

(6) 現地調査経費資料

農業省見積資料

(1) 航空写真

Scale (1/s)	Covered Area (Example : km ²)	No. of Photo (Pcs)	Unit Price (US\$/km ²)	Unit Price (US\$/1 Photo)	Work Period (Month)
1/5,000	30,000	4,800	44.0	275.0	48
1/10,000	30,000	1,200	30.0	750.0	12
1/25,000	30,000	300	9.0	900.0	5
1/50,000	30,000	75	5.0	2,000.0	3
1/100,000	30,000	20	3.5	5,000.0	2

(2) 図化作業

マリツア全域で約 10 万 US\$ (100,000 US\$/21,000km²≒5.0US\$/km²) 尚、航空写真が 1/25,000 以下の Scale の場合、コスタは入らない。

(NOTE) 上記は、1996 年 10 月 9 日、10 日の農業省とのミーティング時情報に依る。

OFFER

for the available service from
*National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology -
Bulgarian Academy of Science*

I. Hydrological profile and measurement of water discharge.	
1. Transportation to the necessary profile of the river. T = 24 hrs. (two directions).	62 USD
2. Rent for using of equipment's per day.	
2.1. Current meter.	4
2.2. Boot.	2
2.3. Levelling - instrument	1
2.4. Technical equipment's.	2
total:	9 USD
3. Working procedures.	
3.1. Choice of the profile.	10
3.2. Cross - sectional profile fixation.	18
3.3. Determination of the longitudinal profile and cross - section of the river.	37
3.4. Measurement of the velocity in verticals.	55
3.5. Calculation of the water discharges.	32
total:	152 USD
4. Working group.	
4.1 Supervisor /high education/ - 1 per day	60 USD
4.2 Operator /technician/ - 1 per day	42
4.3 Tech. persona's. - 2 per day	50
total:	152 USD
II. Price for hydrological information.	
1. Daily information for water discharge.	0.8
2. Monthly mean information for water discharge (mean, minimum and maximum)	3.0
3. Information every hour for water discharge - per day	1.8
PS. Information can be given in the floppy dick if it is necessary.	
III. Consultations service per day.	
1. Associate professor	95 USD
2. Senior researcher	81
3. Researcher	70
4. The specialist with high education	60
5. Technical persona's	42

JICA STUDY TEAM

Name of the firm: BORA Ltd.
Address: Sofia 1618, Bulgaria
46, "Ljubljana" str.
Year of creation: 1991
Number of employees: 15

Type of activity:

Investigation, design, commissioning of waste water treatment plants (WWTP) - domestic water treatment plants and treatment of effluents from food industries and animals' farms.

The firm develops complete final projects for construction of WWTP:

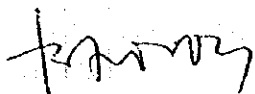
- technological scheme.
- construction drawings of the facilities.
- electrical projects.
- projects for management automation.
- projects for all communications on the site of the WWTP.
- supervision during construction
- start up and setting of the technology.
- development of Environment Impact Assessment for ecological objects.

The firm consists of specialists, having 5 - 15 years experience in a state-run firm in the field of water treatment.

The firm does not possess its own laboratory facilities and uses other laboratories' services.

With best regards:

R. Grigorov
Manager



REFERENCES

OF 'BORA' Ltd. - SOFIA

IN THE FIELD OF WASTE WATER TREATMENT

No	WWTP for towns and resorts	$Q_{av,d}$, m ³ /d
1.	WWTP for the town of Samokov	44.000
2.	WWTP for the town of Sofia	500.000
3.	WWTP for the town of Shoumen	85.000
4.	WWTP for the town of Sliven	75.000
5.	WWTP for the town of Bourgas	120.000
6.	WWTP for Sunny Beach resort	30.000
7.	WWTP for Borovetz resort	1.500
8.	WWTP for the town of Geneal Toshevo	2.000
9.	WWTP co-operated for the town of Haskovo	10.800
10.	WWTP for the town of Dimitrovgrad	60.000
11.	WWTP for the towns of Bjala-Obzor	10.000
12.	WWTP for the town of Tzarevo	15.000
13.	WWTP for the village of Debelt, Bourgas region	1.500

No	WWTP for Pig farms	no of pigs
14.	WWTP for Pig farm "Stambolovo"	15 000
15.	WWTP for Pig farm "Suedinienie" - Plovdiv	10 000
16.	WWTP for Pig farm "Jagodovo" - Plovdiv	7 500
17.	WWTP for Pig farm "Belozem" - Plovdiv	16 000

OTHER

18. Environment Impact Assessment of the sewerage for the town of Samokov
19. Pre-investment Diagnostic Study for the Danube River Basin Environment Programme in cooperation with Sir William Halcrow&Partners Ltd.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Rashko Simeonov Grigorov

Nationality: Bulgarian

Date of birth: 29 October 1940

Place of birth: Sofia, Bulgaria

Mother tongue: Bulgarian

Profession: Civil engineer in water supply and sewerage

Education and speciality education: The Higher Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Sofia (1960-1966)

Employment and special experience:

1. 1966 - 1991 R&D Institute "Vodokanalengineering" - Sofia as Designer of wastewater treatment plants, Water Supply and Sewerage Systems, etc.
2. 1991 - present "BORA" Ltd. as Manager

Best regards :


(R. Grigorov)

ХИДРЕК ЕТ HYDREC

КОНСУЛТАНТСКА ИНЖЕНЕРИНГОВА ФИРМА
ул. "Хан Крум" 15, София 1000
тел. (+359 2) 801 675, факс (+359 2) 816 149

CONSULTING, ENGINEERING PRIVATE CO.
#15 Han Kroum str., 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria
Phone (+359 2) 801 675, Fax: (+359 2) 816 149

I. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY (PERSON TO BE CONTACTED)

HYDREC Co;
15 Han Kroum str., 1000 Sofia
Bulgaria, Europe
Phone: (+359 2) 801 675,
Fax: (+359 2) 816 149
Manager: Eng. STEFAN STANEV PANCHEV

II. CV OF THE COMPANY

CONSULTING AND ENGINEERING PRIVATE Co.

IN THE FIELD OF PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Established: 1993

The company is well-known and in demand for the following main activities:

- Consulting and Engineering
- Preparation of EIA report
- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Designing of all kind of projects connected with WWTP and Water Supply
- Water Quality Determination and Assessment for different purposes - Water supply, Irrigation and Industry
- Hydrogeological and Water Use Investigations
- Water protection and water saving technologies

III. EXPERIENCE OF THE COMPANY IN EIA FIELD

(LIST OF PROJECTS)

1. Preliminary and Final EIA report for WWTP town Preslav
2. Preliminary report for EIA for Sofia Airport "AIR Traffic Management Unit"
3. Conservation of Uranium Production
4. Design of Water Supply System for the "BIOVET" company, town of Pestera
5. Preliminary and final EIA report for WWTP, town of Shoumen
6. Preliminary report for EIA for the factory "GENPLAN EC UVD"

IV. NUMBER OF TOTAL EMPLOYERS

Staff: Regular staff 2
Short term and long term experts up to 60

Being a consulting company, we keep up perfect contact with all Bulgarian research institutions such as Bulgarian Academy of Science,

Agricultural Academy, University of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Researching Institute "Pushkarov", Institute for designing "Water project". All the high qualified experts experienced with international and national environment from these institutions are willing to collaborate with us on our projects. Our regular experts are on especially good professional terms with Ministry of Environment, Regional Environmental Inspectorates and Irrigation System Company LTD (including its regional branches).

V. NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF (WITH THEIR EXPERIENCE)

Eng. geologist&ecologist ANTONIA STEFANOVA VOYSKOVA - President

6-years of experience. Participated in all the developed company projects.

ENG. STEFAN STANEV PANCHEV - Manager of the company.

Graduated hydrotechnical engineer. 40 years of experience (25 years designing of irrigation systems, 10 years constructional work and 5-years experience as a manager of a private consulting company with main activity in managing EIA projects).

- 1959-64 - Technical manager for hydromelioration constructional projects.

- 1965-68 - Designer in organising the hydrotechnical construction of 5 rock-filled dams at hydrodynamic cascades of Dospat - Vatcha and Sandanska Bistritca.

- 1969-70 - Engineer in charge for construction of hydrotechnical equipment.

- 1971-77 - Chief of designers team for Water Supply and construction of waste tanks for cement factory's wastes, as well as crushing & washing equipment for inert materials. Designed the water supplying system of 2 cement factories, 3 equipments for inert materials with total capacity of 1 000 000 cubic metres per year, 4 waste tanks - groundfilled walls up to 30 metres high.

- 1978-89 - Chief designer of water supplying systems and dams. Worked on preliminary and final stages of the projects for 3 water supplying systems, situated over a territory of 5 000 km² with population of 280 000; 4 filled-up dams from 40-74 metres high and 2 surge tanks - capacity of 200 000 and 110 000 cubic metres.

- 1990 - Engineer in charge for the construction of the dam in Aden - Iraque. The contract was terminated on account of the Gulf War.

- 1991 - 93 - Co-owner of engineering design & construction & consulting company. Working over projects for surge tank - capacity of 90 000 cubic metres for water supplying system of "BIOVET" company - town of Peshtera and steel ducting - 2,4 metres per second, 5,3 km long. Under a turn-key type of contract 14 000 m³ of surge tank's revetment made gravel asphalt were delivered and also a part of check-injectional gallery at the reservoir of Kjustendil.

1993 - and now. Manager of the private company HYDREC. Designing & constructive control over the project for water supplying of "BIOVET"

company, town of Peshtera. Padding of 5 horizontal galleries from wasted uranium pits. The company put in estimates and gave consultations over reservoirs Ruman and Abu Sheyba in Libya, reservoirs Nasake, Mzeine and Snobar in Syria as well as a pumping station - capacity of 50 m³ per second on the Tiger river in Syria.

Eng. PANCHEV was Manager from team for Final EIA report: Water supply for "Kremikovtci" LTD from reservoir "Ognyanovo".
Speaks fluently German and Russian and uses English.

Eng. Seeka Vassileva - Regular company associate.

Eng. WWTP and Water Supply. 29 years experience. (22 years designer of WWTP, 4 years manager of a private firm, 3 years private expert) Licensed expert in EIA - "Water" field.

- 1966-90 - Designer and general schemes for WWTP at Pavel Banya and at the machinery-construsting factory in Russe. General schemes for the Water Supply and Waste Water Treatment for the reservoirs Iskar, Yastrebetc and the Black Sea Coast.

- 1990-93 - Co-owner of the company HYDREC PLC. Chief designer WWTP at Popovo and Aytos.

- 1993 and now. Works as a private expert.

Team leader for the projects included in p.III:1,5,6 and for the following EIA projects:

- PHARE funded Plan for Sustainable development of the valley of Middle Struma.
- Preliminary EIA report on Water Supply for "BIOVET", Peshtera.
- Final EIA report on WWTP, town of Tryavna
- Preliminary EIA report: Water supply for "Kremikovtci" LTD from reservoir Ognyanovo - I" phase.
- Final EIA report on WWTP, town of Kubrat.

Participated during EIA preparation for following projects:

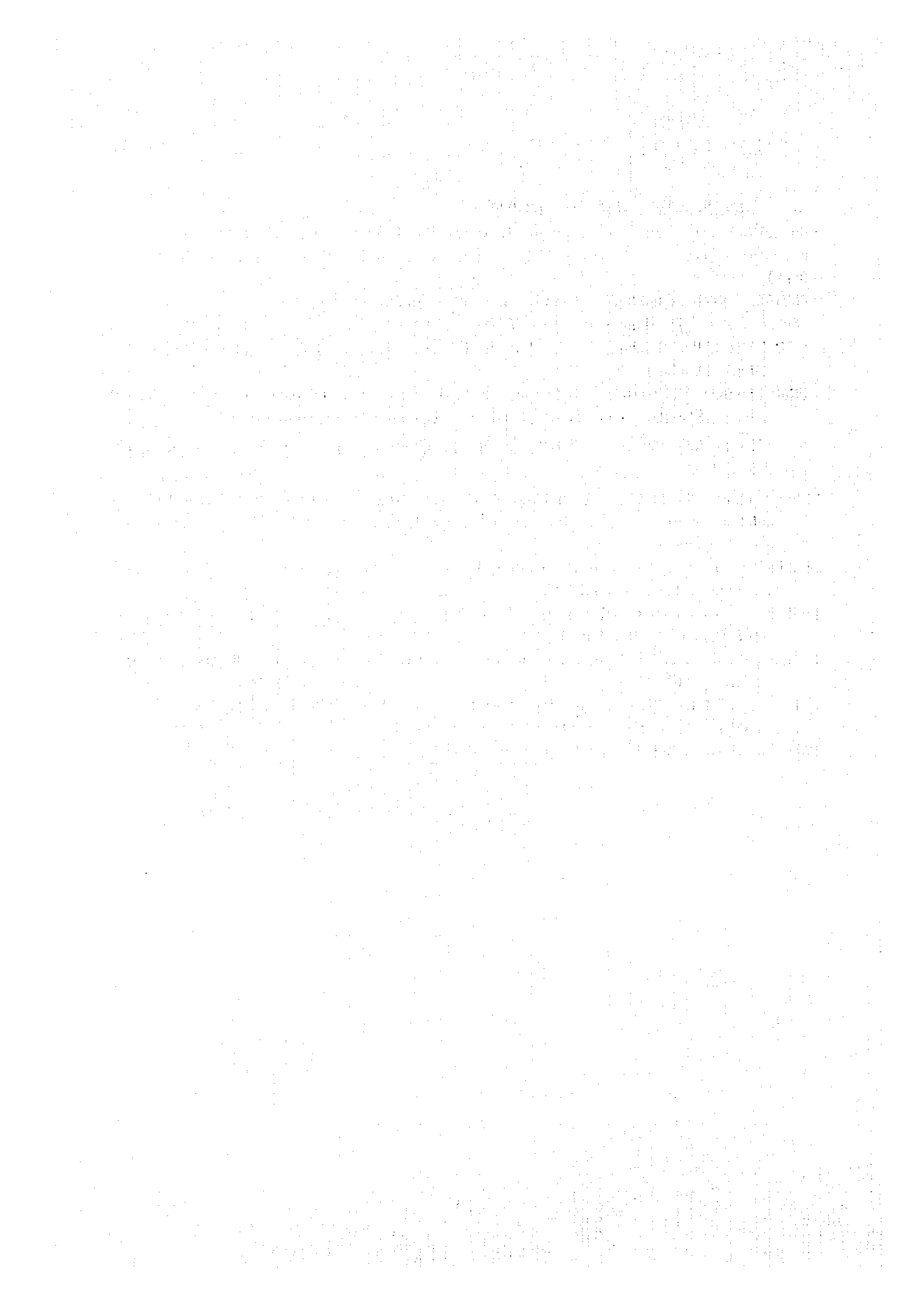
1. EIA for "Program for planning the town of Gabrovo"
2. Preliminary EIA for the agriculture in the village of Pogarevo.
3. Final EIA for the Waste Disposal, town of Assenovgrad.
4. EIA report for Gas-station, Assenovgrad road - LITECOMERS.
5. EIA for leather factory in the village of Kuklen.
6. Final EIA report for the "Kremikovtci Water Supply from Kazitchene well".
7. Final EIA report: Water Supply for "Kremikovtci" LTD from reservoir "Ognyanovo".

