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Post: Sofia

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Report Highlights:

In 2021 and 2022 to date, the Bulgarian livestock industry has successfully recovered following the 2019 African Swine Fever (ASF) crisis. The major challenges in 2021/2022 were related to sharply increasing feed grain and energy prices, skyrocketing inflation, and fluctuations in consumer demand related to the pandemic and the war in Ukraine. Bulgaria's political stalemate negatively affected domestic support policies, but despite these challenges, commercial pork farmers have rebounded. Most backyard farmers have stopped raising pigs. Consumer demand has improved due to stabilization of the hotel, restaurant, and institutional (HRI) industry, and better travel and tourism seasons, with beef and pork consumption growing by a double-digits and reaching record high consumption levels in 2021 and most likely in 2022. FAS/Sofia (Post) estimates that 2023 will be a positive year, and the beef and pork industries will see stable development driven by resilient consumer demand and full recovery of the HRI sector.

Overview of MY 2021 and Estimates for MY 2022

Pork continues to be Bulgaria's most widely produced and consumed red meat. Pork production and consumption had an impressive recovery, increasing 25 percent and 13 percent, respectively, in 2021 compared to 2020. The beef industry also performed well, with production increasing 9 percent while consumption surged by 15 percent. Swine and cattle inventories continued to expand, by 17.3 percent and by 3.7 percent, respectively. Beef cattle numbers grew by 19.1 percent.

There is no data yet about 2022 inventories, but industry reports indicate that skyrocketing prices of feed grains, energy, and other inputs have negatively impacted both the pork and beef industries. Summer heat and drought affected cattle pasturing, and most small and backyard farms could not manage the increasing production costs, causing them to have worked at a loss while sales of farms/animal inventories and bankruptcies have been reported. For this reason, it is estimated that ending inventories will likely decrease slightly or will stagnate in the current year.

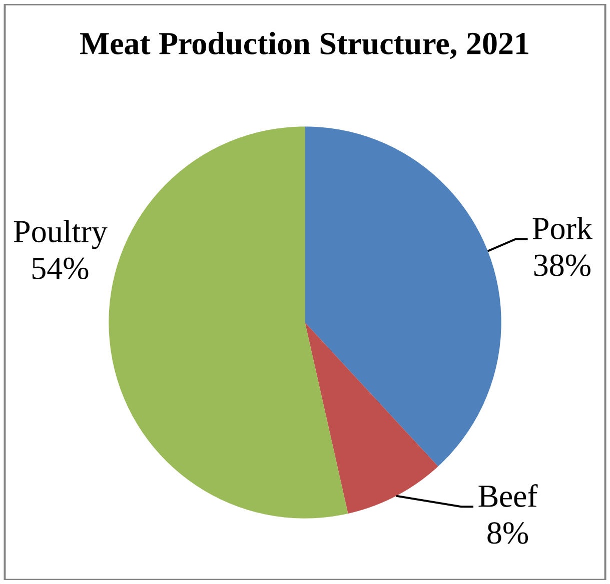
There were 92 commercial slaughterhouses in 2021, seven more than in 2020. Cattle were processed at 52 commercial slaughterhouses and swine at 65. Slaughter rates at commercial slaughterhouses had significant growth of 27 percent for hogs and 14.4 percent for cattle (in terms of produced meat). Backyard hog slaughter continued to decline sharply, by 25.9 percent, due to high production costs, negative margins, and government mandates forcing slaughter as an ASF mitigation measure. Backyards cattle slaughter increased less steeply by 5.8 percent. Thus, beef and pork production grew by 9 percent and 25 percent, respectively, and total red meat production increased by 22 percent.

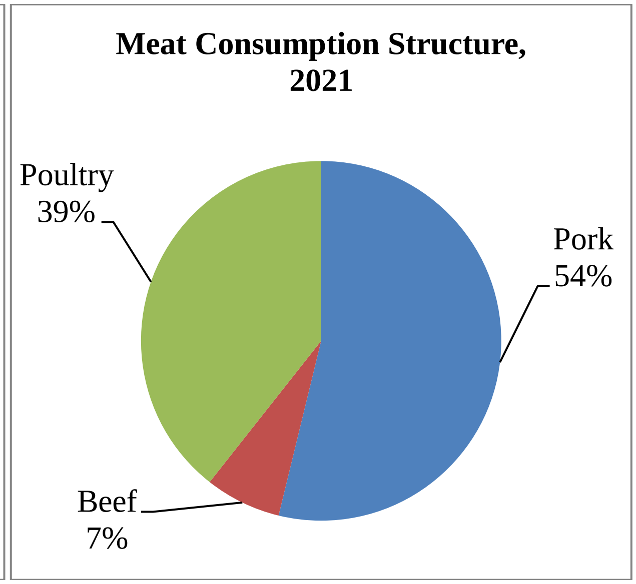
Total animal protein (pork, beef, and poultry meat) production in 2021 grew by 10.3 percent, while consumption increased by 6.6 percent (Graph 3). Poultry meat accounted for the highest share of meat production in 2021, at 54 percent, followed by pork at 38 percent, and beef at 8 percent (Graph 1).

