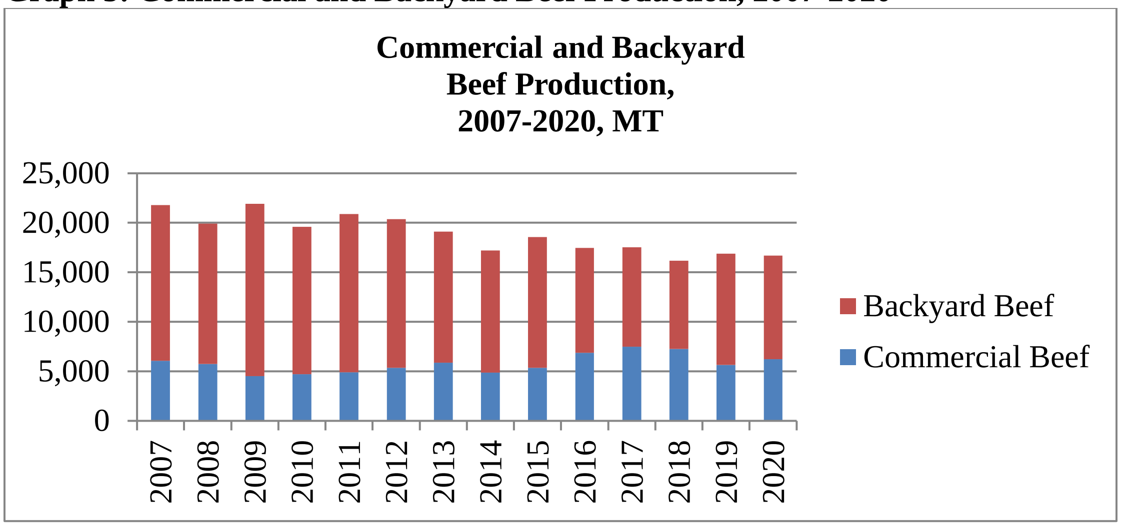
Selection and Breeding: Industry and the breeding associations worked to improve selection in 2020 and 2021. Subsidies paid to farmers with cattle under selection control spurred breeding improvements. Bovine genetics imports in 2020 increased by 22 percent in value terms, and by another 22 percent during January-May 2021. Total U.S. genetics imports in 2020 grew by 30 percent over 2019.

Beef Supply and Demand

Out of the total 2020 animal protein production and consumption basket, beef accounted for eight and six percent, respectively. More and more farms are raising dedicated beef breeds and high-quality beef production in increasing.

In 2020, the total number of beef cattle slaughtered, including backyard slaughter, decreased by 12 percent, resulting in a one percent decline in beef stocks (Table 2). Forty-four Bulgarian cattle slaughterhouses were operational in 2020. Commercial beef slaughter increased by 10.2 percent and beef production grew by 10.5 percent over 2019. The average carcass weight increased from 205.9kg to 206.5kg. In contrast, 2020 backyard slaughter decreased by 18 percent and backyard beef production by seven percent compared to 2019 (Table 2, Graph 5). The average carcass weight equivalent (CWE) also grew from 118.5 kg in 2019 to 134.7 kg in 2020. Commercially slaughtered beef accounted for 37 percent of beef production compared to 33 percent in 2019. Backyard beef production declined and accounted for 62 percent (67 percent in 201) of total beef production. Backyard beef is usually consumed in rural areas and does not reach modern retail or restaurants. Commercial farms have made efforts to raise more cattle and trade live animals rather than slaughter for meat (Graph 5). Conversely, backyard farms were more inefficient and increased the slaughter rates.

Graph 5: Commercial and Backyard Beef Production, 2007-2020



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletins

Consumption

According to the Bulgarian National Statistical Institute, per capita beef consumption has grown to 1.3 kg in 2020 up from 1.2 kg in 2019 and 2018, which does not include consumption at the food industry outlets. The Ministry of Agriculture and Foods (MinAg) estimates that 2020 beef consumption dropped to 26,400 MT, a nine percent decrease from 2019 (Table 3). The increase in beef per capita consumption is related to more beef meat consumed at home and reveals higher retail sales. However, lower beef use at the HRI outlets was not compensated by the retail sales, thus leading to a decline in total beef consumption.

Beef imports in 2020 declined due to the HRI industry shutdowns caused by the pandemic. According to Eurostat/Trade Data Monitor (TDM), 2020 Bulgarian beef imports decreased by 17 percent from 2019. In 2020 (January-May), however, beef imports increased by 28 percent following the HRI recovery and stronger tourism (Table 4). Retail sales of imported beef were more resilient during and after the pandemic. Still, local beef stocks are expected to drop slightly in 2021 while beef consumption is forecast to rebound.

Trade

Cattle: Live cattle imports are small and mostly breeding stock. Imports of live cattle in 2020 (TDM) decreased significantly, by 46 percent to 3,751 head, with animals mainly from the Germany, Hungary, and the Czech Republic. During the first five months of 2021, breeding stock imports further decreased by 22 percent to 1,665 head from Hungary and the Czech Republic.

Live cattle exports are generally shipped to neighboring countries like Turkey, Albania, and Kosovo. In 2020, live cattle exports decreased by eight percent to 36,500 head, most of which were shipped to Turkey and Albania. During January-May 2021, live cattle exports increased by 28 percent over the same period in 2020 due to improving demand from the major export markets.

Beef: 2020 beef imports (TDM) dropped by 17 percent to 11,990 CWE from 2019 (Table 4). Major beef suppliers were Poland, Italy, and the Netherlands. In 2020, U.S. beef was re-exported to Bulgaria from the Netherlands and Italy which accounted for 90 percent of Bulgaria's indirect U.S. beef imports. Average import prices were higher, which depressed imported volumes. Imports in value terms decreased by 13 percent to $34 million. Eurostat/TDM data for January-May 2021 show a 54- and 26-percent increase in value and in volume terms, respectively, due to improving demand by the HRI. Poland and Italy remained the leading suppliers, but the Netherlands had the highest growth in imports for this period.

The volume of fresh beef imports (HS#0201) in 2020 decreased by 23 percent from 2019. Fresh beef is used mainly for direct consumption via retail and HRI sales. In value terms, fresh beef imports decreased by only three percent to $9.1 million. Trade data from January-May 2021, reflect that fresh beef imports increased from the same period in 2020 by 31 percent in volume and 72 percent in value. Main suppliers of fresh beef to Bulgaria are the Netherlands, Italy, and Romania.

The volume of 2020 frozen beef imports (HS#0202) decreased by 13 percent to 6,600 MT and the value by 15 percent to $22.7 million. Frozen beef is typically used in meat processing. The volume of 2021 frozen beef imports increased by 38 percent and the value by 54 percent in January-May 2021. Poland, Italy, and Spain suppled most of the frozen beef imports.

