Republic of Bulgaria
Ministry of Environment and Water

MULTILATERAL ASSESSMENT: BULGARIA

SBI, Antalya
13 November 2026

National circumstances



- Situated in South-eastern Europe
- Area: 110 997 sq km
- Population: : 6 437 360 (2024)
- EU member since January 1, 2007
- GDP per capita: 16 253 EUR
- Unemployment: 3,9%
- Eurozone member since January 1, 2026

Commitments to the UNFCCC

Joint Pledge under the Convention for EU and its Member States:

- Unconditional quantified economy wide emission reduction target of **20% by 2020, compared to 1990 levels**

Binding commitment under Kyoto Protocol:

- CP2: joint commitment of the **EU, its Member States, Iceland and UK**, to reduce average annual emissions during **2013-2020 by 20% compared to 1990**

NDC under the Paris Agreement

- The EU and its Member States are committed to a binding target of an **at least 55% domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990**

2030 EU climate & energy framework

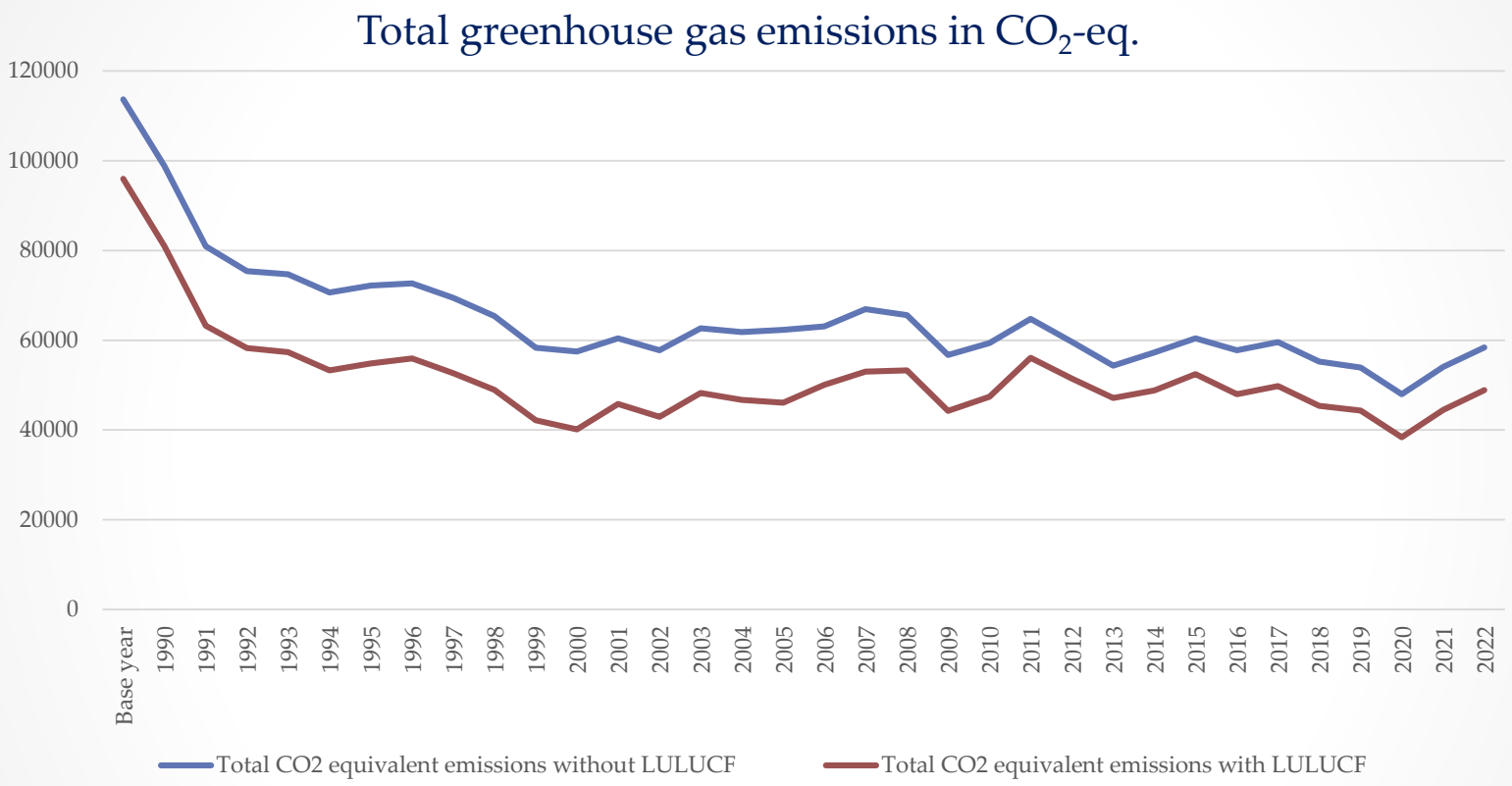
Key targets for 2030:

