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Report Highlights:

African swine fever (ASF) presented significant challenges for Bulgaria's livestock industry in 2019. ASF drove Bulgaria's total 2019 swine inventory down by 25 percent and the number of swine farms by 74 percent. While most backyard farmers have stopped raising pigs, commercial hog production has rebounded somewhat in 2020. Post estimates that 2020 will be a recovery year for Bulgarian pork, and the national beef herd will continue to grow. Consumer demand for many animal proteins has softened during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic, particularly due to the destabilization of the hotel, restaurant, and institutional (HRI) industry. Although meat retail sales have been more resilient, Post expects the HRI downturn will result in lower red meat consumption and trade. Post further expects the Bulgarian demand for meat will rebound in 2021.

Overview of MY 2019 and Estimates for MY 2020

Despite the ASF outbreak, pork continues to be Bulgaria's most widely produced and consumed red meat variety. Pork production and consumption grew by a percent in 2019. Beef production grew by about four percent and the beef cattle inventories continued to expand. Beef consumption surged by 20 percent in 2019.

In 2019, swine and sow inventories decreased by 25 percent and 27 percent, respectively, from 2018, due to ASF-related losses. 2019 beef cattle inventories grew by about nine percent. There were 85 commercial slaughterhouses in 2019, six more than in 2018. Slaughter rates at commercial slaughterhouses stagnated for hogs and declined by 22 percent for cattle. Backyard hog slaughter jumped by 89 percent due to government mandated slaughter as an ASF mitigation measure. Backyard cattle slaughter also increased by 26 percent. Beef and pork production grew by four percent and one percent, respectively, and total red meat production increased by 1.6 percent.

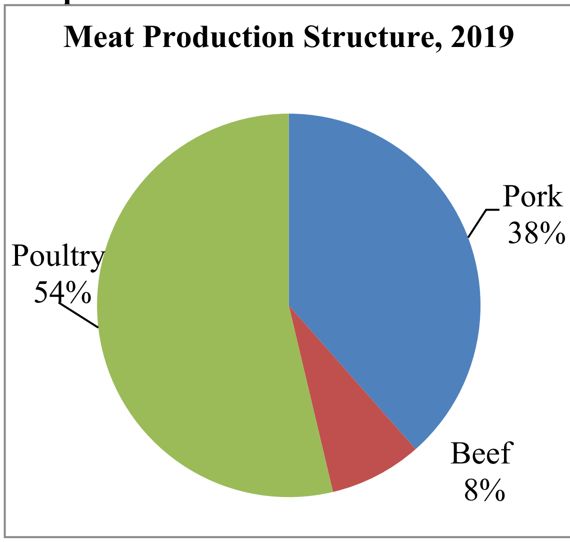
Total animal protein (pork, beef, and poultry meat) production in 2019 remained stagnant while consumption increased by 1.8 percent (Graph 3). Poultry meat accounted for the highest share of meat production in 2019, at 54 percent, followed by pork at 38 percent, and beef at eight percent (Graph 1).

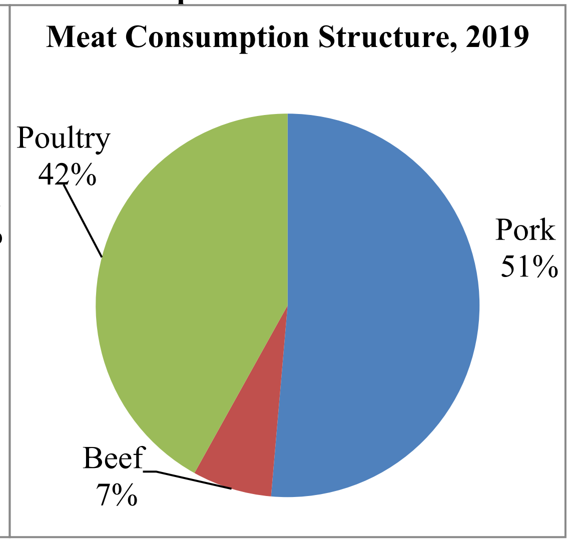
Pork accounted for the largest share of consumption, at 51 percent, followed by poultry at 42 percent, and beef at seven percent (Graph 2). Beef's share of Bulgarian meat consumption increased from six percent in 2018 to seven percent in 2019, while pork's share decreased by one percent.

During the first six months of 2020, commercial hog slaughter was higher, resulting in a 31-percent increase in pork production over the same period in 2019. This corresponds with industry reports about recovering hog populations on ASF-hit commercial farms. The backyard farms affected by ASF are required to update their registrations with veterinary authorities as per the new and more stringent biosecurity regulations approved in early 2020. The process is reported to be cumbersome and many of backyard farms are unlikely to update their registrations as a result.

