



**NATIONAL LEGISLATION FOR
THE MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS
AND PERSISTENT ORGANIC
POLLUTANTS (POPs)
IN THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA**
Project GF/2732-02-4454



**Sofia, September 2004,
Updated May 2005 and June 2006**

Title: **National Legislation for the Management of Chemicals and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Republic of Bulgaria**

National Implementing body **Ministry of Environment and Water of the Republic of Bulgaria**

Ministry of Environment and Water
67, W.Gladstone Str.
Sofia, 1000

www.moew.government.bg

The National Legislation for the Management of Chemicals and POPs in the Republic of Bulgaria was developed as a part of Bulgarian sub-project GF/2732-02-4454 within the global project" GEF/UNEP: GF/2732-02-4452 "Development of 12 pilot country NIPs for the management POPs" by POPs team of experts of Ministry of Environment and Water (MoEW) and contribution of national consultants of „Balkan Science and Education Centre of Ecology and Environment"(BSECEE), Sofia

This WEB publication is prepared as a part of National Profile for the Management of Chemicals, December 2004 and the National Implementation Plan for the Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Republic of Bulgaria, March 2006. The document is updated in June 2006.

Project Manager Dr. Dzhevdet Chakarov
Minister of Environment and Water
National Coordinator Prof. Georgi Antov, PhD, DMSc
Experts Svetla Krapcheva, MSc,
MoEW Department Chief of "Operative Control and Management of Hazardous Chemicals", MoEW
e-mail: kraps@moew.government.bg

eng. Tsvetanka Dimcheva, senior expert of MoEW
e-mail: dimcheva@moew.government.bg

BSECEE Prof. eng. Ivan Dombalov, PhD, Director BSECEE, Sofia
Consultants e-mail: dombalov@uctm.edu

Assoc.prof. eng. Ekaterina Todorova, PhD, FU, Sofia
e-mail: ektodorova@mail.bg

eng.ecologist Evgeni Sokolovski, MSc, UCTM, Sofia
e-mail: sokolovski@abv.bg

International Implementing Agency United Nations Environmental Programme
UNEP Chemicals,
International Environment House
15 Chemin des Anémones,
CH-1219, Châtelaine
Geneva, Switzerland
www.chem.unep.ch

Project Manager Dr.David Piper,
GEF/UNEP: Task Manager "POPs enabling activities", Division of GEF Coordination
GF/2732-02-4452 UNEP Chemicals,
"12 pilot country Geneva, Switzerland
NIPs for POPs" e-mail: Dpiper@chemicals.unep.ch

All rights reserved

Edition, December 2004

First WEB Updated Edition, June 2006

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABEITR	Association of the Bulgarian Enterprises for International Transport and Roads
ADI	Acceptable Daily Intake
BAS	Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
BCC	Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce
BCCI	Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
BD	Basin Directorate
BSECEE	Balkan Science and Education Centre of Ecology and Environment
CEFIC	European Chemical Industry Council
CPSA	Civil Protection State Agency
DDD/DDE	Metabolites of DDT
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DLPCBs	Dioxin-like PCBs
EA BAS	Executive Agency Bulgarian Accreditation Service
EAGLI	Executive Agency of the General Labour Inspectorate.
EC	European Commission
EEA	European Environmental Agency.
EEA	Executive Environment Agency.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMEP	Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GDC	General Directorate “Customs”
GVA	Gross Value Added
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HCB	Hexachlorbenzene
IAC	Interagency Committee
IACEE	Inter-agency Council of Environmental Experts
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IHE	(RIPHPC) Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology (Regional Inspectorate for Public Health Protection and Control).
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
I-TEQ	International Toxicity Equivalence
K_{AW}	Air/Water Partition Coefficient
K_{OW}	Octanol/ Water Partition Coefficient
LD₅₀	Median Lethal Dose
LRTAP	Long Range Transport Air Pollutants
MDL	Minimum Detectable Level
MRL	Maximum Residue Limit
MoAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MoCT	Ministry of Culture and Tourism
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoEE	Ministry of Economy and Energy
MoEW	Ministry of Environment and Water

MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy
MoTC	Ministry of Transport and Communications
NCHMEN	National Centre for Hygiene, Medical Ecology, and Nutrition
NCPHP	National Centre for Public Health Protection
NCRRP	National Centre for Radiology and Radiation Protection
NEPF	National Environment Protection Fund at the MoEW
NESAP	National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIC	National Health Information Centre
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIMS	National Institute for Medicinal Substances
NIS	National Institute of Statistics.
NPP	Nuclear Power Plant
NPPS	National Plant Protection Service
NRA	Nuclear Regulation Agency
NROD	National Register of Occupational Diseases
NSFES	National Service for Fire and Emergency Safety
OMO	Occupational Medicine Office
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCDDs	Polychlorinated Dibenzodioxins
PCDFs	Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans
PCPPCE	Permanent Commission for Protection of the Population during Calamities and Emergencies
PCPPCEC	Permanent Commission for Protection of the Population during Calamities and Emergencies and Catastrophes
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants, as defined in the Stockholm Convention.
PPCA	Post-Privatisation Control Agency
REACH	Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals
RHC	Regional Healthcare Centre
RIEW	Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SCEE	Supreme Council of Environmental Experts
SMSA	Standardisation and Metrology State Agency
SNCC	State National Construction Control
TEQ	Toxicity Equivalents
TP	Traffic Police
TPP	Thermal Power Plant
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WHO	World Health Organisation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF NATIONAL PROFILE	7
1. LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND NON-REGULATORY MECHANISMS FOR MANAGING CHEMICALS	7
1.1. OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS, WHICH ADDRESS THE MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS	7
1.2. LEGISLATION ON MANAGEMENT OF PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPs)	25
1.3. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF KEY LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATING CHEMICALS	28
2. MAIN APPROACHES AND PROCEDURES FOR CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICAL ...	57
2.1. PROHIBITED OR STRICTLY RESTRICTED CHEMICALS, INCLUDING POPS	58
3. OTHER MECHANISMS FOR MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS	60
3.1. LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND NON-REGULATORY MECHANISMS FOR WORKER AND PUBLIC AWARENESS	61
II. NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPS) IN THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA	69
4. LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND NON-REGULATORY MECHANISMS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF POPS	69
4.1. Institutional Policy and Regulatory Framework	69
5. EXISTING POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR POPS	100
5.1. POPs pesticides	100
5.2. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	105
5.3. Dioxins, Furans, PCBs and HCB	105

**NATIONAL LEGISLATION FOR
THE MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS
AND PERSISTENT ORGANIC
POLLUTANTS (POPs)
IN THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA**

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND WATER

**Sofia, September 2004,
Updated May 2005 and June 2006**

I. NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF NATIONAL PROFILE

1. LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND NON-REGULATORY MECHANISMS FOR MANAGING CHEMICALS

This section provides an overview of existing national legal instruments and non-regulatory mechanisms in Republic of Bulgaria for management of chemicals and preparations, including their implementation and enforcement. It presents the competences of responsible institutions and the mechanisms for management of chemicals and preparations within the scope of conventions and international agreements to which the Republic of Bulgaria is party. Also, a brief characterization is made of free initiative in the country aimed to improve control and reduce environmental and human-health risks from chemicals and preparations.

Bulgaria has harmonized its national environmental and chemical legislation with the EU (*acquis communautaire*)

1.1. OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS, WHICH ADDRESS THE MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS

Table 1 provides a list of all laws and regulations for the management of chemicals and preparations in Bulgaria. Information is provided on the scope and objective of each instrument, ministry or agency responsible for their implementation and enforcement.

Table 1 Information on the current regulations on chemicals

Legal instrument (Type, Reference, Year)	Responsible institutions	Chemical use Categories, covered	Objective of the regulation
GENERAL			
<p>1. Environmental Protection Act (EPA), adopted SG 91/2002, amended SG 98/2002, amended SG 86/2003, supplemented SG 70/2004, effective 1.01.2005.</p>	<p>MoEW, EEA, RIEWs, BDs, NPs District Governors and Mayors of municipalities</p>	<p>All categories of chemicals - EIA consistent with the List in Annex 1 and Annex 2 under Article 81, paragraph 1, item 2 of the EPA - Prevention of large-scale accidents, consistent with the list in Annex 3 under Article 103 of the EPA; - Industrial production through chemical processing of substances or groups of substances from the list in Sections 4.1 - 4.6 of Annex 4 under Article 117, paragraph 1 of the EPA – Integrated permits.</p>	<p>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of technologies and activities involving chemical substances; Prevention, reduction and control of industrial pollution: - prevention of major accidents during activities involving chemical substances; through introduction of a system for prevention of major accidents involving dangerous substances or for limitation of the consequences of such accidents for the environment and for human health. - integrated permits; Determination of threshold limit values for chemical pollutants; Environmental Monitoring</p>
<p>2. Law on control of foreign trade with weapons and with goods and technologies with possible double use, SG 102/95, amended and supplemented SG 75/2002, amended in SG 93/2004, and Rules for implementation of the Law on control of foreign trade with weapons and with goods and technologies with possible double use, CM Decree 274/29.11.2002, SG 115/2002, amended SG 97/4.11.2003, amended and supplemented SG 11/2004, amended , SG 35/2004.</p>	<p>Inter-ministerial Council and Inter-ministerial Committee according to Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Law, and the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Economy, and the Customs Agency</p>	<p>All categories of chemicals from the List of Weapons and Goods and Technologies with Possible Double Use, adopted with Decree of the Council of Ministers 69/31.03.2004, SG 35/2004.</p>	<p>Sets out the terms and procedures for foreign trade with chemical substances and preparations with possible double use, and the state control over these activities.</p>

Legal instrument (Type, Reference, Year)	Responsible institutions	Chemical use Categories, covered	Objective of the regulation
<p>3. Law on Control of Narcotic Substances and Precursors , SG 30/02.04.1999, amended and supplemented SG 120/29.12.2002, effective 29.12.2002, last amendment SG 56/20.06.2003</p>	<p>MoH, MoE, MoI, National Council</p>	<p>Narcotic substances and precursors</p>	<p>Sets out the organisation, competency and obligation of the state authorities that control the production, processing, trade, use, storage, import, export, transit, transport and reporting, as well as the measures against abuse and illegal traffic of narcotic substances and precursors.</p>
CHEMICALS			
<p>1. Law on Protection against Harmful Impact of Chemical Substances and Preparations (LPHICSP), SG, 10/2000, effective 5.02.2002, amended SG 91/2002, 86/2003, amended and supplemented SG 114/2003, effective 31.01.2004.</p>	<p>MoEW, MoH, MoAF</p>	<p>All categories of dangerous chemical substances and preparations on the territory of Bulgaria excluding chemical substances and preparations, placing on the market, trade, import, export and use of which are subject of special laws according to Article 3 of the LPHICSP.</p>	<p>The LPHICSP sets out the terms and procedures for placing on the market, trade, import, export, storage and use of chemical substances and preparations, the state control over them, and the rights and obligations of physical and legal persons who place these substances on the market, trade, store, use, import or export with the aim of human health and life and environment protection. This law applies to chemical substances and preparations in free trading areas on the territory of Republic of Bulgaria too.</p>
<p>2. Regulation on the Procedures and the Manner of Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Chemical Substances and Preparations, CM Decree 316/20.12.2002, SG 5/ 2003, effective 01.01.2004, amended and supplemented CM Decree 174/19.07.2004, SG 66/2004, effective 01.01.2005.</p>	<p>MoH, MoAF</p>	<p>Extends to all categories of hazardous chemicals in Bulgaria excluding those whose marketing, trading, import, export and use are subject to special legislation according to Article .3 of the PHICSPPA.</p>	<p>Sets out the terms and procedures for classification of existing and new chemicals; the requirements for packaging and labelling of hazardous chemicals; the additional requirements for marketing of hazardous chemicals for professional use, and the criteria for selection of alternative name of the substance included in a chemical preparation that can be written on its label.</p>
<p>3. Regulation on notification of new chemical substances, CM Decree 137/03.07.2002, SG 67/2002, effective 01.01.2004, last amendment SG 110/17.12.2004.</p>	<p>MoEW</p>	<p>New chemical substances, manufactured or imported in the Republic OF Bulgaria independently or as part of preparations.</p>	<p>Defines the terms and procedures for notification about new chemical substances, the requirements for the content and form of notification documents, and the rights and obligations of the notifying persons and of the competent authorities.</p>

Legal instrument (Type, Reference, Year)	Responsible institutions	Chemical use Categories, covered	Objective of the regulation
4. Regulation on the Final Risk for Men and Environment of New Chemical Substances , CM Decree 131/01.07.2002, SG 67/2000, effective 01.01.2004., last amendment SG 110/17.12.2004.	MoEW, MoH	All new chemical substances, notified in accordance with Section III of the PHICSPPA.	Defines the methodology for final human and environmental risk assessment for new chemical substances.
5. Regulation on Import and Export of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Preparations on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria , CM Decree 129/01.07.2002,, SG, 66/2002, effective 01.01.2004 new CM Decree 161/12.07.2004, SG 63/2004, effective 01.01.2005.	MoEW	Hazardous chemicals from the List in Annex 1 under the Regulation prohibited or severely limited for use in Bulgaria.	Defines the rights and obligations of natural and legal persons and the requirements for import and export of hazardous chemicals in Bulgaria.
6. Regulation relating to bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Preparations , CM Decree 130/01.07.2002, SG, 69/2002, effective 01.01.2003, amended and supplemented CM Decree 156/07.07.2004, SG 62/2004.	MoEW, MoH	Hazardous chemical substances, preparations and products in Annex 1 to the Regulation.	Defines hazardous chemicals prohibited or restricted for trading and use for protection of human health and the environment, excluding the hazardous chemicals in Annex 1 that are not processed or treated in Bulgaria, or are meant for analytical studies for scientific research and development.
7. MC Decree №38 of 17 May 1977 for protection of main petroleum pipelines, petroleum-products pipelines, their deviations and line equipment on the territory of RB , SG 63/2000, amended and supplemented SG, 97/2002.	MoEER, NSFES	Petroleum and petroleum products , transported by pipelines.	Defines the procedures and the requirements for protection of pipelines and gas pipelines.
8. Regulation on the requirements for treatment and transportation of waste Lubricants and waste petro-chemical products , CM Decree № 131/13.07.2000, SG 59/21.07.2000.	MoEW	Waste lubricants and waste petro-chemical products	Defines the terms and procedures for storage, treatment and transporting of used oil and waste oil products from power plants and thermal power plants.
9. Regulation on the reserve stockpiles of energy fuels , MC Decree № 165/03.08.2000, SG 66/11.08.2000.	MoEER,, State Agency for Energy Efficiency	Various types of energy fuels	Defines the terms and procedures for collecting and maintaining of reserve stockpiles of energy fuels for power and/or heat generation and for control over these stockpiles.
10. Regulation 3 on the permissible limit concentrations of chemical substances, emitted from polymer construction materials in residential and public buildings , SG 17/28.02.1984.	MoH, MoEW, MoRDPW, (RIPHPC), IHE,	Chemical substances emitted from polymer construction materials.	Defines the admissible limit concentrations of chemical substances released from polymer construction materials in residential and public buildings, which can cause direct or indirect harm to human health.

Legal instrument (Type, Reference, Year)	Responsible institutions	Chemical use Categories, covered	Objective of the regulation
11. Regulation 3 on gas supply systems in inhabited localities and gas installations, operating with natural gas, SG 24/14.03.1995.	MoRDPW, MoEER	Gas fuels and natural gas	Defines the technical requirements for designing of gas supply systems in buildings using nature gas.
12. Regulation 4 on the control and acceptance of gas supply systems in inhabited localities and gas installations, operating with natural gas, SG 24/14.03.1995.	MoRDPW, MoI, MoEER, MoAF, MoEW	Gas fuels and natural gas	Defines the technical requirements for the gas supply systems in buildings using nature gas.
13. Regulation on the order and manner for import of asbestos and asbestos containing materials in the territory of RB, SG, and 98/19.11.1993, last amended SG 83/2003.	MoH, MoEW, RIEW, IHE	Asbestos and asbestos containing materials and products	Defines the procedures and manner of import of asbestos and asbestos containing materials in Bulgaria.
14. Regulation 5/15.04.2003 on prevention and reduction of Environmental pollution with asbestos, SG 39/25.04.2003.	MoH, MoEW, RIEW, IHE	Asbestos and asbestos containing materials and products	Defines the requirements for prevention and reduction of pollution of the environment with asbestos
15. Regulation on the conditions and order for issuing permits for construction and operation of new and operation of existing industrial plants and equipment, where a system for prevention of big industrial accidents with dangerous substances or limitation of consequences of them is introduced, CM Decree 84/15.04.2003, SG 38/23.04.2003, effective 01.01.2004.	MoEW, RIEW, CPSA, MoI, NSFES, MoH, SMSA, regional governors and mayors of municipalities	All hazardous chemical substances in quantities equal or larger than those indicated in Annex 3 under Article 103 of the EPA.	Defines the terms and procedures for issuance of permits for construction and operations of new and existing industries and facilities where systems for prevention of large-scale disasters involving hazardous substances.
16. Regulation 16/12.08.1999 on the restriction of volatile organic compounds emissions in storage, loading or unloading and transport of gasoline, SG 75/24.08.1999, effective 25.05.2000.	MoEW, MoE, MTC, MRDPW, MoH	Volatile organic substances (VOC), emitted during storage, loading and unloading of petrol.	Defines the requirements for prevention and reduction of pollution of the environment with volatile organic compounds, introduces VOC concentration limits.
17. Regulation on the conditions and order for issuing integrated permits for construction and operation of existing industrial plants and equipment, CM Decree 62/12.03.2003, SG 26/21.03.2003, amended in SG 29/2003.	MoEW, EEPA, RIEW, BD, MoRDPW, MoH, RIEW, IHE	Groups of chemicals from the list in Sections 4.1-4.6 in Annex 4 under Article 117, paragraphs 1 of the EPA.	Defines the terms and procedures for issuance of permits for construction and operation of existing plants and facilities; the content and form of the necessary documents; the reporting of emissions of hazardous substances.

Legal instrument (Type, Reference, Year)	Responsible institutions	Chemical use Categories, covered	Objective of the regulation
HEALTH RISK			
1. Law on health and safe work conditions , SG 124/23.12.1997, amended SG 114/2003, effective 31.01.2004, amended and supplemented SG 70/2004, effective 01.01.2005.	MoLSP, MoH, EAGLI, IHE Regional labour inspectorates	All categories of chemical substances in the occupational environment.	Defines the rules and obligations of: the state, employers, workers, and officials, private companies, and other organizations to ensure occupational health and safety in facilities, production sites, processes, activities, work places, and of the work equipment, in the process of their designing, construction, rehabilitation, upgrading, commissioning, maintenance, repair, and decommissioning.
2. Law of health , SG 70/2004, effective since 01.01.2005.	MoH RIPHPC, NCRRP	All categories of hazardous chemicals of importance for human health.	Sets out and assists in the creation of favourable conditions for harmonious physical and spiritual development and long-term active life of citizens, and for improved reproduction of the population.
3. Regulation 5/11.05.1999 on the order, manner and frequency of risk assessment implementation , SG 47/21.05.1999.	MoLSP, MoH IHE, LI	All categories of chemical substances, presenting occupational health risks.	Defines the procedures, manner and frequency of risk assessment by the employer for protection of the health of workers and officials.
4. Regulation 7/25.05.1992 on the hygienic requirements for health protection of urban environment , SG 46/04.06.1992, amended and supplemented SG 20/05.03.1999.	MoH	All categories of chemicals consistent with the production activities stipulated in the Regulation.	Defines the health-protection requirements and standards for the urban environment and the procedures for setting of health-protection zones.
5. Regulation 8/24.04.1987 for free prophylactic food for workers in production with harmful for human health consequences , SG 58/06.06.1993.	MoH, MoLSP, IHE, LI	All categories of chemicals specified in the annexes to the regulation and harmful to human health.	Defines the requirements, type and quantity of free prophylactic food for workers in production processes with harmful health consequences.
6. Regulation 13/30.12.2003 on workers protection from risks, related to chemical agents' exposure at work , SG 8/20.01.2003, effective 31.01.2005.	MoLSP, MoH LI Occupational Medicine Offices	List of harmful and hazardous chemical substances	Defines the obligations of employers to protect the health of workers and to observe the admissible limit values of harmful and hazardous chemical substances in the occupational air.

Legal instrument (Type, Reference, Year)	Responsible institutions	Chemical use Categories, covered	Objective of the regulation
7. Regulation 27/17.08.2005 on the import of goods important for the public health , SG 75/1995, amended SG 78/02.09.2003, SG 4/2004, SG 15/2004, effective 31.01.2005	MoH, IHE	Chemicals, of significance for public health, consistent with the list in Annex 1 to the Regulation.	Defines the procedures and conditions for issuance of sanitary permits for importing, and a sanitary conclusion regarding the marketing of products in Annex 1, of significance for public health, admitted in Bulgaria following registration and issuance of sanitary permits.
8. Regulation 28 on the structure and safe operation of vessels, working under pressures , SG 27/16.02.1980, amended SG 101/15.12.1992.	SAMTS, MoLSP, LI	Liquefied gases under pressure, consistent with the list in Annex 2 under Article 115 and Article 118, paragraphs 1 of the Regulation.	Defines the requirements for the walls of vessels operating under pressure; the rules for safe operation and technical inspection, the obligations and the rights of control authorities.
9. Regulation 29 on the procedures and safe operation of low pressure steam and water- heating boilers , SG 27/04.04.1980.	SAMTS, SMSA MoLSP, LI	Water steam and hot water	Defines the requirements for the walls of vessels operating under low pressure; the rules for safe operation and technical inspection, the obligations and the rights of control authorities.
10. Regulation 30/30.05.1994 on the technical supervision of high pressure boilers , SG 50/21.06.1994, amended and supplemented SG 35/24.04.1996.	SAMTS MoLSP, LI	water steam	Defines the requirements for the walls of vessels operating under high pressure; the rules for safe operation and technical inspection, the obligations and the rights of control authorities.
11. Regulation 10/26.09.2003 on the workers protection from risks, related to the carcinogenic and mutagenic substances exposure at work , SG 94/24.10.2003, effective 25.10.2004.	MoLSP, MoH IHE, LI	All categories of mutagenic and carcinogenic substances	Defines the minimum requirements for protection of workers from existing and potential health and safety risks from occupational exposure to carcinogenic or mutagenic substances.
12. Regulation on workers' protection from risks, related to the asbestos exposure at work , SG 32/08.04. 2003	MoH, IHE (RIPHPC)	Asbestos	The Ministry of Health issues permits for destruction of demolition of asbestos and/or asbestos containing materials of buildings, structures, enterprises, plants or ships.
13. Regulation 31/29.07.2004 on the maximum permissible quantities of pollutants in food , issued by the Minister of Health, SG 88/08.10.2004.	MoH, IHE (RIPHPC)	Harmful chemical substances contained in food, consistent with Annex 1 under Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Regulation.	Defines the maximal admissible quantities of pollutants in food and the requirements for the methods for sampling and analysis during state control of the contents of pollutants in food.
14. Regulation on the specific requirements on the marketing of detergents , promulgated in the SG 62/16.07.2004.	MoH, IHE	Detergents	Defines the procedures and manner for marketing of detergents.

Legal instrument (Type, Reference, Year)	Responsible institutions	Chemical use Categories, covered	Objective of the regulation
15. Ordinance on activities concerning presentation and elimination of the effect of emergencies, accidents and disasters , CM Decree 18/23.01.1998, SG 13/1998, supplemented and amended SG 15/14.02.2003.	The Council of Ministers, Permanent Committee for Protection of the Population during Calamities, Emergencies and Catastrophes at the Council of Ministers, CPSA	Dangerous chemical substances and materials.	Defines the procedures, main functions and tasks of state authorities, local government authorities and local administrations, and of commercial companies and sole proprietors operating with risk substances and materials, carrying out activities in risk conditions, or creating potential threats to workers, officials, the population and the environment, to prevent and mitigate the consequences of calamities, emergencies and catastrophes in time of peace.
16. Regulation 2 on the prevention of accidents from activities Involving dangerous chemical substances , SG 100/11.12.1990.	MoH, MoEW, MoLSP, MoE, MoD, MoIA, CPSA	Chemical substances and chemical waste creating threats of emergencies, according to Annex 1 and Annex 2 under Article 2, paragraph 2 of the Regulation.	Ensures protection of people, valuables, and the environment from emergencies at work, during trade, storage, processing, transporting, using, and controlling hazardous chemical substances and their compounds and mixtures.
17. Regulation 8/02.06.1992 on the procedures and conditions for carrying out of disinfection and pest control , SG 49/02.06.1992.	MoH, MoAF, MoD, MoIA, MoTC, IHE	Biocides	The Ministry of Health organises, directs, coordinates and controls biocide import and manufacturing in Bulgaria. The IHE (RIPHPC) controls the biocide market.
18. List of permitted for use in Republic of Bulgaria preparations for disinfection, disinfection and deratization	MoH	Disinfectants, disinfestations, and pest control preparations	Published annually by the MoH
19. List of permitted for marketing and use of plant protection products, registered fertilizers and soil improvement chemicals , issued pursuant to Article 20, paragraph 1 of the Plant Protection Act	MoAF, National Service for plant protection	Plant protection chemicals, fertilizers and soil improvement chemicals	Published annually by the MoAF

Legal instrument (Type, Reference, Year)	Responsible institutions	Chemical use Categories, covered	Objective of the regulation
LANDS and SOILS			
1. Law on the protection of soil against pollution , SG 67/27.07.1999, effective 28.01.2000, amended SG 113/28.12.1999	MoEW, MoH, MoAF	Selected hazardous chemical substances, harmful to human health and to the environment.	Defines the measures for protection of soil from pollution, the rights and obligations of state control authorities and of farmers.
2. Law on the preservation of agricultural lands , SG 35/24.04.1996 amended and supplemented SG 28/ 23.03.2001 amended and supplemented SG 112/23.12.2003, effective 01.01.2004.	MoAF, MoH, Agricultural Land Committee, appointed by the Council of Ministers	Certain hazardous chemicals with harmful effects on soils – pesticides, fertilizers, industrial or household waste, biologically active substances.	Defines the measures for protection against damaging, and for restoration and improvement of the fertility of agricultural lands, and defines the terms and procedures for alteration of their purpose. Sets out the rights and obligations of the state control authorities and of the farmers.
3. Regulation 3 on the norms for admissible content of harmful substances in soil , SG 36/08.05.1979, amended SG 54/1997, last amended in SG 39/16.04.2002.	MoAF, MoH, MoEW	Selected hazardous chemicals harmful to soils: heavy metals (lead, copper and zinc) and herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides	Defines and introduces ALVs for certain harmful chemicals in soils.
4. Regulation 26/02.10.1996 on the reclamation of damaged terrains, improvement of bad-productive lands, removal and utilization of humus layer , SG 89/22.10.1996, amended and supplemented SG 30/23.03.2002.	MoAF, MoEW	Certain hazardous chemicals harmful to soils:	Defines the requirements for reclamation of disturbed terrain and improvement of soils of low fertility.
5. Regulation on adopting regulation on permission of plant protection products (pest control preparation) SG 93/01.10.2002 , amended in SG 114/30.12.2003, effective 01.01.2005.	MoAF, NPPS	Active substances and plant protection chemicals	Sets out the terms and procedures for permitting of plant protection chemicals.
6. Regulation 32/09.07.2001 on the control of plants and plant products, fertilizers and nutrients and for testing, registration and control of phytopharmaceutical preparations , SG, 67/31.07.2001, , amended and supplemented SG 34/03.04.2002, corrected SG 40/19.04.2002, corrected SG 44/2002, corrected SG 73/2002, amended SG 93/2002, amended SG 28/2003, amended SG 87/2004, effective since 6.01.2005.	MoAF, , NPPS	- Plant protection chemicals- insecticides, acaricides, rodenticides, nematocides, fungicides, herbicides, defoliant, desiccatives, pheromones; growth regulators, microfertilizers; attractants and repellents; bio-preparations; additives, anti-evaporation preparations designed to improve the effect of used plant protection chemicals. - fertilizers and nutrients	Sets out the order and manner of control of chemical and biological pollutants of plants and plant products; biological testing, registration, and control of plant protection chemicals, mineral and organic fertilizers and soil improvement chemicals, control of chemical pollutants in the soil and in irrigation water.

Legal instrument (Type, Reference, Year)	Responsible institutions	Chemical use Categories, covered	Objective of the regulation
7. Regulation on adopting regulation on the special requirements for the composition, packaging, labelling, methods for sampling and analysis of fertilizers , SG 10/04.02.2003.	MoAF, , NPFS	Fertilizers	Sets out the special requirements for the composition, packaging, labelling, and the methods for sampling and analysis of fertilizers offered for use in Bulgaria.
ATMOSPHERIC AIR			
1. Clean Ambient Air Act , SG, 45/28.05.1996, amended SG 49/1996, amended SG 85/1997, amended and supplemented SG 27/2000, SG 102/2001, amended SG 91/2002, SG 112/23.12.2003, and effective 1.01.2004.	MoEW, RIEW, municipal authorities, MoH, NIMH, MoIA, MoTC	Chemical substances polluting air	Defines the parameters and standards for atmospheric air quality; restriction of emissions, rights and obligations of state and municipal authorities, and the legal and natural persons, concerning the control, management, and maintenance of atmospheric air quality; liquid fuel quality requirements, and the liquid fuel quality compliance enforcement during marketing.
2. MC 254/30.12.1999 on control and management of ozone depleting substances; Regulation on accomplishment of control and management of ozone depleting substances, SG, 3/11.01.2000, effective since 1.01.2000, amended and supplemented SG 96/11.10.2002, effective 1.01.2003.	MoEW (RIEW)	Ozone depleting chemical substances	Defines the rules for import and export, marketing, use, recycling and disposal of ozone depleting substances.
3. Regulation 2 / 19.02. 1998 concerning norms for admissible emissions (concentrations in waste gases) of harmful substances, emitted in atmospheric air from static sources, SG 51/06.05.1998, last amendment in the SG 93/21.10.2003.	MoEW, RIEW	Harmful chemical substances, polluting the atmospheric air, identified in Annexes 1-6 to the Regulation.	Defines the admissible emission limits for hazardous chemical pollutants released into the atmospheric air from stationary sources.
4. Regulation 3/25.02.1998 on the conditions and order for approval of temporary norms for emissions of harmful substances, emitted in atmospheric air from stationary sources, connected to the national fuel - energy balance, SG 51/06.05.1998	MoEW, RIEW	Harmful chemical substances polluting air	Defines the conditions and procedures for approval of temporary emissions standards for harmful substances, released into the atmospheric air from stationary operating facilities related to the national fuel and energy balance
5. Regulation № 6/ 26.03. 1999 concerning the order and manner for measure emissions of harmful substances, emitted in atmospheric air from objects with static sources, SG 31/06.04.1999, amended and supplemented SG 52/26.07.2000 and SG 93/21.10.2003.	MoEW, RIEW	Harmful chemical substances polluting air	Defines the procedures and methods of measuring of the emissions of harmful chemicals into the atmospheric air from stationary sources.

Legal instrument (Type, Reference, Year)	Responsible institutions	Chemical use Categories, covered	Objective of the regulation
6. Regulation 7/03.05.1999 on ambient air quality assessment and management, SG 45/14.05.1999, effective 01.01.2000.	MoEW, RIEW MoH	Hazardous chemical substances polluting the atmospheric air	Introduces the terms, procedures and manner of management of atmospheric air quality; limits the concentration of ozone in the atmospheric air.
7. Regulation 8/03.05.1999 on concerning norms (limit concentration) for ozone in ambient air, SG 46/18.05.1999.	MoEW, RIEW MoH	Ozone in the atmospheric air	Defines the thresholds for ozone in the atmospheric air for protection of human health and the environment against harmful impacts.
8. Regulation 9/03.05.1999 on concerning norms (limit concentration) for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, fine dust particles and lead in atmospheric air, SG 46/18.06.1999, effective 01.01.2000.	MoEW, RIEW MoH	Sulphur dioxide and nitric dioxide, fine dust particulates, lead	Sets the concentration limits for sulphur dioxide and nitric dioxide, fine dust particulates, and lead in the atmospheric air. Defines concentration alarm thresholds for sulphur dioxide and nitric dioxide.
9. Regulation 14/23.09.1997 on the norms for admissible limit concentration of hazardous substances in the atmospheric air of the populated areas, SG 88/03.10.1997, amended SG 8/22.01.2002, effective 1.01.2002, SG 14/20.02.2004, effective 1.01.2004.	MoH, MoEW	Harmful chemical substances, polluting the atmospheric air, identified in Annexe 1 under Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Regulation.	Defines the concentration limits for harmful chemical substances in the atmospheric air.
10. Regulation 10/06.10.2003 on the emission limit value (concentrations in waste gases) of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and total dust, emitted in the atmospheric air from large combustion plants, SG 93/21.10.2003	MoEW, MoE, MoEER,, MoRDPW, MoH	Sulphur dioxide, nitrous oxides and total dust	Defines the emission limit values (concentrations in waste gas) of sulphur dioxide, nitrous oxides and total dust, released into the atmospheric air from large combustion plants designed for power generation.
11. Regulation 7/21.10.2003 on the emission limit concentration for volatile organic compounds discharged in atmospheric air from certain plants, using solvents, SG 96/31.10.2003, effective 01.01.2004.	MoEW, , MoE, MoRDPW, MoH	Volatile organic substances identified in Annexes 1 and 2 under Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Regulation.	Defines the emission limit values for volatile organic compounds, released into the atmospheric air in result of the use of solvents in certain plants to prevent or reduce direct and indirect environmental impacts of the emissions and their human-health risk potential.
12. Regulation on the requirements for liquid fuel quality, the conditions, order and the manner of their control, CM 156/15.07.2003, SG 66/25.07.2003, effective 01.10.2003.	MoEW, SAMTS MoEER	Lead, sulphur and others hazardous chemical pollutants	Defines the technical requirements for liquid fuel quality and standards, and the terms, procedures and manner of controlling.

Legal instrument (Type, Reference, Year)	Responsible institutions	Chemical use Categories, covered	Objective of the regulation
13. Regulation 16/12.08.1999 on the reduction of VOC emissions from storage, loading or unloading and transport of petrol, SG 75/1999, effective 25.05.2000.	MoEW, MoE MoTC, MoRDPW, MoH	Volatile organic compounds	Defines the requirements for reduction of the emissions of volatile organic substances during storage, loading, unloading and transporting of petrol, including during technological operations related to loading and unloading of mobile petrol tanks between terminals or between terminals and filling stations.
WATER			
1. Water Act , SG 67/1999, effective 28.01.2000, amended and supplemented SG 91/25.09.2002, effective 01.01.2003, amended and supplemented SG 84/23.09.2003, amended SG 107/09.12.2003, SG 6/16.04.2004, amended SG 70/2004, effective since 1.01.2005.	MoEW, MoH, MoRDPW, MoAF, MoEER, MoTC, MoD	Hazardous chemical substances polluting water	Defines ownership and ensures uniform and balanced management of water and of water resources in Bulgaria in the interest of society, public health protection and sustainable development of the country.
2. Regulation 1/07.07.2000 on the exploration, use and protection of groundwater, SG 57/14.07.2000, amended SG 64/04.08.2000.	MoEW, MoRDPW, MoH, MoE	Hazardous chemical substances in the ground water identified in Annexes 1 and 2 under Article 2, Paragraph 1, and Item 4 of the Regulation.	Regulates the studying, use and protection of ground water and mineral water; ensures balanced management to reduce and prevent pollution with hazardous chemical substances and to measure the parameters for evaluation of the degree of pollution and damage to ground water.
3. Regulation 2/16.10.2000 on the protection of water against pollution caused by nitrates from agriculture source, SG 87/2000.	MoEW, MoAF, MoH	Nitrates	Defines the terms and procedures for identification, reduction and protection of water against pollution with nitrates from agricultural sources, and the rights and obligations of control authorities.

