

SUMMARIES of the scientific publications of

Cheaf Assistant Professor Dr. NEDYALKO NESTOROV
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The summaries of the scientific papers are in the order in relation to the requirements for the academic position of "Associate Professor" at the ERI-BAS.

Nestorov, N. (2021). Sustainability of Bulgarian Exports 2008-2019. Sofia: Publishing House of BAS "Prof. Marin Drinov", 145 p. ISBN (print): 978-619-245-112-7, ISBN (e-book): 978-619-245-113-4.

The monograph aims to create a methodology for assessing the sustainability of the Bulgarian export. Searching for appropriate instruments, the author creates an approach to assess the economic sustainability. The approach is applied to establish the sustainability of the export from Bulgaria in the period 2008-2019 at different aggregation levels – macroeconomic level (nationally and globally), microeconomic level and economic process level. Within the work, an approach is applied to outline the advantages and disadvantages of popular statistical indicators for their application, specifically to the study of the sustainability of a process. The author suggests the use of coefficient of sustainability CS. After the conducted study and the subsequent analysis, the author accepts that the proposed approach for studying the sustainability of a certain process can be successfully applied to the process of export of both goods and services at different aggregation levels. The obtained results in the monograph allow to state that the knowledge of the sustainability of the processes contributes to their more complete studying and predetermines bigger opportunities for their forecasting. From entrepreneurs' point of view, this provides additional useful information, particularly important when planning and investing.

Nestorov, N. (2019). Assessing the Impact of Foreign Trade on Bulgaria's Gross Domestic Product through Cointegration Approach. Sofia, 205 p. ISBN (print): 978-619-90681-1-3, ISBN (e-book): 978-619-90681-2-0.

The monograph is based on the author's dissertation thesis for the awarding of educational and scientific degree "Doctor (PhD)" in PhD program in "Statistics and Demography" in the professional field "3.8 Economics" at the Institute for Economic Research at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, defended in 2016. The study assesses the dependence of GDP growth on foreign trade. This comes down largely to modeling the import intensity of the Bulgarian economy and in particular estimating the import absorption of Bulgarian export products. Within the framework of the presented research, an assessment of the impact of exports and imports on the size and growth of the gross domestic product for the period 2000 - 2014 is performed through the cointegration approach. Based on the results obtained, it is argued that the application of the cointegration approach can significantly improve the accuracy of the toolkit when designing an export-oriented growth model.

Nestorov, N. (2019). Geographic Sustainability and Geographic Concentration of Bulgarian Export. – Economic Studies (Ikonomicheski izsledvania), N 1, pp. 50-55. ISSN 0205-3292. Scopus Q3 SJR-2019: 0.2.

The paper presents results from a survey of geographic stability and the geographical concentration of Bulgarian export. An innovative approach has been used through the approbation of specially developed coefficients. The results show that Bulgarian export over the last fifteen years has been balanced in terms of its geographical structure. At the same time, it is highly sustainable concerning the main partner countries, and they remain unchanged over the whole period under review.

Nestorov, N. (2021). State of the Bulgarian Size in the Context of the Covid-19 Pandemic. – In: Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference “Sustainable Development and Socio-Economic Cohesion in the XXI Century – Trends and Requirements”, Vol. 2, Academic Publishing House “Tsenov”, Svishtov, pp. 343-349. ISBN: 978-954-23-2069-2 978-954-23 -2070-8.

The paper presents the results of a study of the current state of Bulgarian exports – changes in volumes, values, structures affected by international health restrictions in production, trade and transport, imposed because of Covid-19. Health measures also lead to changes in trade flows. Tools are used to study the existence of structural changes in the leading groups of goods exported from Bulgaria, as well as changes in major trading partners. The analysis finds that Bulgarian exports falls by more than 11% in 2020. For less than a year, Bulgaria’s exports recovers and exceeds the values before the pandemic with Covid-19. The country’s leading foreign trade partners remain the same. It is noted that the rapid recovery of Bulgarian exports makes it an extremely important factor in achieving economic growth in the country.

Nestorov, N. (2020). Foreign trade. – In: Annual Report 2020 “Economic Development and Policies in Bulgaria: Evaluations and Prospects. Focus: Reforms in Bulgaria’s Pension System – Content, Results, Challenges and Solutions”, Sofia: Gorex Press, pp. 59-63, ISSN: 2367-7112.

Economic Research Institute at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences presents to the scientific community, the institutions and the general public annual report analyzing the economic development of Bulgaria and the implemented economic policies. The report examines the state and the development of the national economy in 2019 and presents forecast estimates for the economic development in the medium term.

Chapter Six makes an overview of the development of the external sector, tracing the dynamics of the commodity and geographical structure of exports and imports, as well as of some of the most important commodity groups. The conclusion is that the Bulgarian economy maintains the established predominant raw material exports, with Bulgaria considered an exporter mainly of low value-added goods. Significant imports of consumer goods continue. The expectations for the impact of foreign trade on Bulgaria’s economic growth in the short term remain conservative.

Galabova, B. Nestorov, N. (2019). The Role of the Extractive Industry for the Bulgarian Economy. – Journal of Mining and Geology, N 5, pp. 18-24. ISSN: 2603-4549 (online).