Domestic beef production is likely to be lower in 2020. According to data from the first half of 2020, beef slaughter and beef stocks declined 10 percent from the corresponding period in 2019. Post expects higher levels of imports will compensate for lower domestic stocks.

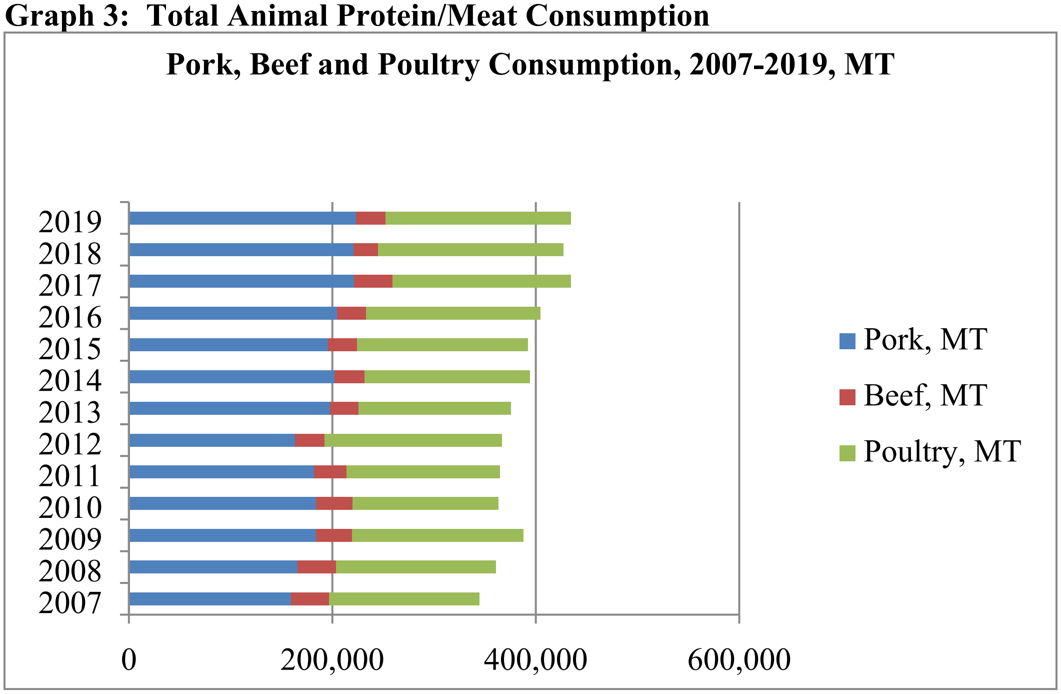
Graphs 1 and 2: Total Meat Production and Consumption





Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletins

Graph 3: Total Animal Protein/Meat Consumption

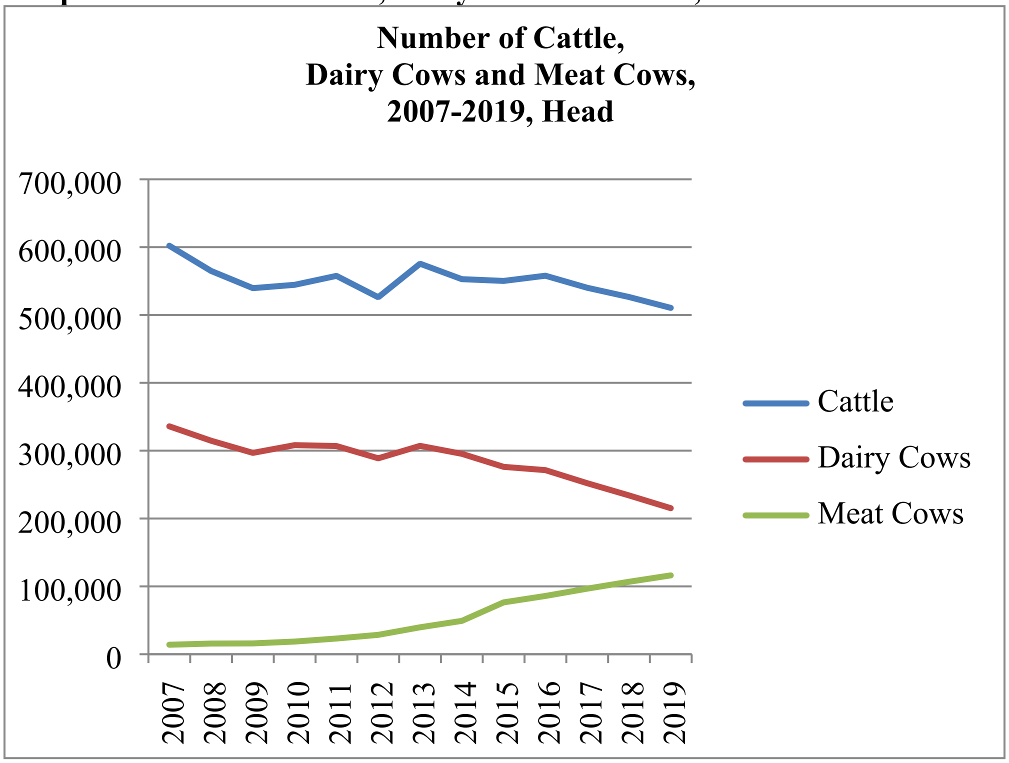


Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletins

Cattle and Beef

Cattle Inventory: Bulgaria's total cattle herd contracted in recent years due to ongoing dairy sector reforms. In 2019, total cattle inventories decreased by three percent, and the number of cattle farms declined by 17 percent (Table 1 and Graph 4). The 2019 dairy herd was also 2.8 percent lower, although the beef herd expanded by 8.8 percent to 116,000 head, and accounted for 35 percent of the total herd, up from 20 percent in 2018. Average farm herd sizes increased by 16.5 percent, from 19.4 head per farm in 2018 to 22.6 head per farm in 2019 (Table 1).

Graph 4: Number of Cattle, Dairy and Meat Cows, 2007-2019



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 trading standards, and the permeation of the gray market in beef production and trade continue to challenge the Bulgarian beef industry.

Animal Health: In 2019 and 2020, to date, the animal health situation for beef has been stable.

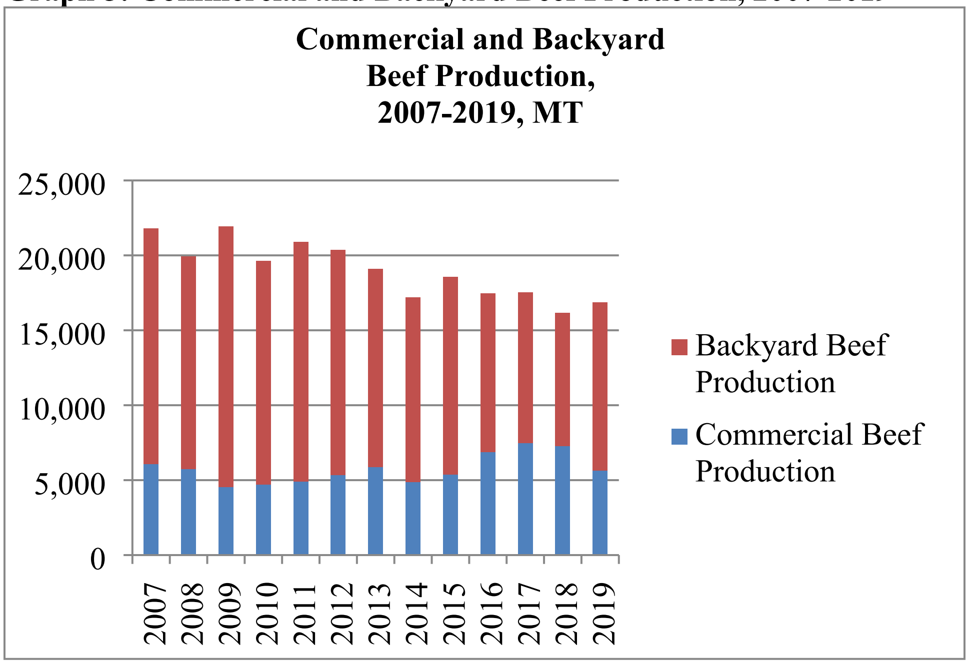
Selection and Breeding: Industry and the breeding associations worked to improve selection in 2019 and 2020. Subsidies paid to farmers with cattle under selection control spurred breeding improvements (see GAIN). 2019 bovine genetics imports (in value) increased by 8.6 percent, and also by 2.1 percent during January-June 2020. U.S. genetics imports in 2019 grew by 50 percent over 2018, followed by 39 percent growth during January-June 2020 over the same period in 2019.

Beef Supply and Demand

Out of the total 2019 animal protein production and consumption basket, beef accounted for eight and seven percent, respectively. More and more farms are raising dedicated beef breeds and high-quality beef production in increasing.

