

BULGARIAN ECONOMY

Monthly Report

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Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Bulgaria • Economic and Financial Policy Directorate

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Main topics:

- » Short-term Business Statistics
- » Labour market
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negative core inflation accelerated somewhat to -0.5% yoy.

The accumulated surplus on the **current account balance** increased to 2.8% of GDP for the first seven months of the year, as the negative income dynamics was offset by the favourable trade performance in July.

The **consolidated budget balance** accounted for BGN 3.3 bn on cash basis at the end of August (3.7% of projected GDP). Total revenues and grants reported an increase by 7.1% yoy in January-August, while total expenditure decreased by 5.6% yoy. ■

Highlights

Short-term business statistics in August improved over July. Industrial production and turnover as well as retail sales reported increases in yoy terms, while the slump in the construction production index narrowed substantially.

The **consumer confidence** indicator in September expanded largely on the account of better expectations about the economic situation in the country, while the **business climate** indicator remained at its August level.

Registered unemployment decreased further to 7.8% at the end of September on the back of the higher number of people who found a job on the primary labour market.

Consumer prices in September went down by an average of 0.7% over the previous month almost entirely on the account of lower prices of market services. The annual inflation rate remained flat at -1.1% yoy, though the

Revisions of GDP data

On 11 October 2016 the National Statistical Institute published revised GDP data for the period from 2000 to Q2 2016. The revisions were due to the introduction of methodological improvements regarding reservations set by the European Commission, such as revision of the perpetual inventory method for consumption of fixed capital of non-market units, as well as additional statistical information from the exhaustive Annual statistical reporting data and Supply and Use Tables balancing. Due to these changes the real GDP growth for 2015 was revised upwards from 3% to 3.6% and the growth for H1 2016 was increased from 3% to 3.5%.



SHORT-TERM BUSINESS STATISTICS

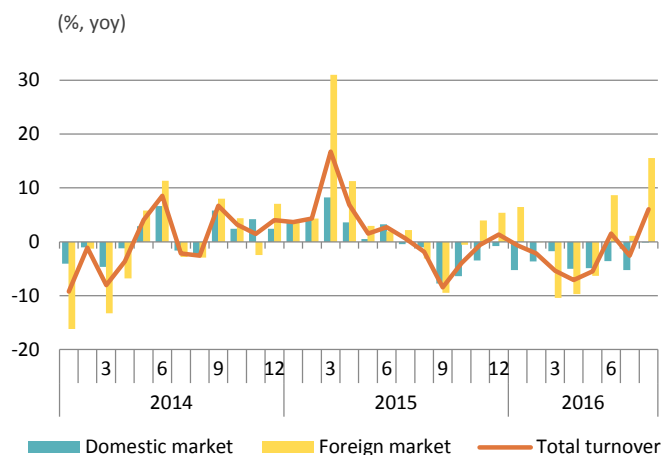
Industrial turnover¹ increased by 6% yoy in August due to the favourable dynamics of foreign industrial sales, up 15.5% yoy (fig. 1). The positive development covered most of the manufacturing industries with *manufacture of food products* contributing the most for the reported growth. *Manufacture of basic metals*, which has the largest share in foreign turnover, also returned to growth for the first time since July 2015. At the same time, the decline in domestic industrial sales slowed down to 0.1% yoy compared to its annual decrease of 5.2% in July. Although manufacturing reported an increase, the slump in *electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply* outlined the overall performance.

Industrial production posted an increase of 5.5% yoy in August supported by the upward trend in foreign industrial sales. *Manufacture of food products* and *manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment* had a major contribution for the reported growth.

The slump in the **construction production index** slowed down to 5.6% yoy in August compared to a decrease of 15.9% yoy in the previous month (fig. 2). The decline in both *building construction* and *civil engineering* decelerated to 4.3% and 7%, respectively.

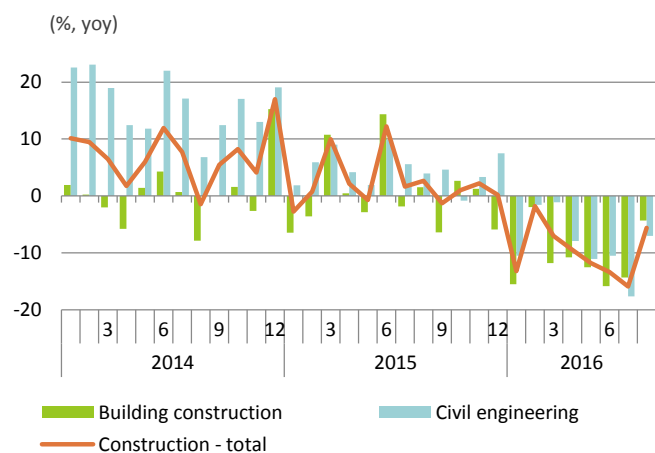
The growth of **retail sales** reached 5.5% in August compared to the same period of the previous year. *Retail sales of medical, orthopaedic goods and cosmetics* had the largest increase of 11.3%, followed by *retail trade of food, beverages and tobacco* and *sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods*, up