Speaks fluently French and Russian.

On account of the manifold activities of the company we have at our disposal various experts in different fields who willingly cooperate with us for our projects.

(7) 主要収集リスト

- 気象・水文観測地点位置図 (1 : 60,000)
- Bulgaria Environment Strategy Study (Mar. 17, 1992 World Bank) (コピー)
- Bulgaria Environment Strategy Study Update and Follow-Up (Dec. 30, 1994 World Bank) (コピー)
- ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE REVIEWS BULGARIA (OECD 1996)
- ブルガリアの自然 (Phare 1995) (写真集 ドイツ語)
- HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT (National Report for the Habitat II Conference 1996) (コピー)
- UNDP Project: BUL 94/003 sub Project Evaluation of the Assimilative Capacity and Admissible Pollutant Load of the Maritza and its Tributaries
(GUIDELINES FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE ITQUALIE RIVER WATER SIMULATION MODEL)
作業計画書
- UNDP Project: BUL 94/003 sub Project Diagnostic Study of the Nature, Magnitude and Source of the Water Pollution of the Maritza river and its Tributaries
プロポーザル
- DECREE No. 199 on the Adoption of Regulations on the Structure and Activities of the National Water Board (13 Oct. 1992)
- DECREE No. 202 on Determining the Major Functions and Tasks of the National Water Board (15 Oct. 1991)
- REFERENCE GUIDE to the legislation acts on environmental protection in Bulgaria (Sofia, 1995)
- NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WETLANDS IN BULGARIA SUMMARY (Ministry of Environment)
- PAKOVSKI地域の土地利用図 (1 : 50,000、デジタルマップ)



(8) その他関連資料

プロブディフィンスペクトレートの試薬のストック状況 (1996年10月現在)

REGIONAL INSPECTORATE OF ENVIRONMENT -
PLOVDIV

Муниципалитетско на околната среда

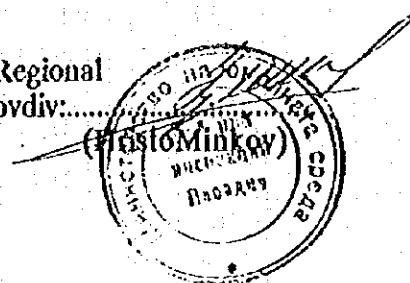
address: RIOS-Plovdiv
122, Maritza blvd.
Plovdiv
Bulgaria

Item	Equipment	Remarks	Consumable Materials	Remarks
Nitrate + Nitrite	1.Segmented Flow Analyzer SA2000/4000 2.UV-VIS Spectrophotometer Perkin Elmer	we have	Ammonium chloride Ammonium Hydroxide o-Phosphoric acid Sulfanilamide α-Naphtylethylendiamine dihydrochloride Sodium Nitrate Hydrochloric acid Cupric Sulfate Cadmium Granules Activated Cadmium Volumetric Flasks, glass stopcock-50ml, 100ml Automatic Pipettes:1-10ml, 1-50ml	we have we have we have we haven't we haven't we haven't we have we have we have we have we haven't enough we haven't
Ammonia	1.Segmented Flow Analyzer 2.UV-VIS Spectrophotometer	we have	Potassium Sodium Tartarate Sodium Citrate Sodium Hydroxide Sodium Salicylate Sodium Nitroprusside Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate Ammonium Chloride	we haven't we haven't we have we haven't we haven't we haven't we have
Nitrite	1.Segmented Flow Analyzer 2.UV-VIS Spectrophotometer	we have	o-Phosphoric Acid Sulfomilamide α-Naphtylethylendiamine Dihydrochloride Sodium Nitrite Chloroform	we have we haven't we haven't we haven't we have
Phosphate	1.Segmented Flow Analyzer 2.UV-VIS Spectrophotometer	we have	Sulfuric Acid Ammonium Molibdate Potassium Antimony Tartarate Ascorbic Acid Potassium Dihydrogen o-Phosphate.	we have we have we haven't we haven't we haven't
BOD,COD	Scalar BOD/COD Analyzer	we have	Potassium Dichromate Quecksilber(II) sulfate Silver Sulphate Fe(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ ·6H ₂ O FeroIn (indicator)	we have we haven't we haven't we haven't we have
Pesticides, PCBs, PAHs	1.Gas Chromatograph - Perkin Elmer 8000	we have	1.Solvents for residue analysis, MERK, Suprasolv: -n-hexane	we haven't

	<p>Series 2 2. Autosampler for Perkin Elmer GC</p> <p>3. Software-Turbochrom, Perkin Elmer</p> <p>4. Ultrasonic Bath</p> <p>5. Soxtec System, Tecator-for extraction of soils and sediments</p> <p>6. Vacuum evaporator</p>	<p>we haven't</p> <p>we haven't</p> <p>we haven't</p> <p>we haven't</p> <p>we have</p>	<p>-toluene -dichloromethane -acetone</p> <p>2. Standards: -for CL-Pesticides -for N-, P-Pesticides -for PCBs -for PAHs</p> <p>3. Pipettes: -automatic micropipettes and tips 1-20µl, 1-50µl, 10-100µl, 10-250µl, 50-500µl, 100-1000µl -Pasteur Pipettes -Mohr Pipettes-10ml</p> <p>4. Gas-clean filters: -moisture filter -de-oxo-filter -molecular sieve filter</p> <p>5. Glassware: -volumetric flasks- 10ml, 20ml, class A -vials, screw thread, PTFE-septa- 2ml, 15ml and racks -Separatory Funnels, PTFE- stopcock-250ml, 500ml -Soxhlette apparatus- 70ml and thimbles -Heating Device for Soxhlettes -Stand for several Soxhlettes</p> <p>6. Adsorbents: -silicagel -silicagel + AgNO₃(10%), 50 mesh -florisil</p> <p>7. Sodium Sulfate</p> <p>8. Dessicator</p> <p>9. Syringes- 10µl, 100µl, 250µl</p>	<p>we have we have we haven't we have we haven't we haven't we haven't we haven't we haven't we haven't we haven't we haven't we haven't we haven't we haven't we haven't we have we haven't we have we haven't we haven't enoughg</p>
<p>Volatile hydrocarbons</p>	<p>1. Gas Chromatograph Perkin Elmer</p> <p>2. Headspace Sampler, Perkin Elmer</p> <p>3. Termodesorber-ATD400, Perkin Elmer</p> <p>4. Pump for air sampling</p>	<p>we have</p> <p>we have</p> <p>we have</p> <p>we haven't</p>	<p>1. Solvents-for residue analysis, MBRK, Suprasolv. -Methanol -Carbon Disulphide</p> <p>2. Standards: -volatile hydrocarbons -volatile CL-hydrocarbons</p> <p>3. Pipettes, Glassware - see for Pesticides</p>	<p>we haven't</p> <p>we have</p>
<p>SO₂, NO₂</p>	<p>1. UV-VIS spectrophotometer</p>	<p>we have</p>	<p>1. Pipettes Resilia- 10ml, 5ml, 2ml, 1ml, 0.5ml, 0.25ml</p>	<p>we haven't enough</p>

	2.Pump for air sampling	we haven't enough	2.Graduated Tubes-10ml, stands 3.Volumetric flasks, glass stopcock-50ml 4.Beakers-250ml,400ml,800ml 5.Standard Solutions for SO ₂ 6.Standard Solutions for NO ₂ 7.Phosphoric Acid 8.Potassium iodide 9.Fuchsine - FLUKA 10.Formaldehyde	we haven't enough
Dust	Pump for air sampling	we haven't enough	Analytical balance Technical balance Dessicators Barometers,Termometers	we haven't enough we haven't enough we haven't enough we haven't enough
Emissions	Computer, Printer	we haven't enough		
Pb,Cd,Cr, Zn,Fe,Mn, Ag,Hg,Cu, Ni,As,Se	1.Atomic Absorbition Spectrophotometer UNICAM 2.MILESTONE MLS-1200MEGA - Accessories: 2.1.MCR-6Rotor+vac system+balance+venzel 2.2.MCR-1 Rotor+vac system+venzel 2.3.Venzel for rotorHPR-600/10 2.4.MCR-6Evaporation Rotor+FAM 40 acid scrubber+venzel 2.5.Analytical Balance Sartorius 0.00001g	we have we have we haven't we haven't we haven't we haven't we haven't	1.Standard Solutions for AAS, MBRCK:Pb,Cd,Cr,Zn,Fe,Mn,Ag,Hg,Cu,Ni,As,Se 2.NaBH ₄ 3.NaOH 4.Volumetric flasks - 100ml,50ml,25ml - PTF,PTF 5.Erlenmeyer flasks-glass, 50,100ml 6.Tubes: -10-15ml glass -15ml,20ml PTF 7.Beakers-50,100ml, glass,plastic	we haven't enough

DIRECTOR of Regional
Inspectorate - Plovdiv.....



水質モニタリングチェックシート

МНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОКОЛНАТА СРЕДА
 РАЙОННА ИНСПЕКЦИЯ НА ОКОЛНАТА СРЕДА
 6000 Стара Загора, ул. „Ген. Столетов“ 119
 тел.: 3-86-28

гр. (с) _____

ПРОТОКОЛ № _____

за физикохимически анализ на проба повърхностна (отпадъчна) вода, изпускана в приемника

река/потоцичето: _____ поречието: _____ местоположение: _____ който е Категория: _____ категория

Дата: _____ 日付: _____ час: _____ 時間: _____ Характер на времето: _____ 季節の特徴: _____
 Количество: а) на отпадъчната вода _____ л-сек, б) на приемника _____ л-сек. 排水場所: _____
 Место на вземане на пробата: _____ САНПРОВИДСТВО _____
 Взел пробата: _____ 氏名 _____ Присъствал от предприятието: _____ 企業の代表者氏名 _____

АНАЛИЗ

№ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ	Резултат мг-дм ³	Норми за кат.		
		II	III	ГК
1 Температура	温度			
2 Цвет град.	色度			
3 Мирис бала	臭気	3	3	
4 Активна реакция рН	pH	6,0-8,5	6,0-9,0	6,5-9,0
5 Разтворен O ₂	DO	>4	>2	
6 Наситеност с O ₂ %	DO飽和度	>40	>20	
7 Електропр. мк С-см	電導度	<1300	<1600	
8 БПК	BOD	<15	<25	
9 Окисляемост (перм)	酸化度	<30	<10	
10 ХПК (бихроматна)	COD	<70	<100	
11 Разтворени в ва	TDS	<1000	<1500	
12 Неразтворени в ва	SS	<50	<100	500
13 Хлорни йони	Cl	<300	<400	
14 Сулфатни йони	S	<300	<100	
15 Азот (амониев)	NH ₄ -N	<2	<5	
16 Нитритен азот	NO ₂ -N	<0,01	<0,06	
17 Нитратен азот	NO ₃ -N	<10	<20	
18 Фосфати (PO ₄)	P	<1	<2	
19 Сероводород (св)	H ₂ S	гг	<0,1	<0,1

№ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ	Резултат мг-дм ³	Норми за кат.		
		II	III	ГК
20 Цианиди (лесно раз)	CN	<0,05	<0,1	<0,5
21 Феноли (летлив)	フェノール	<0,05	<0,1	
22 Нефтепродукти	油分	<0,3	<0,5	<50
23 Детергенти (анионни)	アンモニア	<1	<3	<50
24 Желязо (общо)	Fe	<1,5	<5	<10
25 Манган (общ)	Mn	<0,3	<0,8	
26 Кадмий	Cd	<0,01	<0,02	<1
27 Олово	Pb	<0,05	<0,2	<1
28 Арсен	As	<0,05	<0,2	<0,5
29 Мед	Cu	<0,1	<0,5	<0,8
30 Хром (тривалентен)	Cr ³⁺	<0,5	<1	<2,7
31 Хром (шествалентен)	Cr ⁶⁺	<0,05	<0,1	<0,5
32 Никел	Ni	<0,2	<0,5	<1
33 Цинк	Zn	<5	<10	<10
34 Прозрачност см	透明度			
35 Карбонати	炭化物			
36 Хидрокарбонати	水酸化物			
37 Твърдост II*	硬度			
38 Калции	Ca			
39 Магнезий	Mg			

З а к л ю ч е н и е: 1. Пробата не отговаря на нормите за _____ категория (ДВ, бр. 96-12 12 86 г)
 по изследваните показатели подреден № _____
 2. Пробата не отговаря на нормите за градска канализация (ДВ, бр. 72-1978 г)
 по изследваните показатели подреден № _____

