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AGRICULTURAL SECTOR REPORT IN BULGARIA

FLANDERS INVESTMENT & TRADE MARKET SURVEY

BULGARIA
Agricultural sector report

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FLANDERS INVESTMENT & TRADE

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1 Introduction

The surface of Bulgaria is 111 000 km^2 and the population is 7.2 million people. The country's per capita income (based on purchasing power parity) remains below the EU average and is approximately 5,787 EUR gross annual. The average monthly wage is 519 EUR. One in five Bulgarians live below the poverty line of 323 BGN (about 165 EUR) per month. In 2016, GDP grew by 3.4%. According to the IMF, the economy is expected to grow by 2.9% in 2017. The unemployment rate stands at 8.2% for 2016 and 7.1% expected for 2017. The inflation in 2016 was 0.1%. The trade deficit in 2016 was 2,055 million EUR. Bulgaria is in currency board regime and there is a fixed exchange rate of 1€ = 1.95583 BGN.

The agricultural sector still accounts for a significant share of the activity of the country. It employs nearly 7% of the working population. The useful agricultural surface (UAS) is almost half the national territory. Vegetable production traditionally represents more than 60% of both the UAS and the value of agricultural production. It is dominated by cereals (wheat, barley, rye, oats, triticale) and oleo-protein crops: sunflower and rapeseed. The cereals alone cover 36% of the UAS. The average area of a farm is 15.5 ha. However, 1.5% of Bulgarian farms manage more than 82% of total UAS of the country, whereas 73% of all farms have an area of less than 2 ha. After the country's entry into the EU, agriculture is largely driven by subsidies and funding under European programs. Mainly holders of large farms and producers of arable crops, which are often the same, have benefited from this influx of funds. In fact, 6% of the farmers receive 80% of these direct payments. The single European simplified payments scheme per surface has favored biggest farmers and biggest livestock farmers, not only without benefiting but even to the detriment of most of the small-scale farmers and very small producers with few areas. The expansion of the exploited areas was mainly achieved by the absorption and/or dismemberment of medium farms. The process has been accompanied by a strong increase in yields and overall agricultural production - f.ex. 27% increasing of oil crops between 2004 and 2010, but also by disappearance of 30% of agricultural holdings during this very period. Bulgaria is the EU country with the highest concentration of agricultural land in just a few companies. This gives rise to a very high degree of political dependence of the sector. On the other hand, the extremely fragmented small-scale agricultural properties near populated places represent also a problem for small family farmers who wish to enlarge. Inheritance lands distributed among multiple owners prevent landlords from undertaking larger-scale development plans. Often, for terrains with an area of 10 hectares, more than 20 heirs are lawful, but their consent is necessary to determine what culture the terrain will be used for. If an entrepreneur decides to use European funds, he must either own the whole site or have the consent of all owners for his upcoming plans. Despite its strong development in recent years, the agricultural sector suffers from wide disparities and extremely limiting factors. The imbalance between large farms largely subsidized and small subsistence farms is still an issue for the Bulgarian agriculture. There are not strong professional unions, nor cooperatives or public advisory structures for farmers.

Despite business structural problems, Bulgaria is traditionally among European leaders in quality or quantity of agricultural products such as wheat, sunflower, essential oils, grapes, tobacco, tomatoes and cherries. Quite important for the agriculture sector are preserved traditions in the processing of milk and the tradition in sheep breeding for milk.

2 Agriculture and farming

2.1 Branch cereals and oil seeds

Statistics for cereals - harvests 2014 and 2015

Crop	Harvested areas (ha)		Average yield (tons/ha)		Production (tons)		
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	Change 2015/2014
Wheat	1 267 914	1 105 916	4.22	4.53	5 347 078	5 011 597	-6.3%
Rye	14 441	6 304	1.95	1.78	28 217	11 210	-60.3%
Triticale	18 907	12 714	3.19	3.02	60 361	38 402	-36.4%
Barley	214 697	175 957	3.97	3.97	852 231	697 863	-18.1%
Oats	14 886	11 076	1.80	1.96	26 883	21 694	-19.3%
Maize for grain	408 404	498 644	7.68	5.41	3 137 478	2 696 923	-14.0%
Rice	11 043	12 410	4.90	5.45	54 155	67 684	25.0%