Pork accounted for the largest share of consumption, at 54 percent, followed by poultry at 39 percent, and beef at 7 percent (Graph 2). Beef's share of Bulgaria's meat consumption was stagnant, while pork's share increased from 51 percent (2020) to 54 percent (2021), and poultry's share decreased from 42 percent (2020) to 39 percent (2021).

During the first eight months of 2022, commercial hog slaughter continued to increase (6.8 percent), resulting in an 11 percent increase in pork production over the same period in 2021. This corresponds with pork industry reports about recovering hog populations due to the favorable epizootic situation (no ASF outbreaks) and strong consumer demand motivating more purchases of price-competitive pork vs other meat. Domestic commercial beef production has also grown (9.7 percent) leading to 12.9 percent higher beef production. However, some of the increased slaughter was reportedly due to higher production costs, drought, and shrinking margins. Post expects that the growth in the local beef supply may result in a lower level of beef imports, especially due to its much higher import price in 2022.

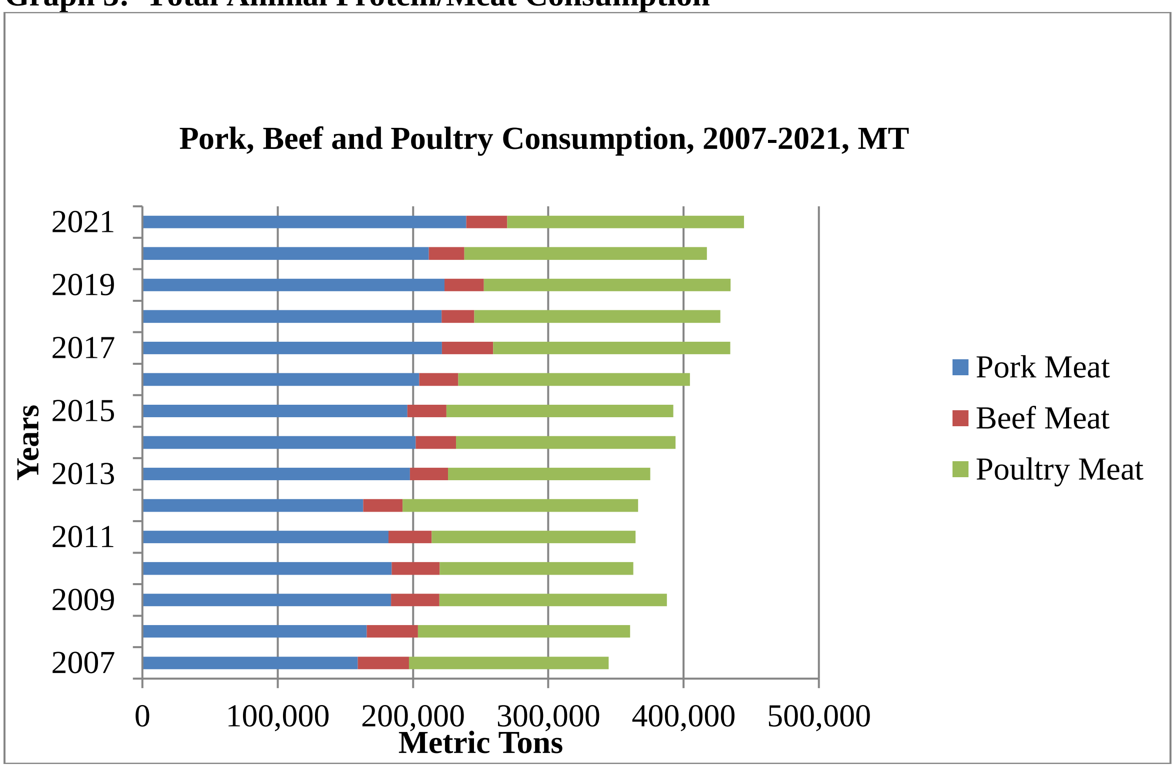
Graphs 1 and 2: Total Meat Production and Consumption





