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Report Highlights:

The Bulgarian organic market continued to expand in 2022 with an estimated annual growth of 3.2 percent compared to 2021. The main driver behind the growth was the strong consumer focus on a healthier lifestyle and the perception that organic products are healthy and higher quality compared to conventional products. An improved summer tourist season and fully functioning food service industry supported the increase in sales. On the other hand, accelerated food inflation began affecting higher-end organic product sales and forcing more marketing efforts to sustain them. Demand growth is expected to continue in 2023, however, at a slower rate due to economic challenges and stagnated/reduced disposable income. The domestic organic sector continued to shrink in 2021 and 2022 with further decline in land under organic production and the number of operators. At the end of 2021, organic land area decreased by 26 percent compared to 2020 and accounted for only 1.7 percent of Bulgaria's total agricultural area.

Disclaimer: Official data about Bulgaria's organic sector is scarce, delayed by more than a year, and often not publicly available. Information in this report is based on a wide range of sources, including Eurostat, the Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture (MinAg) 2022 Annual Agrarian Report (containing data for 2021), Post industry and trade sources, industry/research publications, Euromonitor, and specialized agricultural media. While every effort was made to use reliable sources, given the absence of official statistics, some data included in this report are based on trade estimates.

Organic Operators and Organic Land

Organic Operators: The number of organic operators (agricultural producers, processors, and traders) at the end of 2021 (the latest public official data) declined considerably (by 16 percent) from the same period in 2020 (Table 1), marking the sixth consecutive year of continuous decline. The number of organic farms in 2021 was also down by 18 percent from 2020, and the share of organic farms among total Bulgarian farms declined to 6.4 percent from 7.2 percent in 2020.

The number of processors of organic foods also decreased in 2021 by 13 percent compared to 2020. Conversely, the number of traders continued to grow for another year by 33 percent versus 2020 to 275 companies, showing higher dynamics on the consumer market compared to local production/processing (Table 1). This development was encouraged by favorable consumer demand for processed products. As a result, the number of traders in 2021 more than doubled compared to 2017 (Table 1).

Organic farmers face regulatory and certification challenges, increasing labor shortages, insufficient processing capacities, and burdensome domestic support administrative procedures- despite the consistent official policies to prioritize the organic industry. These factors have reduced the number of Bulgarian organic farmers since 2016 and make organic agriculture less appealing for new farmers. The MinAg admits that the local organic industry lags behind the larger organic market development (2022 Annual Agrarian Report).

The COVID pandemic and related economic challenges, as well as strengthened regulations, had a negative impact on the organic industry. Certification, compliance, the labor deficit, increasing production costs, and domestic support for organic farmers remained policy priorities for the Bulgarian authorities.

Agricultural Land under Organic Production: Bulgaria's 2021 organic area dropped to 86,310 hectares (HA), a significant 26-percent decline from 2020. Organic land in 2021 dropped under 2 percent for the first time and accounted for 1.7 percent of Bulgaria's total agricultural land, compared to 2.3 percent in 2020 and 2.7 percent in 2017 (Table 2). This downward trend began in 2016, in parallel with the lower number of organic farms. As of January 2023, the size and the percentage of organic area to total agricultural land is lower than it was in 2015.

The amount of fully-converted organic land began to grow in 2016 and reached a record 96,476 HA in 2020. In 2021, however, the size of fully-converted organic area declined by 27 percent to 70,424 HA. Despite the reduction of total organic farmland, the share of fully-converted organic land remained stagnant and accounted for 82 percent of total organic farmland. Land under conversion to organic farming also declined by 20 percent in 2021 compared to 2020. Its share accounted for 18 percent of total organic farmland, compared to 17 percent in 2020. Post expects that the fully-converted organic area will expand in the near future due to more farms approaching the end of their conversion period.

Bulgaria's arable organic area continued to decrease (by 28 percent in 2021 versus 2020), but still accounted for over half of total organic land (51 percent in 2021). The size of fallow land grew slightly by less than a percent in 2021 over 2020 but its relative share increased from 2.7 percent in 2020 to 3.7 percent in 2021. Permanent grassland declined sharply by 37 percent in 2021 compared to 2020, down from 26 percent in 2020 to 22 percent in 2021.