Statistics for oil seeds - harvests 2014 and 2015

Crop	Harvested areas (ha)		Average yield (tons/ha)		Production (tons)		
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	Change 2015/2014
Sunflower	843 644	810 841	2.38	2.09	2 010 668	1 699 228	-15.5%
Rape seed	190 194	170 421	2.77	2.48	527 912	422 092	-20.0%

The branch Cereals and Oil Seeds presents the richest companies in Bulgarian agricultural business. Those 6% of farmers who receive 80% of direct payments are from this branch. It is the most developed one in the agriculture sector of Bulgaria. The branch concentrates the largest companies in turnover of the sector as well as the best equipped with modern materials and technologies companies. It is the most crucial branch of the Bulgarian agricultural sector. It provides all local breeders with feed for animals and almost all local producers of bread and bakery products and edible oils with raw material. Among major players in the branch is the company Agro Tsar Petrovo with a Belgian investor and CEO – Mr Victor Rombault.

Opportunities: The Bulgarian companies could be potentially interested by spare parts, new facilities for tractors and attachments, tests for the crops quality, GPS and topographic calculations. In the branch, organic production is not yet popular but it will probably follow the European trend towards this kind of production. As a result, there could be sale opportunities for some nature friendly fertilizers with low impact for the soil and tests for chemical pollution detection in water or soil. Some sunflower producers could have interest of all kind of equipment for seed processing and oil extraction, production and bottling.

2.2 Branch essential oils

Plants for essential oils - harvests 2014 and 2015

Crop	Planted Areas (ha)		Harvested areas (ha)		Average yield (tons/ha)		Production (tons)		
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	Change 2015/2014
Lavender	6 892	6 018	6 117	5 420	2.59	3.46	15 844	18 768	18.5%
Rosa Damascena	3 587	3 926	3 226	3 708	3.14	2.29	10 125	8 487	-16.2%

The branch Essential Oils is traditionally well developed in Bulgaria. The country is indeed the leading world producer of above mentioned essential oils. This is due to soil and climate specifics. Most of the rose and lavender oil distilleries have their own plantations. are well equipped with all necessary materials. Most of the producers have their own plantations of roses. Main issue for rose oil producers is the handwork. The collect is made exclusively by hand during short day periods in spring. To the difference of roses, lavender plants could be harvest by machines. In Bulgaria, the lavender collect is made by machines, but mostly by hand.

Opportunities: Bulgarian producers of essential oils are world market leaders. Their incomes give them the opportunity to decide the purchase of new equipment without being dependent of EU funds, unlike farmers active in other branches. Machines for lavender collect, new technologies for packaging and presentation of natural products and systems for surveillance of plantations seem to have most potential for the branch of essential oils. All bio or nature friendly herbicides also could be of interest.

2.3 Branch grape and wine production

Grape production - harvest 2015

Grape production	Grapes from vineyards			Grapes from vine arbors (tons)	Total produced grapes (tons)
	Wine grapes (tons)	Dessert grapes (tons)	Total grapes produced by vineyards (tons)		
Total	244 357	16 320	260 677	1 143	261 820

Grape growing and wine production have a long history in Bulgaria. The country is among major European wine producers. There are some unique wine grape varieties like Gamza and Mavrud. The biggest part of Bulgarian grapes is for wine and spirits. The total wine and grape must production for 2015 was 647 371 hectoliters. In 2015; the amount of wine grape, bought and processed from wineries, amounted to 195 860 tons. This is 89% more than 2014. The production of wine with local grapes almost, doubled. The branch has three types of firms:

- wine producers without their own vineyards
- wine producers with their own vineyard
- grape producers who do not process the grape.

There are two big producers of concentrate alcohol and plenty of wine producers. Usually the wine producers make very small quantities of concentrate alcohol. In general, all processors in the sector have modern technics for the grape processing. Most of the equipment, especially from inox materials, is made in Bulgaria. There are imports from Italy or France mostly for refined chemicals for the wine production and conservation. The branch is rapidly developing. Wine producers could benefice different EU operational programs. Most of them buy the equipment with the support of EU funds.

Opportunities: This branch could be interesting for all traders and producers of small farmer equipment, irrigation and dosage systems, all kind of crop protection materials – hardware equipment, herbicides, insecticide and materials for farms video surveillance. There is a demand for specialized equipment for grape collect, bio certified fertilizers, high quality measure instruments for wine conservation and quality articles for bottling and packaging of wine.