Fig.1: Industrial turnover by components



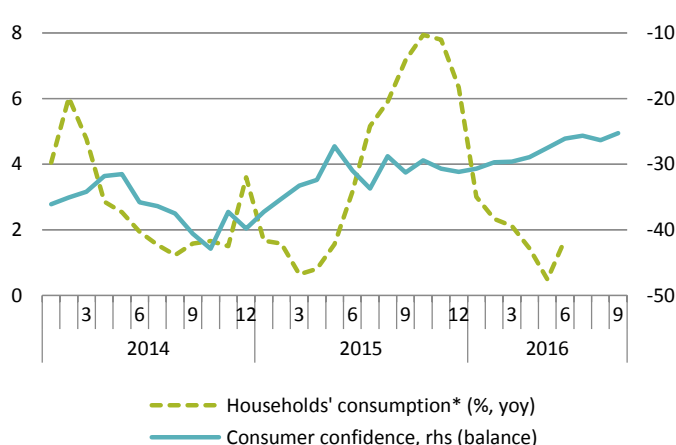
Source: NSI

Fig. 2: Construction production index



Source: NSI

Fig. 3: Consumer confidence and households' consumption



* Monthly consumption data is obtained using Chow-Lin methodology for temporal disaggregation

Source: Eurostat, NSI, MF

¹ According to NSI methodology, the *industrial turnover index* reflects changes in both volume of sales and prices, while for the *industrial production index* compilation, the value of enterprises' production is deflated by the producer price index in order to isolate the price fluctuations.

by 9% and 8.4%, respectively. Only *retail trade in non-specialized stores* posted a decline, down by 0.5% yoy.

After some worsening in August, in September the **consumer confidence** improved on the back of better expectations regarding the economic situation in the country and the financial situation of the households (fig. 3).

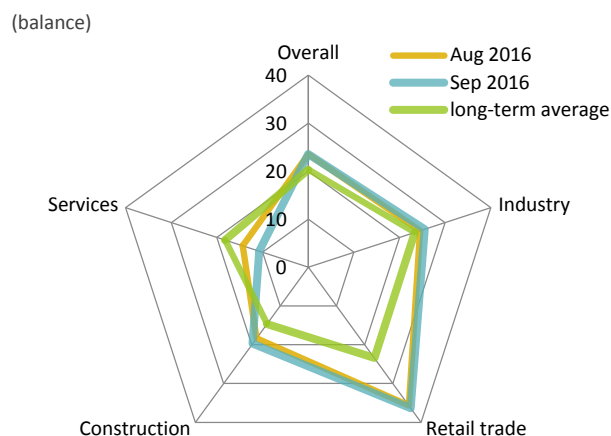
In September the **overall business climate** indicator remained at its level from August (fig. 4 and 5). The worsening of the assessments in services was compensated by favourable developments in the other sectors. The main reason for the decline of the business climate indicator in services was the shift of the managers' assessments and expectations about the business situation of the enterprises from 'better' towards preserving 'the same'. At the same time, the respondents in retail trade and construction were more optimistic regarding the current situation with those in construction pointing out an increase in orders especially in civil engineering. An improvement in the expectations was registered in industry as well.



LABOUR MARKET

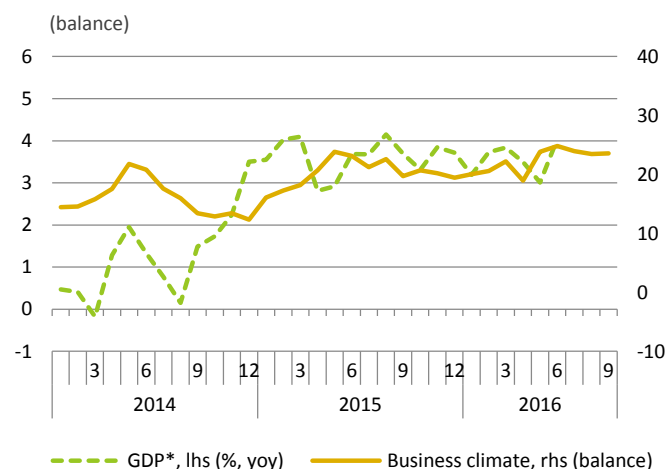
Registered unemployment decreased further to 7.8% as of end-September influenced by the higher number of people who started working on the primary labour market in particular. The downward trend of unemployment was persistent during the whole third quarter, while consumer expectations for its dynamics in the next twelve months revealed an increase in July compared to April (fig. 6). The latter probably reflects the usual seasonal increase of registered unemployment in the last quarter of the current year and in the beginning of the next year, however, expectations have been clearly improving on a year-on-year basis.

