
UNIT 13 INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL NEGOTIATIONS

Structure

- 13.1 Introduction
- 13.2 Objectives
- 13.3 United Nations Conference on Human Environment, 1972
- 13.4 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992
- 13.5 Convention on Biodiversity, 1992
- 13.6 The World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002
- 13.7 Let Us Sum Up
- 13.8 Key Words
- 13.9 Suggested Further Reading/References
- 13.10 Answers to Check Your Progress

13.1 INTRODUCTION

Over the years, many laws have been enacted to protect the environment to have synergies between environment and development. In the last fifty years, international environmental laws have evolved rapidly but at the same time the environmental risks have also become more apparent and their assessment and management more complex. The following conferences are the basis for the evolution of international laws and treaties.

The basic framework development, maturation and linkage of the environment with other areas were demarcated by two international conferences i.e., the 1972 Stockholm Conference, and the 1992 Rio Conference on Environment and Development. These agreements have been early pillars of international environmental law. One of the outcomes of the Stockholm conference was the establishment of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). Further progress was made by the Johannesburg declaration on Sustainable Development. It can be said that international environmental law has a significant impact in helping to shape countries' actions in addressing environmental problems and promoting sustainable development. In the light of these international conferences, various environmental policies in India have been developed that are not only focusing on the control of pollution but also in the positive directions that have been directed at the improvement of quality of life that depends on the health and viability of environment. In this unit, we will be discussing the outcome of the Stockholm Conference, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992 and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002.

13.2 OBJECTIVES

After studying this unit, you should be able to:

- recognize the outcome of the Stockholm Conference and Principles of Stockholm Declaration;
- recognize the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992; and
- recognize the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002.

13.3 UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN ENVIRONMENT, 1972

United Nations Conference on Human Environment, 1972 (Stockholm Conference) was the first world conference to make the environment a major issue. The participants adopted a series of principles for sound management of the environment including the Stockholm Declaration and Action Plan for the Human Environment and several resolutions. The Stockholm Declaration, which contained 26 principles, placed environmental issues at the forefront of international concerns and marked the start of a dialogue between industrialized and developing countries on the link between economic growth, the pollution of the air, water, and oceans and the well-being of people around the world. The Action Plan contained three main categories: 1) Global Environmental Assessment Programme; 2) Environmental management activities, and 3) International measures to support assessment and management activities carried out at the national and international levels.

Highlights

In announcing the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm (the “Stockholm Conference”), the UN General Assembly stated that the “main purpose” of the conference was to serve as a practical means to encourage and provide guidelines for action by Governments and international organizations designed to protect and improve the human environment. The UN General Assembly stated that the conference should endeavour to promote and advance guidelines for action by Governments and international organizations to remedy and prevent impairment of the environment, through international cooperation, while taking into consideration the particular importance of enabling developing countries to forestall the occurrence of such problems.

- The Stockholm Declaration provided the first global set of principles for future international cooperation on environmental issues.
- The Conference led to the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
- The Conference was the first UN event that supported civil society

participation.

- The Stockholm Conference began a new era of global cooperation to search for solutions to reconcile economic development and environmental management and paved the way for the concept of sustainable development.

Stockholm Declaration

The Stockholm Conference agreed upon a Declaration containing 26 principles concerning the environment and development; an Action Plan with 109 recommendations, and a Resolution.