In 2019, the total number of beef cattle slaughtered, including backyard slaughter, increased by 7.4 percent, resulting in a 4.4 percent increase in beef stocks. 43 Bulgarian cattle slaughterhouses were operational in 2019. 2019 commercial beef slaughter declined by 20 percent and beef production declined by 22 percent from 2018. In contrast, 2019 backyard slaughter increased by 20 percent and backyard beef production by 26 percent over 2018 (Table 2, Graph 5). Commercially slaughtered beef accounted for 33 percent of beef production compared to 44 percent in 2018. Backyard beef production increased and accounted for 67 percent of total beef production. Backyard beef is usually consumed in rural areas and does not reach modern retail or restaurants. Commercial farms 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, 2007-2019



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletins

Consumption

According to the Bulgarian National Statistical Institute, per capita beef consumption was stable in 2018 and 2019 at 1.2 kg, which does not include consumption at the food industry outlets. The Ministry of Agriculture and Foods (MinAg) estimates that 2019 beef consumption reached 29,000 MT, a 20 percent increase over 2018 (Table 3). Industry sources indicate that food service and retail sales continued to expand, particularly for imported beef. 2019 beef imports rebounded from lower levels in 2018. According to trade data Eurostat data Trade Data Monitor (TDM), 2019 Bulgarian beef imports grew by 21 percent over 2018, which is in line with MinAg estimates. In 2020 (January-June), beef imports decreased by 15 percent following the HRI shutdowns and weaker tourism. Conversely, retail sales of imported beef were more resilient following the pandemic. Still, local beef stocks are expected to drop in 2020 and Post forecasts a temporary reduction in beef consumption.

Trade

Cattle: Live cattle imports are small and are mostly breeding stock. 2019 live cattle imports (TDM) decreased by three percent to 6,885 head, mainly from the Latvia, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia. During the first half of 2020, breeding stock imports decreased by 34 percent to 2,300 head from the Czech Republic, Germany, and Hungary.

Live-cattle exports are generally shipped to neighboring countries like Turkey, Albania, and Kosovo. 2019 live cattle exports increased by 14 percent to 39,500 head, most of which were shipped to Turkey and Albania. During January-June 2020, live-cattle exports decreased by 15 percent from the same period in 2019 due to lack of demand from the major export markets.

Beef: 2019 beef imports (TDM) grew by 21 percent to 14,400 CWE over 2018 (Table 4). Major beef suppliers were Poland, Romania, and Italy. U.S. beef was re-exported to Bulgaria from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Spain, and Italy in 2019. U.S. beef transiting the Netherlands accounted for 80 percent of Bulgaria's indirect U.S. beef imports. Average import prices were lower, which increased volumes. Imports in value terms increased by 12 percent to $39 million. Eurostat/TDM data for January-June 2020 show a 15- and 19-percent decrease in volume and in value terms, respectively. Poland and Italy remained as leading suppliers.

2019 fresh beef imports (HS#0201) increased by 40 percent over 2018 (volume). Fresh beef is used mainly for direct consumption via retail and HRI sales. In value terms, fresh beef imports increased by 18 percent to $9.4 million. Trade data from January-June 2020, reflect that fresh beef imports decreased from the same period in 2019 by 30 percent in volume and 23 percent in value. Main suppliers of fresh beef to Bulgaria are the Netherlands, Italy, and Romania.

2019 frozen beef imports (HS#0202) increased by 23 percent (volume) to 7,600 MT and by 14 percent (value) to $26.6 million. Frozen beef is typically used in the meat processing. 2020 frozen beef imports declined by nine percent (volume) and 14 percent (value) in January-June 2020. Poland, Italy, and Spain suppled most frozen beef.

2019 beef exports were only 630 CWE, down from 1,100 CWE in 2018. Bulgaria's main export markets were North Macedonia and Romania (Table 5).