2.4 Branch technical crops – cotton, tobacco and industrial hemp

The areas sown with cotton in 2015 increased by more than nine times compared to 2014, to 2 920 ha. At the same time, the average yield decreased by 36.8%, amounting to 0.7 t/ha. And there were only 16 registered producers. The total production of cotton during the year reached 1 558 tons - nearly five times more on an annual basis. During communism period, Bulgaria was an important producer of cotton among the biggest 15 in the world. For 2016 the government gave subsides at 1550 BGN for hectare of planted cotton. The effect will be seen in the future.

Tobacco production in 2015 amounted to 23 480 tons. This is 21.7% less compared to 2014, resulting in a reduction of seedlings areas with 22.8% - from 17 572 ha in 2014 to 13 557 ha in 2015. The tobacco sector is highly dependent of political situations. For many years, government used to buy guaranteed minimal quantities of tobacco crops. As the tobacco processors, are not any more state owned companies this is a big issue for the budget. For 7 years to now little by little those quota are diminishing. There is very low mechanization in the tobacco plantation in Bulgaria and the sector is employing many workers. In some geographical region – especially in Southwest and Southeast regions of Bulgaria nearby the border with Greece, the tobacco cultivation is the most important business in number of workers. Subsides from EU funds are diminished with 5% for 2017. Even if the Bulgarian oriental sorts of tobacco are of wonderful quality there is not enough search for them as the international and local market are dominated by American sorts of tobacco. American sorts needs a lot of water and the region where there are tobacco plantations in Bulgaria are quite dry.

Opportunities: One interesting possibility for Bulgaria could be the industrial hemp. In 2016 Bulgaria had less than 100 hectars planted with the plant. Actually, there are discussions to facilitate the plantation of industrial hemp. As in the past – 50 years ago – Bulgaria was a big producer of the plant, the new regulation could, create a new branch in the agricultural sector. The branch seems to have a big potential in Bulgaria.

2.5 Branch fruits and vegetables

Harvest years 2015 for principal crops *

Crops	Harvested areas (ha)	Production (tons)			Average yield (kg/ha)
		Total	Of open areas	Greenhouse production	
Fruit-and vegetables	46 134	679 190	584 702	94 488	///
Potatoes	11 017	164 866	164 866		14 965
Tomatoes	2 686	121 646	71 541	50 105	26 635
Peppers - sweet	3 681	65 105	62 342	2 763	16 936
Watermelons	3 212	59 960	59 960		18 667
Apples	4 765	58 419	58 419	-	12 260
Cherries	8 055	49 423	49 423		6 136
Cucumbers	309	45 814	4 230	41 584	13 689
Headed cabbage	1 871	42 447	42 411	36	22 668
Plums and cherry plums	6 827	36 176	36 176		5 299
Peaches and nectarines	3 711	35 334	35 334		9 521

*for detailed statistics see annexe

In 2015, the used areas for vegetable production in the farms amounted to 46 388 ha, taking into account an increase of 37% compared to 2014. The open areas planted with vegetables rose by 37.7%, to 45 420 ha and the greenhouses - by 8.3%, to 968 ha. The total harvested areas of vegetables amounted to 43 914 ha - 45.7% more than the previous year. Lands with young orchards, not yet having reached full production in 2015 occupy 15 292 ha. The largest share of not intervening fruit-bearing areas during the year is occupied by plantations of walnuts – 47.1%, followed by those with hazelnuts – 14.6%, cherries – 12.7% and plums and cherry plums - 8.8%. Of the newly plantations in the business year 2014/2015, 58% are shell species, 29% – drupaceous species, and 2% – pomiferous. In 2015, the total area seeded with permanent crops was 133 477 ha – by 5.6% more compared to 2014, as the largest contribution to this increase were areas with mixed perennials and orchards. In 2015 Areas with plant nurseries and vineyards - pure crop also increased compared to the previous year, while only family gardens decreased. The sector was not so much dependent on EU funds until recently.

Opportunities: The fruits and vegetables branch is a market for all kind of farming implements. All kind of facilities for the gathering of the fruits and helping labor are interesting for farmers. The sector needs also all kind of materials for conservation and transport. Small and easy to use processing machines could be interesting for the sector. There is a need of bio certified insecticides, fertilizers, herbicides. All bio fertilizers in Bulgaria are imported. Know-how for bio horticulture could be interesting for Bulgarian farmers.

