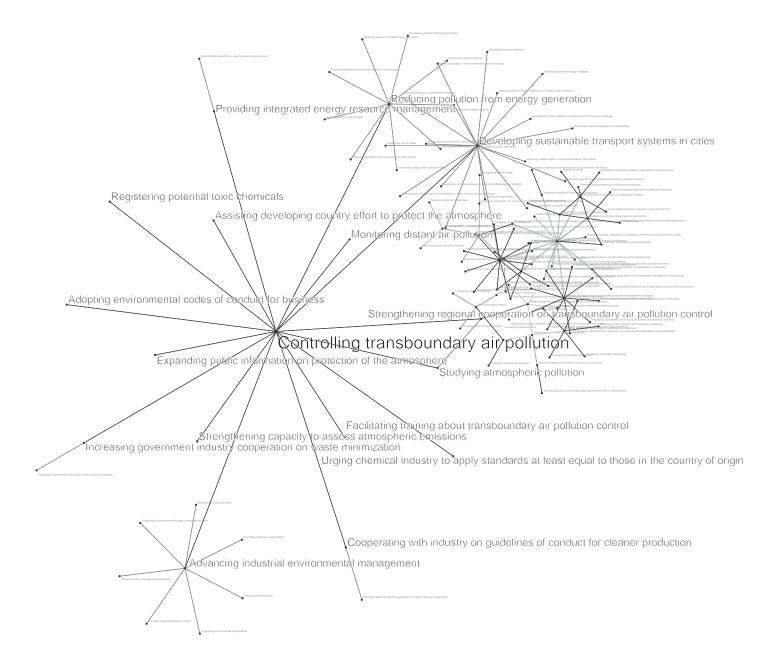
Figure 10.3.15.

Controlling transboundary air pollution

Database: Global Strategies and Solutions **Link type:** facilitated by strategies

Network nodes: 193

UIA database: http://db.uia.org/scripts/sweb.dll/uiaf?DD=ST&CL=2&DR=Q4136



Controlling transboundary air pollution requires the cooperation of nation states to control domestic air pollution emissions and their effects, including long-range transport of air pollutants affecting other countries. Active international cooperation is necessary to develop appropriate national policies and by means of exchange of information, consultation, research and monitoring to coordinate national action for combating air pollution including long-range transboundary air pollution. The Geneva Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution defines "long-range transboundary air pollution" to mean, air pollution whose physical origin is situated wholly or in part within the area under the national jurisdiction of one State and which has adverse effects in the area under the jurisdiction of another State at such a distance that it is not generally possible to distinguish the contribution of individual emission sources or groups of sources. Transboundary air pollution is of particular concern in relation to forest damage, soil and reshwater acidification, corrosion of materials and other effects of acid deposition and sulphur emissions. Persistent organic pollutants are also a general concern.