



## AIR EMISSIONS - 2024

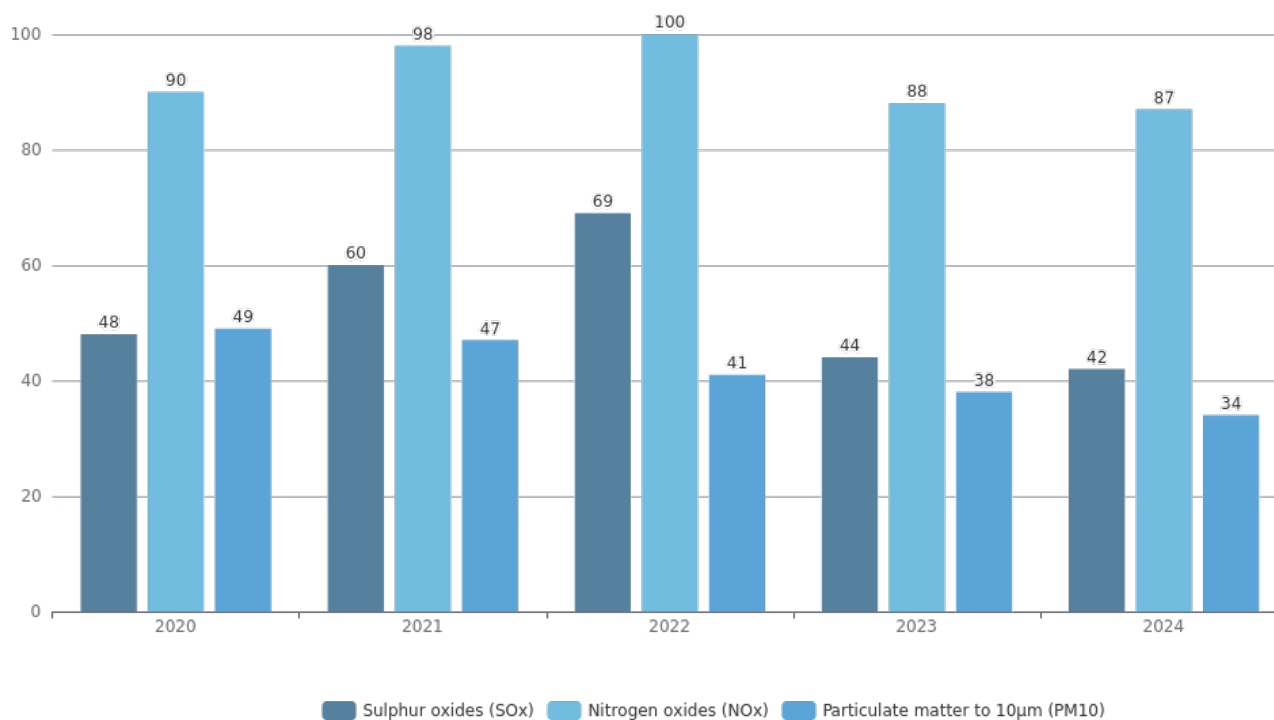
In 2024, emissions of sulphur and nitrogen oxides, non-methane volatile organic compounds, methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ammonia and fine particulate matter decreased compared to 2023. Emissions of sulfur oxides and carbon dioxide were 42 thousand tons and 32.8 million tons, respectively.

**Table 1. Air emissions for the territory of the country - Thousand tons**

Pollutants	Measure unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% reduction - 2024/2023
Sulphur oxides (SOx)	Thousand tons	48	60	69	44	42	-5%
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)	Thousand tons	90	98	100	88	87	-1%
Non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC)	Thousand tons	72	73	74	67	63	-6%
Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )	Thousand tons	234	241	239	219	209	-5%
Carbon oxide (CO)	Thousand tons	236	239	201	176	156	-13%
Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	Thousand tons	36 629	42 420	46 977	34 575	32 830	-5%
Dinitrogen oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)	Thousand tons	16	17	16	16	16	0%
Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> )	Thousand tons	57	56	55	53	52	-2%
Particulate matter to 2.5µm (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )	Thousand tons	31	30	26	23	19	-21%
Particulate matter to 10µm (PM <sub>10</sub> )	Thousand tons	49	47	41	38	34	-12%

The processes of combustion of fuels for energy production are the main contributors to carbon dioxide emissions (53%) and sulphur oxide emissions (82%). The production processes have a predominant contribution to non-methane volatile organic compounds emissions (52%). The emissions of ammonia (97%), carbon monoxide (81%), nitrous oxide (95%), methane (84%), non-methane volatile organic compounds (46%), nitrogen oxides (74%) and fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub> - 81%, and PM<sub>10</sub> - 76%) comes from the group 'Other sources', which includes agriculture, transport, household fuel combustion and waste and wastewater treatment activities.

**Figure 1. Emissions of sulphur oxides (SOx), nitrogen oxides (NOx) and fine particulate matter (PM10) - Thousand tons**



#### Methodological notes

Data on emissions of harmful substances are based on data from the statistical survey 'Emissions in the air', conducted by the National Statistical Institute, and data from the National Inventories of Emissions of Harmful Substances and Greenhouse Gases, prepared and reported by the Executive Agency for the Environment. Emissions of harmful substances are determined by a calculation method based on data from the statistical survey, based on the following indicators: fuel consumed, calorific value, quantity of produced products, input raw materials/materials, treatment facilities/measures for emission reduction, as well as emission factors for the relevant pollutants. Data on emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide are taken from the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases.