

When the interference affects the atmosphere globally, qualifying it as "international" seems unnecessary.

3. Common resource of vital interest

Without prejudice to the sovereignty of States over the airspace superjacent to their territory as recognized by international law, and for the purposes of this Convention, the atmosphere, as defined, constitutes a common resource of vital interest to mankind.

4. Obligation to protect and preserve the atmosphere

States have the obligation to protect and preserve the atmosphere.

5. Sovereign right of States to permit human activities and the limits thereto

The sovereign right of States to permit in their territories or under their jurisdiction or control all human activities that they consider appropriate must be compatible (must conform) with their obligations to protect and preserve the atmosphere.

Note: For historical reasons and because it contains a relevant principle of international law, transcription of Principle 21 of the Stockholm Declaration should be included in the preamble.

6. Implementation of the Convention through protocols

The contracting parties shall endeavour to enter into protocols for the implementation of the obligations of this convention with contracting parties and non-contracting parties regarding atmospheric interferences.

7. Measures to prevent, reduce or control

States shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce or control any international atmospheric interference or significant risk thereof arising from activities under their jurisdiction or control. To this end they shall, in accordance with the best practicable means at their disposal and their capabilities, develop and implement policies and strategies and as a part of them control measures taking into account the nature, extent and effects of the