

Explanation of Key Trends - Total Suspended Particulate Matter

Main drivers

Between 1990 and 2023, **total TSP emissions dropped by 83.5%**, 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.

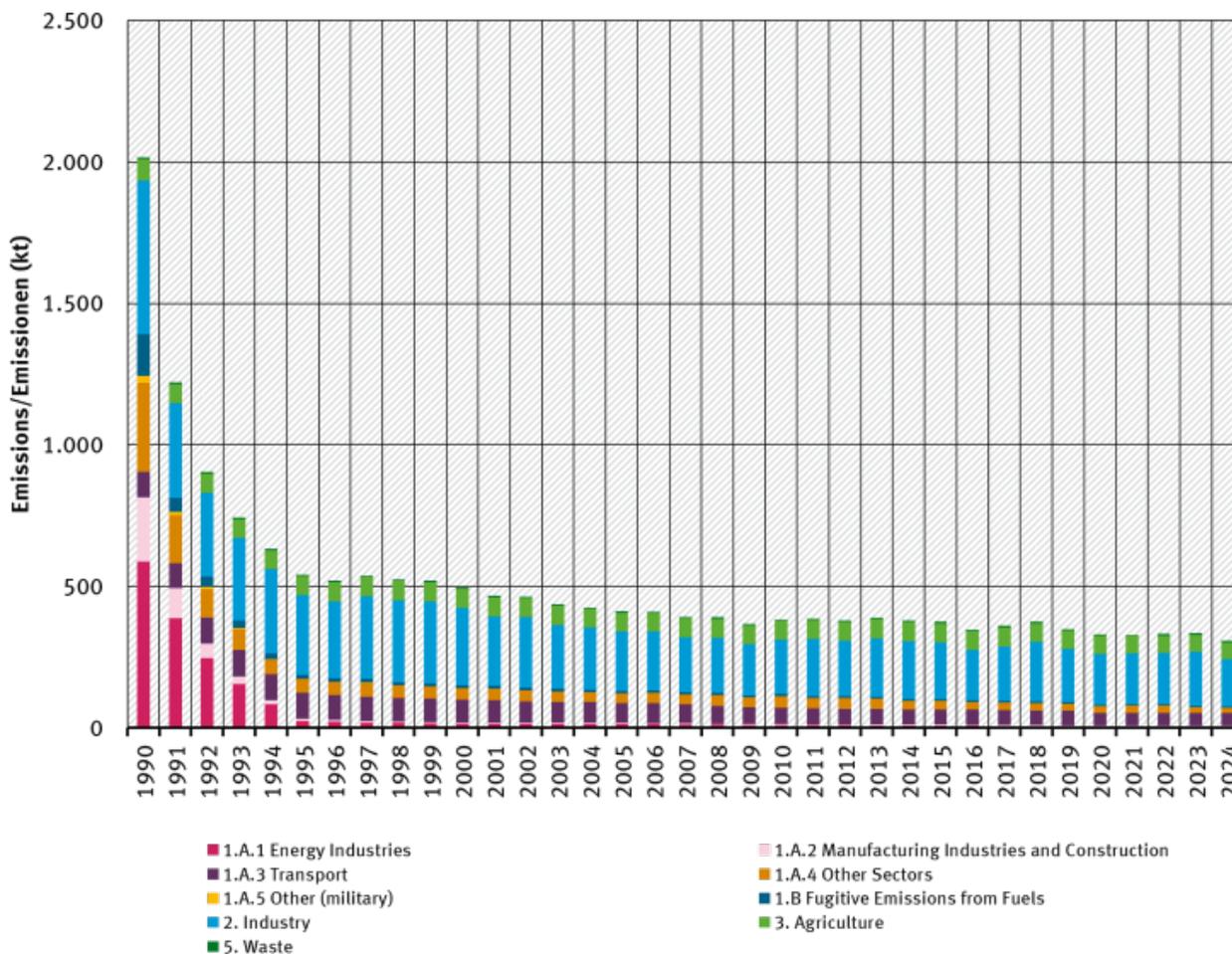
The Main Drivers for TSP emissions are **Fuel Combustion (NFR 1.A)** with 62% of total 1990 emissions and a 94% reduction between 1990 and 2023 and, as a sum, the **Industrial Processes (NFR 2)** with 27% of the total 1990 emissions and a 65% reduction between 1990 and 2023.

