



ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS

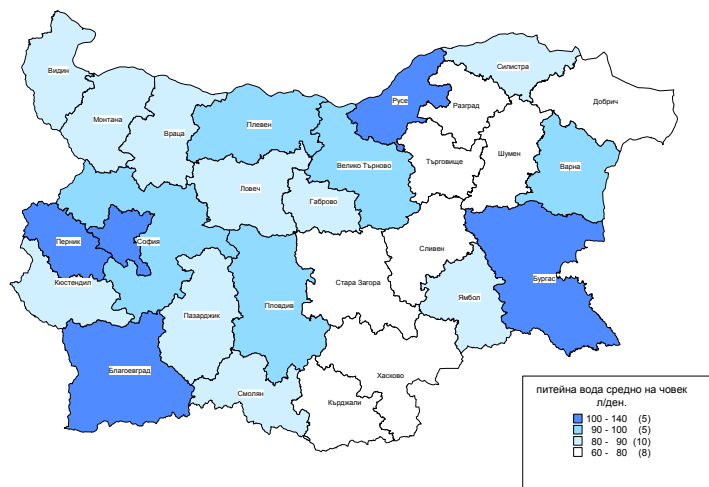
Annual data for 2009

1. WATER

The total freshwater abstracted for the economy in 2009 is evaluated to 6 121 million m³ which constitutes about 5.7% of the country's freshwater resources. This ratio defines the water exploitation index. Bulgaria is among the European countries with relatively low water exploitation index.

In 2009 the water abstraction from fresh surface waters and groundwater decreases and reaches 95% of 2008 level. The drop is mainly due to the industrial water use - mining and quarrying, manufacturing, energy, and the service sector. Water used for irrigation is also increasing, reaching in 2009 the highest level for the past ten years. Relatively constant is the consumption of drinking water by households - on average 99 l/day/per capita. Most drinking water is consumed by the population in the district of Sofia (capital) - 140 l/day/per capita, and least in the district of Targovishte - 60 liters.

Figure 1. Drinking water used by households in 2009, average per capita by districts



The population with water supply restrictions also reduces - from 4.6% in 2008 to 3.3% in 2009.

In 2009 the reported by the water supply sector losses of water during the transport amount to 1 071 million m³, which is 59.2% of the quantity entered the water supply system. In 2008 they were estimated to 60.5%.



In 2009 5 new urban wastewater treatment plants (UWWTP) with secondary treatment were registered, by which the share of population connected to the UWWTP reached 45.2 percent.

The total amount of discharged into water bodies wastewater in 2009 is estimated at around 757 million m³ (excluding cooling water). Of these, nearly 65% were discharged after treatment in urban and industrial plants with a predominantly secondary treatment.

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 at the same time, which quantity or composition will not obstruct to be treated together with the household waste.

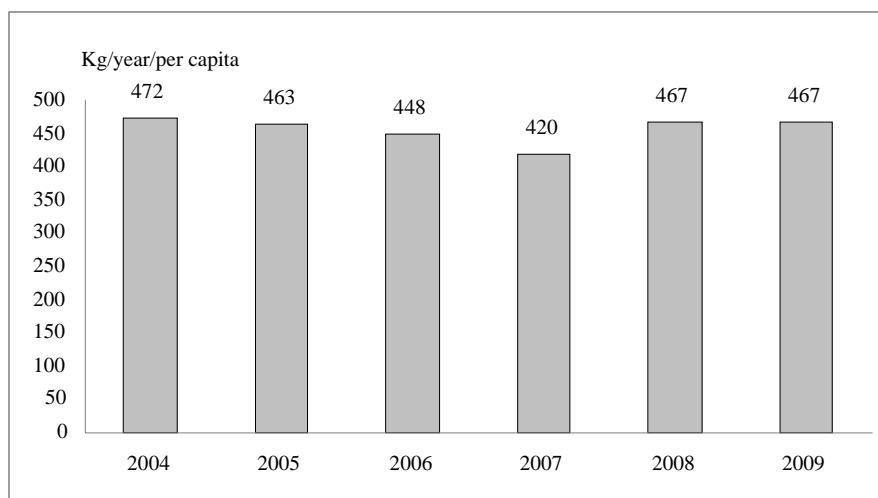
In 2009 the total generated municipal waste was estimated to 3 561 thousand tons.

