

PART III. NATIONAL REPORTING GUIDELINES FOR CSD-14/15 THEMATIC AREAS

A. ATMOSPHERE/AIR POLLUTION

Government focal point(s): Mr. Shteryo Nozharov
Responding ministry/office(s): Ministry of Environment and Water;
Air Protection Directorate

Decision-Making: Strategies, policies, programmes and plans, legislation, policy instruments and the regulatory framework; involvement of Major Groups

- Assessing ambient air quality and the levels of air pollution.

According to the EU requirements at the moment Bulgaria is performing a National program for air quality assessment and management, approved by the MoEW. The program envisages some of the existing manual stations to be closed or to be replaced with a new automatic stations, or installation of new automatic stations. At present in Bulgaria a National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System (NAAMS) is in operation by the Executive Environmental Agency [EEA]. The system consist of 53 stationary stations, of which 14 conventional automatic stations, 9 DOAS automatic stations, 26 stations with manual sampling and chemical analysis, and 4 automatic background monitoring stations.

- Control of air pollution (e.g. for stationary, mobile, area and other pollution sources).

The anthropogenic national annual emissions for years 1990 - 2003 (as reported to the UN/ECE CLRTAP Convention Secretariat) are given in the table below:

years	S? x	NOx	NMVOC	NH3	CO
1990	2008	361	217	144	891
1991	1665	256	178	124	608
1992	1115	233	179	111	768
1993	1426	242	208	109	820
1994	1480	230	175	101	855
1995	1476	266	173	99	846
1996	1420,4	259	147	82,7	613
1997	1364,8	224,8	120	77,3	517,3
1998	1251	223,6	132	65,6	650
1999	943	202	118	60	617
2000	981,98	184,3	120,4	56,228	667,27
2001	940	188,7	123	56,087	619
2002	964,5	197,4	122,3	56,2	700
2003	968,4	209	119	52	715,7

years	Pb	Cd	Hg	PCBs	Dioxins and furan	PAHs	HCB	PCP
1990	435,8	28,3	13,2	258	544,196	677,32	544	49
1995	297,5	12,8	6,8	382,19	456	443,43	79	10,72
1996	278,8	14,3	4,7	261,73	340,935	409,509	87	10,61
1997	231,3	14,2	4,3	226,9	309,585	364,3	47	7,6
1998	250,7	14,9	4,7	252,8	288,431	384,024	76	9,07
1999	223,5	13,6	4,06	247,44	245,28	288,148	46	6,36
2000	213,4	10,9	4,2	228	232,528	118,079	54	2,63
2001	177,397	10,394	3,993	212	201	97,338	42,5	1,79
2002	105	12	3,8	250	218	129	38	1,67
2003	147,9	15	5,03	260	254	139,6	24,02	1,8

- Analysis of costs and benefits
Such surveys have not been made yet.
- Institutional changes made.

The control over the mobile sources is executed by Technical services of the Ministry of Interior (during their initial registration), and subsequently – by the technical services licensed by Ministry the Transport and Communication (during periodical/annual technical inspections).

The control over the stationary sources is performed and enforced by the Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water [RIEWs] of The Ministry of Environment and Water, and the control measurements of the emissions of harmful substances - by the Regional Laboratories [RLs] of Executive Environmental Agency. In addition, the operators of installations are obliged to make separate/additional measurements (automatic or periodical), by hiring accredited for this purpose independent laboratories.

- Plan(s) to deal with severe air pollution incidents.

All municipalities, in which there is exceeding of the norms for content of harmful/noxious substances in the atmosphere (total 42 in count from 265 in the country) have developed and apply long-term programs for improvement/raising of the Quality of the atmosphere (as of 2001) and reaching of the common European AAQ standards, according to art.8 Directive 96/62/?U, as well as short-term operative plans for the cases, in the cases of exceeding of the set alarm-limits, according to art.7 Directive 96/62/?U

- Programmes designed to reduce indoor air pollution.

Authorized body for air quality of the working environment is the State agency on labor. The norms are set by Ministry of Health.

- Policy measures taken to improve the quality of fuels.

Settings of norms for the quality of the fuels are complying with directives 98/70/EU, 99/32/EU and 2003/17/EU. Setting up of special division GD'LFQC' to SAMTS, which controls the observing of the norms according to REGULATION on the requirements for the quality of liquid fuels, the terms, procedure and methods of their control and BDS EN 14274:2004.

- Specific policy measures designed to reduce the level of lead in gasoline.