Source: Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletins

Graph 3: Total Animal Protein/Meat Consumption

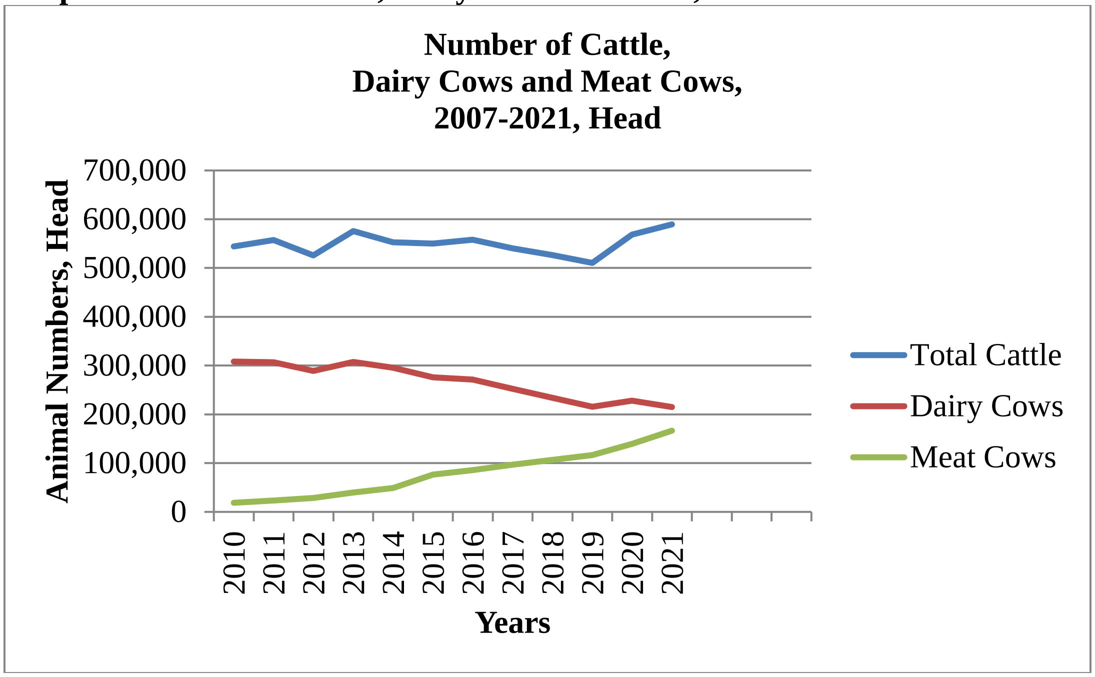


Source: Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletins

Cattle and Beef

Cattle Inventory: Bulgaria's total cattle herd contracted in recent years due to ongoing dairy sector reforms. In 2021, however, total cattle inventory increased by 3.7 percent while the number of cattle farms declined by 9.9 percent (Table 1 and Graph 4). The 2021 dairy herd declined by 5.6 percent, while the beef herd continued to expand significantly by 19.1 percent to 166,000 head, accounting for 44 percent of the total herd, up from 38 percent in 2020. Average farm herd sizes increased by 15 percent to 23.1 head per farm in 2021 (Table 1).

Graph 4: Number of Cattle, Dairy and Meat Cows, 2007-2021



Source: Ministry of Agriculture 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.

Beef Supply and Demand

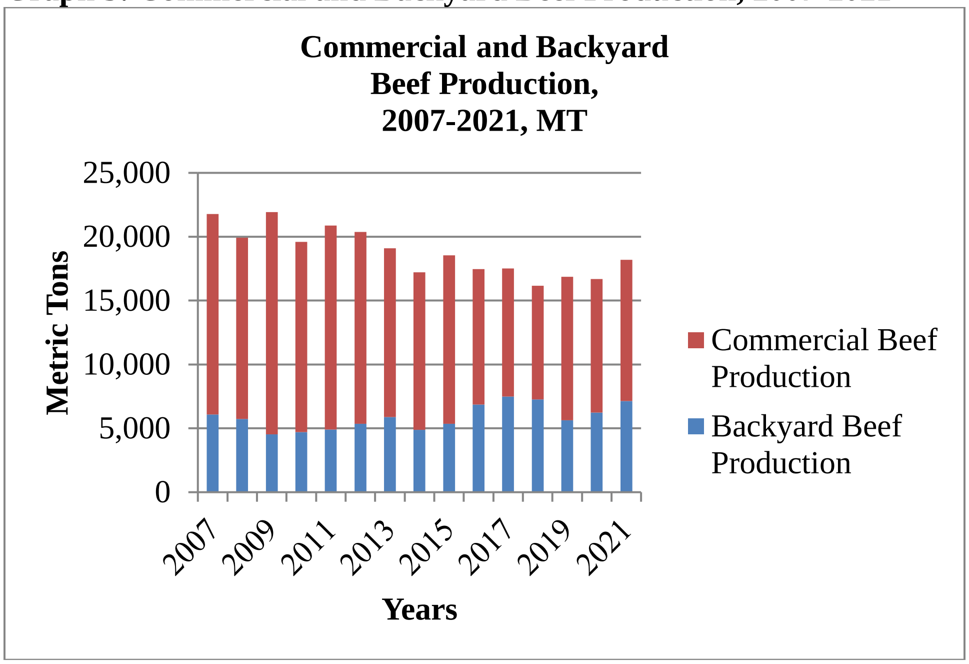
Out of the total 2021 animal protein production and consumption basket, beef accounted for 8 percent and 7 percent, respectively. More and more farms are raising dedicated beef breeds and high-quality beef production is increasing.

In 2021, the total number of beef cattle slaughtered (including backyard slaughter) increased by 13.3 percent, resulting in a 9 percent increase in beef stocks. Fifty-two slaughterhouses processed cattle in 2021, of which 7 were exclusively for cattle. Commercial beef slaughter (head) in 2021 increased by 16.5 percent and beef production by 14.4 percent from 2020. Average carcass weight (CWE) upon commercial slaughter was slightly lower in 2021 at 203.3 kg compared to 206.5 kg in 2020.