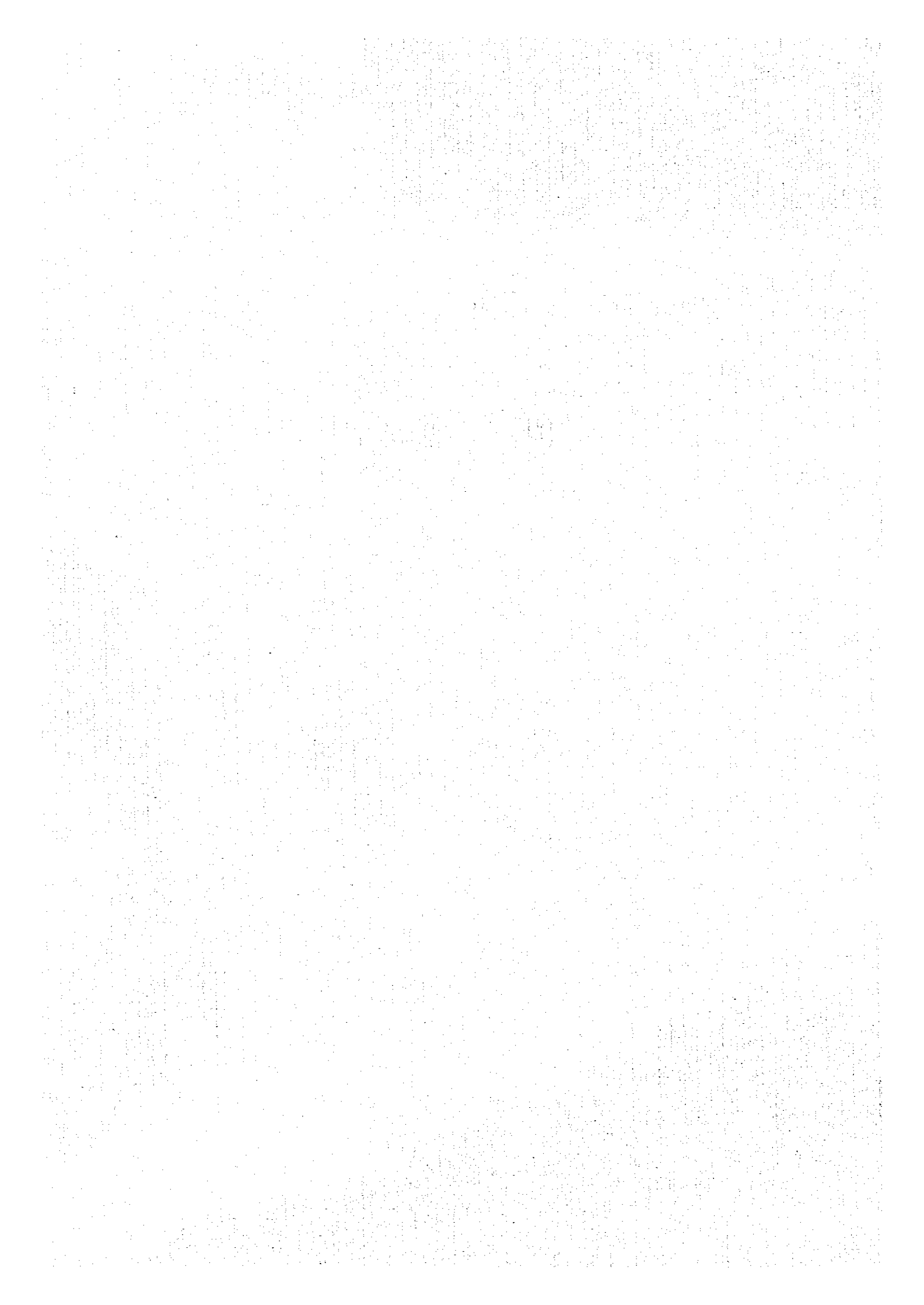
Гр. _____ 199 _____ година

Извършил анализа: I. _____

2. _____

II-к отдел: _____

關連主要法規



II. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

Chapter One GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This act makes provision for:

1. obtaining and furnishing information concerning the state of the environment;
2. the control of the state of the environment;
3. the assessment of the impact on the environment;
4. the planning and implementation of environmental protection activities;
5. the rights and duties of central and local authorities, bodies, corporate and physical persons as regards environmental protection.

Article 2

The reduction of risk for human health and for the environment and its relation to suffered damages and missed benefits shall be the basis for determining ecologic policy.

Article 3

- (1) Natural and juridical persons carrying on activities which pollute the environment within the limits of admissible norms shall pay fees.
- (2) The sums deposited as fees for polluting the environment within the limits of admissible norms shall be distributed as follows: 40 per cent to the municipal environmental protection funds and 60 per cent to the National environmental protection fund.
- (3) In cases of damaging the environment or polluting it in excess of the maximum admissible norms fines shall be imposed on natural persons and monthly sanctions on juridical persons, determined pursuant to Article 32 of this Act.

BULGARIAN NATIONAL STANDARD 8775-71 Vibration measurement instruments

BULGARIAN NATIONAL STANDARD 8883-84 Instruments measuring the equivalent of the noise level

BULGARIAN NATIONAL STANDARD 8038-80 State checking scheme of the instruments for acoustic measurement in the air.

BULGARIAN NATIONAL STANDARD 12948-86 Internal combustion vehicles. Noise level of the engines. Methods of measurement.

BULGARIAN NATIONAL STANDARD 14925-79 Internal combustion vehicles. Noise level of the engines when the vehicle is not moving. Methods for measurement.

11. HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND WASTES

DECREE OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS N 153 from August 6, 1993 FOR GATHERING, TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE AND RENDERING INNUOUS OF THE HAZARDOUS WASTES (published in State Gazette N 70 from 1993)

REGULATION N 2 FOR PROTECTION FROM ACCIDENTS WITH HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS, issued by the Ministry of Transportation and the Committee for Quality (published in State Gazette N 100 from 1990)

12. OTHER ACTS

REGULATION FOR SANITARY PROTECTION OF REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA FROM QUARANTINE AND OTHER DANGEROUS DISEASES (published in State Gazette N 32 from 1973; amendments in N 101 from 1989)

REGULATION N 3 FOR THE THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE OF CONCENTRATION OF CHEMICALS DISCHARGED BY POLYMERS AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS IN RESIDENTIAL AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS (published in State Gazette N 17 from 1984)

REGULATION N 6 FOR THE HYGIENE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DETERGENT AND CLEANING SUBSTANCES (published in State Gazette N 31 from 1980)

REGULATION N 5 FOR THE HYGIENE NORMS OF THE THRESHOLD LIMIT CONCENTRATION OF CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL POLLUTING SUBSTANCES IN FOOD PRODUCTS (published in State Gazette N 39 from 1984; amendments in N 5 from 1986, N 15 from 1987, N 87 from 1989 and N 66 from 1992)

(4) The sums paid as sanctions imposed pursuant to paragraph 3 shall be distributed as follows: 30 per cent to the municipal environmental protection funds and 70 per cent to the National environmental protection fund.

(5) The funds shall be used only for financing environmental protection activities.

Article 3bis

The natural resources for the use of which fees shall be collected shall be determined by law.

Article 3ter

A National confidential ecofund is established as a body corporate for the managing of funds, coming from deals of exchange "Duty for environment" and "Duty for nature", from governments and international financial institutions, dealing with environmental protection in Bulgaria.

Article 4

The Council of Ministers shall prepare and submit to the National Assembly a report on the state of the environment once a year. After its approval the report shall be published as an Annual Book on the state of environment.

Article 5

When the quality of the environment is damaged, the responsible persons shall restore it according to the directions of the specialized control and municipal authorities.

Article 6

In case of transboundary pollution, the requirements and standards included in the agreements and conventions, to which the Republic of Bulgaria is a party shall be applied. In the absence of such regulatory instruments shall be applied the requirements and standards of the European Community.

Article 7

(1) The importation of waste and dangerous substances in the country shall be prohibited as follows:

1. when they are of undetermined chemical composition, as well as when there exist no methods for their analysis which can be applied in the Republic of Bulgaria;

2. for the purpose of storage, depositing, destruction or recycling;
3. for the purpose of serving as inputs for manufacturing in case the decision of the competent authority designated in Article 27 on assessment of the environmental impact is negative.

(2) The transit transportation of waste and dangerous substances across the territory and the territorial sea of the Republic of Bulgaria shall be decided upon each particular case with the authorization of the Minister of Environment provided there is a provision for it in an international treaty to which Bulgaria is a party, with strict observance of the safety measures.

(3) The construction and exploitation of enterprises and other facilities and the carrying on of activities without purification and protection equipment when the latter are required shall be prohibited.

(4) The use of licences and patents and the import in the country of equipment and technology which create the threat of pollution in excess of the limits of existing norms and standards is prohibited.

Chapter Two INFORMATION CONCERNING THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Article 8

The information about the state of the environment consists of:

1. data concerning the state of the environment components;
2. data about the results of activities that bring about or may bring about pollution or damage to the environment or its components;
3. data concerning activities and actions undertaken for protection and restoration of the environment.

Article 9

All persons and the state and municipal authorities shall have the right of access to the available information concerning the state of the environment.

Article 10

Published and submitted information shall be supplemented by explanations for the possible consequences for human health and the environment and by recommendations for the conduct of the citizens in case of expected negative influence.

Article 11

- (1) Information concerning the state of the environment shall be collected by the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agricultural Development, Land Use and Restoration of Land Ownership and the National Statistics Institute, by the persons authorized by them and by the municipal authorities.
- (2) The corporate and physical persons producing goods and services shall submit the data under Article 8, items 2 and 3 to the authorities under paragraph 1.
- (3) The authorities under paragraph 1 shall furnish and announce the information through the mass media or in another way in a comprehensible form for the average citizens form.

Article 12

- (1) The state and municipal authorities, the corporate and physical persons and the producers of goods and services shall present on request information about the expected impact on the environment before obtaining final authorization to carry on their activities and actions or before undertaking them as regularized under Chapter Four of this Act and the Annexes to it.
- (2) The authorities and persons under paragraph 1 shall satisfy applications not later than two weeks after the request, provided a longer period has not been agreed upon before the expiration of the deadline. The absence of a notice after the time period under this paragraph shall be considered a refusal.
- (3) Where the information under Article 8 and the preceding paragraphs is not subject to dissemination in compliance with the current law, it shall be delivered in writing with no right to disseminate it.

Article 13

The authorities and persons under Article 12, Paragraph 1 shall inform the population without delay when pollution or damage of the environment occur, including natural disasters, industrial accidents and fires, and shall provide information about the changes in the environment which have taken place, the measures for their restriction and elimination and the requirements for the conduct of the citizens with a view to ensure their health and safety.

Article 13bis

In case of an immediate threat of considerable pollution or damaging of the environment the authorities and persons designated in Article 12, Paragraph 1 shall immediately inform the public and shall undertake emergency measures for the prevention of potentially harmful effects.

Article 14

The producers of goods and services, their middlemen and the merchants, including those dealing with agricultural and food products, shall be obliged simultaneously with the sale or performance of the service to give customers information in writing and, in fragrantly unimportant cases, in oral form about the harmful ingredients of the goods and services, as well as about the possible negative effects of the performed services.

Article 15

An authority or a person under Article 9 who considers their request for access to information unjustifiably rejected or unlawfully restricted, or that the obtained information is unreliable, shall have the right to request protection of their rights through administrative channels or through the court.

Chapter Three

CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Article 16

- (1) The control of the environment condition shall consist of monitoring the quality of the environment components and registration of their changes, as well as monitoring the causes for these changes.
- (2) The data collected as a result of the control shall be treated in conformity to the regulations in Chapter Two of this Act.

Article 17

- (1) The control of the state of the environment and pollution sources shall be the duty of the authorities under Article 11, Paragraph 1.
- (2) The control shall be constant and in conformity with the specific features of observed parameters and pollution sources. In cases when the respective authorities are incapable of fulfilling their obligations under Paragraph 1 they announce, on the basis of their

competence according to Article 27, the reasons to the public by means of the mass media.

(3) The individual parameters of the environment that are subject to control shall be specified in correspondence with the control methods endorsed by the Minister of Environment.

Article 18

(1) State control differentiated according to pollution sources shall be exercised:

1. after a decision of the state authorities;
2. at the request of aggrieved or presumably aggrieved citizens and their organizations on the basis of the pollution identified by them.

(2) The ascertained polluter shall pay the control costs.

Chapter Four

ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Article 19

All kinds of activities of the physical and juridical persons and of the state and municipal authorities may be subject to an assessment for the impact on the environment.

Article 20

(1) The assessment of the impact on the environment shall be made mandatory in the following cases:

1. projects and facilities as listed in Annexes 1 and 2;
2. national and regional programs for development, landscape and urban development and their amendments;
3. reconstruction and expansion projects pursuant to the previous paragraphs.

(2) By decision of the competent authorities designated in article 27 other projects and facilities in addition to those listed in Paragraph 1 may also be assessed.

(3) The assessment of the impact on the environment may also be carried out on the basis of proposals of concerned physical and juridical persons addressed to the competent authorities designated in Article 27.

(4) The assessment of the impact on the environment of operating facilities shall be carried out periodically as prescribed by the competent authorities. Assessments for large polluting facilities shall be made at least once every five years.

Article 21

(1) The assessment shall be assigned by the investor or initiator of the activities to independent experts who:

1. are professionally competent;
2. have stated that they have no direct interest in the realization of the facility or activity and have not taken part in the designing process.

(2) In giving their opinion the experts shall be guided by the requirements of Article 2 and the existing in the country norms and standards for admissible environmental pollution.

Article 22

The procedures and conditions for carrying out the assessment shall be determined with a regulation issued by the Minister of Environment in consultation with the Minister of Territorial Development, Housing Policy and Construction, the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agricultural Development, Land Use and Restoration of Land Ownership.

Article 23

(1) The investor or initiator of the activities shall present to the competent authority a report on the impact on the environment which shall mandatory contain:

1. annotation of the project;
2. description of the environment which shall be the subject of impact;
3. a forecast for the expected impact;
4. presentation of the possible ways for the project implementation;
5. a list of the parties that may be affected by the impact of the facility on the environment;
6. other items as required by the Minister of Environment;
7. conclusion of the experts who have made the assessment.

(2) The expenses connected with the environmental impact assessment are covered by the investor or the initiator of the activity.

Article 23bis

- (1) The competent authority shall organize a discussion of the presented results of the assessment on the environmental impact in which the local administration bodies, representatives of public organizations, the public and concerned natural and juridical persons shall take part.
- (2) The persons mentioned in Paragraph 2 must be informed by the competent authority through the mass media or in another appropriate manner not later than one month before the discussion.

Article 23ter

- (1) The competent authority shall render its decision after the discussion of the assessment results not later than three months after the conclusion of the procedure under Article 23bis.
- (2) The persons under Article 21 who have assigned the carrying out of the assessment shall be informed in writing of the decision and it shall be announced through the mass media or in another appropriate manner within 15 days of its rendering.
- (3) Concerned parties may appeal the decision before the respective district court pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act within 14 days of the announcement under Paragraph 2, and for projects with a national significance within 30 days.
- (4) The decision on the environmental impact assessment for projects and activities which have not been started shall be valid for one year.

