

# 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.

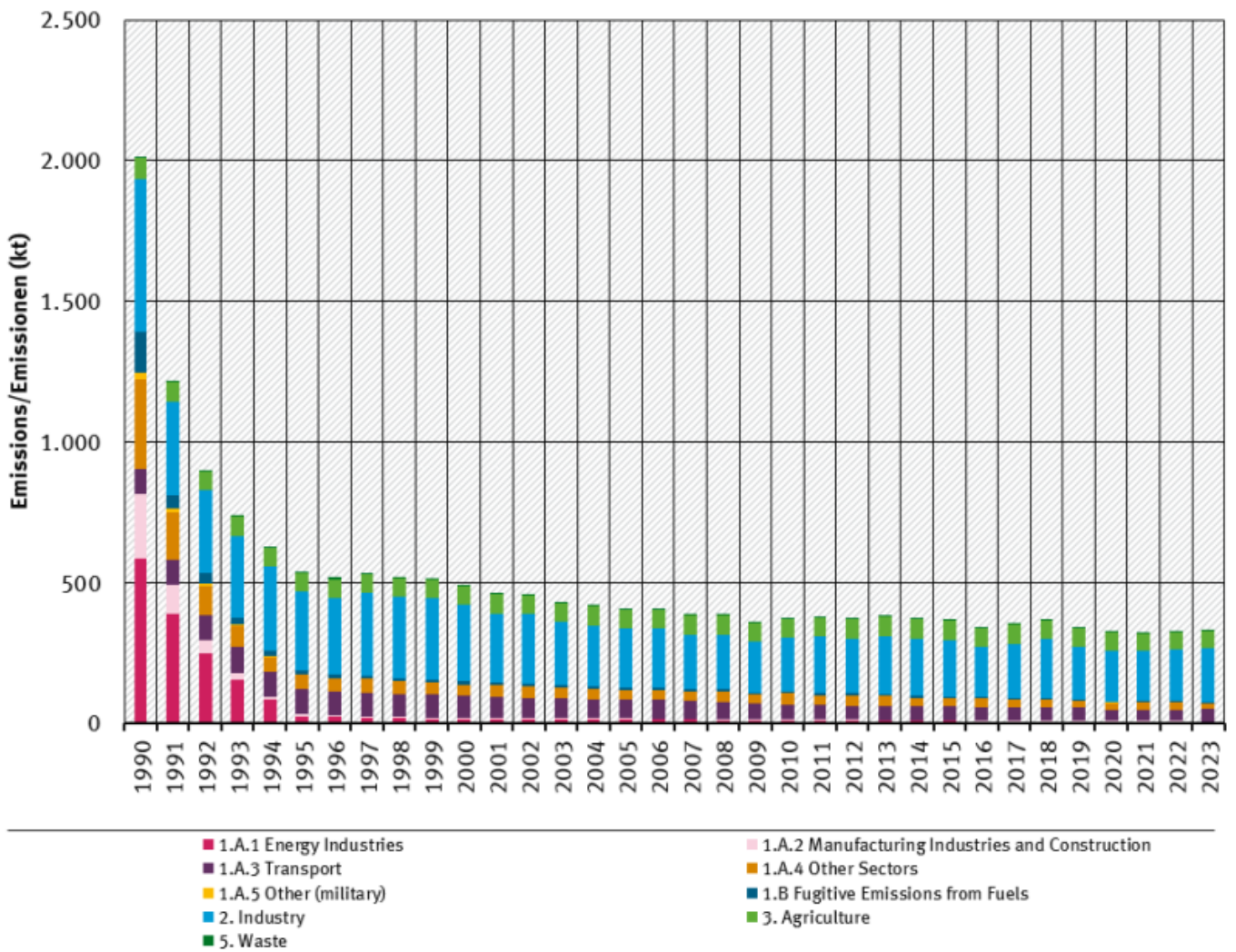
The Main Drivers for TSP emissions are **Fuel Combustion (NFR 1.A)** with 62% of total 1990 emissions and a 93% reduction between 1990 and 2022 and, as a sum, the **Industrial Processes (NFR 2)** with 27% of the total 1990 emissions and a 67% reduction between 1990 and 2022.

