



Ministry of Environment and Water
of Bulgaria

MULTILATERAL ASSESSMENT

BULGARIA

SBI 45, November 2016

Bulgaria's profile

- Area: 110,994 km²
- Population: 7 202 198 (2015)
- Joined EU in 1 January 2007

- GDP (2014): 77,9 billion BGN

- GDP per capita: 10 816.9 BGN (5532 EUR)



GHG emission reduction commitments

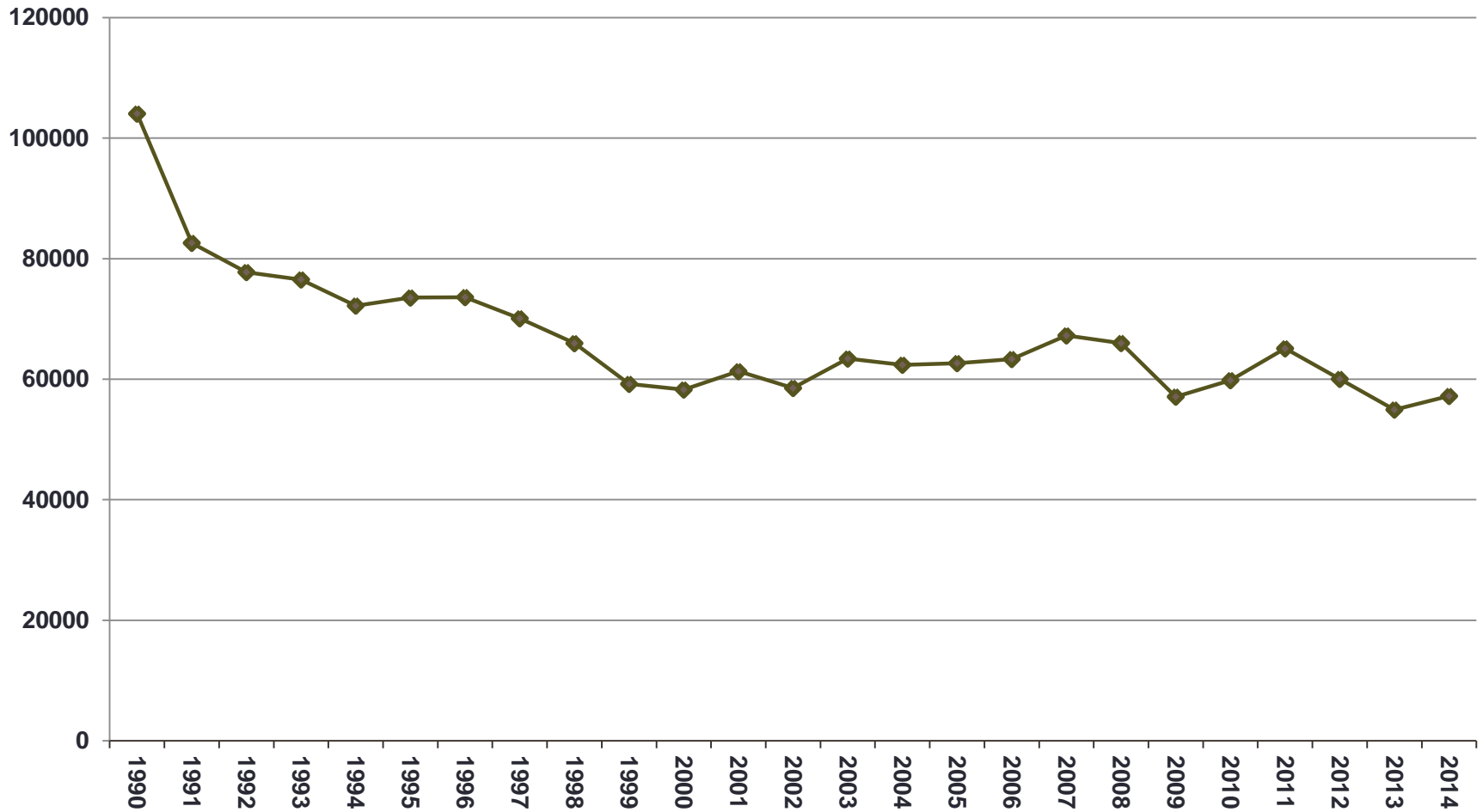
- International obligations to be fulfilled jointly by the EU through Climate and Energy Package
- Quantified economy-wide emission reduction target - 20% by 2020 compared to 1990 levels
- Commitment under the Kyoto Protocol CP2: joint commitment of the EU, its MS and Iceland to reduce average annual emissions during 2013-2020 by 20% compared to base year