- At least **55 % net domestic reduction** (from 1990 levels)
  - EU ETS: – 62 % compare 2005;
  - Non-ETS: – 40 % compare 2005, **individual target for Bulgaria -10%;**
  - "no-debit" commitment for first period 2021-2025; Bulgaria's LULUCF target for 2030 is net removals of 9.72 Mt CO2 eq below the base-year level.

- At least **42,5 % share for renewable energy**;

- At least **36 % improvement in energy efficiency**

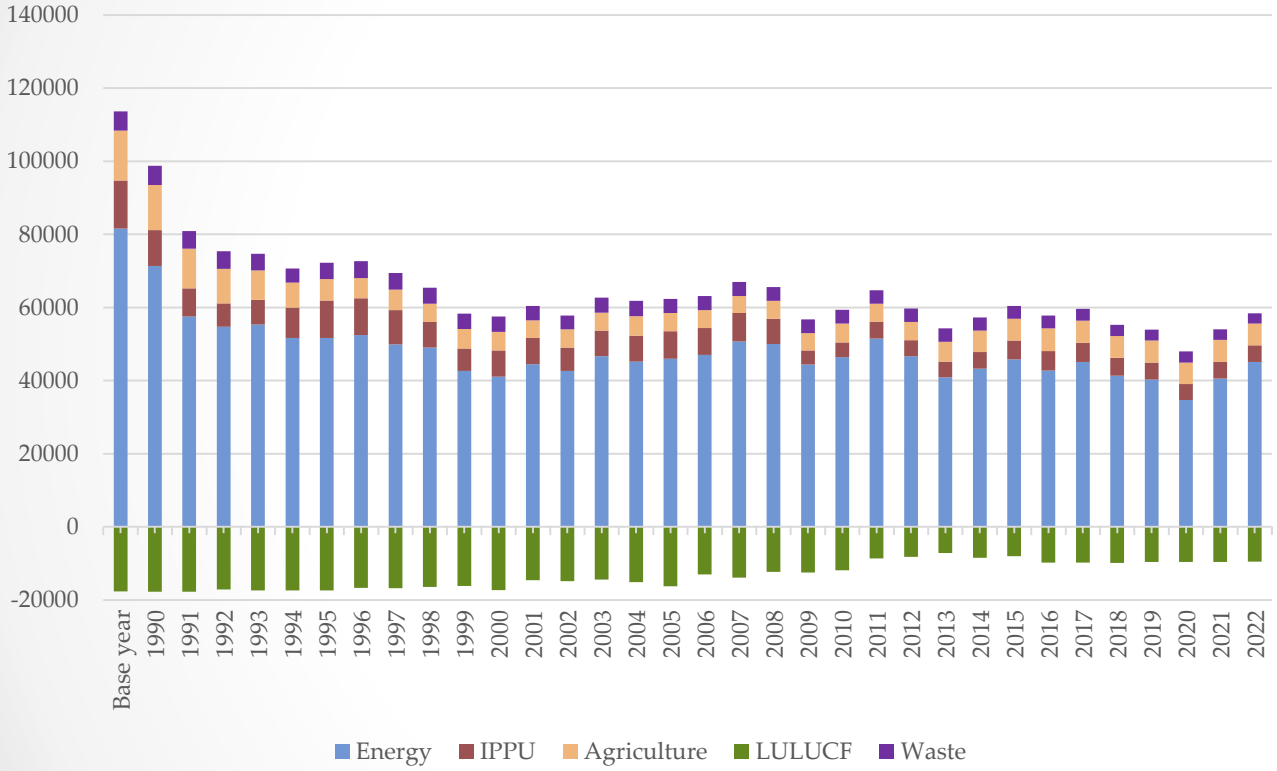
Total Trend in Greenhouse Gas Emissions

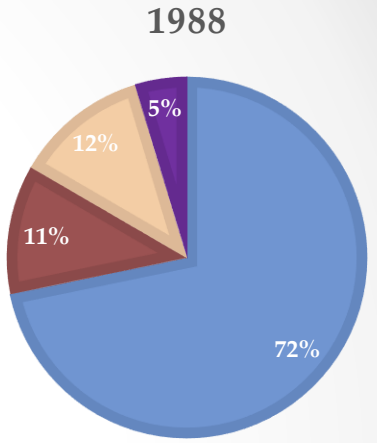


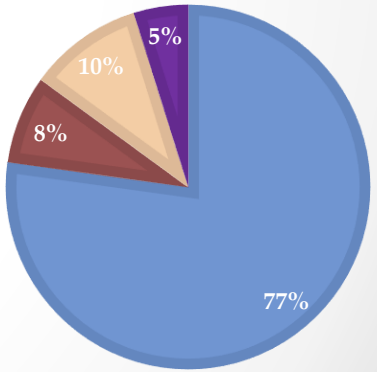
Decrease: 49 % (BY)

GHG emissions reduction by sectors

Total greenhouse gas emissions in CO_2-eq. per IPCC sector







Main Mitigation Legislation in Bulgaria

- **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

Strategic documents

- **Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan** for the period 2021-2030
- **National Recovery and Resilience Plan** of the Republic of Bulgaria
- **National Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan** until 2030
- **Long-term strategy** of the Republic of Bulgaria until 2050.