Article 23quater

The competent authority shall prohibit or stop the activities or implementation of projects for which the environmental impact assessment is negative or for which the mandatory assessment has not been made, or which have not been equipped with the necessary purification and protection equipment.

Article 23quinque

- (1) For facilities which are of special importance for the satisfying of the public's vital needs, which require immediate construction of the facility, the Council of Ministers can make an exception and allow

the necessary construction but only on the basis of an expert opinion, approved by the Minister of Environment and a final report for the EIA should be prepared not later than 1 year after the facility is put into operation.

- (2) When the final decision on the EIA is negative the Council of Ministers can suspend the operation of the facility until the reasons for the pollution of the environment are eliminated.

Chapter Five RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE STATE AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES

Article 24

- (1) It shall be the duty of the Minister of Environment to:
1. work out the government strategy for environmental protection in cooperation with the ministers concerned with the problem;
 2. manage the National fund on environmental protection and to allocate the funds for environmental protection activities, scientific research and projects, including natural and juridical persons;
 3. control the quality of the environment in the territory and territorial sea of the Republic of Bulgaria, prohibit or stop activities damaging the environment;
 4. coordinate the control functions discharged by other ministries and departments with respect to the environment;
 5. prepare the Annual Report on the quality of the environment as under Article 4;
 6. inform the public about his activity through the mass media, the specialized publications and through other accessible channels;
 7. endorse in consultation with the Minister of Health, the Minister of Agricultural Development, Land Use and Restoration of Land Ownership, the Minister of Territorial Development, Housing Policy and Construction and other state bodies.
 - a) norms for the emissions and concentrations of harmful substances according to regions, environment components and types of pollutants, as well as for the use of the renewable and non-renewable natural resources;
 - b) special regimes for the regions with a threatened environment, projects and activities for restoration of the normal qualities

- of the environment, which shall be submitted for approval by the Council of Ministers;
- c) instructions for labelling of goods in accordance with the requirements of Article 14;
 - d) schedules of fees for the use of natural resources and for admissible pollution;
 - e) instructions for the transportation, storage, use and deposition of dangerous substances;
8. guide and control the preservation of the biological diversity and natural ecosystems, declare the protected species and territories;
 9. endorse and publish the methods for control and assessment of the impact on the environment pursuant to Chapters Three and Four. Organize the national system for monitoring and control of the state of environment.
 10. represent this country in intergovernmental organizations and meetings concerned with environmental protection.
- (2) The rights and duties of the Minister of Environment that have not been specified by this Act, as well as those under Item 7 of Paragraph 1, shall be determined with an Act of the Council of Ministers.

Article 25

- (1) The Minister of Environment shall set up regional environmental protection inspectorates, to be agencies of the Ministry, and shall determine their functions and territorial scope. The regional inspectorates shall serve the municipalities which do not have environmental protection equipment and staff.
- (2) In discharging their functions the regional inspectorates shall issue recommendations and orders in writing.

Article 26

Municipal authorities shall:

1. develop their own programmes for environmental protection in coordination with the competent authorities of the Ministry of Environment and, when necessary, with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agricultural Development, Land Use and Restoration of Land Ownership and with other competent state bodies respectively;
2. inform the public about the state of environment and the undertaken activities and actions that are subject to environmental impact assessment;

3. control the disposal of waste and dangerous substances on their territory;
4. build, use and maintain purification plants for household waste waters;
5. organize and control the collection and rendering harmless of household waste;
6. manage the municipal environmental protection funds.

Article 27

- (1) When the result of the activities of the physical and juridical persons and of the state and municipal authorities occurs or may occur:
 1. on the territory of one municipality, the regional environmental inspectorate and the municipal authorities shall be competent to undertake the activities and actions prescribed by the law;
 2. on the territory of several municipalities falling within the scope of one regional environmental inspectorate, the respective regional environmental inspectorate;
 3. on the territory of several municipalities falling within the scope of several regional environmental inspectorates, the Minister of Environment.
- (2) The disputes on the powers of different authorities shall be settled by the Minister of Environment.
- (3) The regional environmental inspectorates shall be superior administrative authorities to the municipal ones in the meaning of the administrative procedures Act. Superior to the regional inspectorates in the same meaning shall be the Minister of Environment.

Article 28

- (1) In cases of committed or possible damage to the environment established by impact assessment, the authority competent under Article 27 may:
 1. suspend industrial and other activities until the disturbance is eliminated;
 2. stop industrial and other activities that cause or may cause irremediable damages to environment and human health;
 3. prescribe the elimination of the effects caused by the damage.

- (2) The Minister of Environment may suspend regulations issued by other ministries and municipal authorities when they contravene the prescriptions of this Act.

Chapter Six LIABILITIES

Article 29

The persons found guilty of harming others by pollution or damage to the environment shall be bound to remedy the damage. The compensation may not be less than the sum required to repair the damages caused.

Article 30

- (1) The persons aggrieved under Article 29 may lodge a claim and institute proceedings against offenders to stop the damage and to eliminate the consequences of the pollution.
- (2) The claims to cease the disturbance and to eliminate its effects may be lodged by the municipal authorities, as well as by associations of citizens with an ideal purpose and by every citizen.

Article 31

The elimination of the harmful effects caused by transboundary environmental pollution shall be accomplished on the basis of an international treaty, to which the Republic of Bulgaria is a party. If such a treaty does not exist - on the basis of the general rules of International Law.

Article 32

- (1) A natural person guilty of an offence under this Act that does not constitute a crime shall be liable to a fine from 1,000 to 150,000 levs.
- (2) The fine for repeat offenders or for persons acting in an official capacity shall be from 3,000 to 300,000 levs.
- (3) Obviously insignificant violations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 200 levs.
- (4) For damaging or polluting the environment in excess of the admissible norms monthly sanctions not to exceed 30 million levs shall be imposed upon juridical persons.

Article 33

An independent impact assessment expert guilty of an offence under Article 21, Paragraph 2, shall be liable to a fine from 1,000 to 10,000 levs, if he is not liable to a more severe penalty.

Article 34

- (1) A company or enterprise guilty of an offence under Articles 7 and 14 or not complying with prescriptions under Article 23 quater shall be liable to a fine from 5,000 to 350,000 levs.
- (2) Fines from 20,000 to 2,000,000 levs shall be imposed when:
 1. the offence is repeated for a second time;
 2. the offence is so substantial that has brought to irreversible harm to the environment and human health;
 3. the activities have been prohibited by a court decision.
- (3) In insignificant cases under Paragraph 1 the fine shall be from 1,000 to 10,000 levs.

Article 35

The statements establishing breaches of this Act shall be drawn up by the competent authority as prescribed in the Law for administrative offence and penalty Act under Article 27, and the punishment decrees are issued by the Minister of Environment or persons authorized by him.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

§ 1 For the interpretation of this Act:

1. "environment" means a complex of natural and anthropogenic factors and elements that are mutually interrelated and affect the ecological equilibrium and the quality of life, human health, the cultural and historical heritage and the landscape;
2. "environmental protection" means an activity aimed at avoiding environmental degradation through restoration, protection and improvement and comprises collection of information and control on the conditions, as well as assessment of the impact of the planned activities on the environment;
3. "natural resources" mean those parts of organic and inorganic

- nature that are used or may be used for satisfying human needs;
- "renewable resources" mean resources that recover in a natural way or may be totally or partly recovered by special procedure at rates comparable to the rates of their exploitation. All other resources are non-renewable;
5. "pollution of the environment" means the change of its qualities as a result of the occurrence and introduction of physical, chemical or biological factors from a natural or anthropogenic source in the country or outside it, irrespective whether they exceed or not the standards valid for the country;
6. "damage to the environment" means such a change of one or more of the components it consists of which leads to impairment of the quality of life of people, to a poorer biological diversity or to an impeded restoration of the natural ecosystems;
7. "dangerous substances and waste" are those which injure or may injure human health, the flora and the fauna and the quality of the environment when being produced, transported, stored, used or disposed of;
8. "vital needs of the public" are those which are connected with the securing and protecting the life and health of the population.

TRANSITIONAL AND CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

- § 2 (1) The programmes, plans and projects developed before the enforcement of this Act, as well as the sources of pollution, operating without an environmental impact assessment or the cases of pollution registered as under Chapters Three and Four of this Act, shall be a subject to assessment for the impact on the environment.
- (2) In case of negative impact on the environment, the Minister of Health shall decide whether to authorize assessment of the health condition of the affected personnel and the population.
- (3) The pollution sources established and subjected to environmental impact assessment as prescribed under Article 19 shall be bound to bring their activity in conformity with the prescribed limits in a time period determined by the Minister of Environment, but not later than 5 years after this Act comes into force.
- (4) The expiration of the deadline under Paragraph 3 shall not cancel the liabilities under this Act.

§ 3 The Penal Code shall be adjusted and amended as follows: (prom., SG, No 26/1968; amended, No 29/1968; amended No 92/1969; No 26 and 27/1973, No 89/1974, No 95/1975, No 3/1977, No 54/1978, No 89/1979, No 28/1982; adjusted No 31/1982; amended No 44/1984, No 41 and 79/1985; amended No 89/1986, No 90/1986; amended No 37, 91 and 99/1989, No 10, 31 and 81/1990 and No 1/1991):

1. Article 221bis shall be amended as follows:
"Article 221bis. (1) A person who issues an order or in violation of his responsibilities permits the use of lands and pastures expropriated or not delivered as prescribed by the Law for construction purposes or for other non-agricultural needs, shall suffer imprisonment of up to three years and a penalty of one to ten thousand levs.
- (2) A person who has continued, ordered or in violation to his responsibilities authorized further construction or another use for non-agricultural purposes of lands under the preceding paragraph, once construction and the other kinds of use have been suspended by the corresponding authorities through the prescribed procedure, shall be liable to imprisonment to five years and to fine from two to ten thousand levs."
2. In Article 235, Paragraph 1, for the words "two hundred" there shall be substituted the words "two thousand".
3. In Article 236, for the words "five hundred" there shall be substituted the words "five thousand".
4. In Article 237, Paragraph 1, for the words "two hundred to one thousand" there shall be substituted the words "five hundred to five thousand".
5. In Article 237, Paragraph 2, for the words "five hundred" there shall be substituted the words "five thousand".
6. In Article 238, Paragraph 1, for the words "in severe cases" there shall be substituted the words "in not unimportant cases" and for the words "or a fine to one thousand levs" there shall be replaced the words "and a fine to five thousand levs".
7. In Article 239, Paragraph 1, after the word "enterprise" there shall be inserted the word "firm" and for the words "or to a fine to one thousand levs" there shall be replaced the words "as well as to a fine to five thousand levs".
8. In Article 278bis, Paragraph 1, the words "and in this way causes considerable damage" shall be deleted and after "reformatory

labor" there shall be inserted the words "as well as to a fine from five hundred to five thousand leva".

9. Paragraph 2 in Article 278bis shall be amended in the following manner:

"(2) For unimportant violations according to the preceding paragraph the penalty shall be a fine to one thousand leva, imposed through administrative procedures."

10. In Article 278bis, paragraph 3, for the words "five thousand" there shall be substituted the words "ten thousand".

11. In Article 352, Paragraph 1, for the words "up to three thousand" there shall be substituted the words "from five thousand up to two hundred and fifty thousand".

12. In Article 352bis, Paragraph 1, for the words "one hundred thousand" there shall be substituted the words "one million".

13. In Article 353, Paragraph 1, for the words "three hundred to three thousand" there shall be replaced the words "five thousand to fifty thousand".

14. There shall be created a new Article 353a with the following contents:

"Article 353bis. An official person who, in the sphere of his official responsibilities conceals or announces false information about the condition of the environment and its media - air, waters, soils, sea areas - and from this result not insignificant damages of the environment, life and human health, shall be liable to imprisonment of up to five years and to a fine from five thousand to fifty thousand leva."

§ 4 The Nature Conservation Act (prom., SG No 47/1967; amended SG No 3/1977, No 28/1982 and No 26/1988) shall be amended as follows:

1. Everywhere for the words "Committee for Environment Protection" there shall be substituted the words "Ministry of Environment".

2. Articles 1 and 28-34 shall be repealed.

§ 5 Articles 18 and 24 of the Act for Protection of Air, Waters and Soil from Pollution (prom. SG, No 84/1963; amended, No 26/1968, No 29/1969, No 95/1975, No 3/1977, No 1/1978 and No 26/1988) shall be repealed.

§ 6 In Article 8 of the Transitional provisions of the State Fees Act (Promulgated Izvestiya No 104 of 1951; amended No 89 of 1959, No 21 of 1960; State Gazette No 53 of 1973, No 87 of 1974, No 21 of 1975, No 21 of 1990 and No 55 of 1991) at the end of the last sentence the words "as well as the fees collected pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act" shall be added.

§ 7 (1) The fees pursuant to Article 3 and 3bis shall be determined by the Council of Ministers.

(2) The amount and the procedure for determining the sanctions pursuant to Article 3, Paragraph 3, shall be determined by the Council of Ministers.

(3) The structure and the activities of the National confidential ecofund under Article 36 shall be determined with a regulation issued by the Council of Ministers.

§ 8 For services related to the organizing of assessments of the impact on the environment, the issuing of permits, certificates, consent in writing and for determining quotas for the use of threatened biological resources the Ministry of Environment shall collect fees through a procedure to be determined by the Council of Ministers which shall be deposited in the National fund on the protection of the environment.

§ 9 (1) In case of restitution, privatization or investments in facilities for new construction by foreign and Bulgarian natural and juridical persons such persons shall not be liable for ecological damages occurring from past actions or lack of actions.

(2) The facilities under Paragraph 1 shall mandatory be subjected to an assessment of the environmental impact until the moment of restitution, privatization or investment.

§ 10 The Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Territorial Development, Housing Policy and Construction, the Ministry of Health in conjunction with the municipal authorities shall set norms for industrial waste water in the sewer systems of communities.

§ 11 This Act is hereby referred for enforcement to the Council of Ministers.