In 2021, backyard slaughter saw less growth at 12 percent (head) and backyard beef production by 5.8 percent over 2020 due to lower CWE at slaughter compared to commercial cattle (127.3 kg compared to 203.3 kg). This was also lower than in 2020, when the CWE at slaughter was 134.7 kg (Table 2, Graph 5). Reportedly, lower backyard CWE at slaughter is caused by the inability of small farmers to bear increasing production costs, forcing them to slaughter cattle earlier than the standard time.

Commercially slaughtered beef accounted for 39 percent of total production in 2021 compared to 37 percent in 2020. Backyard beef production's share declined and accounted for 61 percent of total beef production versus 62 percent in 2020. 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). In 2021, however, commercial beef production was also motivated by stronger consumer demand. Backyard farms were usually less efficient and often increased the slaughter rates at times of growing production costs.

Graph 5: Commercial and Backyard Beef Production, 2007-2021



Source: Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletins

Consumption

According to the Bulgarian National Statistical Institute, per capita beef consumption increased by 15 percent from 1.3 kg in 2020 to 1.5 kg in 2021, which does not include consumption at the food industry outlets. The Ministry of Agriculture (MinAg) estimates that 2021 beef consumption reached over 30,000 MT, a 15 percent increase over 2020 (Table 3). Industry sources indicate that food service and retail sales continued to expand, particularly for imported beef. In 2021, beef imports rebounded and reached a record high level, with a growth of 13 percent over 2020 (Trade Data Monitor/TDM). In 2022 (January-August), however, beef imports decreased by 23 percent due to 34 percent higher average import prices. Retail sales of imported beef were more resilient compared to those at the HRI industry. It is expected that improved local beef supply in 2022 will result in lower imports and may lead to stagnant beef consumption.

Trade

Cattle: Live cattle imports are small and are mostly breeding stock. According to TDM, 2021 live cattle imports decreased by 2.5 percent to 3,656 head, mainly hailed from Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Denmark. In 2022 (January-August), breeding stock imports decreased by 29 percent to 1,700 head from France, the Netherlands, and Greece.

Live cattle exports are generally shipped to neighboring countries like Turkey, Albania, and Kosovo. In 2021, live cattle exports increased by 16 percent to 43,000 head, most of which were shipped to Turkey and Albania. From January-August 2022, live cattle exports decreased by 45 percent compared to the same period in 2021 due to a lack of demand from the major export markets.

Beef: According to TDM, 2021 beef imports grew by 13 percent to 13,500 CWE over 2020 (Table 4). Major beef suppliers were Italy, Poland, the Netherlands, and Spain. U.S. beef was re-exported to Bulgaria from the Netherlands and Italy in 2021. U.S. beef transiting the Netherlands accounted for 80 percent of Bulgaria's indirect U.S. beef imports. Imports in value terms increased considerably by 33 percent to $45 million. TDM data for January-August 2022 shows a 23 percent decrease in imports by volume and a small, 2 percent increase in value terms due to 33 percent higher import prices. Italy, Poland, and the Netherlands remained as leading suppliers.

In 2021, fresh beef imports (HS#0201) increased by 14 percent over 2020 (volume). Fresh beef is used mainly for direct consumption via retail and HRI sales. In value terms, fresh beef imports increased by 38 percent to $12.6 million. Trade data from January-August 2022 reflects that fresh beef imports increased slightly over the same period in 2021 by 5.2 percent in volume and 23 percent in value. The main suppliers of fresh beef to Bulgaria are the Netherlands and Italy.

In 2021, frozen beef imports (HS#0202) increased by 16.5 percent (volume) to 7,600 MT and by 33 percent (value) to $30.3 million. Frozen beef is typically used in meat processing. From January-August 2022 frozen beef imports declined by 34 percent (volume) and 7 percent (value). Poland, Italy, and the Netherlands supplied most frozen beef.

In 2021, beef exports remained small at 1,500 CWE, an increase from 989 CWE in 2020. Bulgaria's main export markets were Romania, Greece, and Hungary (Table 5).