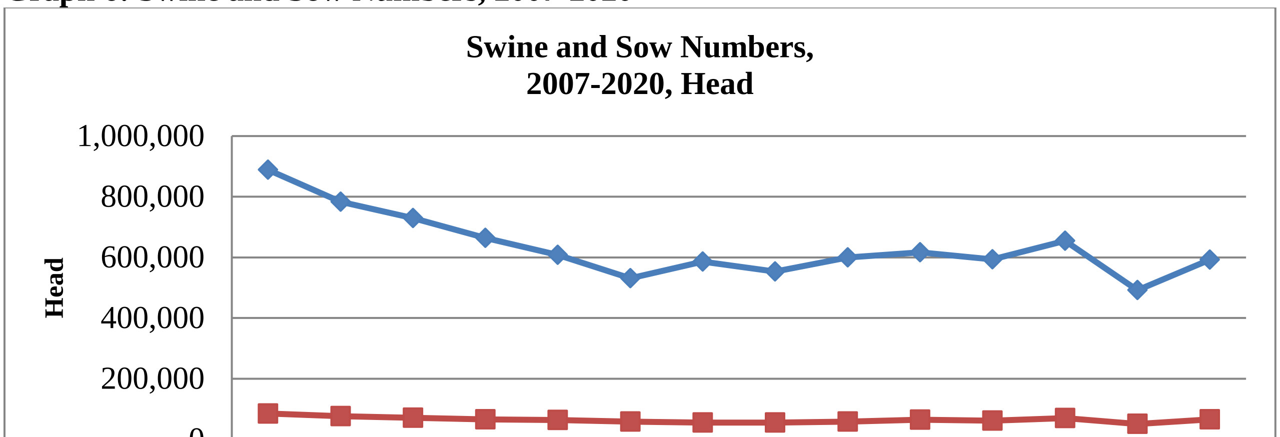
Swine and Pork

Swine Inventory: In 2019 and early 2020, the industry was severely hit by ASF outbreaks. Most backyard farms were forced to slaughter their hogs under ASF-mitigation measures. Later in 2020, the pork industry put lots of efforts and investment to recover the national herd. Imports of breeding pigs more than doubled (218 percent) compared to 2019. As a result, at the end of 2020, the hog inventory grew by 20.4 percent and the number of sows by 29.3 percent over 2019. In 2021 to date, there was one ASF outbreak on a commercial farm in the middle of August and 13,000 animals were culled to prevent further spread.

Pork Farms: The ASF outbreaks devastated small hog producers as well as several leading large commercial farms in 2019. Due to slow, but steady, recovery in 2020, the number of farms increased by 23.5 percent, and the number of farms raising sows grew by 4.4 percent. (Tables 6 and 7).

As a result of more stringent, mandatory biosecurity standards for backyard farms, many had to stop operations. Per the new rules, backyard farms cannot raise breeding sows and can raise up to three feeder pigs for on-farm consumption. This increased concentration and consolidation trends and at the end of 2020- 93 percent of sows were on large farms with 50 or more sows. These farms had 33.5 percent growth in swine inventory in 2020 over 2019. Conversely, smaller farms with 1-2 sows accounted for only 0.3 percent of total sows and registered a 33.3 percent drop in inventories. Medium size family farms (10-49 sows) that were able to meet new biosecurity criteria also recovered and registered 15 percent growth. The industry continued to be dominated by about 75 larger commercial operations that are vertically integrated and have invested in improvement of biosecurity and farm efficiencies. The average number of pigs per farm at the end of 2020 was at 282 head, 2.5 percent less in 2019; the average number of sows was also down by 6.5 percent to 116.3 sows/farm in 2020 vs. 2019 (Table 6).

Graph 6: Swine and Sow Numbers, 2007-2020



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Swine	888,6	783,6	729,7	664,0	608,2	530,9	586,4	553,1	600,0	616,4	593,1	654,5	491,8	592,0
Sows	85,42	76,85	71,40	65,95	63,96	58,40	55,38	55,16	58,14	64,50	62,15	69,98	50,85	65,76