This Act was submitted to a vote and duly adopted by the Grand National Assembly on October 2nd, 1991 and the State Seal was affixed hereto.

Chairman of the Grand National Assembly: Nikolai Todorov

Projects of International Importance Liable to Assessment of the Impact on the Environment According to Chapter Four

1. Oil refineries (excluding the enterprises for lubricants and oil production) as well as installations for gasification and liquefaction of minimum 500 tons of coal or pitch containing bituminous schists.
2. Thermoelectric power stations and other burning equipment with thermal capacity of minimum 300 megawatts, as well as nuclear power stations and other nuclear reactors (excluding these for scientific investigations for production and treatment of substances by the method of splitting the atomic nuclei whose power does not exceed 1 kilowatt of constant thermal stress).
3. Equipment with the sole purpose of final storage or complete annihilation and/or processing of radioactive wastes.
4. Integrated metallurgical plants for the production of cast iron and crude steel.
5. Equipment for asbestos production, as well as for treatment and processing of asbestos and asbestos products; asbestos-cement production with final annual output more than 20000 tons and other similar productions with different consumer purposes using more than 200 tons of asbestos per year.
6. Equipment for oil and gas output.
7. Integrated chemical equipment.
8. Construction of roads and highways*, international railway sections, as well as airfields** with a length of take-off and landing runways over 2100 m.
9. Sea trade routes, as well as navigation routes and ports for internal navigation that are accessible for ships of more than 1350 gross register-tons.
10. Equipment for annihilation or disposal in the soil or sub-soil of waste.

*"highways" in the sense of this Act are the highways according to the definition of this term in the European Agreement for the main highways of international traffic from November, 15th, 1975.

**"airfields" in the sense of this Act are the airfields according to the definition of this term in the Chicago Agreement from 1944 for the foundation of the International Organization of Civil Aviation (Annex No. 14)

Projects of National and Regional Importance Liable to Assessment of the Impact Factor on the Environment According to Chapter Four

1. Agriculture:
 - a) land consolidation projects;
 - b) projects for putting of uncultivated or semi-desolate lands to intensive agricultural usage, as well as projects for utilization of agricultural lands damaged by the operation of industrial installations;
 - c) water economy and melioration projects in agriculture;
 - d) projects for primary afforestations if they are likely to bring to negative consequences and projects for deforestation with the purpose of land use for agricultural production or in another way;
 - e) poultry farm projects (more than 2000 birds);
 - f) stock-breeding farm projects (cattle - more than 50, pigs - more than 100 and sheep - more than 200);
 - g) fish-breeding farm-projects;
 - h) projects for drainage of sea and swamp land.
2. Mining:
 - a) peat output projects;
 - b) deep borehole projects (excluding the boreholes for seismic investigations) for the purpose of:
 - thermal energy output from the earth entrails;
 - radioactive waste disposal;
 - water supply.
 - c) projects for the extraction of inert, rock or effective materials;
 - d) projects for open-pit or deep mining of coal;
 - e) projects for oil production;
 - f) projects for natural gas production;
 - g) ore-mining and ore-processing projects;
 - h) projects for asphalt containing shales;
 - i) projects for extraction of bituminous schists, non-metalliferous minerals and mineral materials.
 - j) projects for on-ground equipment for oil, gas and ore output;
 - k) projects for coke plants and coal dry distillation plants.

- l) projects for production of cement and other building materials and elements.
3. Power economy:
- projects for industrial equipment for electricity generation and steam and hot water production, not included in Annex No 1;
 - projects for industrial equipment for gas, steam and hot water transfer, as well as surface electric power lines;
 - overground gas storage projects;
 - projects for storage of explosion-hazardous and fire-risk gases in underground depots;
 - projects for coal briquette compaction;
 - projects for surface storage of fossil fuels;
 - projects for equipment for nuclear fuel production and dressing;
 - projects for equipment for processing of irradiated nuclear fuel materials and for disposal and processing of radioactive waste, not included in Annex No 1;
 - projects for hydroelectric power generation.
4. Metal processing, machine building and electronics:
- projects for metallurgical and steel production plants, including foundries, smitheries and rolling workshops, if they are not included in Annex No 1;
 - projects for production, melting, purification, drawing and rolling of non-ferrous metals, excluding the precious metals;
 - projects for the production of compacted, drawn or stamped articles;
 - projects for surface inoculation and mechanical processing of metals;
 - projects for production of sheet metal boilers, reservoirs, tanks and other vessels;
 - plant projects for the production of motor vehicles and their engines;
 - projects for shipyard construction;
 - projects for production and maintaining of aircraft;
 - projects for railway equipment production;
 - projects for excavations works by means of explosives;
 - projects for ore roasting and sintering equipment;
 - accumulator production projects;
5. Projects related to glass, faience and porcelain ware.
6. Chemical industry:
- projects for chemical intermediate product treatment and production of chemicals not included in Annex No 1;
 - projects for production of plant-protection preparations, insecticides, pharmaceutical and cosmetic products, paints, dye materials, elastomers and peroxides;
 - projects for productions based on biotechnological processes;
 - projects for storage of oil and petrochemical and chemical products.
7. Food industry:
- projects for plant and animal fat production;
 - in industry projects for meat, fruit and vegetables;
 - projects for milk product production;
 - projects for breweries and malt producing enterprises;
 - projects for production of sugar products, syrup and alcoholic drinks;
 - slaughterhouse production projects;
 - industrial starch production projects;
 - projects for factories for fish meal and oil production;
 - sugar factories projects;
 - projects for production of spirit and yeast;
 - projects for processing of plant raw materials, fodder, flour and tobacco articles production.
8. Textile, leather, wood processing and paper industry:
- projects for equipment for washing, degreasing and bleaching of wool;
 - projects for production of wood plates from sawdust and wood fibres, as well as of plywood;
 - projects for wood mass, paper and cardboard production;
 - projects for fibre dyeing factories;
 - cellulose production and processing projects;
 - leather shop projects;
- m) projects for production of electrical insulation materials.

9. Projects, related to rubber processing and to elastomer production and processing.

10. Infrastructure:

- a) town planning;
- b) projects for construction of roads, intercity railway sections, harbours, including river ones, and airfields, including these for the agricultural aviation that are not treated in Annex No 1.
- c) projects for cableways and other mountain communications;
- d) projects for drainage and correction of river beds;
- e) projects for dams and other constructions for collecting and continuous holding of water;
- f) projects for tramways, fast town underground and overground trains, suspension lines, special trains and similar passenger trains;
- g) oil and gas pipeline construction projects;
- h) projects for water transportation at long distances;
- i) yacht harbour projects.

11. Other projects:

- a) Town planning and construction designs for recreation zones and tourist resorts;
- b) runaway projects for competitions and testing of cars and motorcycles;
- c) equipment for processing, converting to harmless products and storage of waste not included in Annex No 1;
- d) projects for purification plants;
- e) projects for slurry storage places;
- f) iron shot storage projects;
- g) projects for testing sites of motors, turbines and reactors;
- h) projects for artificial mineral fibre production;
- i) projects for production, packing, loading or filling (in cartridge-cases or appropriate capsules) of gunpowder and explosives;
- j) incinerators;
- k) radio and television transmitters and other resources of electromagnetic fields.

12. Projects for alterations of projects according to Annexes No 1 and 2, that are used exclusively or mainly for the development and testing of new methods or elements with duration not more than one year.

III. REGULATION No 1 ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND CONSTRUCTION
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD INDUSTRY

Regulation No.1
of 7 August 1995
on Environmental Impact Assessment

Chapter One GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This regulation shall set forth the terms and procedure on environmental impact assessment (EIA) for projects, facilities and activities under Article 20, and §9 of the Environmental Protection Act.

Article 2

(1) Subject to EIA shall be:

1. National and regional development investment programmes;
2. Territorial development plans and general urban development plans and their modifications;
3. Construction and regulation plans and their modifications providing for changes in the functional designation of construction of plants and facilities set forth in Annexes 1 and 2 to the Environmental Protection Act, as well as construction designs related to changes in the functional designation of lands in the agricultural and forest funds by plans and facilities set forth in Annexes 1 and 2 to the Environmental Protection Act.
4. Projects for new constructions and projects for expansion or reconstruction with changes in the functional designation of the

facilities set forth under Annexes 1 and 2 of the Environmental Protection Act;

5. Operating facilities set forth in Annexes 1 and 2 to the Environmental Protection Act;

6. Facilities subject to privatization or restitution.

(2) Upon motivated proposal from the competent authorities, subject to EIA may also be other plants and facilities apart from those set forth under paragraph (1).

Article 3

(1) The environmental impact assessment under Article 2, (1), 1-3, shall be assigned by the person or the authority providing the funding for the respective program, territorial development plan or urban development plan.

(2) The environmental impact assessment under Article 2, (1), 4, shall be assigned by the investor of the facilities.

(3) The environmental impact assessment under Article 2, (1), 5, shall be assigned by the owner or user of these facilities. The assessment shall be made upon:

1. Motivated recommendation from the competent authorities:

a) periodically - by list approved every year by the Minister of Environment, whereas assessment for large facilities-pollutants shall be made at least once in 5 years;

b) upon ascertainment by environment supervising bodies of repeated violation of environment related legislation;

2. Motivated proposal from concerned natural or legal persons, submitted to the competent authorities;

3. Request by the owner or user of the facilities.

(4) The environmental impact assessment under Article 2, (1), 6, shall be assigned by the owner of the facilities or by the body in charge of the privatization.

Article 4

(1) The environmental impact assessment shall be assigned to independent experts who:

1. Possess professional competence, certified under terms and procedure specified by the Minister of Environment;

2. Sign a declaration stating that:

a) they have no relation of dependence with persons, bodies, companies or enterprises that are investors, designers, owners or users of the facilities;

b) they have not participated in the preparation of the program, plan or design, and they have no direct interest in the implementation of the plan, design, or the completion of the activities;

c) they are not permanent members or full-time members of an expert committee for approval of EIA.

(2) The person assigning the EIA shall provide the necessary information for completion of the assessment.

(3) The measurements and the laboratory tests needed for the EIA shall be performed by laboratories included in a list approved by the Minister of Environment.

(4) The person initiating the EIA shall bear the costs for the EIA.

Chapter Two EIA PROCEDURES

Article 5

(1) The specific EIA procedure for each national or regional investment development program shall be determined in accordance with the type, nature, specific features, scope and purposes of the program, by the Minister of Environment in coordination with the Minister of Territorial Development and Construction, the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry.

(2) The Environmental Impact Assessment under Article 2, (1), 2, shall be prepared as a part of the territorial development plan or the general urban development plan, whereas:

1. Public discussion shall be considered to be the completion of public assessment of the territorial development plan or the general urban development plan, and where no public assessment is provided for - the coordination of the respective plan;

2. The decision on EIA under Article 23bis of the Environmental Protection Act shall state the consent by the competent environmental authorities of the respective territorial development plan or the general urban development plan.

(3) The environmental impact assessment for construction and regulation plans shall be carried out in the following stages:

1. Preparation of an EIA report parallel to the preparation of the preliminary draft-plan;
2. Public discussion of the EIA report parallel to completion of public assessment of the construction and regulation plan, and where no public assessment is provided for - parallel to the procedure for notification of the plan;
3. Making amendments to the EIA report taking in consideration the results from the public discussion and according to any changes that have occurred in decisions on the final design of the plan;
4. Making a decision on the EIA report.

(4) The environmental impact assessment under Article 2, (1), for projects under item 4 and for construction decisions under item 3 shall be carried out in the following stages:

1. Preparation of a preliminary EIA report of the project at the initial stage of design, and preparation of a final EIA report of the project respectively, in the case of single stage design work;
2. Public discussion of the preliminary EIA report, and the final report respectively (in the case of single stage design work);
3. Making a decision on the preliminary EIA report;
4. Preparation of a final EIA report of the project, at the design stage, on the grounds of which the construction permit shall be issued;
5. Public discussion of the final EIA report - for projects, for which no public discussion has been held on the preliminary EIA report;
6. Making a decision on the final EIA report.

(5) The environmental impact assessment for operating facilities shall be carried out in the following stages:

1. Preparation of an EIA report;
2. Public discussion of the EIA report;
3. Making a decision on the EIA report.

(6) The environmental impact assessment for projects subject to privatization or restitution shall be carried out as follows:

1. Preparation of an opinion by a body of the Ministry of Environment with data about the state of the environment to the time of privatization, or the restitution of the facilities respectively, whereby the need for preparation of an EIA report shall be determined;

2. Preparation of an EIA report for cases under item 1:

a) pursuant to the procedure under paragraph (4) - for projects under construction or such for which expansion or reconstruction is envisaged after their privatization or restitution, respectively;

b) pursuant to the procedure under paragraph (5) - for projects which shall not change their designation after privatization or restitution, respectively, and where the opinion under item 1 has ascertained repeated violation of environmental legislation.

(7) The Environmental Impact Assessment for projects that are of special importance for satisfying essential needs of the population of this country or part thereof, which requires their urgent construction, shall be made as follows:

1. Preparation of expert opinion by independent experts on the scope of the preliminary EIA report;

2. Approval of the expert opinion by the Minister of Environment according to the decision of the Supreme Environmental Council of Experts with the Ministry of Environment;

3. Preparation of final EIA report;

4. Public discussion of the EIA report;

5. Making a decision on the EIA report.

(8) The Environmental Impact Assessment for projects with transboundary pollution shall be made in compliance with the requirements of this Regulation and the Convention on The Environmental Impact Assessment in the Transboundary Context.

Chapter Three EIA DOCUMENTATION

Article 6

- (1) The EIA results shall be prepared in the form of:
1. Report in compliance with the requirements of the Minister of Environment and the consent of the Minister of Territorial Development and Construction, the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry - for each individual program depending on its type, nature, specific features, scope and purposes;
 2. Separate detached section of the territorial development plan or the general urban development plan;
 3. Report in compliance with the requirements set forth in Annex 1 - for EIA of construction and regulation plans;
 4. Preliminary and/or final report in compliance with the requirements of Annex 2 - for EIA of projects under Annexes 1 and 2 to the Environmental Protection Act and in cases under procedures for changes in the functional designation of lands from the agricultural and forest funds;
 5. Report in compliance with the requirements of Annex 3 - for EIA of operating facilities.
- (2) The preliminary EIA report shall provide general assessment of the environmental impact, with equal consideration of available alternatives for implementation of the projects, where such alternatives are provided, and also the limitation parameters for the further stages of design shall be determined.
- (3) Preliminary EIA report shall be required as mandatory in the following cases:
1. for procedures for change in the functional designation of agricultural land and procedures for exemption and provision of lands and forests from the forest fund.
 2. for projects of construction in stages and state acceptance, in view of ascertainment of the overall environmental impact of the entire project.
- (4) The final EIA report shall assess the technological and environmental

characteristics of the project, specify the measures to ensure admissible impact on the environment, taking in consideration the limitation parameters in the preliminary report.