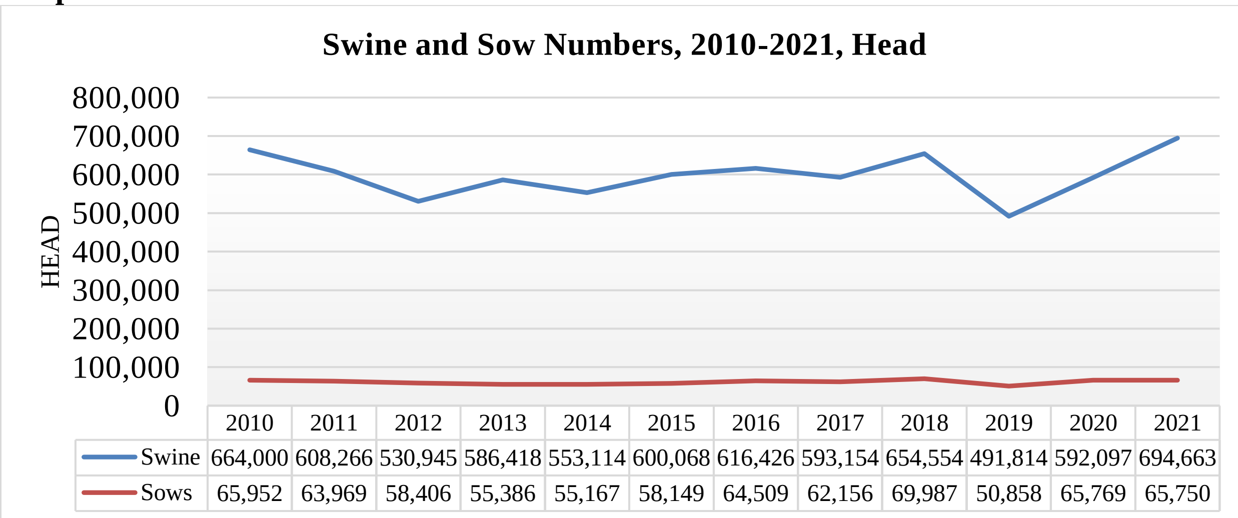
Swine and Pork

Swine Inventory: Following the ASF outbreak crisis in 2019, the pork industry recovered steadily in 2020 and 2021. Many smaller and backyard farms were forced to slaughter their hogs under new, government ASF-mitigation and biosecurity measures, while the commercial operations invested in repopulation, expansion, and strong biosecurity standards. As a result, Bulgaria's total 2021 hog inventory grew by 17.3 percent and the number of sows increased by 16.8 percent from 2020 (Graph 6, Tables 6 and 7).

Pork Farms: Due to new regulations and increased biosecurity requirements, small subsistence/backyard farms continued to close down. Although the vast majority were smallholders, the total number of farms declined by 28.6 percent (Table 7). This increased the average number of hogs per farm from 282 head in 2020 to 463 head in 2021. Today, commercial hog production is dominated by 62 larger, vertically integrated operations.

The number of sow farms decreased by 19.5 percent (Table 6). The reduction was most concentrated on smaller farms with 1-10 sows, the number of these farms declined by 44.2 percent, and their inventory by 38.5 percent. However, due to stabilization of stocks at large commercial operations, total sow inventory was steady in 2021. The average number of sows per farm increased from 116 head in 2020 to 215 head in 2021, and 94 percent of all sows were raised on farms with more than 200 sows (Table 6).

Graph 6: Swine and Sow Numbers



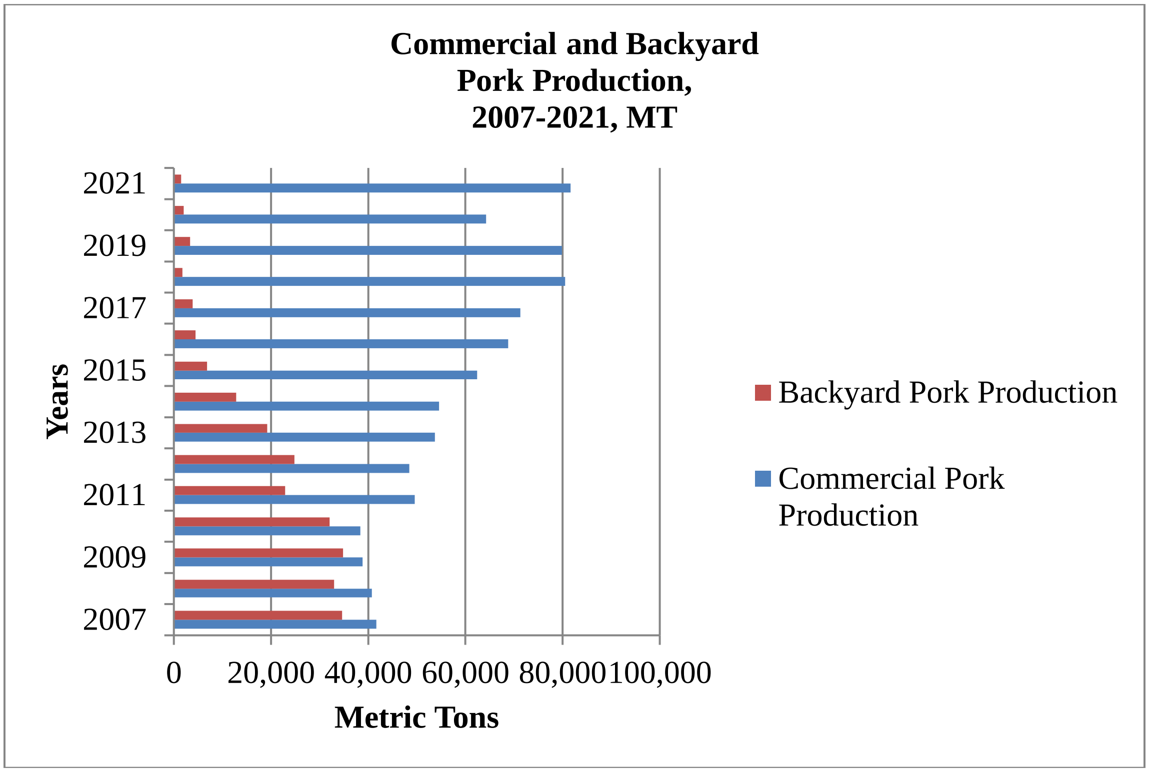
Source: Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletins

Pork Production

In 2021, hog slaughter and pork production increased by 23.5 percent and 25.4 percent, respectively, over 2020. Pork production growth was also due to higher CWE at slaughter, 68.3 kg in 2021 compared to 67.3 kg in 2020. Commercial slaughter dominated, accounting for 98 percent of total pork production. The number of hog slaughter and pork production in the commercial operations grew by 24.5 percent and 27 percent, respectively. The backyard pork continued to decrease by 13.3 percent fewer slaughtered hogs and 25.9 percent less pork output. Average CWE at slaughter at backyard farms in 2021 was at 66.7 kg, a significant drop from 2020 CWE (78 kg) and below that of commercial farms in 2021 (68.4 kg), indicating the challenges of small farmers to cope with higher production costs. (Table 8, Graph 7).