Legal instrument (Type, Reference, Year)	Responsible institutions	Chemical use Categories, covered	Objective of the regulation
4. Regulation 3/16.10.2000 on the terms and procedures for exploration, design, approval and operation of sanitary protected areas around water sources and installation for drinking and domestic water supply and around the sources of mineral water used for therapeutic, preventive, drinking and hygienic purposes, SG 88/27.10.2000.	MoEW, MoE, MoRDPW	Hazardous and harmful substances – toxic substances and/or heavy metals, chemical, biological, rapidly degrading and adsorbent substances.	Defines the conditions and procedures for studying, design, approval and operation of the sanitary protection belts around water sources and drinking water supply facilities and around the sources of mineral water used for medicinal, preventive, drinking and hygienic purposes.
5. Regulation 4/20.10.2000 on the quality of waters supporting fish and shellfish organisms' life, SG, 88/27.10.2000.	MoEW, MoAF, MoH	Hazardous chemical substances polluting water and identified in Annexes 1 and 2 under Article 2, of the Regulation.	Introduces quality standards for river, coastal and Black Sea water inhabited by aquatic organisms.
6. Regulation 5/08.22.2000 on the procedure and manner for establishment of networks and the operation of the National water monitoring system, SG 95/21.11.2000.	MoEW	Hazardous chemical substances	Defines the activities, procedures and manner of creating a national water monitoring system
7. Regulation 6/09.11.2000 on the limit values for admissible contents of dangerous and harmful substances in waste water discharged in water bodies, SG 97/28.11.2000, amended and supplemented SG 24/23.03.2004.	MoEW, MoRDPW, MoH, MoE	Harmful and hazardous chemical substances in waste water indicated in lists I and II of Annex 1 under Article .2, paragraph .2 of the Regulation.	Defines the emission limit values for certain harmful and hazardous chemical substances in waste water.
8. Regulation 7/14.11.2000 on the terms and procedure for discharge of industrial waste waters into settlement sewer systems, SG 98/01.12.2000.	MoEW, MoRDPW, MoH	Toxic, hazardous and harmful chemical substances in industrial waste water, indicated in Annex 2 under Article 6 of the Regulation.	Defines the terms and procedures for discharging of industrial waste water into municipal sewerage systems; admissible content limits for environmentally toxic, harmful and hazardous substances in waste water prior to their discharging, and the obligations of state and municipal control authorities.

Legal instrument (Type, Reference, Year)	Responsible institutions	Chemical use Categories, covered	Objective of the regulation
9. Regulation 7/08.08.1986 on the quality of inland running water, SG 96/12.12.1986.	MoEW, MoRDPW, MoH	All categories of hazardous chemical substances identified in the Annex under Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the Regulation.	Regulates the parameters and the standards for setting of the admissible pollution levels for flowing surface water, lakes and water bodies.
10. Regulation 8/25.01.2001 on the quality of coastal marine waters, SG 10/02.02.2001.	MoEW, MoRDPW, MoH	Hazardous chemical substances, polluting the coastal marine water, identified in the Annex under Article 10 of the Regulation.	Defines the standards and parameters of coastal marine water quality.
11. Regulation 9/16.03.2001 on the quality of water intended for human consumption, SG 30/21.05.2001.	MoH, MoRDPW, MoEW	Chemical substances damaging the quality of water for drinking and household use, indicated in Tables A and B in Annex 1 under Article 3, Paragraph 2, Item 2 of the Regulation.	Defines the quality requirements for water meant for drinking and household use for protection of human health.
12. Regulation 10/27.07.2001 on the issuing permits for waste water discharge into water bodies and setting individual emission limits values for point sources of pollution, SG 66/27.07.2001.	MoEW	All categories of harmful chemical substances in waste water, identified in the Annex under Article 16, Paragraph 2 of the Regulation.	Defines the procedures and manner of permitting for discharging of waste water from point sources of pollution into surface water bodies.
13. Regulation 11/25.02.2002 on the quality of bathing water, SG 25/08.03.2002.	MoH, MoEW	Harmful chemical substances, indicated in the Annex under Article 8 of the Regulation.	Defines the quality requirements for natural water meant for bathing, the control of its quality and the procedure for determination of bathing zones and bathing water.
14. Regulation 12/18.06.2002 on the quality requirements for surface water intended for drinking water and household supply, SG 63/28.06.2002.	MoEW, MoE, MoRDPW	Harmful and hazardous chemical substances	Defines the quality requirements and parameters for fresh surface water, their categorizing and the conditions for measuring and sampling.

Legal instrument (Type, Reference, Year)	Responsible institutions	Chemical use Categories, covered	Objective of the regulation
WASTE			
1. Law on waste management , SG 86/24.09.2003, amended SG 70/2004, effective since 01.01.2005.	MoEW, MoH, MoRDPW, MoAF, MoE, MoIA	Hazardous chemicals in waste	Defines environmentally sound waste management as a set of rights and obligations, solutions, actions and activities, related to waste generation and treatment, and the forms of control over such activities to prevent, reduce or restrict the harmful impact of waste on human health and on the environment.
2. Regulation No 3/01.04.2004 on Waste classification, SG 44/25.04.2004.	MoEW, MoH	Hazardous chemicals in waste	Regulates the terms and procedures for categorization of waste by types and properties, for their environmentally sound management.
3. Regulation No 6 on the procedure for filling out of report and information documents for the waste management activities, SG 78/07.09.2004.	MoRDPW, MoEW, MoH	Hazardous chemicals in waste	Defines the terms and requirements for construction of household waste facilities and incinerators; measures and requirements to prevent and limit the pollution of the environment (air, water, soil), and the harmful impact on human health.
4. Regulation 7 on the requirements for the sites for waste treatment facilities, SG 81/17.09.2004	MoRDPW, MoEW, MoH	Hazardous chemicals in waste	Defines the requirements for sitting of waste treatment facilities.
5. Regulation 8 on the terms and requirements for construction and operation of waste recycling and disposal landfills and other facilities, SG 83/24.09.2004.	MoRDPW, MoEW, MoH	Hazardous chemicals in waste	Defines the requirements for construction and operation of landfills for household, construction, production and hazardous waste.
6. Regulation 5/08.10.1998 on regulation on the cases when a permit is required for import, export and transport of waste, and order of issuing of the permit, CM Decree 166/4.08.2000, SG 66/11.08.2000 amended SG 67/15.08.2000.	MoEW	Hazardous chemicals in waste	Defines the cases where permits are required for importing, exporting and transiting of waste, and the conditions and procedures for their issuing.
7. Regulation on the treatment and transportation industrial and hazardous waste, CM Decree 53/19.03.1999, SG 29/30.03.1999.	MoEW, MoH	Hazardous chemicals in waste	Defines the requirements for treatment and transporting of production and hazardous waste.
8. Regulation on the requirements for the treatment and transportation of waste and waste oil products, CM Decree 131/13.07.2000, SG 59/27.01.2000, effective since 01.01.2001.	MoEW, MoH	Harmful chemical substances, released into the atmospheric air from used oil and waste petroleum products.	Defines the requirements for treatment and transporting of used oil and waste petroleum products.

Legal instrument (Type, Reference, Year)	Responsible institutions	Chemical use Categories, covered	Objective of the regulation
9. Regulation on the Procedures and Manner of Using of Waste-Water Treatment Sludge in Agriculture, SG 112/23.12.2004	MoAF MoEW, MoH	Heavy metals	Defines the requirements for protection of soils against pollution from agricultural use of sludge from waste water treatment plants and facilities to prevent their harmful impact on soil, plants, animals and humans, and for their proper use.
10. Regulation on the requirements for the production and placing on the market of batteries and accumulators and for treatment and transportation of spent batteries and accumulators, CM Decree 134/17.07.2000, SG 61/25.07.2000.	MoEW	Hazardous chemical substances, contained in batteries and accumulators, consistent with Annex 1 under Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Regulation.	Defines the requirements for production, marketing and storage of batteries and accumulators containing hazardous substances, and for control of the disposal and processing of unusable batteries and accumulators.
11. Regulation on the terms and conditions for reduction of contamination caused by waste from end-of-life vehicles, CM Decree 257/09.11.2001, SG 98/16.11.2001, amended SG 110/21.12.2001, SG 104/26.11.2004	MoEW	Certain hazardous chemical substances	Defines the terms and procedures for reduction of pollution from motor vehicles.
12. Regulation on the requirements for placing on the market of luminescent and other lamps, containing mercury, and on the treatment of and transportation of out-of-use luminescent and other lamps containing mercury, CM Decree 260/05.12.2000, SG 101/12.12.2000, effective 01.01.2001.	MoEW	Mercury	Defines the requirements for marketing of luminescent and other lamps containing mercury, and for treatment and transporting of obsolete luminescent and other lamps containing mercury.
ECONOMIC REGULATORS – Fees and Fines			
1. Regulation on the order of determination and impositions for damage or pollution of environment above the admissible norms, CM Decree 169/29.07.2003, SG 69/05.08.2003, effective 06.09.2003.	MoEW	All categories of hazardous chemical substances, identified in Annex 1 under Article 14, Annex 2 under Article 15, and Annex 3 under Article 16 of the Regulation.	Defines the sanctioning procedures and amounts in the case of damaging or pollution to the environment above the emission limit values and in the case of non-compliance with the emission limit values and other restrictions by legal persons and sole proprietors.
2. CM Decree 58/07.03.2003 on approval of the Tariff for fees, collected in the system of the Ministry of Environment and Water, SG 52/27.06.2003, effective 07.03.2003.	MoEW		Defines the procedures and amounts of fees collected by the MOEW.
3. Regulation on adopting Regulation on conditions and order for determination of state's responsibility for ecological damages, caused by past actions or inactions in privatization, CM Decree 78/03.04.2003, SG 33/11.04.2003.	MoEW, MoF	All categories of hazardous chemical substances	Defines the terms and procedures for determination of the responsibility of the state for environmental damage caused by past action or inaction during privatization.

Legal instrument (Type, Reference, Year)	Responsible institutions	Chemical use Categories, covered	Objective of the regulation
4. CM Decree 442/01.12.1997 for adopting of Tariff for on compensations of caused damages on natural sites, SG 116/09.12.1997.	MoEW, MoAF	All categories of hazardous chemical substances	Defines the procedures and amounts of compensation for damages to nature sites.
5. Regulation on adopting Regulation on carrying out of Environmental Impact Assessments of Investment Proposals for construction, operation and technologies, CM Decree 59/07.03.2003, SG 25/18.03.2003;	MoEW	All categories of activities/plants involving chemicals indicated in Annexes 1 and 2 under Article 81, paragraph 1, item 2 of the Environment Protection Act.	Defines the terms and procedures for environmental impact assessment of investment proposals for construction, activities and technologies.
OTHER			
1. Law on access to public information , SG 55/07.07.2000, amended SG 1/04.01.2002, effective 01.01.2005, SG 45/2002.			Defines the social relations concerning the right to access to public information.
2. Order RD 111/11.02.2003 of the MoEW on structure and Procedures for access to information application and establishment of Register of the applications for access to information	MoEW	Public access to environmental information	Defines the structure and the procedures concerning the requests for access to information, and the creation of a register of the requests for access to information
CONVENTIONS			
1. United Nation Convention to Combat the Illegal Traffic of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances ratified by the Parliament with a law, SG 60/24.07.1992, effective 23.12.1992; amended SG 58/29.06.2001.	Council of Ministers	Narcotics and psychotropic substances	
2. Basel Convention on the control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, ratified by the Parliament with law, SG 8/26.01.1996, effective 16.05.1996.	Council of Ministers	Hazardous waste	
3. Convention on psychotropic substances , SG 30/1972, effective 16.08.1976, amended SG 83/01.10.1996.	Council of Ministers	Psychotropic substances	
4. United convention on narcotics from 1961, amended by a Protocol from 1972, ratified in SG 67/1968; SG 87/1996, effective 17.08.1996	Council of Ministers	Narcotics	
5. Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer , ratified in 1989, SG 82/20.10.1989, effective 18.02.1991, SG 71/10.08.1999.; The Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances from 1987	Council of Ministers	Ozone-depleting substances	
6. Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (Geneva, 1979), ratified in 1981, effective 16.03.1983.	Council of Ministers	Chemical substances polluting air	

Legal instrument (Type, Reference, Year)	Responsible institutions	Chemical use Categories, covered	Objective of the regulation
7. United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change from 1992; ratified and effective 1995 – Kyoto Protocol from 1997, signed in 1998, not ratified.	Council of Ministers		
8. Convention on Access to Information , and Public Participation in Decision - Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus, Denmark, 1998), signed.	Council of Ministers	Public access to environmental information	
9. Convention on the Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo, Finland, 1991), ratified, SG 28/1995, effective 10.09.1997, amended SG 89/12.10.1999. Strategic Environmental Assessment Protocol signed by the Republic of Bulgaria on May 21 2003 in Kiev, Ukraine.	Council of Ministers	All categories of hazardous chemical substances	
10. Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (Helsinki, Finland, 1992), ratified, SG 28/1995, in force in Bulgaria on 12.05.1995. Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary Waters, signed on. May 21 2003 in Kiev, Ukraine.	Council of Ministers	Industrial chemicals	
11. Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution signed by the Republic of Bulgaria on April 21 1992 in Bucharest, Romania, ratified, SG 99/1992, effective 15 January 1994.	Council of Ministers	Chemical substances, polluting sea water	
12. Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade signed by the Republic of Bulgaria on 11 September 1998 in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, ratified, SG 55/2000, SG 33/23.04.2004, effective 24.02.2004 r	Council of Ministers	Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides	
13. Convention on the Cooperation for Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube , ratified with a Law adopted by the 38 th National Assembly on 24.03.1999, SG 30/02.04.1999, SG 49/17.05.2002, amended SG 53/28.05.2002	Council of Ministers	All categories of hazardous chemical substances	
14. Convention for Prohibiting the Development, Production, Proliferation, and Use of Chemical Weapons and its Destruction, signed on 13.01.1993 in Paris, ratified with a Law adopted by the National Assembly, SG 55/08.07.1994, SG 103/29.11.2001, effective 29.04.1997, amended SG 1/04.01.2002.	Council of Ministers	Toxic chemical substances and chemical weapons	
15. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants , signed by the Republic of Bulgaria on May 23, 2001 in Stockholm, ratified by the National Assembly with a Law on 30.09.2004, SG 89/12.10.2004.	Council of Ministers	Persistent Organic Pollutants	

1.2. LEGISLATION ON MANAGEMENT OF PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPs)

Regarding environmental protection, the Republic of Bulgaria is party to a number of international agreements which served as the basis to adopt the regulations on management and control of certain hazardous chemical substances and waste, some aspects of which include also the persistent organic pollutants.

- ✓ Policy for sustainable development of the environment, and a general legislative framework;
- ✓ National commitments, arising from participation in international agreements;
- ✓ Laws and regulations concerning management of hazardous waste and polluted sites (existing quantities and waste);
- ✓ Laws and regulations concerning POP pesticides (“intentionally manufactured POPs”);
- ✓ Laws and regulation extending to industrial chemicals – polychlorinated biphenyls, terphenyls, Polybrominated biphenyls (“intentionally manufactured POPs”);
- ✓ Laws and regulations concerning the sources that generate and release dioxins and furans, and methods/technologies for mitigation and reduction of such emissions (“unintentionally manufactured POPs”);

Table 2 presents a summary of the POP regulations.

Table 2 POPs related legislation

No	INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS
1	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, ratified with a law, SG 8/26.01.1996, effective 16.05.1996.
2	Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, ratified with a law, SG 16/1981, effective 16.03.1983.
3	Persistent Organic Pollutants Protocol under the Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, ratified with a law, SG 42/2001, promulgated SG 102/2003, effective since 23.10.2003.
4	Convention for the Protection of the Black Sea from Pollution, ratified with a law, SG 99/1992, effective 15.01.1994.
5	Convention on the Cooperation for Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube, ratified with a Law, SG 30/02.04.1999, effective 6.04.1999, amended SG 53/28.05.2002
6	Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, ratified with a law, SG 55/2000, SG, 33/23.04.2004, effective 24.02.2004.
7	The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, signed by the Republic of Bulgaria on May 23, 2001 in Stockholm, ratified by the National Assembly with a Law on 30.09.2004, SG 89/12.10.2004.
	LAWS
1	Environment Protection Act , SG, 91/2002, amended SG 98/2002, supplemented SG 86/2003, amended SG 70/2004, effective 1.01.2005.
2	Clean Ambient Air Act , SG, 45/28.05.1996, amended SG 49/1996, amended SG 85/1997, amended and supplemented SG 27/2000, SG 102/2001, amended SG 91/2002, SG 112/23.12.2003, and effective 1.01.2004.
3	Water Act , SG, issue 67/1999, effective 28.01.2000, amended and supplemented SG 91/25.09.2002, effective since 1.01.2003, amended and supplemented SG 84/23.09.2003, amended SG 107/09.12.2003, SG 6/16.04.2004, amended SG 70/2004, effective 1.01.2005.
4	Law on the Protection of Soil Against Pollution , SG 67/27.07.1999, effective 28.01.2000, amended SG 113/28.12.1999.
5	Law on the preservation of agricultural lands , SG 35/24.04.1996 amended and supplemented SG 28/ 23.03.2001 amended and supplemented SG 112/23.12.2003, effective 01.01.2004.

6	Law on Protection against Harmful Impact of Chemical Substances and Preparations (LPHICSP) , SG, 10/2000, effective 5.02.2002, amended SG 91/2002, 86/2003, amended and supplemented SG 114/2003, effective 31.01.2004.
7	Law on waste management , SG 86/24.09.2003, amended SG 70/10.08.2004, effective 01.01.2005.
8	Plant Protection Act , SG, 91/1997, amended SG 90/1999, amended and supplemented SG 96/09.11.2001, amended SG 18/05.03.2004, effective since 6.04.2004.
9	Medicinal Plants Act , SG 86/2003, amended SG 23/2002, SG 91/2002, effective since 01.01.2005.
10	Veterinary Medicine Act , SG, 42/05.05.1999, amended SG 5.06.1999, amended and supplemented SG 83/19.09.2003, amended SG 18/05.03.2004, effective since 6.04.2004.
11	Forests Act , SG 125/29.12.1997, amended and supplemented SG 107/09.12.2003.
12	Customs Act SG 15/1998, amended SG 89/1998, amended and supplemented SG 153/1998, SG 30/1999, supplemented SG 83/1999, amended and supplemented SG 63/2000, SG 110/2001, supplemented SG 76/2002, amended and supplemented SG 37/2003, amended SG 95/2003, supplemented SG 38/2004
REGULATIONS	
1	Regulation on import and export of dangerous chemical substances and preparations on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, CM Decree 129/01.07.2002,, SG, 66/2002, effective 01.01.2004 new CM Decree 161/12.07.2004, SG 63/2004, effective 01.01.2005.
2	Regulation relating to bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Preparations, CM Decree 130/01.07.2002, SG, 69/2002, effective 01.01.2003, amended and supplemented CM Decree 156/07.07.2004, SG 62/2004.
3	Regulation on the Procedures and the Manner of Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Chemical Substances and Preparations, CM Decree 316/20.12.2002, SG 5/2003, effective 01.01.2004, amended and supplemented CM Decree 174/19.07.2004, SG 66/2004, effective 01.01.2005.
4	Regulation on order and procedures for labelling of plant protection products, CM Decree 125/06.06.2003, SG 54/2003, effective 01.01.2004.
5	Regulation 6 on the conditions and requirements for construction and operation of waste incinerators and co-incinerators, SG .78/07.09.2004.
6	Regulation 7 on the requirements for the sites for waste treatment facilities, SG 81/17.09.2004
7	Regulation 8 on the terms and requirements for construction and operation of waste recycling and disposal landfills and other facilities, SG 83/24.09.2004.
8	Regulation on the requirements for the treatment and transportation of waste and waste oil products, CM Decree 131/13.07.2000, SG 59/27.01.2000, effective since 01.01.2001.
9	Regulation on the Terms and Procedures for Implementation of the Environment Protection Protocol under the Antarctica Treaty, CM Decree 37/15.02.2001, SG 17/23.02.2001.
10	Regulation 1/07.07.2000 on the studying, use and protection of Ground Water, SG 57/14.07.2000, effective 14.07.2000, amended and supplemented SG 64/2000.
11	Regulation on the treatment and transportation industrial and hazardous waste, CM Decree 53/19.03.1999, SG 29/30.03.1999.
12	Regulation on the terms and conditions for reduction of contamination caused by waste from end-of-life vehicles , CM Decree 257/09.11.2001, SG 98/16.11.2001, amended SG 110/21.12.2001, SG 104/26.11.2004
13	Regulation 2/19.02.1998 on the admissible emissions standards (concentrations in waste gases) of sulphur Dioxide, nitrous oxides and dust-like substances, released into the atmospheric air from new large combustion plants, SG 51/06.05.1998, amended and supplemented SG 34/1999, amended SG 73/1999, SG 93/21.01.2003.
14	Regulation 6/09.11.2000 on the emission limit values for admissible content of harmful and hazardous substances in waste water discharged into water bodies, SG 97/28.11.2000, amended and supplemented SG 24/23.03.20004, effective 23.03.2004.

15	Regulation 9/16.03.2001 on the quality of water meant for drinking and household use, SG 30/21.05.2001.
16	Regulation 12/18.06.2002 on the quality requirements for surface water meant for drinking water supply, SG 63/28.06.2002.
17	Regulation 6/26.03.1999 on the procedures and manner of measuring the emissions of harmful substances, released into the atmospheric air from facilities with stationary sources, SG 31/06.04.1999, amended and supplemented SG 93/21.10.2003.
18	Regulation 2 on the protection from emergencies in activities involving hazardous chemical substances, SG 100/1990.
19	Regulation 3 on the admissible content of harmful substances in soils, SG 36/08.05.1979, amended and supplemented SG 5/1996, last amended SG 39/16.04.2002.
20	Regulation 27 on the import of goods of significance for Public Health, SG 75/1995, amended SG 78/02.09.2003, SG 4/16.01.2004, effective 16.01.2004, SG 15/24.02.2004.
21	Regulation 14 on the admissible concentration standards for harmful substances in the atmospheric Air of urban centres, SG 88/1997, amended SG 46/1999, SG 8/2002, SG 14/20.02.2004, effective 1.01.2004.
22	Regulation 73 on the approving of new motor vehicle types regarding air pollution from engines, SG 22/18.03.2004.
23	Regulation 16/12.08.1999 on the reduction of VOC emissions from storage, loading or unloading and transport of petrol, SG 75/1999, effective 25.05.2000.
24	Regulation 8 on the procedures and conditions for carrying out of disinfection and pest control, SG 49/02.06.1992.
25	Regulation on the permitting of plant protection chemicals, CM Decree 213/16.09.2002, SG 93/2002, amended SG 114/2003, effective 01.01.2006.
26	Regulation 32/09.07.2001 on the control of plants and plant products, fertilizers and nutritional media for testing, registration and control of plant protection chemicals, SG, 67/31.07.2001, amended and supplemented SG 34/03.04.2002, amended SG 40/19.04.2002, SG 44/29.04.2002, SG 73/2002, amended SG 93/2002, SG 95/2002, amended and supplemented SG 19/2003, amended SG 28/2003, last amendment in SG 87/05.10.2004.
27	Regulation 31/29.12.2003 on the maximum admissible quantities of pesticide residue in food, SG 14/2004, effective 20.02.2004.
28	Regulation 3/01.04.2004 on waste classification, SG 44/25.04.2004.
29	Order RD12-28/21.05.2004 of MoAF; RD 09-457/13.07.2004 of MoH; RD 590/15.06.2004 of the MoEW , issued pursuant to Article 15 of the Plant Protection Act concerning the protection of plants and approving of a List of active substances prohibited for use in the Manufacturing of Plant Protection Chemicals.
30	List of permitted for use in Republic of Bulgaria preparations for disinfection, disinfection and deratization, published annually by MoH
31	List of permitted for marketing and use of plant protection products, registered fertilizers and soil improvement chemicals, published annually by MoAF
32	Regulation on the procedures and manner of import, export and transit of waste and on the cases requiring bank guarantees or insurances, SG 102/26.10.2004.
33	Regulation on the procedures and manner of using of waste-water treatment sludge in agriculture, SG 112/23.12.2004
34	Regulation 31 on the maximum admissible quantities of pollutants in food, SG 88/08.10.2004
35	Regulation 36 on the terms and procedures for biological testing, registration, use and control of fertilizers, soil improvement preparations, biologically active substances and nutritional substrata, SG 87/05.10.2004
36	Regulation 44 on the terms and procedures for marketing of biocide preparations, SG 113/28.12.2004.

1.3. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF KEY LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATING CHEMICALS

The Key Legal Instruments, relevant to the Management of Chemicals could be summarized as follows:

1. Laws ratifying conventions, bilateral and multilateral agreements, contracts and other international treaties
2. Laws
3. Decrees
4. Regulations
5. Other legal instruments – rules, instructions, methodologies, tariffs, etc.

All laws, including those ratifying conventions, bilateral and multilateral agreements, contracts and other international treaties, are adopted by the National Assembly and the regulations are issued with decrees by the Council of Ministers or by ministers or heads of agencies. Other legal instruments, rules, instructions, methodologies, tariffs, etc., are approved by relevant ministries and agencies.

All legal instruments in the Republic of Bulgaria are announced publicly by means of their promulgation in the State Gazette in the Bulgarian language, and promulgation is the legal prerequisite for enactment. International agreements and treaties prevail over the national legislation. Most key laws have been translated into the English language and published on-line, on the pages of the respective ministries and agencies.

1.3.1. Key legal instruments involving chemicals and preparations

Environment Protection Act, Law on Protection against Harmful Impact of Chemical Substances and Preparations (LPHICSP), Clean Ambient Air Act, Water Act, Law on Waste Management, Law on the preservation of agricultural lands, Law on the Protection of Soil Against Pollution, Law of health, Law on health and safe work conditions and Law on control of foreign trade with weapons and with goods and technologies with possible double use.

MAIN LAWS AND RELATED REGULATIONS

- ✓ **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT** (EPA), adopted SG .91/2002, amended in the SG 98/2002, amended, SG 86/2003, supplemented, SG 70/2004, effective as of 1.01.2005.

This Act regulates the social relations with regard to protection of the environment and of human health; biodiversity conservation; conservation and use of environmental media; control and management of environmental damage and pollution sources; pollution prevention and control; establishment and operation of the National System for Environmental Monitoring; environmental protection strategies, programmes and plans; the economic organization of environmental protection activities; collection of, and access to, environmental information; the rights and obligations of the state, the municipalities, the legal and natural persons to protect the environment.

The purposes of this act are achieved by means of: regulation of the regimes of conservation and use of environmental media; control over the status and use of environmental media and of the sources of pollution and damage; establishment of permissible emission levels and of environmental quality standards; environmental impact assessment (EIA); issuance of integrated permits for pollution prevention, reduction and control;

Environmental protection is based on the following principles: sustainable development; prevention and reduction of human-health risks; priority of pollution prevention over subsequent elimination of pollution damage; public participation in, and transparency of, the environmental decision making process; public awareness about the state of the environment; polluters pay for caused damages; restoration and improvement of environmental quality in polluted and disturbed areas; prevention of pollution and damage, and other unfavourable impacts in clean areas; integration of environmental protection policy into the sectoral and regional economic and social development policies; access to justice on environmental issues.

With the new Environment Protection Act, Bulgaria has harmonized its national legislation regarding the environmental impact assessment (EIA), conforming fully to the requirements about the scope of activities, subject to assessment, and about the definitions of the principles, procedures, and transboundary impacts.

Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment

Environmental assessment and environmental impact assessment are carried out for plans, programmes and investment proposals for construction, activities and technologies, or their amendment, which, if carried out, can cause significant environmental impacts.

- ✚ **Regulation 2/05.03.2003** by the Minister of Environment and Water on the Procedures for Environmental Impact Assessment of national, regional and territorial development plans and programs and their amendments (SG, 24/2003)
- ✚ **Regulation 1/26.02.2003** by the Minister of Environment and Water on the Procedures for Creation and Maintenance of a Public Register of Experts Carrying Out Environmental Evaluations and Environmental Impact Assessment, and the Procedure for Application by Persons for Inclusion in the Register (SG 22/2003);
- ✚ **Regulation** on the conditions, procedures and methods for environmental assessment of plans and programmes, CM Decree 139/24.06.2004, SG 57/2004, in force 1.07.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the conditions and procedures for implementation of environmental impact assessment of investment proposals for construction, activities and technologies, CM Decree 59/07.03.2003, SG 25/2003;
- ✚ **Regulation** on the National Environmental Management and Auditing Scheme, CM Decree 61/12.03.2003, SG 26/2003, effective 22.09.2003, SG 31/2003.
- ✚ **Convention** on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents, signed by the Republic of Bulgaria on March 18 1992 in Helsinki, Finland, ratified, SG 28/1995, effective May 12 1995.
- ✚ **Convention** on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, signed by the Republic of Bulgaria on 25.02 February .1995 in Espoo, Finland, Ratified, SG 28/1995, effective September 10 1997, amended SG 89/1999.

The Ministry of Environment and Water is the competent authority for the organization and implementation of the environmental impact assessment (EIA) procedures. The High Environmental Expert Council is the competent authority ruling on IEA statements. The Council comprises experts who are representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Water, the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Economy, and representatives of municipalities and NGOs.

Freedom of public access to environmental information

Everyone is entitled to access to the available environmental information concerning:

- ✓ the condition of environmental media and their interaction;
- ✓ the factors, activities and/or measures affecting the environmental media;
- ✓ human health status and public safety;

The central and territorial executive authorities are responsible for the collection and storage of environmental information.

The ministries, governmental agencies and territorial executive authorities collect, process and submit information on the condition of the environment, such as the Ministry of Environment and Water (MoEW), Ministry of Health (MoH); the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF); the Ministry of Transport and Communications (MoTC); the National Institute of Statistics (NIS); the Energy and Energy Resources State Agency; the Institute of Metrology and Hydrology (IMH) and all municipal administrations.

The competent authorities exchange the available raw and pre-processed environmental information

among themselves free of charge, as well as with municipalities, where such information is necessary for making of decision within the competences of municipalities. The national public radio and television operators, in their broadcasts: disseminate information about the environmental protection and management; ensure protection of the right to information about the state of the environment; promote the knowledge and scientific and technical achievements in environmental conservation by broadcasting Bulgarian and foreign educational programmes.

- ✚ Order No RD-969/28.07.2003 of the Minister of Environment and Water on the improvement of the administration of the Ministry of Environment and Water when serving citizens and legal persons regarding requests for access to public information;
- ✚ Order No RD-796/20.06.2003 of the Minister of Environment and Water on the internal procedures for provision of access to public information;
- ✚ Order No RD-110/11.02.2003 of the Minister of Environment and Water on establishment and publishing on the web-page of the Executive Environmental Agency (EEA) of the Ministry of Environment and Water of a description of the information media and resources containing environmental information, and its defining as a Catalogue of sources of environmental information (SG, 21/07.03.2003);
- ✚ Order No RD-111/11.02.2003 of the Minister of Environment and Water on the organization and the procedures concerning the requests for access to information applications and on the establishing of a Register of requests for access to information;
- ✚ Law on the ratification of the Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Bulgaria concerning the participation of the Republic of Bulgaria in the European Environment Agency and the European Information and Observation network (SG 105/2000);

National System for Environmental Monitoring

The Republic of Bulgaria participates in the EIONET network has been cooperating actively with the European Environment Agency for the last four years. National focal points and reference centres have been identified in the different sectors. The National Focal Point for the European Environmental Agency is the Executive Environmental Agency of the Ministry of Environment and Water. Methodological guidance on the monitoring activities is provided by the Executive Environmental Agency. The National System for Environmental Monitoring covers the entire territory of Bulgaria. A National Automated System for Environmental Monitoring is created for the provision of information for the National System for Environmental Monitoring. The National Automated System for Environmental Monitoring is organised at national, basin, and regional levels. Measurements and laboratory testing are conducted by accredited laboratories.

The system provides timely and reliable information about the environmental media. The objectives of the National System for Environmental Monitoring are: supervision of the national environmental media monitoring networks; processing, analysis, visualisation and storage of information; provision of on-going information; forecasting the condition, environmental risk assessment and elaboration of proposals for its improvement; provision of information to executive authorities and to the public; exchange of environmental information with the European Monitoring System;

The National System for Environmental Monitoring is organised and governed by the Minister of Environment and Water. The creation, operation, provision of equipment and information software for the National Automated System for Environmental Monitoring are carried out by the Executive Environmental Agency. Monitoring, measurements and testing, and the primary processing of results are carried out by the RIEW. Methodological guidance on the monitoring activities is provided by the Executive Environmental Agency. Environmental assessments are conducted at the regional and national levels by the RIEW and by the Executive Environmental Agency. The data and assessment of the state of the environment are published in quarterly and annual bulletins on the state of the environment.

Conservation and use of Environmental media and Waste management

Conservation and Use of Water and Water Bodies

The conservation and use of water and water bodies are consistent with the terms and procedures of the Water Act.

Soil Protection and Use

Soil protection guarantees efficient protection of human health and of the natural soil functions. The protection of soil and ground water against pollution with natural and artificial fertilizers and plant protection preparations is conducted by means of good agricultural practices.

The owners and operators of landfills, including tailings ponds, slag dumps, etc., and of storage facilities for waste and/or hazardous chemical substances, preparations and products organise and operate these facilities in a manner precluding pollution and damaging of soils and of other environmental media.

Protection of the Atmospheric Air

The protection of clean atmospheric air ensures: protection of human health and of biotic nature against harmful impacts, and prevention of dangers and damages for the public from changes in the quality of atmospheric air, ozone layer depletion and climate changes resulting from various anthropogenic activities.

The protection of the atmospheric air is based on the principles of sustainable development and conforms to the terms and procedures of the Clean Air Act.

Waste Management

Waste management aims to prevent, reduce or restrict the harmful impact of waste on human health and on the environment. Waste management conforms to the terms and procedures of this act and of the Waste Management Act.

Prevention and Limiting of Industrial Pollution

Prevention of Large Accidents

Industries and facilities where certain quantities of hazardous substances are stored introduce systems to prevent large accidents involving hazardous substances or mitigating their consequences to life, human health, and the environment, consistent with the Regulation on the Conditions and Procedures for Issuance of Permits for Construction and Operation of New and Operation of Existing Enterprises and Facilities where a System for Prevention of Large Accidents Involving Hazardous Substances or Elimination of their Consequences is introduced, CM Decree 84/15.04.2003, SG 38/2003, effective 01.01.2004.