Article 7

- (1) The scope of the EIA report for operating facilities shall be determined in writing by the competent authorities that issue the decision on EIA. The report may include assessment of all or only some of the environment components affected by the operation of the facilities.
- (2) The EIA report for operating facilities shall provide analysis and assessment of impacts on the environment caused by production activities, of the compliance and deviations in respect of environmental legislation, and of the measures for solving environmental problems.

Article 8

The person assigning EIA and the independent experts may consult the competent authority which issues the decision on EIA, in respect of requirements to the report.

Article 9

In order to make the decision on EIA, the person assigning EIA shall be obliged to submit to the competent authority:

1. At least three copies of the EIA report;
2. At least three copies of non-technical (explanatory) summary of the EIA results for projects with complex or specific technological designs;
3. List of methods employed in the EIA report with indication of sources where they have been published;
4. Copies of the professional competence certificates and the declarations in writing under Article 4, (1), 2, of the independent experts who have prepared the EIA report;
5. Other documents necessary for making the decision on EIA, as may be required by the competent authority.

Article 10

In the case of state, official or other secret protected by law, the person assigning EIA shall submit such information to the competent authority in the form of separate Annex to the EIA report.

Chapter Four PUBLIC DISCUSSION OF EIA RESULTS

Article 11

- (1) The public discussion of EIA results shall be arranged jointly by the municipal authorities and the competent authority making the final decision on the EIA.
- (2) The discussion shall involve the representatives of the local administration, of government and public organizations, the public and natural and legal persons concerned.
- (3) The public discussion of the EIA report shall be carried out as follows:
 1. After submission of the EIA documentation under Article 9 the person assigning EIA shall submit to the municipality the EIA report and any supplementary materials (plans, schemes, tables, etc.);
 2. The organizers of EIA under paragraph (1) shall fix the date and time for the public discussion, as well as the place and time for public access to the documentation, and shall notify them through the national or local mass media or by other appropriate means not later than one month prior to the public discussion meeting;
 3. The public discussion meeting shall be headed by a representative of the competent authority making the decision on EIA. Minutes shall be made for the public discussion, with all opinions in writing presented at the public discussion attached as enclosures.
 4. The organizers of EIA shall present a copy of the materials comprising the results of the public discussion to the person assigning the EIA.
 5. The person assigning EIA shall assign the completion of the EIA report in accordance with the notes and recommendations from the minutes and the written opinions.

Article 12

The organizers of EIA shall bear the costs for the public discussion.

Chapter Five DECISION ON EIA

Article 13

(1) Decision on EIA shall be made as follows:

1. By the Ministry of Environment:
 - a) For national and regional investment programmes for development;
 - b) For territorial development, general urban development, construction and regulation plans which are adopted by the Supreme Council on territorial and settlement development, construction and architecture with the Ministry of Territorial Development and Construction;
 - c) For projects and facilities set forth under Annex 1 to the Environmental Protection Act;
 - d) For management plans or developments in protected areas and for construction projects or other activities within protected areas;
2. By the Ministry of Environment - for projects and facilities set forth under Annex 2 to the Environmental Protection Act, which:
 - a) Have scope of impact on the environment on territory controlled by more than one regional environmental inspectorate;
 - b) Have facilities and/or installations with total volume of flue gases from organized sources over 60 000 cubic meters per hour, or such emitting in the atmosphere sulfur oxides, nitrous oxides or non-methane organic compounds over 10 000 t per year, or carbon dioxide over 300 000 t per year;
 - c) Have waste water discharge exceeding 30 liters per second;
 - d) Are disposal sites of hazardous waste over 20 t per day or over 5 000 t per year;
 - e) Are transfer stations or collecting stations for hazardous waste

and dangerous substances, where the quantities processed exceed 750 kg per hour or 1 500 t per year.

- f) Are incinerators (thermal installations) for household waste with capacity over 750 kg per hour or over 1500 t per year;
 - g) Require area for change of land use over 300 dea, or that area is situated within two or more districts;
3. By the regional environmental inspectorate:
- a) For territorial development, general urban development, construction- and regulation plans which are adopted by the councils for territorial and settlement development, construction and architecture with the municipalities;
 - b) For all other projects and facilities set forth under Annex 2 to the Environmental Protection Act;

Article 14

(1) The competent authority shall make decision on the preliminary EIA report as follows:

1. Allows proceeding to the next stage of design and preparation of final report;
2. Allows implementation of the project in cases where it has decided that no final report is necessary, and where no substantial impact on the environment has been proved;
3. Returns the report for further work thereon should substantial omissions and insufficiently justified alternative solutions be ascertained;
4. Does not allow implementation of the project in the case of failure to comply to requirements of environmental legislation.

(2) The competent authority shall make decision on the final EIA report as follows:

1. Allows the implementation of the program, plan or design, in the case of compliance with the requirements of environmental legislation;
2. Returns the report for further work thereon, should it fail to provide clear assessment, on the grounds of which the competent authority could base its decision;
3. Does not allow the implementation of the program, the plan or

design, in the case of failure to comply to requirements of environmental legislation.

(3) The competent authority shall make decision on EIA report for operating facilities as follows:

1. Allows further production activities should it be ascertained that impacts are admissible by the environmental legislation;
2. Allows production activities under certain conditions and for a specified period of time in cases where no measures are guaranteed to prevent or eliminate the consequences of negative impacts, on the environment;
3. Suspends production activities or parts thereof in the case of ascertained violation of environment legislation;
4. Terminates production activities or parts thereof, which cause irreversible damage to the environment and human health.

(4) The decision on EIA shall quote motives for the issue thereof and shall describe the conditions of compliance to be controlled by the competent authority.

(5) A positive decision under paragraph (1), 1 and 2, shall constitute grounds to proceed to the next stage of design, selection of sites or tracks for projects, issue of decision for change in the functional designation of land, or for approval of projects where no significant impact on the environment has been ascertained.

(6) A positive decision under paragraph (2), 1, shall constitute grounds to approve national and regional development programmes, territorial development and urban development plans, as well as projects, and to issue construction permits and permissions for use of buildings.

(7) A positive decision under paragraph (3), 1 and 2, shall constitute grounds to allow further operation of operating facilities.

(8) The decision on EIA shall be made within three months following the submission of the EIA report. This term shall not include the duration of the public discussion and reflection of the results thereof.

(9) The decision on EIA shall be notified in writing to the person assigning the EIA, and shall be notified through the mass media or by other appropriate means within 14 days following its issue.

(10) Copies of the decision shall be presented to natural and legal persons concerned, and shall be made freely available to the public.

(11) The parties concerned may appeal the decision before the respective district court under the terms and procedure of the Administrative Procedure Act within 14 days after the notification under paragraph (9) for local projects, and within 30 days for projects of national importance.

Article 15

(1) The decision on EIA shall be issued by:

1. The Minister of Environment - according to the decisions of the Supreme Environmental Council of Experts with the Ministry of Environment;
2. The director of the Regional Environmental Inspectorate - according to the decisions of the respective Environmental Council of Experts with the respective environmental inspectorate.

(2) The Environmental Council of Experts shall comprise representatives of the respective municipal administration, the Ministry of Territorial Development and Construction, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and their local departments.

Article 16

(1) The decision on EIA shall be valid for a term of one year.

(2) Where within the term of validity of the decision on EIA the respective program, territorial development plan or urban development plan fail to be approved, or no project construction starts, the person assigning the EIA shall approach the competent authority to extend the term of validity of the decision on EIA.

Chapter Six CONTROL OF EIA DECISION

Article 17

(1) The competent authorities shall exercise control over compliance with the conditions of the decision on EIA during the construction and the operation of the facilities.

(2) The competent authorities shall exercise control in respect of:

1. Verification of proposed impact of the project on the environment;
2. Application of action plan in case of emergencies and burst pollutions;
3. Implementation of the self monitoring plan of the project impacts on the environment.

ADDITIONAL PROVISION

§ 1 For the purposes of this Regulation:

1. "Environmental Impact Assessment" shall be a process of ascertainment, analysis, assessment and making a decision on eventual consequences of programmes, projects, facilities, and activities and their practical alternatives in respect of risk to human health and protection of the environment, in compliance with the environmental legislation currently in force in the country.

2. "Environmental legislation" shall be:

- a) laws, normative acts, sanitation, technical and other norms and standards, which determine the admissible impacts on the environmental components and their parameters, and which are related to protection of human life and health;
- b) methods approved by the Minister of Environment, employed in preparation of the EIA report, as well as the employed not established, but officially published methods, provided they are not rejected by the Environmental Councils of Experts.

3. "Competent authorities" shall be: the bodies specified under Article 27 of the Environmental Protection Act, which should undertake the actions and activities due by law, under this Regulation or other normative acts on environmental protection, as follows:

- a) on the territory of an individual municipality - the bodies of the regional environmental inspectorate or the municipal authorities;
- b) on the territories of several municipalities within the range of the regional environmental inspectorate - the bodies of the respective regional inspectorate;
- c) on the territory of several municipalities in the range of different regional environmental inspectorates and for projects

and facilities under Article 23 quater - the Minister of Environment or a deputy minister assigned by him.

4. "Expansion" shall be the construction of a new sub-facility on the territory of existing facilities and any attached structure or super structure to existing building, which constitute a facility or where operations are envisaged to be carried out, included in Annexes 1 and 2 to the Environmental Protection Act.

5. "Reconstruction" shall be any change in the designation of a facility or separate premises, as well as reconstruction or modernization of existing facilities, made within the facilities or by means of which new facilities are created or conditions for carrying out activities included in Annexes 1 and 2 to the Environmental Protection Act.

TRANSITIONAL AND CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

§ 2 This Regulation is issued pursuant to Article 22 of the Environmental Protection Act and repeals Regulation No. 1 of 1992 on Environmental Impact Assessment (The State Gazette, issue 10 of 1993).

§ 3 This Regulation shall not rule out the need for consent and approval of projects and activities required by other normative acts.

§ 4 "The temporary facilities" within the meaning of Article 120 of the RAISDA shall be subject to EIA, should they be listed under Annexes 1 and 2 of the Environmental Protection Act.

§ 5 The Minister of Environment shall issue instructions on the implementation of this Regulation, by consent of the Minister of Territorial Development and Construction, the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry.

Minister of Environment: G. Georgiev

Minister of Territorial Development and Construction: D. Konachev

Minister of Health: M. Vitkova

Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry: V. Chichibaba

Annex No1 to Article 6, (I), 3

Scope and contents of the EIA Report for construction and regulation plans

1. General information: name of the plan, address of the employer, contact person - address and telephone number, authors of EIA report.
2. An annotation of the plan: enclosed copy of the construction and regulations plan in appropriate scale and brief characteristics of the plan.
3. Description and analysis of the environment components expected to be subject of impact according to the provisions of the plan, inclusive of:

3.1. Air:

- a) brief characteristics of the relief, climatic and meteorological factors influencing the condition of the atmospheric air within the specific area subject to the plan;
- b) indication of existing sources of significant pollution and description of quantities and character of pollutants;
- c) condition and territorial scope of the areas with excessively polluted air, taking into account the existing background concentrations and levels.

3.2. Surface water and groundwater:

- a) brief characteristics of hydrogeological and hydrological conditions and factors influencing the state and regime of surface water and groundwater;
- b) categories of surface fresh waters with description of significant pollution of waters;

- c) quantitative and qualitative description of water resources and receiving waters which shall be subject to significant impact according to the plan provisions.

3.3. Geological formations and soils:

- a) characteristics of the geological formations of areas with soil creep, landslides, sea or river abrasion and adverse anthropogenic processes;
- b) characteristics of damaged lands (eroded, excessively humid, salinated, acidified, destroyed by anthropogenic activities and polluted with harmful substances and wastes);

c) characteristics of soils and agricultural land.
3.4. Brief characteristics of the relief and the landscape, which shall be subject to significant impact according to the plan provisions.
3.5. Flora and fauna and protected areas, which shall be subject to significant impact according to the plan provisions.

- a) characteristics of the flora, of the habitat of rare and threatened species and planted areas;
- b) characteristics of the dominant animal species and the habitat of rare and threatened species;
- c) characteristics of the protected natural areas.

3.6. Sanitary and hygienic conditions of the environment:

- a) ascertainment and characteristics of zones with sources of significant noise pollution;
- b) ascertainment and characteristics of zones influenced of sources of significant harmful radiation and heat emission and radioactive radiation;
- c) characteristics of waste disposal sites;
- d) characteristics of existing infrastructure.

3.7. Cultural heritage - existing historical, archaeological and architectural monuments.

4. Prediction of the proposed impact on the environment: it should contain assessment of prediction covering the expected changes in the condition of the various components of the environment within the territorial extent of their impact by the construction and regulation plan provisions, as well as a complete assessment of the predicted state of the environment of the territory for implementation of the plan.

4.1. Air:

- a) impact of the provided by the construction and regulation plan functional designation of the territories and the construction thereon on the relief, climatic and meteorological factors, and the state of the air compared to the impact by the existing functional designation of the territories and the construction thereon, and compared to the functional designation of the territories and the construction thereon according to the provisions of the current construction and regulation plan;
- b) expected impact of pollution sources of the air caused by major projects-pollutants provided for in the draft-plan,

whereas in case of interactive harmful substances their complex influence should be taken in consideration;

- c) development activities for mitigation or prevention of significant pollution of the air in zones with existing significant and high background pollution.

4.2. Surface waters and groundwater:

- a) assessment of the predicted influence on surface fresh waters and groundwater, affected by provisions of the draft plan;
- b) assessment of the expected changes by the plan provisions in the hydrogeological and hydrological conditions affecting the state and the regime of surface and groundwaters;
- c) development activities for mitigation and prevention of significant pollution of surface fresh waters and groundwater.