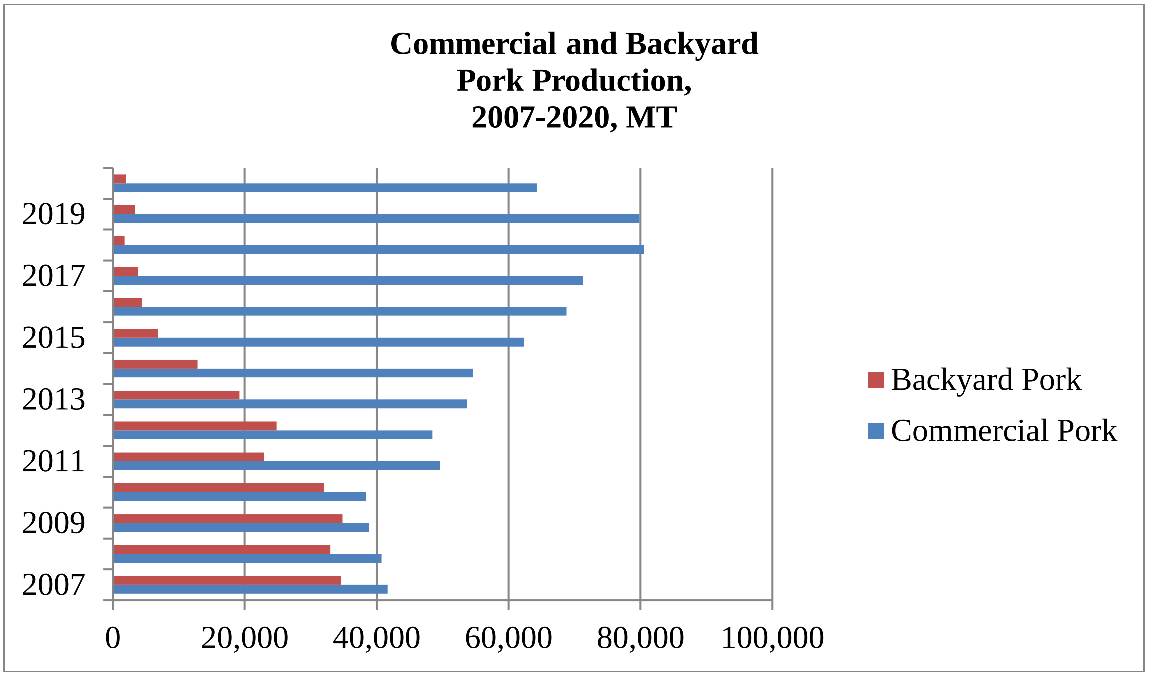
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletins

Pork Production

In 2020, hog slaughter and pork production decreased by 21.8 percent and 20.3 percent, respectively, from 2019, due to lower beginning inventory and efforts to recover the farms. Commercial slaughter and pork production was 20 percent lower than compared to 2019 with a small change in the average carcass weight at slaughter (CWE) increasing from 66.3 kg to 67.0 kg. The backyard slaughter was hard hit with 53.3 percent lower slaughter. Due to higher average CWE growing from 61.0 kg in 2019 to 78 kg in 2020, pork production at these farms was 40 percent lower compared to 2019 (Table 8, Graph 7).

Currently, Bulgaria has 78 small and medium-sized slaughterhouses, 63 of which slaughter hogs. Forty-three slaughterhouses are exclusively for hogs. In 2020, 97 percent of the total hog slaughter and pork production came from the commercial slaughterhouses, a percentage point higher than in 2019. Backyard production accounted for three percent of total pork production, down from four percent in 2019 (Table 8 and Graph 7).

Graph 7: Commercial and Backyard Pork Production, 2007-2020



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletins

January-May 2021 data indicate that commercial slaughter and pork production increased by 12 percent over the same period in 2020 due to higher inventory and strong consumer demand driven by tourism and food industry recovery. Most ASF affected commercial farms have repopulated, encouraged by favorable demand and prices, despite the pandemic. It is projected that pork production will grow by 10-11 percent in 2021 vs. 2020. However, the main challenge for the industry has been the increasing prices of feed grains and energy and shrinking profit margins.

According to industry and EU reports, as of the end of August 2021, the average Bulgarian price for an E-class carcass was €179.23/100 kg, 28 percent higher than the EU average of €140.49/100 kg. Between August 2020 and August 2021, the Bulgarian price declined by 7.5 percent while the EU average decreased by 6.7 percent. These elevated domestic prices compared to the EU average reflect the deficit of local pork stocks and strong consumer demand that have supported faster recovery of the pork industry.

Consumption

Since 2015, Bulgarian pork consumption has consistently increased. According to official data, the 2020 per capita pork consumption was at 10.9 kg compared to 10.6 kg in 2019. According to MinAg pork supply/demand data (Table 9), 2020 consumption decreased by five percent from 2019 level to 211,639 MT, on par with 2017. Lower consumption was due to the pandemic causing the shutdown of the food industry outlets and a weaker tourist season.