EU Climate and Energy Package

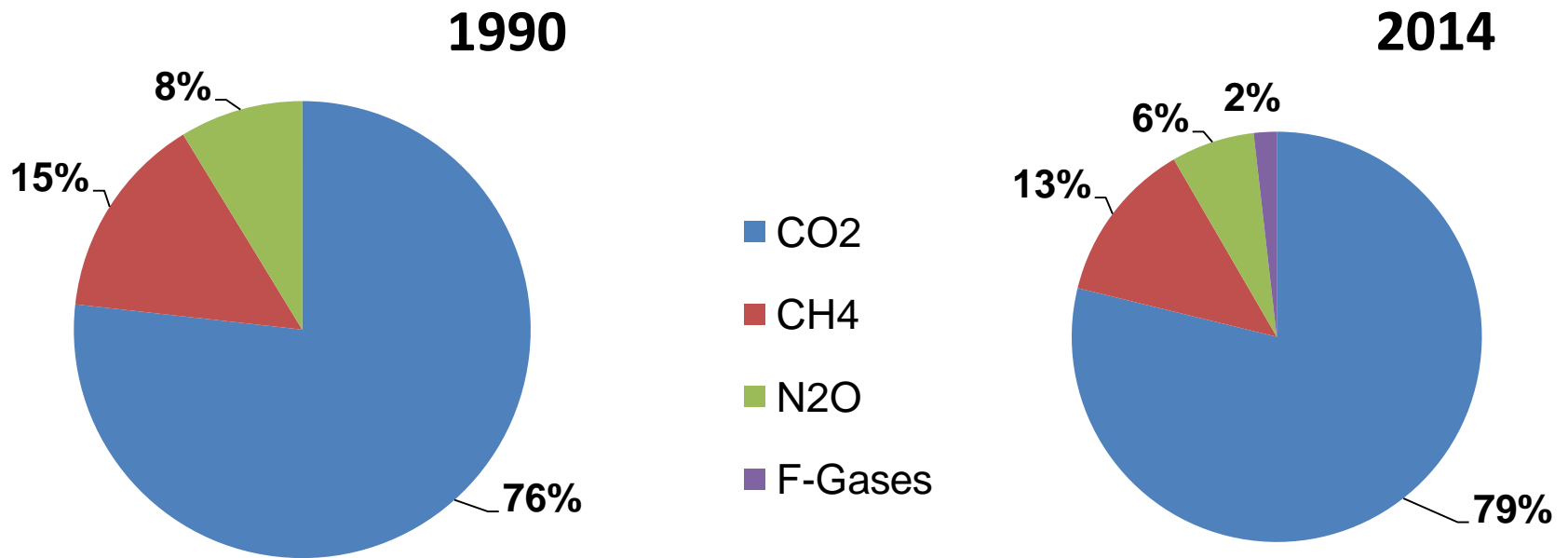
Individual targets under the Package:

- Non-ETS: max. +20 % in 2020 compared to 2005 levels for non-ETS sectors
- 16 % share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption in 2020

