Country:	Pollutant(s):
Bulgaria	Please indicate the pollutant(s), emissions of
Buigaria	which are being controlled
	which are being controlled
	PM ($PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10})
Protocol(s):	Sector:
Gothenburg Protocol	1. Residential heating
	2. Energy
	3. Industry
Type of strategy, policy or measure and the	Method used for the current analysis:
level of implementation:	Please indicate the sector (e.g. agriculture,
Please indicate the name of the protocol(s) to	industry, urban planning, environment, etc.),
the Convention, obligations under which are	or sectors (if several) for which the strategy,
being fulfilled	policy or measure has been mainly designed
Gothenburg Protocol	
Commonly 11000001	
1. Residential heating	Residential heating
National Ambient Air Quality Program 2018 -	The project under NAAQP for replacement of
2024.	the old stoves with the new ones is on
	national level but the specific measures will
National Air Pollution Control Program 2020-	be implemented on a municipal level.
2030.	
Ondingers on the manningers of the modifies	Energy and Industry
Ordinance on the requirements for the quality of solid fuels used for domestic heating, the	_
conditions, order and procedure for their control	level.
conditions, order and procedure for their control	
2. Energy	
Ordinance on the limitation of emissions of	
sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and dust released	
into the atmosphere from large combustion	
plants.	
Ordinance on the limitation of emissions of	
certain pollutants into the air from medium	
combustion plants.	
3. Industry	
Ordinance № 1 of 27.06.2005 on standards for	
permissible emissions of harmful substances	
(pollutants) released into the atmosphere from	
sites and activities with fixed sources of	
emissions.	

What is the main objective of the strategy, policy or measure? When has it been implemented/or will be implemented?

Please describe briefly what the measure attempts to achieve or what has been the result of its implementation. Please also describe since when it is being employed or for when its

implementation is foreseen. Please explain whether implementation is/was immediate or gradual. [150 words max]

The measures listed above are aimed at reducing PM (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) emissions. The aim is to improve air quality at national level, particularly where the pollution is above air quality standards, while the implementation of the measures must make a significant contribution to meeting the country's obligations to reach the national ceiling for this pollutant ($PM_{2.5}$) set out in the Gothenburg Protocol.

Residential heating

In order to reduce the emissions of PM (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) from residential heating sector:

- 1. Municipalities with levels of PM above the air quality standards receive subsidies for replacing the old stoves with the new ones that meet the eco-design requirements. This measure is applied gradually since 2018.
- 2. Application of alternative heating methods natural gas where available, district heating where available, etc.
- 3. An ordinance on the quality of solid fuels (coal and briquettes) for domestic heating was adopted. It is in force since April 2020.

Energy and Industry

- 1. The Ordinance for LCP is in force since 2016 and Ordinance for MCP is in force since 2018. Both ordinances set emission limit values for dust by transposing European Union legislation.
- 2. Ordinance №1 sets emission limit values for almost the entire industrial sector (where such ELVs are not set at EU level), it does not transpose European legislation and is in force since 2005.

Background and driving forces:

Please explain briefly why this strategy, policy or measure was implemented; mention the driving forces for its introduction e.g. policy development, legislation (EU, national), action plans, voluntary, incentive, or other [150 words max]

Residential heating

The measures included in the National Ambient Air Quality Program 2018 – 2024 regarding the residential heating are developed in order to improve the air quality in municipalities with high levels of pollution and to achieve the AQ standards, while the National Air Pollution Control Program 2020-2030 is an obligation under the Directive (EC) 2016/2284 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants (Article 6).

Energy and Industry

- 1. The LCP Ordinance and MCP Ordinance lay down rules for control of emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and dust released into the atmosphere from LCP and MCP, in order to reduce these emissions into the air and the possible risks to the health of man and the environment from them (EU legislation).
- 2. The Ordinance №1 establishes emission limit values for harmful substances released into the

atmosphere from stationary emission sources, in order to prevent or limit the possible direct and / or indirect effects of emissions on the environment, as well as related to potential risks to human health.

Description of the strategy, policy or measure:

Please explain briefly how the strategy, policy or measure works and why it has been chosen compared to other policies/measures. Please also explain how its implementation is being monitored. [200 words max]

Some of the policies and measures mentioned above stem from the country's obligations to implement European Union legislation.

The other policies (in NAAQP) were selected after detailed analysis of the existing situation and the measures affordable in order to improve air quality at national level and also to meet country's obligations under the Gothenburg Protocol (the national ceiling for PM_{2.5} set out in the Protocol).

Costs, Funding and Revenue allocation:

Please state how much the implementation of the measure costs including its monitoring and how it is funded (national budget, industry, taxes, etc.) If the measure is creating revenue, please also explain how this revenue is being allocated and collected. [200 words max]

With regard to the National air quality program, it is difficult to determine the exact value of the expenditures at the time of its completion (2024), as this will depend on the specific decisions implemented by the municipalities for the implementation of the program. However, according to the program itself, the costs are expected in a range from US\$ 489 millions to US\$ 1 billion.

Effect and impacts on air pollution abatement:

Please explain briefly the effect of the policy, strategy or measure and how it has impacted the abatement of air pollution. If impacts are known, please quantify, if possible. Please highlight also other effects of the implementation of the measure e.g. with regard to compliance, the acceptance of the measure or its transposition (e.g. from a voluntary to a regulatory or another type of measure). [150 words max]

Residential heating

It is difficult to assess the impact of a National Ambient Air Quality Program 2018 - 2024 alone, as its implementation started only a couple of years ago and in addition it is implemented in parallel with other measures, such as measures under the municipal air quality plans, as well as measures to reduce dust emissions from the energy sector. But the implementation of all these measures as a whole has a very positive effect on air quality at national level – at present the annual norm for PM_{10} is observed throughout the country, except for one monitoring station in one city, and the average daily norm is observed in half of the populated areas, where monitoring is performed. By comparison, a few years ago there was only one city that complied with air quality standards for this pollutant.

References/Further information: Please provide most relevant sources for information such as references for web links, books, other resources.

https://www.moew.government.bg/bg/vuzduh/strategicheski-dokumenti/

 $\underline{https://www.moew.government.bg/bg/vuzduh/kachestvo-na-technite-i-tvurdi-goriva/normativni-aktove/}$

https://www.moew.government.bg/bg/vuzduh/golemi-i-sredni-gorivni-instalacii-i-industrialni-procesi/normativni-aktove/

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Additional comments: Please include any additional information you may wish to provide here.