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	2023	1990	previous year
2016	540	494	407	377	381	375	384	375	369	342	355	370	344	326	325	328	334	-83.6%	+0,9%

## Total Suspended Particulate Matter / Gesamtstaub (TSP)

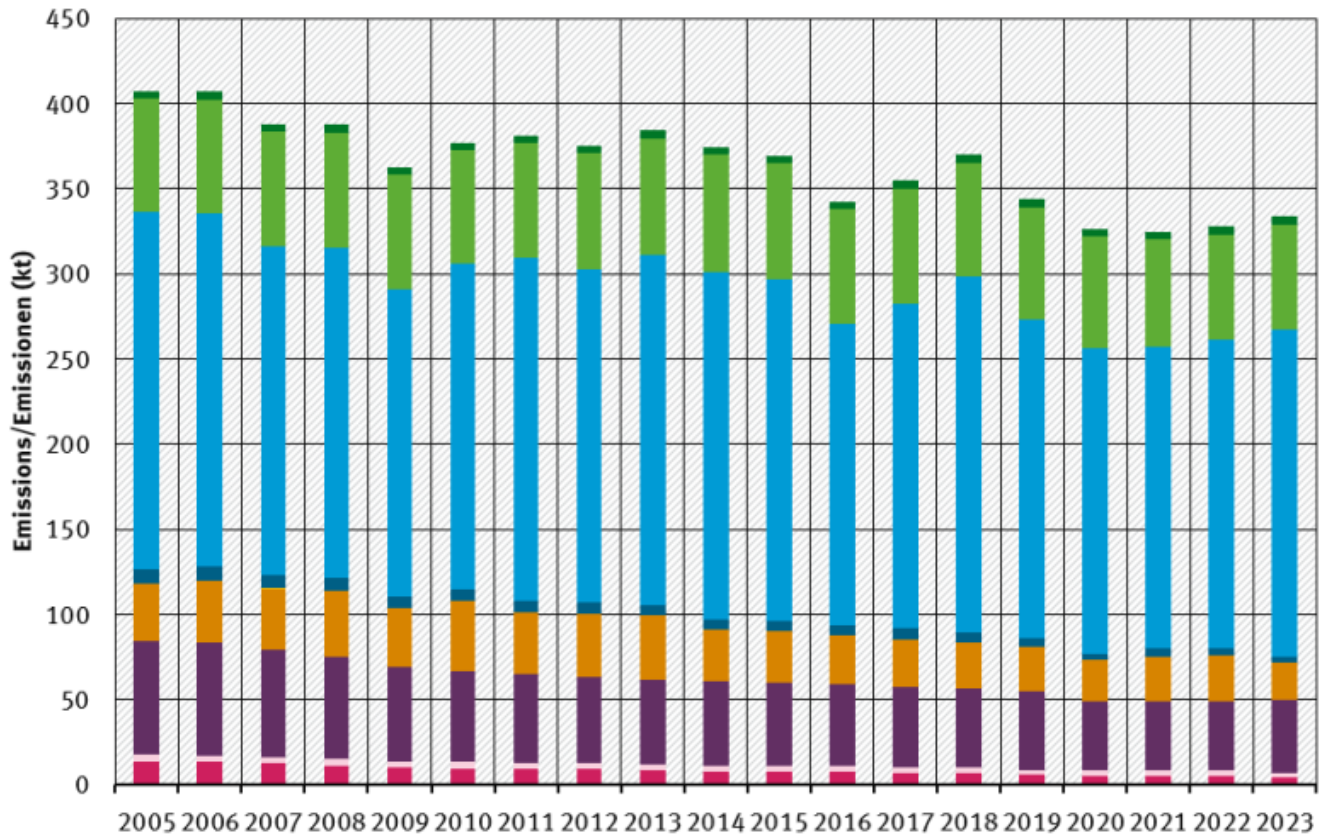
### Emissions per Sector / Sektorale Emissionen



Quelle: German Emission Inventory (14.02.2025)

## Total Suspended Particulate Matter / Gesamtstaub (TSP)

### Emissions per Sector / Sektorale Emissionen



- 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

Quelle: German Emission Inventory (14.02.2025)

]