Total Trend in Greenhouse Gas Emissions

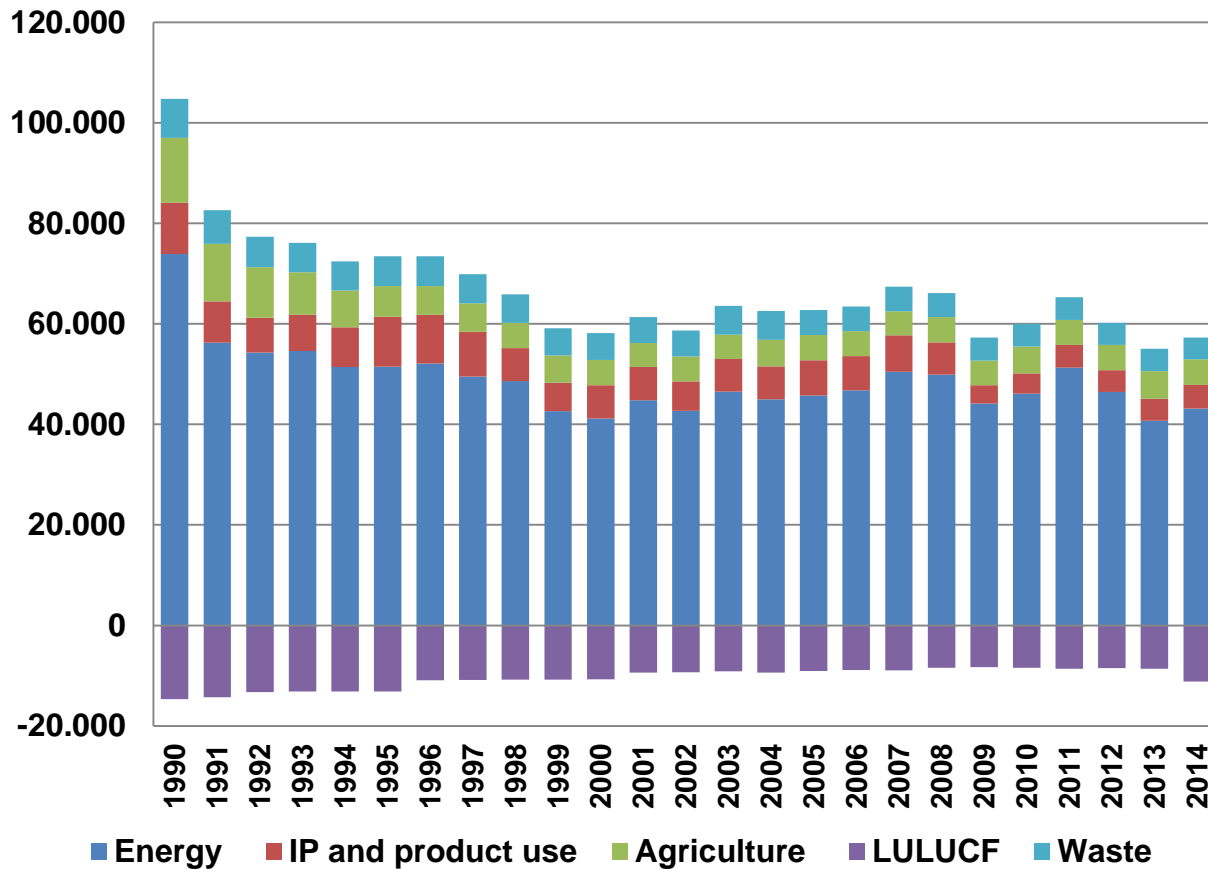


Trend in Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Gas

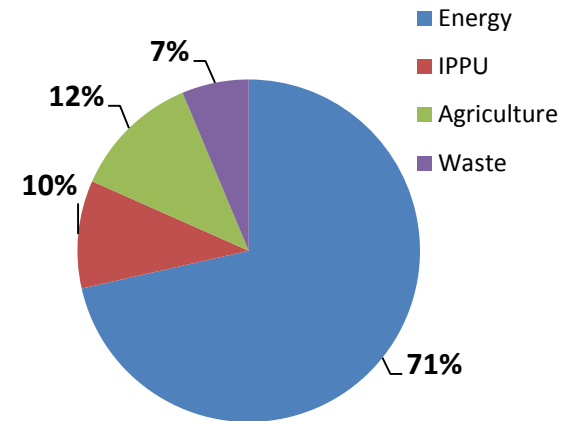


Contribution of sectors 1990-2014

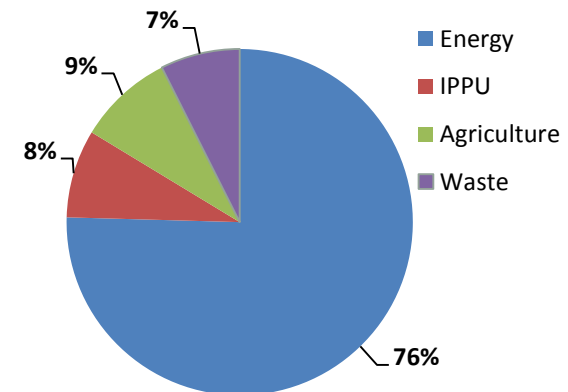
Total GHG Emission (CO2 Equivalent) by sectors



1990



2014



National Legislation

- **Climate Change Mitigation Act** – regulates all aspects of climate change policy
- **Energy act** – regulates the activities of production, distribution and trade of electricity and energy products
- **Renewable Energy Act** - regulates the production of electricity, thermal energy and cooling energy from renewable sources, gas from renewable sources, biofuels and energy from renewable sources in transport
- **Energy Efficiency Act** – regulates state policy for improving energy efficiency of final energy consumption and the provision of energy services

