

ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS

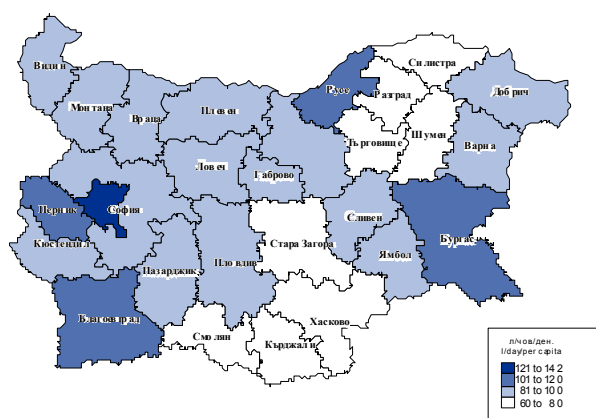
Annual data for 2008*

The National Statistical institute has the pleasure to present to the attention of its users results from the annual surveys in the field of environmental statistics for 2008.

1. WATER

The water used in 2008 amounts to 5147 million m³, which is by 4.5% more compared to the previous year. The increase is mainly due to cooling water in the energy (predominantly from Danube river) and to hydromelioration in the agriculture. Reduction of the used water is registered in the other sectors of the industry (mining and quarrying and manufacturing).

Some drop is also registered in the household use of drinking water delivered by public water supply - from 100 l/day/ per capita in 2007 to 99 l/day/per capita in 2008. The biggest volume of water has been used by the population of South-West region - 124 l/day per capita, and the smallest – in the North-East region – 86 l/day per capita.



In 2008 6 new urban wastewater treatment plants (UWWTP) were put into exploitation. In such a way the relative share of the population connected to UWWTP reaches 43.8%. Totally the waste water discharged into water bodies (excluding cooling water) is estimated to 793 million m³ of which 73% was treated.

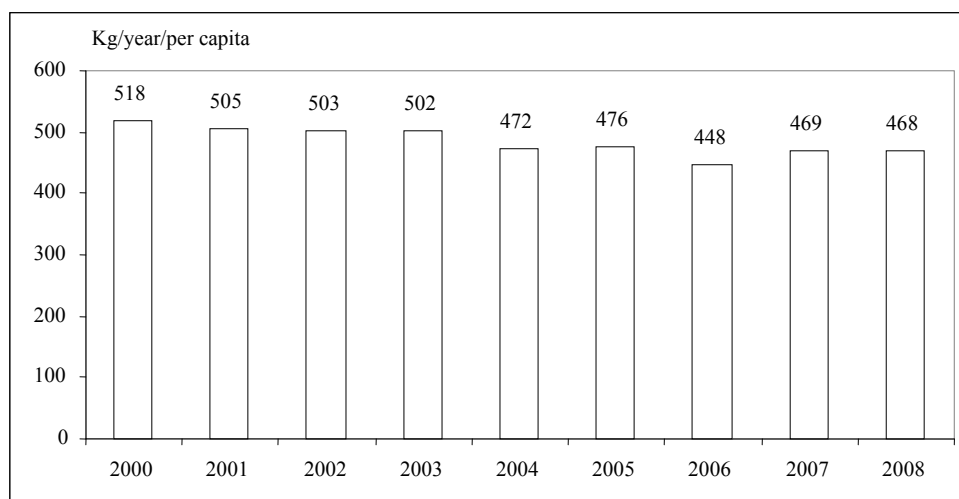
2. MUNICIPAL WASTE

Municipal waste is the waste resulting from the activities of people in homes, in administrative, social and public buildings. Included here is also the waste from commercial outlets, crafts, resort and entertainment facilities, which is non-hazardous, and the same time, which quantity or composition will not obstruct to be treated together with the household waste.

By municipal administrations' data in 2008 totally 3 369 thousand tons of municipal waste have been collected by organized waste collection to landfills, of which 3 359 have

been land-filled. The quantity of collected waste in landfill sites is assessed by means of direct measurement and in case of lack of weighing equipment - on the basis of data in transport documents.