Currently, Bulgaria has 92 small and medium-sized slaughterhouses, 65 of which slaughter hogs, and 23 of which are exclusively for hogs. In 2021, 98 percent of the total hog slaughter occurred at commercial slaughterhouses, with 98 percent of total pork production also from slaughterhouses, one percent more than in 2020. Backyard production accounted for just 2 percent of total pork production, down from 3 percent in 2020 (Table 8 and Graph 7).

Graph 7: Commercial and Backyard Pork Production, 2007-2021



Source: Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletins

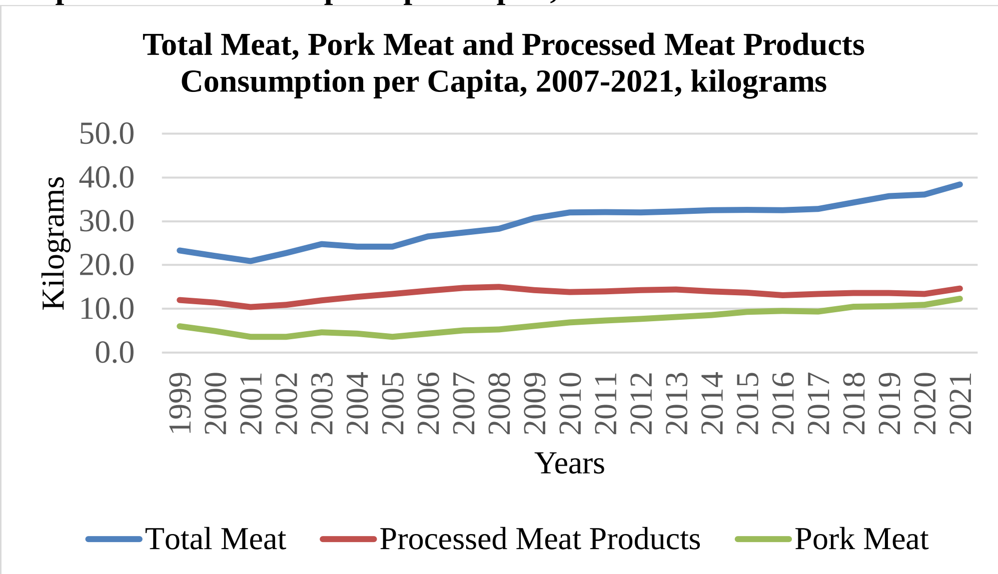
January-August 2022 data indicates that commercial slaughter and pork production increased by 6.8 percent and by 11 percent, respectively, over the same period in 2021. Pork producers were encouraged by strong consumer demand and favorable prices, as well as by an improved tourism and travel season. The epizootic situation remained favorable.

According to industry and EU reports, as of November 14, 2022, the average Bulgarian price for an E-class carcass was €249.95/100 kg, 27 percent higher than the EU average of €197.31/100 kg. Between November 2021 and November 2022, the Bulgarian price increased by 41.7 percent while the EU average increased by 53.2 percent. These elevated prices 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, 2021 per capita pork consumption was 12.3 kg compared to 10.9 kg in 2020, a 12.8 percent increase. According to MinAg pork supply/demand data (Table 9), 2021 consumption increased by 13 percent to an historic record of about 240,000 MT. Strong demand drove imports to another record of 164,000 MT, accounting for 68 percent of Bulgarian pork consumption in 2021, versus 32 percent from domestic production.

Post expects that consumption will continue to stabilize in 2022 but may not grow as much as in the last two years due to food inflation and reduced disposable income. Higher local supply is expected to lead to stagnant or reduced pork imports. Trade data for January-August 2022 show stagnant pork imports (volume).

Graph 8. Meat Consumption per Capita, 2007-2021



Source: Bulgarian National Statistical Institute

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 Germany. Imports of breeding sows increased sharply in 2020 due to industry efforts to repopulate farms. Imports in 2020 were record high at 60,000 animals (TDM). In 2021 imports were 32,000 head, a 47 percent decrease from 2020. During the first eight months of 2022, imports declined by another 34 percent to 16,000 head. Exports have been banned since 2020 following the 2019 ASF outbreak.

Pork Meat: Data (TDM) show 2021 imports at 175,000 CWE, 11 percent more than in 2020 (Table 10) (note a discrepancy with MinAg data in Table 9 due to methodological difference). Major pork suppliers were Spain, Germany, and France. Strong consumer demand drove imports. From January-August 2022 imports stagnated at the same level as in 2021, mostly from Spain. As noted, Post expects 2022 pork imports to be steady.