Organic Crop Production

Domestic organic farming in Bulgaria is still considered young and underdeveloped, with only a few market leaders and many small farmers with varying production practices. This often results in big fluctuations in yields, production, and area on a year-to-year basis. Climate conditions play a key role in determining production results. Organic production of field crops is better performing, in parallel with its conventional analogue, for several reasons, including better agricultural equipment capacity and market outlets. Conversely, organic horticultural production faces additional challenges such as labor deficit, lack of irrigation, cold chain deficiencies, lower processing capacities, and marketing difficulties (i.e., no marketing co-ops for small farmers).

Cereals and Oilseeds: Land under organic cereal grains has fluctuated at around 17,000 HA since 2017, but in 2021 it decreased by 20 percent from 2020. Trade sources report area reductions for the main grain crops in 2021 (Note: No official data is available at the time of writing of this report) (Table 3). In parallel with the abovementioned organic area development, and due to summer drought in 2021, total organic grain production declined by 26 percent to 30,000 metric tons (MT) in 2021 compared to 2020 (Table 4). Organic wheat production was 23 percent lower, but still accounted for the largest share in organic grains at 68 percent. Most organic grains are exported due to better profitability, although domestic demand, particularly by organic dairy/livestock producers, is growing.

The organic sunflower production in 2021 declined by 28 percent over 2020 due to lower drought-affected yields, interrupting the trend of the last five years of year-on-year production growth. Organic sunflower is used mainly for food purposes as snacks or as of ingredient for the bakery/confectionary industries.

Aromatic, Medicinal and Culinary plants: Bulgaria is a leading European Union (EU) producer of aromatic and medicinal plants, as well as herbs and spices (conventional and organic). Organic area and production tend toward consistent increases due to favorable export and domestic demand, both for processing and for direct use in the food, cosmetics, and pharma industries.

At the time of writing of this report, there is no official data available about area and/or production of aromatic, medicinal, and culinary plants for 2021 or 2022. Trade sources indicate stagnant/slightly lower production due to the COVID pandemic, economic, and labor challenges. Lavender and essential oil roses are traditional crops, which account for the largest share in production. Processed products such as lavender and rose oils are destined mainly for exports. Both crops see a stable trend of conversion from conventional into organically certified production due to more promising sales opportunities and higher margins.

According to the MinAg latest data (August 2022), in 2021 the lavender production (conventional and organic) declined marginally by 4 percent to 81,523 MT compared to 2020 due to summer drought, but still remained above 80,000 MT for a second year due to the increase in both area harvested and yields.

On the contrary, production of essential oil roses grew by 35 percent to 11,954 MT compared to record low production in 2020 (8,875 MT) due to more favorable climate conditions. Better yields, improved ex-farm prices, recent investment in rose distilleries, and better demand for processing were a relief for essential oil rose farmers after the challenging 2021 year (GAIN Report).

According to independent sources (Inteliagro), areas planted and reported by farmers for essential oil roses' domestic support in 2021 were at 4,760 HA, and 4 percent lower at 4,555 HA in 2022. This is below the peak in 2019 when areas planted were at 5,016 HA. About 889 HA or 20 percent of this area is organically certified, and another 107 HA are in process of conversion to organic production (according to other sources, the share of organic rose production is higher, up to 60 percent of total). Areas harvested were reported record low in 2021 due to adverse weather (abundant rains) but increased by 25 percent to 4,373 HA in 2022. Total 1,334 farms grew essential oil roses, with an average size of 3.4 HA, concentrated in south central Bulgaria.

In 2021, the essential roses' production faced several new challenges. Area under essential oil roses continued to slowly decline. The labor deficit became more acute and production costs increased sharply due to much higher input prices while ex-farm prices dropped sharply. In 2021, this led to low and/or negative profitability for many producers, abandoned rose gardens, and/or lower yields due to insufficient inputs' use and generally reduced care for rose plantings. In 2022, demand for processing of roses increased and resulted in 25 percent higher ex-farm prices (an average 2.94 BGN/kilogram ($1,73/kilogram), which improved farmers' profitability (Source: Inteliagro). The industry expects that prices will continue to gradually increase in 2023 to reflect increasing production expenses.