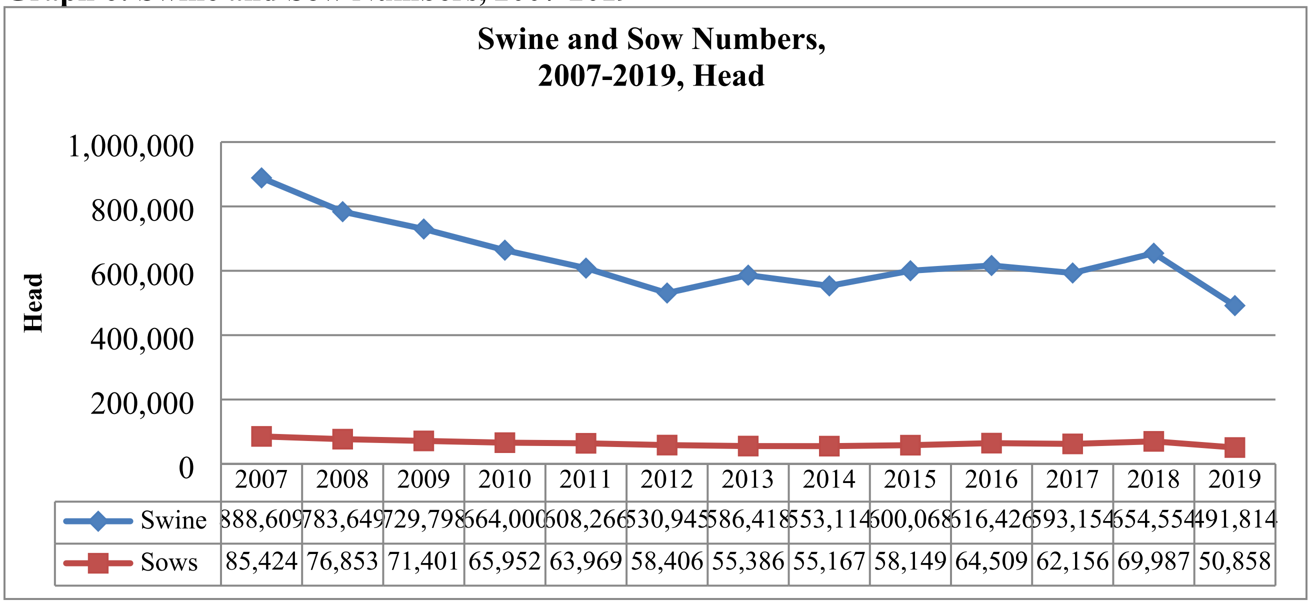
Swine and Pork

Swine Inventory: Following record growth of the swine herd in 2018, the pork industry was severely hit by the 2019 ASF outbreak. In addition to widespread hog culling, many smaller and backyard farms were forced to slaughter their hogs under new government ASF-mitigation measures. Often this mandatory hog slaughter was done at substandard weight to save some pork meat. As a result, Bulgaria's total 2019 hog inventory was reduced by 25 percent and the number of sow declined by 27 percent from 2018 (Graph 6, Tables 6 and 7).

Pork Farms: The ASF outbreak devastated small hog producers as several leading large commercial farms. Although the vast majority were smallholders, the total number of farms declined by 74 percent (Table 7). According to the MinAg, 38,000 backyard farms were forced to cease hog production. This increased the average number of hogs per farm by 187 percent to 289.3 head, versus 100.7 head per farm in 2018. Today, commercial hog production is dominated by 60 larger, vertically integrated operations.

The number of sow farms decreased by 29 percent (Table 6). The reduction was most concentrated on smaller farms with 1-10 sows. The average number of sows per farm increased from 73.6 head in 2018 to 124.3 head in 2019, 99 percent of which were raised on farms with more than 10 sows (Table 6).

Graph 6: Swine and Sow Numbers, 2007-2019



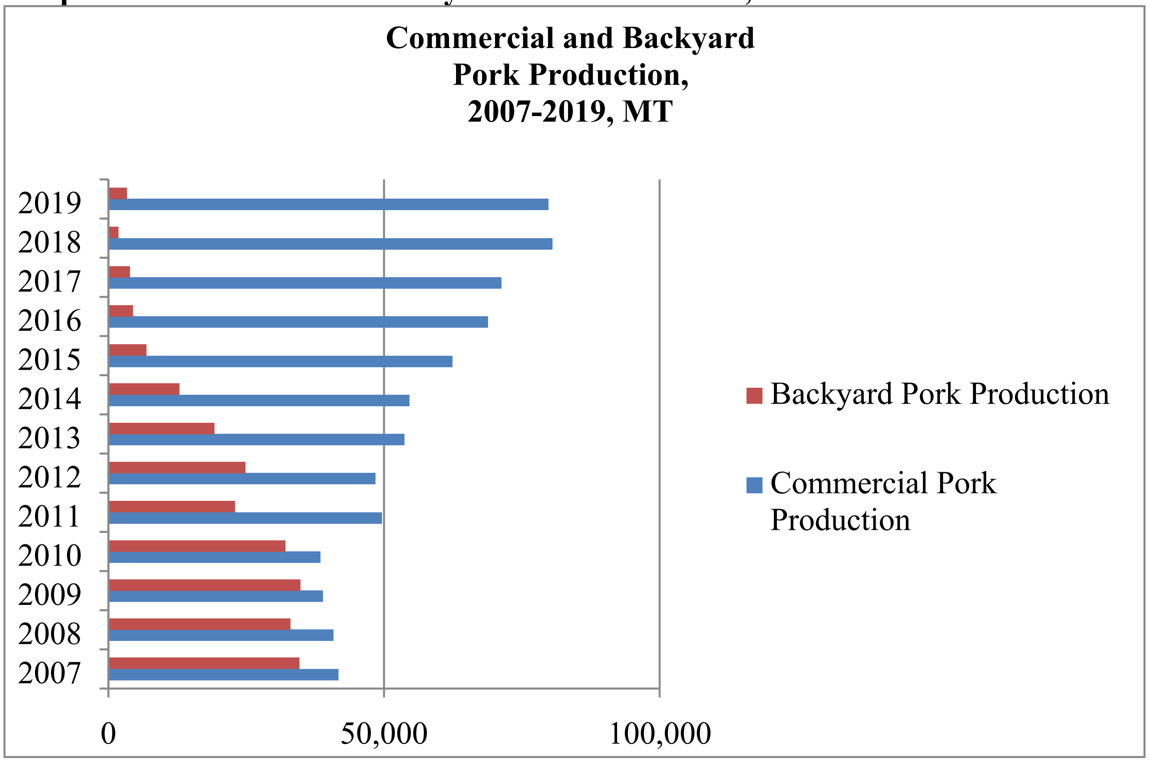
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Swine	888,609	783,649	729,798	664,000	608,266	530,945	586,418	553,114	600,068	616,426	593,154	654,554	491,814
Sows	85,424	76,853	71,401	65,952	63,969	58,406	55,386	55,167	58,149	64,509	62,156	69,987	50,858