This regulation defines the terms and procedures for issuance of permits under Article 104 of the EPA, and the obligations of the operators of industries or facilities with introduced systems for prevention of large accidents involving hazardous chemical substances, or for mitigation of their consequences for life, human health and the environment.

This regulation defines the content of the permit applications and the procedures and manner of presenting information related to the measures to prevent large accidents.

The Regulation applies to industries and facilities where hazardous chemical substances are located in quantities equal or larger than those stipulated in Annex 3 of the EPA. It introduces the criteria defining an accident as large and the criteria defining an industry or facility as risky. The Regulation defines the criteria for drawing up of safety reports and the policy to prevent large accidents, and also the criteria for elaboration of emergency plans. The Regulation sets forth the keeping of a public register with data from industries to which permits have been issued under

Article 104 of the EPA. The competent authority issuing integrated permits is the Ministry of Environment and Water.

The Minister of Environment and Water is the competent authority issuing, reviewing and amending the permits for construction and operation of new, and operation of existing industries and facilities.

The competent authorities implementing the system preventing large accidents involving hazardous substances or mitigating their consequences are the chairman of the Civil Protection State Agency, the Minister of Internal Affairs, the Director of the Fire and Emergency Safety National Service, the Minister of Health, the Chairman of the State Agency for Standardization and Metrology, the Regional Governors and the local self-government authorities. The Minister of Environment and Water coordinates the activities of the authorities implementing the system.

In case of large accidents in an industry, the above institutions undertake different steps to handle the situation and counteract the accident. The first reaction focuses on preventing secondary pollution of the environment and on preventing secondary threats to human health.

Other important Secondary Legislation related to the prevention of Large Accidents

- ✚ **Rules** for the Procedures and Activities to Prevent and Eliminate the Consequences of Disasters, Emergencies and Catastrophes, SG 18/1998, amended and supplemented in the SG 15/2003;
- ✚ **Regulation 3/16.06.1997** on the Fire Safety of Operating Facilities, SG 60/1997.
- ✚ **Regulation 13/30.12.2003** on workers protection from risks, related to chemical agents' exposure at work, SG 8/20.01.2003, effective 31.01.2005.
- ✚ **Regulation 5/11.05.1999** on the order, manner and frequency of risk assessment implementation, SG 47/21.05.1999.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the conditions, procedures and methods for environmental assessment of plans and programmes, CM Decree 139/24.06.2004, SG 57/2004, effective 1.07.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation** on adopting Regulation on carrying out of Environmental Impact Assessments of Investment Proposals for construction, operation and technologies, CM Decree 59/07.03.2003, SG 25/18.03.2003;
- ✚ **Regulation 7/23.09.1999** on the minimum requirements for health and safe labour at work places on working equipment use, SG 88/08.10.1999, amended SG 48/13.06.2000, amended and and supplemented SG 43/13.05.2003, amended SG 37/04.05.2004, amended and supplemented SG 88/2004 National Programme for Prevention and Limitation of Natural Calamities and Accidents for the Period 1997 – 2002.

Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC)

Integrated permits

The construction and operation of new and the operation of existing plants and facilities for certain categories of industrial activities specified in the EPA are allowed following the issuance of integrated permits. Integrated permits are required also in the event of substantial changes of the operation or existing plants caused by their extension.

The terms and procedures for issuing of integrated permits are defined in the Regulation on the Terms and Procedures for Integrated Permitting of the Operation of New and Existing Plants and Facilities, CM Decree 62/12.03.2003, SG 26/2003, amended SG 29/2003.

This regulation stipulates the procedures and manner of issuing of integrated permits for the construction and operation of new and for operation of existing plants and facilities, for the purpose of integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC). It makes the following provisions: The permitting application procedure, the application content requirements, the monitoring requirements, the role of municipalities and the public, and the schedules for the stages of application checking and issuance of the permit. The integrated permit contains: emission limit values and BAT based technical measures; mandatory measures for protection of air, water and soil;

monitoring requirements; conditions for limiting transboundary pollution; additional measures to comply with the current environmental quality standards.

Annex 4 of the EPA stipulates the activities which are subject to IPPC control. The integrated permits are issued by the Minister of Environment and Water, and the Executive Environmental Agency is responsible for most of the permitting work, the Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water control the compliance with the terms of the permit, and the Basin Directorates issue water use and waste water discharge permits, and participate in the drafting of the permit for facilities on their territory.

A list has been made of 250 existing industries that will prepare the permitting documents required by the competent authority (MoEW) for their activities in the next eight years. The condition for the permit will be to implement programmes for compliance with the regulations. The Regulation stipulates the rights of the competent authority to ongoing control and to changing the terms of the integrated permit when justified to do so. The permit is reviewed every 10 years.

Environmental Strategies and Programmes

The Minister of Environment and Water, in agreement with the Minister of Health, the Minister of Regional Development and Public Works, the Minister of Transport and Communications, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and the other interested ministers and leaders of governmental agencies, develops the 10-year National Environmental Strategy and deposits it for approval by the Council of Ministers.

The process of development and public hearing of the National Environmental Strategy involves representatives of the scientific community, non-governmental environmental organisations, and trade organisations. The National Environmental Strategy is adopted by the National Assembly and is promulgated subsequently.

The National Environmental Strategy contains: analysis of the state of the environment by media, of the factors that influence them, of the trends and of the sources of environmental pollution and damage by national economic sectors; objectives and priorities; means to achieve the objectives; five-year action plan with specific institutional, organisation and investment measures, deadlines, responsible institutions, necessary resources and financing sources; a scheme for organisation, observation and reporting on the implementation of the Action Plan.

The national plans and programmes for individual environmental media and impact factors are based on the basis of the principles, objectives and priorities of the National Environmental Strategy consistent with the requirements of the special environmental laws.

Coercive Administrative measures and Administrative and Penal Liability

The Minister of Environment and Water, the RIEW Directors, the Directors of the National Parks, and the Directors of the Basin Directorates revert to the coercive administrative measures in the event of non-compliance with the EPA.

Violations of this act, not comprising crime, are grounds for imposing fines to natural persons, Regional Governors, mayors of municipalities, mayors of regions, mayors of mayor's offices, and officials, and for imposing of property sanctions to sole proprietors.

The Regulation on the Procedures for Determination and Imposing of Sanctions for Environmental Damage or Pollution in Excess of the Emission Limit Values, CM Decree 169/29.07.2003, SG 69/2003, stipulates the mechanism for setting the sanctions, the manner of recording, and the grounds for sanctioning. The annexes to the Regulation define the amount of the sanction in keeping with the quantities of polluting substances in water, atmospheric air or soils, or as generated waste.

Preventive measures related to reduction of the environmental and human-health risks

The secondary legislation stipulates the emission limit values and the ambient air quality in respect of harmful substances in the atmosphere and in other environmental media, and defines the rights and obligations of the competent governmental and municipal authorities on the one hand, and of the natural and legal persons on the other, for overall management of the processes and activities involving chemicals. As can be seen from Table 4.A, the competent authorities in this area are the Ministry of Environment and Water, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and their structures in Bulgaria, and in some areas the responsible authorities are the structures of the Civil Protection State Agency, the Fire and Accident Safety National Service at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Economy, etc.

The special laws on atmospheric air, water, soil, waste, chemicals, stipulate the rights and obligations of the governmental and municipal institutions, the natural and legal persons, and the requirements for preventive and other activities aiming to ensure better environmental quality and to reduce the environmental and human-health risks.

The secondary legislation under the laws on air, water, soil, waste, occupational labour, etc. specify the admissible concentrations of chemical substances which are hazardous to human health and the environment, the competent authorities responsible for monitoring. The regulations provide for compensation schemes for pollution or damages caused to the environment and to human health through enforcement of administrative measures such as fines, sanctions and, where necessary, termination of the industrial activity. In the event of existing industries, temporary standards are introduced as well to allow attainment of compliance with the regulations within the legal schedules.

Secondary legislation stipulating the reduction of the environmental and human-health risks

- ✚ **Regulation 2/19.02.1998** on the admissible emissions standards (concentrations in waste gases) of sulphur Dioxide, nitrous oxides and dust-like substances, released into the atmospheric air from new large combustion plants, SG 51/06.05.1998, amended and supplemented SG 34/1999, amended SG 73/1999, SG 93/21.01.2003.
- ✚ **Regulation 3** on the Admissible Content of Harmful Substances in Soils, SG 36/1979, amended and supplemented SG 5/1996, last amended SG 39/16.04.2002.
- ✚ **Regulation 3** on the Admissible Limit Values of Chemical Substances Released by Polymer Construction Materials in Residential and Public Buildings, SG 17/1984.
- ✚ **Regulation 13/30.12.2003** on workers protection from risks, related to chemical agents' exposure at work, SG 8/20.01.2003, effective 31.01.2005.

The preventive activities aimed to reduce the environmental and human-health risks and to bring compliance with the regulations are stipulated in the Environment Protection Act, and in the regulations on the introduction of EIA procedures and on the issuing of integrated permits for construction and operating of existing plants and facilities of certain categories of industrial activity, and also, in the regulation on protection in the case of emergencies involving hazardous chemical substances:

- ✚ **Regulation** on the conditions, procedures and methods for environmental assessment of plans and programmes, CM Decree 139/24.06.2004, SG 57/2004, effective 1.07.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation** on adopting Regulation on carrying out of Environmental Impact Assessments of Investment Proposals for construction, operation and technologies, CM Decree 59/07.03.2003, SG 25/18.03.2003;
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Terms and Procedures for Issuance of Integrated Permits for Construction and Operation of New and Existing Industrial Plants and Facilities, CM Decree 62/12.03.2003, SG 26/2003, amended SG 29/2003.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Conditions and Procedures for Issuance of Permits for Construction and Operation of New and Operation of Existing Enterprises and Facilities where a System for

Prevention of Large Disasters Involving Hazardous Substances or Elimination of their Consequences, CM Decree 84/15.04.2003, SG 38/2003, effective 01.01.2004.

✓ **LAW ON PROTECTION AGAINST HARMFUL IMPACT OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PREPARATIONS (LPHICSP)** SG, 10/2000, effective 5.02.2002, amended SG 91/2002, SG 86/2003, amended and supplemented SG 114/2003, effective 31.01.2004.

This Act sets out the terms and procedures for marketing, trading, import, export, storage and use of chemicals, the state control over them, and the rights and obligations of legal and natural persons who market, trade, store, use, import or export these substances for the purpose of protection of human health and life and environmental protection. This act extends also to chemicals in free trading areas in the Republic of Bulgaria.

It defines the procedures and manner of categorizing, packaging and labelling of existing and new chemicals for each person releasing chemical substances or preparation on the market; regulates the procedure for notification of new chemical substances, intermediate products and polymers, and for assessment of their risks for human-health and the environment; defines the terms and procedures for marketing of biocides; stipulates the procedures for permitting of import and registration of exports of hazardous chemicals.

Subject to control are chemicals, for classification, packaging and labelling; notified chemical substances; intermediate products for which limited research programmes are allowed; hazardous chemicals that are prohibited for trading or use; the production of goods which may contain hazardous chemicals, and whose use is restricted or prohibited; hazardous chemicals that are subject to import and export restrictions; the storage conditions specified by the manufacturer in the material safety data sheet.

The Minister of Environment and Water exercises control for environmental protection, and the Minister of Health exercises control for protection of the public health. Pursuant to the Plant Protection Act, state control authorities control plant protection preparations on the market.

The act creates the legal grounds for issuance of the following secondary legislation for its implementation:

- ✚ **Regulation** on the Procedures and the Manner of Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Chemical Substances and Preparations, CM Decree 316/20.12.2002, SG 5/ 2003, effective 01.01.2004, amended and supplemented CM Decree 174/19.07.2004, SG 66/2004, effective 01.01.2005.

This regulation defines the procedures and manner of classifying of chemicals; the requirements for packaging and labelling; additional requirements for marketing of hazardous chemicals meant for professional use; the criteria for selection of alternative names of substances which are part of chemical preparations and can be written on the label of the preparation..

- ✚ **Regulation** on notification of new chemical substances, CM Decree 137/03.07.2002, SG 67/2002, effective 01.01.2004, last amendment SG 110/17.12.2004.

This regulation defines the procedures and the manner of notification of new chemical substances manufactured or imported in the Republic of Bulgaria independently or as part of a preparation or product; the obligations of the notifying person following receipt of the certificate for registration of notified chemical substances; the requirements concerning the content and format of notification documents; the rights and obligations of the competent authority.

Each notifying person must notify of all new chemical substances prior to their releasing into the market. Licenses for registration of notified chemical substances are issued by the Ministry of Environment and Water.

- ✚ **Regulation** on the Final Risk for Men and Environment of New Chemical Substances, CM Decree 131/01.07.2002, SG 67/2000, effective 01.01.2004., last amendment SG 110/17.12.2004.

This regulation defines the methodology for final assessment of the human-health and environmental risks from the impact of new chemical substances, referred to as “final risk

assessment". This regulation applies to all new notified chemical substances. The competent authority issuing final risk assessment certificates is the Ministry of Environment and Water. The final risk assessment certificates are issued following expert assessments of human health risks and of environmental risks. The Ministry of Health carry out expert assessment of human-health risks. The Ministry of Environment and Water conducts expert environmental risk assessment.

- ✚ **Regulation** relating to bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Preparations, CM Decree 130/01.07.2002, SG, 69/2002, effective 01.01.2003, amended and supplemented CM Decree 156/07.07.2004, SG 62/2004.

The Annex to the regulation introduces hazardous chemicals whose trading and use are prohibited or restricted to protect human health and the environment.

- ✚ **Regulation** on Import and Export of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Preparations on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, CM Decree 129/01.07.2002,, SG, 66/2002, effective 01.01.2004 new CM Decree 161/12.07.2004, SG 63/2004, effective 01.01.2005.

This regulation defines the procedures and manner of importing and exporting certain hazardous chemicals in the Republic of Bulgaria.

This new import and export Regulation, which will become effective as of January 1, 2005, defines hazardous chemicals that are subject to import permitting; the conditions for registration of the export of hazardous chemicals and for notification of the countries to which export is directed; the content and the format of documents permitting the import and registration of the import of hazardous chemicals; the hazardous chemicals whose import or export to and from Bulgaria is prohibited; the content of the public register of exported and imported hazardous chemicals.

This regulation applies to hazardous chemicals that are subject to prohibitions of strict restrictions for one or more sub-categories of use; or are subject to the preliminary informed consent procedure in international trading in certain hazardous chemical substances and pesticides, consistent with the Rotterdam Convention; or are identified as required for inclusion in the preliminary informed consent procedure consistent with the requirements of the Convention. The competent authority for the implementation of this regulation is the Ministry of Environment and Water.

Prevention and reduction of pollution of the environment with asbestos

- ✚ **Regulation 5/15.04.2003** on the Prevention and Reduction of Environmental Pollution with Asbestos, SG 39/2003.
- ✚ **Regulation 2/19.02.1998** on the admissible emissions standards (concentrations in waste gases) of sulphur Dioxide, nitrous oxides and dust-like substances, released into the atmospheric air from new large combustion plants, SG 51/06.05.1998, amended and supplemented SG 34/1999, amended SG 73/1999, SG 93/21.01.2003.
- ✚ **Regulation 13/30.12.2003** on workers protection from risks, related to chemical agents' exposure at work, SG 8/20.01.2003, effective 31.01.2005.
- ✚ **Regulation 7/25.05.1992** on the hygienic requirements for health protection of urban environment, SG 46/04.06.1992, amended and supplemented SG 20/05.03.1999.

Marketing of biocide preparations and plant protection chemicals

- ✚ **Regulation 8** on the procedures and conditions for carrying out of disinfection and pest control, SG 49/02.06.1992.
- ✚ **Regulation 27** on the import of goods of significance for Public Health, SG 75/1995, amended SG 78/02.09.2003, SG 4/16.01.2004, effective 16.01.2004, SG 15/24.02.2004..
- ✚ **Regulation 17** on the Activities of Disinfection Stations, SG 87/1992.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Specific Requirements on the Marketing of Detergents, SG 62/16.07.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Permitting of Plant Protection Chemicals, CM Decree 213/16.09.2002, SG 93/2002, amended SG 114/2003, effective 01.01.2006.

This regulation sets out the terms and procedures for permitting of plant protection chemicals. The competent authorities for its implementation are the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the

National Plant Protection Service. Consistent with the provisions, lists of the plant protection chemicals allowed for marketing and for use are published every year. The companies conducting activities involving such chemicals must be licensed. A public register of companies is maintained.

- ✚ **Regulation** on the Special Requirements for the Composition, Packaging, Labelling, and on the Methods for Sampling and Analysis of Fertilizers, adopted with Decree of the Council of Ministers 5/16.01.2003, promulgated in the SG 10/2003.

This Regulation introduces special requirements for the composition, packaging, labelling, and for the methods for sampling and analysis of fertilizers allowed for use in Bulgaria. The competent governmental authority is the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

- ✚ **Regulation 44** on the terms and procedures for marketing of biocide preparations, SG 113/28.12.2004.

- ✓ **CLEAN AMBIENT AIR ACT (CAAA)**, SG, 45/28.05.1996, effective 29.06.1996, amended SG 49/1996, amended SG 85/1997, amended and supplemented SG 27/2000, SG 102/2001, amended SG 91/2002, SG 112/23.12.12.2003, and effective 1.01.2004.

The objective of this act is to protect the health of humans and that of their progeny, of animals and plants, of their communities and habitats, protect the natural and cultural values from harmful impacts, and prevent the occurrence of public hazards and damages from changes of atmospheric air quality as a result of various activities.

It defines the setting of atmospheric air quality parameters and standards; limitation of emissions; the rights and obligations of state and municipal authorities, and the legal and natural persons, concerning the control, management, and maintenance of atmospheric air quality; the liquid fuel quality requirements, and the enforcement of liquid-fuel quality compliance during marketing.

Atmospheric air quality is assessed for the following parameters: suspended and fine dust particulates (aerosols, fogs, smoke, dust); sulphuric oxide; nitric dioxide and/or nitric oxides; ozone; lead (aerosol); benzene; polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons; heavy metals – cadmium, nickel, mercury and arsenic. In certain areas, depending on the sources and level of emissions and ambient air pollutants, monitoring is conducted also of the content of other specific pollutants such as hydrogen sulphide, phenol, ammonia, cadmium etc.

Securing atmospheric air quality (AAQ) consistent with the established standards requires introduction of new standards for content of lead, sulphur and other environmentally harmful substances in fuel by the Minister of Environment and Water jointly with the Minister of Health and in agreement with interested agencies, prohibiting the import and production in the country of fuels containing harmful substances in excess of the admissible levels; admissible limit values for harmful substances released into the atmosphere from stationary sources – by the Minister of Environment and Water jointly with interested agencies; emission limit values for harmful substances in automotive exhaust – by the Minister of Transport and communications jointly with the Minister of Environment and Water and the Minister of Health.

The Ministry of Environment and Water conducts the state policy on protection of the atmospheric air to secure sustainable development. The municipal authorities and the regional environmental inspectorates control and manage the activities aimed to ensure clean air in their territory.

The atmospheric air quality is monitored by means of the National System for Monitoring, Control and Information on the Condition of the Environment of the Ministry of Environment and Water.

The control and monitoring of transboundary transfer of polluting substances, of the background quality of atmospheric air, and of the impact of atmospheric air pollution on the global processes are conducted by the Ministry of Environment and Water and by the National Institute of Metrology and Hydrology at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

The assessment of health and environmental risks related to the atmospheric air quality is conducted by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Environment and Water.

The information from the national and local systems for monitoring of atmospheric air quality is published in official bulletins and is public domain.

This act introduces special requirements for the design, construction, and operation of sites which are sources of emissions. The sites and facilities, which are potential sources of emissions, with positive EIA statements (where required by the EPA) are issued permits for 1 to 5 years for the specific conditions of operation. Consistent with the act, the legal and natural persons carrying out activities involving sources of emissions into the atmospheric air must carry out emission monitoring, perform regular inspections and prepare and implement maintenance programmes for the treatment facilities for compliance with the emission limit values set in the permit.

The immediate control of the state and operation of sites containing sources of atmospheric emissions, the functioning of treatment facilities, and the emissions from individual sources is performed by the Minister of Environment and Water, RIEW and municipal authorities, and the control of automotive emissions is carried out by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and by the Ministry of Transport and communications. In the event of non-compliance, the control authorities issue prescriptions the adherence to which is mandatory. The Minister of Environment and Water, the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, and the municipal authorities may, to the extent of their competence, restrict or discontinue industrial and others activities in the event of non-compliance with the prescriptions; or if the type and degree of air pollution emitted from the source increase the human-health and environmental risks to a significant extent.

Where the obligations established with the Clean Air Act are violated, administrative penalties – fines – are imposed, their amount varying with the type and quantity of the emitted pollutants.

Assessment and Management of the Atmospheric Air Quality

- ✚ **Regulation 7/03.05.1999** on Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management, SG 45/14.05.1999, effective 01.01.2000.
- ✚ **Regulation 8/03.05.1999** on Concerning Norms (Limit Concentration) for Ozone in Ambient Air, SG 46/18.05.1999, amended and supplemented SG 64/2004, effective 01.01.2005.
- ✚ **Regulation 9/03.05.1999** on Concerning Norms (Limit Concentration) for Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Fine Dust Particulates and Lead in the Atmospheric Air, SG 46/18.06.1999, effective 01.01.2000.

The institutions responsible for the enforcement of the above regulations are the Ministry of Environment and Water and the local self-government authorities. The Ministry of Environment and Water and the Executive Environmental Agency, in agreement with the National Centre for Hygiene, Medical Ecology and Nutrition at the Ministry of Health, are responsible for air quality assessment in Bulgaria. The municipalities, assisted by the Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water and in agreement with the regional structures of the Ministry of Healthcare are responsible for the development and implementation of air quality improvement programmes in the areas of poor air quality. The obligations of the municipalities include using the National Environmental Monitoring System of the Ministry of Environment and Water to provide information to the public about exceeding of the alarm thresholds and implementation of the action plans developed for this purpose.

Fuel quality

- ✚ **Regulation** on the Requirements for Liquid Fuels Quality, Conditions, Order and the Manner of their Control, CM Decree 156/15.07.2003, SG 66/25.07.2003, effective 01.10.2003.

The State Agency for Metrology and Technical Supervision (SAMTS) exercises control of liquid fuel quality through its Chief Directorate of Liquid Fuel Quality Control (CDLFQC).

The Ministry of Environment and Water and the State Agency for Metrology and Technical Supervision draws up annual reports with summarised national data about the quality of liquid fuels.

Control and limitation of the emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) released into the atmospheric air

- ✚ **Regulation 16/12.08.1999** on the Reduction of VOC Emissions from Storage, Loading or Unloading and Transport of Petrol, SG 75/1999, effective 25.05.2000..
- ✚ **Regulation 7/21.10.2003** on the Emission Limit Concentration for Volatile Organic Compounds Discharged in Atmospheric Air from Certain Plants, Using Solvents, SG 96/31.10.2003, effective 01.01.2004.

The Ministry of Environment and Water, the Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water, and the Municipal authorities control the compliance with the VOC emission limit values.

Control and limitation of the emissions of harmful substances released into the atmospheric air

- ✚ **Regulation 3/25.02.1998** on the Conditions and Order for Approval of Temporary Norms for Emissions of Harmful Substances, Emitted in Atmospheric Air from Stationary Sources, Connected to the National Fuel - Energy Balance, SG 51/06.05.1998
- ✚ **Regulation 2/19.02.1998** Concerning Norms for Admissible Emissions (Concentrations in Waste Gases) of Harmful Substances Emitted in Atmospheric Air from Static Sources, SG 5106.05.1998, last amended SG 93/21.10.2003.
- ✚ **Regulation 10/06.10.2003** on the Emission Limit Value (Concentrations in Waste Gases) of Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxides and Total Dust, Emitted in the Atmospheric Air from Large Combustion Plants, SG 93/21.10.2003.
- ✚ **Regulation 14/23.09.1997** on the Norms for Admissible Limit Concentration of Hazardous Substances in the Atmospheric Air of the Populated Areas, SG 88/03.10.1997, amended SG 8/22.01.2002, effective 1.01.2002, SG 14/20.02.2004, effective 1.01.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation № 6/ 26.03. 1999** Concerning the Order and Manner for Measure Emissions of Harmful Substances, Emitted in Atmospheric Air from Objects with Static Sources, SG 31/06.04.1999, amended and supplemented SG 52/26.07.2000 and SG 93/21.10.2003.
- ✚ **Regulation 9/03.05.1999** on Concerning Norms (Limit Concentration) for Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Fine Dust Particulates and Lead in the Atmospheric Air, SG 46/18.06.1999, effective 01.01.2000.

Control and limitation of the emissions of harmful substances released into the atmospheric air from large combustion plants (LCP)

- ✚ **Regulation 10/06.10.2003** on the Emission Limit Value (Concentrations in Waste Gases) of Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxides and Total Dust, Emitted in the Atmospheric Air from Large Combustion Plants, SG 93/21.10.2003.
- ✚ **Regulation № 6/ 26.03. 1999** Concerning the Order and Manner for Measure Emissions of Harmful Substances, Emitted in Atmospheric Air from Objects with Static Sources, SG 31/06.04.1999, amended and supplemented SG 52/26.07.2000 and SG 93/21.10.2003..
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Conditions and Procedures for Issuance of Integrated Permits for Construction and Operation of New and Existing Industrial Plants and Facilities, CM Decree 62/12.03.2003, SG 26/2003, amended SG 29/2003.

To apply the requirements applying to the operational large combustion plants, the State Agency for Energy and Energy Resources (in agreement with the Ministry of Environment and Water) has developed in 1999 a National Plan for Implementation of Bulgaria's Commitments under the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (ratified on 09.06.1981), and the Second Sulphur Protocol. The plan is based on the Energy and Energy Resource Development Strategy for the Period until 2010, adopted previously by the National Assembly and includes specific measures concerning the LCP of the NEC and the heat-supply companies to meet the relevant national annual sulphur oxide emission thresholds.

To ensure full compliance, including with the requirements to limit the emissions from existing LCPs, a National Program for the Limitation of Sulphur and Nitrogen Oxides in the Emissions from Existing LCPs was developed (by the Ministry of Environment and Water, the Ministry of Economy, and the State Agency for Energy and Energy Resources) and adopted by the Council of Ministers.

The emission limit values (ELV) established by the regulations, and the relevant provisions for new LCPs have been part of our national legislation since 1999.

The National Electricity Company (NEC) and the local heat supply companies under the State Agency for Energy and Energy Resources (SAEER) will ensure the implementation of the above plan and of the Programme for Limitation of Sulphur Dioxide and Nitric Oxide Emissions.

Regulations regarding Bulgaria's commitments under the International Conventions on transboundary air pollution, climate changes and protection of the ozone layer Ozone Depleting Substances

- ✚ **MC 254/30.12.1999** on Control and Management of Ozone Depleting Substances; **Regulation** on Accomplishment of Control and Management of Ozone Depleting Substances, SG, 3/11.01.2000, effective since 1.01.2000, amended and supplemented SG 96/11.10.2002, effective 1.01.2003.

The Republic of Bulgaria has signed the Kyoto Protocol for limitation of the total national emissions of greenhouse gases under the Framework Convention on Climate Change. The commitments are to reduce the national emissions by 8% (for the period 2008-2012).

The uniform mechanism for monitoring of carbon dioxide emissions is provided for by means of the Law on Ratification of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Changes (effective since 12.05.1995) where 1988 is assumed as the basic year for Bulgaria regarding the anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases which are not subject to the Montreal Protocol. The national objective is that the level of greenhouse gas emissions in 2000 should not exceed that of the base year.

- ✓ **WATER ACT (WA)**, SG, 67/1999, effective 28.01.2000, amended and supplemented SG 91/25.09.2002, effective 1.01.2003, amended and supplemented SG 84/23.09.2003, amended SG 107/09.12.2003, SG 6/16.04.2004, amended SG 70/2004, effective 1.01.2005.

This act defines the ownership and management of water in the Republic of Bulgaria as a national indivisible natural resource, and the ownership of water economy systems and facilities.

This act aims to ensure uniform and balanced management of water in the public interest, protection of the public health, and sustainable development of Bulgaria by means of: integrated, multiple and efficient use of the water resources; development and conservation of the water resources to satisfy the needs for water of the present and future generations; restoration of water quality and protection of water against pollution, exhaustion, or other impacts on the regime of water; prevention or elimination of the consequences from the harmful impact on water.

National-level management of surface water and water of river estuaries; ground water, including mineral water; inland marine water and the territorial sea is the exclusive right of the Council of Ministers, exercised by the Ministry of Environment and Water. A Supreme Advisory Council on Water has been established in support of the Ministry of Environment and Water. The Supreme Advisory Council on Water includes representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Water, the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Agrarian Reform, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Finances, Civil Protection, the Ministry of Energy and Energy Resources, the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the municipalities, non-governmental organizations directly concerned with water, and others.

This Act introduces basin partitioning of water bodies in Bulgaria, dividing the country into four watersheds. Also, basin management of water is introduced by means of basin authorities and river basin management plans. All surface water is categorized according to their environmental status.

The monitoring system is made more specific by allocation of tasks to individual institutions. The public is involved, the main instrument of public involvement being the creation of basin councils as advisory authorities with public participation.

Water and water bodies are protected against pollution and damage by means of: prohibition for releasing of hazardous substances in quantities that endanger life and human health, and the biological diversity in the water bodies; restrictions for releases of harmful substances; definition of sanitary protection belts around drinking water sources and facilities, and around mineral water sources; construction of waste water treatment plants; establishment of the regime of irrigation and protection of flood plains; regulating of the prohibitions for disposal of waste and hazardous substances in locations where pollution of water may occur;

The act creates legal grounds for creation of regulations on particular elements of the overall water management system, by means of:

- ❖ obtaining of permits for quantities of water used from certain sources;
- ❖ obtaining of waste water discharging permits;
- ❖ admissible limit values for various pollutants and other water quality parameters;
- ❖ requirements for the treatment plants and facilities;
- ❖ monitoring system requirements;
- ❖ administrative and penal liabilities

The following regulations transpose the provisions of the Water Act into the legislation of Bulgaria:

Bathing water quality

- ✚ **Regulation 8/25.01.2001** on the Quality of Coastal Marine Waters, SG 10/02.02.2001.
- ✚ **Regulation 11/25.02.2002** on Bathing Water Quality, SG 25/08.03.2002.
- ✚ **Regulation 7/08.08.1986** on the Quality of Inland Running Water, SG 96/12.12.1986.

The competent authorities enforcing and implementing the regulations are the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Environment and Water, the Basin Directorates, and the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works.

The Ministry of Health and the Regional Inspectorate of Hygiene and Epidemiology are responsible for monitoring and assessment of coastal marine water and of the quality of water meant for bathing and drinking.

The Ministry of Environment and Water and the Basin Directorates are responsible for the organization and management of the National System for Water Monitoring, categorization of water and support activities related to national-level investment in this area.

The Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works and the municipalities control the construction, maintenance and normal operation of sewer networks and urban waste water treatment plants.

Quality of water meant for human consumption and of the surface water meant for drinking water supply

- ✚ **Regulation 9/16.03.2001** on the Quality of Water Intended for Human Consumption, SG 30/21.05.2001.
- ✚ **Regulation 12/18.06.2002** on the Quality Requirements for Surface Water Intended for Drinking Water and Household Supply, SG 63/28.06.2002.
- ✚ **Regulation 6/09.11.2000** on the Limit Values for Admissible Contents of Dangerous and Harmful Substances in Waste Water Discharged in Water Bodies, SG 97/28.11.2000, amended and supplemented SG 24/23.03.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation 7/14.11.2000** on the Terms and Procedure for Discharge of Industrial Waste Waters into Settlement Sewer Systems, SG 98/01.12.2000.

Several institutions are responsible for the enforcement and implementation of these regulations. **The Ministry of Environment and Water** jointly with the Basin Directorates develops national programs for protection and sustainable development of water; establish the boundaries of water

and water bodies which are public property of the state; organize the development of management plans for the respective basin.

The Ministry of Health controls the quality of water meant for drinking purposes.

The Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works conducts the state policy for operation, construction, rehabilitation, and upgrading of urban water supply and sewerage systems and facilities.

The municipalities control the construction, maintenance and proper operation of sewer networks and urban waste water treatment plants.

Quality of water inhabited by fish and shellfish

- ✚ **Regulation 4/20.10.2000** on the Quality of Waters Supporting Fish and Shellfish Organisms' Life, SG, 88/27.10.2000.

The Ministry of Environment and Water, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and municipalities control the quality of water suitable for breeding of fish and shellfish.

Waste water

- ✚ **Regulation 6/09.11.2000** on the Limit Values for Admissible Contents of Dangerous and Harmful Substances in Waste Water Discharged in Water Bodies, SG 97/28.11.2000, amended and supplemented SG 24/23.03.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation 7/14.11.2000** on the Terms and Procedure for Discharge of Industrial Waste Waters into Settlement Sewer Systems, SG 98/01.12.2000.
- ✚ **Regulation 8/25.01.2001** on the Quality of Coastal Marine Waters, SG 10/02.02.2001.
- ✚ **Regulation 10/27.07.2001** on the Issuing Permits for Waste Water Discharge into Water Bodies and Setting Individual Emission Limits Values for Point Sources of Pollution, SG 66/27.07.2001.

The Ministry of Environment and Water and the Basin Directorates carry out the basin-level activities related to the National System for Water Monitoring, control the pollution of receiving water and of ground water caused by emergency releases, control the proper operation of waste water treatment plants.

The Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works conducts the state policy for operation, construction, rehabilitation, and upgrading of urban water supply and sewerage systems and facilities.

The municipalities are entrusted with the control of the construction, maintenance and proper operation of sewer networks and urban waste water treatment plants.

The Ministry of Healthcare controls the use of sludge from waste water treatment plants as fertilizers.

Protection of water from pollution with hazardous substances

- ✚ **Regulation 1/07.07.2000** on the Exploration, Use and Protection of Groundwater, SG 57/14.07.2000, amended SG 64/04.08.2000.
- ✚ **Regulation 2/16.10.2000** on the Protection of Water against Pollution Caused by Nitrates from Agriculture Source, SG 87/2000
- ✚ **Regulation 3/16.10.2000** on the terms and procedures for exploration, design, approval and operation of sanitary protected areas around water sources and installation for drinking and domestic water supply and around the sources of mineral water used for therapeutic, preventive, drinking and hygienic purposes, SG 88/27.10.2000.
- ✚ **Regulation 5/08.22.2000** on the Procedure and Manner for Establishment of Networks and the Operation of the National Water Monitoring System, SG 95/21.11.2000.
- ✚ **Regulation 10/27.07.2001** on the Issuing Permits for Waste Water Discharge into Water Bodies and Setting Individual Emission Limits Values for Point Sources of Pollution, SG 66/27.07.2001.

- ✚ **Regulation 6/09.11.2000** on the Limit Values for Admissible Contents of Dangerous and Harmful Substances in Waste Water Discharged in Water Bodies, SG 97/28.11.2000, amended and supplemented SG 24/23.03.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation 7/14.11.2000** on the Terms and Procedure for Discharge of Industrial Waste Waters into Settlement Sewer Systems, SG 98/01.12.2000.

The Ministry of Environment and Water and the Basin Directorates control the proper operation of the waste water treatment plants, sewerage systems and self-monitoring systems. The municipalities conduct the policy related to the operation, rehabilitation and upgrading of water economy systems and facilities. The industry has the obligation to construct treatment facilities and systems for self-monitoring of water.