Fig. 4: Business climate by sectors



Source: NSI, MF

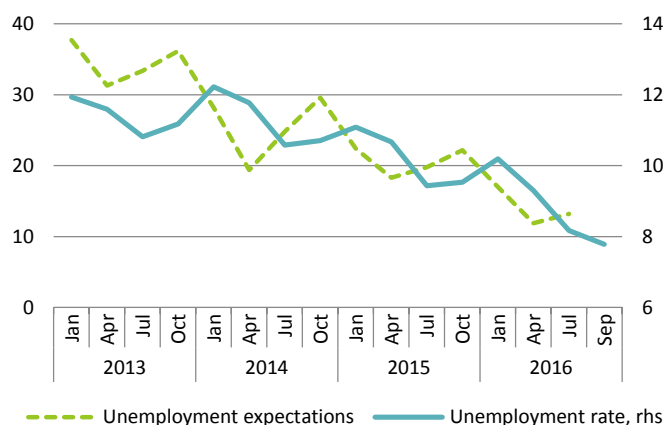
Fig. 5: Business climate and GDP



* Monthly GDP data is obtained using Chow-Lin methodology for temporal disaggregation

Source: NSI, MF

Fig. 6: Registered unemployment (%) and consumers' expectations for the next twelve months (balance)



Source: Employment agency, NSI



INFLATION DYNAMICS

Consumer prices in September went down by an average of 0.7% over the previous month almost entirely on the account of lower prices of market services. The latter was largely driven by price developments in 3 major services components, namely international airfares, down by 8.2% mom, prices of package holidays, down by 15.7% mom, and rates for accommodation in resorts, down by 22% mom, which together contributed by -0.66 pps for the monthly change in the headline rate. This was most probably due to the increased competition among domestic hotel managers to attract Bulgarian tourist which usually go abroad during long weekends (four consecutive days-off around official holidays).

The annual inflation rate remained flat at -1.1% yoy in September (fig. 7), as the core inflation² accelerated somewhat to -0.5% yoy, while the negative contribution of energy narrowed further.

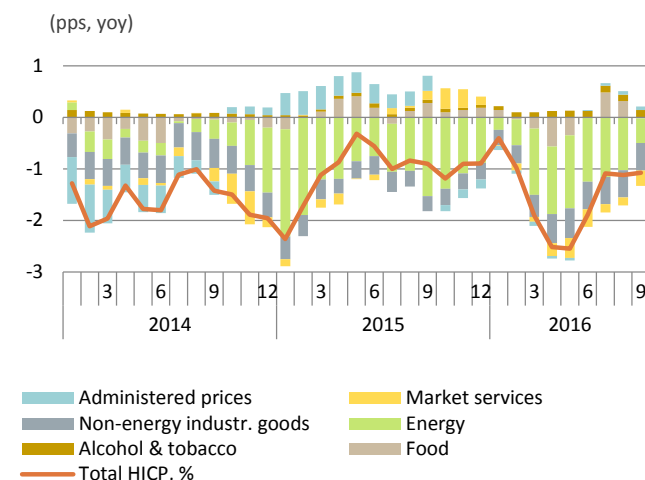
Commodity price indices continued to recover. The yoy slump in Brent price narrowed to 2.2% in euro terms in September; while non-energy commodity prices reported increase, up by 2.6% yoy (fig. 8).



EXTERNAL SECTOR

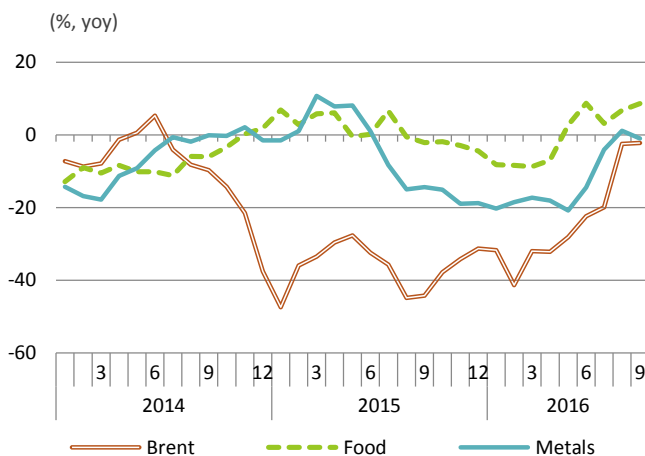
The export of goods stood at EUR 2.1 bn in July and for the first time since February increased on an annual basis, up by 5.5%. However, import of goods decreased in yoy terms for the eight consecutive month, reaching EUR 2.13 bn. Thus, trade balance reported a marginal monthly deficit of EUR 32.8 mln. The accumulated trade deficit since the beginning of the year reached 1.9% of GDP, compared to the 3.2% negative balance for the same period of 2015.