Pork Production

2019 hog slaughter and pork production increased by 3.5 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively, over 2018. Because of ASF, 2019 commercial slaughter increased just 1.2 percent over 2018, but pork production was slightly lower (-0.9 percent) due to lower carcass weights at slaughter. Conversely, backyard hog slaughter saw a sharp 106-percent increase and of 89-percent growth in pork production due to mandatory slaughter (Table 8, Graph 7).

Currently, Bulgaria has 85 small and medium-sized slaughterhouses, 74 of which slaughter hogs. 25 slaughterhouses are exclusively for hogs. In 2019, 96 percent of the total hog slaughter occurred at commercial slaughterhouses, with 96 percent of total pork production also from slaughterhouses, two percentage points lower than in 2018. The average carcass weight decreased to 66.3 kg, down from 67.7 kg in 2018. Backyard production skyrocketed, but still accounted for four percent of total pork production, up from just two percent in 2018 (Table 8 and Graph 7).

Graph 7: Commercial and Backyard Pork Production, 2007-2019



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletins

January-June 2020 data indicate that commercial slaughter and pork production increased by 31 percent over the same period in 2019. Most ASF affected commercial farms have repopulated, encouraged by strong consumer demand and favorable prices, despite the pandemics.

According to industry and EU reports, as of September 21, 2020, the average Bulgarian price for an E-class carcass was €190.02/100 kg, 35 percent higher than the EU average of €141.64/100 kg. Between September 2019 and September 2020, the Bulgarian price declined by 3.9 percent while the EU average decreased by 22.3 percent. These elevated prices reflect deficit local pork stocks and strong consumer demand, supported faster recovery of the pork industry. Conversely, as of September 2020, the pork industry expressed serious concerns about potential inflow of lower-cost German pork following China's ban due to Germany's positive ASF cases.

Backyard farms are required to update registrations with veterinary authorities as per new and more stringent biosecurity standards to become eligible to repopulate their hog herds. These farms can have no more than three feeder pigs and are not allowed to breed their animals. Reportedly, many backyard farmers have decided to give up hog production as a result of the more costly biosafety requirements.

Consumption

Since 2015, Bulgarian pork consumption has consistently increased. According to official data, the 2019 per capita pork consumption was at 10.6 kg compared to 10.5 kg in 2018. According to MinAg pork supply/demand data (Table 9), 2019 consumption increased by one percent to a record 223,000 MT. Strong demand drove imports to a record 148,000 MT, which accounted for 66 percent of Bulgarian pork consumption in 2019, versus 34 percent from domestic production.

Post expects that consumption will rebound marginally in 2020 due to softened limitations on the food industry operations. Higher local supply is expected to lead to stagnant or reduced pork imports. Trade data for January-June 2020 show seven percent lower pork imports (volume).

Trade

Live Swine: Imported live hogs are mainly used as breeding stock and occasionally as pigs for fattening. Most breeding sows are sourced from the Netherlands and Denmark. 2019 imports (TDM) were 27,000 head, a 13-percent increase over 2018. During the first six months of 2020, imports jumped by 92 percent to 26,000 head, reflecting efforts to rebuild the national herd.

2019 live-swine exports dropped to 9,000 head to Georgia and Albania. Exports were banned following the ASF outbreak in July 2019.

Pork Meat: Data (TDM) show 2019 imports at 154,000 CWE, a two-percent decrease from 2018 (Table 10) (note a discrepancy with MinAg data in Table 9 due to methodological difference). Major pork suppliers were Spain, Germany, and France. Low local stocks and strong consumer demand drove imports. During January-June 2020, imports dropped by seven percent, mostly from Spain. As noted, Post expects 2020 pork imports to decline.

Pork exports (mainly processed products) are usually small (Table 11). 2019 exports were 7,900 CWE, down three percent from 2018. 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. January-June 2020 exports decreased by 22 percent to these markets.

