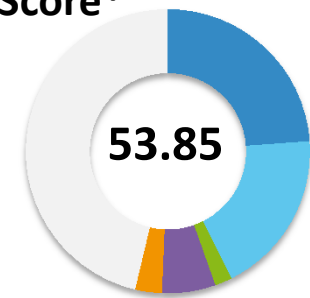
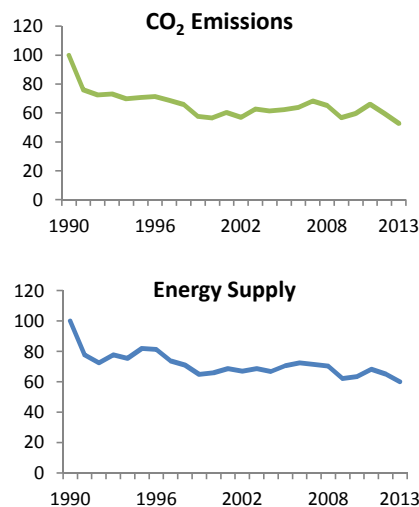
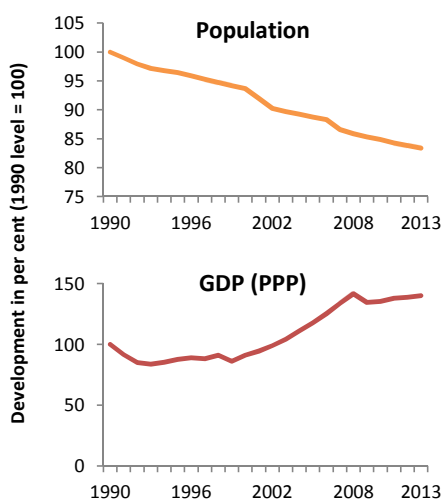

**Score\***


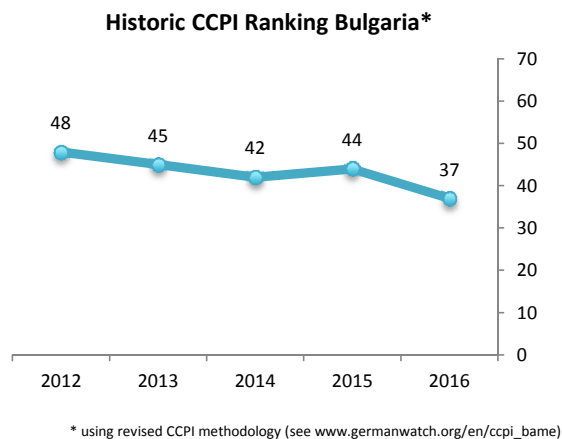
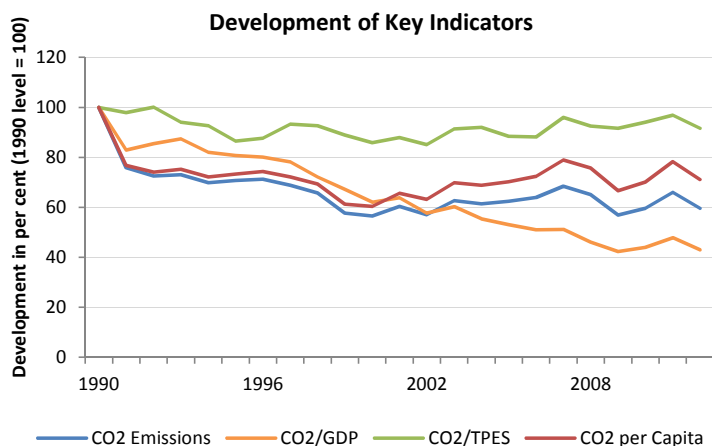
\*Diagram shows sum of weighted partial indicators (see indicators table)



Key Indicators	2013
Population [million]	7.27
GDP per Capita (PPP) [US\$]	12624.48
CO <sub>2</sub> per Capita [t]*	5.41
CO <sub>2</sub> from Forests per Capita [t]	-1.56
CO <sub>2</sub> per GDP [t/1000US\$]*	0.43
TPES per GDP [MJ/US\$]	7.71
CO <sub>2</sub> per TPES [t/TJ]*	55.54
Share of Renewable Energy of TPES	10.70%

TPES= total primary energy supply  
 PPP= purchasing power parity in prices of 2005  
 \* energy related emissions only  
 Source: IEA (2015) and FAO (2015)

Indicators	Weighting	Score	Rank
<b>Emissions Level</b>			
Primary Energy Supply per Capita	7.5%	<b>77.52</b>	<b>23</b>
CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions per Capita	7.5%	<b>73.91</b>	<b>29</b>
Target-Performance Comparison	10%	<b>79.62</b>	<b>20</b>
Emissions from Deforestation per Capita	5%	<b>45.34</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Development of Emissions</b>			
CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions from Electricity and Heat Production	10%	<b>40.44</b>	<b>46</b>
CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions from Manufacturing and Industry	8%	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4</b>
CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions from Road Traffic	4%	<b>44.26</b>	<b>37</b>
CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions from Residential Use and Buildings	4%	<b>19.33</b>	<b>50</b>
CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions from Aviation	4%	<b>60.37</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Renewable Energy</b>			
Share of Renewable Energy in Total Primary Energy Supply	2%	<b>21.39</b>	<b>30</b>
Development of Energy Supply from Renewable Energy Sources	8%	<b>55.89</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Efficiency</b>			
Efficiency Level	5%	<b>32.24</b>	<b>54</b>
Efficiency Trend	5%	<b>70.30</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Policy</b>			
International Climate Policy	10%	<b>44.07</b>	<b>33</b>
National Climate Policy	10%	<b>8.33</b>	<b>60</b>



### Selected comments from national experts

- Out of its commitments under international and EU agreements/legislation, Bulgaria has no country specific policies and measures specially developed and implemented in the energy sector of the country.
- Actions and measures are often a reaction either to emergency situation or under pressure by business/public.
- The present Energy strategy of Bulgaria till 2020, adopted by the Bulgarian Parliament in June 2011, has priorities and main objectives in line with the EU energy policy but emphasis is given to development of domestic coal-based energy production and maximal use of domestic coal potential.
- The Bulgarian Parliament adopted the law to limit climate change in March 2014. In spite there has not been specially developed or realised national climate policy. Generally, this is because the emission rate in the country still is below the 8 % target set in the Kyoto Protocol for Annex 1 parties of the UNFCCC, i.e., this rate is less than the one in the base year 1988 for Bulgaria.
- The low emission rate is mainly due to the reduced economic activities related to the transition to market economy and lately to financial or economic problems which significantly and negatively affect national economy.