Fig. 7: HICP and contributions by main components



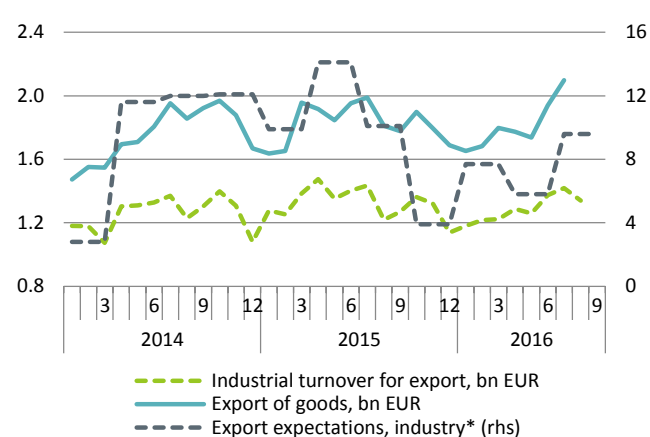
Source: NSI, MF

Fig. 8: International prices of major commodities in euro



Source: World Bank, MF

Fig. 9: Export, export turnover and expectations



* Balance, Business survey

Source: NSI, BNB

² The total index excluding energy and unprocessed food

Both export and import of services declined at two-digit yoy rates in July, reflecting nominal declines in transport and other services' trade. Travel services' export increased by 17.5% yoy, as, according to NSI data, the number of foreign visits in the country rose by 14.7% yoy in the month (among which 20.2% yoy increase from EU countries and 18.8% yoy from Russia). The accumulated services' surplus in January-July stood at 3.8% of GDP, equalling the ratio for the same period a year ago. As regards the Primary and Secondary Income, both balances worsened in the month, as transfers to General government from the EU decreased on an annual basis, while payments to non-residents of investment income went up. Nevertheless, the negative income dynamics was offset by the favourable trade performance and **current account balance** stood at EUR 513.4 mln in July, with the accumulated surplus from the beginning of the year reaching 2.8% of GDP from 0.9% in the first seven months of 2015.

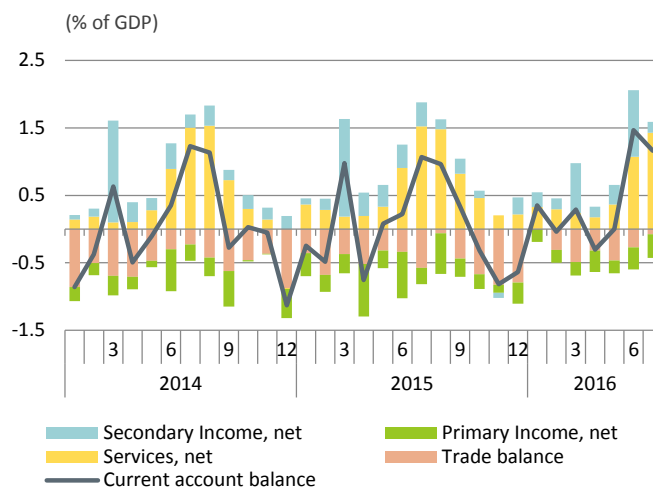


FINANCIAL SECTOR

International reserves went up by 0.8% mom to reach EUR 23.5 bn at the end of September. Bank reserves and Other depositors' accounts, up by 2% and 13% mom, respectively, contributed the most for the monthly growth in the headline indicator. At the same time, the Government deposit with the BNB shrank by 1% compared to end-August. On an annual basis the growth rate of the official reserves kept its pace from a month earlier at 16.7%. The Government deposit remained the main driver of the annual increase together with notes in circulation.

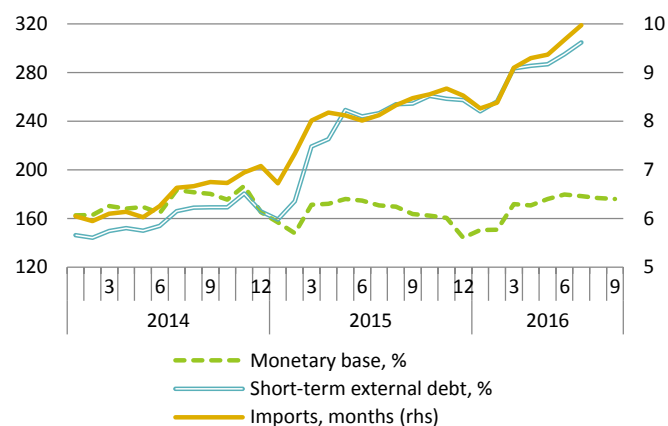
Credit to the private sector turned positive in yoy terms at the end of August for the first time since November 2015, up by 0.1% yoy (fig. 14). Credits to households were the main positive contributor to the increase. Mortgages picked up from 0.6% yoy at