By municipal administrations' data in 2009 totally 3 692 thousand tons of municipal waste have been collected by organized waste collection of landfills (or by 9.6% more compared to previous year). Of them 3 421 thousand tons have been land-filled, 265 thousand tons - stored on sites for temporary storage, and 6 thousand tons - delivered for recycling. The collected construction waste at municipal landfill sites amounts to 396 thousand tons for 2009. 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 2009 the number of municipal waste landfills is 278, of which - 25 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 96.6% in 2009 (94.4% in 2008). In 2009 the number of served settlements is 3 988 or by 543 more compared to 2008. At the same time in 2009 the quantity collected municipal waste per capita of served population is estimated to 467 kg annually.

Figure 2. Collected municipal waste per capita of served population





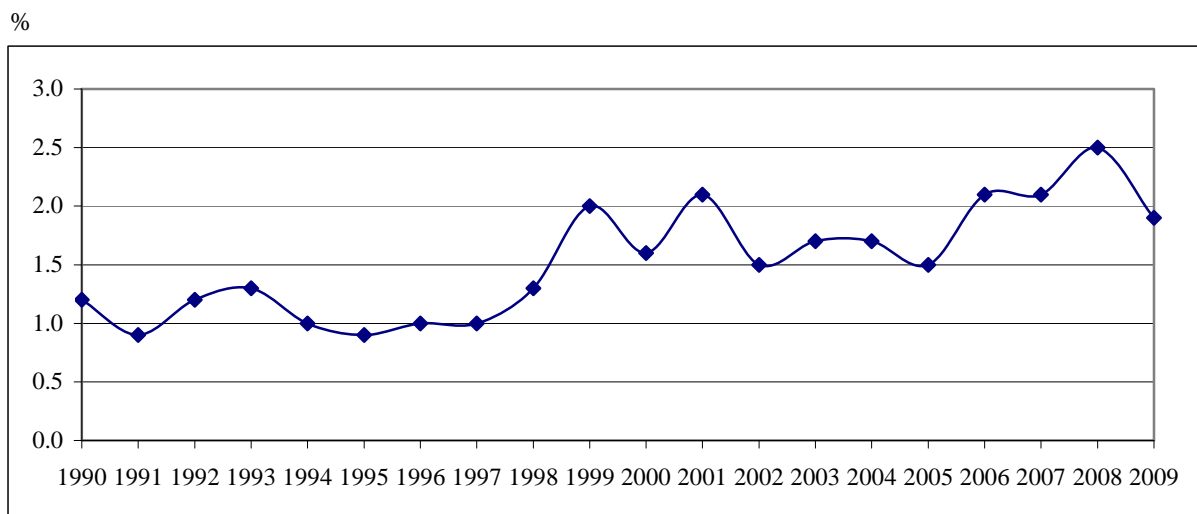
3. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE AND TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS RELATED TO THE ENVIRONMENT

3.1. Expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment

The necessity to protect the environment from pollution requires additional resources. The amount of these funds is a key indicator for measures, which the society and the state undertake to reduce the negative impact of socio-economic processes on the environment.

In 2009 1 280.6 million leva were 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 2009 it was 1.9% (2.5% in 2008).

Figure 3. Share of environmental expenditure of GDP



Environmental expenditure includes two components: expenditure on maintenance, and expenditure on acquisition of tangible fixed assets. In 2009 current expenditure on maintenance has a predominant share (57.4%), while that of investment is 42.6%.

In 2009 the total expenditure on protection and restoration of the environment are allocated by major directions of ecological use in a following way: the greatest is the share of the expenditure on waste disposal and recovery (42.2%), followed by the share of expenditure on water resources (21.2%), and the expenditure on preserving air purity (16.4%).

3.2. Tangible fixed assets with ecological use

At the end of 2009 the availability of tangible fixed assets with ecological use amounts to 3 144.9 million leva. The available fixed assets with ecological use are allocated by basic directions of ecological use as follows: for air preserving - 34.1%, for water resources' preserving - 30.7% and for waste - 18.9%.