Areas planted under lavender was reported to reach a peak of 20,871 HA in 2020, but since then declined to 20,276 HA in 2021, and by another 16 percent to 17,012 HA in 2022. In 2021, the market faced oversupply which resulted in a sharp drop in ex-farm prices. In 2022, harvested area decreased by 15 percent compared to 2021 while production of lavender declined by 19 percent. According to farmers, lavender areas will continue to decline in 2023 since grain production became more profitable and, where possible, lavender fields might be replaced by grains. (Source: Inteliagro)

As of early 2023, essential oils distillers in the country registered under the EU regulation/standard REACH are 84, five more than 2022, with an estimated capacity of 3,500 m^3. Total capacity of all distilleries is reported at 5,000 m^3. Post believes that the processing capacities far exceed the industry needs. It is forecast that distilleries that provide processing-based services to farmers are not competitive, and many may face bankruptcies in the future.

Horticulture Crops: Bulgaria's organic horticultural area declined in 2021 from 2020. The fresh vegetable area declined by 19 percent and the organic orchard crop area declined by 7 percent (Table 3). Vegetable production was affected by the drought and declined by 13 percent. Orchard crop production also decreased by 20 percent (Table 4). The reduction was mainly for pome fruits where production dropped by 22 percent, while stone fruits output was stagnant and nuts production increased by 22 percent.

Organic Animal Production

In 2021, organic livestock production expanded, although this industry continued to lag behind organic crops (Table 5). Per trade sources, farms raising organic animals are about 80 compared to over 4,000

organic crop farms. The number of 2021 organic cattle, dairy cows, and sheep grew marginally over 2020. The number of goats and beehives declined by about 2 percent. Production of cow milk, cheese, yogurt, drinking milk, and honey increased with the most significant growth for yogurt due to favorable consumer demand. This development is largely driven by stronger domestic demand for organic dairy products. Post expects that this trend will continue.

Policy, Certification, and Control

Policy: In 2019, MinAg published its National Action Plan for Development of Organic Production for 2020-2027. The plan contained a SWOT analysis of domestic organic production and set up three strategic goals for organic development by 2027, along with subsidies and promotional programs to assist local producers to export. Although the authorities emphasized that the organic industry is a national priority, the industry development has faced multiple challenges. Post believes it will be challenging to impossible for Bulgaria to achieve 25 percent share of organic land out of total agricultural land by 2030 -- from the current below 2 percent -- as is prescribed under the EU's Farm to Fork and Biodiversity Strategies.

In 2022, the MinAg developed its Strategic Plan for Agriculture (SAP) for the period 2023-2027, which became effective on January 1, 2023. Due to the reduction of land under organic production to 1.7 percent in 2021, the MinAg revised lower its goals to 5 percent by 2025, 7.6 percent by 2027, and 10 percent by 2030. Despite the new goals, the MinAg made public statements that if the purchasing power of the population remains low, the demand for organic products will still be weak and will not stimulate any growth in organic land/production, regardless of subsidies provided to organic farmers.

Domestic Support: According to the Bulgarian SAP, subsidy rates for organic production will be 15 to 20 percent higher. The eligibility criteria are strengthened. For example, farmers will require a 5-year commitment to switch from conventional to organic production of which 3 years will be to transition and 2 more years for mandatory certified organic production. Currently, the commitment is for 3 years transition without an obligation to continue with organic production after the transitional period is over. Both organic crop and animal production, including beehives, will be subject to domestic support. The amount allocated for support of organic crop production under Pillar I of SAP is at €91 million ($99 million) while the amount for organic animals is at €23 million ($25 million) or total €114 million ($124 million). This represents 2.78 percent of total SAP funding, and it is funded entirely by EU funds. Under Pillar II of SAP, organic production will be funded with €335 million ($365 million), of which 40 percent is funded by the EU and 60 percent by national funds. These funds account for 9.5 percent of the total SAP budget and represent a sharp increase in domestic support. For example, under only one of the programs in that pillar, the annual budget of 43.8 million BGN ($24.3 million) in 2021 will be increased to 131 million BGN ($73 million) from 2023. Reportedly, domestic support for organic production under SAP 2023-2027 (total about €448 million) will be higher than all domestic support for the industry for the period 2008-2022.