Fig. 10: Current account components



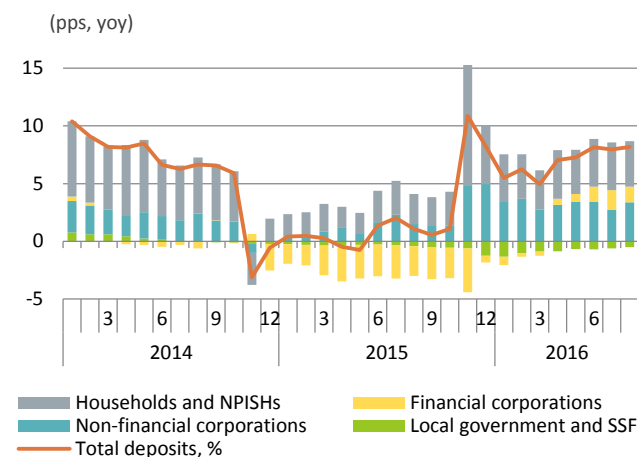
Source: BNB

Fig. 11: Coverage with FX Reserves



Source: BNB, MF

Fig. 12: Contribution to annual growth of total deposits by institutional sectors



Source: BNB

end-July to 0.8% yoy as of end-August and consumer credits limited their decrease from 1.1% to 0.7% yoy. Credit to non-financial enterprises suffered a setback speeding up their negative growth rate from 0.6% to 0.9% in the same period due to downward trend of corporate overdraft and bad and restructured credits. At the same time, positive developments in regular loans in all maturity segments continued with the largest yoy increases in loans up to 1 year and those over 1 and up to 5 years. The decline in **bad and restructured credits** accelerated to 10.3% yoy, which led to a slight decrease of their share in total credits to non-financial corporations and households to 16.8% as of end-August down from 16.9% a month earlier.

Weighted average interest rate on credits to non-financial corporations went down by 56 bps in August to reach a historic low (Table 1). The monthly volume of new corporate loans reported 44.5% increase compared to August 2015. At the same time, the weighted average rates on mortgages and consumer credits registered a marginal monthly increase, up by 1 bps and 7 bps, respectively.

Table 1: Weighted average interest rate on new credits to households and non-financial companies, in %

	2015 August	2016 July	2016 August
Non-financial companies	6.19	4.94	4.38
Consumer credits	10.68	9.86	9.93
Mortgages	5.63	4.93	4.94

Weighted average interest rates on time deposits in EUR and USD increased in August, up by 6 and 16 bps, respectively. The rate on deposits in local currency had a marginal decrease of less than 1 bp. The total monthly volume of new time deposits posted a 26.4% mom increase to reach BGN 1.58 bn, up by 1.3% yoy.

Fig. 13: Share of deposits and claims on private sector in FX (% of total)

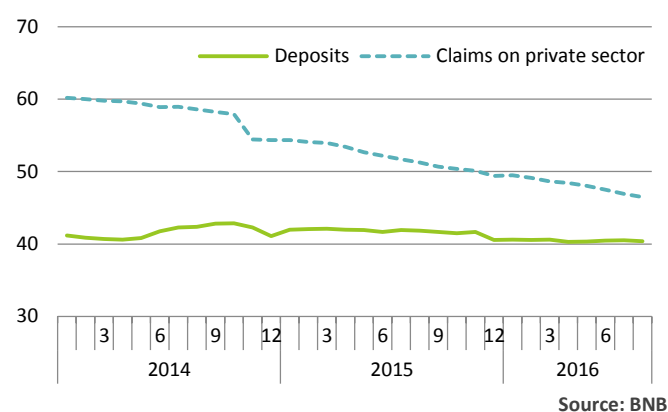
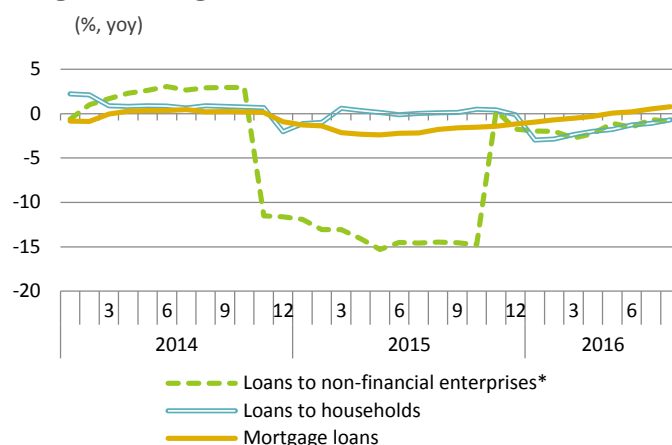


Fig. 14: Credit growth (% yoy)



* The decline between November 2014 and October 2015 was due to the statistical effect of the exclusion of Corporate Commercial bank (CCB) as a reporting agent from the monetary statistics data of the sector "Other monetary financial institutions".

Source: BNB, MF

Table 2: Annual Percentage Rate of Charge (APRC)*

	2015 August	2016 July	2016 August
Consumer credits	11.69	10.84	10.86
Mortgages	6.15	5.42	5.42

* Annual Percentage Rate of Charge on New Business on Loans to Households Sector by Original Maturity. APRC for consumer credits and mortgages are weighted by currency and maturity.

