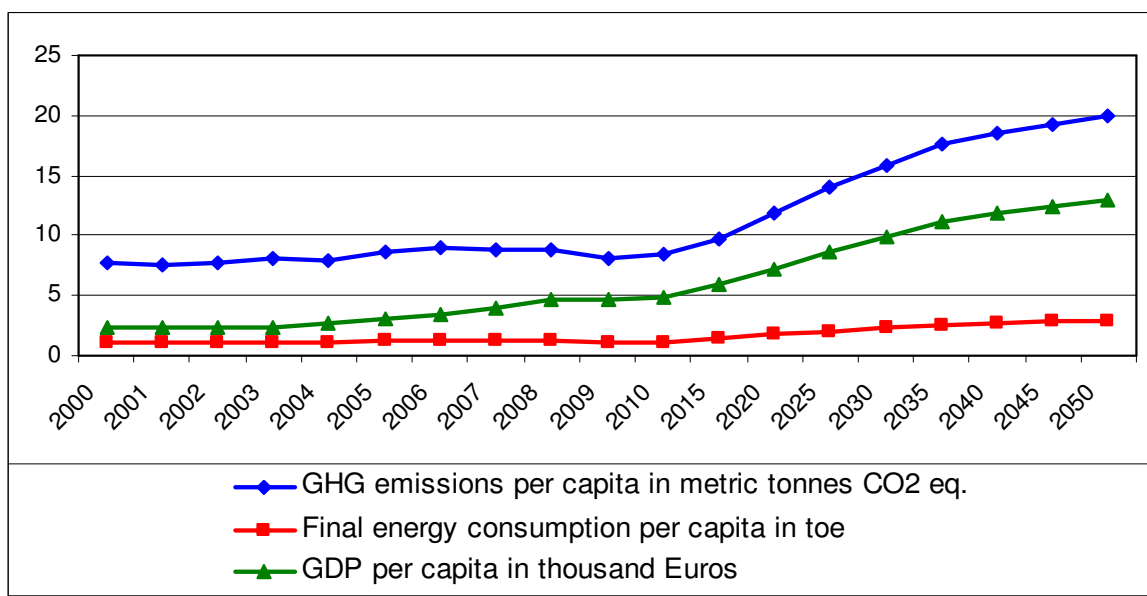


# General Information

**Table 2: Emission Trading**

JI Project priorities	None
Registered projects	30
EU-ETS:	The allocated emissions are 4,68 million tons CO <sub>2</sub> by 2020.
GIS Project priorities	energy efficiency and RES (specifically biomass utilization) technologies development of climate change policies capture and utilization of methane afforestation, reforestation and other land use change educational measures, scientific research, measures for administrative capacity building and management of Climate change policies awareness raising of the public on Climate Change issues development and implementation of climate change adaptation measures.



**Graph 3: Trends of national indicators (Current policy mixture)**

### National Contact Points

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PROMITHEAS – 4 : Knowledge transfer and research needs for preparing mitigation/adaptation policy portfolios  
Fact sheet – October 2013

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The FP7 funded project PROMITHEAS – 4, with three (3) years duration, aimed at the development and assessment of Mitigation / Adaptation climate change policy portfolios for 12 countries with developing economies. In close cooperation with the governments of the beneficiary countries, scientists from academic institutions, located in 14 countries, developed policy mixtures based on the existing official policies and data, and further to that, gained and transferred know – how among scientists, policy and decision makers and market stakeholders.

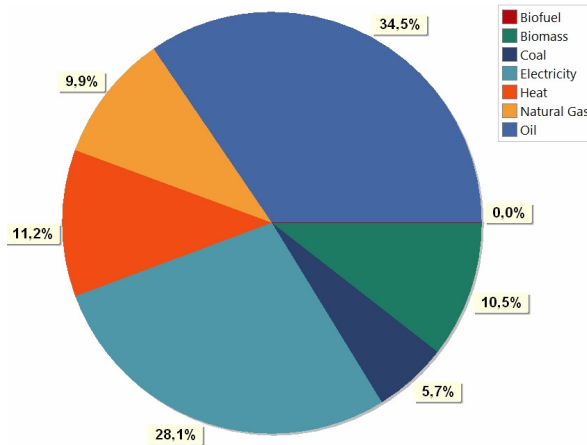


**Country Overview (2010)**

Surface area: 110944 km<sup>2</sup>  
Population (2008 in million): 7,6  
Growth rate of GDP real (2009): -5,5%  
GDP per capita (2010 in Euros): 4801  
GHG emissions per capita (2010 in metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> eq.): 8,438  
Gross Inl Consumption per capita (2010 in toe): 2,37

**Abbreviations**

- CDM:** Clean Development Mechanism
- EE:** Energy Efficiency
- FP7:** Seveth Framework Programme
- GHG:** Green House Gas
- GIS:** Green Investment Scheme
- GDP:** Gross Domestic Product
- Inl:** Inland
- Ji:** Joint Implementation
- Km:** kilometers (1.000 meters)
- M/A :** Mitigation / Adaptation
- RES:** Renewable Energy Sources
- Toe:** tonnes of oil equivalent
- UNFCCC:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