National policies and measures with results to achievement of the target

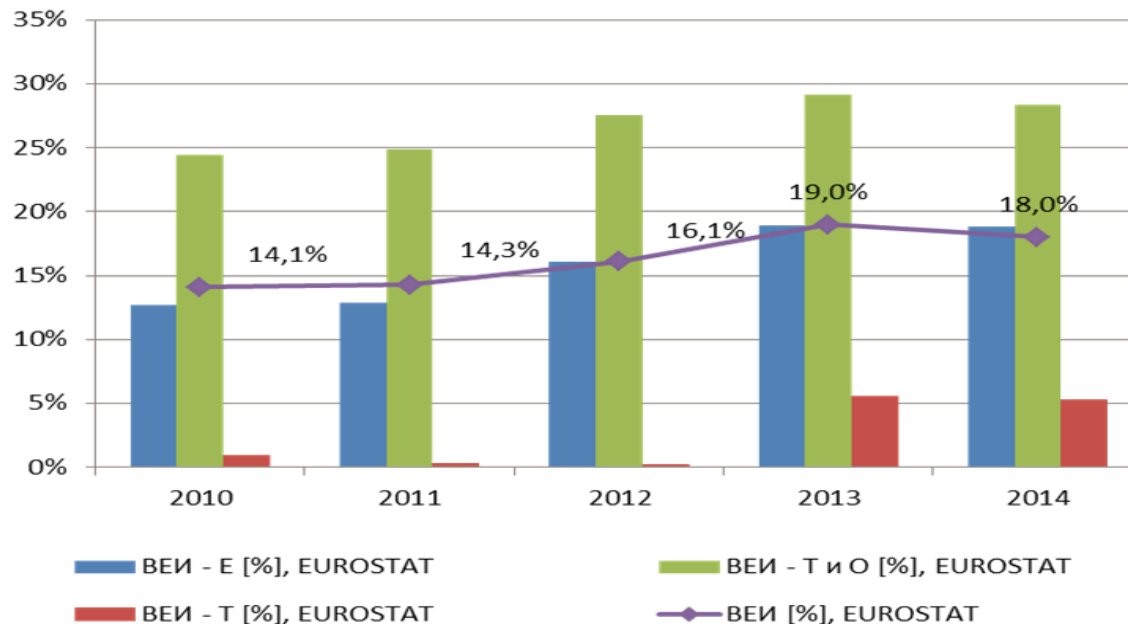
- **Third National Action Plan on Climate Change – 2013-2020**
 - provides specific measures in the sectors that will lead to reduction of GHG emissions
- **Energy sector** – cleaner production of electricity from existing coal-fired plants, transition to a low-carbon electricity mix; decentralized energy production, development of low-carbon networks for transmission and distribution of electricity and natural gas
- **Household and service sector-** increasing energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources for domestic purposes

National policies and measures with results to achievement of the target

- **Waste sector** – capture and utilization of biogas in all new and existing regional landfills; thermal and electric energy from the biogas emitted during the stabilization of sludge in methane tanks of the large wastewater treatment plants
- **Transport sector** - Rehabilitation and modernization of the existing road infrastructure, Introduction of intelligent transport systems, Increasing the share of biofuels, Increasing the share of public electric transport - rail, trolley, tram, metro