2 Breeding sector

Number of animals in 2014 and 2015 and projections for 2016 *

Number of animals	01.11.2014	01.11.2015	Change 2015/2014	Projection 2016
Cattle	552 807	550 201	-0.5%	546 000
Buffalos	9 555	10 834	13.4%	11 000
Sheep	1 335 283	1 331 894	-0.3%	1 340 000
Goats	292 644	276 919	-5.4%	277 000
Pigs	553 114	600 068	8.5%	620 000
Birds	14 609	15 600	6.8%	16 000
Equidae	112 742	114 000	1.1%	116 000
Bee families	588 379	747 434	27.0%	748 000
Rabbits	51 953	52 000	0.1%	52 000

*for detailed statistics see annexe

Most successful in the industry and most organized are beekeepers, poultry breeders, pig farmers and small ruminant farmers. Beekeeping has traditions in Bulgaria. Overall, there is a market for honey in Bulgaria. Beekeepers export more than the half of the production. Swine breeders beneficed of communist heritage of large-scale pig farms. They have different breeds of pigs - both local Bulgarian and European. The Belgian Pietrain race is well known breed among swine breeders. The poultry branch also inherited already built industrial complexes from the past and the new entrepreneurs were not obliged to start from zero. One other particularity is that most of pig and poultry breeders have their own processing facilities. This help them to sell directly to final clients. In sheep and goat breeding, the insufficient production of sheep's and goat's milk and meat throughout Europe is a good prerequisite for the business. The EU legislation is not so very restricted for the flock breeding. For 5 years to now, there has been a widening of farms and construction of farms for rearing dairy sheep in closed complexes rather than free grazing.

Thanks to European funding, during last 10 years there are newly built modern farms for dairy cattle. The largest farm in Bulgaria has 5000 livestock cow heads. Closed-end farms have about 600 animals on average. The most popular of all cattle farms are for about 50 heads of free-range animals. Most of the dairy farms for closed cultivation are associated with large grain producers. Grain producers have the feed-stock for animals. This give them a huge advantage to develop closed end farms. There is a tendency that such grain producers, after opening a new farm make a milk or meat processing company.

Breeding of horses, buffalos and rabbits has also long traditions in Bulgaria, but actually these breeds are still less important for the agricultural sector.

Opportunities: In 2016, the government decided to increase the support for animals under selection control in milk breeding. Such situation should stimulate farmers to keep genetics and pure breeding lines of animals. The easiest and surest way to do this is through artificial insemination. Many farmers and especially young farmers start to look for clean genetic lines and materials helping the selections. All kind of materials and solutions for the traceability and identification of animals is welcome as well as rapid tests for the health state of the animal, easy to use equipment for applying medicines and treatment to animals. The Belgian animal races and breeding traditions are well known and respected in Bulgaria. So genetic materials of Belgian breeds could be interesting for Bulgarian farmers. All small handling materials adapted for transport, handling and conservation of hay, fodder, and small fodder milling machines are interesting for the market.

One new equipment since 2016: movable frames (shown on picture) for cow treatments seems to be attractive for breeders: https://dariknews.bg/regioni/razgrad/profesor-pokaza-na-fermeri-ot-severna-bylgariq-kak-raboti-nova-mashina-proizvedena-v-ludogorieto-1595803

3 Trade with Bulgarian farmers

The main channel for sales to farmers and stock-breeders are specialized importers and distributors. Sometimes larger farms benefiting from EU funds can directly do business and buy from a producer abroad.

Despite the support of the German Association of Agricultural Machinery Manufacturers in 2015 for the introduction of the VISTA system in Bulgaria, the country still does not have electronic statistics on the equipment sold. According to data of the Bulgarian Association of importers of agricultural machinery www.bata-agro.com , 2169 tractors were imported to Bulgaria in 2015 – a record for the last 20 years. This is due to the purchase from cereal growers.

Although the success, since 2015 traders turn to smaller equipment adapted for orchards, grape and vegetable farmers. Most of the traders had to find new suppliers for their trade goods and to make marketing searches to find new market niches.

Specialized traders for farm equipment and breeders are for most of them managed by veterinary doctors with professional knowledge about animals. Veterinary doctors have huge impact on sales as they come with medicaments directly to farmers.

