

18. Emergency situations

- (1) When a State becomes aware of an emergency situation or other change of circumstances arising from incidents or activities under its jurisdiction or control and suddenly giving rise to an atmospheric interference or significant risk thereof causing or likely to cause harm in an area under the jurisdiction of another State or in an area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, it shall immediately take appropriate measures, to control the cause of the emergency situation and immediately notify other States affected or likely to be affected by such an atmospheric interference, as well as the competent international organizations.
- (2) It shall provide those States and organizations with such pertinent information as will enable them to minimize the harmful effects of the atmospheric interference and co-operate with them, in order to prevent or minimize the harmful effects of an emergency situation or other change of circumstances referred to in paragraph 1.
- (3) States shall develop contingency plans in order to prevent or minimize the harmful effects of such an emergency situation or other change of circumstances referred to in paragraph 1.

Note: This principle would not be suitable for an instrument on climate protection.

19. Liability, compensation or other relief

Contracting Parties shall develop appropriate principles of liability, compensation or other relief under relevant protocols.

Note: In relation to a convention on climate change, certain novel ideas concerning liability and compensation were considered in workshop 3 and recommended for further elaboration.

20. Peaceful settlement of disputes

- (1) If a dispute arises concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention, the parties to the dispute shall, at the request of any one of them, consult among themselves as soon as possible with a view to having the dispute resolved by negotiation,