Table 3: Weighted average interest rate on new time deposits of house-holds and non-financial companies, in %

	2015 August	2016 July	2016 August
BGN	1.25	0.79	0.78
EUR	1.12	0.60	0.67
USD	0.77	0.46	0.62



FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS

The **consolidated budget balance** on cash basis accounted for BGN 3.3 bn at the end of August (3.7% of projected GDP). Both the National budget and the EU funds accounts reported surpluses, at 2.2% and 1.6% of GDP, respectively.

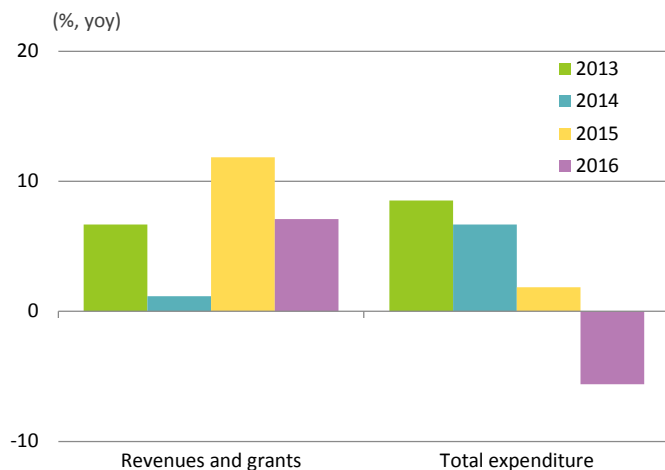
The **total revenues and grants** on the consolidated budget were higher by 7.1% yoy in January-August, while **total expenditure** decreased by 5.6% yoy (fig. 15). **Revenues** dynamics were driven by the increase in indirect taxes, up by 8.8% yoy, direct taxes, up by 9.1% yoy, and social contributions, up by 5.4% yoy. The 13.7% increase in non-tax revenue also contributed positively, offsetting entirely the decline in grants, down by 7.4% yoy.

On the **expenditure** side, lower capital spending, down by more than 50% yoy, largely accounted for the registered decline. Maintenance expenditure also declined by 1.6% compared to end-August 2015. The budget expenditure for social and health insurance contributions increased slightly, up by 0.9%, whereas expenditure for salaries and other remuneration of employees went up by 3.9% yoy. The nominal amount of social payments increased as well, up by 4.1%, while subsidies rose by 7.7% yoy.

The **fiscal reserve** accounted for BGN 14.5 bn at the end of August, being close to its end-July level.

There were no substantial changes in the government debt level in August. Total **general government debt, incl. guaranteed debt**, amounted to BGN 26.7 bn (30% of projected GDP) at the end of the month. Domestic debt remained at 7.8% of GDP, while the external debt - at 21.6% of GDP. The government guaranteed debt-to-GDP ratio was 0.6%. ■