Strong demand and lower local production drove imports to a record 150,417 MT (157,944 CWE per Eurostat/TDM), which accounted for 71 percent of Bulgarian pork consumption in 2020, versus 29 percent from domestic production (Table 9).

Post expects that consumption will rebound in 2021 due to softened limitations on the food industry operations, resumed travel, and a better tourist season. Trade data for January-May 2021 show 24 percent higher pork import volumes (Table 10). Higher imports and increased local production are projected to result in a 3-5 percent increase in pork consumption in 2021. A rebound in consumption is expected further in 2022, pending a favorable epizootic situation.

Trade

Live Swine: In 2020, 60,000 live swine, more than double compared to 2019, were imported from the Netherlands, Croatia, Denmark, and Slovakia (TDM). Imported hogs were mainly used as breeding stock and occasionally as pigs for fattening. In 2021 (January-May), imports decreased by 29 percent and are projected to be lower for the year. Lower pork industry profitability and the latest ASF outbreak in August, which created uncertainty for investors, have limited imports. To date, exports of live swine in 2020 and 2021 were at zero due to ASF trade restrictions.

Pork Meat: Data (TDM) show 2020 imports at 157,944 CWE, a 2.6 percent increase over 2019 to compensate for the lower local production (Table 10). Major pork suppliers were Spain, Germany, Belgium, and France. Lower local stocks and strong consumer demand drove imports. During January-May 2021, imports grew by 24.4 percent, due to better consumer demand, sourced mostly from Germany and Spain. It is forecasted that annual imports are likely to grow, which along with improved pork production can lead to higher domestic consumption.

Pork exports (mainly processed products) are usually small (Table 11). Exports in 2020 were 5,800 CWE, down 26 percent from 2019. Exports are limited due to competitive prices and animal health restrictions in third-country markets. Greece is Bulgaria's main export market, with small quantities also to Romania and Italy. January-May 2021 exports increased by 24.54 percent to these markets.

Agricultural and Trade Policy for Livestock and Products Sector

Animal Health: In 2020, ASF continued to hurt the sector with 19 on-farm detections. In 2021, there were four detections, including three in the middle of August on a commercial farm with 13,000 pigs and on three small farms. There were about 200 ASF detections among wild boars in 2020 to date. See official Bulgarian data about ASF here.

The pork industry, in close coordination with the Food Safety Agency, has worked hard to improve its biosecurity standards and practices. In March 2021, the authorities approved an ASF Action Plan for backyard farms and in April, the Cabinet approved the Plan for ASF Surveillance and Eradication for 2021 to 2023. The authorities also passed new legislation allowing for more liberal boar hunting to sharply reduce the wild boar population (see details in the AgAttache report.) For their part, the industry undertook additional voluntary biosecurity standards.

Food Safety: In August, the government updated legislation to be more compliant with EU laws about marking fresh meat. A diamond-shaped stamp of a cross will indicate that meat is produced on a disease-free farm located in a region where a contagious animal disease is detected. The name of the country (BG) or the ISO code for Bulgaria will be written inside the stamp. The stamp is intended to guarantee product safety. Such meat will only be consumed domestically and will not be exported. Oval stamps are used to indicate meat from disease-free farms and regions.

Protected Origin Products: Bulgaria has one processed meat product registered as Protected Geographic Indication. Five products are registered as Traditional Specialty Guaranteed/TSG. In August 2021, Bulgarian submitted one more application for a product registration under TSG.

Domestic support: Hog farmers which can demonstrate high animal welfare standards are eligible to receive COVID-19 emergency aid based on the number of employees. The rate for hog farms is 245 leva per employee (€125) up to a ceiling of €7,000 per farm.