Despite higher domestic support for 2023-2027, organic industry sources expressed concerns that the growth of subsidies may attract unhealthy interests. Another concern is that setting a goal for more organic land does not mean higher organic production. This motivates dishonest attitudes and farmers who may not put sufficient care in organic production. Trade sources indicate that such type of "fake" organic producers are the main reason for a decline in organic area and production in recent years, while inflated domestic support will encourage this phenomenon to expand. Industry opines that instead of

encouraging supply/production of organic products, the authorities should focus on motivating consumer demand through various campaigns, preferences for organic products in public procurement tenders, and lower taxes, etc.

According to the MinAg 2022 Annual Agrarian Report, the Paying Agency continued to provide domestic support to organic farmers, with 45.6 million BGN ($25 million) in subsidies for organic farmers in 2021. The total amount of subsidies paid to organic farmers in 2015-2020 was 295 million BGN ($164 million). About 75 percent of these funds came from the EU and 25 percent were provided by the national budget.

In 2022, essential oil roses were approved as eligible for special domestic support related to the COVID pandemic. The subsidy rate was set at 1,250 BGN/HA ($735/HA). Another domestic program targeting compensation of rose farmers due to the negative impact of the war in Ukraine provided a subsidy of 1,557 BGN/HA ($916/HA).

Regulations: In December 2022, the MinAg amended Bulgaria's primary legislation on organic production, labeling, and marketing. This regulation has been amended multiple times in recent years: in September 2018, April 2019, April 2020, March 2021, and April 2022 (Decree#5, Official Gazette #32, April 26, 2022). The new changes have increased regulatory controls, oversight of certifying bodies, more transparency, and sanctions for non-compliance. The aim of the amendment was to harmonize the national regulations with new EU regulations (for example, EC 2018/848), as well as with other related national legislative changes (Food Law, Feed Law, Veterinary Affairs Law). The regulation was published for public comments in December 2022 and is planned to enter into force in early 2023.

In January 2020, Bulgaria approved the Rose Act which introduced registries for essential oil rose producers and processors and identified which rose varieties can be used to produce permitted essential oil. The Act aims to provide more transparency and accurate data about the rose oil industry. Please, see more details in GAIN Report.

Certification and Control: In 2022, 15 EC-recognized certification bodies (as of January 2023) conducted organic certification in Bulgaria. One foreign certifier ceased its activities in December 2022. In October 2022, the MinAg updated an ordinance setting up the oversight procedures for control over certifying bodies (here). The list of official laboratories for organic verification per Regulation (EU) 2017/625 can be found on MinAg's website. As of January 2023, this list includes 13 laboratories.

The MinAg maintains an up-to-date registry of all organic operators and their sub-contractors based on Article 28, §5 of Regulation (EU) 834/2007 (the latest version can be found here). The database contains information about organic producers, processors, traders, and handlers, as well as approved certifiers. As of January 2023, the database contains 4,875 operators. The registry also contains the list of official certification bodies and applicable organic regulations. The MinAg maintains a registry of organic seed and planting material producers and traders. As of January 2023, the registry lists four organic planting seeds suppliers.

Organic Market Size and Trends

In 2022, consumer demand for organic products continued to grow. The COVID pandemic gradually faded away, and travel, tourism, and operations of the food service outlets and farm markets improved.

The Organic industry reported better customer loyalty, interest to new products, and growing value of purchases. The development of e-commerce (glovo.bg, delivme.bg, shop.gladen.bg, kolichka.bg) of specialty organic shops and generic retailers, along with related lower administrative costs, supported an increase in sales of organic products. These platforms created easier consumer access to health promoting products at affordable prices, due to private label products sales at regular price promotions. The accelerating food inflation, along with skyrocketing energy prices in 2022, however, are moderating the expectations for 2023, especially for more price-sensitive consumers.

