



SPRING 2011 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR BULGARIA: ANSWERS FROM BIA

Unemployment rate 10,2 10,5 Employment growth -2,9 -0,2 Government net lending (% of GDP) 0,0 0,0 Gross public debt (% of GDP) 0,2 0,2 Current account balance (% of GDP) 0,0 0,0 Components of aggregate demand - in real terms Annual % change Private consumption 0,0 0,0 Public consumption -0,1 0,0 Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation) -0,2 0,1 Private non-residential investment 0,0 0,0 Exports 0,2 0,2		
Consumer price inflation 4,4 5,0 Unemployment rate 10,2 10,5 Employment growth -2,9 -0,2 Government net lending (% of GDP) 0,0 0,0 Gross public debt (% of GDP) 0,2 0,2 Current account balance (% of GDP) 0,0 0,0 Components of aggregate demand - in real terms Annual % change Private consumption 0,0 0,0 Public consumption -0,1 0,0 Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation) -0,2 0,1 Private non-residential investment 0,0 0,0 Exports 0,2 0,2 Imports 0,0 0,1		
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Imports 0,0 0,1		
ECONOMIC SENTIMENT		
Positive Negative Unchanged		
Trend in business climate over the next Industry		
6 months Services		
0.5		
Positive Negative Unchanged		
Trend in profitability over the next 6 Industry		
months Services		
Increase Increase Decrease Decrease		
Unchanged	ed Decrease Decrease	
(faster pace) (slower pace) (slower pace) (slower pace)		
Investment intentions over the next 6 Industry		
months Services		
	Canasity	
Global demand Domestic demand Cost of finance Availability of finance Company Profitability	Capacity Utilisation	
Influence on companies' investment neutral negative negative negative negative neubgal decisions	neubgal	
Replacement Extension Rationalisation Innovation		
Driving force behind investment positive neutral neutral positive decisions in the next 6 months		
Industry: past 6 months Industry: next 6 months Services: past 6 Services: next 6		
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months months		





ACCESS TO FINANCE AND IMPAC	T OF THE CRISIS ON P	OTENTIAL GROWT	Н			
Compared to 6 months ago, cost/access to finance has been for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult Cost Access	same	down / easier		
for larger companies (>250 employees,)	Cost Access				
Over the next 6 months, cost /access to finance will be for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult	same Cost Access	down / easier		
for larger companies (>250 employees,)		Cost Access			
	Consolidation of banking sector balance sheets	Access to capital markets	Engcouraging equity financing through tax reforms	Better use of existing EU instruments (including EIB)	Greater potential for Public-Private- Partnerships	
Measures to alleviate current financial difficulties for SMEs	Mobgrate effect	Mobgrate effect	Important effect	Important effect	Important effect	
	Consolidation of banking sector balance sheets	Access to capital markets	Engcouraging equity financing through tax reforms	Better use of existing EU instruments (including EIB)	Greater potential for Public-Private- Partnerships	
Measures to alleviate current financial difficulties for midsize and large companies	Mobgrate effect	Mobgrate effect	Important effect	Important effect	Important effect	





POLICY MIX						
Monetary policy is	Tight, appropriate for the euro area	Tight	Appropriate yes	Loose	Loose, appropriate for the euro area	
Consistency between fiscal and monetary policies	adequate yes	inadequate				
	excellent committment	satisfactory committment	neither satisfactory nor unsatisfactory committment	unsatisfactory committment	no clear committment creating an extremely worrying situation	
Regarding the sustainability of public finances, government shows				yes		
	excessive focus	sufficient focus	neither satisfactory nor unsufficient focus	unsufficient focus	so far ignored	
Exit Strategies Tight fiscal rules and more effective institutions			yes			
Greater efficiency of public administrations Credible cost-cutting measures Increased scope of public-private				yes yes		
Reform of pension systems Improved efficiency of healthcare					yes yes	
sector				yes		
	excessive focus	sufficient focus	neither satisfactory nor unsufficient focus	unsufficient focus	so far ignored	
Entry Strategies More and better-targeted education and training	d			yes		
More and better targeted R&D and innovation efforts				yes		
Prioritisation of infrastructure investments		yes				
Growth enhancing tax reforms				yes		
	respect the 3% limit	be in balance				_
In 2015, the government deficit will	yes	no				