Fig. 15: Revenues and expenditure growth rates as at end- August



Source: MF



KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

		Annual data			Quarterly data				Monthly data						
		2013	2014	2015	Q3'15	Q4'15	Q1'16	Q2'16	03'16	04'16	05'16	06'16	07'16	08'16	09'16
— GDP¹															
Gross Domestic Product	% , yoy	0.9	1.3	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption	% , yoy	-1.9	2.2	3.8	5.5	6.7	0.6	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross fixed capital formation	% , yoy	0.3	3.4	2.7	3.4	7.4	1.4	-0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export	% , yoy	9.6	3.1	5.7	1.9	2.1	3.0	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Import	% , yoy	4.3	5.2	5.4	2.5	4.6	0.9	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	% , yoy	3.3	4.8	-6.8	-4.2	-13.4	0.5	-0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	% , yoy	2.0	0.3	4.2	6.3	2.1	4.4	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	% , yoy	-0.5	1.7	3.3	4.9	1.8	2.5	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	% , yoy	3.6	0.1	7.5	0.8	19.6	7.5	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
— Short-term business statistics²															
Industrial production	% , yoy	-0.1	1.8	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.9	1.1	4.1	1.2	-2.1	4.0	-0.5	5.5	-
Industrial turnover	% , yoy	-1.0	0.0	1.7	-3.2	-1.1	-2.8	-3.7	-5.4	-7.1	-5.5	1.5	-2.6	6.0	-
Retail trade turnover	% , yoy	3.8	10.2	1.0	-1.0	0.7	3.7	4.8	6.4	5.7	3.1	5.5	1.8	5.5	-
Construction output	% , yoy	-3.7	7.0	2.4	1.0	1.2	-7.3	-11.6	-7.0	-9.4	-11.8	-13.4	-15.9	-5.6	-
Total business climate	balance	13.0	15.9	20.3	21.2	20.1	20.9	22.5	22.2	18.9	23.9	24.8	23.9	23.5	23.6
Industry	balance	15.6	18.2	22.9	22.0	22.4	24.6	21.8	26.9	18.8	22.9	23.7	23.8	24.5	25.5
Retail trade	balance	19.7	24.0	27.6	30.1	30.3	28.3	34.8	29.9	29.6	36.9	37.8	37.6	35.7	36.3
Construction	balance	2.0	7.3	15.2	18.0	14.8	15.0	19.0	15.4	15.1	21.8	20.0	21.3	18.3	19.7
Services	balance	12.2	11.7	12.7	14.0	10.5	12.4	15.4	11.8	12.5	14.9	18.8	13.1	14.4	10.8
— Labour market															
Participation rate (15+)	level	53.9	54.1	54.1	54.9	53.9	53.1	53.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment rate (15+)	level	46.9	48.0	49.1	50.3	49.7	48.5	49.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment (LFS)	% , yoy	-0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate (LFS)	level	12.9	11.4	9.1	8.3	7.9	8.6	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate (EA)	level	11.3	11.2	10.1	9.3	9.8	10.0	8.8	9.9	9.3	8.7	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8
Nominal wage	% , yoy	6.0	6.0	8.8	8.0	8.0	7.3	7.6	6.9	7.2	7.9	7.8	-	-	-
Real wage ³	% , yoy	5.6	7.7	9.9	9.0	9.1	8.5	10.2	9.0	10.0	10.7	9.9	-	-	-
Labour productivity (GDP per employed)	% , yoy	1.7	1.2	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real ULC (GDP)	% , yoy	7.8	3.9	-1.1	-0.9	2.7	4.1	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nominal ULC (GDP)	% , yoy	7.0	4.4	-0.7	-2.5	1.1	6.7	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
— Prices															
National consumer price index (CPI)	% , yoy	0.9	-1.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.7	-1.9	-1.5	-2.2	-2.0	-1.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6
Harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP)	% , yoy	0.4	-1.6	-1.1	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-2.3	-1.9	-2.5	-2.5	-1.9	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1
PPI, domestic market	% , yoy	-1.3	-0.9	-1.7	-1.5	-3.6	-3.7	-4.3	-4.1	-4.1	-4.5	-4.2	-3.8	-2.7	-
PPI, non-domestic market	% , yoy	-2.1	-1.8	-2.4	-3.9	-5.0	-6.6	-6.7	-8.1	-7.3	-7.8	-5.0	-5.2	-2.7	-
— Consolidated fiscal program (cumulative)															
Revenues and grants	mIn BGN	28 981	29 409	32 200	24 162	32 200	9 097	17 709	9 097	12 170	14 852	17 709	20 549	23 015	-
Total expenses	mIn BGN	30 430	32 482	34 685	23 530	34 685	7 234	14 638	7 233	9 819	12 079	14 638	17 270	19 698	-
Contribution to EU budget	mIn BGN	934	955	946	624	946	254	397	254	295	357	397	467	536	-
Cash deficit (-) / surplus (+)	mIn BGN	-1 448	-3 073	-2 485	633	-2 485	1 862	3 071	1 864	2 351	2 774	3 071	3 279	3 317	-
	% of GDP	-1.8	-3.7	-2.8	0.7	-2.8	2.1	3.5	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.7	-
Government debt (incl. guaranteed debt)	mIn BGN	14 893	22 753	23 300	23 494	23 300	26 675	26 683	26 675	26 665	26 709	26 683	26 704	26 688	-
	% of GDP	18.1	27.2	26.3	26.5	26.3	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.0	30.0	30.0	-

