1. Total greenhouse gas emissions

Figure 1: Left hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions (excl. international aviation) 1990-2018 (index 1990 = 100%). Right hand side: Greenhouse gas emissions by sector\(^1\) – historical emissions 1990-2017, projections 2018-2030 (Mt CO\(_2\)-eq).

Figure 2: Share of emissions covered by the ETS and the ESD (2017).\(^2\)

---

\(^1\) The sectors in the figure correspond to the following IPCC sectors: Energy supply: 1A1, 1B and 1C. Energy use in manufacturing industries: 1A2. Industrial processes and product use: 2. Transport: 1A3. Other energy use: 1A4, 1A5 and 6. Agriculture: 3. Waste: 5. International aviation: memo item.

\(^2\) Excluding international aviation, CO\(_2\) from domestic aviation and NF\(_3\).
2. ETS emissions

![Graph showing ETS emissions in Bulgaria from 2007 to 2018](#)

Figure 3: ETS emissions 2005-2018 (Mt CO$_2$-eq).

3. Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors

![Graph showing targets and emissions under the Effort Sharing legislation for Bulgaria](#)

Figure 4: Left hand side: Emissions and targets under the Effort Sharing Decision/ Effort Sharing Regulation 2018, 2020 and 2030 as percentage change from 2005. Right hand side: Emissions, annual emission allocations (AEAs) and accumulated surplus/ deficit of AEAs under the Effort Sharing Decision 2013-2020 (Mt CO$_2$-eq).

---

3 The scope of ETS was extended from 2013. To reflect the current scope of ETS, estimates made by EEA are included in the figures from 2007 to 2012. The estimates cover only emissions from stationary installations. Bulgaria joined the EU ETS in 2007.
4. Land use, land use change and forestry

Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for Bulgaria show net removals of, on average, -8.7 Mt CO\textsubscript{2}-eq for the period 2013 to 2017. In this regard, Bulgaria contributes with 2.1% to the annual average sink of -411.9 Mt CO\textsubscript{2}-eq of the EU-28. Accounting for the same period shows net credits of, on average, -0.7 Mt CO\textsubscript{2}-eq, which makes up 0.6% of the EU-28 accounted sink of -111.9 Mt CO\textsubscript{2}-eq. Reported net removals show minor variations with a slightly increasing trend, while the same trends is more accentuated for accounted net debits.

Highest reported quantities are removals by Forest Management. Removals by Afforestation/Reforestation are still prominent while emissions by Deforestation are nearly absent in the overall emission budget of the LULUCF sector. Removals by Afforestation/Reforestation show an increasing trend over the five-year period.

Credits from Afforestation/Reforestation outweigh the debits by the combined activities of Forest Management and Deforestation. Bulgaria is one of twelve EU Member States with debits by Forest Management, although they do not show any definite trend. Credits by Afforestation/Reforestation show a clear increasing trend over the five-year period.

---

4 The differences between reported and accounted emissions from LULUCF under the Kyoto Protocol are described in the ‘explanatory note on LULUCF – accounted and reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol’.
Data sources


Figure 5: European Commission based on data accounted and reported by Member States under the Kyoto Protocol.