This article studies the role of the mining industry in the Bulgarian economy since 2000. An analysis of important indicators is made using statistical methods and some leading trends are derived. A comparison

of the value added on European level is also made. The critical view of the results leads to conclusions on the important role and significance of the mining industry enterprises for the Bulgarian economy.

Nestorov, N. (2018). Foreign Trade. – In: Annual Report 2018 “Economic Development and Policy in Bulgaria: Assessments and Expectations. Focus topic: Ten years since the onset of the global financial and economic crisis – lessons learned and reforms needed”, Sofia: Gorex Press, pp. 49-55. ISSN 1314-8893.

The Economic Research Institute at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences presents to the scientific community, the institutions and the general public an annual report analyzing the economic development of Bulgaria and the implemented economic policies. The report examines the state and development of the national economy in 2017 and presents forecast estimates for economic development in the medium term. Chapter Four of the report presents an overview of the development and dynamics of foreign trade in the country in 2017. It studies the dynamics of the commodity and geographical structure of exports and imports, as well as some of the most important commodity groups. It is reported that in the years after the end of the global financial crisis, foreign trade becomes a main growth factor for the Bulgarian economy, but this trend is broken in the last two years and is not expected to resume in the short term. The main factors in the short and medium term influencing foreign trade are presented. It is concluded that the abilities of the country to further promote the export activities of companies are very limited.

Nestorov, N. (2017). Foreign Trade. – In: Annual Report 2017 “Economic Development and Policy in Bulgaria: Assessments and Trends. Topic of focus: The road to the European union and the balance of the first 10 years”, Sofia: Gorex Press, pp. 40-46, ISSN 1314-8893.

The annual report of the Institute for Economic Research at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences presents the results of a study of the state and development of the national economy in 2016, as well as forecast estimates for economic development in the medium term.

Chapter Four presents an overview of the development of the country's foreign trade. The dynamics of the commodity and geographical structure of exports and imports, as well as of some of the most important commodity groups are traced. It is reported that in the years after the end of the global financial crisis, foreign trade becomes main growth factor for the Bulgarian economy. When relevant markets open up, export industries have the potential to meet the demand. In the short and medium term, the main factors influencing foreign trade are expected to be the prices of resources, oil prices and tourist flows. The expectations for the 2017 season declared by the tourist organizations show an increase in the turnover from tourism. On the other hand, the forecasts for the prices of metals and metal ores, which form a significant part of the Bulgarian commodity exports, show a downward trend.

Tasev, A. Nestorov, N. (2017). The Potential for the Sum of Bulgarian Productions and Economic Growth. – In: Proceedings of International Scientific Conference "The Economy in the Changing World-National, Regional and Global Dimensions" on 12.05.2017, University of Economics – Varna, pp. 152-156. ISBN: 978-954-21-0928-0 (item 2).

The paper examines the Bulgaria's exports as a main growth factor of the Bulgarian economy since 2009. It is established that Bulgaria's foreign trade has reached records in recent years and this is in line with the trend towards reaching the production potential of the export industries. This study shows the results of assessments of the export potential of Bulgarian industries and its impact on economic growth in the country.

Nestorov, N. (2016). Foreign Trade. – In: Annual Report 2016 “Economic Development and Policy in Bulgaria: Assessments and Trends. Topic of focus: Agricultural Sector as a Factor for the Economic Development of Bulgaria”, Sofia: Gorex Press, pp. 33-41. ISSN 2367-7112.

Economic Research Institute at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences presents a report studying the state and development of the national economy.

Chapter Two focuses on foreign trade, considered in the context of economic development in 2015. The commodity and geographical structures are traced, the problems related to the specialization and concentration of exports and imports are studied. The dynamics of the prices of the main groups of goods in the export list is assessed and the extent to which the nominal increases are due to higher volumes or price factors is analyzed. An analysis of the index of trading conditions has been made. The conclusions are focused on economic policy and the opportunities in the medium and long term for exports to continue to stimulate the economy and lead to a significant increase in growth. The risks for the competitiveness of Bulgarian exports at regional level are outlined.

Galabova, B., Nestorov, N. (2016). State and Trends in the Amount of Ores, Slags and Ashes. – Science and Technology, 7, pp. 114-119. ISSN: 1314-4111.

The article presents the results of a thorough study of the current state and dynamics of exports of important for Bulgarian exports goods in the class "Ores, slags and ashes". The analyzed period is 2000-2015. The foreign trade situation is outlined based on data published by national and international organizations. Evaluated and generalized are the real opportunities, medium-term perspectives and tendencies before the Bulgarian export of the studied strategic products of the mining industry in the context of the dynamically changing national and global conjuncture.

Tasev, A., Nestorov, N. (2020). High-tech exports of Bulgaria - status, trends and prospects. – In: Proceedings of Jubilee International Scientific Conference “Economic Development and Policies: Realities and Perspectives” in Sofia on 21-22.11.2019, Publishing House of BAS "Prof. Marin Drinov", pp. 218-221. ISBN: 978-619-245-039-7.

