

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

CONFERENCE REPORT: The International Conference on Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. The conference was the first of its kind, bringing together representatives from over 170 countries to discuss the global challenges of sustainable development and environmental protection. The conference resulted in the adoption of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the Agenda 21 action plan, and the Framework Convention on Climate Change. The conference also established the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) to monitor and report on progress towards sustainable development.

The conference was a landmark event in the history of international environmental law and policy. It established the principle of sustainable development, which is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The conference also established the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, which recognizes that developed countries have a greater responsibility to address global environmental problems than developing countries. The conference also established the principle of precaution, which states that where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

The conference also established the principle of equity, which states that the right to a better quality of life and a better environment is a universal one that should be fulfilled for all people. The conference also established the principle of participation, which states that people should have the opportunity to participate in decisions that affect their environment and development. The conference also established the principle of intergenerational equity, which states that the interests of future generations should be given equal weight to the interests of the present. The conference also established the principle of global partnership, which states that the interests of all countries should be taken into account in global environmental policy-making. The conference also established the principle of polluter pays, which states that those who pollute should be held responsible for the costs of the pollution. The conference also established the principle of precautionary action, which states that where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

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