Pork farms are eligible for subsidies for exceeding animal welfare standards. The budget for 2020 was reduced from 33 million leva (€16.8 million) to 15 million leva (€7.6 million) due to other expenses related to ASF. Cattle farms are also eligible for subsidies for exceeding animal welfare standards. The subsidy rates are €27.5/calf for calves raised indoors; €42.7/cow for cows raised indoors and €24.5/head of cattle for free range raising.

Appendix:

Table 1: Cattle Farms as of November 2020

Changes at Cattle Farms in 2020 compared to 2019		
	Cattle	**Cows (Dairy and Meat)**
Total Head	568,700	367,500
2020/2019 Change in Inventory	11.4%	10.9%
Number of Farms	28,300	26,100
2020/2019 Change	25.2%	22.5%
Average Number of Animals per Farm	20.1	14.1
2020/2019 Change	-11.0%	-9.5%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletins (#389 April 2021)		

Table 2: Cattle Slaughter, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2020

Cattle Slaughter in Head and in MT, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2020						
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						
30,200	438.5	13,242	206.5	6,237	10.2%	10.5%
Backyard Farms						
77,600	278.1	21,581	134.7	10,450	-18.0%	-7.0%
Total						
107,800	323.0	34,823	138.1	16,687	-12.0%	-1.0%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletin #393/June 2021						

Table 3: Beef Meat Production, Imports, Exports and Consumption in 2012-2020, MT

Beef Meat Supply and Demand, MT					
Commercial Production	Backyard Production	Total production	Imports*	Exports*	Consumption
2020					
6,237	10,450	16,687	10,390	707	26,369
2019					
5,643	11,224	16,867	13,425	1,198	29,094
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 meat equivalent.					

Table 4: Bulgarian Beef Imports by Volume, 2016-2021 (January-May)

Bulgaria Imports from _World									
Product Group: PSD-Meat, Beef and Veal;									
Annual & YTD Series									
Partner Country	**Unit**	**Calendar Year (UOM1: CWE)**					**January-May**		
		2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2020**	**2021**	**%Δ 2021/20**
_World	CWE	17781	12708	11862	14352	11987	4413	5568	26.17
Poland	CWE	5360	4223	3423	4033	3281	1344	1418	5.51
Italy	CWE	2331	2867	3290	3707	3124	913	1633	78.86
Netherlands	CWE	1172	1025	818	973	1164	368	701	90.49
Spain	CWE	3282	818	567	1260	1038	468	398	-14.96
France	CWE	659	584	541	432	1018	221	277	25.34
Romania	CWE	2404	1914	910	1170	534	254	203	-20.08

Source: Eurostat/TDM.

Table 5: Bulgarian Beef Exports by Volume, 2016-2021 (January-May)

Bulgaria Exports to _World

Product Group: PSD-Meat, Beef and Veal;									
Annual & YTD Series									
Partner Country	**Unit**	**Calendar Year (UOM1: CWE)**					**January-May**		
		2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2020**	**2021**	**%Δ 2021/20**
_World	CWE	4562	1717	1099	634	979	289	685	137.02
Romania	CWE	16	69	29	143	344	98	212	116.33
Greece	CWE	3578	163	100	65	136	16	103	543.75
Hungary	CWE	1	0	0	10	133	33	101	206.06
North Macedonia	CWE	189	321	172	151	118	37	153	313.51
Albania	CWE	30	31	0	30	61	30	0	-100
United Kingdom	CWE	61	114	166	132	53	29	55	89.66

Source: Eurostat/TDM

Table 6: Sow Farms as of November 2020

Sow Farms as of November 2020				
Number of sows per farm	**Farms**		**Sows above 50 kg**	
	Number	Change, % 2020/2019	Numbers, 000	Change, % 2020/2019
1-2	147	-7.0%	0.2	-33.3%
3-9	87	17.6%	0.4	33.3%
10 – 49	70	14.8%	1.4	0.0%
50-199	27	-12.9%	2.4	-17.2%
200 and above	48	23.1%	61.4	33.5%
Total	379	4.4%	65.8	29.3%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods, Statistical Bulletin 389/April 2021				

