

Explanation of Key Trends - Total Suspended Particulate Matter

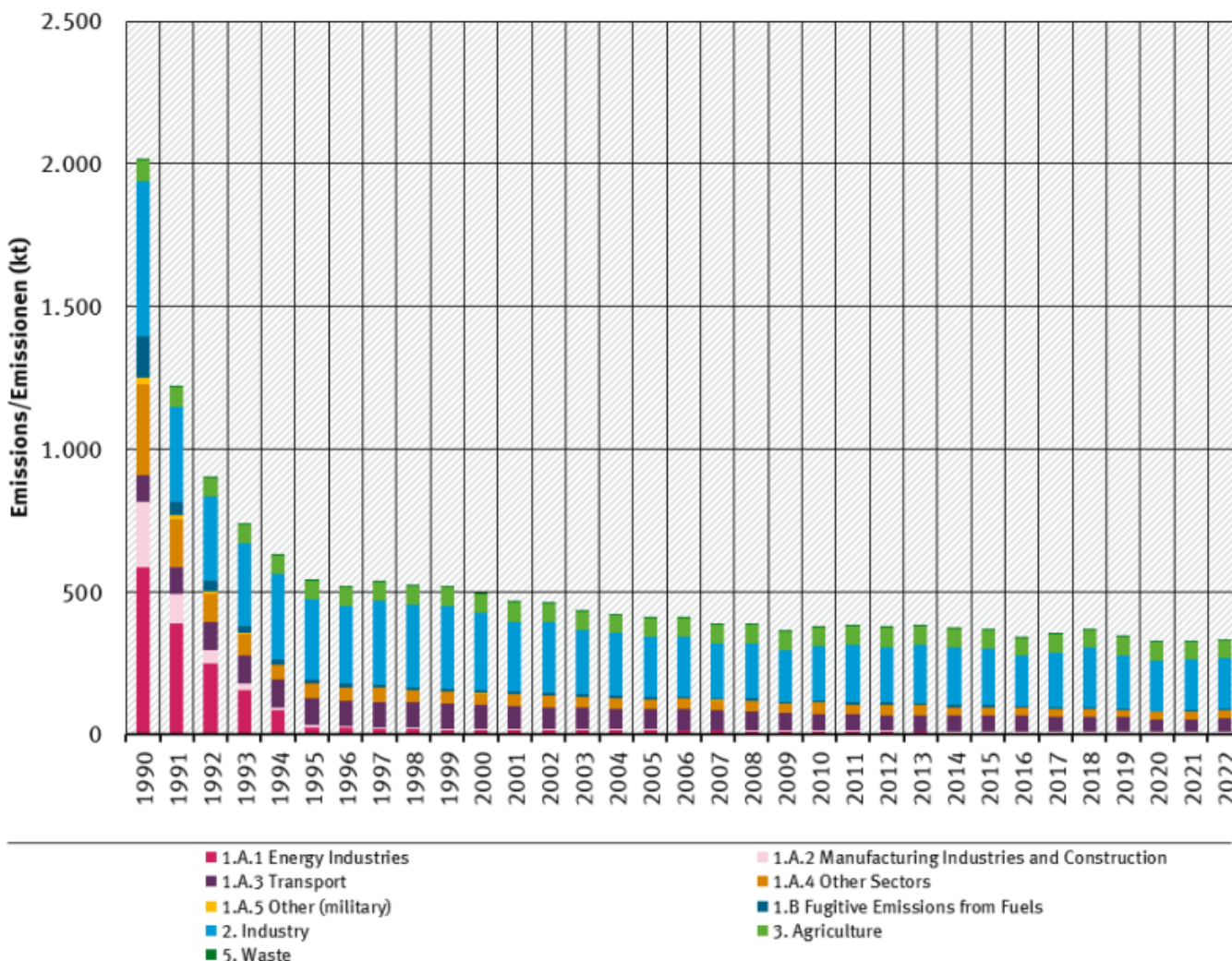
Main drivers

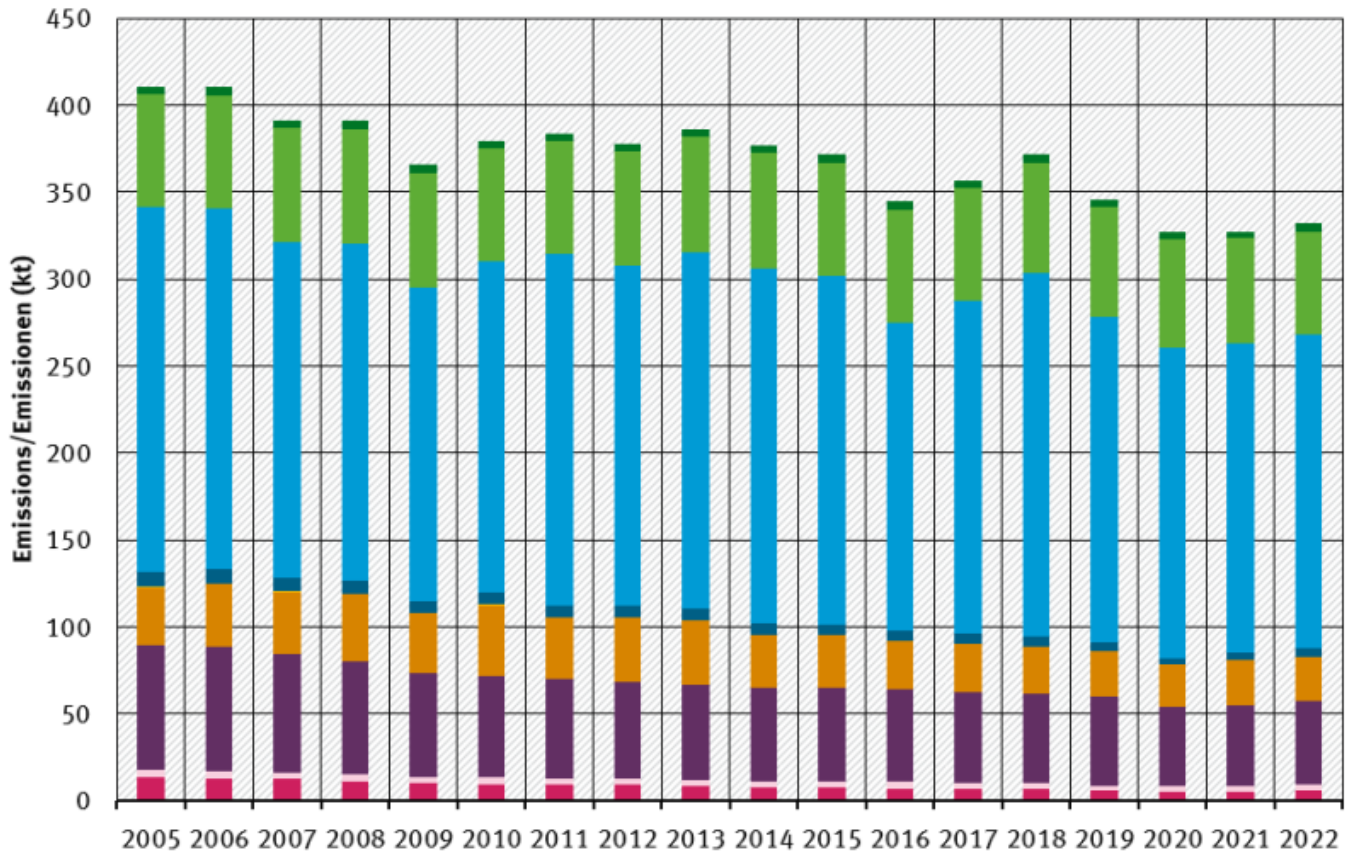
Between 1990 and 2022, **total TSP emissions dropped by 83.6%**, mainly due to stricter regulations of the Old West Germany that applied to the New German Länder after the German Reunification and realized a change-over from solid to gaseous and liquid fuel, as well as advancements in filter technologies of combustion plants and industrial processes.

The Main Drivers for TSP emissions are **Fuel Combustion (NFR 1.A)** with 62% of total 1990 emissions and a 93% reduction between 1990 and 2022 and, as a sum, the **Industrial Processes (NFR 2)** with 27% of the total 1990 emissions and a 67% reduction between 1990 and 2022.

Table: TSP emissions 1990-2022, in kilotonnes [kt]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Trend: latest compared to | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 1990 | previous year |
| 2.020 | 543 | 497 | 411 | 379 | 384 | 378 | 386 | 377 | 372 | 345 | 357 | 371 | 346 | 327 | 327 | 330 | ↓ -83.6% | → +0,9% |





- 1.A.1 Energy Industries
 - 1.A.3 Transport
 - 1.A.5 Other (military)
 - 2. Industry
 - 5. Waste
- 1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction
 - 1.A.4 Other Sectors
 - 1.B Fugitive Emissions from Fuels
 - 3. Agriculture

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