- ✓ **LAW OF WASTE MANAGEMENT**, SG 86/24.03.2003 amended SG 70/2004, effective 1.01.2005.

In September 2003 the National Assembly adopted a new Waste Management Act that harmonises the national waste management legislation with that of the EU.

This act defines the environmentally sound management of waste as a set of rights and obligations, solutions, actions and activities related to the generation and treatment of waste, and the forms of control over these activities.

The act defines the requirements for the products forming hazardous or widespread waste during production or after use.

Waste management aims to prevent, reduce or restrict the harmful impact of waste on human health and on the environment.

This act creates the legal grounds for creation of regulations on the various aspects of waste management – transport, treatment, disposal, and the requirements for the landfills for various types of waste, the import and export of waste, and the respective permit regimes; categorization of hazardous waste. The act regulates the creation of regulations on the terms and procedures for reduction of pollution from automotive waste; treatment and transporting of used oil and waste petroleum products; treatment and transporting of waste batteries and accumulators; treatment and transporting of obsolete luminescent and other lamps containing mercury. .

It defines the administrative measures for non-compliance with various provisions of the act and its regulations. The MoEW and its structures are the leading competent authorities enforcing this act.

The following regulations introduce its requirements of this act into the national legislation:

- ✚ **Regulation 3/1.04.2004** on Waste classification, SG 44/25.04.2004
- ✚ **Regulation** on Packaging and Packaging Waste, SG, SG 19/09.03.2004
- ✚ **Regulation No 6** on the procedure for filling out of report and information documents for the waste management activities, SG 78/07.09.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation 7** on the Requirements for the Sites for Waste Treatment Facilities, SG 81/17.09.2004
- ✚ **Regulation 8** on the Terms and Requirements for Construction and Operation of Waste Recycling and Disposal Landfills and Other Facilities, SG 83/17.09.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation 9/28.09.2004** on the Procedures and Forms for Submission of Information about Waste Related Activities, and the Procedures for the Public Register of Issued Permits, Registration Documents and Closed Facilities and Activities, SG 95/2004.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the treatment and transportation industrial and hazardous waste, CM Decree 53/19.03.1999, SG 29/30.03.1999.

The Ministry of Environment and Water is the competent authority responsible for the elaboration and enforcement of the national waste management policy. The Ministry prepares and submits a National Waste Management Programme for approval by the Council of Ministers, and provides for its implementation. The Ministry prepares an annual waste

management report included in the Report on the State of the Environment, and participates in the financing of waste management projects.

The Executive Environmental Agency of the Ministry of Environment and Water is responsible for the collection and processing of waste generation and disposal data. The Agency is also responsible for the development of standards for the characteristics of waste and for the creation of a national waste-laboratory system.

The Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water are competent for the issuance of permits for activities related to waste management and waste disposal plant operation.

The municipalities organize and control the production, collection, storage, transporting and disposal of municipal and construction waste, and the implementation of relevant programs; and disposal of industrial and hazardous waste. The Municipal Councils draw up regulations establishing the procedures and conditions for collection, loading, storage, recovery and disposal of municipal and construction waste on their territory. They define the local fees and taxes for collection, transporting and disposal of waste. The Municipal Councils accept and submit to the RIEW municipal waste management programs.

In implementing the National Waste Management Programme, the Ministry of Environment and Water is assisted by the following institutions:

The Ministry of Health participates in enforcing the requirements for disposing of hospital waste, medicines past their expiry date, and narcotic substances. The National Centre for Hygiene, Medical Ecology and Nutrition is the means by which the Ministry of Health participates in the elaboration of a national laboratory system for waste.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry participates in the enforcement of the requirements for disposal of waste from food industries, meat processing, vegetable growing, and animal breeding activities. Also, it participates in the setting of requirements for protection of soil and for control of agricultural use of waste.



The Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works participates in the setting of national standards for construction of waste disposal facilities, and coordinates the regional planning for construction of waste disposal facilities.

The State Agency for Standardization and Metrology organises and coordinates the development of national standards for waste management.

The National Institute of Statistics collects the available information about municipal, construction and production waste generated in Bulgaria, and presents this information by waste type and quantity, by region, etc.

Hazardous waste

The hazardous waste requirements are introduced into the national legislation by means of:

-  **Regulation 3/1.04.2004** on Waste classification, SG 44/25.04.2004.
-  **Regulation** on the treatment and transportation industrial and hazardous waste, CM Decree 53/19.03.1999, SG 29/30.03.1999.

The regulation defines the requirements for treatment and transporting of production and hazardous waste. Annexes to the regulation introduce treatment methods; requirements for the sites, facilities and plants for treatment and temporary storage of waste; technical requirements and standards for admissible emissions from hazardous waste incinerators; emission monitoring and control requirements; requirements for the plants regarding the physical and chemical neutralization of waste; instructions about personal protective equipment, emergency actions, etc. The MoEW with its regional structures is the competent authority enforcing the regulation. This regulation establishes the permitting regime concerning the collection, transporting, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste, and the intermediate operations. The regulation introduces additional requirements for the separate hazardous-waste treatment activities.

Hazardous waste is transported using specialized vehicles along pre-defined routes agreed upon with the competent authorities. Hazardous waste is collected and stored temporarily at the site of the

generator or in the warehouses and collection points of the processor – a person receiving, neutralizing, recovering, and disposing hazardous waste in compliance of the remaining requirements of the regulation. Logs with data about received waste and their disposal are maintained at the collection points and in the processing facilities, and are kept indefinitely.

In the beginning of each year, the generators declare the expected hazardous waste quantities for the current year by preparing and submitting Hazardous Waste Information Cards/Declarations.

The Minister of Environment and Water may prohibit or discontinue activities related to hazardous waste treatment causing environmental pollution or damage. Non-compliance with the regulation is subject to fines determined in the Administrative Violations and Penalties Act (AVPA). Legal persons who have caused pollution to the earth surface through uncontrolled disposal of hazardous waste are sanctioned in agreement with the Regulation on the Procedures for Setting and Imposing Sanctions for Environmental Damage or Pollution in Excess of the Admissible Levels (SG 69/05.08.2003). Citizen liability has been determined – the guilty persons must provide compensation for the damages that is not less than that needed for their remediation.

- ✚ **Regulation 9/28.09.2004** on the Procedures and Forms for Submission of Information about Waste Related Activities, and the Procedures for the Public Register of Issued Permits, Registration Documents and Closed Facilities and Activities, SG 95/2004.

Additional requirements have been introduced regarding the issuing of permits for all activities involving hazardous waste, and for the plants and facilities for their disposal.

The European List of Hazardous Waste (Decision 94/904/EU) was adopted as the national categorization of hazardous waste, providing for the procedure for categorization of certain wastes as hazardous.

The Ministry of Environment and Water, the Executive Environmental Agency and the RIEW are responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the hazardous waste management legislation. The RIEW are responsible for the permitting of hazardous waste management activities; for the inspection of the documents and for the compliance with the reporting requirements, as well as the conditions for periodic inspections of waste disposal facilities.

Waste monitoring and transporting control

The requirements for transboundary transporting of waste are provided for in the Bulgarian legislation by means of:

- ✚ **Regulation** on the Procedures and Manner of Importing, Exporting and Transit of Waste and on the Cases Requiring Bank Guarantees or Insurances, SG 102/26.10.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation 3/1.04.2004** on Waste Classification, SG 44/25.04.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Treatment and Transportation Industrial and Hazardous Waste, CM Decree 53/19.03.1999, SG 29/30.03.1999.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Requirements for Treatment and Transportation of Waste Lubricants and Waste Petrol-chemical Products, CM Decree № 131/13.07.2000, SG 59/21.07.2000
- ✚ **Law** on the Ratification of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and their Neutralization, SG 8/26.01.1996, effective 16.05.1996.

The Ministry of Environment and Water is the competent authority responsible for permitting and monitoring the transportation of waste. The Customs Executive Agency carrying out border control supports the Ministry of Environment and Water in the enforcement and implementation of the requirements for transboundary transportation of waste.

Incineration of hazardous waste

The hazardous waste incineration requirements have been transposed into the Bulgarian legislation by means of:

- ✚ **Regulation** on the Treatment and Transportation Industrial and Hazardous Waste, CM Decree 53/19.03.1999, SG 29/30.03.1999.
- ✚ **Regulation 6** on the Procedure for Filling out of Report and Information Documents for the Waste Management Activities, SG 78/07.09.2004.

The Ministry of Environment and Water and the Executive Environmental Agency are responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the regulations, and for the issuance of permits to plants with capacities higher than 740 kg/hour. The Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water are responsible for the issuance of permits for hazardous waste incinerators with capacities of up to 750 kg/hour.

Existing and new urban waste incinerators

- ✚ **Regulation 6** on the Procedure for Filling out of Report and Information Documents for the Waste Management Activities, SG 78/07.09.2004.

The Ministry of Environment and Water is the competent authority for the enforcement and implementation of the regulation. The Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water are responsible for the issuance of permits and for inspecting the municipal waste incinerators.

Disposal of waste

- ✚ **Regulation 7** on the Requirements for the Sites for Waste Treatment Facilities, SG 81/17.09.2004
- ✚ **Regulation 8** on the Terms and Requirements for Construction and Operation of Waste Recycling and Disposal Landfills and Other Facilities, SG 83/17.09.2004.

These regulations introduce the technical requirements for the soil base, the lower insulation layer, the drainage and gas-removal systems, and the closing of landfills. They establish the procedures for permitting, monitoring and receiving of waste.

The requirements are applied to all newly construct waste landfills. The operators are obligated to prepare and implement plans for the operation of all existing landfills.

The competent authorities enforcing and implementing these regulations are the Ministry of Environment and Water, the Executive Environmental Agency, the Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water, and the municipalities.

Disposal of used oil

- ✚ **Regulation** on the Requirements for Treatment and Transportation of Waste Lubricants and Waste Petrol-chemical Products, CM Decree № 131/13.07.2000, SG 59/21.07.2000.

The Ministry of Environment and Water, the Executive Environmental Agency and the RIEW are the competent authorities for the implementation and enforcement of this regulation.

Protection of soils in the cases of agricultural use of sludge

- ✚ **Regulation** on the Procedures and Manner of Using of Waste-Water Treatment Sludge in Agriculture, SG 112/23.12.2004.

The Ministry of Environment and Water and The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry are the competent authorities for the implementation and enforcement of this regulation.

Batteries and accumulators containing certain hazardous substances

- ✚ **Regulation** on the requirements for the production and placing on the market of batteries and accumulators and for treatment and transportation of spent batteries and accumulators, CM Decree 134/17.07.2000, SG 61/25.07.2000

The Ministry of Environment and Water, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and the RIEWs are the competent authorities for the implementation and enforcement of this

regulation. The Customs Executive Agency assists the Ministry in the control over, and marking of, batteries and accumulators imported in Bulgaria. The municipalities are the competent authorities for separate collection of used batteries in their territory.

Obsolescent luminescent and other lamps containing mercury

- ✚ **Regulation** on the requirements for placing on the market of luminescent and other lamps, containing mercury, and on the treatment of and transportation of out-of-use luminescent and other lamps containing mercury, , CM Decree 260/05.12.2000, SG 101/12.12.2000, effective 01.01.2001.2001.

Automotive waste

- ✚ **Regulation** on the terms and conditions for reduction of contamination caused by waste from end-of-life vehicles, CM Decree 257/09.11.2001, SG 98/16.11.2001, amended SG 110/21.12.2001, SG 104/26.11.2004.

LAW ON THE PRESERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS, SG 35/24.04.1996 amended and supplemented SG 28/ 23.03.2001 amended and supplemented SG 112/23.12.2003, effective 01.01.2004.

This act settles the protection from damage, recovery and improvement of agricultural land fertility.

The act establishes the obligation of owners and users of agricultural lands to protect these against erosion, pollution, salinization, acidification, swamping, and other damage. To meet this basic obligation, owners are prohibited from using pesticides, mineral leaf feed fertilizers and micro fertilizers, and biologically active substances which have not received biological and toxicological registration by specialized commissions and councils of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Environment and Water. Also, it is prohibited to use organic sludge from production and other water, and of urban waste, on agricultural land without permission by the specialized authorities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, to irrigate with water containing harmful substances and to use waste above the admissible levels, etc.

Provisions are made for tax and loan preferences for agricultural land owners and users who conform to the compulsory limits for use of agricultural lands and who apply organic farming systems and farming with reduced use of herbicides, pesticides, and artificial fertilizers.

To assist agricultural land owners and users in the implementation of the above obligations, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry must provide official information about the quality of agricultural lands; about the compulsory limitations in the use of pesticides, fertilizers, biologically active and other substances registered and approved for use, the sanitary standards for their use, about substances whose use is prohibited, etc. The MoAF maintains an information system about agricultural land resources and a special agricultural land register:

- ❖ which are polluted with heavy metals and metalloids, radionuclides, petrochemicals and other organic pollutants, industrial, construction and urban waste;
- ❖ which are endangered with erosion, pollution, salinization, acidification and swamping.

Persons who carry out activities causing damage to agricultural lands are subject to fines determined in this act.

LAW ON THE PROTECTION OF SOIL AGAINST POLLUTION, SG 67/27.07.1999, effective 28.01.2000, amended SG 113/28.12.1999.

This act sets forth the activities for protection of soil against pollution. The Minister of Environment and Water controls the protection of soil against pollution. The Minister of Health exercises sanitary control of the condition of soils. In agreement with the Minister of Environment and Water, he/she issues sanitary standards and rules to be observed by all agencies, organizations, and persons.

The requirements of Law on the Preservation of Agricultural Lands and Law on the Protection of Soil against Pollution are provided for through the following legislation:

- ✚ **Regulation 3** on the admissible content of harmful substances in soils, SG 36/08.05.1979, amended and supplemented SG 5/1996, last amended SG 39/16.04.2002.
- ✚ **Regulation 26/2.10.1996** on the Reclamation of Damaged Terrains, Improvement of Unproductive Lands, Removal and Utilization of the Humus Layer, SG 89/1996, amended and supplemented SG 30/2002.
- ✚ **CM Decree 50/10.03.1993**, Agricultural Lands Polluted from Industrial Production Activities, SG G 24/26.03.1993.

The competent authorities for the implementation of the above regulations are the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests and the Ministry of Environment and Water.

LAW OF HEALTH, SG 70/2004, effective since 01.01.2005.

This law defines the social relationships related to the protection of the health of citizens and helps in the creation of favourable conditions for complete physical, psychological, and social welfare of the population.

The specialized authority conducting the health-care policy of the state is the Ministry of Health, which guides, coordinates and controls public health protection and restoration directly or through its branches.

The Minister of Health, the Minister of Internal Affairs, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and the Minister of Environment and Water control the import, export and transit of goods of significance for public health, and the production, storage, transporting, trading in, and rendering safe of hazardous chemical substances and sources of ionizing radiation.

The Minister of Health sets forth compulsory hygiene standards and requirements, and sanitary rules, on all issues of hygiene, radiation protection and epidemiology.

The Ministry of Health exercises state sanitary control through its specialized branches – the Directorate of Health Prophylaxis and State Sanitary Control, the National Centre for Radiology and Radioactivity Protection (NCRRP), and the Regional Inspectorate for Public Health Protection and Control (RIPHPC).

State control is exercised over the production, import, transporting, storage, and use of hazardous chemicals, plant protection chemicals, artificial fertilizers, growth regulators, and preparations for veterinary purposes;

The authorities of state sanitary control agree on the new chemical and biological substances, means and methods for production of food, sources of ionizing radiation, plant growth and animal breeding stimulators, chemical and microbial means of plant protection, synthetic and biosynthetic materials, and other chemical and biological products.

The Minister of Health defines the list of goods of significance for the health of the population for whose production permits are required by the state sanitary control authorities. The terms and procedures for sanitary permitting and for state control on goods are determined by means of a regulation of the Minister of Health.

The Minister of Health defines the import lists of goods of significance for the population, which are admitted into Bulgaria following registration and issuance of sanitary permits. The terms and procedures for registering, issuing of permits and selling of the goods are determined by means of a regulation of the Minister of Health.

The state sanitary control authorities may prohibit the manufacturing, transferring, transporting, and using of food, chemical substances, and other materials and objects, harmful or hazardous for human health, and order their destruction, processing, and using for other purposes.

LAW ON HEALTH AND SAFE WORK CONDITIONS, SG 124/23.12.1997, amended SG 114/2003, effective 31.01.2004, amended and supplemented SG 70/2004, effective 01.01.2005.

This act defines the rules and obligations of: the state; employers; workers and officials; persons working at their own expense alone or in partnership, and other organizations and legal persons, to ensure healthy and safe working conditions.

This act is enforced in all enterprises and in worksites or training sites, regardless of the form of organisation, the type of ownership and the grounds on which work or training are conducted, unless provided otherwise in another act or international treaty to which Bulgaria is party.

The entire responsibility for the safety and health of workers is borne by the employers. The legal and natural persons who employ workers or officials under labour contracts, and the persons who are self-employed or work in partnership with others, must ensure healthy and safe working conditions to the employees and to all other persons who are present in or near the work premises, sites or locations for other reasons.

According to the act, securing healthy and safe working conditions requires taking measures to: prevent the risks for the life and health of employees; adapt the working conditions to reduce or eliminate their harmful impact on the health of the individuals; introduce technical progress into the technological processes, machines and facilities; replace hazardous production processes, work equipment, tools, substances, raw materials and other materials with safe or less hazardous ones; application of a uniform common prevention policy spanning the technology, work sites and procedures, labour conditions and the social relationships; use of collective means of protection with precedence of personal protective equipment; presentation to workers of the information required to secure healthy and safe working conditions; designate existing hazards and sources of health and safety hazard factors, etc.

The act introduces the requirement that substances, raw materials and other materials with properties that create health risks should be used only with respect to technologies for efficient prevention of workers from diseases and accidents.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy carries out overall control of the compliance with this act. The General Labour Inspectorate and its structures carry out specialized control of compliance with this act and of other regulations.

The persons breaking the requirements or failing to fulfil their commitments under this act are responsible under the Labour Code and other laws and regulations specific to the particular activity.

The Law of Health and the Law on Health and Safe Work Conditions define the powers and obligations of state authorities within the systems of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, and the main requirements to employers to maintain the concentrations of harmful substances in the occupational environment below the admissible limit values, and the control of employer compliance with the requirement to carry out prevention. The competence of state authorities extends to all categories of hazardous substances impacting human health.

Secondary legislation under the above two acts introducing the requirements for hazardous chemicals:

- ✚ **Regulation 5/11.05.1999** on the Order, Manner and Frequency of Risk Assessment Implementation, SG 47/21.05.1999.
- ✚ **Regulation 7/25.05.1992** on the Hygienic Requirements for Health Protection of Urban Environment, SG 46/04.06.1992, amended and supplemented SG 20/05.03.1999.
- ✚ **Regulation 27/17.08.2005** on the Import of Goods Important for the Public Health, SG 75/1995, amended SG 78/02.09.2003, SG 4/2004, SG 15/2004, effective 31.01.2005
- ✚ **Regulation 13/30.12.2003** on Workers Protection from Risks, Related to Chemical Agents' Exposure at Work, SG 8/20.01.2003, effective 31.01.2005.
- ✚ **Regulation 7/23.09.1999** on the Minimum Requirements for Health and Safe Labour at Work Places on Working equipment use, SG 88/08.10.1999, amended SG 48/13.06.2000, amended and and supplemented SG 43/13.05.2003, amended SG 37/04.05.2004, amended and supplemented SG 88/08.10.2004.

- ✚ **Instruction 1** on the Procedures for Accreditation of Laboratories for Measurements Related to Labour Safety, SG 32/1994.
- ✚ **Regulation 10/26.09.2003** on the Workers Protection from Risks, Related to the Carcinogenic and Mutagenic Substances Exposure at Work, SG 94/24.10.2003, effective 25.10.2004.

LAW ON CONTROL OF FOREIGN TRADE WITH WEAPONS AND WITH GOODS AND TECHNOLOGIES WITH POSSIBLE DOUBLE USE, SG 102/95, amended and supplemented SG 75/2002, amended SG 93/2004.

This act sets out the terms and procedures for foreign trading in weapons, goods and technologies with possible dual use, and the state control over these activities.

Compliance with the act is controlled by an Interagency Council and an Interagency Committee with staffing and responsibilities defined by the Council of Ministers, by the competent authorities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Economy and the Customs State Agency.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Regarding environment protection, the Republic of Bulgaria is party to a number of international conventions:

- ➔ **United Nation Convention** to Combat the Illegal Traffic of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances ratified by the Parliament with a law, SG 60/24.07.1992, effective 23.12.1992; amended SG 58/29.06.2001.
- ➔ **Basel Convention** on the control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, ratified by the Parliament with law, SG 8/26.01.1996, effective 16.05.1996.
- ➔ **Convention** on psychotropic substances, SG 30/1972, effective 16.08.1976, amended SG 83/01.10.1996
- ➔ **United convention** on narcotics from 1961, amended by a Protocol from 1972, ratified in SG 67/1968; SG 87/1996, effective 17.08.1996
- ➔ **Vienna Convention** for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, ratified in 1989, SG 82/20.10.1989, effective 18.02.1991, SG 71/10.08.1999.; The Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances from 1987
- ➔ **Convention** on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (Geneva, 1979), ratified in 1981, effective 16.03.1983. **Persistent Organic Pollutants Protocol** under the Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, promulgated in the SG 102/2003, effective since 23.10.2003;
- ➔ **United Nation Framework Convention** on Climate Change from 1992; ratified and effective 1995 – Kyoto Protocol from 1997, signed in 1998, not ratified.
- ➔ **Convention** on Access to Information, and Public Participation in Decision - Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus, Denmark, 1998), signed..
- ➔ **Convention** on the Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo, Finland, 1991), ratified, SG 28/1995, effective 10.09.1997, amended SG 89/12.10.1999. Strategic Environmental Assessment Protocol signed by the Republic of Bulgaria on May 21 2003 in Kiev, Ukraine
- ➔ **Convention** on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (Helsinki, Finland, 1992), ratified, SG 28/1995, in force in Bulgaria on 12.05.1995. Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary Waters, signed on May 21 2003 in Kiev, Ukraine.
- ➔ **Convention** on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution signed by the Republic of Bulgaria on April 21 1992 in Bucharest, Romania, ratified, SG 99/1992, effective 15 January 1994.

- **Convention** on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade signed by the Republic of Bulgaria on 11 September 1998 in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, ratified, SG 55/2000, SG 33/23.04.2004, effective 24.02.2004 ;
- **The Stockholm Convention** on Persistent Organic Pollutants, signed by the Republic of Bulgaria on May 23, 2001 in Stockholm, ratified by the National Assembly with a Law on 30.09.2004, SG 89/12.10.2004.
- **Convention** on the Cooperation for Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube, ratified with a Law adopted by the 38th National Assembly on 24.03.1999, SG 30/02.04.1999, SG 49/17.05.2002, amended SG 53/28.05.2002;
- **Convention** for Prohibiting the Development, Production, Proliferation, and Use of Chemical Weapons and its Destruction, signed on 13.01.1993 in Paris, ratified with a Law adopted by the National Assembly, SG 55/08.07.1994, SG 103/29.11.2001, effective 29.04.1997, amended SG 1/04.01.2002.

1.3.2. Legislation by category of use of chemicals concerning their life cycle stages

The information in items 1 and 2 and in Tables 3 is the basis for a strategic review of the regulations on chemicals for the main categories of use by life cycle stages – from production/import to disposal of waste.

1.3.2.1. PESTICIDES (Plant Protection Chemicals and Biocides) (farming, healthcare and livelihood)

- ✚ **Plant Protection Act**, SG, 91/1997, amended SG 90/1999, amended and supplemented SG 96/09.11.2001, amended SG 18/05.03.2004, effective 6.04.2004.

Import/Production/Storage/Transport/Distribution:

- ✚ **Organization Rules** of The National Plant Protection Service, SG 71/2000, amended and supplemented SG 39/2003;
- ✚ **Regulation 27** on the Import of Goods of Significance for Public Health, SG 75/1995, amended SG 78/02.09.2003, SG 4/16.01.2004, effective 16.01.2004, SG 15/24.02.2004
- ✚ **Regulation 32/09.07.2001** on the Control of Plants and Plant Products, Fertilizers and Nutritional Media for Testing, Registration and Control of Plant Protection Chemicals, SG, 67/31.07.2001, amended and supplemented SG 34/03.04.2002, amended SG 40/19.04.2002, SG 44/29.04.2002, SG 73/2002, amended SG 93/2002, SG 95/2002, amended and supplemented SG 19/2003, amended SG 28/2003, last amendment in SG 87/05.10.2004
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Permitting of Plant Protection Chemicals, CM Decree 213/16.09.2002, SG 93/2002, amended SG 114/2003, effective 01.01.2006.
- ✚ **Regulation** on Order and Procedures for Labelling of Plant Protection Products, CM Decree 125/06.06.2003, SG 54/2003, effective 01.01.2004

Use:

- ✚ **Law on the Preservation of Agricultural Lands**, SG 35/24.04.1996 amended and supplemented SG 28/ 23.03.2001 amended and supplemented SG 112/23.12.2003, effective 01.01.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Order of Determination and Impositions for Damage or Pollution of Environment above the Admissible Norms, CM Decree 169/29.07.2003, SG 69/05.08.2003, effective 06.09.2003.
- ✚ **Regulation 12/18.06.2002** on the Quality Requirements for Surface Water Intended for Drinking Water and Household Supply, SG 63/28.06.2002
- ✚ **Regulation 3** on the Admissible Content of Harmful Substances in Soils, SG 36/08.05.1979, amended and supplemented SG 5/1996, last amended SG 39/16.04.2002.

- ✚ **Regulation 31/29.12.2003** on the Maximum Admissible Quantities of Pesticide Residue in Food, SG 14/2004, effective 20.02.2004.

Disposal:

No specific regulatory framework exists, and the waste management legislation applies.

1.3.2.2. Artificial fertilizers

- ✚ **Plant Protection Act**, SG, 91/1997, amended SG 90/1999, amended and supplemented SG 96/09.11.2001, amended SG 18/05.03.2004, effective 6.04.2004

Import/Production/Storage/Transport/Distribution:

- ✚ **Organization rules** of The National Plant Protection Service, SG 71/2000, amended and supplemented SG 39/2003;
- ✚ **Regulation 27** on the Import of Goods of Significance for Public Health, SG 75/1995, amended SG 78/02.09.2003, SG 4/16.01.2004, effective 16.01.2004, SG 15/24.02.2004;
- ✚ **Regulation 32/09.07.2001** on the Control of Plants and Plant Products, Fertilizers and Nutritional Media for Testing, Registration and Control of Plant Protection Chemicals, SG, 67/31.07.2001, amended and supplemented SG 34/03.04.2002, amended SG 40/19.04.2002, SG 44/29.04.2002, SG 73/2002, amended SG 93/2002, SG 95/2002, amended and supplemented SG 19/2003, amended SG 28/2003, last amendment in SG 87/05.10.2003
- ✚ **Regulation 2/16.10.2000** on the protection of water against pollution caused by nitrates from agriculture source, **SG 87/2000**
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Special Requirements for the Composition, Packaging, Labelling, and on the Methods for Sampling and Analysis of Fertilizers, SG 10/04.02.2003, effective since 05.05.2003.
- ✚ **Regulation 36** on the terms and procedures for biological testing, registration, use and control of fertilizers, soil improvement preparations, biologically active substances and nutritional substrata, SG 87/05.10.2004.

Use:

- ✚ **Law on the Preservation of Agricultural Lands**, SG 35/24.04.1996 amended and supplemented SG 28/ 23.03.2001 amended and supplemented SG 112/23.12.2003, effective 01.01.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Order of Determination and Impositions for Damage or Pollution of Environment above the Admissible Norms, CM Decree 169/29.07.2003, SG 69/05.08.2003, effective 06.09.2003.
- ✚ **Regulation 3** on the Admissible Content of Harmful Substances in Soils, SG 36/08.05.1979, amended and supplemented SG 5/1996, last amended SG 39/16.04.2002
- ✚ **Regulation 12/18.06.2002** on the Quality Requirements for Surface Water Intended for Drinking Water and Household Supply, SG 63/28.06.2002.
- ✚ **Regulation 31/29.12.2003** on the Maximum Admissible Quantities of Pesticide Residue in Food, SG 14/2004, effective 20.02.2004.

Disposal:

No special legislation exists. The current waste management legislation applies.

1.3.2.3. Industrial chemical substances /used for production and processing/

- ✚ **Law on Protection against Harmful Impact of Chemical Substances and Preparations (LPHICSP)**, SG, 10/2000, effective 5.02.2002, amended SG 91/2002, 86/2003, amended and supplemented SG 114/2003, effective 31.01.2004.
- ✚ **Law on Control of Foreign Trade with Weapons and with Goods and Technologies with Possible Double Use**, SG 102/95, amended and supplemented SG 75/2002, amended in SG 93/2004.
- ✚ **Rules** for Implementation of the Law on Control of Foreign Trade with Weapons and with Goods and Technologies with Possible Double Use, CM Decree 274/29.11.2002, SG

115/2002, amended SG 97/4.11.2003, amended and supplemented SG 11/2004, amended , SG 35/2004.

- ✚ **Law of Health**, SG 70/2004, effective since 01.01.2005

Import

- ✚ **Regulation** on Import and Export of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Preparations on the Territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, CM Decree 129/01.07.2002,, SG, 66/2002, effective 01.01.2004 new CM Decree 161/12.07.2004, SG 63/2004, effective 01.01.2005.

Distribution/Use:

- ✚ **Regulation** Relating to Bans and Restrictions on the Marketing and Use of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Preparations, CM Decree 130/01.07.2002, SG, 69/2002, effective 01.01.2003, amended and supplemented CM Decree 156/07.07.2004, SG 62/2004
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Procedures and the Manner of Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Chemical Substances and Preparations, CM Decree 316/20.12.2002, SG 5/ 2003, effective 01.01.2004, amended and supplemented CM Decree 174/19.07.2004, SG 66/2004, effective 01.01.2005.
- ✚ **Regulation** on Notification of New Chemical Substances, CM Decree 137/03.07.2002, SG 67/2002, effective 01.01.2004, last amendment SG 110/17.12.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Final Risk for Men and Environment of New Chemical Substances, CM Decree 131/01.07.2002, SG 67/2000, effective 01.01.2004, last amendment SG 110/17.12.2004.

Transport:

The international requirements for transport of hazardous goods by road ADR (International Transport of Hazardous Goods by Road), by rail, by sea and by air.

Storage:

The instructions for storage of chemical substances indicated in the material safety data sheet apply.

Disposal: No specific regulatory framework exists, and the waste management legislation applies.

1.3.2.4. Petrochemical Products

Import:

- ✚ **Law on Control of Foreign Trade with Weapons and with Goods and Technologies with Possible Double Use**, SG 102/95, amended and supplemented SG 75/2002, amended in SG 93/2004.
- ✚ **Rules for Implementation of the Law on Control of Foreign Trade with Weapons and with Goods and Technologies with Possible Double Use**, CM Decree 274/29.11.2002, SG 115/2002, amended SG 97/4.11.2003, amended and supplemented SG 11/2004, amended , SG 35/2004.
- ✚ **Regulation** on Import and Export of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Preparations on the Territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, CM Decree 129/01.07.2002,, SG, 66/2002, effective 01.01.2004 new CM Decree 161/12.07.2004, SG 63/2004, effective 01.01.2005.

Distribution/Use:

- ✚ **Regulation** Relating to Bans and Restrictions on the Marketing and Use of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Preparations, CM Decree 130/01.07.2002, SG, 69/2002, effective 01.01.2003, amended and supplemented CM Decree 156/07.07.2004, SG 62/2004
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Procedures and the Manner of Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Chemical Substances and Preparations, CM Decree 316/20.12.2002, SG 5/ 2003, effective 01.01.2004, amended and supplemented CM Decree 174/19.07.2004, SG 66/2004, effective 01.01.2005.
- ✚ **Regulation** on Notification of New Chemical Substances, CM Decree 137/03.07.2002, SG 67/2002, effective 01.01.2004, last amendment SG 110/17.12.2004.

- ✚ **Regulation** on the Final Risk for Men and Environment of New Chemical Substances, CM Decree 131/01.07.2002, SG 67/2000, effective 01.01.2004, last amendment SG 110/17.12.2004.

Storage/Transport:

- ✚ **Regulation** on the Requirements for the Treatment and Transportation of Waste and Waste Oil Products, CM Decree 131/13.07.2000, SG 59/27.01.2000, effective since 01.01.2001.

Disposal:

No special legislation exists. The current waste management legislation applies.

1.3.2.5. Household Chemicals

Import:

- ✚ **Regulation 27** on the Import of Goods of Significance for Public Health, SG 75/1995, amended SG 78/02.09.2003, SG 4/16.01.2004, effective 16.01.2004, SG 15/24.02.2004.

Production/Storage/Use:

- ✚ **Regulation** on the Specific Requirements on the Marketing of Detergents, SG 62/16.07.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation 26/23.05.2001** on the Hygienic Requirements for Cosmetics, issued by the MH, SG 60/2001, effective 7.07.2003, amended SG 63/2001, supplemented SG 91/2002, amended and supplemented SG 78/2003.
- ✚ **Regulation 44** on the Terms and Procedures for Marketing of Biocide Preparations, SG 113/28.12.2004
- ✚ **Regulation 35** on hygienic requirements of domestic chemical preparations, SG 83/1995.

Transport/Distribution/Disposal:

No special legislation exists.

1.3.2.6. Waste

- ✚ **Law of Waste Management**, SG 86/24.03.2003 amended SG 70/2004, effective 1.01.2005.

Import:

- ✚ **Regulation** on the Procedures and Manner of Importing, Exporting and Transit of Waste and on the Cases Requiring Bank Guarantees or Insurances, SG 102/26.10.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation 3/1.04.2004** on Waste Classification, SG 44/25.04.2004.

Treatment/Transport:

- ✚ **Regulation** on the Treatment and Transportation Industrial and Hazardous Waste, CM Decree 53/19.03.1999, SG 29/30.03.1999
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Requirements for Placing on the Market of Luminescent and Other Lamps, Containing Mercury, and on the Treatment of and Transportation of Out-of-use Luminescent and Other Lamps Containing Mercury, , CM Decree 260/05.12.2000, SG 101/12.12.2000, effective 01.01.2001
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Requirements for the Treatment and Transportation of Waste and Waste Oil Products, CM Decree 131/13.07.2000, SG 59/27.01.2000, effective since 01.01.2001.
- ✚ **Regulation 3/1.04.2004** on Waste Classification, SG 44/25.04.2004.

Disposal/Storage:

- ✚ **Regulation 6** on the Procedure for Filling out of Report and Information Documents for the Waste Management Activities, SG 78/07.09.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation 7** on the Requirements for the Sites for Waste Treatment Facilities, SG 81/17.09.2004

- ✚ **Regulation 8** on the Terms and Requirements for Construction and Operation of Waste Recycling and Disposal Landfills and Other Facilities, SG 83/17.09.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation 9/28.09.2004** on the Procedures and Forms for Submission of Information about Waste Related Activities, and the Procedures for the Public Register of Issued Permits, Registration Documents and Closed Facilities and Activities, SG 95/2004
- ✚ **Regulation 3/1.04.2004** on Waste Classification, SG 44/25.04.2004.