Pork exports (mainly processed products) are usually small (Table 11). In 2021 exports were 8,876 CWE, 52 percent more than in 2020. Greece is Bulgaria's main export market, with small quantities also to Romania. January-August 2022 exports continued to increase (by 22 percent) due to better local supply and competitive prices.

Agricultural and Trade Policy for Livestock and Products Sector

Animal Health: Please see Post's GAIN report about the animal health situation in 2021. Overall, the animal health situation remained favorable, with just one ASF outbreak on a small commercial farm in August. No outbreaks on domestic pigs/farms were registered in 2022. Both in 2021 and 2022, however, there were cases in wild boars. Reportedly, 22 out of 28 regions have identified cases in wild boars in 2022 to date. The percentage of positive tests was reported at about 5 percent. The animal health situation for cattle was favorable, with no major disease outbreaks.

Cattle 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. In 2021 bovine genetics imports (in value) increased by 6.9 percent and by 3.5 percent in the number of doses. From January-August 2022, however, bovine genetics imports decreased by 15 percent. Nevertheless, U.S. exports of genetics to Bulgaria for this period increased by 22 percent compared to the same period in 2021.

Food Safety: Please see Post's 2021 GAIN report. No issues with food safety were reported in 2022.

Protected Origin Products: Bulgaria has one processed meat product registered as Protected Geographic Indication. Seven products are registered as Traditional Specialty Guaranteed as of December 2022.

Domestic support: Please see Post's 2021 GAIN report. In November and December 2022, the dairy and livestock industries undertook protests and had heated debates with the authorities regarding the Bulgarian Strategic Plan for 2023-2027. This plan is the major document describing upcoming agricultural policies and related domestic support for the next five years. It needs to be approved by the European Commission before the end of 2022.

Due to the frequent political changes in the last two years, the Strategic Plan was revised multiple times and consultations with stakeholders were often short or missing. Industry groups report that they have been excluded from discussions about domestic support policies and were surprised to see much lower subsidy rates in the final draft document published in November compared to those currently applied. Several industry groups appealed for urgent changes and have declared their readiness for massive national protests if their position is not considered. They opine that lower domestic support will severely affect small farms and will lead to bankruptcies.

Appendix:

Table 1: Cattle Farms as of November 2021

Changes at Cattle Farms in 2021 compared to 2020		
	Cattle	**Cows (Dairy and Meat)**
Total Head	589,500	381,400
2021/2020 Change in Inventory	3.7%	3.8%
Number of Farms	25,500	24,000
2021/2020 Change	-9.9%	-8.0%
Average Number of Animals per Farm	23.1	15.9
2021/2020 Change	15.0%	12.9%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletins (#405 April 2022)		

Table 2: Cattle Slaughter, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2021

Cattle Slaughter in Head and in MT, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2021						
Number of Slaughtered Cattle	**Average Live Weight,**	**Total Live Weight.**	**Average Carcass Weight,**	**Total Carcass Weight.**	**Annual Change in Slaughtered**	**Annual Change in**

	kg	MT	kg	MT	Head, %	Carcass Meat, %
Commercial Sector						
35,200	430.6	15,113	203.3	7,135	16.5%	14.4%
Backyard Farms						
86,900	264.1	22,955	127.3	11,061	12.0%	5.8%
Total						
122,100	311.8	38,067	149.0	18,196	13.3%	9.0%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletin #409/May 2022						

Table 3: Beef Meat Production, Imports, Exports and Consumption in 2012-2021, MT

Beef Meat Supply and Demand, MT					
Commercial Production	Backyard Production	Total production	Imports*	Exports*	Consumption
2021					
7,135	11,061	18,196	13,345	1,174	30,366
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, 2017-2022 (January-August)

Bulgaria Imports from _World

Product Group: PSD-Meat, Beef and Veal;

Annual & YTD Series

Partner Country	Unit	Calendar Year (UOM1: CWE)					January-August		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2021	2022	%Δ 2022/21
_World	CWE	12708	11862	14352	11987	13556	8980	6915	-23
Italy	CWE	2867	3290	3707	3124	3391	2547	1663	-34.71
Poland	CWE	4223	3423	4033	3281	3103	2134	1381	-35.29
Netherlands	CWE	1025	818	973	1164	1758	1073	1103	2.8
Spain	CWE	818	567	1260	1038	1152	696	467	-32.9
France	CWE	584	541	432	1018	955	591	253	-57.19
Romania	CWE	1914	910	1170	534	705	375	490	30.67
Greece	CWE	72	50	78	137	390	252	89	-64.68
Ireland	CWE	30	103	189	120	376	140	356	154.29
Denmark	CWE	236	418	715	506	322	261	267	2.3
Germany	CWE	306	452	650	283	316	224	206	-8.04
Hungary	CWE	170	75	161	180	314	186	219	17.74
Austria	CWE	27	38	29	234	276	256	41	-83.98
Belgium	CWE	140	267	409	219	167	101	136	34.65

