

Projects

Photovoltaic Parks

Getting solar photovoltaic modules in Bulgaria can be a major challenge. Our company, in partnership with a Germany-based project integrator, announced construction will soon begin on an 25 MW solar photovoltaic (PV) project that would provide power to a Bulgarian border town Svilengrad.

This would be, by far, the largest solar PV project in the world, nearly twice as large as PowerLight's 10 MW project in Germany, currently the largest. This project would also be arranged into one large field, and not split up into multiple sections as in some large projects.

Floating Marina

Traditional land-based development concepts fail to address the specific nature of waterfront. At the same time, public demand for access to the waterfront is increasing dramatically. Combined, these factors signal development potential.

The modern engineering concepts of BGLOT AD have not only transformed the marina industry, they have opened up waterfront development to the public, allowing creative innovations for higher and better uses, both achievable and affordable.

Many waterlots adapt readily to revenue-producing commercial uses such as Berths, Restaurants, Casinos, Hotels, Bed & Breakfasts, Resorts and Marina Service Buildings.

Please visit our gallery for more information .

End of Life Vehicles Licensed Collector and Dismantler in Lom (Danube River Town), Bulgaria

Every year, end of life vehicles generate between 8 and 9 million tonnes of waste in the Community which should be managed correctly.

In 1997, the European Commission adopted a Proposal for a Directive which aims at making vehicle dismantling and recycling more environmentally friendly, sets clear quantified targets for reuse, recycling and recovery of vehicles and their components and pushes producers to manufacture new vehicles also with a view to their recyclability.

Directive 2000/53/EC lays down specific requirements for the management of end-of-life vehicles. The Directive's main objective is the prevention of waste from vehicles and, in addition to this, the reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery of end-of-life vehicles and their components so as to reduce the disposal of waste. The Directive also aims to improve the environmental performance of all economic operators involved in the life-cycle of vehicles and especially the operators directly involved in the treatment of end-of-life vehicles.

ELV Waste Estimates

Every year, end-of-life vehicles account for between 8 and 9 million tonnes of waste in the Community which should be managed correctly. In 1997, the European Commission adopted a Proposal for a Directive which aims at making vehicle dismantling and recycling more environmentally friendly, sets clear quantified targets for reuse, recycling and recovery of vehicles and their components and pushes producers to manufacture new vehicles also with a view to their recyclability.

Industrial & Business Park, Aitos, Bulgaria (www.izabg.com)

The idea of setting land aside through this type of Zoning is based on several concepts:

- To be able to concentrate dedicated infrastructure in a delimited area to reduce the per-business expense of that infrastructure. Such infrastructure includes roadways, railroad sidings, ports, high-power electric supplies (often including three-phase power), high-end communications cables, large-volume water supplies, and high-volume gas lines;

- To be able to attract new business by providing an integrated infrastructure in one location;
- To set aside industrial uses from urban areas to try to reduce the environmental and social impact of the industrial uses;
- To provide for localized environmental controls that are specific to the needs of an industrial area.