Use:

- ✚ **Regulation** on the Procedures and Manner of Using of Waste-Water Treatment Sludge in Agriculture, SG 112/23.12.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Terms and Conditions for Reduction of Contamination Caused by Waste from End-of-life Vehicles, CM Decree 257/09.11.2001, SG 98/16.11.2001, amended SG 110/21.12.2001, SG 104/26.11.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Requirements for the Production and Placing on the Market of Batteries and Accumulators and for Treatment and Transportation of Spent Batteries and Accumulators, CM Decree 134/17.07.2000, SG 61/25.07.2000.
- ✚ **Regulation 3/1.04.2004** on Waste Classification, SG 44/25.04.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Trading in Waste and Debris from Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metals and their Alloys, SG 47/18.05.2001, amended SG 82/25.09.2001, effective 25.09.2001.
- ✚ **Regulation** on packing and packaging waste, SG 104/26.11.2004

Distribution:

Distribution is carried out by licensed companies.

Table 3 presents the regulatory framework by life cycle stages of the chemical substances, and X marks all adequately regulated stages. Where regulations do not exist or the current legislation is insufficient, the cell is empty.

Table 3 Reviewing of the Regulations on Management of Chemicals by Category of Use and by Life Cycle Stage

Category of chemicals	Import	Manufacturing	Storage	Transport	Distribution	Use	Disposal
Pesticides	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Artificial fertilizers	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Industrial chemicals and preparations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Petrochemicals	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Household chemicals	X	X	X			X	
Hazardous waste	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

(X – Adequately regulated in the legislation)

1.3.3. Legislation by category of use of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) concerning their life cycle stages

- ✚ **Law on Protection against Harmful Impact of Chemical Substances and Preparations (LPHICSP)**, SG, 10/2000, effective 5.02.2002, amended SG 91/2002, 86/2003, amended and supplemented SG 114/2003, effective 31.01.2004.
- ✚ **Plant Protection Act**, SG, 91/1997, amended SG 90/1999, amended and supplemented SG 96/09.11.2001, amended SG 18/05.03.2004, effective 6.04.2004
- ✚ **Law of Waste Management**, SG 86/24.03.2003 amended SG 70/2004, effective 1.01.2005.

Import:

- ✚ **Regulation** on Import and Export of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Preparations on the Territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, CM Decree 129/01.07.2002,, SG, 66/2002, effective 01.01.2004 new CM Decree 161/12.07.2004, SG 63/2004, effective 01.01.2005.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Procedures and Manner of Importing, Exporting and Transit of Waste and on the Cases Requiring Bank Guarantees or Insurances, SG 102/26.10.2004.

Treatment:

- ✚ **Regulation** on the Treatment and Transportation Industrial and Hazardous Waste, CM Decree 53/19.03.1999, SG 29/30.03.1999.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the requirements for the order and the manner of inventory, labeling and decontamination of equipment, containing PCBs as well as the treatment and transportation of waste, containing PCBs, adopted by MC Decree No 50/09.03.2006, promulgated in SG 24/21.03.2006.

Storage:

- ✚ **Regulation 7** on the Requirements for the Sites for Waste Treatment Facilities, SG 81/17.09.2004
- ✚ **Regulation 8** on the Terms and Requirements for Construction and Operation of Waste Recycling and Disposal Landfills and Other Facilities, SG 83/17.09.2004.

Transport:

No special legislation exists. The current waste management legislation applies.

Distribution/Use:

- ✚ **Regulation** Relating to Bans and Restrictions on the Marketing and Use of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Preparations, CM Decree 130/01.07.2002, SG, 69/2002, effective 01.01.2003, amended and supplemented CM Decree 156/07.07.2004, SG 62/2004
- ✚ **Regulation** on the permitting of plant protection chemicals, CM Decree 213/16.09.2002, SG 93/2002, amended SG 114/2003, effective 01.01.2006.
- ✚ **Order RD12-28/21.05.2004 of MoAF; RD 09-457/13.07.2004 of MoH; RD 590/15.06.2004 of the MoEW**, issued pursuant to Article 15 of the Plant Protection Act concerning the protection of plants and approving of a List of active substances prohibited for use in the Manufacturing of Plant Protection Chemicals.
- ✚ **List** of permitted for marketing and use of plant protection products, registered fertilizers and soil improvement chemicals, published annually by MoAF

Disposal:

No special legislation exists. The current waste management legislation applies.

- ✚ **Regulation 6** on the Procedure for Filling out of Report and Information Documents for the Waste Management Activities, SG 78/07.09.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation 7** on the Requirements for the Sites for Waste Treatment Facilities, SG 81/17.09.2004
- ✚ **Regulation 8** on the Terms and Requirements for Construction and Operation of Waste Recycling and Disposal Landfills and Other Facilities, SG 83/17.09.2004..
- ✚ **Regulation 3/1.04.2004** on Waste Classification, SG 44/25.04.2004.

Table 4 presents the regulatory framework by life cycle stages of the POPs pesticides and PCBs.

Table 4 Review of the Regulations on Management of POPs by Category of Use and by Life Cycle Stage

POP pesticides	Import	Manufacturing	Storage	Transport	Distribution	Use	Disposal
Aldrin	None Prohibited since 1969	None	BB cubes	None	None	None	None
Dieldrin	None Prohibited since 1969	None	BB cubes	None	None	None	None
Chlordane	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Endrin	None Prohibited since 1969	None	BB cubes	None	None	None	None
Heptachlor	None Prohibited since 1991	None	BB cubes	None	None	None	None

POP pesticides	Import	Manufacturing	Storage	Transport	Distribution	Use	Disposal
Hexachlorobenzene	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Mirex	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Toxaphene	None Prohibited since 1985	None	BB cubes	None	None	None	None
DDT	None Prohibited since 1969	None	BB cubes	None	None	None	None
PCBs	None	None	Yes At PCBs holders storage sites	None	None	Yes In closed systems (transformers and capacitors)	None

2. MAIN APPROACHES AND PROCEDURES FOR CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS

Tables 5, 6, 7 and 8 present the existing mechanisms and administrative procedures for control and management of various categories of chemicals, such as pesticides, plant protection chemicals (artificial fertilizers), industrial chemicals and preparations, household chemicals, and waste, consistent with the regulations in Table 1 (Information about the existing regulations on the management of chemicals) and Table 2 (Regulations on the management of persistent organic pollutants).

Table 5 Administrative Procedures for Control and Management of Pesticides (Plant Protection Chemicals) and Artificial Fertilizers

Administrative procedure	Import	Manufacturing	Storage	Transport	Distribution	Use	Disposal
Categorization, packaging and labelling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Registration of active substances and products	X	X	X		X	X	
Permits	X				X	X	X
Control	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sanctions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Information for workers/the public		X	X			X	X

(X – Adequately regulated in the legislation)

Table 6 Administrative Procedures for Control and Management of Industrial Chemicals and Preparations

Administrative procedure	Import	Manufacturing	Storage	Transport	Distribution	Use	Disposal
Categorization, packaging and labelling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Notification of new chemical substances	X	X					
Permits	X			X	X	X	X
Control	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sanctions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Information for workers/the public	X	X	X			X	X

(X – Adequately regulated in the legislation)

Table 7 Administrative Procedures for Control and Management of Consumer Chemicals and Preparations

Administrative procedure	Import	Manufacturing	Storage	Transport	Distribution	Use	Disposal
Categorization, packaging and labelling	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Registration of chemicals and preparations	X	X	X		X	X	
Permits	X*	X*	X*		X*	X*	
Control	X	X	X		X	X	X
Information for workers/the public	X	X	X			X	

(X – Adequately regulated in the legislation) * - detergents not subject to permitting

Table 8 Administrative Waste Control and Management Procedures

Administrative procedure	Import	Collect ion	Temporary storage	Transport	Trading/ Use	Recovery	Disposal
Categorization	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Registration		X	X	X			X
Permits	X	X	X	X		X	X
License for trading in non-ferrous and ferrous metal waste					X		X
Inspection	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Information for workers/the public			X			X	X

(X – Adequately regulated in the legislation)

2.1. PROHIBITED OR STRICTLY RESTRICTED CHEMICALS, INCLUDING POPs

The use, trading, import, and export of certain chemicals categorized as hazardous are strictly restricted or completely prohibited because of the environmental or human health risks. Prohibitions and restrictions are introduced for:

- ❖ All groups of substances and preparations, according to the Stockholm Convention.
- ❖ Ozone depleting substances, according the Vienna Convention;
- ❖ Asbestos and asbestos containing materials and products;
- ❖ Active substances in plant protection chemicals;
- ❖ Certain chemicals, indicated in the **Regulation** on Hazardous Chemicals, Subject to Prohibition or Restriction in Trading and Use.

Table 9 presents strictly prohibited or restricted hazardous chemicals according to the **Regulation** on the Procedures and Manner of import and export of hazardous chemicals in the Republic of Bulgaria, consistent with the Rotterdam Convention.

Table 9 Prohibited or Strictly Restricted Chemicals

	<i>Name of the chemical or preparation</i>	<i>Category of use</i>	<i>Level of restriction</i>
1.	Mercuric oxide	P	B
2.	Mercurous chloride (calomel)	P	B
3.	Other inorganic mercury compounds	P	B
4.	Alkyl mercury compounds	P	B
5.	Alkoxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds	P	B
6.	Aldrin	P	B
7.	Chlordane	P	B
8.	Dieldrin	P	B
9.	DDT	P	B
10.	Endrin	P	B

	<i>Name of the chemical or preparation</i>	<i>Category of use</i>	<i>Level of restriction</i>
11.	HCH (contains < 99% gamma isomer)	P	B
12.	Heptachlor	P	B
13.	Hexachlorobenzene	R	B
14.	Camphechlor (toxaphene)	R	B
15.	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), except mono- and dichlorinated biphenyls	I	B
16.	Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs)	I	B
17.	Preparations with a PCBs or PCTs content higher than 0.01% by weight %	I	B
18.	Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	I	SR
19.	Tris-aziridinyl-phosphioxide	I	SR
20.	Polybromated biphenyls (PBB)	I	SR
21.	Asbesthos fibres:	I	B
	Crocidolite	I	B
	Amosite	I	B
	Anthophyllite	I	B
	Actinolite	I	B
	Tremolite	I	B
22.	Nitrofen	P	B
23.	1,2-Dibromomethane	P	B
24.	1,2-Dichloroethane	P	B
25.	Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	I	SR
26.	Monomethyl-dichlorodiphenil methan (Ugilec 121)	I	B
27.	Monomethyl-tetrachlorodiphenil methan (Ugilec 141)	I	SR
28.	Monomethyl-dibromodiphenyl methan	I	B
29.	Etylene oxide	P	B
30.	Dinoseb, its acetate and salts	P	B
31.	Binapacril	P	B
32.	Kaptafol	P	B
33.	Dicofol, containing less than 78% p,p`-dicophol or more than 1 g/kg DDT or DDT related compounds	P	B
34.	(a) Maleinic hydrazide and salts, excluding choline, potassium and sodium salts (b) Choline, potassium and sodium salts of maleinic hydrazide, containing more than 1 mg/kg hydrazine in the free state, calculated as acid equivalents	P	B
35.	Quintozene, containing more than 1 g/kg hexachlorobenzene, or more than 10 g/kg pentachlorobenzene	P	B
36.	2-Naphtylamine and its salts	I	SR
37.	Benzidine and its salts	I	SR
38.	4-Nitrobiphenol	I	SR
39.	4-Aminobiphenyl and its salts	I	SR

Key: Category of use

P – plant protection chemicals

I – industrial chemicals and preparations

Level of restriction

SR – severe restriction

B – banned

Table 10 Plant Protection Active Substances and Products Prohibited for Use in the Production, Import, and Use

<i>Pesticides</i>	
POP containing pesticides	
1.	Aldrin
2.	Dieldrin
3.	DDT
4.	Endrin
5.	Heptachlor
6.	Toxaphene
Other pesticides	
1.	Azinophos-methyl
2.	Aldicarb
3.	Amitrol

4.	Endosulfan
5.	Crymidine
6.	Lindan
7.	Metamidophos
8.	Metidathion
9.	Methylparacion
10.	Monocrotophos
11.	Organic Tin Fungicides
12.	Paraquat
13.	Parathion
14.	Pyrazophos
15.	Fevalerat
16.	Chlordimeform
17.	Cyhexatin
18.	Azaphenydin
19.	Permetrin

3. OTHER MECHANISMS FOR MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS

Management of chemicals in Bulgaria conforms to the adopted and effective regulations, mechanisms and procedures. Their implementation guarantees prevention to the maximum extent of the impacts from storage, use and transporting (including import and export) of chemicals and preparations on human health and on the environment. Rules for safe use, packaging, labelling, storage, and transport of chemicals and preparations are introduced for the purpose. The above measures ensure environmentally sound use of these substances in the occupational and in the natural environment.

Various national programs and action plans determine priority activities and other activities aimed to reduce the risks or the harmful impact of the hazardous chemicals and preparations. Such documents are the National Programme for Ozone Depleting Substances aimed at reducing the harmful emissions of sulphuric and nitric oxides, the national programmes for construction of waste landfills and waste water treatment plants, the National Programme for Production of Unleaded Petrol, the National Environmental and Health Action Plan, etc.

The highest number of non-regulatory mechanisms is created in relation to the production of chemical substances. Every manufacturer of certain chemicals or preparations operates under a technology regulation. Different manufacturing processes create and adhere to different technological regulations. Other non-regulatory mechanisms related to production are the technological operating instructions for compliance with the labour safety and fire safety regulations. Other mechanisms are the Bulgarian State Standards (BSS) and the international standards (particularly ISO), establishing quality parameters or admissible concentration of admixtures in manufactured chemicals. Product quality systems (ISO 9000), environmental management systems (ISO 14000), product control and certification systems (ISO 45000 and, presently, 17025), and safe working conditions systems (ISO 18000) are being introduced.

Regarding EIA and issuance of integrated permits, the companies elaborate programmes for compliance with EU regulations determining also the deadlines for such compliance. Some companies have already implemented such programmes successfully, others continue the implementation.

The voluntary initiatives Responsible Care and Stewardship Products, introduced by the Bulgarian Chamber of Chemical Industry in some manufacturing companies, also contribute for the reduction of environmental pollution with chemical substances, the reduction of risks from emergencies and the creation of safer working conditions. The Stewardship Products initiative marked the beginning of voluntary manufacturer responsibility during the entire life cycle of chemicals and preparations.

The current legislation on the management of chemicals and preparations has been harmonised with the EU legislation. The state institutions, the production community, the administrative capacity, and the financial resources are being improved for successful enforcement and implementation of the regulations. It would be more difficult for small and medium enterprises to adapt, because they

feel the lack of personnel and funding more strongly. The large-scale manufacturers of chemical products have developed and approved programmes for compliance with the new regulations.

The progress in cooperation between state institutions and non-governmental organizations in Bulgaria shows that there are good possibilities for balancing the requirements for environmentally sound management of chemicals and preparations and for economic efficiency of related activities.

3.1. LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND NON-REGULATORY MECHANISMS FOR WORKER AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

The requirements for provision of information to workers and to the public about potential risks from manufacturing, use, import, export, and neutralization of chemicals are set out in the legislation. It summarises the regulatory framework, the programmes, the policies and the related activities regarding:

- Providing to workers and officials the necessary information concerning their health and safety, and the measures to reduce the risks of working with chemicals.
- Presentation to the public of information about environmental and health risks from the impacts of chemicals, and about the measures required for protection from chronic or acute exposure to hazardous chemicals.
- Increasing the degree of awareness and training of the public for efficient involvement in national environmental initiatives.

The efforts to guarantee environment protection and sustainable development in Bulgaria require an informed society. During the recent few years the MoEW has conducted a number of national information campaigns on issues such as using unleaded petrol, the European no-vehicle day, climate changes and ozone-depleting substances, reduction of household waste, etc.

According to a national representative sociological survey, more than half of the citizens are interested in environmental issues and state that they receive sufficient information. The other half claims that the information they receive is insufficient but this is caused by lack of interest (27%), lack of persons responsible to this information (8%), lack of such information (7%). The most preferred form of receiving of environmental information by the citizens is the national television stations, followed by central and local newspapers, and the information materials distributed to their homes and on public displays.

By means of the Labour Code (LC), the state guarantees healthy and safe work conditions for workers and officials and obligates the employers to create such conditions.

The Labour Code and the Law on Health and Safe Work Conditions (SG 124/23.12.1997, most recently amended and supplemented SG 70/2004) transpose Directive 89/391/EEC on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements of occupational health and safety. These documents introduce the common requirements to ensure health and safe working conditions, and economic forms for improvement of the conditions at work.

The Law on Health and Safe Work Conditions arranges the frame and the main principles for organising and initiating the activities ensuring occupational management and safety in industrial facilities.

A National Council on Labour Conditions was established as a constant authority for coordination, advice and cooperation in the elaboration and implementation of the policy to ensure healthy and safe labour conditions at the national level.

In implementing the activities to ensure healthy and safe working conditions, the employers must:

- assess the health and safety risks of the industrial processes and equipment, premises, workplaces, labour organisation, and use of raw materials and other materials;
- plan adequate measures to prevent the assessed risks and, where not possible, provide protection for the workers and for other persons;
- establish the necessary organisation for observation and control of the implementation of planned measures;

- present to workers and officials the necessary information about the risks for their health and safety, and about the measures undertaken to remove, reduce and control those risks;
- consult the workers or officials, or their representatives, by creating a possibility for their involvement in the discussion and adoption of all measures concerning the health and safety of workers and officials;
- provide to all employees adequate training on health and safety working conditions consistent with the specifics of each workplace and profession;
- provide occupational medicine services to the workers and officials.

The occupational medicine services have a mainly preventive function. They consult and support the employees, the committees and groups on working conditions, while planning, organising and fulfilling of their commitments to:

- secure and maintain healthy and safe conditions at work;
- strengthen the health and the employees' capacity to carry out their work.

More than 400 occupational medicine services have registered with the Ministry of Health. Every year the National Centre for Hygiene, Medical Ecology and Nutrition (NCHMEN) organises two one-month post-graduate training courses on occupational medicine, and the IHE conducts monthly practical training in occupational medicine.

Working condition committees or groups have been established in industries. Their representatives are trained every year by companies whose scope of activities include training; by organizations and units established pursuant to training-related legislation created by the government or by agencies; training centres and units at the national representative organizations of workers and employers.

It is the responsibility of the employers to provide health and safety instructions to employees. It has been the practice during the recent years that the instruction-efficiency results are related to studies of the frequency of occupational accidents, medical check ups and analysis of diseases causing temporary inability to work.

Ensuring health and safety at work was regulated in a number of acts of secondary legislation transposing the daughter directives of Framework Directive 89/391/EEC.

Adopted documents are the Regulation on the Protection of Employees from Risks from Occupational Exposure to Chemicals, and the Regulation on the Protection of Workers from Risks from Occupational Exposure to Carcinogens and Mutagens, introducing the requirements of Directive 98/24/EU on the Protection of Employees from Risks of Occupational Exposure to Chemical Agents, of Directive 2000/39/EU on the Limit Values of Occupational Exposure to Chemical Agents, Directive 90/394/EEC and Directive 1999/38/EU on the Carcinogenic and Mutagenic Chemical Agents.

The requirements for provision of information to workers and to the public about potential risks from manufacturing, use, import, export, and neutralization of chemicals are set out in the legislation.

Legislation related to ensuring healthy and safe conditions during work involving chemical agents

- ✚ Law on Health and Safe Work Conditions, SG 124/23.12.1997, amended SG 114/2003, effective 31.01.2004, amended and supplemented SG 70/2004, effective 01.01.2005.;
- ✚ Regulation 14 on the Occupational Medicine Services, SG 95/14.08.1998;
- ✚ Regulation 5/11.05.1999 on the Order, Manner and Frequency of Risk Assessment Implementation, SG 47/21.05.1999.
- ✚ Regulation 7/23.09.1999 on the Minimum Requirements for Health and Safe Labour at Work Places on Working Equipment Use, SG 88/08.10.1999, amended SG 48/13.06.2000, amended and and supplemented SG 43/13.05.2003, amended SG 37/04.05.2004, amended and supplemented SG 88/08.10.2004.
- ✚ Regulation 3 on the on the Instructions of Workers and of Safety, Occupational Hygiene, and Fire Safety Officials, SG 44/21.05.1996;

- ✚ Regulation 3 on the on the Minimum Health and Safety Requirements for Workers Using Personal Protective Equipment at the Workplace, SG 46/15.05.2001;
- ✚ Regulation 3 on the Functions and Tasks of Officials and of the Specialized Services in Industries, Organising the Carrying out of Activities Related to Protection from and Prevention of Occupational Risks, SG 91/05.08.1998;
- ✚ Regulation 4 on the Training of Representatives in Committees and Groups on Labour Conditions in Industries, SG 43/15.04.1998, amended and supplemented SG 85/17.10.2000;
- ✚ Regulation 4 on the Signs and Signals for Labour Safety and Fire Protection, SG 77/01.09.1995;
- ✚ Regulation 3 on the Procedures and Requirements for Determining of the Right to Additional Leave for Work in Unhealthy or Specific Conditions, SG 44/25.05.1993;
- ✚ Regulation on the Expert Assessment of Capacity to Work, SG 61/10.07.2000;
- ✚ CM Decree 322 on the Establishment of Reduced Working Hours, SG 1/03.01.1995, amended and supplemented SG 43/09.05.1995;
- ✚ Regulation on the additional and other remuneration, SG 67/1993, amended and supplemented SG, SG 1/1994, SG 63/1994, SG 29/1996, SG 72/23.08.1996;
- ✚ Regulation 8/24.04.1987 for free prophylactic food for workers in production with harmful for human health consequences, SG 58/06.06.1993
- ✚ Regulation 4 on the Works Prohibited for Persons between 15 and 18 Years of Age, SG 44/1987, amended SG 44/1993, amended SG 54/15.06.1999;
- ✚ Regulation 7 on the Harmful and Heavy Works Prohibited for Conducting by Women, SG 58/06.07.1993;
- ✚ Regulation 3 on the Mandatory Preliminary and Periodical Medical Examinations of Workers, SG 16/1987, amended and supplemented SG 65/1991, SG 102/13.12.1994;
- ✚ Regulation on the Procedures for Communication, Registering, Confirming, Appealing and Recording of Occupational Diseases, SG 33/03.04.2001;
- ✚ Regulation 8 on Determining the Work Places Suitable for Readjustment of Limited Capacity to Work, SG 52/1987, supplemented SG 44/25.08.1993;
- ✚ Social Security Code;
- ✚ Regulation on the Establishing, Investigation, Registering and Recording of Labour Accidents, SG 6/21.01.2000;
- ✚ Regulation 2 on the Prevention of Accidents from Activities Involving Dangerous Chemical Substances, SG 100/11.12.1990;
- ✚ Regulation 2 on the Fire Safety Construction and Technical Standards on the Facilities for Storage of Easily Flammable Liquids, SG 58/1987, supplemented SG 33/19.04.1994;
- ✚ Regulation on the Substantial Requirements and Assessment of the Compatibility of Pressurised Facilities, SG 87/13.09.2002;
- ✚ Ordinance on Activities Concerning Presentation and Elimination of the Effect of Emergencies, Accidents and Disasters, CM Decree 18/23.01.1998, SG 13/1998, supplemented and amended SG 15/14.02.2003.
- ✚ Regulation 13/30.12.2003 on workers protection from risks, related to chemical agents' exposure at work, SG 8/20.01.2003, effective 31.01.2005
- ✚ Bulgarian State Standard EN 689 on Air in the Occupational Environment. Guideline on the Evaluation of Exposure by Inhaling Chemical Agents to Compare the Limit Values, and Measurement Strategy.
- ✚ Regulation on Workers' Protection from Risks, Related to the Asbestos Exposure at Work, SG 32/08.04. 2003;
- ✚ Regulation 0-35 on the Working with Radioactive Substances and Other Sources of Ionising Radiation, SG 1974, amended SG 91/19.10.1999;
- ✚ Regulation 10/26.09.2003 on the workers protection from risks, related to the carcinogenic and mutagenic substances exposure at work, SG 94/24.10.2003, effective 25.10.2004

- ✚ Regulation 2/22.03.2004 on the Minimum Requirements for Healthy and Safe Working Conditions During Construction and Assembly Works, SG 37/03.05.2004, amended SG 98/05.11.2004;
- ✚ Regulation 8/23.09.2004 on the Provision of Health and Safety During Work Involving the Use of Air Compressors, Installations and Facilities, SG 93/19.10.2004;
- ✚ Regulation 9/23.09.2004 on the Provision of Health and Safety During Work Involving Operation and Maintenance of Water Supply and Sewerage Systems, SG 93/19.10.2004;
- ✚ Regulation on the Facilities, Safe Operation and Technical Maintenance of Gas Facilities and Plants for Liquefied Hydrocarbon Gases, SG 82/21.09.2004.

Various information materials have been prepared and disseminated based on the experience of EU states and of the USA.

The following organisations were created:

- branch councils on labour conditions comprising representatives of national and branch associations, unions of representative worker and employee organisations, of representative employer organisations, and an equal number of representatives of the relevant agencies.
- regional, or municipal councils on labour conditions comprising representatives of existing regional unions or organizations of workers and employees, of employers and of an equal number of regional administration or local self-government representatives.

Most of the large and medium-sized companies are ISO 9000 certified, and some are ISO 14000 certified. This certification requires mandatory introduction of the requirements for occupational health and safety.

There is a need to introduce programmes for practical training of experts from the state institutions and control authorities (MoLSP, MoE, MoAF, MoH), specialists from the Occupational Medicine Services, employers, the Work Condition Committees and Groups, the Trade Unions and Risk Groups from industries, free-lance experts, consultant companies, and the public.

Legislation aimed to reduce the public health risks and prevent environmental impacts of chemicals

- ✚ Environment Protection Act, SG 91/ 2002, amended SG 98/ 2002, amended SG 86/30.09.2003, supplemented SG 70/2004;
- ✚ Law on Protection against Harmful Impact of Chemical Substances and Preparations (LPHICSP), SG, 10/2000, effective 5.02.2002, amended SG 91/2002, 86/2003, amended and supplemented SG 114/2003, effective 31.01.2004
- ✚ Regulation 27/17.08.2005 on the Import of Goods Important for the Public Health, SG 75/1995, amended SG 78/02.09.2003, SG 4/2004, SG 15/2004, effective 31.01.2005
- ✚ Regulation 8 on the procedures and conditions for carrying out of disinfestations and pest control, SG 49/02.06.1992.
- ✚ Regulation on the Prevention and Reduction of Environmental Pollution with Asbestos, SG 39/2003.
- ✚ Clean Ambient Air Act (CAA), SG, 45/28.05.1996, effective 29.06.1996, amended SG 49/1996, amended SG 85/1997, amended and supplemented SG 27/2000, SG 102/2001, amended SG 91/2002, SG 112/23.12.12.2003, effective 1.01.2004.
- ✚ Regulation 3 on the Admissible Limit Values for Chemical Substances Released by Polymer Construction Materials in Residential and Public Buildings, SG 17/1984;
- ✚ Regulation 16 on the Reduction of VOC Emissions from Storage, Loading or Unloading and Transport of Petrol, SG 75/1999, effective 25.05.2000;
- ✚ Regulation on Import and Export of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Preparations on the Territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, CM Decree 129/01.07.2002,, SG, 66/2002, effective 01.01.2004 new CM Decree 161/12.07.2004, SG 63/2004, effective 01.01.2005.
- ✚ Regulation on Notification of New Chemical Substances, CM Decree 137/03.07.2002, SG 67/2002, effective 01.01.2004, last amendment SG 110/17.12.2004.

- ✚ Regulation Relating to Bans and Restrictions on the Marketing and Use of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Preparations, CM Decree 130/01.07.2002, SG, 69/2002, effective 01.01.2003, amended and supplemented CM Decree 156/07.07.2004, SG 62/2004
- ✚ Regulation on the Procedures and the Manner of Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Chemical Substances and Preparations, CM Decree 316/20.12.2002, SG 5/ 2003, effective 01.01.2004, amended and supplemented CM Decree 174/19.07.2004, SG 66/2004, effective 01.01.2005.
- ✚ Regulation on the Final Risk for Men and Environment of New Chemical Substances, CM Decree 131/01.07.2002, SG 67/2000, effective 01.01.2004, last amendment SG 110/17.12.2004
- ✚ Technical Requirements for products Act, SG .86/1999, amended and supplemented SG 107/2003;
- ✚ Protection of Users and Trading Rules Act, SG 30/1999, amended and supplemented SG 19/2003;
- ✚ Regulation 26 on the Hygienic Requirements for Cosmetics, issued by the MH, SG 60/2001, effective 7.07.2003, amended SG 63/2001, supplemented SG 91/2002, amended and supplemented SG 78/2003;
- ✚ Regulation 45 on the Hygiene Standards and the Requirements for Food Additives, SG 10/1995, amended and supplemented SG 70/2002;
- ✚ Regulation 8 on the Requirements for the Use of Food Additives, SG 44/ 2002;
- ✚ Regulation 31 on the maximum admissible quantities of pollutants in food, SG 88/08.10.2004
- ✚ Regulation 15 on the Requirements for the Use of Food Flavouring Additives, SG .70/ 2002;
- ✚ Regulation 1 on the Plastic Materials and Objects Designed for Contact with Food, SG 13/ 2002;
- ✚ Regulation on the Permitting of Plant Protection Chemicals, CM Decree 213/16.09.2002, SG 93/2002, amended SG 114/2003, effective 01.01.2006;
- ✚ Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Control of Toxic Chemical Substances and their Precursors, SG 8/2000, amended SG 75/02.08.2004;
- ✚ Regulation 14 on the Norms for Admissible Limit Concentration of Hazardous Substances in the Atmospheric Air of the Populated Areas, SG 88/03.10.1997, amended SG 8/22.01.2002, effective 1.01.2002, SG 14/20.02.2004, effective 1.01.2004
- ✚ Regulation 7 on Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management, SG 45/14.05.1999, effective 01.01.2000
- ✚ Regulation 4 on the Ozone Limit Values and the Alarm Thresholds of the Levels of Ozone in the Atmospheric Air, SG 64/23.07.2004;
- ✚ Regulation 9 on Concerning Norms (Limit Concentration) for Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Fine Dust Particulates and Lead in the Atmospheric Air, SG 46/18.06.1999, effective 01.01.2000
- ✚ Regulation 2 Concerning Norms for Admissible Emissions (Concentrations in Waste Gases) of Harmful Substances Emitted in Atmospheric Air from Static Sources, SG 5106.05.1998, last amended SG 93/21.10.2003
- ✚ Regulation 3 on Gas Supply Systems in Inhabited Localities and Gas Installations, Operating with Natural Gas, SG 24/14.03.1995;
- ✚ Regulation 4 on the Control and Acceptance of Gas Supply Systems in Inhabited Localities and Gas Installations, Operating with Natural Gas, SG 24/14.03.1995;
- ✚ Regulation 9 on the Quality of Water Intended for Human Consumption, SG 30/21.05.2001.;
- ✚ Regulation 12 on the Quality Requirements for Surface Water Intended for Drinking Water and Household Supply, SG 63/28.06.2002;
- ✚ Regulation 11 on the Quality of Bathing Water, SG 25/08.03.2002;

- ✚ Regulation 2 on the Protection of Water against Pollution Caused by Nitrates from Agriculture Source, SG 87/24.10.2000;
- ✚ Regulation 4 on the Quality of Waters Supporting Fish and Shellfish Organisms' Life, SG, 88/27.10.2000.
- ✚ Regulation 1 on the Exploration, Use and Protection of Groundwater, SG 57/14.07.2000, amended SG 64/04.08.2000;
- ✚ Regulation 7 on the Quality of Inland Running Water, SG 96/12.12.1986.
- ✚ Regulation 6 on the Limit Values for Admissible Contents of Dangerous and Harmful Substances in Waste Water Discharged in Water Bodies, SG 97/28.11.2000, amended and supplemented SG 24/23.03.2004
- ✚ Regulation 7 on the Terms and Procedure for Discharge of Industrial Waste Waters into Settlement Sewer Systems, SG 98/01.12.2000;
- ✚ Regulation 10 on the Issuing Permits for Waste Water Discharge into Water Bodies and Setting Individual Emission Limits Values for Point Sources of Pollution, SG 66/27.07.2001.;
- ✚ Regulation 3 on the Admissible Content of Harmful Substances in Soils, SG 36/08.05.1979, amended and supplemented SG 5/1996, last amended SG 39/16.04.2002;
- ✚ Regulation on the Procedures and Manner of Using of Waste-Water Treatment Sludge in Agriculture, SG 112/23.12.2004
- ✚ Law of Waste Management, SG 86/24.03.2003, amended SG 70/2004, effective 1.01.2005;
- ✚ Regulation 3 on Waste Classification, SG 44/25.04.2004;
- ✚ Regulation on the Requirements for Treatment and Transportation of Waste Lubricants and Waste Petrol-chemical Products, CM Decree 131/13.07.2000, SG 59/21.07.2000;
- ✚ Regulation on the requirements for the production and placing on the market of batteries and accumulators and for treatment and transportation of spent batteries and accumulators, CM Decree 134/17.07.2000, SG 61/25.07.2000
- ✚ Regulation on the requirements for placing on the market of luminescent and other lamps, containing mercury, and on the treatment of and transportation of out-of-use luminescent and other lamps containing mercury, CM Decree 260/05.12.2000, SG 101/12.12.2000, effective 01.01.2001.2001;
- ✚ Regulation on the terms and conditions for reduction of contamination caused by waste from end-of-life vehicles, CM Decree 257/09.11.2001, SG 98/16.11.2001, amended SG 110/21.12.2001, SG 104/26.11.2004
- ✚ Regulation on the Requirements for Labelling and Presentation of Food, SG 98/05.11.2004;
- ✚ Regulation 9 on the Procedures and Forms for Submission of Information about Waste Related Activities, and the Procedures for the Public Register of Issued Permits, Registration Documents and Closed Facilities and Activities, SG 95/2004.
- ✚ Law on Control of Foreign Trade with Weapons and with Goods and Technologies with Possible Double Use, SG 102/95, amended and supplemented SG 75/2002, amended SG 93/2000;
- ✚ Regulation on Packing and Packaging waste, SG 104/26.11.2004 ;
- ✚ Regulation 37 on the Conditions for Issuing of Permits for Use of Veterinary Medicine Products and Requirements for the Dossier, SG 89/12.10.2004
- ✚ Regulation 32 on the Control of Plants and Plant Products, Fertilizers and Nutritional Media for Testing, Registration and Control of Plant Protection Chemicals, SG, 67/31.07.2001, amended and supplemented SG 34/03.04.2002, amended SG 40/19.04.2002, SG 44/29.04.2002, SG 73/2002, amended SG 93/2002, SG 95/2002, amended and supplemented SG 19/2003, amended SG 28/2003, last amendment in SG 87/05.10.2004
- ✚ Regulation 36 on the Terms and Procedures for Biological Testing, Registration, Use and Control of Fertilizers, Soil Improvement Preparations, Biologically Active Substances and Nutritional Substrata, SG 87/05.10.2004
- ✚ Regulation on the Terms and Procedures for Confiscation, Storage, Destruction and

Submission for Scientific Purposes of Narcotic Substances and Plants, and for Taking of Representative Samples from them, SG 76/31.08.2004;

- ✚ Regulation 44 on the Terms and Procedures for Marketing of Biocide Preparations, SG 113/28.12.2004
- ✚ Regulation 7 за хигиенни изисквания за здравна защита на селищната среда, SG 20/05.03.1999
- ✚ Regulation 35 on hygienic requirements of domestic chemical preparations, SG 83/1995.
- ✚ Regulation 31 on the Maximum Admissible Quantities of Pesticide Residue in Food, SG 14/2004, effective 20.02.2004.