Agricultural and Trade Policy for Livestock and Products Sector

Animal Health: The 2019 ASF outbreak hit 44 farms. In 2020, ASF continued to hurt the sector with 19 on-farm detections, to date. ASF losses are estimated above 210,000 animals of which 150,000 animals were culled in 2019 and 65,000 culled in 2020, to date. The Bulgarian Government compensated affected farmers with roughly 33.7 million leva (€17 million). See GAIN report for more information.

There were 185 ASF detections among wild boars in 2019. 2020 wild boar detections have increased considerably to 431, as of October 5. MinAg reports that about 70 percent of hunted wild boars test positive for ASF. See official Bulgarian data about ASF here.

The Bulgarian Government amended its Veterinary Medical Act to introduce more stringent registration and operation requirements for backyard farms. Veterinary authorities, along with local officials, undertook an information campaign to reach farmers regarding the new legislative changes. Backyard farm registration is reported to be slow, although free of charge and relatively simple to complete. Backyard farms hit by ASF were recommended to avoid repopulating their farms before September 1, 2020.

In May, the Bulgarian Government budgeted €3.3 million to purchase bluetongue vaccine following the last bluetongue outbreak in 2014. Officials site that 280,000 cattle were vaccinated against the disease in 2020.

Food Safety: In August, the government updated legislation to be more compliant with EU laws about marking fresh meat. A diamond-shaped stamp with an 'X' 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. Such meat will only be consumed domestically and 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. Nine products are registered as Traditional Specialty Guaranteed.

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.

In July 2020, the MinAg Paying Agency announced a subsidy program for investments in small slaughterhouses with an annual budget of 2.5 million leva (€1.28 million). The program can subsidize up to 50 percent of an eligible investment up to €45,000 per beneficiary. Two more programs launched in the summer of 2020 aim to repopulated small ASF-hit pork farms by introducing higher biosecurity standards and new animals. These programs have a budget of €31 million.

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 indoor; €42.7/caw for caws raised indoor and €24.5/head of cattle for free ranging raising.

In August, the Paying Agency approved 26 million leva (€13.3 million) for beef cattle farmers (*de minimis*). The subsidy rate is up to €20 per head per farm with up to 50 animals; up to €30 per head per farm with over 50 animals; up to €55 per for cattle under selection control.

Appendix:
Table 1: Cattle Farms as of November 2019

Changes at Cattle Farms in 2019 compared to 2018		
	Cattle	**Cows (Dairy and Meat)**
Total Head	510,500	331,400
2019/2018 Change in Inventory	- 3.0%	-2.8%
Number of Farms	22,600	21,300
2019/2018 Change	-16.9%	-16.8%
Average Number of Animals per Farm	22.6	15.6
2019/2018 Change	16.7%	16.9%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletins (#374 May 2020)		

Table 2: Cattle Slaughter, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2019

Cattle Slaughter in Head and in MT, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2019						
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						
27,400	438.3	12,011	205.9	5,643	-20.1%	-22.2%
Backyard Farms						
94,700	249.7	23,651	118.5	11,224	+19.4%	+26.1%
Total						
122,100	292.0	35,663	138.1	16,867	+7.4%	+4.4%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletin #377/June 2020						

Table 3: Beef Meat Production, Imports, Exports and Consumption in 2012-2019, MT

Beef Meat Supply and Demand, MT					
Commercial Production	Backyard Production	Total production	Imports*	Exports*	Consumption
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, 2015-2020 (January-June)

Bulgaria Imports from _World									
Commodity: PSD-Meat, Beef and Veal,									
Calendar Year: 2015-2019 and January-June: 2019, 2020									
Partner	**Unit**	**Calendar Year(UOM1: CWE)**					**January-June**		
		2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2019**	**2020**	**%Δ 2020/19**
_World	CWE	14,528	17,781	12,708	11,862	14,352	6,470	5,497	-15.04
EU 28	CWE	14,528	17,781	12,708	11,862	14,352	6,470	5,496	-15.05
Poland	CWE	4,875	5,360	4,223	3,423	4,033	1,650	1,654	0.24
Italy	CWE	2,268	2,331	2,867	3,290	3,707	1,549	1,218	-21.37
Spain	CWE	1,453	3,282	818	567	1,260	551	550	-0.18
Romania	CWE	1,431	2,404	1,914	910	1,170	608	284	-53.29
Netherlands	CWE	1,384	1,172	1,025	818	973	448	463	3.35

Source: Eurostat/TDM,

Table 5: Bulgarian Beef Exports by Volume, 2015-2020 (January-June)