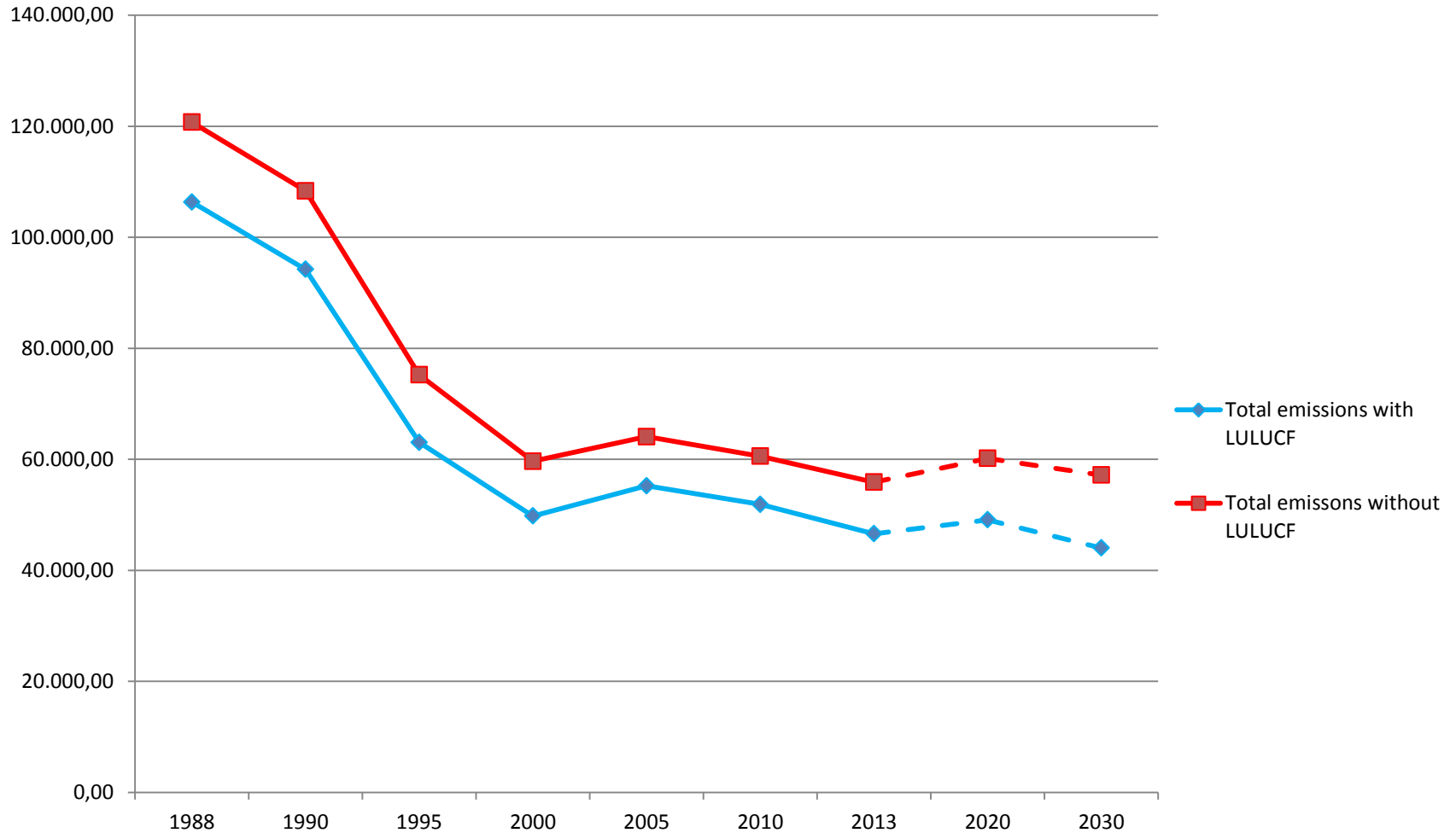
Main effect of policies & measures

Targets by sectors and national binding target of 16% share of energy from renewable sources in gross final energy consumption