The Ministry of Environment and Water is the competent authority for the management of hazardous chemicals in Bulgaria. It assists in the enforcement of the harmonised legislation on chemicals by means of interactive-training programs for state institutions (RIEW, the Customs Agency, the Ministry of Health, IHE, etc.), representatives of employer and trade union organisations, private companies or stakeholder associations.

Much of the information is presented in electronic form, in periodical magazines, newsletters, meetings, training seminars, and discussions.

The MoEW maintains a web page with up-to-date information about the structure of the Ministry, the environmental legislation and environment protection activities, including management of chemicals. The web page of the MoEW presents also useful information about international agreements and initiatives in the field of management of chemicals to which Bulgaria is party, such as the implementation of the Stockholm Convention and the Rotterdam Convention, the INFOCAP information system, the Inter-Government Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), the Strategic Approach for International Chemical Management (SAICM), etc.

Also, NGOs, companies and the public have access to a registry and a database with lists of chemicals for use in relation to the Protection against the Harmful Impact of Chemicals Act.

Another means of public information is the suitable and accessible information about different activities for prevention of health risks for users of fuel, chemical substances, plant protection chemicals, disinfectants, disinfestations, and pest control preparations, cosmetics, textile, detergents, furniture, children's toys, food, and beverages.

To improve the knowledge of schoolchildren about environment and sustainable development every year, the MoEW and the Ministry of Education and Sciences signed a memorandum in 2004. In this memorandum both ministries declared their readiness for active cooperation on issues of environment protection. Interaction and cooperation between the two ministries is as follows:

1. exchange of information used or to be used for:
 - drawing up of documents on the issues of environment and sustainable development;
 - training of teachers and experts to work using teaching aids and guidebooks, making use of the knowledge and experience of experts from both ministries;
2. Promotion of training in environmental conservation and sustainable development aimed to raise the public awareness.
3. Extending the possibilities to for an integrated approach the education in environment and sustainable development in the school system.
4. Promotion and use of existing, and encouraging the development of new, environmental education teaching aids.
5. Exchange of information required for prompt and efficient communication between relevant ministries, namely:
 - joint activities;
 - working groups;
 - participation in public information programmes.

Several projects in this field are under way:

- ❖ Support for Nature Conservation Education in Bulgaria, financed by the British Government.
- ❖ Environmental Education for Primary Schools in Bulgaria – MATRA programme of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
- ❖ Distribution and training in the interactive environmental education “Green Package”.

The completed work, and the activities planned in the National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP) for the period 2005-2014 will allow achieving the following specific objective: “Objective annual rising of the level of education and awareness of school children on issues of environment and sustainable development measured using a system of tests”.

The planned activities will include:

- ❖ Preparation of a stand-alone study subject, “Environment Protection”, for the primary and secondary levels of education.
- ❖ Introduction of this study subject into the primary and secondary level curriculum.
- ❖ Systematic organising of competitions, outings and other similar events aimed to provide practical environment-protection knowledge to school children.

Following the adoption of the NESAP for 2000-2006, the MOEW started a number of important steps for further provision of environmental information to the public. The MoEW, in cooperation with the NIS, has developed progress monitoring indicators, which can be traced from NIS studies. The results will guide the national policy for provision of information to the public for environmental decision making.

The collection, processing and distribution of environmental information from the National Environmental Monitoring System (NEMS) are extremely important for the scope, the form and the understanding of the information for the public. A range of problems and weaknesses were analysed in the period 2000-2003 and measures for development of the system were envisioned.

In addition, the annual public reports have been prepared in a way that helps better understanding of environment-related events in Bulgaria.

The “minimum 5% annual increase in registered knowledge on issues of the environment and sustainable development” will be achieved by means of the following planned activities:

- ❖ Drawing up of a programme for rising of the public awareness on issues of environment and sustainable development.
- ❖ Implementation of the programme.
- ❖ Carrying out of sociological studies for progress monitoring.

Public involvement

- ❖ Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) participate in the provision to the public and to workers of information about chemical substances and their impact on the environment and on human-health, through projects financed by state institutions, or by international organizations. The following projects have been developed for working with the public through education brochures, seminars, multimedia events, questionnaires, telephone “hotlines”, press conferences:

- ⇒ A campaign for introduction of unleaded petrol and publishing of brochures;
- ⇒ The “Enlarged Europe” project involving seminars in areas at risk of environmental and human health impacts: Atmospheric pollution in the town of Svishtov;
- ⇒ A project to assess the health effects from the Chernobyl accident, distributing a book with scientific information from various studies.
- ⇒ A Project on Pollution-Risk Assessment for Iskar River Basin.
- ⇒ A public training project to introduce a National Environmental and Health Action Plan jointly with the Ministry of Healthcare.
- ⇒ Project to ratify and implement the Aarhus Convention in the Eastern European Countries, with a seminar for the municipal administrations.

- ⇒ A project for assessment of environment and health risks in tributaries along the lower Danube.
- ⇒ Project on training of teachers, children and adolescents and elaboration of a “Green Package” multimedia set.
- ⇒ A project for training the public at the “hot spots” along the Danube River basin, under a pollution reduction programme for the Danube river basin.
- ⇒ “Initiative Committee for Health Protection for the Population of Kuklen Village” concerning problems caused by pollution of the domestic environment with heavy metals near KCM JSC, Plovdiv.

The Regional municipal level action plans for environment and health have involved local NGOs, groups of citizens and persons interested in particular issues of pollution in air (Russe, Nikopol, Silistra, Vratsa, village of Kovachevo), water (Montana, Pleven), soil (the municipalities Rhodopes, Kuklen, Kardzhali, Kremikovtsi, Sofia, the villages of Yana and Bregovo), and pollution of the domestic environment caused by industrial activities or by transboundary transferring of hazardous pollutants.

II. NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPS) IN THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

4. LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND NON-REGULATORY MECHANISMS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF POPS

4.1. Institutional Policy and Regulatory Framework

4.1.1. Environmental Policy and General Legislative Framework

Environment policy aims to promote sustainable development and protect the environment for present and future generations. These fundamental principles are incorporated in The National Strategy for the Environment 2000-2006 (NSE). NSE is a natural continuation of the implementation of the environmental policy in the Republic of Bulgaria.

The National Environmental Strategy aims to balance the immediate requirements, related to the EU accession process and strategic environmental goals of the country. This document aims at revealing key issues, priorities and challenges in the field of environment which Bulgaria faces, at assessing major implications as well as setting way forward which could lead to most substantial benefits for the population and the country’s economy.

The long-term strategy of the country in the field of environment is to improve the quality of life of the population by ensuring healthy and favorable environmental conditions and preservation of the rich nature based on sustainable management of the environment by:

- ✚ Ensure sufficient quantity of high quality water for the population and industry sectors;
- ✚ Improvement of environmental quality in urban and rural areas;
- ✚ Protection of nature and rich biological diversity;
- ✚ Closer of in integration of environmental protection policy into the sectoral and regional economic and social development policies;
- ✚ Ensuring effective management and monitoring of the environment;
- ✚ Implementation of Bulgarian commitments for solving of global environmental issues.

4.1.2. Roles and Responsibilities of Ministries, Agencies and other Governmental Institutions involved in POPs management

Chemicals, including POPs are managed by several governmental institutions with respective competences and rights and obligations under Bulgaria's current legislation. (fig.1).

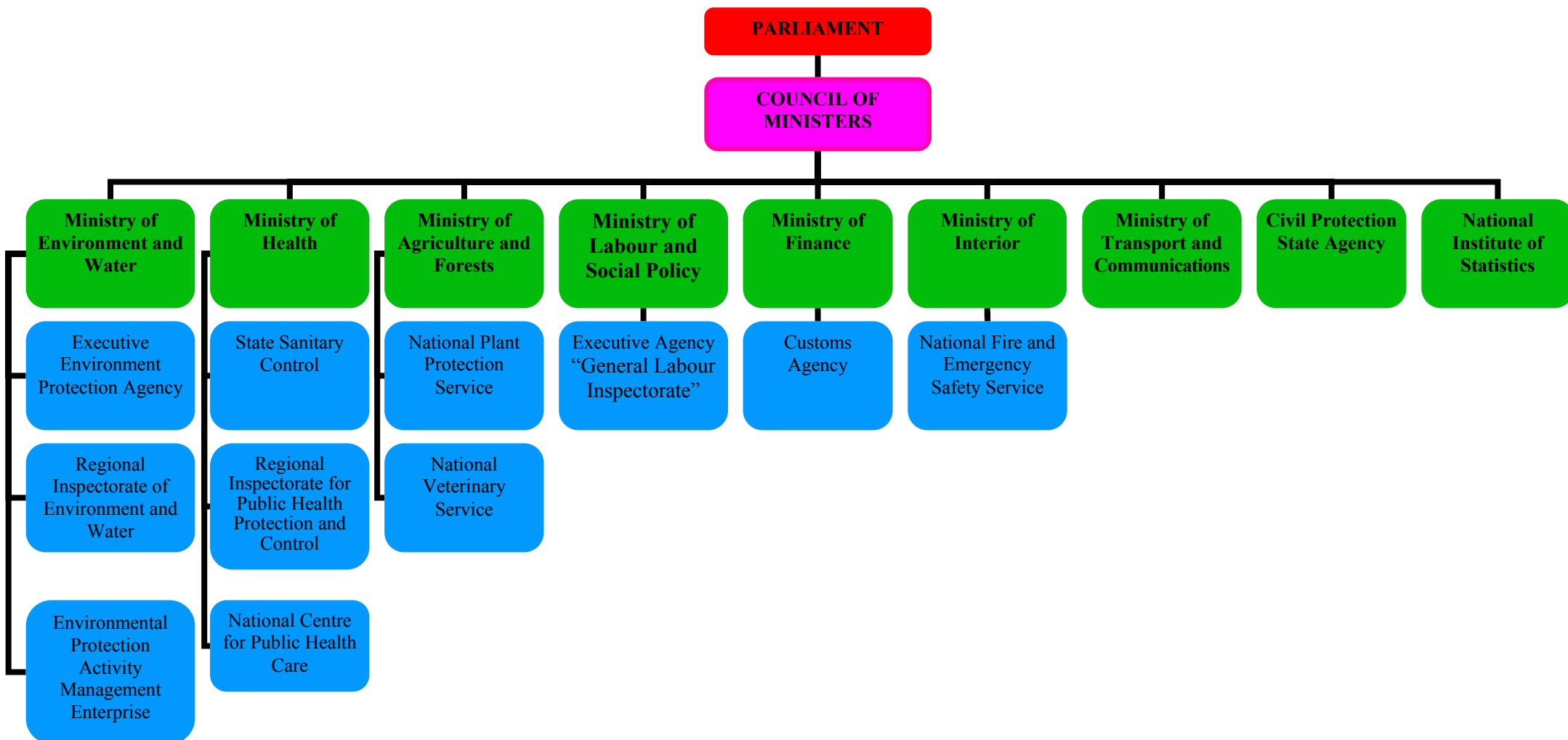


Figure 1. State Institutions responsible for the management of Chemicals, including POPs

The responsibilities, functions, obligations and rights of individual ministries are identified with the respective regulations.

MINISTRIES AND GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS

Ministry of Environment and Water (MoEW)

The main responsibilities, functions and responsibilities of the *Ministry of Environment and Water (MoEW)* are related to:

- conservation of the environment for the present and the future generations and protection of human health;
- conservation and use of environmental media;
- control and management of the factors of environmental damage;
- control and management of the state of the environment and the sources of pollution;
- prevention and limitation of pollution;
- establishment and operation of the National System for Environmental Monitoring;
- elaboration and implementation of environmental protection strategies, programmes and plans;
- collection of, and provision of access to, environmental information;

The mandate of the MoEW includes setting of regimes for conservation and use of the environmental media, control of the condition and use of environmental media and the sources of environmental pollution and damage, sets emission limit values and environmental quality standards, manages the environmental media and factors, conducts environmental impact assessments (EIA), issues permits for prevention, limitation and control of pollution, designates and manages the territories that are subject to special protection regimes, develops the system of monitoring of environmental media, introduces economic regulators and financial mechanisms for environmental management, etc.

Ministry of Environment and Water is the competent authority for notification and assessment of the risks from new chemical substances, and of the import, export, prohibition, and restriction of hazardous chemicals, and issues permits to enterprises that are subject to the Regulation on the Terms and Procedures for Issuance of Permits for Construction and Operation of New and Operation of Existing Enterprises and Facilities, where systems for prevention of large accidents involving hazardous substances or limitation of their consequences are introduced, and keeps registers of notified chemical substances and of imported and exported hazardous chemical substances, according to the Regulation on the Import and Export of Hazardous Chemicals in Bulgaria.

Consistent with the Law on Protection against the Harmful Impact of Chemical Substances and Preparations, the MoEW controls the hazardous chemicals for which import and export conditions have been set, the intermediary products for which limited research programmes are allowed, and the compliance with the storage requirements for the chemicals or preparations as indicated by the manufacturer in the Material Data Safety Sheets.

The MoEW controls the export, import, disposal and destruction of hazardous waste according to the current legislation and coordinates and control the enforcement of the requirements for treatment and transporting of used oils and waste petrochemicals, polychlorinated biphenyls/polychlorinated triphenyls, batteries and accumulators; the coordination and control during design, construction and operation of urban waste disposal facilities and plants, and compliance with the requirements during sitting of waste treatment facilities; the coordination and

control of the enforcement of production and hazardous waste treatment and transporting requirements.

The MoEW develops and coordinates the implementation of national and sector action programmes to fulfil Bulgaria's commitments under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Protocol for the Persistent Organic Pollutants at the 1979 Convention Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, the Framework UN Convention on Climate Changes, and the related European legislation.

The MoEW carries out its activities at national and regional levels by means of the Executive Environment Agency (EEA) and its regional structures – the 15 Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water (RIEW).

The EEA carries out monitoring of environmental media and factors (including polychlorinated biphenyls, hexachlorobenzene, dioxins, furans, and polyaromatic hydrocarbons) throughout Bulgaria.

The RIEW carries out regulation (develop documents or conduct activities related to the state policy on environment protection and sustainable use of nature), control (monitors compliance with the quality of environmental media, and their registered deviation from the regulations; controls the activities, authorities or persons that can do cause environmental pollution or damage; controls the compliance with the Environmental Impact Assessment /EIA/ statements; inspects, monitors and measures environmental media, enforces administrative measures), and provides information (studies and analyses the results from measurements at the points of the National System for Environmental Monitoring /NSEM/, and submits information about the state of the environment and water).

The enterprise for management of environmental protection activities /EMEPA/ is created in 2002, incorporated pursuant of the Environment Protection Act. The main operational purpose of EMEPA is to implement environmental projects and activities pursuant of national and municipal strategies and programmes in the environmental area. Consistent with its activities, EMEPA provides funding in the form of grants and interest-free or low interest loans.

Ministry of Health (MoH)

The Ministry of Health controls the categorization, packaging and labelling of chemicals, the notification of chemical substances and of hazardous chemicals that are subject to trading and use restrictions or prohibitions aimed to protect the health of the population. The MoH organises and controls the state sanitary and epidemiological control, and carries out immunotherapy. It develops and proposes for acceptance hygiene standards and sanitary rules regarding the conditions required for the natural, occupational, study, and household environment; regarding the safety of food, drinking water and all goods with health impacts; regarding issues of radioactivity protection, etc.

The MoH plans and organizes the studying of specific public-health impacts caused by the factors of the natural, occupational, study, and household environment, and of the behaviour of individuals, assesses the health risks, develops and proposes measures to prevent the harmful public-health effect from environmental risks, and from unsafe behaviour of individuals; collects, processes and submits to the Inspectorates of Hygiene and Epidemiology information about the hazardous chemicals; develops and proposes for establishment and introduction additional hygiene standards and requirements, or special conditions at work, training and movement of the population in the event of radioactivity accidents, industrial accidents, natural calamities or epidemic spreading of particularly hazardous infections, to protect the public.

The Ministry of Health (MoH) guides, coordinates and controls the **Inspectorates of Hygiene and Epidemiology (IHE)**, now renamed to **Inspectorates for Public Health protection and Control (RIPHPC)** as territorial units of the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Control, and the integrated

prevention of diseases and promotion of health. **National Centre of Hygiene, Medical Ecology and Nutrition (NCMEN)**, now renamed to **National Centre of Public Health Care (NCPHC)** is a specialized authority of Ministry of Health for public health protection and expert and consultant body of **Regional Inspectorates for Public Health protection and Control (RIPHPC)**.

The MoH prohibits the marketing of chemicals which are hazardous to human health, and orders their destruction or processing and re-use for other purposes. The importing of psychotropic materials, substances and controlled chemicals used to manufacture narcotics, requires advance agreement with the Ministry of Health.

Ministry of agriculture and forestry (MoAF)

The main responsibilities of the **Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry** are to:

- ❖ protect plants and plant products from diseases, pests and weeds by means of preventive measures during their transboundary transition, occurrence, and distribution in Bulgaria;
- ❖ introduce the introduction and improvement of methods for integrated control of plant and plant product pests;
- ❖ enforce the requirements for the plant protection chemicals and fertilizers, the regime of testing, permitting, import, production, trading, and control of their use to protect human health, animals, and the environment;
- ❖ enforce the requirements for phytosanitary quality and control of plants and plant products meant for the domestic market and for export;
- ❖ control the specialized requirements for plant protection techniques;
- ❖ control pollutants in plants, soils, and irrigation water;

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) carries out biological testing and allows import and use of plant protection preparations, soil improvement preparations, and artificial fertilizers, and controls their proper application.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry controls the plant protection chemicals released on the market. Through its local and regional structures, the **National Plant Protection Service (NPPS)** controls the import, trading in, and use of, plant protection preparations in Bulgaria for content of active substance in the formulation, labelling, content of labels, and their relation to the plant protection product.

National Veterinary Service (NVS) is a specialized body of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) for organization, coordination, management and control of veterinary-medical activity. The National Veterinary Service (NVS) is the national competent authority responsible for the State Veterinary Sanitary and Border Veterinary Control and Quarantine and for Control on Residues in live animals and animal products. NVS exercises control on the manufacturing, production, import, export, storage, trade in and use of veterinary medicinal preparations in Republic of Bulgaria.

Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (MoLSP):

The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (MoLSP) develops, coordinates and conducts the state policy for securing of healthy and safe working conditions. MoLSP carries out the integrated control through the **Executive Agency “General Labour Inspectorate” (EAGLI)** of legislative compliance and of the fulfillment of the obligations to ensure healthy and safe work conditions in all sectors and activities, regardless of the form of ownership.

Ministry of Transport and Communications (MoTC):

The transport of hazardous chemicals is regulated by the **Ministry of Transport and Communications (MoTC)**, whose competences include the determination of limit values for harmful emissions from the transport vehicles and control over their implementation.

The Customs Agency (CA) of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) controls all goods entering or leaving Bulgaria, consistent with the Customs Act. It participates in the development of the customs policy; participates in the creation of and maintains the information subsystem of categorization of chemicals; studies, collects data and specifies the types of high-risk goods for the purpose of helping customs offices in risk management through tariffs.

The Agency organizes, coordinates, guides, and controls the activities of customs offices to counteract violations and crime related to the customs activities and hard currency; the measures against illegal trafficking of narcotics and precursors; the receiving, storage and destruction of narcotics and precursors, etc.

Consistent with the Control of Foreign Trade in Weapons and in Goods and Technologies of Possible Dual Use Act, the Customs Agency controls the foreign trade in weapons and in goods and technologies of possible dual use, while the **Ministry of Interior (MoI)** participates, by means of the **National Fire and Emergency Safety Service (NFESS)**, into the limitation and mitigation of industrial accidents involving chemicals.

State Agency For Civil Protection (SACP)

Civil protection is an element of the national security of the Republic of Bulgaria. It is a system of state, organizational, economic, and social activities aimed at protecting the population and the national economy during crisis situations in peace and war time. The Agency implements the state policy in the area of the protection in crisis situations caused by natural factors and by technical activities. It is a working body of the Standing Committee on the Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disasters and Accidents at the Council of Ministers.

National Statistical Institute (NSI)

The National Statistical Institute (NSI) has the status of a State Agency and is directly subordinated to the Council of Ministers. Mission of the National Statistical System is the effective production and dissemination of qualitative statistical information, satisfying the users needs on the state and changes of economy, demography, social sphere and environment. NSI prepares statistical information about emissions in the atmosphere, industrial and municipal wastes, industrial and municipal water use, generated and purified waste water, environmental expenditure and investments.

Within their competences, **the municipalities** control the activities of generation, collection, separate storage, transporting, recovery and disposal of urban and construction waste; and the disposal of industrial and hazardous waste and the implementation of programs for their management by organizing and controlling the closing, reclamation, and follow-up monitoring of landfills in the territory of the respective municipality.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE (PGC)

Consistent with the Rules of the Organization and Activities to Prevent the Consequences of Accidents, Emergencies and Catastrophes, a **Permanent Government Committee for Protection of the Population from Calamities and Emergencies** has been established at the **Council of Ministers** and is lead by a minister. The Committee includes representatives of all interested ministries, of committees and of the academic community. The Permanent Committee is assisted by the **Civil Protection State Agency**. It studies the likelihood of emergencies and develops plans for preventive work to reduce losses during accidents, and conducts rescue operations during industrial accidents. The Agency organizes the mitigation of the effects from accidents for protection of the public and of the environment.

The permanent committees carry out the following main objectives in the municipalities:

- analysis of the condition and readiness of their dependent structures and of the respective commercial companies and enterprises of sole proprietors to participate in the prevention and elimination of the effects of calamities, accidents and catastrophes, and development of programs, plans and measures for improvement of readiness;
- organizing of scientific research for protection of the population and the national economy in the event of calamities, emergencies and catastrophes;
- organizing and carrying out of activities to prevent and reduce the harmful consequences from calamities, emergencies and catastrophes;
- create and maintain ready means of notification, and of collective and personal protective equipment for the workers and officials;
- plan, organize, guide and control the submission and participation of formations and funds for rescue and urgent emergency restoration work upon request by the permanent committee at the Council of Ministers, and by the regional and municipal permanent committees;
- collect information about calamities, emergencies and catastrophes from their dependent structures and promptly inform the permanent committee at the Council of Ministers and the regional and the municipal permanent committees on whose territory are the sites and the endangered population about the situation, about the measures to eliminate the effects and about the manner of behaviour and action, and make requests for assistance.

INTERAGENCY COMMISSIONS

Depending on the specifics and on the problems, several inter-agency permanent committees exist in Bulgaria, as well as temporary inter-agency working groups. The work of each committee or working group is governed by certain mechanisms.

Table 11 presents inter-agency commissions and mechanisms for coordination of the management of chemical substances, including POPs.

Table 11 Review of some inter-agency commissions and coordination mechanisms related to POPs

Type of mechanism	Members	Term of operation	Delegated rights	Information presented in Section 7.2
Supreme Council of Environmental Experts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main staff; • Specialised staff: - Inter-agency Council of Environmental Experts; - Inter-agency Committee.	MoEW, MoH, MoAF, MoRDPW, MoF, MoE, PPCA, RIEW, BD, SNCC, NDF	permanent	EIA related decisions and assessment of environmental damages; approval of programs for compliance with the environmental legislation; TORs for designing and investment projects to implement the environmental damage mitigation programmes; evaluation of plans and programs, etc.	yes
Working group 22 “Environment”	MoEW, EEA, MoAF MoEER, MoD, MoH, MoE, MoRDPW, MoTC, MoAF, MoF, MJ, CPSA, SAMTS, NIS, NRA, EA BAS, BCC, BCCI, Podkrepa Union, CIUB, NGO Vazrazhdane	temporary	Draws up and approves the draft position for negotiations on the Environment sector; Discusses new drafts of regulations based on the acquis, etc.	yes
The Inter-Agency Committee on neutralisation of past pollution with pesticides	MoAF/NPPS, MoEW, MoE, MoH	temporary	organising of disposal	no
Permanent committee for protection of the public in the case of calamities, emergencies and catastrophes, at the Council of Ministers	DPSA, MoD, MIA, MoE, MoH, MoRDPW, MoEW, MoAF	permanent	Emergency action	no
Inter-Agency Committee for Control of Precursors at the Minister of Economy	MoH, MoE, MoF, MoIA, MoI	permanent	Controls production, processing, use in other processes, storage, trading, import, export, re-export, and transit of precursors; controls compliance with Article 12 of the UN Convention to Combat the Illegal Traffic of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances.	no

Type of mechanism	Members	Term of operation	Delegated rights	Information presented in Section 7.2
The National Council on Work Conditions	staffed by representatives of the Council of Ministers; National Insurance Institute; national representative employer organizations; national representative worker and employee organizations;	permanent	Coordination, consultancy and cooperation in the development and implementation of the policy to secure healthy and safe occupational environment at the national level	no
Council on plant protection products	MoAF, MoH, MoEW, CPSA, Agricultural academy, and other specialists	permanent	Marketing and use of plant protection chemicals are allowed with an order by the Minister of Agriculture and Forests upon proposal by the Council on Plant Protection Products	no
Inter-Agency Committee Of Experts on Plant Protection Preparations	MoEW, MoAF, NPPS, CPSA, MoF, MoIA, MoLSP	temporary	Evaluation and control	yes

Note: The frequency of meetings is defined by the needs. The decision making procedures are defined by an act of the government.

Each mechanism for coordination of activities for proper management of chemicals operates by means of a specialized authority created in the Ministry of Environment and Water (MoEW) under the name **Supreme Council of Environmental Experts (SCEE)**.

Rules, approved by the Minister of Environment and Water, define the procedures and activities of the SCEE.

The SCEE meets with the following staff:

1. *Main staff* – under provisions of the Regulation on the Terms and Procedures for Environmental Impact Assessment of investment proposals for construction, activities and technologies;
2. *Specialised staff* – **Inter-Agency Council of Environmental Experts (IACEE)** – under provisions of the Regulation on the Terms and Procedures for Determination of the Responsibility of the State for Environmental Damage Caused by Past Action or Inaction during Privatization;
3. *Specialised staff* – **Inter-Agency Committee (IAC)** – under provisions of the Regulation on the Carrying out of Environmental Impact Assessment of National, Regional, and District Development Plans and Programmes, of Urban Development Plans and their Amendments.

The IACEE of the SCEE fulfils the following tasks:

- ❖ reviews, assesses and proposes for approval terms of reference, feasibility studies, tender documents, technical and technological solutions, project implementation stages, design

documents at each stage of the programme to remove environmental damage, and the results from work commissioned to eliminate environmental damage;

- ❖ observes the procedures under the Public Procurement Act conducted by the program implementing authority;
- ❖ under orders by the Minister, conducts on-site control of activities under the programme to remove environmental damage;
- ❖ proposes for approval six-month progress reports on the programmes to eliminate past environmental damage.

The Inter-Agency Committee at the SCEE reviews terms of references for Environmental Impact Assessment of plans and programmes, and the submitted documents.

The Regional Councils of Environmental Experts (RCEE) are specialized authorities of the RIEWs, directly subordinated to the RIEW Directors. The RIEW controls the implementation of the decisions of the EIA council of experts and submits the results to the MoEW. The MoEW maintains a registry of EIA decisions by the competent authorities – the SCEE or the RCEE.

Working Group 22 “Environment” (WG 22) – To improve the dialogue with the EU institutions, a **Coordination Council for Preparation of Bulgaria for Accession to the European Union** was established at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Thirty working groups were established under this council. The Ministry of Environment and Water is the leading agency in Working Group 22 “Environment”, and it involved representatives of various ministries and agencies, including non-governmental organizations concerned with the issues of the “Environment” area. The objectives of Working Group 22 are:

- Draws up and approves the draft position for negotiations on the Environment sector;
- Discusses new drafts of regulations based on the *acquis communautaire*;
- Conducts constant comparison of the membership requirements arising from the *acquis communautaire* of the European Union and from the latest regular report of the European Commission on Bulgaria’s progress;
- When preparing draft negotiation positions, advises the representatives of the economic and of the social partners and of civil society on issues within its competence;
- Discusses inter-sectoral issues to harmonise the efforts of the different working groups;
- Analyses the country’s priorities in the Environment sector, which is the basis for the drawing up of a motivated proposal for specific activities in the National Programme for Adoption of the *Acquis Communautaire*.

An Inter-Agency Committee of Experts on Plant Protection Preparations (IACEPPP) was created to coordinate the work related to pesticides. This Inter-Agency Committee was created with an order by the Minister of Environment and Water and by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, pursuant to Decision 11/16.01.1996 of the Council of Ministers, and to the Rules for the Activities of the Council for Regional Policy, Transboundary Infrastructure Systems and Local Authorities to resolve the problems of collection, packaging, loading and unloading, transporting, guarding, and destruction of prohibited, obsolete and unusable plant protection preparations. The Inter-Agency Committee is lead by a chair person. When implementing the tasks of collection, storage and destruction of prohibited, obsolete and unusable pesticides, the Chairman may involve additional experts, other than the ones who are permanent members of the Committee.

The Inter-Agency Committee of Experts on Plant Protection Preparations has the following objectives:

- ✚ Make an informed national-level assessment of the state of pesticide storage facilities;
- ✚ Update the regulations dealing with the issues of collection, packaging, loading and unloading, transport, guarding, and destruction of prohibited, obsolete and unusable plant protection preparations;
- ✚ Review regional and national-level proposals and drafts and propose them for financing to the Environmental Activity Management Enterprise at the MoEW, or to the MoAF's target funds;
- ✚ Continue studies involving Bulgarian or foreign companies and organisations in the searching of environmentally sound ways to destroy the unusable pesticides;
- ✚ Ensure financing by updating the calculations and the draft budget of the MoAF for each subsequent year should provide the necessary financing until the problem is resolved;
- ✚ Control the expending of funds for collection, loading and unloading, transport, guarding and destruction of prohibited, unusable and obsolete plant protection preparations.

To implement Bulgaria's commitments under Stockholm Convention, with Order of Minister of Environment and Water a **National Steering Committee** (NSC) was created to develop a **National Implementation Plan for Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants** (NIP), as required by the Stockholm Convention. It comprises representatives of the following governmental and non-governmental organizations: MoEW, EEA, MoEE, MoLSP, MoF, MoH, NCHMEN, MoTC, NPPS, MoAF, NSVM, NVMS, the Civil Protection State Agency, BCC, BCCI, BAS, FU, UCT, the Eco-Association "For the Earth", and the "Protect the Women" Association.

4.1.3. Relevant international commitments and obligations

Bulgaria ratified and signed most international environmental conventions and agreements and despite the difficulties of its economic transition, it has expressed its political will and is involved actively in the efforts of the international community to resolve regional and global environmental issues.

The Law on Ratifying the Agreement for Bulgaria's Participation into the European Environmental Agency (EEA), adopted by the National Assembly, and has made Bulgaria a fully authorized member of this EU institution.

The International Conventions, ratified by R Bulgaria and the Multi-Lateral Environmental Agreements with Bulgarian Participation are indicated in Table 12 and Table 13.

Table 12 International Conventions

1.	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, ratified with a law, SG 8/26.01.1996, effective 16.05.1996.
2.	Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, ratified with a law, SG 16/1981, effective 16.03.1983.
3.	Persistent Organic Pollutants Protocol under the Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, ratified with a law, SG 42/2001, promulgated SG 102/2003, effective since 23.10.2003.
4.	Convention for the Protection of the Black Sea from Pollution, ratified with a law, SG 99/1992, effective 15.01.1994.
5.	Convention on the Cooperation for Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube, ratified with a Law, SG 30/02.04.1999, effective 6.04.1999, amended SG 53/28.05.2002

6.	Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, ratified with a law, SG 55/2000, SG 33/23.04.2004, effective 24.02.2004.
7.	The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, signed by the Republic of Bulgaria on May 23, 2001 in Stockholm, ratified by the National Assembly with a Law on 30.09.2004, SG 89/12.10.2004, in force from 20.03.2005.
8.	Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents , signed by R Bulgaria on 18 March 1992 in Helsinki, Finland; ratified, SG 28/1995, entered into force for the Republic of Bulgaria on 12.05.1995. Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary Waters, signed on 21.05.2003 in Kiev, Ukraine.
9.	Convention on the Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context , Signed by Bulgaria on 25 February 1991 in Espoo, Finland, Ratified, SG 28/1995, entered into force on 10 .09.1997, Amended, SG 89/1999.
10.	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - Kyoto Protocol , Bulgaria ratified the UN Convention on Climate Change in 1995 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2002.
11.	Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, signed by Bulgaria on 25.06.1998 in Aarhus, Denmark, ratified by the Parliament on 2 .10.2003, entered into force on 16.03.2004.
12.	Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, Signed by Bulgaria on 18.03.1992 in Helsinki, Finland, Ratified, SG 86/30.09.2003, entered into force on 26.01.2004; Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary Waters, signed on 21.05.2003 in Kiev, Ukraine.

Successful bilateral cooperation has continued with EU countries in order to strengthen our institutional capacity for environmental management, to implement the EU legislation transposed in our national legislation, and to find a practical solution of priority environment protection issues. The period 2001-2003 has seen the signing of 16 new **bilateral cooperation agreements**, some with EU-member states such as Greece, Austria, the Netherlands and Italy.

Table 13 Participation in international agreements/procedures related to the management of chemicals

International agreements	Leading responsible institution	Relevant national scale activities
Agenda 21 – Sustainable Development Committee	Inter-agency Council for Sustainable Development	The national programme, related to environment and health protection
The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	The Ministry of Environment and Water in cooperation with the Ministry of Health	Management of hazardous chemicals and preparations
The Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer, and the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances	Ministry of Environment and Water	Inventory has been conducted, and a national programme is implemented.
UN recommendations for transposing of hazardous cargoes	Ministry of Transport and Communications	Licensing of hazardous cargo haulers; control
The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and their Neutralization	Ministry of Environment and Water	Management of hazardous waste
The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	Ministry of Environment and Water	Development of a National Implementation Plan for Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants.
Regional Treaty for Economic Cooperation of the Countries from the Black Sea Region	Ministry of the Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Water	Elaboration of a development plan for the Black Sea Region focusing on environment protection
Bilateral cooperation with Macedonia, the Czech Republic, Germany, China, Romania, Greece, Slovakia, Poland, the Netherlands, Italy	Ministry of Environment and Water	Environment protection activities, including public access to environmental information.
The Convention on the Transboundary Impacts of Industrial Accidents	Ministry of Environment and Water	Transboundary Impacts of Industrial Accidents
The Convention on the environmental impact assessment (EIA) in the Transboundary Context	Ministry of Environment and Water	EIA in the transboundary context
The Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	Ministry of Environment and Water	Clean Air Act

The new Environmental Protection Act of 2002 (EPA) is the key frame law governing the environmental control of economic activity, including provisions for Strategic Environmental Assessment (CEA), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) and Seveso – Industrial risk prevention directive. It also introduces the key objectives of sectoral legislation.