Cross-cutting Policies and Measures

Derived from EU directives and regulations

Policy instruments	Sectors
EU-ETS	Power, Industry, Aviation, Maritime
ESR	Buildings, Road transport
CO_2 emission standards for cars, vans, lorries	Passenger and freight road transport
Biofuel blending mandates	Transport

Key national policies and measures

ENERGY PRIORITY AXES:



1. Cleaner production of electricity from existing coal-fired plants;
2. Transition to a low-carbon electricity mix;
3. The district heating system – an instrument for low-carbon energy;
4. Accelerated penetration of decentralized energy production;
5. Development of low-carbon networks for transmission and distribution of electricity and natural gas.

Key national policies and measures

TRANSPORT PRIORITY AXES:



1. Modernization of the existing transport infrastructure

2. Introduction of intelligent transport systems

3. Increasing the share of biofuels

4. Increasing the share of public electric transport and developing intermodal terminals

Key national policies and measures

INDUSTRY PRIORITY AXES:



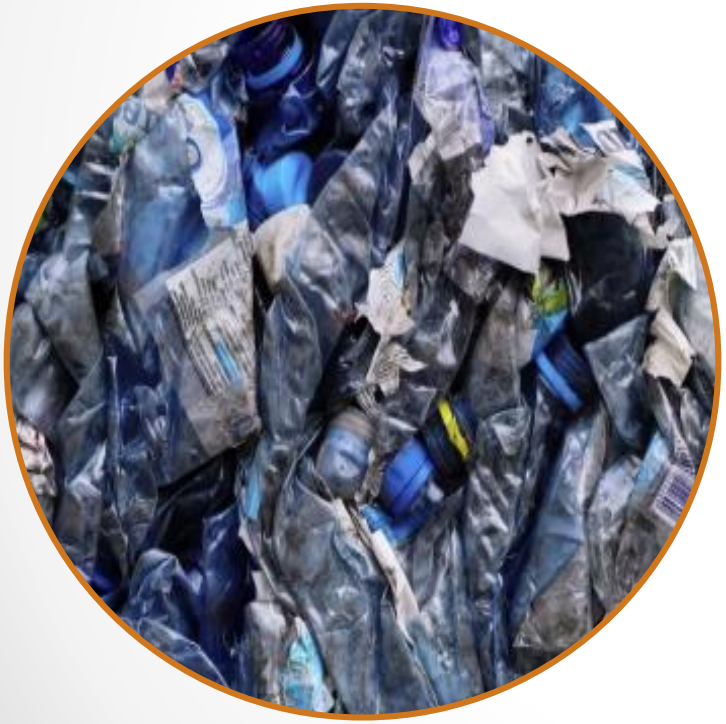
1. Higher energy efficiency in the industry;

