

TOWARDS AN INCLUSIVE GREEN RECOVERY IN BULGARIA

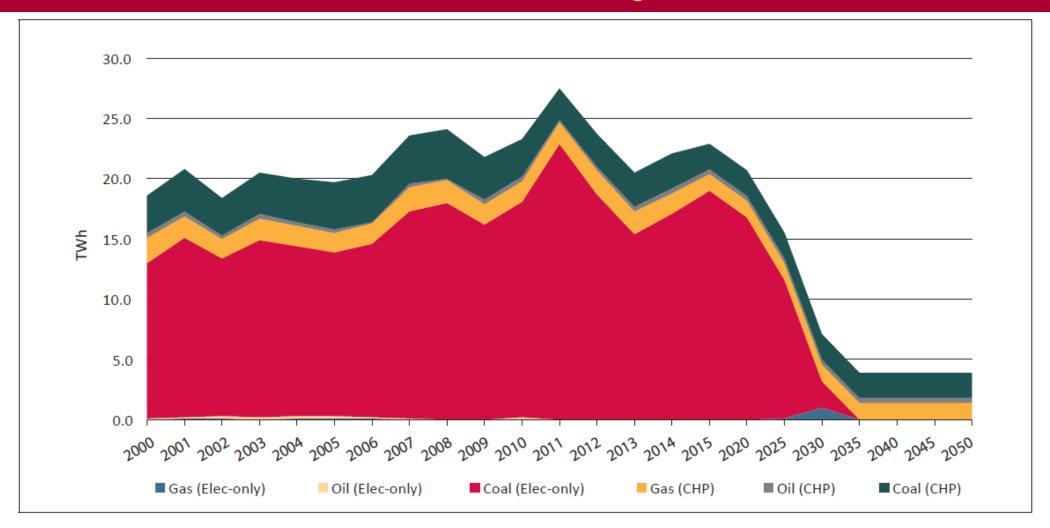


The Main Elements of a New Energy and Climate Security Strategy for Bulgaria

- Coal phase out
- Avoiding a natural gas lock-in
- Renewable energy uptake
- Power grid resilience
- Improving energy efficiency
- Reducing energy poverty



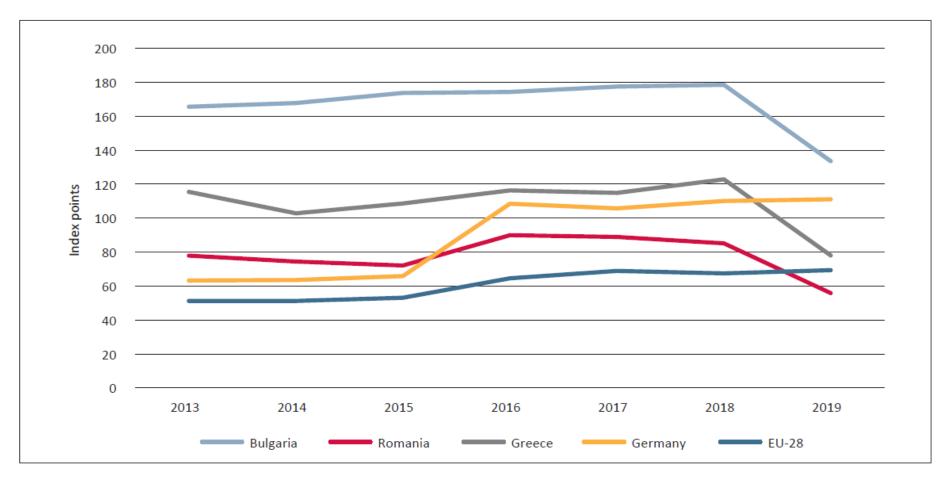
Fossil Fuel-Based Power Generation in a Long-Term Decarbonization Scenario



Source: CSD with the Pathways Explorer tool designed by CLIMACT; based on the National Energy and Climate Plan and the National Recovery and Resilience Plan.



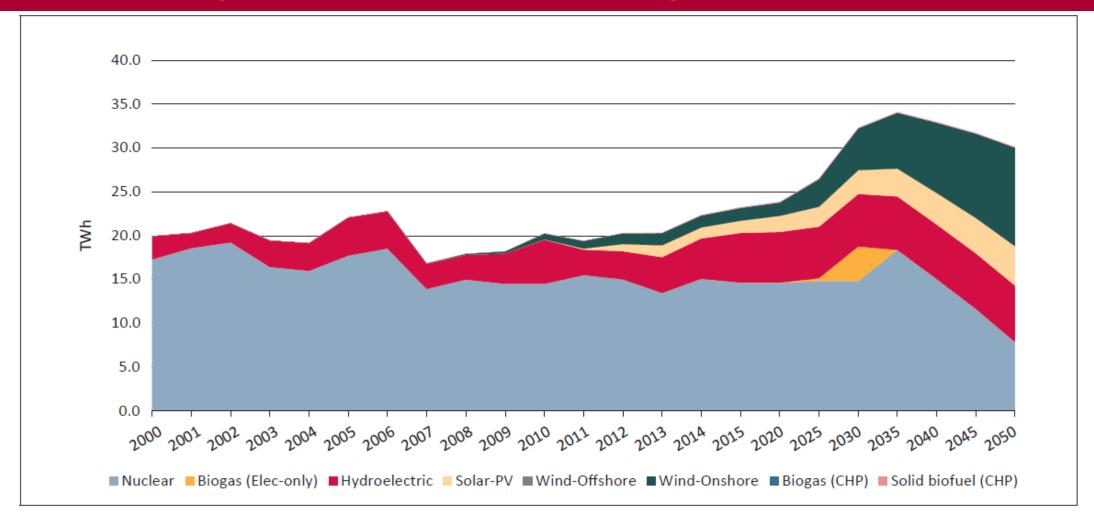
Natural Gas Import Security Risk Index



Source: CSD calculations based on Eurostat (imports, exports, consumption). The Security Risk Index reflects the share of imports in total consumption and the diversity of import sources.



Renewable Energy Based Power Generation in a Long-Term Decarbonization Scenario



Source: CSD with the Pathways Explorer tool designed by CLIMACT; based on the National Energy and Climate Plan and the National Recovery and Resilience Plan.



What's Next: Energy and Climate Governance First

- Clearly define fossil fuel reliance on Russia as a primary long-term energy security risk
- > Shelve the Belene NPP construction plans until after 2040 when models show nuclear might actually be needed
- Harness Bulgaria's potential in cutting-edge renewable energy technologies such as offshore wind in the Black Sea
- > The decentralization of the power grid cannot be possible without the integration of smart grid technologies
- > Utilize EU funds to create the necessary investment environment for ushering a citizen-led switch to renewables
- > The selection criteria for large-scale projects should be closely linked to state capture red flags
- Clearly link energy and climate security policy with alleviating energy poverty within a broader development strategy



Thank You!