		Annual data			Quarterly data				Monthly data						
		2013	2014	2015	Q3'15	Q4'15	Q1'16	Q2'16	03'16	04'16	05'16	06'16	07'16	08'16	09'16
Fiscal reserve ⁴	mIn BGN	4 681	9 170	7 873	10 074	7 873	11 866	14 132	11 866	12 320	13 445	14 132	14 504	14 497	-
	%, yoy	-23.0	95.9	9.1	14.2	9.1	7.0	28.1	7.0	11.3	20.8	28.1	29.6	30.7	-
— Financial sector															
BNB International reserves	mIn EUR	14 426	16 534	20 285	20 133	20 285	21 360	22 442	21 360	21 632	21 749	22 442	23 104	23 308	23 494
Monetary base coverage	%	162.9	165.1	144.3	163.7	144.3	171.9	179.6	171.9	170.7	176.0	179.6	178.4	176.9	176.2
Coverage of import with FX reserves	months	6.1	6.4	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.6	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.7	10.0	-	-
Coverage of short-term external debt	%	150.9	166.0	256.6	254.5	257.3	283.5	295.0	283.5	285.6	286.8	295.0	304.7	-	-
Money M1 (Narrow money)	%, yoy	17.5	15.1	15.6	9.4	15.6	10.1	15.0	10.1	13.3	14.2	15.0	14.8	14.5	-
Money M3 (Broad money)	%, yoy	8.9	1.1	8.8	2.1	8.8	6.0	8.9	6.0	8.0	8.1	8.9	8.6	8.9	-
Deposits	%, yoy	9.4	-0.5	8.2	0.6	8.2	4.9	8.2	4.9	7.0	7.3	8.2	8.0	8.2	-
Credit to private sector	%, yoy	0.2	-8.2	-1.2	-10.0	-1.2	-2.1	-0.6	-2.1	-1.6	-0.9	-0.6	0.0	0.1	-
Credit to non-financial enterprises	%, yoy	0.1	-11.6	-1.7	-14.6	-1.7	-2.7	-1.5	-2.7	-2.2	-1.1	-1.5	-0.6	-0.9	-
Credit to households	%, yoy	-0.2	-1.6	-1.3	-1.4	-1.3	-1.5	-0.7	-1.5	-1.4	-1.0	-0.7	-0.4	0.1	-
Interest rate on credits ⁵	%	8.4	7.9	7.0	7.0	6.2	6.5	5.8	6.4	6.4	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.3	-
Interest rate on deposits ⁶	%	3.3	2.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	-
Exchange rate BGN/USD	eop	1.42	1.61	1.79	1.75	1.79	1.72	1.76	1.72	1.72	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.75
	per. av.	1.47	1.47	1.76	1.76	1.79	1.77	1.74	1.76	1.73	1.73	1.74	1.77	1.74	1.74
— Gross External Debt (GED)															
Gross external debt	% of GDP	87.9	92.0	75.3	75.9	75.3	76.6	76.8	76.6	77.8	77.2	76.8	76.8	-	-
Short-term external debt	% of GED	25.9	25.3	23.1	23.0	23.1	21.7	21.8	21.7	21.4	21.6	21.8	21.7	-	-
Intercompany lending	% of GED	41.8	40.3	37.1	37.0	37.1	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.2	36.6	36.7	36.7	-	-
— Balance of payments⁷															
Current account	mIn EUR	536	35	172	1 045	-782	267	513	128	-134	0	647	513	-	-
<i>Current account (moving average)</i>	% of GDP	1.3	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.8	2.5	0.7	1.2	1.1	2.3	2.4	-	-
Trade balance	mIn EUR	-2 933	-2 777	-2 622	-474	-1 011	-351	-464	-217	-141	-205	-119	-33	-	-
<i>Trade balance (moving average)</i>	% of GDP	-7.0	-6.5	-5.9	-5.8	-6.4	-5.7	-5.6	-5.2	-5.0	-5.1	-5.1	-4.6	-	-
Export, f.o.b.	mIn EUR	21 218	21 026	21 919	5 578	5 382	5 132	5 449	1 798	1 774	1 736	1 939	2 099	-	-
	%, yoy	7.8	-0.9	4.2	-2.7	-2.4	-2.1	-4.7	-8.1	-7.5	-5.9	-0.7	5.5	-	-
Import, f.o.b.	mIn EUR	24 150	23 803	18 678	6 052	6 392	5 484	5 914	2 015	1 915	1 941	2 058	2 132	-	-
	%, yoy	2.0	-1.4	-21.5	-3.5	2.4	-6.5	-5.1	-4.9	-10.8	-2.3	-2.1	-5.0	-	-
Capital account	mIn EUR	469	960	1 422	301	391	561	247	369	20	86	141	122	-	-
Financial account	mIn EUR	1 419	-2 090	-583	191	354	-96	-211	-1 232	-624	237	175	-95	-	-
Net Foreign Direct Investments	mIn EUR	-1 243	-882	-1 596	-612	-30	-395	-211	-107	-97	-166	-186	-36	-	-
Net Portfolio Investments	mIn EUR	1 161	1 871	40	-457	179	1 175	-126	1 099	-67	-1	-58	-67	-	-
Other Investments – net	mIn EUR	703	2 170	-4 418	3	-766	486	534	-32	582	80	-128	-65	-	-
Change in BNB reserve assets	mIn EUR	-532	1 807	3 730	980	148	927	904	1 702	244	119	541	661	-	-

Notes: 1. Growth rates derived from chain-linked (2010) level series, not seasonally adjusted data; 2. Not seasonally adjusted data; 3. HICP deflated; 4. Change in the structure of fiscal reserve as of 2014; 5. Weighted average interest rate on new credits to households, NPISHs and non-financial companies by type, currency and maturity; 6. Weighted average interest rate on new time deposits of households, NPISHs and non-financial companies by type, currency and maturity; 7. Analytical presentation (BPM6).

This issue of the Monthly Report on Bulgarian Economy is based on materials and statistical data received up to October 14, 2016. Contents of the Monthly Report may be quoted or reproduced without further permission; however, due acknowledgment is requested. The estimates and projections published in this issue should not be regarded as advice or recommendation.

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Economic and Financial Policy Directorate

102, Rakovski Str., 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria
<http://www.minfin.bg/en/page/542>
e-mail: secretary.evp@minfin.bg