



## Recommendation 1006 (1985)<sup>1</sup>

# Measures to combat the effects of air pollution

Parliamentary Assembly

The Assembly,

1. Recalling its [Recommendation 867 \(1979\)](#), on long-range transboundary air pollution, and [Recommendation 977 \(1984\)](#), on air pollution and acid rain ;
2. Having regard to the interim reply given by the Committee of Ministers to [Recommendation 977 \(1984\)](#) in September 1984, which it considers unsatisfactory, in particular with regard to the possible action to be undertaken in the framework of the Council of Europe's Intergovernmental Work Programme ;
3. Having regard to the European Parliament's report on the combating of acid rain, drawn up by its Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection in December 1983 ([Doc. 1-1168/83](#)) ;
4. Having regard to the conclusions of the international Conference on Environment and Economics, organised by OECD in June 1984 ;
5. Subscribing to the resolution adopted in Munich, on 27 June 1984, by the Multilateral Conference on the Causes and Prevention of Damage to Forests and Waters by Air Pollution in Europe in which air pollutants, especially sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides and their conversion products, are considered to be a major cause of existing and increasing damage, and which states that the reduction of emissions at the source using the best available and commercially feasible technology is a particularly important principle of air quality management ;
6. Noting [Resolution 151 \(1984\)](#), on the subject "If the forests die, the towns cannot breathe : local and regional authority action", adopted by the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe on 16 October 1984 ;
7. Alarmed by the fact that dying forests and deterioration of urban environment are only the first aspects of a more general phenomenon now affecting fruit trees, agricultural soil and, consequently, public health ;
8. Considering that insufficient attention has been given to the development of fluidised-bed combustion ;
9. Being of the opinion that the Council of Europe's long-standing expertise in the field of conservation of the natural environment is particularly valuable ;
10. Believing, therefore, that the Council of Europe is the most appropriate organisation for the study of the long-term ecological impact of air pollution on soil, water, fauna and flora,
11. Recommends that the Committee of Ministers, starting in 1985, give high priority in its intergovernmental work programmes :
  - 11.1. to the Assembly's proposals contained in [Recommendation 977 \(1984\)](#) and more particularly to the drawing up of a European convention and to measures to reduce drastically the emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides (paragraphs 16.a and b) ;
  - 11.2. to the study of the impact of air pollution on forests and other ecosystems.

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1. Assembly debate on 1 February 1985 (29th Sitting) (see [Doc. 5361](#), report of the Committee on Regional Planning and Local Authorities). Text adopted by the Assembly on 1 February 1985 (29th Sitting).