Table: TSP emissions 1990-2024, in kilotonnes [kt]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Trend: latest compared to | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 1990 | previous year |
| 2 015 | 542 | 497 | 412 | 382 | 375 | 348 | 361 | 376 | 350 | 331 | 330 | 333 | 335 | 308 | -84.7% | -8.1% |

Total Suspended Particulate Matter / Gesamtstaub (TSP)

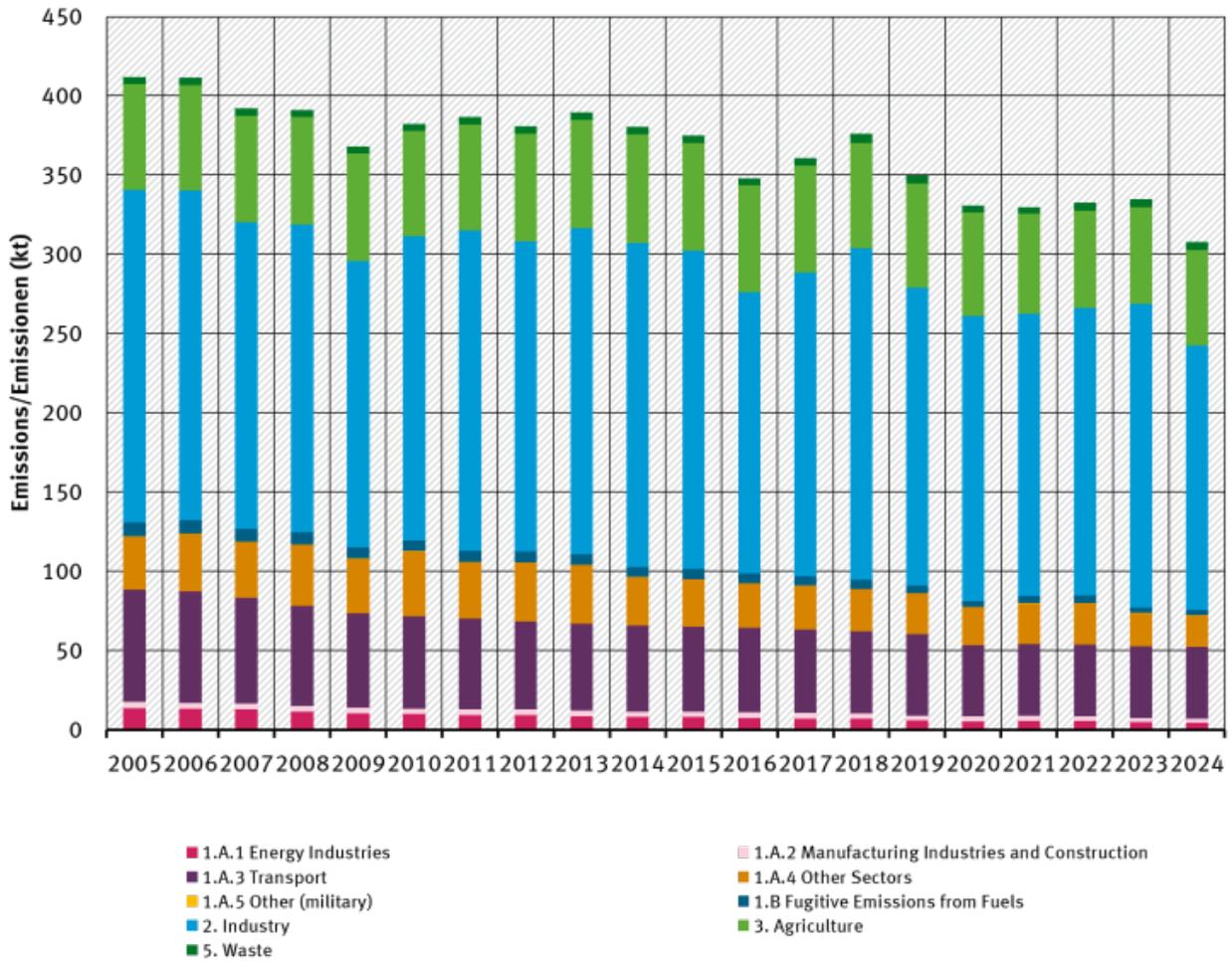
Emissions per Sector / Sektorale Emissionen



Quelle: German Emission Inventory (04.02.2026)

Total Suspended Particulate Matter / Gesamtstaub (TSP)

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