The office of AWEX Sofia can provide lists of contacts of specialized importers/distributors of agricultural equipment and products on request.

The major agricultural fairs in Bulgaria are the following:

- AGRA PLOVDIV http://www.fair.bg/en/
- BATA AGRO STARA ZAGORA www.bata-agro.com
- DOBRITCH FAIR http://www.dobrich-fair.com/

As a summary, the opportunities for companies in agro sector are the following:

For agriculture:

- Spare parts for tractors and handling materials
- Adapted and easy to use and maintain small handling materials
- Adapted to needs of final user implements – orchards, wine yards
- Small processing machines for micro farms or artisans (particularly for BIO farmers)
- Bio and/or eco-friendly chemicals for the industry – fertilizer, plant protections and hygiene for silos
- Rapid tests for quality of products and storage ambiances
- Adapted video surveillance and other crops protectors

- Know how for organic production

For breeding farmers:

- All kind of solutions for traceability of animals
- Small processing machines for micro farms and artisanal milk and meat processing
- Rapid tests either for animal health statute and for the quality of milk
- All kind of materials for optimization of animal breeding programs
- Adapted for small farms manure management materials
- Easy to apply kits and adapted tools for veterinary cares – to be used by veterinary
- Medicaments and chemicals for animals' health accepted by bio standards

4 Conclusion

Despite difficulties, agriculture remains a major sector of the Bulgarian economy. Bulgaria has wonderful climatic conditions for many species of plants and animals. Due to labor shortages, more and more young farmers, in particular, are looking to build small, family farms with easier resource management. At the same time, the demand for options for raw material processing by the producer itself is growing. With more flexible and small-scale subsidies following ready to consume products, Bulgarian agriculture has all premises for stable development in the future.

5 Sources

National Statistical Institute www.nsi.bg

Ministry of Agriculture and Food http://www.mzh.government.bg/mzh/

Institute of Agricultural Economics http://www.iae-bg.com/en/

Bulgarian Agency for Food Safety http://www.babh.government.bg/

Bulgarian Authority for EU funds https://www.eufunds.bg/#

Bulgarian Association of Importers of Agricultural Machinery http://exhibition.bata-agro.com/

Bulgarian National Association Essential Oils http://www.bnaeopc.com/en/index.html

Economedia www.economedia.bg

The source of information for the tables mentioned in this study is the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of Bulgaria

6 Annexe – Statistics

Harvest years 2014 and 2015 by crops

Vegetable crops	Harvested areas (ha)	Production (tons)			Average yield (kg/ha)
		Total	Of open areas	Greenhouse production	
I. Fruit-bearing vegetables	**18 067**	**353 733**	**258 898**	**94 835**	**///**
Tomatoes	2 686	121 646	71 541	50 105	26 635
Peppers - sweet	3 681	65 105	62 342	2 763	16 936
Hot pepper	351	2 714	2 697	17	7 684
Cucumbers	309	45 814	4 230	41 584	13 689
Gherkins	283	4 521	4 263	258	15 064
Eggplant	486	9 933	9 902	31	20 374
Zucchini	156	4 418	4 418		28 321
Pumpkins	2 442	25 199	25 199	-	10 319
Pumpkins for seeds	2 938	2 844	2 844	-	968
Watermelons	3 212	59 960	59 960	-	18 667
Melons	654	7 338	7 270	68	11 116
Sweet corn	484	2 801	2 801		5 787
Okra	385	1 431	1 431	-	3 717
Zucchini and sweet corn - greenhouse production	-	9	-	9	-
II. Legumes	**9 221**	**15 439**	**15 436**	**3**	**///**
Kidney beans – grain	3 314	3 262	3 262	-	984
Lentils	1 449	1 860	1 860	-	1 284
Green peas	1 064	3 400	3 400	-	3 195
Kidney beans – green	361	2 323	2 320	3	6 427
Chick peas	2 466	3 100	3 100	-	1 257
Broad beans	567	1 494	1 494	-	-
III. Leafy vegetables	**2 984**	**51 781**	**49 816**	**1 965**	**///**
Headed cabbage	1 871	42 447	42 411	36	22 668
Artichoke	442	668	668	-	1 511
Cauliflower	162	2 035	2 035	-	12 562
Leek	83	651	651	-	7 843