With the new Environmental legal framework has been created legislative grounds for transposition of the following EU Directives and Regulations in the national legislation:

- ✚ Directive 2003/4/EC on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC;
- ✚ Directive 85/337/EEC, amended by 97/11/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, amended and supplemented by Directive 2003/35/EC providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment ;
- ✚ Directive 96/61/EC on integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC);

- ✚ Directive 96/82/EC Seveso II on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances and Directive 2003/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2003 amending Council Directive 96/82/EC on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances;
- ✚ Regulation (EC) No 761/2001 of the European parliament and of the council of 19 March 2001 allowing voluntary participation by organizations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS);
- ✚ Directive 2001/42/EC on environmental impact assessment of certain plans and programmes;
- ✚ Framework Directive 96/62/EC on AAQ Assessment and Management;
- ✚ Directive 2001/80/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2001 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants;
- ✚ Directive 75/442/EEC on waste;
- ✚ Directive 91/689/EEC on the hazardous waste;
- ✚ Regulation EEC/259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community;
- ✚ Directive 2000/76/EC on the incineration of waste;
- ✚ Directive 99/31/EC on landfill of waste;
- ✚ Directive 86/278/EEC on protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture;
- ✚ Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy, amended by Decision No 2455/2001/EC establishing the list of priority substances in the field of water policy;
- ✚ Directive 80/68/EEC on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances, amended by Directive 91/692/EEC;
- ✚ Directive 76/464/EEC on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community, amended by Directive 91/692/EEC, amended by Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy;
- ✚ Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances;
- ✚ Council Directive 93/67/EEC laying down the principles for risk assessment for men and environment of new chemical substance;
- ✚ Council Directive 76/769/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations;
- ✚ Regulation (EC) No 304/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals;
- ✚ Council Directive 88/320/EEC of 9 June 1988 on the inspection and verification of Good Laboratory Practice (GLP);
- ✚ Directive 98/8/EC on the placing of biocides on the market;
- ✚ Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC;
- ✚ Council Directive 92/32/EEC on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances;
- ✚ Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations;

- ✚ Commission Directive 91/155/EEC of 5 March 1991 defining and laying down the detailed arrangements for the system of specific information relating to dangerous preparations in implementation of Article 10 of Directive 88/379/EEC (Safety Data Sheet);
- ✚ Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC ;
- ✚ Directive 98/8/EC on the placing of biocides on the market;
- ✚ Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 laying down the principles for the assessment of risks to man and the environment of existing substances;
- ✚ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 of 28 June 1994 laying down the principles for the assessment of risks to man and the environment of existing substances in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93;
- ✚ Decision 2001/118/EC on waste classification catalogue;
- ✚ Regulation EEC/259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community;
- ✚ Regulation (EC) No 2557/2001 of 28 December 2001 amending Annex V of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community;
- ✚ Directive 75/439/EEC on waste oils;
- ✚ Directive 91/157/EEC on batteries and accumulators containing certain dangerous substances;
- ✚ Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste;
- ✚ Directive 96/59/EC on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCB/PCT);
- ✚ Decision 2001/68/EC of 16 January 2001 establishing two reference methods of measurement for PCBs pursuant to Article 10(a) of Council Directive 96/59/EC on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCBs/PCTs);
- ✚ Directive 2000/53/EC on end-of life vehicles.

In the period between 1997 and the present, Bulgaria has found it exceptionally important to strengthen its administrative capacity for complete harmonization with the EU legislation. It is particularly important to increase the professional skills of the administrative capacity. One of the main tools for training of personnel is the projects implemented under **PHARE**. Twinning projects have been developed between the MoEW and the German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Nuclear Safety, the Austrian Federal Ministry of Environment, and the French Ministry of Spatial Planning and the Environment.

The period 1999-2002 has seen the implementation of 14 twinning projects.

Table 13 presents data about the involvement of Bulgaria in projects related directly or indirectly to the management of chemical substances.

Table 13 Involvement of the MOEW in projects on technical assistance in the management of chemicals

Project Name	Organization of financing and partners	Completed work
BG9807 – Elaboration of an overall strategy of the MOEW and updating of the National Environment Protection Plan (harmonization of the Bulgarian environmental legislation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHARE – Twinning Project 	Draft strategy of the MOEW and updating of the National Environment Protection Plan
BG99EN01B – Transposing of the environmental legislation and introduction of, and support for, the implementation of the IPPC and Seveso directives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHARE – Twinning Project 	Transposing the IPPC and Seveso directives
Drawing up of the EIA statement for the “National Hazardous Waste Treatment Centre” project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHARE 	EIA statement for the “National Hazardous Waste Treatment Centre” project
Hospital waste incinerator in Sofia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEPA • Environment Protection Activity Management Enterprise 	A hospital waste incinerator is commissioned
Creation of a database on polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated triphenyls in Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany 	National database on polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated triphenyls
Construction of an integrated system for constant monitoring and for reduction of the VOC emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greece 	Integrated system for constant monitoring and for reduction of VOC emissions
Updating of the National Waste Management Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belgium 	Updating of the National Waste Management Programme
Sub-project 1 – Elaboration of a national environmental strategy and reviewing of the National Environmental Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHARE • Federal Ministry of the Environment, nature Protection, and Nuclear Safety, Germany • Federal Environmental Agency, Austria • International water service, France • Environment and Energy Management Agency, France 	National Environmental Strategy and National Environmental Plan 2000-2006.
Sub-Project 2 – Elaboration of a National Programme for Public Environmental Awareness and of an Action Plan for the Implementation of the Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHARE • Federal Ministry of the Environment, nature Protection, and Nuclear Safety, Germany 	National Programme for Public Environmental Awareness and of an Action Plan for the Implementation of the Programme
Sub-Project 4 – Elaboration of a Draft Regulation on the Access to Environmental Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHARE • Federal Ministry of the Environment, nature Protection, and Nuclear Safety, Germany • Federal Environmental Agency, Austria 	Regulation on the Access to Environmental Information
Sub-Project 8 – Drawing up of draft regulations on the treatment of end-of-life vehicles and of disused electrical equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHARE • Federal Ministry of the Environment, nature Protection, and Nuclear Safety, Germany • Federal Environmental Agency, Austria 	Regulations on the treatment of end-of-life vehicles and of disused electrical equipment
Evaluation of the White Book on the Management of Chemicals and Preparations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEFIC • Bulgarian Chamber of the Chemical Industry; 	Comparative analysis and report on the status of Bulgaria’s chemicals legislation
Transposing and implementing the directives on integrated prevention and control of pollution and on the control of risks of large industrial accidents involving hazardous chemical substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHARE • Environment Protection Agency, Ireland 	Adopted IPPC regulation and a Regulation on the Conditions and Procedures for Issuance of Permits for Construction and Operation of New and Operation of Existing Enterprises and Facilities where a System for Prevention

Project Name	Organization of financing and partners	Completed work
		of Large Disasters Involving Hazardous Substances or Elimination of their Consequences is Introduced
Transposition of the Waste Management legislation Sub-Project 2 – Management of waste containing polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated triphenyls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHARE • Federal Ministry of the Environment, nature Protection, and Nuclear Safety, Germany 	Draft Regulation on the Neutralization of PCBs Conceptual Scheme for Inventorying of PCB Containing Equipment Scheme of the National System for Collection, Transport and Treatment of PCB Containing Waste Action Plan for the Management of PCB Containing Waste Organization Plan for Neutralization of PCB Containing Waste
BG2001EN01D – Training of experts from the RIEWs and from the Industrial Sector for the Implementation of the Directive on the Control of Large-Scale Accidents Involving Hazardous Substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHARE • Austrian Environment Protection Agency 	Training of competent authorities, representing industries to implement Directive 96/82/EEC
Project 4 – Training of RIEW and Industry Experts for the Implementation of Directive 96/61/EU on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHARE • Federal Ministry of the Environment, nature Protection, and Nuclear Safety, Germany 	Practical knowledge and approaches for IPPC implementation
Project BG2000/IB-EN/01c on Transposing of the Bulgarian Legislation in the Chemicals Sector, and first steps in its implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHARE • Federal Ministry of the Environment, nature Protection, and Nuclear Safety, Germany 	The European legislation has been transposed, and databases for notification of chemicals, a registry of chemicals, etc., have been established
BG2003/1B/2N01 Enforcement of Regulations under the Protection Against the Harmful Impact of Chemicals Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHARE • Federal Ministry of the Environment, nature Protection, and Nuclear Safety, Germany 	Activities in support of the implementation of the harmonized legislation on management of chemicals
Development of a National Action Plan for Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF • UNEP 	Updating of the National Chemicals Management Profile Inventory of POPs in Bulgaria Selection of POP treatment technologies Elaboration of an action plan on POPs management

The projects developed thus far have allowed faster updating of Bulgaria's legislation and its compliance with the EU and international legislation.

However, Bulgaria needs more financial, scientific, and technical aid in the process of practical implementation of the chemicals management regulations.

3.1.4. Description of existing Legislation and Regulations addressing POPs (manufactured chemicals and unintentionally produced POPs)

Regarding environmental protection, the Republic of Bulgaria is party to a number of international agreements which served as the basis to adopt the regulations on management and control of certain hazardous chemical substances and waste, some aspects of which include also the persistent organic pollutants.

- ✚ Policy for sustainable development of the environment, and a general legislative framework;
- ✚ National commitments, arising from participation in international agreements;
- ✚ Laws and regulations concerning management of hazardous waste and polluted sites (existing quantities and waste);
- ✚ Laws and regulations concerning POP pesticides (“intentionally manufactured POPs”);

- ✚ Laws and regulation extending to industrial chemicals – polychlorinated biphenyls, terphenyls, polybromated biphenyls (“intentionally manufactured POPs”);
- ✚ Laws and regulations concerning the sources that generate and release dioxins and furans, and methods/technologies for mitigation and reduction of such emissions (“unintentionally manufactured POPs”);

All laws, including those ratifying conventions, bilateral and multilateral agreements, contracts and other international treaties, are adopted by the National Assembly and the regulations are issued with decrees by the Council of Ministers or by ministers or heads of agencies. Other legal instruments, rules, instructions, methodologies, tariffs, etc., are approved by relevant ministries and agencies.

All legal instruments in the Republic of Bulgaria are announced publicly by means of their promulgation in the State Gazette in the Bulgarian language, and promulgation is the legal prerequisite for enactment. International agreements and treaties prevail over the national legislation. Most key laws have been translated into the English language and published on-line, on the pages of the respective ministries and agencies.

R Bulgaria has transposed the main requirements of the Stockholm convention in the Law on protection from harmful impact of dangerous substances and preparations, Clean Air Act, Plant Protection Act, Waste Management Act and their sub-legislative acts.

The legal Acts and Regulations, described below are of key importance to the implementation of the provisions of Stockholm Convention in the Bulgarian regulatory framework.

Environment Protection Act, SG, 91/2002, amended SG 98/2002, supplemented SG 86/2003, amended SG 70/2004, effective 1.01.2005. This Act regulates the social relations with regard to protection of the environment and of human health; biodiversity conservation; conservation and use of environmental media; control and management of environmental damage and pollution sources; pollution prevention and control; establishment and operation of the National System for Environmental Monitoring; environmental protection strategies, programmes and plans; the economic organization of environmental protection activities; collection of, and access to, environmental information; the rights and obligations of the state, the municipalities, the legal and natural persons to protect the environment.

The purposes of this act are achieved by means of: regulation of the regimes of conservation and use of environmental media; control over the status and use of environmental media and of the sources of pollution and damage; establishment of permissible emission levels and of environmental quality standards; environmental impact assessment (EIA); issuance of integrated permits for pollution prevention, reduction and control.

The special laws on atmospheric air, water, soil, waste, chemicals, stipulate the rights and obligations of the governmental and municipal institutions, the natural and legal persons, and the requirements for preventive and other activities aiming to ensure better environmental quality and to reduce the environmental and human-health risks.

The secondary legislation under the laws on air, water, soil, waste, occupational labour, etc. specify the admissible concentrations of chemical substances which are hazardous to human health and the environment, the competent authorities responsible for monitoring. The regulations provide for compensation schemes for pollution or damages caused to the environment and to human health through enforcement of administrative measures such as fines, sanctions and, where necessary, termination of the industrial activity. In the event of existing industries, temporary standards are introduced as well to allow attainment of compliance with the regulations within the legal

schedules.

Law on Protection against Harmful Impact of Chemical Substances and Preparations (LPHICSP) SG, 10/2000, effective 5.02.2002, amended SG 91/2002, SG 86/2003, amended and supplemented SG 114/2003, effective 31.01.2004.

This Act sets out the terms and procedures for marketing, trading, import, export, storage and use of chemicals, the state control over them, and the rights and obligations of legal and natural persons who market, trade, store, use, import or export these substances for the purpose of protection of human health and life and environmental protection. This act extends also to chemicals in free trading areas in the Republic of Bulgaria.

It defines the procedures and manner of categorizing, packaging and labelling of existing and new chemicals for each person releasing chemical substances or preparation on the market; regulates the procedure for notification of new chemical substances, intermediate products and polymers, and for assessment of their risks for human-health and the environment; defines the terms and procedures for marketing of biocides; stipulates the procedures for permitting of import and registration of exports of hazardous chemicals.

The act creates the legal grounds for issuance of the following secondary legislation for its implementation:

- ✚ **Regulation** on the Procedures and the Manner of Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Chemical Substances and Preparations, CM Decree 316/20.12.2002, SG 5/ 2003, effective 01.01.2004, amended and supplemented CM Decree 174/19.07.2004, SG 66/2004, effective 01.01.2005. This regulation defines the procedures and manner of classifying of chemicals; the requirements for packaging and labelling; additional requirements for marketing of hazardous chemicals meant for professional use; the criteria for selection of alternative names of substances which are part of chemical preparations and can be written on the label of the preparation..
- ✚ **Regulation** on notification of new chemical substances, CM Decree 137/03.07.2002, SG 67/2002, effective 01.01.2004, last amendment SG 110/17.12.2004 This regulation defines the procedures and the manner of notification of new chemical substances manufactured or imported in the Republic of Bulgaria independently or as part of a preparation or product; the obligations of the notifying person following receipt of the certificate for registration of notified chemical substances; the requirements concerning the content and format of notification documents; the rights and obligations of the competent authority. Each notifying person must notify of all new chemical substances prior to their releasing into the market. Licenses for registration of notified chemical substances are issued by the Ministry of Environment and Water.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Final Risk for Men and Environment of New Chemical Substances, CM Decree 131/01.07.2002, SG 67/2000, effective 01.01.2004., last amendment SG 110/17.12.2004. This regulation defines the methodology for final assessment of the human-health and environmental risks from the impact of new chemical substances, referred to as “final risk assessment”. This regulation applies to all new notified chemical substances. The competent authority issuing final risk assessment certificates is the Ministry of Environment and Water. The final risk assessment certificates are issued following expert assessments of human health risks and of environmental risks. The Ministry of Health carry out expert assessment of human-health risks. The Ministry of Environment and Water conducts expert environmental risk assessment.
- ✚ **Regulation** relating to bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Preparations, CM Decree 130/01.07.2002, SG, 69/2002, effective 01.01.2003, amended and supplemented CM Decree 156/07.07.2004, SG 62/2004.The

Annex to the regulation introduces hazardous chemicals whose trading and use are prohibited or restricted to protect human health and the environment.

✚ **Regulation** on Import and Export of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Preparations on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, CM Decree 129/01.07.2002,, SG, 66/2002, effective 01.01.2004 new CM Decree 161/12.07.2004, SG 63/2004, effective 01.01.2005. This regulation defines the procedures and manner of importing and exporting certain hazardous chemicals in the Republic of Bulgaria. This new import and export Regulation, which will become effective as of January 1, 2005, defines hazardous chemicals that are subject to import permitting; the conditions for registration of the export of hazardous chemicals and for notification of the countries to which export is directed; the content and the format of documents permitting the import and registration of the import of hazardous chemicals; the hazardous chemicals whose import or export to and from Bulgaria is prohibited; the content of the public register of exported and imported hazardous chemicals. This regulation applies to hazardous chemicals that are subject to prohibitions of strict restrictions for one or more sub-categories of use; or are subject to the preliminary informed consent procedure in international trading in certain hazardous chemical substances and pesticides, consistent with the Rotterdam Convention; or are identified as required for inclusion in the preliminary informed consent procedure consistent with the requirements of the Convention. The competent authority for the implementation of this regulation is the Ministry of Environment and Water.

Clean Ambient Air Act (CAA), SG, 45/28.05.1996, effective 29.06.1996, amended SG 49/1996, amended SG 85/1997, amended and supplemented SG 27/2000, SG 102/2001, amended SG 91/2002, SG 112/23.12.12.2003, and effective 1.01.2004. The Act defines the setting of atmospheric air quality parameters and standards; limitation of emissions; the rights and obligations of state and municipal authorities, and the legal and natural persons, concerning the control, management, and maintenance of atmospheric air quality; the liquid fuel quality requirements, and the enforcement of liquid-fuel quality compliance during marketing.

Securing atmospheric air quality (AAQ) consistent with the established standards requires introduction of admissible limit values for harmful substances released into the atmosphere from stationary sources – Dioxins and Furans.

The Control and limitation of the emissions of harmful substances released into the atmospheric air are regulated with:

- ✚ **Regulation 1** Concerning Norms for Admissible Emissions of Harmful Substances (Pollutants) Emitted in Atmosphere from facilities and activities with Static Emission Sources, promulgated SG 64/05.08.2005, in force from 06.08.2006;
- ✚ **Regulation № 6/ 26.03. 1999** Concerning the Order and Manner for Measure Emissions of Harmful Substances, Emitted in Atmospheric Air from Objects with Static Sources, SG 31/06.04.1999, amended and supplemented SG 52/26.07.2000 and SG 93/21.10.2003.

This act introduces special requirements for the design, construction, and operation of sites which are sources of emissions. Consistent with the act, the legal and natural persons carrying out activities involving sources of emissions into the atmospheric air must carry out emission monitoring, perform regular inspections and prepare and implement maintenance programmes for the treatment facilities for compliance with the emission limit values set in the permit.

Water Act, SG, 67/1999, effective 28.01.2000, amended and supplemented SG 91/25.09.2002, effective 1.01.2003, amended and supplemented SG 84/23.09.2003, amended SG 107/09.12.2003, SG 6/16.04.2004, amended SG 70/2004, effective 1.01.2005. This act aims to ensure uniform and balanced management of water in the public interest, protection of the public health, and sustainable development of Bulgaria by means of: integrated, multiple and efficient use of the water resources; development and conservation of the water resources to satisfy the needs for water of the present and future generations; restoration of water quality and protection of water against pollution, exhaustion, or other impacts on the regime of water; prevention or elimination of the consequences from the harmful impact on water.

Water and water bodies are protected against pollution and damage by means of: prohibition for releasing of hazardous substances in quantities that endanger life and human health, and the biological diversity in the water bodies; restrictions for releases of harmful substances; definition of sanitary protection belts around drinking water sources and facilities, and around mineral water sources; construction of waste water treatment plants; establishment of the regime of irrigation and protection of flood plains; regulating of the prohibitions for disposal of waste and hazardous substances in locations where pollution of water may occur.

The act creates legal grounds for creation of regulations on particular elements of the overall water management system, by means of:

- ❖ obtaining of permits for quantities of water used from certain sources;
- ❖ obtaining of waste water discharging permits;
- ❖ admissible limit values for various pollutants and other water quality parameters;
- ❖ requirements for the treatment plants and facilities;
- ❖ monitoring system requirements;
- ❖ administrative and penal liabilities

The following regulations transpose the provisions of the Water Act into the legislation of Bulgaria:

- ✚ **Regulation 12/18.06.2002** on the Quality Requirements for Surface Water Intended for Drinking Water and Household Supply, SG 63/28.06.2002.
- ✚ **Regulation 6/09.11.2000** on the Limit Values for Admissible Contents of Dangerous and Harmful Substances in Waste Water Discharged in Water Bodies, SG 97/28.11.2000, amended and supplemented SG 24/23.03.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation 1/07.07.2000** on the Exploration, Use and Protection of Groundwater, SG 57/14.07.2000, amended SG 64/04.08.2000.
- ✚ **Regulation 3/16.10.2000** on the terms and procedures for exploration, design, approval and operation of sanitary protected areas around water sources and installation for drinking and domestic water supply and around the sources of mineral water used for therapeutic, preventive, drinking and hygienic purposes, SG 88/27.10.2000.
- ✚ **Regulation 10/27.07.2001** on the Issuing Permits for Waste Water Discharge into Water Bodies and Setting Individual Emission Limits Values for Point Sources of Pollution, SG 66/27.07.2001.
- ✚ **Regulation 4** on the quality of waters supporting fish and shellfish organisms' life , SG 88/27.10.2000;

Law on Waste Management, SG 86/24.03.2003 amended SG 70/2004, effective 1.01.2005. This act defines the environmentally sound management of waste as a set of rights and obligations, solutions, actions and activities related to the generation and treatment of waste, and the forms of control over these activities.

Waste management aims to prevent, reduce or restrict the harmful impact of waste on human health and on the environment.

This act creates the legal grounds for creation of regulations on the various aspects of waste management – transport, treatment, disposal, and the requirements for the landfills for various types of waste, the import and export of waste, and the respective permit regimes; categorization of hazardous waste. The act regulates the creation of regulations on the terms and procedures for reduction of pollution from automotive waste; treatment and transporting of used oil and waste petroleum products; treatment and transporting of waste batteries and accumulators.

The following regulations introduce its requirements of this act into the national legislation:

- ✚ **Regulation 3/1.04.2004** on Waste classification, SG 44/25.04.2004
- ✚ **Regulation** on Packaging and Packaging Waste, SG, SG 19/09.03.2004
- ✚ **Regulation No 6** on the procedure for filling out of report and information documents for the waste management activities, SG 78/07.09.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation 7** on the Requirements for the Sites for Waste Treatment Facilities, SG 81/17.09.2004
- ✚ **Regulation 8** on the Terms and Requirements for Construction and Operation of Waste Recycling and Disposal Landfills and Other Facilities, SG 83/17.09.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the treatment and transportation industrial and hazardous waste, CM Decree 53/19.03.1999, SG 29/30.03.1999.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Procedures and Manner of Importing, Exporting and Transit of Waste and on the Cases Requiring Bank Guarantees or Insurances, SG 102/26.10.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Requirements for Treatment and Transportation of Waste Lubricants and Waste Petrol-chemical Products, CM Decree № 131/13.07.2000, SG 59/21.07.2000
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Procedures and Manner of Using of Waste-Water Treatment Sludge in Agriculture, SG 112/23.12.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the requirements for the order and the manner of inventory, labeling and decontamination of equipment, containing PCBs as well as the treatment and transportation of waste, containing PCBs, adopted by MC Decree No 50/09.03.2006, promulgated in SG 24/21.03.2006.

Law on the Preservation of Agricultural Lands, SG 35/24.04.1996 amended and supplemented SG 28/ 23.03.2001 amended and supplemented SG 112/23.12.2003, effective 01.01.2004. The act establishes the obligation of owners and users of agricultural lands to protect these against erosion, pollution, salinization, acidification, swamping, and other damage. To meet this basic obligation, owners are prohibited from using pesticides, mineral leaf feed fertilizers and micro fertilizers, and biologically active substances which have not received biological and toxicological registration by specialized commissions and councils of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Environment and Water. Also, it is prohibited to use organic sludge from production and other water, and of urban waste, on agricultural land without permission by the specialized authorities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, to irrigate with water containing harmful substances and to use waste above the admissible levels, etc.

Law on the Protection of Soil against Pollution, SG 67/27.07.1999, effective 28.01.2000, amended SG 113/28.12.1999. The Law defines the measures for protection of soil from pollution, the rights and obligations of state control authorities and of farmers.

The requirements of Law on the Preservation of Agricultural Lands and Law on the Protection of Soil against Pollution are provided for through the following legislation:

- ✚ **Regulation 3** on the admissible content of harmful substances in soils, SG 36/08.05.1979, amended and supplemented SG 5/1996, last amended SG 39/16.04.2002.

- ✚ **Regulation 26/2.10.1996** on the Reclamation of Damaged Terrains, Improvement of Unproductive Lands, Removal and Utilization of the Humus Layer, SG 89/1996, amended and supplemented SG 30/2002.
- ✚ **CM Decree 50/10.03.1993**, Agricultural Lands Polluted from Industrial Production Activities, SG G 24/26.03.1993.

Law of Health, SG 70/2004, effective since 01.01.2005. This law defines the social relationships related to the protection of the health of citizens and helps in the creation of favourable conditions for complete physical, psychological, and social welfare of the population; sets forth compulsory hygiene standards and requirements, and sanitary rules, on all issues of hygiene, radiation protection and epidemiology.

State control is exercised over the production, import, transporting, storage, and use of hazardous chemicals, plant protection chemicals, artificial fertilizers, growth regulators, and preparations for veterinary purposes.

Law on Health and Safe Work Conditions, SG 124/23.12.1997, amended SG 114/2003, effective 31.01.2004, amended and supplemented SG 70/2004, effective 01.01.2005. This act defines the rules and obligations of: the state; employers; workers and officials to ensure healthy and safe working conditions.

Secondary legislation under the Law of Health and Law on Health and Safe Work Conditions, introducing the requirements for Hazardous chemicals and POPs

- ✚ **Regulation 31/29.12.2003** on the maximum admissible quantities of pesticide residue in food, SG 14/2004, effective 20.02.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation 31** on the maximum admissible quantities of pollutants in food, SG 88/08.10.2004
- ✚ **Regulation 13/30.12.2003** on Workers Protection from Risks, Related to Chemical Agents' Exposure at Work, SG 8/20.01.2003, effective 31.01.2005.
- ✚ **Regulation 10/26.09.2003** on the Workers Protection from Risks, Related to the Carcinogenic and Mutagenic Substances Exposure at Work, SG 94/24.10.2003, effective 25.10.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation 27/17.08.2005** on the Import of Goods Important for the Public Health, SG 75/1995, amended SG 78/02.09.2003, SG 4/2004, SG 15/2004, effective 31.01.2005

Customs act, SG 15/1998; amended SG. 83/1999 amended and supplemented SG. 63/2000, SG 110/2001, suppl. SG 76/2002, amended and supplemented SG 37/2003, suppl. SG 95/2003, suppl. SG 38/2004. This Act determines the organisation of customs administrative structures and the activity of Customs Administration - customs supervision and control of the import, export and transit of goods in, out and through the territory of Bulgaria. Bulgarian Customs Act is based on the EU Customs Code.

Law on Fodders, SG 82/1999; amended and supplemented SG 101/2000; SG 58/2003; SG 69/23.08.2005; SG 87/01.11.2005, effective 01.01.2006. The Law stipulates the conditions for production, marketing on the territory of the country, import, export and use of products and substances, intended for animal food. It also defines the rights of state authorities to regulate and control the a.m. activities.

- ✚ **Regulation 24** for maximum admissible concentration of unacceptable substances and products in fodders, SG 56/20.06.2003.

Law on foods, SG 90/1999, amended and supplemented SG 102/2003; amended SG 70/2004; amended and supplemented SG 87/01.11.2005, effective 01.05.2006. The Law stipulates: the requirements to foods and their public safety; packing, labeling and presentation; the terms & conditions for the production and marketing with foods; the rights and responsibilities of persons producing or marketing with foods; the rights of state authorities to regulate and control of production & and marketing with foods.

✚ **Regulation 6** for the control measures on residues of veterinary medicinal products and environmental pollutants in life animals and foodstuffs of animal origin, SG 32/29.03.2002.

✚ **Regulation 31** on the maximum admissible quantities of pesticide residue in food, SG 14/2004, effective 20.02.2004;

✚ **Regulation 31** on the maximum admissible quantities of pollutants in food, SG 88/08.10.2004;

✚ **Regulation 25** on the establishment of maximum residue limits of veterinary medicinal products in foodstuffs of animal origin, intended for human consumption, SG 94/4.10.2002.

5. KEY APPROACHES AND PROCEDURES FOR POPs CHEMICAL AND PESTICIDES MANAGEMENT, INCLUDING ENFORCEMENT AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

According to Article 3 of Stockholm convention “Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from intentional production and use” each Party shall prohibit and/or take the legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate the production and use, the import and export of the chemicals listed in Annex A – POPs pesticides and PCBs, and restrict the production and use DDT listed in Annex B.

The existing key approaches and administrative procedures for chemicals management with relevance to POPs are classification, registration, permits, sanctions and control of chemicals and pesticides, as well as risk assessment and the special area of the prevention of major accidents (Table 14 and Table 15).

Table 14 Administrative Procedures for Control and Management of POPs Pesticides
(Annex A and Annex B of Stockholm Convention)

Administrative procedure	Import	Manufacturing	Storage	Transport	Distribution	Use	Disposal
Categorization, packaging and labelling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Registration of active substances and products	X	X	X		X	X	
Permits	X				X	X	X
Control	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sanctions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Information for workers/the public		X	X			X	X

(X – Adequately regulated in the legislation)

Table 15 Administrative Procedures for Control and Management of Industrial Chemicals – PCBs and HCB

(Annex A and Annex B of Stockholm Convention)

Administrative procedure	Import	Manufacturing	Storage	Transport	Distribution	Use	Disposal
Categorization, packaging and labelling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Notification of new chemical substances	X	X					
Permits	X			X	X	X	X
Control	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sanctions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Information for workers/the public	X	X	X			X	X

(X – Adequately regulated in the legislation)

Management of chemicals in Bulgaria conforms to the adopted and effective regulations, mechanisms and procedures. Their implementation guarantees prevention to the maximum extent of the impacts from storage, use and transporting (including import and export) of chemicals and preparations on human health and on the environment. Rules for safe use, packaging, labelling, storage, and transport of chemicals and preparations are introduced for the purpose. The above measures ensure environmentally sound use of these substances in the occupational and in the natural environment.

Bulgarian legislation for Chemicals Management with relevance to POPs includes:

➡ **Law on Protection against Harmful Impact of Chemical Substances and Preparations (LPHICSP), SG 10/2000, amended and supplemented SG 114/2003.**

✚ **Regulation** on the Procedures and the Manner of Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Chemical Substances and Preparations, SG 66/2004.

✚ **Regulation** on notification of new chemical substances, CM Decree 137/03.07.2002, SG 67/2002, effective 01.01.2004, last amendment SG 110/17.12.2004.

✚ **Regulation** on the Final Risk for Men and Environment of New Chemical Substances, SG 110/17.12.2004.

✚ **Regulation** relating to bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Preparations, SG 62/2004.

In an Appendix hereto article 1 (2) of the regulation, the trade and use of **polychlorinated biphenyls** (PCBs) and preparations, including waste oils with content of PCBs more than 0,005% are prohibited. Their use is allowed till the end of 2005 for electrical equipment in close systems – transformers and capacitor. A list of dangerous chemical substances, preparations, and products subject to prohibition or restriction, as well as prohibitions of and restrictions on therein or thereof shall be specified in an Appendix hereto.

✚ **Regulation** on the requirements for the order and the manner of inventory, labeling and decontamination of equipment, containing PCBs as well as the treatment and transportation of waste, containing PCBs, adopted by MC Decree No 50/09.03.2006, promulgated in SG 24/21.03.2006.

The regulation hereto determines:

- the order and manner for carrying out inventory and labeling of equipment, containing PCBs;
- the the order and manner decontamination of equipment, containing PCB with the aim of prevention PCBs negative impacts on human health and the environment.

 **Regulation** on Import and Export of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Preparations on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, SG 63/2004.

This regulation introduces bans and *restrictions for all POPs*, listed in Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, Annex 1 hereto article 3 (1) para 3 and Annex 2 hereto article 2, para 4 (tables 17, 18).

Table 16. List of hazardous chemicals and preparations banned or severely restricted to certain uses determined to be included in the Prior Informed Consent Procedure (PIC) under Rotterdam convention

Table 16 Annex 1 hereto Article 3(1) para 3

Name of Chemical or Preparation	Category of Use	Level of Restriction
Dicofol, containing less than 78% p,p'-dicophol or more than 1g/kg DDT or DDT related compounds	P(1)	B

The regulation hereto determines also the dangerous chemicals and preparations, being POPs which are banned for import and export in and out of the territory of R Bulgaria, as per Appendix 2.


Table 17. List of hazardous chemicals and preparations being POPs and are banned for import and export in and out of the territory of R Bulgaria

Table 17 Annex 2 hereto Article 2, para 4

	Name of Chemical or Preparation	CAS №	Tariff №
1	Aldrin	309-00-2	2903 59 90 0
2	Chlordane	57-74-9	2903 59 90 0
3	Dieldrin	60-57-1	2910 90 00 0
4	DDT [1,1,1-trichloro-2,2- bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane]	50-29-3	2903 62 00 0
5	Endrin	72-20-8	2910 90 00 0
6	Heptachlor	76-44-8	2903 59 90 0
7	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	2903 62 00 0
8	Mirex	2385-85-5	2903 59 90 0
9	Toxaphene (Camphechlor)	8001-35-2	3808 10 20 0
10	Polychlorinated biphenyls (pcb), except mono- and dichlorinated biphenyls	1336-36-3 etc.	2903 69 90 0

The use, trade, import and export of certain chemicals and preparations, classified as dangerous are severely restricted or banned due to their effects on health and the environment.

The following legislative acts introduce a **ban for use in the production, import and use of POPs** pesticides in plant protection preparations and biocides:

 **Order RD12-28/21.05.2004 of MoAF; RD 09-457/13.07.2004 of MoH; RD 590/15.06.2004 of the MoEW**, issued pursuant to Article 15 of the Plant Protection Act concerning the protection of plants and approving of a List of active substances prohibited

for use in the Manufacturing of Plant Protection Chemicals. (**The POPs pesticides - Aldrin, Dieldrin, DDT, Endrin, Heptachlor, Toxaphene**);

- ✚ **List** of permitted for use in Republic of Bulgaria preparations for disinfection, disinfection and deratization, published annually by MoH;
- ✚ **List** of permitted for marketing and use of plant protection preparations, registered fertilizers and soil improvement chemicals, published annually by MoAF;
- ✚ **Regulation 44** on the terms and procedures for marketing of biocide preparations, SG, 113/28.12.2004

POPs Waste: Consistent with the Basel Convention, nine POPs – DDT, hexachlorbenzene, aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, and mirex – have been classified as hazardous waste, and the Stockholm Convention requires that Bulgaria should take measures to restrict the environmental-quality impacts of POP pesticides in storage.

Administrative Procedures for POPs Waste Control and Management include classification, registration, permits, licenses and inspection.

Data about hazardous waste is collected in Bulgaria only within the system of the MoEW (by the EEPA) by means of information cards documenting the name, quantity, properties, movement, storage and disposal of waste by enterprises whose activity involves hazardous waste generation and/or treatment.

Table 18 Administrative Procedures for POPs Waste Control and Management

Administrative procedure	Import	Collection	Temporary storage	Transport	Trading/ Use	Recovery	Disposal
Classification	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Registration		X	X	X			X
Permits	X	X	X	X		X	X
License for trading in non-ferrous and ferrous metal waste					X		X
Inspection	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Information for workers/the public			X			X	X

(X – Adequately regulated in the legislation)

Data gathering conforms to the European Catalogue of Waste and to the current Bulgarian legislation. The national classification of waste conforms to the European classification and the data are comparable.