Bulgaria Exports to _World									
Commodity: PSD-Meat, Beef and Veal,									
Calendar Year: 2015-2019 and January-June: 2019, 2020									
Partner	**Unit**	**Calendar Year(UOM1: CWE)**					**January-June**		
		2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2019**	**2020**	**%Δ 2020/19**
_World	CWE	2,732	4,562	1,717	1,099	634	229	404	76.42
EU 28	CWE	1,948	4,280	1,278	880	435	178	268	50.56
North Macedonia	CWE	187	189	321	172	151	37	67	81.08
Romania	CWE	624	16	69	29	143	36	126	250
United Kingdom	CWE	39	61	114	166	132	75	29	-61.33
Greece	CWE	1169	3578	163	100	65	30	24	-20

Source: Eurostat/TDM

Table 6: Sow Farms as of November 2019

Sow Farms as of November 2019				
Number of sows per farm	**Farms**		**Sows above 50 kg**	
	Number	Change, % 2019/2018	Numbers, 000	Change, % 2019/2018
1-2	212	-51.0%	0.2	-60.0%
3-9	144	-8.3%	0.6	-14.3%
10 – 49	89	+43.5%	1.8	+28.6%
50-199	37	-9.8%	3.7	-7.5%
200 and above	45	0.0%	54.0	-14.7%
Total	527	-28.6%	60.3	-13.7%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods, Statistical Bulletin 374/May 2020				

Table 7: Swine Farms as of November 2019

	Swine
Total Head	491,800
2019/18 Inventory Changes	-24.9%
Number of Farms	1,700
2019/18 Change	-73.8%
Average # of Animals/Farm	289.3
2019/18 Change	187.3%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods, Statistical Bulletin 374/May 2020	

Table 8: Swine Slaughter, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2019

Swine Slaughter, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2019						
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						
1,203,900	104.2	125,499	66.3	79,833	+1.2%	-0.9%
Backyard Farms						
55,000	97.0	5,337	61.0	3,356	+106%	+89.1%
Total						
1,258,900	103.9	130,836	66.0	83,189	+3.5%	+1.1%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Statistical Bulletin #377/June 2020						

Table 9: Pork Meat Production, Imports, Exports and Consumption in 20012-2019, MT

Pork Meat Supply and Demand, MT					
Commercial Production	Backyard Production	Total production	Imports*	Exports*	Consumption
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, 2016-2020 (January-May)

Bulgaria Imports from _World									
Commodity: PSD-Meat, Swine,									
Calendar Year: 2015-2019 and January-June: 2019, 2020									
Partner	**Unit**	**Calendar Year(UOM1: CWE)**					**January-June**		
		2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2019**	**2020**	**%Δ 2020/19**
_World	CWE	140,056	139,845	143,028	157,025	154,011	73,277	68,108	-7.05
EU 28	CWE	140,027	139,829	143,028	157,025	154,011	73,277	68,108	-7.05
Spain	CWE	43,903	49,902	50,353	56,208	50,685	24,577	19,718	-19.77
Germany	CWE	24,910	20,590	25,427	28,802	25,324	11,793	11,914	1.03
France	CWE	23,549	20,315	18,372	18,965	18,192	8,960	9,157	2.20
Hungary	CWE	4,962	5,132	5,304	8,984	14,469	7,174	4,974	-30.67
Belgium	CWE	4,247	4,088	5,981	7,402	8,426	3,798	6,487	70.80

Netherlands	CWE	9,868	4,133	6,072	7,993	7,870	3,147	4,408	40.07
Poland	CWE	8,244	5,812	4,746	5,652	7,180	3,129	3,480	11.22
Greece	CWE	2,638	2,005	3,601	5,004	5,205	2,411	2,123	-11.95

Source: Eurostat/TDM

Table 11: Bulgarian Pork Exports by Volume, 2015-2020 (January-June)

Bulgaria Exports to _World									
Commodity: PSD-Meat, Swine,									
Calendar Year: 2015-2019 and January-June: 2019, 2020									
Partner	**Unit**	**Calendar Year(UOM1: CWE)**					**January-June**		
		2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2019**	**2020**	**%Δ 2020/19**
_World	CWE	3,577	4,860	6,121	8,123	7,907	3,790	2,945	-22.30
EU 28	CWE	3,154	4,071	5,796	7,851	7,611	3,645	2,907	-20.25
Greece	CWE	2,057	2,764	3,319	5,011	4,711	2,142	796	-62.84
Romania	CWE	298	180	375	1,202	1,196	681	424	-37.74
Italy	CWE	3	350	704	482	497	280	1004	258.57
North Macedonia	CWE	169	251	244	207	265	114	33	-71.05
United Kingdom	CWE	119	58	294	201	245	90	128	42.22
Hungary	CWE	1	41	22	126	195	65	124	90.77

Source: Eurostat/TDM

Attachments:

No Attachments.