2. Use of alternative fuels;

3. Establishment of a technology park and a business incubator.

Key national policies and measures

WASTE PRIORITY AXES:



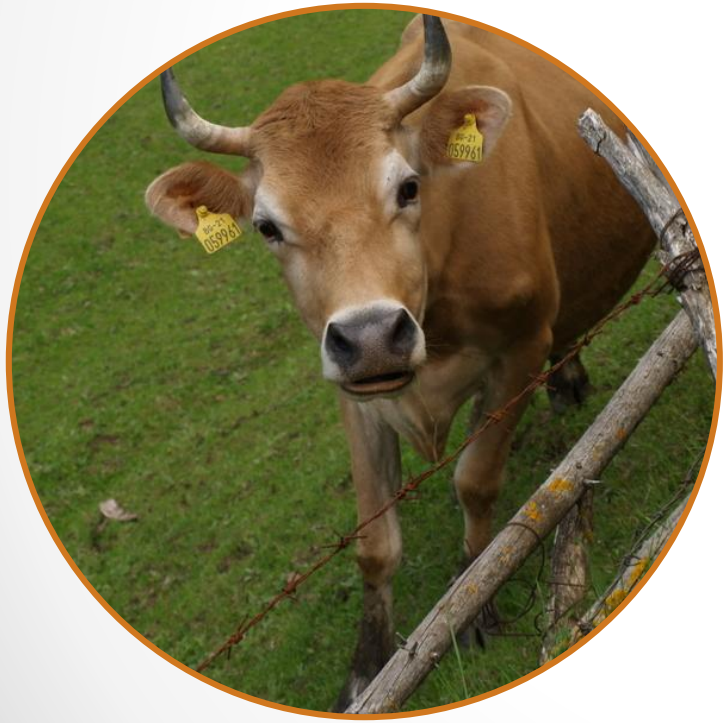
1. Reduction and prevention of quantities of waste whose disposal emits greenhouse gases;

2. Capture and flaring of biogas from landfilled waste;

3. Biogas capture at urban wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) and incineration.

Key national policies and measures

AGRICULTURE PRIORITY AXES:



1. Reduction of emissions from agricultural land;
2. Reduction of methane emissions from the biological fermentation in animal husbandry;
3. Improving the management of manure;
4. Optimization of the use of plant residues in agriculture;
5. Improving the management of rice fields and technology for rice production;
6. Improving the knowledge of farmers and the administration regarding reduction of emissions from the Agriculture sector.