The use of lead-containing gasolines in Bulgaria is terminated entirely since 31.12.2004

- Policies promoting cleaner transportation measures and technology are developing by Ministry the Transport and Communication (e.g. vehicular technology, mass transit systems, reduced demand in vehicle-miles-travelled, modal shifts).

- Emission limits on vehicular exhaust.

New (contemporary) norms for allowed emissions are developing recently by the authorized institutions - Ministry the Transport and Communication and Ministry of Interior. They will comply with the European requirements in this field. There are problems with applying the old norms.

Meanwhile, in the national legislature of the country are transposed all directives of EU for type/group/brand approval of new autos/cars, brand approval of diesel engines for out-of-road machines, etc

- Role played by air pollution in urban planning, especially related to transportation.

Up to now, the air pollution plays a non-significant role at urban planning besides, referring to big cities only.

- Economic and market-based incentives to meet national air quality goals.
- Nature and impacts of transboundary air pollution (including pollutants emitted within your country as well as those received from nearby countries).
- Programmes designed to reduce ozone-depleting substances and promote alternatives under the Montreal Protocol.

Capacity-Building, Information, Research and Development

- Availability of data concerning: a) the impacts of air pollution on human health and ecosystems; and b) the levels of *pollution in different industries*.

The available data for impacts of air pollution on human health and the levels of pollution in different industries cover the main air pollutants – dust, SO₂, NO_x, VOC, NH₃ and CO. There are problems with lacks of data on heavy metals, POPs [PAH, dioxins, etc.] in both emissions and ambient air levels, as well as with data on PM₁₀, PM_{2,5} and O₃ levels [in ambient air].

- Capacity to carry out air dispersion modelling.

Two national modelling systems have been developed by MOEW. One for modelling of emissions from stationary sources and one mobile sources, including guidebooks to plant operators and municipal authorities for their use. Both systems are used for issuing of operational permits to polluting industries and within the development of long-term AAQ management programs [see above].

- Programmes designed to increase citizens' awareness about the impacts of indoor air pollution.

There aren't any such programmes.

- Internet websites related specifically to the issues contained in these Atmosphere/Air Pollution Guidelines, providing homepage addresses (URL).

Internet websites:

- Executive Environment Agency - <http://nfp-bg.eionet.eu.int/ncsd/eng/index.html>
- National Statistical Institute - <http://www.nsi.bg/Ecology/Ecology.htm>

- R & D programmes in the areas of: atmospheric conditions; air quality management; air pollution control technology; clean fuels technology; environmental economics; environmental impact assessment; and remote sensing.

Project Title	Partner
BG9807 – Preparation of an overall strategy for the MoEW and update of the National Environmental Action Plan/Approximation of legislation and practices in Bulgaria (sub-project 6 Harmonization of Air Quality Legislation)	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety Austrian Federal Ministry of Environment, Youth and Family Affairs French Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment
BG99EN02 – Support of air quality management at local level [in the area of Pernik]	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
BG/2004/IB/EN/01 - Fuel quality control at national level	ADEME, Austrian Federal Ministry of Environment, Youth and Family Affairs
BG 9916.02.01 - Technical Assistance for Development of Joint System for Air Quality Management in the Regions along Bulgarian-Romanian Boundary – Lower Danube	EU PHARE CBC Programme
Approximation of Environmental Legislation in Bulgaria with EU Pollution Control Requirements	Danish Ministry of Environment and Energy/ Danish Environmental Protection Agency
Sofia [Gara Iskar] Industrial Air Pollution Reduction Project	Danish Ministry of Environment and Energy/ Danish Environmental Protection Agency

Guidebooks on Preparation, Implementation and Enforcement of Management Plans for Volatile Organic Compounds Use in Industry According to Directive 99/13/EC	Regional Environmental Accession Programme of the European Commission
Approximation of Environmental Legislation in Bulgaria with EU Pollution Control Requirements	Danish Ministry of Environment and Energy/ Danish Environmental Protection Agency

Financing

- Financing for related programmes from bilateral or multilateral sources.

See the financing partners in the second column of above table.

Cooperation

- Efforts to establish or participate in regional, multilateral or bilateral agreements to address transboundary air pollution concerns.

As a party to the UN/ECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Bulgaria has ratified and fulfills it's obligations under:

The 1999 Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone;

The 1998 Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs);

The 1998 Protocol on Heavy Metals;

The 1994 Protocol on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions

The 1991 Protocol concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes;

The 1988 Protocol concerning the Control of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes;

The 1985 Protocol on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or their Transboundary Fluxes by at least 30 per cent