- ➡ **Law on waste management**, SG 86/24.09.2003, amend SG 70/10.08.2004, effective 01.01.2005
- ✚ **Regulation 3/01.04.2004** on waste classification, SG 44/25.04.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation 6** on the conditions and requirements for construction and operation of waste incinerators and co-incinerators, SG .78/07.09.2004.

- ✚ **Regulation 7** on the requirements for the sites for waste treatment facilities, SG 81/17.09.2004
- ✚ **Regulation 8** on the terms and requirements for construction and operation of waste recycling and disposal landfills and other facilities, SG 83/24.09.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the treatment and transportation industrial and hazardous waste, CM Decree 53/19.03.1999, SG 29/30.03.1999.
- ✚ **Regulation** on the procedures and manner of import, export and transit of waste and on the cases requiring bank guarantees or insurances, SG 102/26.10.2004.

According Article 5 of Stockholm convention “Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from unintentional production” each party shall at a minimum take measures to reduce the total releases derived from anthropogenic sources of each of the chemicals listed in **Annex C**, with the goal of their continuing minimization and, where feasible, ultimate elimination. Annex C applies to the following persistent organic pollutants: Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF); Hexachlorobenzene (HCB) and Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), when formed and released unintentionally from anthropogenic sources.

The preventive activities aimed to reduce the environmental and human-health risks and to bring compliance with the regulations are stipulated in the Environment Protection Act, and in the regulations on the introduction of EIA procedures and on the issuing of integrated permits for construction and operating of existing plants and facilities of certain categories of industrial activity, and also, in the regulation on protection in the case of emergencies involving dangerous chemical substances:

- ✚ **Regulation** on the conditions, procedures and methods for environmental assessment of plans and programmes, CM Decree 139/24.06.2004, SG 57/2004, effective 1.07.2004.
- ✚ **Regulation** on adopting Regulation on carrying out of Environmental Impact Assessments of Investment Proposals for construction, operation and technologies, CM Decree 59/07.03.2003, SG 25/18.03.2003;
- ✚ **Regulation № 2** for Protection from accidents in activities with dangerous chemicals, SG 100/1990.

Bulgarian legislation for **Major Accident Prevention and Control, involving dangerous substances**, transposing Council Directive 96/82/EEC Seveso on the Control of major accident hazards includes:

- ➡ **The Environmental Protection Act** (Chapter Seven, Section I “Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents”);
- ➡ **Regulation** on the conditions and procedure for issuing of permits for construction and operation of new Enterprises and Facilities and for operation of existing Enterprises and Facilities implementing a system for the prevention of major accidents involving dangerous substances or the limitation of their consequences, SG 38/23.04.2003.

According Article 103 of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA), At enterprises and facilities where specific dangerous chemical substances and preparations are present in quantities equal to, or in excess of, the quantities listed in Tables 1 of Annex 3 hereto, there shall be introduced a system for prevention of major accidents involving dangerous substances or for limitation of the consequences of such accidents for the environment and for human health. Table 20 indicates the permissible quantity **Dioxins (PCDDs) and Furans (PCDFs)**, recalculated in TCDD equivalent.

Table 19 Annex № 3 hereto Article 103 of EPA, (Table 1 under EPA)

Dangerous substances	Permissible Quantity (tonnes)
Polychlordibenzofurans and polychlordibenzodioxins (incl. TCDD), recalculated in TCDD equivalent	0,001

Remark: The quantities of polychlordibenzofurans and polychlordibenzodioxins (PCDFs, PCDDs) are calculated by multiplying the limit quantity in Table 1 by International Toxic Equivalent Rates for Representatives of One Group”.

Building and operation of new and operation of existing enterprises and installations referred to in Article 103 herein shall be admitted after issuance of a permit , Article 104(1) of EPA.

The regulation stated above determines the conditions and procedure for the issuing of a permit as per Art. 104 of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA), and the duties of the operator of the enterprise or facility where a system for the prevention of major accidents involving dangerous substances or for the limitation of their consequences for man’s life and health and the environment has been introduced.

The regulation enters into force from:

- ✚ 2004 for New Establishments
- ✚ 2006 for Existing Establishments

The operator of an enterprise or facility where dangerous chemical substances are present in quantities equal to or in excess of the quantities listed in Annex 3 to the Art.103 of EPA shall be obliged to classify the enterprise or facility as a “**Lower Tier**” or a “**Upper Tier**”.

The operator submits to the Minister of Environment and Water an application for the issuing of a permit.

The operator of an enterprise or facility classified as a “**Lower Tier**” shall attach to the application the following:

- ✚ an assessment of the major accident risk in accordance;
- ✚ a report on the major accident prevention policy.

The operator of an enterprise or facility classified as an “**Upper Tier**” shall attach to the application the following:

- ✚ an assessment of the major accident risk ;
- ✚ a safety report in accordance ;
- ✚ an internal emergency plan ;
- ✚ the necessary information for the preparation of an external emergency plan.

The operator of an enterprise or facility, classified as “Upper tier” is obliged in case of accident to submit information about the planned safety measures. Safety Management System must deal with:

1. Organisation and personnel
2. Identification and evaluation of major hazards
3. Planned Modifications
4. Safe management of technological processes
5. Planning for emergencies
6. Monitoring performance

7. Audit and review

Bulgarian legislation for **Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC)**, transposing Directive 96/61EC on integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) includes:

- **The Environmental Protection Act** (Chapter Seven, Section II “Integrated Permits”);
- ✚ **Regulation** on the Conditions and Procedures for Issuing of Integrated Permits for Construction and Operation of New and Existing Industrial Plants and Facilities, CM Decree 62/12.03.2003, SG 26/2003, amended SG 29/2003.

According Article 121 of EPA the major goals of Integrated Pollution Prevention and control (IPPC) are:

1. The implementation of all appropriate preventive measures against pollution, in particular through application of the best available techniques (BAT);
2. The implementation of environmental management systems (EMS);
3. The prevention of environmental pollution according to the emission limit values and the environmental quality standards;
4. The avoidance of waste generation; where waste is produced, it shall be recovered; where such recovery is technically and economically impossible, the waste shall be disposed of while avoiding or reducing any impact thereof on the environment;
5. The efficient use of energy;
6. The implementation of all possible measures to prevent industrial accidents and limit the consequences thereof;
7. The undertaking of necessary measures to avoid any possible pollution risks and to return the site of operation to a satisfactory state upon definitive cessation of activities.

Various national programs and action plans determine priority activities and other activities aimed to reduce the risks or the harmful impact of the hazardous chemicals and preparations. Such documents are the National Programme for Ozone Depleting Substances aimed at reducing the harmful emissions of sulphuric and nitric oxides, the national programmes for construction of waste landfills and waste water treatment plants, the National Programme for Production of Unleaded Petrol, the National Environmental and Health Action Plan, etc.

The highest number of non-regulatory mechanisms is created in relation to the production of chemical substances. Every manufacturer of certain chemicals or preparations operates under a technology regulation. Different manufacturing processes create and adhere to different technological regulations. Other non-regulatory mechanisms related to production are the technological operating instructions for compliance with the labour safety and fire safety regulations. Other mechanisms are the Bulgarian State Standards (BSS) and the international standards (particularly ISO), establishing quality parameters or admissible concentration of admixtures in manufactured chemicals. Product quality systems (ISO 9000), environmental management systems (ISO 14000), product control and certification systems (ISO 45000 and, presently, 17025), and safe working conditions systems (ISO 18000) are being introduced.

Regarding EIA and issuance of integrated permits, the companies elaborate programmes for compliance with EU regulations determining also the deadlines for such compliance. Some companies have already implemented such programmes successfully, others continue the implementation.

National Voluntary Schemes include:

- ✚ National Ecolabeling Scheme
- ✚ National Ecoenvironment Management and Auditing Scheme

The voluntary initiatives Responsible Care and Stewardship Products, introduced by the Bulgarian Chamber of Chemical Industry in some manufacturing companies, also contribute for the reduction of environmental pollution with chemical substances, the reduction of risks from emergencies and the creation of safer working conditions. The Stewardship Products initiative marked the beginning of voluntary manufacturer responsibility during the entire life cycle of chemicals and preparations.

5. EXISTING POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR POPs

5.1. POPs pesticides

Existing policy

The management of POPs pesticides in R Bulgaria is implemented in conformity to the adopted and effective regulations, mechanisms and procedures. Their enforcement guarantees prevention to the maximum extend the negative impact of POPs pesticides on human health and the environment.

The storage facilities for obsolete and unusable pesticides are one of the sources for local environmental pollution and pose health risk

To solve the problem of safe storage of obsolete and unusable pesticides in Bulgaria, with Order RD-159/12.05.1998 of the Ministry of Environment and Water and Order RD-09-991/11.05.1998 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests it was created an Inter-Agency Expert Committee for the management of “prohibited, obsolete and unusable pesticides stockpiles”.

The responsible institutions for POPs pesticides management are the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF), the Ministry of Environment and Water (MoEW), and their regional structures. The main regulatory framework applied are the Waste Management Act (promulgated in the SG 86/24.09.2003, amended SG 70/10.08.2004), Regulation 12 on the Requirements for the Sites for Waste Treatment Facilities, SG 152/22.12.1998 and Regulation 13 on the Conditions and Requirements for Construction and Operation of Waste Landfills, SG 152/22.12.1998 and the National Waste Management Programme.

Existing national legislation

The observation of existing national legislation in regard with POPs pesticides management guarantee the reducing of POPs negative impacts on environment and human health

Standards for POP pesticides in soils

- ✚ **Regulation No 3** on the Admissible Content of Harmful Substances in Soils, SG 36/08.05.1979, amended SG 54/1997, last amendment SG 39/16.04.2002. (*Table 21 and 22*).

Table 20 Half-Life of POP-Pesticides in Soil and Admissible Limit Values (ALV)

Pesticide	Half-life in soil	ALV in the Republic of Bulgaria, mg/kg	ALV in Germany*, mg/kg
Aldrin	5 years		0,05
Toxaphene	3 months – 12 years		
Chlordane	2 – 4 years		0,0043
DDT	10 – 15 years	1,5	
Dieldrin	5 years		0,05
Endrin	up to 12 years		0,029
Hexachlorobenzene	3 – 6 years	0,25	
Heptachlor	up to 2 years		0,0007

*Plassche E., V.Bashkin, R.Guardans, K.Johnson and J.Vrubel (1998). Overview of critical limits for heavy metals and POPs. Proceedings of UN-ECE Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution, Umweltbundesamt, Germany, p.p. 1-25, p.p. 1-91

Table 21 Reference Values for Content of Chlororganic Pesticides in Soils

Reference Values for the Content of Prohibited Chloroorganic Pesticides in Soils (mg/kg dry soil)					
No.	Name	1*	2**	3***	4****
1	Hexachlorobenzene	-	0.025	0.25	10
2	Dichlorodiphenylkalogenoethane/DDX (sum) DDT,DDD,DDE	-	0.3	1.5	4
3	2,4' и 4,4" –Dichlorodiphenildichloroethylene/ -o,p' p,p'-DDE	-	0.1	0.5	-
4	2,4' и 4,4" –Dichlorodiphenil-2,2- dichloroethane/ -o,p' и p,p'-DDD	-	0.1	0.5	-
5	2,4' и 4,4" –Dichlorodiphenil-2,2,2-trichloroethane/ -o,p' и p,p'-DDT	-	0.1	0.5	-

* Reference background levels

** Precautionary Levels

*** Admissible Limit Values

**** Intervention Value

Limit Values for POPs Pesticides in Water



 **Regulation 12** on the Quality Requirements for Surface Water meant for Drinking Water Supply, SG 63/28.06.2002.(Table 23).

Table 22 ALVs for POP pesticides in drinking water and the mandatory levels in surface water

POP pesticide	Drinking water ALV, (µg/l)*	Mandatory values for surface water, (mg/l)**		
		Categories		
		A ₁	A ₂	A ₃
Aldrin	0.03	0.001	0.0025	0.005
Toxaphene	0.1	0.001	0.0025	0.005
Chlordane	0.1	0.001	0.0025	0.005
DDT	0.03	0.001	0.0025	0.005
Dieldrin	0.1	0.001	0.0025	0.005
Endrin	0.1	0.001	0.0025	0.005
Hexachlorobenzene	0.03	0.001	0.0025	0.005

* The ALVs for POP pesticides in drinking water will become effective as of 01.01.2007.

** The categories A1, A2 and A3 relate to different quantities of surface water based on physical, chemical and microbiological parameters.

 **Regulation 4** on the quality of waters supporting fish and shellfish organisms' life, SG 88/27.10.2000 (Tables 24 & 25).

Annex № 1 to Article 2, i 1

Table 23 Quality values for surface fresh water inhabited by fish

Parameter	Salmonid waters		Cyprinid waters		Reference Methods of analysis	Minimum sampling and analysis frequency	Comments
	Guide (G)	Mandatory (M)	(G)	(M)			
DDT - total, (µg/l)	10,0 (for para-para-DDT) 25,0 (for total DDT)				GC	Quarterly	-
Aldrin, (ng/l)	10,0				GC	Quarterly	(1)
Hexachlorobenzene (µg/l) HCB	0,03				GC	Quarterly	(1)

(1) Aldrin & HCB concentration in the sediment and fish should not show significant increase over time.

Annex № 1 to Article 2, i 2

Table 24 Quality values for surface fresh water inhabited by shellfish organisms

Parameter	Guide (G)	Mandatory (M)	Reference Methods of analysis	Minimum sampling frequency
Chloroorganic compounds	The concentration of each substance in shellfish flesh must be so limited in accordance with Article 1 that it contributes to the high quality of shellfish products (Regulation on the limit values for concentrations of harmful /dangerous/substances in products for human consumption based on Article5 of the Foods Act)		GC	Six-monthly
DDT - total (µg/l)	10,0 for para-para-DDT 25,0 total DDT for estuary, internal and territorial sea waters		-	Quarterly
Dieldrine (ng/l) Endrine (ng/l)	10,0 5,0	for estuary internal and territorial sea waters	-	Quarterly


 **Regulation No 1** on the Studying, Use and Protection of Ground Water, SG 57/14.07.2000 (Table 25).

Table 25 Recommended Parameters for Protection of Ground Water against Pollution with POP Pesticides

Pesticide	Ecological threshold, (µg/l)	Pollution threshold, (µg/l)
Aldrin	0.01	0.1
Dieldrin	0.01	0.1
Endrin	0.01	0.1
DDT/DDD/DDE	0.01	0.1
Chlordane	0.01	0.2
Heptachlor	0.01	0.2
Hexachlorobenzene	0.1	5

Maximum admissible concentration of POPs pesticides in fodders

✚ **Regulation 24** for maximum admissible concentration of unacceptable substances and products in fodders, SG 56/20.06.2003 (*Table26*).

Annex to Article 2, paragraph 2

Table 26 Maximum admissible concentration of POPs pesticides in fodders

No	UNACCEPTABLE SUBSTANCES OR PRODUCT	FODDERS	Maximum admissible concentration of unacceptable substances and products , expressed in mg/kg (ppm), referred to fodders with moisture 12 %
17.	Aldrin	All fodders with exception of fats	0,01
18.	Dieldrin (separately or in combination with aldrin, expressed as dieldrin)	All fodders with exception of fats	0,2
19.	Toxaphene (camphechlor)	All fodders	0,1
20.	Chlordane (sum of cis- and trans-isomers of oxychlordane, expressed as chlordane)	All fodders with exception of : - fats	0,02 0,05
21.	DDT (sum of DDT-, TDE- and DDE-isomers, expressed as DDT)	All fodders with exception of : - fats	0,05 0,5
23.	Endrine (sum of endrin and delta-keti-endrine, expresses as endrine)	All fodders with exception of : - fats	0,01 0,05
24.	Heptachlor (sum of heptachlor and heptachloroxide, expressed as heptachlor)	All fodders with exception of : - fats	0,01 0,2
25.	Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	All fodders with exception of : - fats	0,01 0,2

Standards for POPs pesticides in food

✚ **Regulation No.6** for the control measures on residues of veterinary medicinal products and environmental pollutants in life animals and foodstuffs of animal origin, SG 32/29.03.2002 (*Table 27*).

Annex № 1 to Article 2

Residues groups, subject to control

Group B - veterinary medicinal products and environmental pollutants

3. Other substances and environmental pollutants:
 - a) Chloroorganic compounds, including PCBs;

Table 27 Groups of substances to be detected by animal species and products of animal origin

GROUP OF SUBSTANCES	ANIMAL SPECIES AND FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN						
	Bovine, Ovine, Caprine, Swine & Horse meat	Poultry meat	Fishery and Aquaculture products	Row Milk	Eggs	Rabbit meat, meat from wild animals* and farmed game	Bee Honey
B (3) a : Chloroorganic compounds, including PCBs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

(*) For the wild animals only the chemical elements are subject to control.


 **Regulation 31/29.12.2003** on the maximum admissible quantities of pesticide residue in food, SG 14/2004, effective 20.02.2004 (Table 28).

Table 28 Daily admissible human doses /DDD/ in the Republic of Bulgaria and maximum admissible residual concentrations /MARC/ of pesticides in food

No.	Pesticide	DDD ¹ mg/day/kg b.m.*	MARC mg/kg	Food type
1	Aldrin /separately or with dieldrin/	0.0001	0.2 0.02 0.01 0.006	Meat and meat products; Eggs and egg products; Cereal crops, vegetables; Milk and dairy products
2	Dieldrin /separately or with aldrin/	0.0001	0.2 0.02 0.01 0.006	Meat and meat products Eggs and egg products Cereal crops, vegetables Milk and dairy products
3	DDT and metabolites	0.01	1.0 0.05 0.04	Meat and meat products Eggs and egg products, vegetables and oil yielding and cereal crops, nuts and seed fruits Milk and dairy products
4	Endrin	0.0002	0.05 0.01 0.0008 0.005	Meat and meat products Cereal crops, fruits, and vegetables Milk and dairy products Eggs and egg products
5	Heptachlor	0.0001	0.2 0.01 0.02 0.004	Meat and meat products Cereal, citrus, and nut-bearing crops, fruits and vegetables Eggs and egg products Milk and dairy products
6	Hexachlorobenzene	0.0006	0,01 0,01 0,02 0.2	Milk and dairy products Cereal crops, tea, dry and oil yielding plants fruits, vegetables Eggs and egg products Meat and meat products

¹ IPCS, WHO/PCS/02.3, Inventory of IPCS and other WHO pesticide evaluations and summary of toxicological evaluations performed by the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues, 2002.

No.	Pesticide	DDD ¹ mg/day/kg b.m.*	MARC mg/kg	Food type
7	Toxaphene /camphor chloriner/		0.1	Citrus crops, nuts and fruits
8	Chlordane	0.0005	0.05 0.01 0.02 0.006	Meat and meat products Cereal crops, fruits, and vegetables Eggs and egg products Milk and dairy products

* b.m - body mass

✚ **Regulation 31** on the maximum admissible quantities of pollutants in food, SG 88/08.10.2004

✚ **Regulation 25** on the establishment of maximum residue limits of veterinary medicinal products in foodstuffs of animal origin, intended for human consumption, SG 94/4.10.2002 r.

5.2. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

Bulgarian legislation for Chemicals Management with relevance to PCBs (Annex D, Part II of Stockholm Convention) includes:

➡ **Law on Protection against Harmful Impact of Chemical Substances and Preparations (LPHICSP)**, promulgated in SG 10/2000, amended and supplemented SG 114/2003.

✚ **Regulation** relating to bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Preparations, promulgated in SG 62/2004;

✚ **Regulation** on Import and Export of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Preparations on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, promulgated in SG 63/2004;

✚ **Regulation** on the requirements for the order and the manner of inventory, labeling and decontamination of equipment, containing PCBs as well as the treatment and transportation of waste, containing PCBs, adopted by MC Decree No 50/09.03.2006, promulgated in SG 24/21.03.2006.

5.3. Dioxins, Furans, PCBs and HCB

Existing policy

The Ministry of Environment and Water conducts the state policy on protection of the atmospheric air. The municipal authorities and the regional environmental inspectorates control and manage the activities aimed to ensure clean air in their territory.

The atmospheric air quality is monitored through the national system for monitoring, control and information.

The control and monitoring of transboundary transfer of polluting substances, of the background quality of atmospheric air, and of the impact of atmospheric air pollution on the global processes are conducted by the Ministry of Environment and Water and by the National Statistic Institute.

The direct control of the state and the operation of the sites that are sources of emissions into the atmospheric air and on the emissions of various sources is performed by:

- The Minister of Environment and Water, the Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water and the municipal authorities;
- The authorities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and of the Ministry of Transport – for motor vehicles.

Emission inventory system in Bulgaria

The involved institutions at national and local (sub-national) levels in Emissions inventory are Ministry of Environment and Water /MEW/ respectively Executive Environment Agency /EEA/ and Regional Environment Inspectorate /REIWs/, and National Institute of Statistics /NSI/ .

Two parallel emission inventory programs are conducted in Bulgaria. The first one covers 150 large point sources and it is conducted by REIWs. The second one covers nearly 2000 point sources and it is conducted by National Institute of Statistics. Both are under the guidance of Ministry of Environment and Waters. The data collected are air pollution control facilities and their efficiency, technological and production data, data for fuels used and fines imposed.

The National Institute of Statistics is the responsible organization for assessment of the following air emissions sources:

- Combustion in energy production and energy transformation;
- Combustion in commercial, institutional and residential sectors and agriculture, forestry, fishing;
- Combustion in industry;
- Production processes;
- Extraction and distribution of fossil fuels;
- Agriculture, forestry and land use change;
- Nature.

The Executive Environment Agency is the responsible organization for assessment of the following air emissions sources:

- Road transport;
- Other mobile sources and machinery;
- Waste treatment and disposal.

Data from the emission inventory are stored at local and national level.

On a national level the Executive Environment Agency is the responsible organization for final preparation of the National air emission inventory and data reporting to the UNECE/CLRTAP (Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution).

Existing regulatory framework

The observation of existing national legislation in regard with POPs releases from unintentional production management guarantees the reducing of POPs negative impacts on the environment and human health.

Tables 29 – 43 present the approved Bulgarian standards for PCDD/F, PCB and HCB in air, soil, water and food.

Standards for PCDD/F, PCB and HCB in air

- ✚ **Regulation № 1/27.06.2005** on Emission Limit Values of harmful substances (pollutants), released into atmosphere from facilities and activities with stationary point sources, SG 64/05.08.2005, in force from 06.08.2006.

Table 29 Emission limit value (ELV) of PCDD/F released from stationary sources

№	Dioxins/Furans (PCDDs/PCDFs)	ELV ng TE/m³
1	Total PCDDs/Fs emissions released into atmosphere from existing and new stationary sources within a single facility or activity, considering their TEQ.	0,1 ng TE/m ³ 0,25 µg/h
2	PCDDs/Fs emissions from sinter plants in the iron and steel industry	0,4 ng TE/m ³
3	Total PCDDs/Fs emissions released into exhaust gases from plants for the production of non-ferrous metals, excluding aluminium and iron-based alloys	0,4 ng TE/m ³
4	PCDDs/Fs emissions released into exhaust gases - in the processes of melting, alloying and refining of non-ferrous metals, excluding aluminium - in the processes of copper melting in shaft furnace	0,1 ng TE/m ³ 0,4 ng TE/m ³

Annex № 6 to article 20, item 1

For the determination of the total concentration (TEQ) of dioxins and furans, the mass concentrations of the following dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans shall be multiplied by the following equivalence factors before summing:


Table 30 Toxicity Equivalents (TEQ) of dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans

Chemical	Toxicity equivalent TEQ
2,3,7,8 — Tetrachlorodibenzodioxin (TCDD)	1
1,2,3,7,8 — Pentachlorodibenzodioxin (PeCDD)	0,5
1,2,3,4,7,8 — Hexachlorodibenzodioxin (HxCDD)	0,1
1,2,3,6,7,8 — Hexachlorodibenzodioxin (HxCDD)	0,1
1,2,3,7,8,9 — Hexachlorodibenzodioxin (HxCDD)	0,1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 — Heptachlorodibenzodioxin (HpCDD)	0,01
— Octachlorodibenzodioxin (OCDD)	0,001
2,3,7,8 — Tetrachlorodibenzofuran (TCDF)	0,1
2,3,4,7,8 — Pentachlorodibenzofuran (PeCDF)	0,5
1,2,3,7,8 — Pentachlorodibenzofuran (PeCDF)	0,05
1,2,3,4,7,8 — Hexachlorodibenzofuran (HxCDF)	0,1
1,2,3,6,7,8 — Hexachlorodibenzofuran (HxCDF)	0,1
1,2,3,7,8,9 — Hexachlorodibenzofuran (HxCDF)	0,1
2,3,4,6,7,8 — Hexachlorodibenzofuran (HxCDF)	0,1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 — Heptachlorodibenzofuran (HpCDF)	0,01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9 — Heptachlorodibenzofuran (HpCDF)	0,01
— Octachlorodibenzofuran (OCDF)	0,001

➡ **Regulation No. 2** on Emission Limit Values (Concentrations in Waste Gases) for Harmful Substances, Released into the Atmospheric Air from Stationary Sources, SG 51/06.05.1998, last supplemented in the SG 93/21.01.2003.

Table 31 Emission limit value (ELV) of PCDD/F for large stationary sources

No.	Waste incinerators	ELV (applicable to 11% concentration of oxygen in the flue gas), ng TE/m ³
1	Solid household waste (at incinerated waste quantities of more than 3 tonnes per hour)	0,1 ng TE/m ³
2	Solid medical waste (at incinerated waste quantities of more than 1 tonnes per hour)	0,5 ng TE/m ³
3	Hazardous waste (at incinerated waste quantities of more than 1 tonnes per hour)	0,2 ng TE/m ³

 **Regulation 6** on the Conditions and Requirements for Construction and Operation of Waste Incinerators and Co-Incinerators, SG 78/07.09.2004.

Annex № 1 to Article 2

Table 32 Average values for emission limit values of dioxin and furans in air from waste incinerators

Harmful substances	ELV ng /m ³
Dioxins and furans	0,1

The emission limit value refers to the total concentration of dioxins and furans calculated using the concept of toxic equivalence in accordance with Annex № 6. (*see table 31 above*).


 **Regulation 13** on Workers Protection from Risks, Related to Chemical Agents' Exposure at Work, SG 8/20.01.2004, effective 31.01.2005.

Table 33 Limit values of chemical agents in occupational air

No.	Chemical agent	CAS No.	Limit values		Specific effects
			8 hours	15 minutes	
			mg/m ³	mg/m ³	
361.	Polychlorinated biphenyls (54% chlorine)*	11097-69-1	0,5	1,0	P
362.	Polychlorinated biphenyls (42% chlorine)*	53469-21-9	1,0	2,0	P

P – toxic for reproduction

** - resorption through the skin*

Table 34 Limit values of the harmful substances in the occupational environment of working juveniles (15 – 18 years of age)

Chemical substance	Limit value mg/m ³
Polychlorinated biphenyls	Not allowed

Standards for PCDD/F, PCB and HCB in soil

- ✚ **Regulation** on the Procedures and Manner of Using of Waste-Water Treatment Sludge in Agriculture, SG 112/23.12.2004.

Table 35 Admissible Limit Values for POPs in sludge meant for use in agriculture

Parameter	Value of mg/kg dry substance
Polychlorinated biphenyls	1

- ✚ **Regulation 3/1979** on the Admissible Content of Harmful Substances in Soils, SG36/08.05.1979, amended SG 54/1997, last amendment SG 39/16.04.2002.

Table 36 Admissible limit values for POPs in soil, in mg/kg of dry soil

Name		1*	2**	3***	4****
Polychlorinated biphenyls	PCB6 (total)	0.005	0.02	0.2	1
	2,4,4' - trichlorobiphenyl PCB-28	0.001	0.001	0.01	-
	2,2,5,5' - tetrachlorobiphenyl PCB-52	0.001	0.001	0.01	-
	2,2,4,5,5' - pentachlorobiphenyl PCB-101	0.001	0.004	0.01	-
	2,2',3,4,4',5' - hexachlorobiphenyl PCB-138	0.001	0.004	0.04	-
	2,2',3,4,4',5,5' - hexachlorobiphenyl PCB-153	0.001	0.004	0.04	-
	2,2',3,4,4',5,5' - hexachlorobiphenyl PCB-180	0.001	0.004	0.04	-
Hexachlorobenzene		-	0.025	0.25	10

* reference background levels:

** levels of concerns and concentrations:

*** admissible limit values:

**** intervention concentration levels:

Standards for PCDD/F, PCB and HCB in water

- ✚ **Regulation 1** on the Studying, Use and Protection of Ground Water, SG 57/14.07.2000, in effect since 14.07.2000, amended in the SG 64/04.08.2000.

Table 37 Recommended Parameters for Protection of Ground Water against Pollution

PARAMETER	Unit, international signature	Unit, Bulgarian signature	Ecological threshold	Pollution threshold
Polychlorinated biphenyls (1)	µg/l	mkg/l	0,01	1
Polychlorinated dibenzodioxins	µg/l	mkg/l	10	50
Polychlorinated dibenzofurans	µg/l	mkg/l	10	50
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/l	mkg/l	0,1	5

(1) sum of polychlorinated biphenyls 28, 52, 101, 118, 138, 153 and 180;

Standards for PCDD/F, PCB and HCB in waste

- ✚ **Regulation 8** on the Terms and Requirements for Construction and Operation of Waste Recycling and Disposal Landfills and Other Facilities, SG 83/24.09.2004.

Table 38 Limit values for total PCB in waste

Chemical substance	Value mg/kg
Polychlorinated biphenyls, 7 congeners	1

Standards for PCDD/F, PCB and HCB in fodders

✚ **Regulation 24** for maximum admissible concentration of unacceptable substances and products in fodders, SG 56/20.06.2003. *Annex to Article 2, paragraph 2*

Table 39 Maximum admissible concentration of PCDDs/Fs and HCB in fodders

No	UNACCEPTABLE SUBSTANCES OR PRODUCT	FODDERS	Maximum admissible concentration of unacceptable substances and products, expressed in mg/kg (ppm), referred to fodders with moisture 12 %
1	Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	All fodders with exception of : - fats	0,01 0,2
2	Dioxins , expressed by Coefficient of Toxic Equivalent defined by WHO	All stuff of vegetable origin in fodders, incl. vegetable oils and derivates	0,75 ng WHO-PCDD/F TEQ/kg(1)
		Minerals	1,0 ng WHO-PCDD/F TEQ /kg
		Animal fat, incl. Fats from milk and eggs	2,0 ng WHO-PCDD/F TEQ /kg
		Other products from terrestrial animals, incl. milk and dairy products, eggs and egg products	0,75 ng WHO-PCDD/F TEQ /kg
		Fish oils for human consumption	6 ng WHO-PCDD/F TEQ /kg
		Fish, other aquatic animals, their products and subproducts, excluding fish oil	1,25 ng WHO-PCDD/F TEQ /kg
		Mixed fodders, excluding fodders for animals with valuable fur, pets and fodders for fish	0,75 ng WHO-PCDD/F TEQ /kg
		Fodder for fish, fodder for pets	2,25 ng WHO-PCDD/F TEQ /kg

Standards for PCDD/F, PCB and HCB in food

✚ **Regulation No.6** for the control measures on residues of veterinary medicinal products and environmental pollutants in life animals and foodstuffs of animal origin, SG 32/29.03.2002 (*Table 40*).

Annex № 1 to Article 2

Residues groups, subject to control

Group B - veterinary medicinal products and environmental pollutants

3. Other substances and environmental pollutants:

a) Chloroorganic compounds, including PCBs;

Table 40 Groups of substances to be detected by animal species and products of animal origin

GROUP OF SUBSTANCES	ANIMAL SPECIES AND FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN						
	Bovine, Ovine, Caprine, Swine & Horse meat	Poultry meat	Fishery and Aquaculture products	Row Milk	Eggs	Rabbit meat, meat from wild animals* and farmed game	Bee Honey
B (3) a : Chloroorganic compounds, including PCBs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

(*) For the wild animals only the chemical elements are subject to control.


 **Regulation 31** on the maximum admissible quantities of pollutants in food, SG 88/08.10.2004

Table 41 Limit values for dioxins in some food (pg/g)

Product	Limit value (PCDD+ PCDF) (pg WHO- PCDD/F-TEQ/g fat or product)
Meat and meat products*1 from:	
ruminants (cattle, sheep)	3 pg WHO- PCDD/F-TEQ/g fat*2
farm raised fowl and game	2 pg WHO- PCDD/F-TEQ/g fat*2
pigs	1 pg WHO- PCDD/F-TEQ/g fat*2
Liver and derivative products from terrestrial animals	6 pg WHO- PCDD/F-TEQ/g fat*2
Meat from fish and fish products, and their products	4 pg WHO- PCDD/F-TEQ/g live weight
Milk and dairy products, including butter	3 pg WHO- PCDD/F-TEQ/g live weight*2
Hen eggs and egg products;	3 pg WHO- PCDD/F-TEQ/g live weight*2
Animal fats from:	
ruminants	3 pg WHO- PCDD/F-TEQ/g live weight
farm raised fowl and game	2 pg WHO- PCDD/F-TEQ/g live weight
pigs	1 pg WHO- PCDD/F-TEQ/g live weight
mixed animal fats	2 pg WHO- PCDD/F-TEQ/g live weight
Vegetable oils and animal fats.	0.75 pg WHO- PCDD/F-TEQ/g live weight
Fish oils for human consumption	2 pg WHO- PCDD/F-TEQ/g live weight

*1 Meat for slaughtering and production, proposing of fresh meat on the market.

*2 The dioxin content limit values do not apply to food containing < 1 % fat.

Table 42 Toxic Equivalence Factors (TEFs)

Congener	Congener	TEF values in food
Dioxin-like PCBs	PCB 77	0.0001
	PCB 81	0.0001
	PCB 126	0.1
	PCB 169	0.01
	Mono-ortho PCBs	PCB 105
	PCB 114	0.0005
	PCB 118	0.0001
	PCB 123	0.0001
	PCB 156	0.0005
	PCB 157	0.0005
	PCB 167	0.00001
	PCB 189	0.0001

Table 43 Toxic Equivalence Factors of 17 isomers (congeners), applied to 2,3,7,8- TCDD

Congener	Congener	TEF values in food
Dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs):	2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD	1
	1, 2, 3, 7, 8-PeCDD	1
	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8-HxCDD	0.1
	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8-HxCDD	0.1
	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9-HxCDD	0.1
	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8-HpCDD	0.01
	OCDD	0.0001
Dibenzofurans (PCDFs):	2, 3, 7, 8-TCDF	0.1
	1, 2, 3, 7, 8-PeCDF	0.05
	2, 3, 4, 7, 8-PeCDF	0.5
	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8-HxCDF	0.1
	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8-HxCDF	0.1
	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9-HxCDF	0.1
	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8-HxCDF	0.1
	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8-HpCDF	0.01
	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9-HpCDF	0.01
	OCDF	0.0001

Abbreviations: T = tetra; Pe = penta; Hx = hexa; Hp = hepta; O = octa;



**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND WATER
DEVELOPED WITH THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF UNITED NATION
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME, (UNEP)
AND GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)**