Source: TDM

Table 5: Bulgarian Beef Exports by Volume, 2017-2022 (January-August)

Bulgaria Exports to _World

Product Group: PSD-Meat, Beef and Veal;

Annual & YTD Series

Partner Country	Unit	Calendar Year (UOM1: CWE)					January-August		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2021	2022	%Δ 2022/21
_World	CWE	1717	1099	634	979	1567	1104	763	-30.89
Romania	CWE	69	29	143	344	404	320	182	-43.12
Greece	CWE	163	100	65	136	269	178	116	-34.83
Hungary	CWE	0	0	10	133	224	156	126	-19.23
North Macedonia	CWE	321	172	151	118	208	188	40	-78.72
United Kingdom	CWE	114	166	132	53	174	101	55	-45.54
Germany	CWE	11	53	38	33	80	34	40	17.65
Belgium	CWE	102	29	20	28	51	36	27	-25

Source: TDM

Table 6: Sow Farms as of November 2021

Sow Farms as of November 2021

Number of sows per farm	Farms		Sows above 50 kg	
	Number	Change, % 2021/2020	Numbers, 000	Change, % 2021/2020
1-2	82	-44.2%	0.1	-38.5%
3-9	83	-4.6%	0.3	-14.3%
10 – 49	78	11.4%	1.3	-7.1%
50-199	20	-25.9%	2.0	-18.3%
200 and above	42	-12.5%	61.9	0.9%
Total	305	-19.5%	65.7	-0.2%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletin #405/April 2022				

Table 7: Swine Farms as of November 2021

	Swine
Total Head	694.700
2021/20 Inventory Changes	17.3%
Number of Farms	1,500
2021/20 Change	-28.6%
Average # of Animals/Farm	463.1
2021/20 Change	64.3%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletin #405/April 2022	

Table 8: Swine Slaughter, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2021

Swine Slaughter, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2021						
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						
1,193,700	107.1	127,863	68.4	81,631	24.5%	27.0%
Backyard Farms						
22,300	104.7	2,336	66.7	1,487	-13.3%	-25.9%
Total						
1,216,000	107.1	130,199	68.3	83,118	23.5%	25.4%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletin #409/May 2022						

Table 9: Pork Meat Production, Imports, Exports and Consumption in 2012-2021, MT

Pork Meat Supply and Demand, MT					
Commercial Production	Backyard Production	Total production	Imports*	Exports*	Consumption
2021					
81,631	1,487	83,118	163,817	7,651	239,285
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 Statistical Bulletins. *Note*: Includes processed products recalculated in pork meat equivalent.*					

Table 10: Bulgarian Pork Imports by Volume, 2017-2022 (January-August)

Bulgaria Imports from _World

Product Group: PSD-Meat, Swine;

Annual & YTD Series

Partner Country	Unit	Calendar Year(UOM1: CWE)					January-August		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2021	2022	%Δ 2022/21
_World	CWE	143028	157025	153918	157916	174956	105178	106400	1.16
Spain	CWE	50353	56208	50685	37972	45570	21786	33857	55.41
Germany	CWE	25427	28802	25324	33362	42686	27830	22181	-20.3
France	CWE	18372	18965	18192	18700	18154	11535	10550	-8.54
Belgium	CWE	5981	7402	8426	21515	17870	12221	7377	-39.64
Hungary	CWE	5304	8984	14469	9867	11639	7196	5571	-22.58
Netherlands	CWE	6072	7993	7870	9549	10817	6293	6045	-3.94
Poland	CWE	4746	5652	7180	7909	7646	5149	3230	-37.27
Italy	CWE	3847	2777	4898	3931	5757	4180	3894	-6.84
Denmark	CWE	2377	2542	2139	2299	3919	1630	5478	236.07
Greece	CWE	3601	5004	5111	4386	3479	2290	1990	-13.1
Austria	CWE	2778	2886	3022	1383	1819	1355	2149	58.6
Czech Republic	CWE	396	405	501	1032	1428	889	1137	27.9

Source: TDM

Table 11: Bulgarian Pork Exports by Volume, 2017-2022 (January-August)

Bulgaria Exports to _World

Product Group: PSD-Meat, Swine;

Annual & YTD Series

Partner Country	Unit	Calendar Year (UOM1: CWE)					January-August		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2021	2022	%Δ 2022/21
_World	CWE	6121	8123	7886	5811	8876	5698	6951	21.99
Greece	CWE	3319	5011	4711	1675	4090	2586	3072	18.79
Romania	CWE	375	1202	1196	1408	2262	1500	2036	35.73
Italy	CWE	704	482	497	1315	833	496	436	-12.1
Belgium	CWE	454	185	139	230	534	399	86	-78.45
United Kingdom	CWE	294	201	245	211	346	213	223	4.69
Spain	CWE	51	95	170	175	196	82	59	-28.05
Germany	CWE	343	122	102	143	185	96	166	72.92
North Macedonia	CWE	244	207	265	130	148	137	83	-39.42
Hungary	CWE	22	126	195	200	128	87	42	-51.72
Netherlands	CWE	58	74	123	128	82	59	90	52.54

Source: TDM

Attachments:

No Attachments.