4.3. Geological formations, relief and soils:

- a) assessment of the predicted influence of the draft-plan provisions on the geological formations, the relief and soils;
- b) development activities for mitigation or prevention of current soil creeps, landslides, sea or river abrasion and adverse anthropogenic processes, as well as ascertainment of conditions allowing the use of such areas;
- c) development activities for recovery and rational use of damaged areas.

4.4. Landscape:

- a) assessment of the predicted significant impacts of the draft-plan provisions on the landscape;
- b) development activities for mitigation of the negative effects of the implementation of the draft-plan on the landscape.

4.5. Flora and fauna and protected natural areas:

- a) assessment of the predicted impact of the draft-plan provisions on the flora and the fauna, the existing planted areas and the habitat of rare and threatened plant and animal species, compared to the current state of the area and compared to the provisions of the current construction and regulation plan;
- b) assessment of the predicted impact of the draft-plan provisions on the protected natural areas;

c) development activities for protection of existing flora, fauna and the protected natural areas;

4.6 Sanitary and hygienic conditions of the environment:

a) assessment of provisions in the draft-plan for hygienic distances between sources of pollution and sensitive subjects (hourses, health, child-care, educational or public buildings, recreational and sport areas, etc.), and where that refers to areas outside residential areas - the distances between sources of pollution and the fence of the residential zone of the settlement;

b) prediction for ascertainment of zones of influence and impact by facilities provided in the draft-plan - sources of harmful impact, with consideration of current background concentrations and levels;

c) development activities for mitigation or prevention of zones with significant noise pollution or harmful radiation, heat emission and radioactive radiation.

4.7. Cultural heritage - development activities for mitigation of the negative impact on historical, archaeological and architectural monuments, due to the implementation of the draft-plan.

4.8. The prediction of the parameters of the environment of the territory as result of the implementation of the draft-plan: reproductive capacity of the environment in respect of major elements (oxygen, water and biomass), admissible density and intensity of construction, planting on the territory and admissible degree of upsetting the ecological balance. The prediction shall be made in compliance with methods approved by the Minister of Environment, or officially published methods.

5. Recommendations for possible ways of implementation of the construction and regulation plan, in view of mitigation of the impact on the environment: they should indicate the mitigating measures, alternatives and requirements to the application of the development plan.

6. Conclusion: it should contain a proposal by the authors of the EIA for approval or refuse of the draft-plan, and where necessary it should determine the conditions under which the plan could be applied.

Scope and contents of the EIA Report for projects

Introduction: objectives and need for the project; reasons for making EIA (where a final report is prepared the decision on the preliminary report should be submitted, if any); authors of the report.

1. General information:

1.1. Name of the project, address of the investor, contact person - address and telephone number.

1.2. List of natural and legal persons that may be affected by the implementation of the project.

1.3. Location: map, scheme or description of the region.

2. An annotation of the project:

2.1. Characteristics of the technological processes (technological layout).

2.2. Stages of implementation of the project.

2.3. Value of the project.

3. Description and analysis of the environmental components expected to be subject of impact by implementation of the project:

3.1. Air:

- a) brief characteristics of the climatic and meteorological factors influencing the condition of the air;
- b) impact on air quality and the territorial extent of zones with heavy polluted air.

3.2. Surface waters and groundwaters:

- a) hydrogeological and hydrological characteristics of water resources on the territory of the project and the category of receiving waters;
- b) quantitative and qualitative characteristics of water resources on the territory of the project and the category of receiving waters;
- c) characteristics of water sources and water consumption for the project.

- 3.3. Geological formations, relief and soils:
- a) characteristics of the geological formations, relief and soils;
 - b) damaged lands (eroded, excessively humid, salinated, acidified, destroyed by anthropogenic activities and polluted with harmful substances and wastes) on the territory of the project and on adjacent lands.
- 3.4. Flora and fauna and protected natural areas:
- a) characteristics of the flora - the dominant and threatened plant species;
 - b) characteristics of the fauna - dominant animal species and threatened animal species;
 - c) characteristics of the protected natural areas.
- 3.5. Landscape: brief characteristics of types of landscape in the vulnerable area according to the landscape-typological scheme of the country.
- 3.6. Sanitary and hygienic conditions of the:
- a) hygienic distances between sources of pollution and sensitive subjects (houses, health, child-care, educational or public buildings, recreational and sport areas, etc.), and where that refers to areas outside residential areas - the distances between sources of pollution and the fence of the residential zone of the settlement;
 - b) zones with acoustic discomfort and sources of noise;
 - c) zones under influence of sources of harmful radiation, heat emission and radioactive radiation;
 - d) old waste disposal sites;
 - e) characteristics of the social infrastructure.
- 3.7. Cultural heritage - existing historical, archaeological and architectural monuments.
4. Prediction of the expected impact on the environment: it should contain quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the expected impacts of the project on:
- 4.1. Air:
 - a) quantities of pollutants per type, from the sources of pollution provided for in the project;
 - b) changes in the state of the air from the implementation of the project.
- 4.2. Surface waters and groundwaters:
- a) sources of pollution provided for in the project - quantity and quality of wastewaters, methods for treatment;
 - b) changes in the regime of the surface fresh waters, due to provided by the project water consumption, corrections of river beds, hydrotechnical facilities, etc., as well as their influence on the regime of groundwaters and the overall state of the water ecosystems.
- 4.3. Geological formations, relief and soils:
- a) changes in the geological formations and the relief due to the implementation of the project;
 - b) damages or changes in the category of land, depending on the degree of pollution or damage to the soil; changes in soil fertility.
- 4.4. Flora, fauna and protected natural areas: changes in their state due to the implementation of the project.
- 4.5. Landscape:
- a) assessment of the landscape capacity for implementation of the project purposes;
 - b) damage to the landscape depending on the sensitivity of types of landscape.
- 4.6. Sanitary and hygienic conditions of the environment:
- a) changes in the sanitary and hygienic conditions due to the implementation of the project;
 - b) affected population - assessment of the health risk for the population in respect of pollution of the living environment by harmful substances, noise, vibrations and other emissions;
 - c) characteristics of the wastes - waste handling;
 - d) characteristics of used packings.
- 4.7. Cultural heritage - degree of impact on historical, archaeological and architectural monuments. The impact of the project shall be assessed by components of the environment and their parameters according to the following criteria:

Scope and contents of the EIA Report for operating facilities
(Environmental Auditing)

Introduction: reasons and objectives for undertaking EIA; authors of the report.

1. General information:

- 1.1. Name, address and manager of the facility, contact person - telephone number; addresses of own or rented buildings or other real properties beyond the fence of the facility under review.
- 1.2. Current owner or user of the facility under review. Brief history of the facility.
- 1.3. Total area of the territory of the facility, total number and total built-up area of the buildings, scheme of certified site or general layout of the facility in scale 1:500 to 1:2000.
- 1.4. Map, scheme or description of the region affected by the facility under review.
- 1.5. Location: type of terrain (settlement or area outside of settlement area, industrial zone, resort zone, agricultural land or forest fund); neighbouring enterprises or other facilities and characteristics of their production and activities; distances between sources of pollution and sensitive subjects (houses, health, child-care, educational or public buildings; recreational and sports area, etc.), and where the location is outside the residential area - distance between the sources of pollution and the fence of the residential zone of the settlement; supply and service infrastructure of the facility.

2. Characteristics of the facility:

- 2.1. Brief characteristics of major technological processes and facilities (technological layout); differences to the initial design of the facility.
- 2.2. Major raw materials per type and volume.
- 2.3. Major power sources (type and characteristics of fuel).
- 2.4. Water supply sources. Balance of water consumption.

- a) territorial extent - depending on the extent of the impact;
- b) degree of impact - (taking in consideration the existing background pollution) - as percentage of the admissible norm;
- c) duration - short-term, long-term;
- d) frequency - low, high, periodical, permanent;
- e) remedial actions - yes/no;
- f) cumulative and combined impacts.

The prediction shall be made by methods approved by the Minister of Environment or by officially published methods.

5. Alternative solutions (for location, technological capacities, capacity of the project): analysis of the alternatives in respect of their impact on the environment, in case such are provided by the project. Cost analysis of the various alternatives. The alternative solutions should be explained in the preliminary EIA report.
6. Mitigation measures for negative consequences: indication of activities that should be provided, developed or implemented as conditions for approval of the project.
7. Assessment of planned actions in emergencies and burst emissions of pollutants: worked out on the basis of the emergency action plan submitted by the investor with the following contents:
 - 7.1. Assessment of the risk of emergencies and burst emissions of pollutants;
 - 7.2. Measures and tools for prevention, mitigation and liquidation of emergency emissions of pollutants.
8. Self monitoring plan: indicating the monitoring tools and control of the harmful substances in result of the implementation of the project; monitoring of the environment, at specific monitoring points with a view of mitigating and preventing the harmful impact on the human health and environment.
9. Conclusion: with recommendations by the authors of the EIA on the acceptance or refuse of the project, and the limitation parameters that should be complied to in the course of construction and operation of the project.

- 2.5. Type and volume of production.
- 2.6. List, description and characteristics of end and by-products, manufactured or stored at the facility.
- 2.7. List and description of packings used at the facility.
- 2.8. Existing storage facilities, level of organization and control of environmental risks.
- 2.9. Efficiency of power use.
3. Review of the environmental management:
- 3.1. Structure of the environmental management.
- 3.2. Legislative requirements for environmental protection concerning the operation.
- 3.3. Permits, licenses and decisions on EIA.
- 3.4. Fees, fines, sanctions and other environment related payments.
- 3.5. Type and value of investments for environment.
- 3.6. Annual expenses for environmental protection.
- 3.7. Any complaints, objections, signals for pollution due to the operation of the facility, that have been received. Data about the health condition of the population in the region of the facility.
- 3.8. Industrial emergencies and accidents:
- a) description of past emergency environmental pollutions;
- b) fast response, security and safety plans.
4. Characteristics of pollutants and assessment of consequences for the environment, resulting from the operation of the facility:
- 4.1. Air:
- a) state of the air - climatic and meteorological factors; assessment of the air quality;
- b) sources of air pollution (include potential sources/organized - quantity of flue gases (cub.m/hour); emission of pollutants per type and composition (mg/m.cub.m or t/year - measured or calculated emissions); assessments of dispersion; unorganized - technical requirements for restriction of emissions;
- existing ozone-destruction substances - types and quantities; unpleasant odors - perfusion limits;
- c) state and operation of treatment facilities and tools for monitoring and control (type of facility, technical and technological state, operation requirements, treatment effect);
- d) assessment of the influence of air pollution on the environment and human health.
- 4.2. Waters:
- a) state of surface waters and groundwaters; hydrological and hydrogeological conditions; quantitative and qualitative characteristics of water resources; category of receiving waters;
- b) sources of pollution: quantity and quality of wastewater per type of flow; type and state of the sewage system; quantity of reused wastewater; quantity and quality of discharge wastewaters, discharge location;
- c) state and operation of treatment facilities and tools for monitoring and control;
- d) quantity, composition and treatment of sludge from treatment plants;
- e) assessment of the influence of water pollution on the environment and human health.
- 4.3. Waste:
- a) wastes from production processes: origin, type, characteristics, quantity; technological regulations for treatment, separation, extraction, recycling, delivery;
- b) technological regulations for transportation, storage, processing and final disposal; report and control of wastes - quantities and treatment; packing and labeling; certification of facilities for hazardous waste, licensing pursuant to Decree No 153 of the Council of Ministers of 1993 on collection, transportation, storage and disposal of hazardous waste (SG, No 79/1993);

- b) existing old wastes and materials rejected or with overdue term of use, available at the facility:
 origin, type, characteristics, quantity, packing and labeling;
 storage and control methods;
- c) state of waste-disposal sites;
- d) assessment of the influence of pollution by waste on the environment and human health.
- 4.4. Toxic and other dangerous substances:
- a) toxic substances - sources, types, quantities, classification, toxicity characteristics, biological toxicity, bio-accumulation, deferred effects, duration of exposure and threshold doses;
- b) other dangerous substances - sources, types, quantity, classification and characteristics;
- c) assessment of the influence of pollution by dangerous and toxic substances on the environment and human health.
- 4.5. Harmful physical factors:
- a) sources of noise, vibrations, harmful radiation (characteristics and parameters); hygienic-protective zone around sources of harmful radiation;
- b) radioactive contamination.
- 4.6. Soils:
- a) size of damaged and polluted areas (in dea) within the fences of the operating facility and the adjacent territories:
 terrains damaged by facilities;
 terrains polluted by industrial, construction and other type of waste;
 terrains polluted by toxic, organic and inorganic substances and harmful aerosols; by irrigation waters and burst pollutions;
- b) assessment of the degree of pollution of affected land (levels compared to standards); changes in soil fertility;
- c) assessment of resultant physical degradation processes in soils; erosion, compacting, bogging, excess humidity, soil creep, etc.;
- 4.7. Flora and fauna, protected areas:
- a) changes in species communities, density, structure, reproduction, productivity, resistance and sanitary state;
- b) changes in the natural conditions of the habitat;
- c) violations of the regime of protected areas.
- The assessment shall be made in comparison to the past or background state in compliance with the environmental legislation.
5. Analysis of compliance and deviations from legislation requirements and ascertainment of the potential risk to the environment and human health resulting from the operation of the facility.
6. Measures:
- 6.1. Limitation parameters that should be complied to in the course of operation of the facility.
- 6.2. Short-term and long-term programs for bringing in compliance with the legislation provisions and necessary future investigation.
- 6.3. Recommendations for improvement of the environmental management.
- 6.4. Monitoring measures.
7. Conclusion: it should contain recommendations by the authors of the ELA for further operation or termination of production activities under certain conditions.