**Graph 1: Fuel percentages in Final Energy Demand (2010)**

# Climate Change Policy

## Ratified international agreements

UNFCCC – May 1995  
 Kyoto Protocol - August 2002

## National Targets

**GHG:** 8% reduction of annual GHG emissions by 2012

**RES:** (a) 16% share of RES in total final energy consumption by 2020, (b) 10% share of RES in final energy consumption of transport sector

**EE:** 9% reduction of the annual final energy consumption in 2016, compared to the average final energy consumption for the period 2001-2005.

**Other:** None

## Policy instruments implementation

### Mitigation / sector

Buildings: Performance standards (energy certificates, mandatory audits), Subsidy, Energy labeling for appliances.  
 Industry: Performance standards (energy certificates, mandatory audits), Tradable permits, Regulatory standards (combined type).  
 Transport: Fuel switch.  
 Energy: Regulation standards (Certification of RES), Subsidy, Tradable permits (Feed-in-tariffs), Regulatory standards (combined type).

### Adaptation / sector

Agriculture, Forestry: none  
 Water Management: Regulation standards (Command and Control)

**Table 1: Sectors with perspectives for RES and EE**

	Energy	Residential	Construction	Industrial	Services	Agriculture	Transport
<b>RES</b>	X	X	-	-	-	-	X
<b>EE</b>	X	X	-	X	X	-	X

# Policy Mixtures

*During PROMITHEAS – 4 project, three (3) scenarios were developed, Business as Usual (BAU), Optimistic (OPT) and Pessimistic (PES), that concluded to three policy mixtures, the Current, Enhanced and Conservative.*

## Current

This mixture concerns policy instruments that were implemented before 31<sup>st</sup> December 2010. It is a pure mitigation policy mixture. Bulgaria achieved the goal of 8% reduction of GHG emissions by 2012 (compared to 1988). GHG emissions in Bulgaria are expected to increase by 17,5% in 2020 and by 54,4% in 2050 compared to 1992. The share of RES in total final energy consumption in 2020 is forecasted to be 12,9% and the share of biofuels in final energy consumption in transport sector 9,8%. The final energy consumption in 2016 is expected to increase by 20,5% compared to the average for the period 2001-2005.

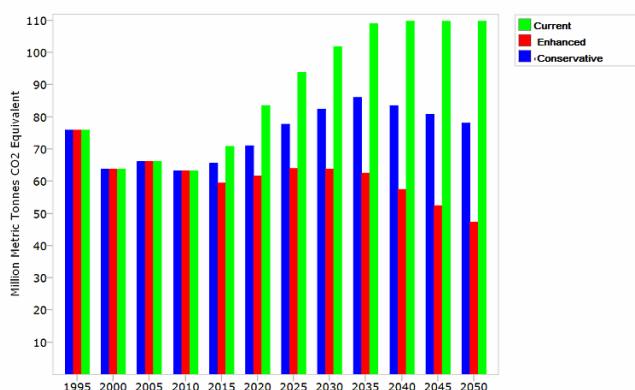
## Conservative

It is structured by: i) the M/A policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1<sup>st</sup> January 2011; ii) no other additional policy instruments apart from those already decided to be implemented and in line with the EU climate change policy; the EU policy instruments will be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the minimum exploitation of the potential in EE and RES focusing mainly on sectors with the highest potential in EE and the most promising for the country types of RES.

GHG emissions in Bulgaria are expected to decrease slightly (by 0,03%) in 2020 and increase by 10% in 2050 compared to 1992. The share of RES in total final energy consumption in 2020 is forecasted to be 13% and the share of biofuels in final energy consumption in transport sector 10,2%. The final energy consumption in 2016 is expected to increase by 12,4% compared to the average for the period 2001-2005.

## Enhanced

It is structured by: i) the mitigation/adaptation policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1<sup>st</sup> January 2011; ii) additional policy instruments in line with the EU climate change policy that can be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the maximum exploitation of the potential of the country in energy efficiency and RES. GHG emissions in Bulgaria are expected to decrease by 13,25% in 2020 and by 33,26% in 2050 compared to 1992. The share of RES in total final energy consumption in 2020 is forecasted to be 13,9% and the share of biofuels in final energy consumption in transport sector 10,3%. The final energy consumption in 2016 is expected to increase by 12% compared to the average for the period 2001-2005.



**Graph 2: Historical and projected GHG emissions, according to the 3 policy mixtures**

## Research needs and gaps related Climate Change policy issues

Lack of available complete data series which are necessary for developing M/A policy portfolios; Lack of available information about climate change impacts; No adaptation policy; Inadequate national implementation network; Lack of capacity building on development and assessment of climate change M/A policy portfolios.