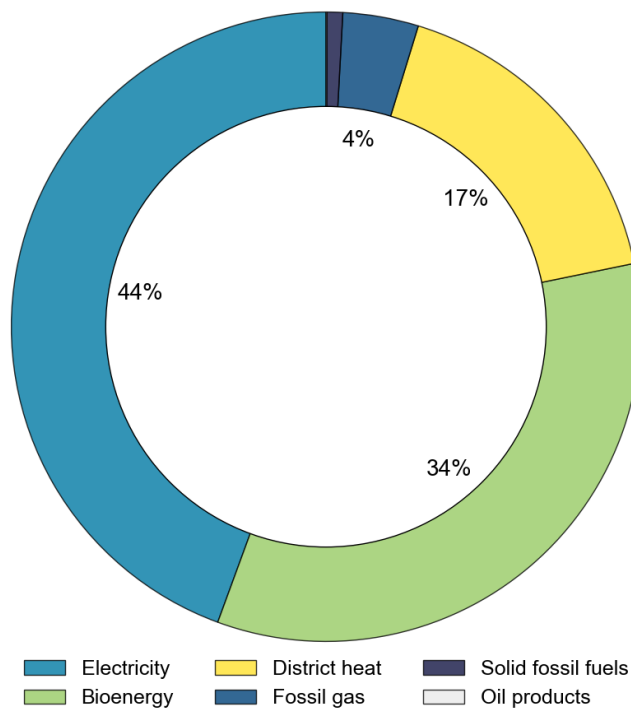


Clean Heat Policy Tracker 2025

Bulgaria



Energy used for space heating and hot water in homes in Bulgaria, 2023



Source: Eurostat, 2025.

Does the country have a national heat plan? Is it statutory?

Bulgaria does not have a national heat plan. Measures addressing the heating & cooling sectors are addressed in other strategic documents, including the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan, Bulgaria's long-term climate change mitigation strategy, the Long-term national strategy to support the renovation of the national building stock and the National air pollution control program.



Is the progress of heating decarbonisation tracked and is the information publicly accessible?

Certain aspects of the progress of heating decarbonisation are tracked, with information publicly available at the National Statistical Institute website. Data includes the share of renewable energy for heating and cooling, district heating connections of households, efficiency of district heating systems, and combined heat and power units (CHP units) and their fuel inputs.

Is the country a member of the Buildings Breakthrough?

No.

Is the heating sector governed by local authorities?

The heating sector is governed nationally, with limited local measures carried out by municipalities.

Is heat planning carried out at a municipal, regional or national level?

The latest revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive (Directive (EU) 2023/1791) has been transposed into the Law for Energy from Renewable Sources. Under Article 10 of the LERS, municipalities are required to prepare and adopt 10-year programmes to support the use of renewable energy sources. This includes analyses and measures related to increasing renewable energy, particularly in heating and cooling.

Is there a specific body that governs heat decarbonisation?

No information available.

Is heat decarbonisation part of the country's Nationally Determined Contribution?

Heat decarbonisation is part of Bulgaria's NDC as it aligns with the EU's NDC.

Does the country have targets for heat pump deployment?

No.

Does the country have a clean heating obligation or standard?

No.

Does the country have restrictions on installing fossil fuel heating appliances in new buildings?

Information not found.

Does the country have restrictions on installing fossil fuel heating appliances in existing buildings?

Information not found.



Has the country decided on a phase-out date for fossil fuels in heating?

No.

Has the country undertaken energy pricing reforms to support electrification?

Information not found.

Does the country place a carbon tax on fossil fuels for heating?

No.

If yes, please provide details. If not, is it under discussion?

Not at the moment; heating will be impacted by the entry into force of the EU ETS2.

Does the country provide financial support for heat pumps?

Under Operational Programmes "Environment 2014-2020" and "Environment 2021-2027", co-funded by the EU Cohesion Fund, municipalities across Bulgaria have provided support for replacing solid-fuel heating appliances with more environmentally friendly solutions, including heat pumps.

Does the country provide financial support for district heating?

Under Operational Programmes "Environment 2014-2020" and "Environment 2021-2027", co-funded by the EU Cohesion Fund, municipalities across Bulgaria have provided support for replacing solid-fuel heating appliances with more environmentally friendly solutions, including district heating.

Has the country made efforts to improve public understanding and support of clean heat systems?

Limited actions have been taken, primarily related to municipalities' programmes aimed at replacing solid-fuel heating appliances with more environmentally friendly solutions.

Does the country support the development of clean heat skills?

Information not found.

Brief overview of the biggest challenges towards heat decarbonisation in the country.

One of the biggest challenges towards heat decarbonisation in Bulgaria is energy poverty, with 19% of households unable to keep their homes adequately warm in 2024, according to the Energy Poverty Advisory Hub. This leads individuals to use cheap but polluting sources such as coal or wood, and in extreme cases, hazardous materials like textiles, refuse, or tyres.