

**Question for written answer E-000832/2018
to the Council**
Rule 130
Merja Kyllönen (GUE/NGL)

Subject: Harmful impurities in indoor air

People spend most of their time indoors, and indoor air thus has a significant bearing on human health. Emissions from materials used in indoor environments have been reduced substantially, but damp-related problems stemming from structural defects have become increasingly difficult to deal with, and it is feared that the situation will be made even worse by ever stricter energy-saving targets. This applies both to homes and to public buildings, such as schools or workplaces. Symptoms and illnesses caused by moulds and microbes are becoming more and more widespread, but there are serious shortcomings in their diagnosis and treatment.

What action is being taken in the Council with a view both to achieving health security aims as regards indoor air and to improving indoor air as far as moulds and microbes are concerned?

What is the Council doing to eliminate unequal treatment of patients from one Member State to the next?