Broccoli	74	551	551	-	7 446
Salads and lettuce	73	2 533	875	1 658	11 986
Onions - green	67	1 136	987	149	14 731
Spinach	45	464	391	73	8 689
Cauliflower and leeks - greenhouse production	-	6	-	6	-
Other leafy vegetables (dill, parsley, celery - stems, garlic - green, savory, kohlrabi, kale, etc.).	167	1 290	1 247	43	-
IV. Root and bulb vegetables	**12 886**	**187 426**	**187 052**	**374**	**///**
Potatoes	11 017	164 866	164 866	-	14 965
Onions	1 074	8 926	8 926	-	8 311
Carrots	326	7 905	7 905	-	24 248
Garlic	187	717	717	-	3 834
Beetroot	145	2 776	2 776	-	19 145
Seed onions	100	1 273	1 273	-	12 730
Other root vegetables (turnip, radish, celery - heads, etc.).	37	953	589	364	-
Potatoes and garlic - greenhouse production		10		10	-
V. Strawberries	**756**	**4 999**	**4 962**	**37**	**6 563**
TOTAL:	**43 914**	**613 378**	**516 164**	**97 214**	**///**

Production of vegetables – harvest years 2014 and 2015 by areas

Main areas	Harvest `2014	Harvest `2015	Change 2015/2014
Open areas	32 976	45 420	37.7%
Total greenhouse area	894	968	8.3%
Total area	**33 870**	**46 388**	**37.0%**

Production of fruits - Harvest years 2014 and 2015

Fruit crops	Harvested areas (ha)		Average yield (kg/ha)		Production (tons)		
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	Change 2015/2014
Apples	3 951	4 765	13 794	12 260	54 502	58 419	7.2%
Pears	336	528	6 405	5 593	2 152	2 953	37.2%
Quinces	73	83	6 123	6 000	447	498	11.4%
Peaches and nectarines	3 139	3 711	9 586	9 521	30 483	35 334	15.9%
Apricots and sour apricots	1 735	2 481	6 552	5 715	11 367	14 179	24.7%
Plums and cherry plums	4 876	6 827	5 053	5 299	24 640	36 176	46.8%
Cherries	6 256	8 055	5 322	6 136	33 294	49 423	48.4%
Sour cherries	958	1 207	3 942	2 838	3 776	3 425	-9.3%
Walnuts	2 777	5 055	601	718	1 670	3 627	117.2%
Almonds	627	574	699	739	438	424	-3.2%
Hazelnuts	419	496	394	728	165	361	118.8%
Raspberries	1 191	1 522	3 836	4 497	4 569	6 845	49.8%
Others	329	350	-	-	1 458	1 358	-6.9%
Total:	**26 667**	**35 654**			**168 961**	**213 022**	**26.1%**

Number of animals in details for 2014 and 2015 and projections for 2016

Number of animals	01.11.2014	01.11.2015	Change 2015/2014	Projection 2016
Cattle – total, incl.:	552 807	550 201	-0.5%	546 000
cows – total	344 496	352 571	2.3%	350 000
- cows bred for meat	49 122	76 411	55.6%	80 000
Buffalo – total, including:	9 555	10 834	13.4%	11 000
female buffalo	6 339	6 796	7.2%	7 000
Sheep – total, including:	1 335 283	1 331 894	-0.3%	1 340 000
breeding ewes – total	1 109 047	1 116 997	0.7%	1 120 000
- bred for meat sheep	79 966	92 447	15.6%	93 000
Goats - total, including:	292 644	276 919	-5.4%	277 000
breeding goats	227 618	219 869	-3.4%	220 000
Pigs - total, including:	553 114	600 068	8.5%	620 000
Total souls exceeding 50 kg	55 167	58 149	5.4%	60 000
Birds total*, thousand birds, incl.:	14 609	15 600	6.8%	16 000
hens and pullets	6 815	6 980	2.4%	7 000
chickens for meat	6 155	7 278	18.2%	7 500
waterfowl poultry	1 538	1 245	-19.1%	1 400
other poultry	101	97	-4.0%	100
Equidae (horses, asses, mules or hinnies)	112 742	114 000	1.1%	116 000
Bee families	588 379	747 434	27.0%	748 000
Rabbits	51 953	52 000	0.1%	52 000

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