The paper presents the results of a study of high-tech exports of Bulgaria for the period 2007-2018. The content and structure, the trends and prospects for high-tech exports of the country are studied. As a result of the analysis, a trend of increasing volumes and expanding the share of high-tech exports in total commodity exports has been outlined. Structurally, various electronics products dominate. It is also noted that the main part of high-tech exports is formed by intermediate components and not by final products.

Kotsarev, L, Chobanova, R, Nestorov, N. (2016). Trade in Means of Communication between Bulgaria and Macedonia in the Period 2000-2014: Status, Trends and Prospects. – In: VUTP Yearbook – proceedings of the "First International Scientific Conference: Telecommunications, Informatics, Energy and Management TIEM' 15" in VUTP, Bitola, Macedonia on 15-18.10.2015, 2, pp. 19-23. ISBN: 2367-8437.

Based on an analysis of the import and export of means of communication on 14 positions of the combined nomenclature of the NSI of Bulgaria, it is established that for the last 15 years Bulgaria's exports of means

of communication exceed those of Macedonia in the mutual trade. The exports of Bulgaria are permanently dominated by telephones for cellular networks or other wireless networks, followed by devices for receiving and processing voice and image. Imports from Macedonia are generally dominated by devices for receiving, converting, transmitting or regenerating voice, image or other data, including switching and routing devices.

Chobanova, R, Nestorov, N. (2015). Use of ICT by Bulgarian Enterprises. – In: VUTP Yearbook – proceedings of the "First International Scientific Conference: Telecommunications, Informatics, Energy and Management TIEM' 15" in VUTP, Bitola, Macedonia on 15-18.10.2015, 2, pp. 83-85. ISBN: 2367-8437.

The paper discusses the use of information and communication technologies in the Bulgarian enterprises. Based on a sample survey of companies with more than 10 employees in 2004 and 2014, conducted by the NSI, the changes in the use of Internet, e-commerce, automated data exchange and costs are characterized.

Nestorov, N. (2016). Econometric Model of the Change of the Bulgarian GDP by the Method of Final Consumption Expenditures. – In: Proceedings of conference “Alternatives to Economic Development in the XXI Century: Theories, Policies, Solutions”. Academic Forum “Economics” 30.09.-02.10.2015, pp. 155-161. ISBN: 978-954-90138-3-2 2016.

The paper presents the results of modeling the GDP change. The indicator is studied against the cost approach for its calculation. The cointegration approach is applied for modeling. As a result of the used econometric instruments, a model for the impact of final consumption, gross capital formation, exports and imports on GDP is derived. An opportunity is achieved to assess the simultaneous effects of factors on imports and on GDP. The more significant role of the final consumption in relation to exports is clearly seen as a factor in changing GDP.

Nestorov, N. (2015). Study of the Foreign Trade Activity of Bulgarian Companies. – In: Proceedings of conference “Innovation: an engine for economic growth – 2015” on 26.02.2015, VUZF, Sofia, pp. 20-24. ISBN: 978-954-8590-32-7.

The report presents the results of a national, representative, empirical study of the Bulgarian enterprises. Based on the results of the study, the relationship between the innovation of Bulgarian companies and the opportunities for growth of their foreign trade is assessed. It is found that a large part of Bulgarian companies engaged in foreign transactions have the opportunity to expand their exports without increasing their production capacity. The statistical analysis shows that most of the companies with export potential are the firms that have invested in R&D in recent years, while the availability of their own innovative products and new business practices are not a main factor.

Galabova, B. Nestorov, N. (2018). State and Trends of Bulgarian Foreign Trade with Ores and Concentrates. – Economic Studies, N 1, pp. 109-140. ISSN: 0205-3292. Scopus Q2 SJR-0.245.

The paper presents the results of a study of the state and dynamics of the foreign trade of Bulgaria with some of the commodities of the country's trade list – the ones from class “Ores and Concentrates”. It covers the period 2000-2016. Foreign trade situation is defined on the basis of processing and analyzing data published by national and international organizations. State and trends of Bulgaria's foreign trade with these strategic products of the mining industry are assessed in the context of the rapidly changing national, European and global market situation. The geographic concentration and sustainability of exports and imports are determined by developing specific coefficients. On this methodological basis, generalizations are made about the current foreign trade situation.

Marinov, E., Nestorov, N. (2017). Development Aid and International Trade in Sub-Saharan Africa: EU vs. China. – In: Wamboye, E., Tiruneh, E. (eds.). Foreign Capital Flows and Economic Development in Africa: BRICS’ versus OECD’s Impact. New York, USA: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 271-297, ISBN:978-1-137-53496-5, 27.

The study analyses the patterns, dynamics and relations between development aid and international trade of the European Union (EU) and China with countries from Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) for the period 2000-2012. It generalizes some theoretical views on the relation between international trade and development aid. Then it discusses the dynamics and trends in international trade of SSA countries with EU and China and tracks the development aid flows provided by EU and China. Finally, the relation between development aid and international trade in the cases of the EU and China is assessed using cointegration approach. The results show that while there is no evidence for direct relation between EU’s aid and trade, in the case of China “trade creates aid”.