**IV. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS
AND PROTOCOLS ON ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION, RATIFIED BY REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA**

1. **CONVENTION ON WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE AS WATERFOWL HABITAT (RAMSAR CONVENTION, 1971).**
In force for Bulgaria from January 24, 1976. Amended by Protocol, signed in Paris on December 3, 1982, which entered in force for Bulgaria on October 1, 1986.
In accordance with the Convention Bulgaria is obliged to protect its humid areas, attributing special attention to those of them which had been included in the list of humid areas with international importance (Srebarna, Arcutino, Atanasovsko ezero, ezero Duran Kuliak). The Convention has been joined by 86 countries, 37 of which are members of EEC.
The endorsement of the Convention is being controlled through representation of national reports according to set standards every three years.
2. **POLLUTION ON LONG-RANGE TRANSBOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION** (prepared and signed in Geneva in 1979, under the aegis of the United Nations Economy Committee for Europe.)
It is ratified with Decree 332 from February 19, 1981 (published in State Gazette N 16 from 1981). The Convention entered into force for Bulgaria from March 16, 1983.
The text of the Convention contains the principle formulations for reducing the annual emissions of substances polluting the air from the countries within the region of the Economic Committee for Europe. The executive body annually considers issues on the endorsement of the Convention and its protocols and provides general recommendations for preparation of national reports concerning the strategies and the policies prevention of air pollution. General reviews are prepared every four years, and updated each year. The national reports include legal acts and measures concerning the technologies, the economic instruments, the administrative structures and the monitoring of pollution as well as the respective consequences of them.

- 2.1. **PROTOCOL ON FINANCING OF EMER.**
It was adopted by Decision of the Council of Ministers N 129 from July 4, 1986.
- 2.2. **PROTOCOL ON REDUCTION OF SULPHUREMISSIONS OR THEIR TRANSBOUNDARY FLUXES BY AT LEAST 30% (PROTOCOL FROM HELSINKI).**
This Protocol was adopted by Decision N 129 from July 4, 1986 of the Council of Ministers. It entered into force for Bulgaria on September 2, 1987.
Up to 1993 Bulgaria is obliged to reduce with minimum of 30 % its annual emissions of sulphur gases or their transboundary flows. The reduction will be measured on the basis of the level in 1989.
- 2.3. **PROTOCOL ON CONTROL OF EMISSIONS OF NITROGEN OXIDES OR THEIR TRANSBOUNDARY FLUXES (PROTOCOL FROM SOFIA).**
It was ratified with Decree N 154 from February 2, 1989 (published in State Gazette N 12 from 1989). This PROTOCOL entered into force for Bulgaria on February 14, 1991.
The countries are obliged to freeze the nitric oxides emissions or their transboundary flows so that by December 31, 1994 they should not exceed the volume of the national annual emissions in 1987.
- 2.4. **PROTOCOL ON CONTROL OF EMISSIONS OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS OR THEIR TRANSBOUNDARY FLUXES.**
The Protocol was signed by Bulgaria on November 19, 1991 and ratified by Decree N 154 from February 2, 1989 (published in State Gazette N 12 from 1989). It entered into force in Bulgaria on February 14, 1991.
Bulgaria is obliged to reduce the national annual emissions of volatile organic compounds up to 1999 at their level in 1988.
3. **VIENNA CONVENTION FOR PROTECTION OF THE OZONE LAYER (1985).**
The Convention was ratified by Decree N 2235 from October 17, 1989 (published in State Gazette N 82 from 1989) it entered into force for Bulgaria on February 18, 1991.

3.1. MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER (1987)

The Protocol was ratified by Decree N 2235 from October 17, 1989 (published in State Gazette N 82 from 1989). It entered into force for Bulgaria from February 18, 1991.

3.2. Amendments to Protocol were adopted in 1990 in London and in 1992 in Copenhagen. The former entered into force for Bulgaria on March 7, 1991.

The State parties are obliged to reduce, gradually stop the production or substitute the substances which destroy the ozone layer.

International organizations (committees, groups of experts and working groups) promote the fulfillment of the purposes of the Convention. A system for collecting of statistical data for the production, import and export of the substances under control, has been established as well. The Secretariat is responsible for the preparation of annual reports.

4. CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION, 1973)

It was ratified by Decision of the Grand National Assembly from December 12, 1990. (published in State Gazette N 103 from 1990). The Convention entered into force for Bulgaria on April 16, 1991. All countries are obliged to send to the Secretariat of the Convention copies of all licenses for trade with species which are in the Convention.

5. CONVENTION FOR CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILD LIFE AND NATURAL HABITATS (THE BERN CONVENTION, 1979)

It was ratified by Decision of the Grand National Assembly from January 25, 1991 (published in State Gazette N 13 from 1991). The Convention entered into force for Bulgaria on May 1, 1991. Bulgaria is obliged to protect the animal and plant species threatened with extinction within national and European scope. Each country is supposed to regularly report on the observation of its obligations. The reports contain information on the specifics of the national legal acts, as well as on the administrative proceedings and the existing exceptions from the general obligations.

The permanent committee issues general recommendations for the endorsement of the Convention and instructions for the preservation of certain species.

6. CONVENTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN THE TRANSBOUNDARY CONTEXT (adopted in 1991).

The Convention was signed by Bulgaria on February 25, 1991 and ratified with Decree N 87 from March 23, 1995.

The implementation of the procedures for assessment of the impact on environment from potential polluters with transboundary effects, will be coordinated between the concerned parties.

The requirements for preparation of national reports on the legal, methodological and administrative aspects of the Convention have been established.

For the purposes of widening the cooperation between the countries, particularly those with transitional economies, a network of coordinating committees will be created.

The Convention has been ratified by 9 European states, and by the end of 1995 another 8 states will join or ratify it.

7. CONVENTION ON THE TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS (HELSINKI, 1992)

The Convention was signed by Bulgaria in 1994 and was ratified with Decree N 88 from March 23, 1995.

The states cooperate in the field of their legal systems, the points for announcing of the industrial accidents and providing mutual aid. The requirements have been set for the preparation of national reports concerning the politics for prevention of accidents, for rendering the countries ready for cases of emergency and for liquidation of the consequences. Two regional centers and intergovernmental groups were established for the purposes of coordination. Instructions for defining the dangerous activities are under way.

8. CONVENTION ON PROTECTION AND USE OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATER COURSES AND INTERNATIONAL LAKES (1992).

It was ratified by 10 European states. By the end of 1995 another 18 states will ratify it.

The Convention was developed in the framework of the Economic Committee for Europe. Bulgaria signed it in accordance with Decision N 92 from March 13, 1992 of the Council of Ministers.

The Convention states the obligations for restriction and non-pollution of transboundary water flows. The coordination and control on the endorsement of the Convention are carried out by a Working Group on the Water Problems at the Economic Committee for Europe. Four regulating procedures have been issued for reduction of pollution from item and non-item sources, as well as the respective legal and administrative acts. A meeting of the European Ministers of Environment is due in 1996. The participants are expected to adopt a project on the funding of the measures for the realization of the Convention.

9. CONVENTION ON PROTECTION OF THE BLACK SEA AGAINST POLLUTION

It was signed by the six Black Sea countries in April 1992 and ratified on February 15, 1994.

The Convention envisages mutual activities for protection and restoration of the environmental balance in the Black Sea.

10. CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA AND RUMANIA FOR COOPERATION IN THE AREA OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. The Convention was signed in 1991.

The Convention envisages cooperation in solving the transboundary environmental problems between Bulgaria and Rumania.

11. BASEL CONVENTION FOR CONTROL OF TRANS-BOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL (1989), ratified in March 1995.

The Convention is a major document on protection and control of the illegal trade with dangerous waste, in developing adequate legal acts, and reclamation of the treatment of waste and of the control over transboundary transportation of dangerous and other waste. The information on illegal trade will be provided through a special system.

A decision was made to stop by the end of 1997 and to prohibit after that the export of dangerous waste from the state members of OECD in countries which are not members of the organization. The purpose is to safely and effectively operate and clear the waste at the spot of its formation.

12. FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (adopted in New York in 1992).

Ratified by Decree N 92 from March 23, 1995.

The state parties to the Convention are obliged to provide information on the cadastres of emissions of hothouse gases, as well as information about the respective measures for limiting these emissions. The basis for comparison of the anthropogenetic emissions of carbon oxide and other hothouse gases, which are not under control of the Montreal PROTOCOL, in Bulgaria is not the level of these emissions in 1990 but their level in 1988, through comparison and measurement of the levels of these emissions in the following years. Conventions which are to be joined in the near future:

13. CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (adopted in Rio de Janeiro in 1992)

The Convention has been ratified by 21 countries, members of EEC, including 10 countries with transition economies. Bulgaria has joined the Convention in 1992 and is about to ratify it.

14. LONDON GUIDELINES TO EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION OF THE CHEMICALS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE (developed by the United Nations Environmental Program)

This document does not have the statute of a convention, however it is recommendable for the countries to cooperate and exchange information on the issues in it.

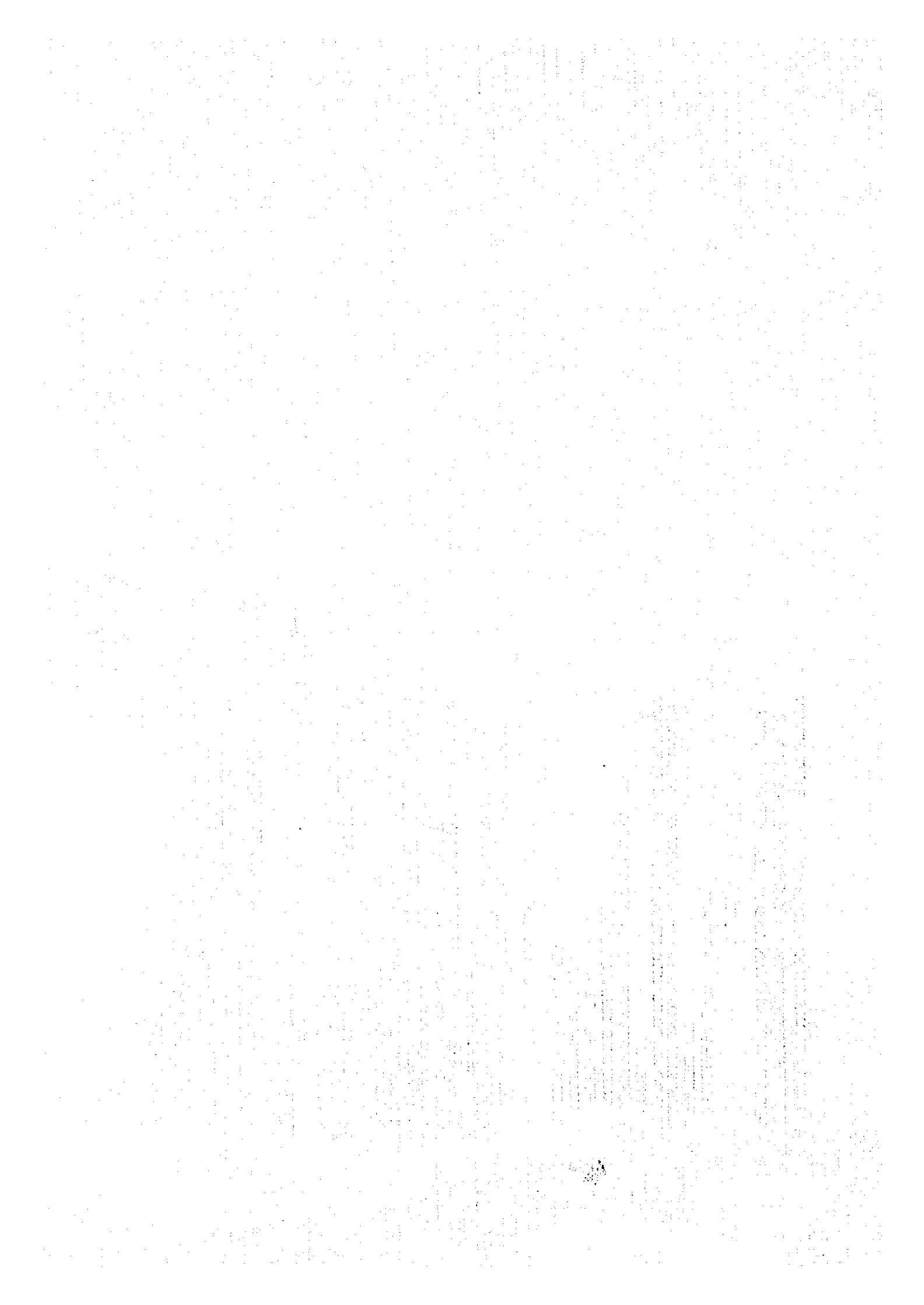
V. REGULATIONS ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
TO BE PREPARED OR AMENDED IN COMPLIANCE
WITH THE EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL ACTS

I. ACTS

1. ATMOSPHERIC AIR PURITY ACT
2. WATERS ACT
3. RESTRICTION OF THE HARMFUL EFFECT ON ENVIRONMENT
OF THE DOMESTIC CONSTRUCTION AND INDUSTRIAL WASTES ACT
4. NOISE ACT
5. CONSERVATION OF THE SEA ENVIRONMENT ACT
6. PROTECTED TERRITORIES ACT
7. MEDICAL PLANTS ACT
8. BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY ACT
9. ACT FOR THE ENTRAILS OF THE EARTH

II. REGULATIONS

1. Amendments to the REGULATION FOR IMPOSITION OF
SANCTIONS FOR DAMAGING OR POLLUTING ENVIRONMENT
ABOVE THE ADMISSIBLE LIMITS
2. Amendments to the TARIFF FOR THE TAXES LEVIED IN THE
SYSTEM OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
3. REGULATION FOR THE INDICATORS AND STANDARDS FOR
THE THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN
THE INDUSTRIAL WASTE WATERS, FLOWING INTO THE DRAINAGE
SYSTEMS OF THE RESIDENTIAL AREAS
4. REGULATION FOR THE INDICATORS AND STANDARDS FOR
ADMISSIBLE POLLUTION OF WASTE WATERS FROM INDUSTRIAL
AND OTHER ACTIVITIES, WHICH ARE FLOWED IN THE WATER
POOLS AND CURRENTS
5. REGULATION FOR THE INDICATORS AND STANDARDS OF
ASSESSING THE QUALITY OF THE SURFACE WATER CURRENTS
AND POOLS
6. REGULATION FOR THE INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING THE
QUALITY OF THE COASTAL WATERS
7. REGULATION FOR THE REQUIREMENTS TO THE QUALITY OF
THE WATERS FOR THE MAIN GROUPS OF WATER USE
8. REGULATION FOR THE PERMISSION REGIME OF THE
OUTFLOW OF WASTE WATERS
9. STANDARDS FOR THE THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUES OF
PESTICIDES IN THE SOILS



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