Table 7: Swine Farms as of November 2020

	Swine
Total Head	592,100
2020/19 Inventory Changes	20.4%
Number of Farms	2,100
2020/19 Change	23.5%
Average # of Animals/Farm	282.0
2020/19 Change	-2.5%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods, Statistical Bulletin 389/April 2020	

Table 8: Swine Slaughter, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2020

Swine Slaughter, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2020						
Number of	**Average**	**Total**	**Average**	**Total**	**Annual**	**Annual**

Slaughtered Swine, Head	Live Weight, kg	Live Weight. MT	Carcass Weight, kg	Carcass Weight. MT	Change in Slaughtered Head, %	Change in Carcass Meat, %
Commercial Sector						
958,800	105.5	101,201	67.0	64,287	-20.4%	-20.0%
Backyard Farms						
25,700	125.0	3,210	78.0	2,006	-53.3%	-40.0%
Total						
984,500	106.0	104,410	67.3	66,293	-21.8%	-20.3%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletin #393/June 2021						

Table 9: Pork Meat Production, Imports, Exports and Consumption in 2012-2020, MT

Pork Meat Supply and Demand, MT					
Commercial Production	Backyard Production	Total production	Imports*	Exports*	Consumption
2020					
64,287	2,006	66,293	150,417	5,070	211,639
2019					
79,833	3,356	83,189	147,661	7,462	223,388
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, 2016-2021 (January-May)

Bulgaria Imports from _World									
Product Group: PSD-Meat, Swine;									
Annual & YTD Series									
Partner Country	**Unit**	**Calendar Year (UOM1: CWE)**					**January-May**		
		2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2020**	**2021**	**%Δ 2021/20**

_World	CWE	139845	143028	157025	153918	157944	54919	68321	24.4
Spain	CWE	49902	50353	56208	50685	37972	14950	12019	-19.61
Germany	CWE	20590	25427	28802	25324	33362	9595	18921	97.2
Belgium	CWE	4088	5981	7402	8426	21515	5493	9841	79.16
France	CWE	20315	18372	18965	18192	18700	7668	7270	-5.19
Hungary	CWE	5132	5304	8984	14469	9867	4116	4811	16.89
Netherlands	CWE	4133	6072	7993	7870	9549	3753	3735	-0.48
Poland	CWE	5812	4746	5652	7180	7909	3003	3406	13.42
Greece	CWE	2005	3601	5004	5111	4387	1709	1108	-35.17
Italy	CWE	7262	3847	2777	4898	3931	1329	2834	113.24
United Kingdom	CWE	2720	2148	1592	1984	2562	462	129	-72.08
Denmark	CWE	1437	2377	2542	2139	2299	843	1242	47.33
Austria	CWE	4218	2778	2886	3022	1383	437	963	120.37
Czech Republic	CWE	795	396	405	501	1032	198	628	217.17

Source: Eurostat/TDM

Table 11: Bulgarian Pork Exports by Volume, 2016-2020 (January-May)

Bulgaria Exports to _World									
Product Group: PSD-Meat, Swine;									
Annual & YTD Series									
Partner Country	**Unit**	**Calendar Year (UOM1: CWE)**					**January-May**		
		2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2020**	**2021**	**%Δ 2021/20**
_World	CWE	4860	6121	8123	7886	5811	2620	3263	24.54
Greece	CWE	2764	3319	5011	4711	1675	712	1143	60.53
Romania	CWE	180	375	1202	1196	1408	366	1010	175.96
Italy	CWE	350	704	482	497	1315	920	380	-58.7
Belgium	CWE	168	454	185	139	230	126	265	110.32
United Kingdom	CWE	58	294	201	245	211	110	139	26.36
Hungary	CWE	41	22	126	195	200	101	64	-36.63
Spain	CWE	90	51	95	170	175	76	41	-46.05
Germany	CWE	289	343	122	102	143	45	63	40
North Macedonia	CWE	251	244	207	265	130	25	103	312

Source: Eurostat/TDM

Attachments:

No Attachments.