In 2022, the value of the Bulgarian organic market is estimated at about $40 million, 3.2 percent higher than in 2021. While sales of packaged organic foods and beverages are estimated higher in 2022 to $30 million, e-commerce, sales at farmer markets, and other non-store-based sales are estimated at about $10 million. Organic foods and beverages accounted for about one percent of the total food and beverage market in 2022.

In 2021/22, modern grocery retailing accounted for 71.5 percent of store-based retail sales of organic packaged food. Within this channel, supermarkets had a leading share with 32.9 percent, followed by hypermarkets with 29.6 percent. Traditional grocery retailers' share was 27.4 percent, with the largest role from independent grocers. Electronic trade has been growing over the last three years and its share in 2021 is estimated at about 1.1 percent of sales of organic packaged food. For organic beverages, modern grocery retailers accounted for 82.3 percent of store-based retail sales. Supermarkets led with 24 percent market share, followed by hypermarkets with 22 percent and discounters with 17.6 percent. E-commerce had much higher market share compared to sales of packaged foods, estimated at 10 percent (Euromonitor).

Organic packaged food: In 2021, organic packaged food sales grew slightly by 1.8 percent over 2020 and were valued at $20 million. Industry estimates are that 2022 organic packaged food sales are 3 percent higher at $21 million, with expectations for another 3 percent growth in 2023 over 2022, and the same growth for 2024 over 2023. Longer-term projections call for 2026 sales to exceed $23 million.

Traditionally leading organic categories have been organic baby food, milk, and yogurt, and have the largest sales in volume of sales. However, these categories witnessed stagnated or declining sales in 2021/22. Conversely, sales of organic cheese had positive growth exceeding that of the previous years. New brands introduced to the market (Harmonica organic sheep milk, yellow cheese, and new private labels) supported this trend. Due to consumer perception of conventional dairy products being of increasingly substandard quality, the demand for organic dairy increased. Similarly, demand for organic, chilled processed meat and seafood was spurred because of conventional meat analogues perceived as of lower quality. For this reason, leading organic product categories in terms of growth in sales in 2021/22 were chilled processed meat, seafood, and organic cheese.

Another category of products with higher growth in sales were organic chocolate confectionary and cereal bars. This was related to the trend of consumers' indulgence while still supporting healthy lifestyle. Leading brands were Bio Benjamin chocolate products and Leya's Oaties cereal bars.

Due to inflation and income pressure, organic private label products became popular, and are known for offering quality at more affordable prices. For example, organic baby food saw the most pronounced

private label penetration. Lupilu (Lidl's private organic label) performed better than traditional brands such as Hipp and Holle, where retail sales reportedly declined.

In 2023 and in the near future, organic packaged food is expected to see higher sales due to growing competition and penetration of modern grocery retail chains' private labels which will make organic products more affordable. Leading local organic producers (Bio Bulgaria, Smart Organic) are likely to run more regular price promotions. Demand for organic cheese and yogurt is projected to benefit from the growth of more accessible private labels at lower prices (Metro Fine Life Bio, Kaufland K-bio, Billa Bio). Another forecasted trend is the improved demand for higher quality organic chilled meat and seafood, such as free-range meat (Divata Ferma, LFW BioLust).

The top-five Bulgarian organic processed food suppliers (local producers and importers) accounted for 45.9 percent of total sales in 2021. Smaller local companies accounted for about 54 percent of total market share. Main local stakeholders include Bio Bulgaria, Gimel, Smart Organic, Healthy Bars, Suico, Bio Benjamin, Bulmed 2000 EOOD, Tyrbul, Elit-Pro Ltd., Bioset, Ivtoni Shopov Eood, Smart Capital EOOD, Bioset OOD, Bio Organic, Vitanea, and Konservinvest.