Continues the tendency of building up regional landfills for municipal waste and at the same time landfills built in the past, which do not respond to the ecological requirements are closed down. In 2008 the number of municipal waste landfills is 349, of which - 23 regional. The implementation of organized waste collection systems in new settlements led to an increase of the population served by municipal waste collection systems, share of which achieved 94.4% for 2008. At the same time in 2008 the quantity collected municipal waste per capita of served population is estimated to 468 kg annually.



Collected municipal waste per capita of served population

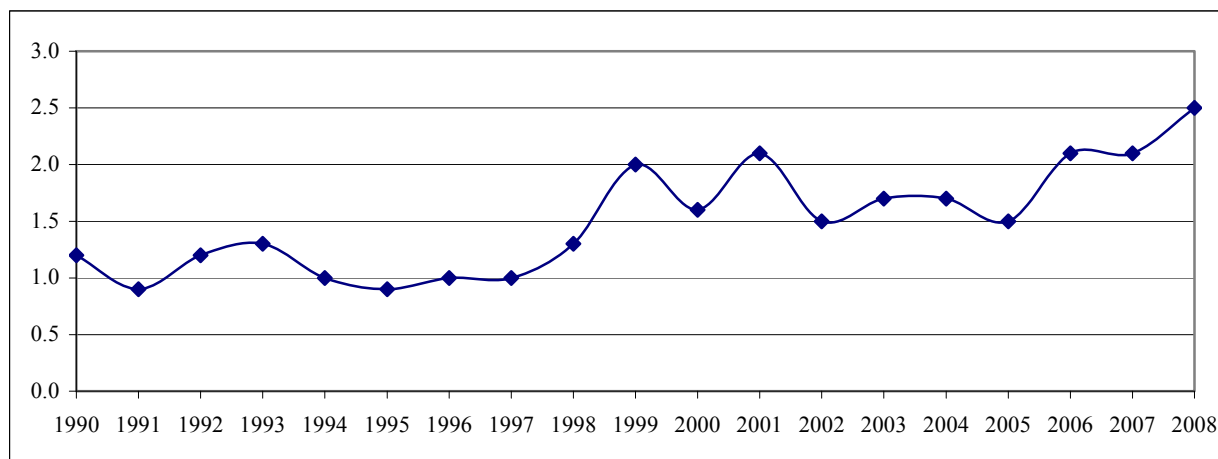
3. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE, TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS AND FEES RELATED TO THE ENVIRONMENT

3.1. Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment

The necessity of protecting the environment from contamination requires additional financial funds. The effective use of these funds in the field of environment is the major indicator about the undertakings of the society and the state directed on reduction of the negative impact of socio-economic processes on the environment.

In 2008 1 685 584 thousand levs have been spent on protection and restoration of the environment. The share of environmental expenditure as a percent of GDP is considered the more appropriate indicator for the purposes of comparison. In 2008 it was 2.5%.

%



Share of environmental expenditure of GDP

Environmental expenditure includes two components: expenditure on maintenance, and expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets. In 2008 the current expenditure and investment have approximately equal shares in the structure of expenditure – 50.4 and 49.6% respectively.

In 2008 the total expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment are allocated by main directions of ecological use in a following way: the greatest is the share of the expenditure on waste disposal and recovery – 33.6%, followed by the share of expenditure on water resources – 29.1%, and the expenditure on preserving air purity – 24.2%.

3.2. Tangible fixed assets with ecological use

At the end of 2008 the availability of tangible fixed assets with ecological use amounts to 3 020 105 thousand levs. The available fixed assets with ecological use are allocated by basic directions of ecological use as follows: for air preserving - 37%, for water resources' preserving - 29% and for waste - 19%.

3.2. Revenues from taxes and municipal fees and expenditure on municipal waste

In 2008 the value of the total tax revenues and municipal amounted to 1 196 925 thousand levs, of which 392 791 thousand levs were revenues from municipal fees on waste. For the period under review the expenditure related to the municipal waste's collection and transportation to landfills as well as to exploration, design, building up, maintenance, exploitation, closing down and monitoring of municipal waste landfills and others amounted to 313 323 thousand levs.

* More detailed data are available at the NSI web-page – <http://www.nsi.bg>