Key national policies and measures

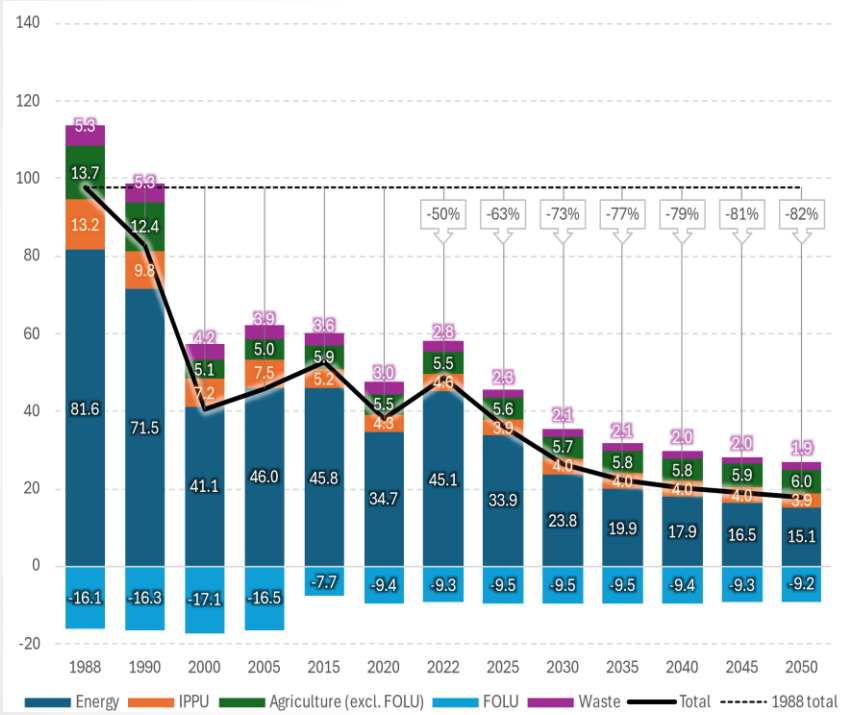
LULUCF PRIORITY AXES:



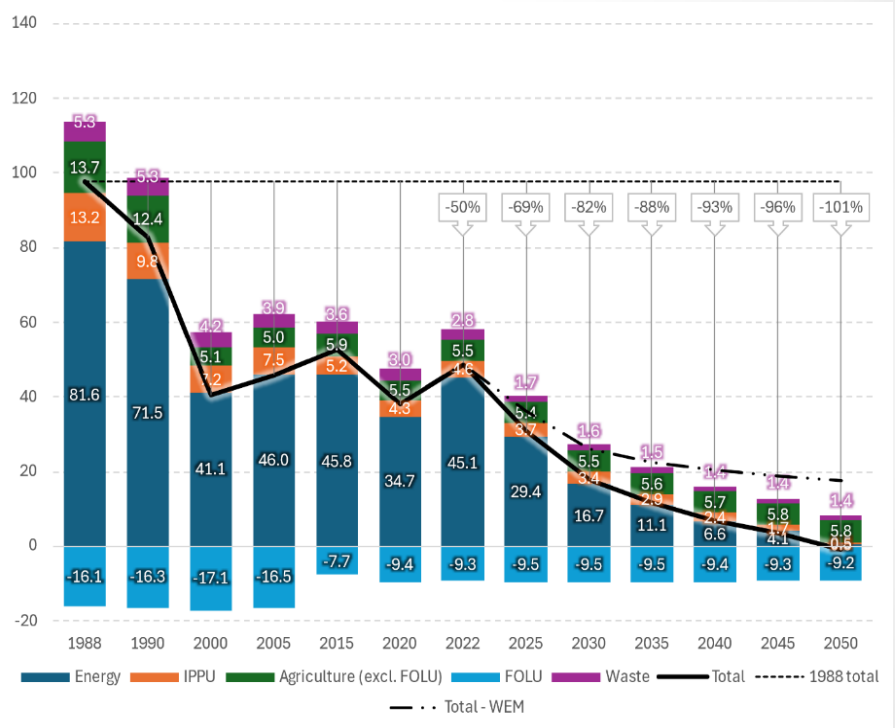
1. Increasing greenhouse gas sequestration;
2. Preservation of carbon stocks in forests;
3. Increasing the potential of forests to capture carbon;
4. Long-term carbon storage in wood products.

Total GHG projections

WEM



WAM



Conclusions

- Bulgaria met its 2020 commitment under the Convention through its contribution to achieving the joint target of the EU

- We will continue our efforts to reach 2030 target for GHG emission reductions

- Together, through innovation, commitment and coordinated action, we can build a climate-neutral, competitive and sustainable future for generations to come.

Republic of Bulgaria
Ministry of Environment and Water

Thank you for your attention!

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