Organic Beverages: In 2021, organic beverages store-based retail sales grew faster than packaged foods by 5 percent over 2020 and were valued at about $7.2 million. Sales are estimated to grow by 4 percent in 2022 over 2021, and by another 4 percent in 2023 over 2022. Projected sales by 2026 are close to $9 million. Store-based sales of organic beverages accounted for 90 percent of all such sales; the other 10 percent were sold via online sales.

Organic hot drinks and soft drinks had a stronger market presence in 2021/22. Organic fresh coffee was a leader, followed by locally made organic juices and concentrates. Online specialty coffee shops became popular and introduced attractive membership programs, discounts, and expanded product variety creating loyal customers focused on high-end organic hot drinks. This channel is projected to see a promising growth soon. Other product categories estimated to see increases in sales are organic tea due to growing tea culture, and organic juice, especially private label juices. Leading companies in this segment are SofStock, Balkam Group, Bianchi Cafe, Fortuna Kom, Delifood, BioBulgaria, and Harmonica for organic concentrates.

Trade in Organic Products

Bulgarian exports of organic roses, lavender, and essential oils are usually destined for other EU and U.S. markets. Total exports of essential oils (conventional and organic) (HS#3301/Oils; essential, concentrates, waxes, solutions) in 2021 reached 2,929 MT ($99 million). For the period January-October 2022, exports in volume decreased by 7.8 percent and in value by 17 percent due to 10 percent lower export prices. The main destinations in 2021 (in volume) were France (29 percent share), China (25 percent), and the United States (13 percent share). In value, however, the United States was the main export market, accounting for 46 percent of total exports, followed by France with 19 percent. Exports of essential oils only (HS#330129) -- to traditional markets of the United States, France, and Germany -- in 2021 were reported at $89 million, with a reduction of 21 percent as of October 2022 compared to the corresponding period in 2021.

According to Inteliagro research, in 2021 the Bulgarian share on the world market of essential oils was 1.1 percent in volume and 3.5 percent in value. The export demand for essential oils is the main driver

behind the development of all aromatic and medicinal crops. For example, better export demand for rose oil in 2022 was the reason for higher ex-farm/purchase prices and improved purchases for processing. The prospects for 2023 are moderately optimistic. Current projections are for moderated demand for essential oils for cosmetics and aromatherapy due to inflation and economic challenges while demand for medical and food purposes are likely to be stable or increasing.

Imported organic, high-value consumer products dominated with estimated over 60 percent market share. Imported organic products are trusted for being genuinely organic. An increasing number of multinational brands have launched organic versions of their products. U.S. exporters can find detailed information about how to export organic foods to Bulgaria here.

Appendix: Bulgarian Organic Industry Statistical Indicators

Table 1. Organic Farming and Food Processing Indicators

Organic Farming and Food Processing Indicators (in numbers), 2017-2021					
	2017	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Total producer operators	6,822	6,660	6,405	5,844	4,913*
-Agricultural Producers	6,471	6,213	5,942	5,313	4,352
-Processors	181	234	249	330	286
-Other (traders)	130	171	185	207*	275*
--Importers	NA	26	22	27	43
--Exporters	NA	4	2	5	5
Food processors	202	222	241	NA	266
-Fruit and vegetable processors	74	85	76	77	47
-Dairy processors	12	24	26	23	19
-Grain/ milling processors	5	5	3	8	6
-Bakery processors	10	9	8	15	13
-Vegetable Oils and Fats	23	30	47	52	37
-Other food processors	58	59	78	127	140
Beverage processors	15	12	8	22	20
Wine makers	11	12	8	14	9
Source: Eurostat *Note: The data is based on Bulgarian MinAg statistics and 2022 Annual Agrarian Report. It released data at the end of 2021.					

Table 2. Agricultural Land under Organic Production

Agricultural Land under Organic Production, Indicators, 2017-2021					
	2017	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Total fully converted and under conversion to organic farming agricultural land, HA	136,618	128,839	117,779	116,253	86,310
-In percentage to total utilized agricultural land	2.72	2.56	2.34	2.30	1.7*

Fully converted to organic farming, HA	48,453	84,150	95,555	96,476	70,424
Under conversion to organic farming, HA	88,164	44,689	22,225	19,776	15,887
-Total fully converted and under conversion to organic farming land arable land, HA	66,211	65,648	63,938	61,250	44,119
-Fallow land, HA	7,782	4,918	2,510	3,192	3,217*
-Permanent grassland, HA	39,921	33,713	27,339	30,154	19,063*
Source: Eurostat *Note: The data is based on Bulgarian MinAg statistics and 2022 Annual Agrarian Report. It released data at the end of 2021.					