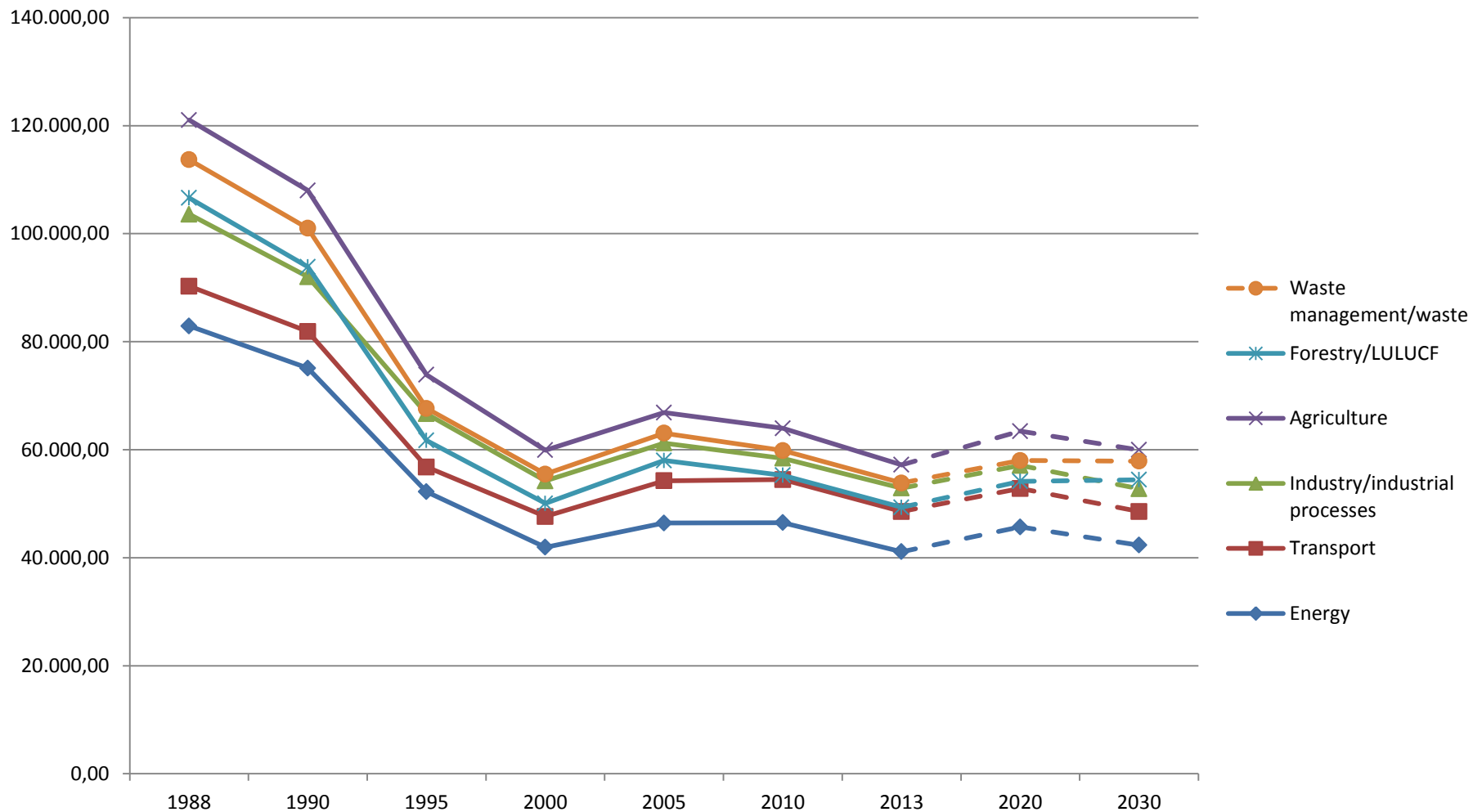
- Share of biofuels - 6,5 % biofuels in final energy consumption in transport sector.

Projections



Scenario – with measures

Projections



Scenario – with measures

Questions and Answers

Q: Brazil - *Regarding mitigation actions referred to in “CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects”, are there any current estimates of mitigation impacts since the respective years of implementation?*

A: The policies and measures presented by sectors contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Bulgaria. The overall effect of their implementation will ensure the achievement of the legally binding targets for our country under the Climate and Energy package as well as the energy efficiency goals.

These measures are selected from a larger number of proposed actions after coordination with governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. They are formulated so as to meet the main goal – reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Bulgaria and implementation of the existing EU legislation on climate change. Various tools were proposed to support their implementation. A performance indicator was set that is directly or indirectly related to the calculation of the expected effect, as well as target values by year.

In attached file Bulgaria presented an intermediate report, which contains progress of implementation of sectoral measures by the end of 2014.

Questions and Answers

Q: China - *According to Figure 16, despite the decreasing trend in GHG emissions since 1990 to 2013, GHG emissions will increase during the period of 2013 to 2020 under the WEM scenario. What are the key drivers for the increasing trend?*

A:

- For Bulgaria the national target is +20% (under Effort Sharing Decision), allowing an increase in emissions from sectors outside the EU ETS (transport, construction, agriculture, waste) by 20%.
- The main drivers are the expected growth of foreign investments, better access of the Bulgarian industry to EU funds for Competitiveness and Innovation. From this perspective, the economic growth will be accompanied by an increase in greenhouse gases.



Ministry of Environment and Water
of Bulgaria

Thank you for your attention!

Rayna Angelova

Head of Implementation of European Climate Change Policy
Department

Climate Change Policy Directorate

Ministry of Environment and Water of Republic of Bulgaria

Tel. +359 /2/ 940 61 33

E-mail: rkangelova@moew.government.bg