Table 3. Agricultural Land under Organic Crops

Agricultural Land under Organic Crops, 2017-2021, HA					
	2017	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Cereals (excl. rice)	16,594	17,538	17,708	15,550*	12,497*
-Wheat	11,945	12,218	12,518	10,250	NA
-Barley	1,279	1,678	1,682	1,919	NA
-Corn	1,402	1,362	1,818	1,124	NA
Sunflower Seeds	4,528	7,518	9,496	8,798	NA
Aromatic, medicinal, and culinary plants	16,859	14,729	16,560	16,841	NA
Fresh vegetables (including melons and strawberries)	2,883	3,258	2,648	2,108	1,716*
Permanent crops for human consumption	30,485	29,458	26,503	24,848	23,124*
-Fruits, berries, and nuts	26,386	25,414	22,873	20,977	NA
-Pome fruits	757	881	895	812	NA
-Stone fruits	5,935	7,541	6,206	6,164	NA
-Nuts	17,985	15,520	14,135	12,744	NA
-Grapes	4,092	3,990	3,611	3,747	NA
Source: Eurostat. As of the time of writing of the report Eurostat has no published data for 2021 for the above crops. *Note: The data is based on Bulgarian MinAg statistics and 2022 Annual Agrarian Report. It released data at the end of 2021.					

Table 4. Production of Organic Crops, MT

Production of Organic Crops, 2017-2021, MT					
	2017	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Cereals	16,152	36,904	48,219	41,385	30,458
-Wheat	11,135	25,188	32,576	26,913	20,610
-Barley	877	1,840	3,986	4,693	2,733
-Corn	1,818	6,676	6,712	3,866	2,095
Sunflower Seeds	3,816	10,610	14,281	15,128	10,912

Aromatic, medicinal, and culinary plants	9,321	14,799	16,488	18,116	NA
Fresh vegetables (including melons and strawberries)	6,986	20,189	21,773	14,331	12,438
Permanent crops for human consumption	17,373	32,054	34,506	42,383	34,116
-Fruits, berries, and nuts	12,127	19,819	21,941	24,724	23,588
-Pome fruits	3,067	6,028	3,254	6,082	4,738
-Stone fruits	4,658	8,730	14,028	13,912	13,988
-Nuts	1,140	1,798	2,198	1,972	2,400
-Grapes	5,245	12,209	12,565	17,657	10,525
Source: Eurostat					

Table 5. Organic Livestock and Products

Organic Livestock and Products, 2017-2020					
	2017	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Organically raised animals					
Live bovine animals, head	10,400	9,314	9,402	10,343	10,408
- Dairy cows, head	2,955	2,405	3,033	2,689	2,703
Live sheep, head	25,959	21,072	22,780	19,090	19,873
Live goats, head	9,023	8,039	7,956	8,296	8,108
Live poultry, number	3,122	2,176	2,260	3,530	NA
Bee (hives), number	250,434	227,721	220,765	223,151	218,949*
Organic animal products					
Meat of livestock, MT	212	969	187	151	NA
Cow milk, MT	6,430	2,646	8,071	8,978	9,276
Ewes' milk, MT	766	1,031	1,679	1,359	1,036
Goats' milk, MT	1,336	1,603	1,321	1,336	336
Cheese, MT	203	244	247	145	340
Yogurt, MT	83	271	323	540	1,177
Drinking milk, MT	845	547	87	136	349
Honey, MT	3,760	3,204	3,128	2,294	2,652
Source: Eurostat *Note: The data is based on Bulgarian MinAg statistics and 2022 Annual Agrarian Report. It released data at the end of 2021.					

Attachments:

No Attachments.