- “Man is both creature and moulder of his environment, which gives him physical sustenance and affords him the opportunity for intellectual, moral, social and spiritual growth. Through the rapid acceleration of science and technology, man has acquired the power to transform his environment in countless ways and on an unprecedented scale.
- The protection and improvement of the human environment is a major issue which affects the well-being of people and economic development throughout the world, it is the urgent desire of the people of the whole world and the duty of all Governments.
- In our time man can transform his surroundings, and the wise use of resources can bring to all people the benefits of development and the opportunity to enhance the quality of life.
- We see around us growing evidence of man-made harm in many regions of the earth: dangerous levels of pollution in water, air, earth and living beings; major and undesirable disturbances to the ecological balance of the biosphere; destruction and depletion of irreplaceable resources; and gross deficiencies, harmful to the physical, mental and social degradation of man, in the man-made environment.
- In developing countries, most of the environmental problems are caused by under-development. Millions continue to live far below the minimum levels required for a decent human existence, deprived of adequate food and clothing, shelter and education, health and sanitation. Therefore, the developing countries must direct their efforts to development, bearing in mind their priorities and the need to safeguard and improve the environment.
- Industrialized countries should make efforts to reduce the gap between themselves and the developing countries. In industrialized countries, environmental problems are generally related to industrialization and technological development.
- The natural growth of the population continuously presents problems for the preservation of the environment, and adequate policies and measures should be adopted.

- Along with social progress and the advance in production, science and technology, the capability of man to improve the environment should be increased. There are broad prospects for the enhancement of environmental quality and the creation of good life.
- To defend and improve the human environment for present and future generations has become an imperative goal for mankind - a goal to be pursued together with and in harmony with, the established and fundamental goals of peace and worldwide economic and social development.
- To achieve this environmental goal will demand the acceptance of responsibility by citizens and communities and by enterprises and institutions at every level, all sharing equitably in common efforts. Individuals in all walks of life as well as organizations in many fields, by their values and the sum of their actions, will shape the world environment of the future.
- Local and national governments will bear the greatest burden for large-scale environmental policy and action within their jurisdictions. International co-operation is also needed to raise resources to support the developing countries in carrying out their responsibilities in this field.
- A growing class of environmental problems, because they are regional or global in extent or because they affect the common international realm, will require extensive co-operation among nations and action by international organizations in the common interest.
- The Conference calls upon Governments and people to exert efforts for the preservation and improvement of the human environment, for the benefit of all the people and their posterity”.

Principles of the Stockholm Declaration

- Human rights must be asserted, apartheid and colonialism condemned
- Natural resources must be safeguarded
- The Earth's capacity to produce renewable resources must be maintained
- Wildlife must be safeguarded
- Non-renewable resources must be shared and not exhausted
- Pollution must not exceed the environment's capacity to clean itself
- Damaging oceanic pollution must be prevented
- Development is needed to improve the environment
- Developing countries need assistance
- Developing countries need reasonable prices for exports to carry out environmental management
- Environment policy must not hamper development
- Developing countries need money to develop environmental safeguards

- Integrated development planning is needed
- Rational planning should resolve conflicts between the environment and development
- Human settlements must be planned to eliminate environmental problems
- Governments should plan their appropriate population policies
- National institutions must plan the development of states' natural resources
- Science and technology must be used to improve the environment
- Environmental education is essential
- Environmental research must be promoted, particularly in developing countries
- States may exploit their resources as they wish but must not endanger others
- Each nation must establish its standards
- There must be cooperation on international issues
- International organizations should help to improve the environment
- Weapons of mass destruction must be eliminated

The Stockholm Conference motivated countries around the world to monitor environmental conditions as well as to create environmental ministries and agencies. Despite these institutional accomplishments, including the establishment of UNEP, the failure to implement most of its action programmes has prompted the UN to have follow-up conferences.

Check Your Progress 1

Note: i) Use the space given below for your answers.

ii) Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

1. What are the highlights of the United Nations Conference on Human Environment?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Write a short note on the principles of the Stockholm Declaration.

.....
.....
.....

13.4 UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, 1992

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the "Earth Summit", was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 3-14 June 1992. This global conference held on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the first Human Environment Conference in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972, brought together political leaders, diplomats, scientists, representatives of the media and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from 179 countries for a massive effort to focus on the impact of human socio-economic activities on the environment. A 'Global Forum' of NGOs was also held in Rio de Janeiro at the same time, bringing together an unprecedented number of NGO representatives, who presented their vision of the world's future in relation to the environment and socio-economic development.

The Rio de Janeiro conference highlighted how different social, economic and environmental factors are interdependent and evolve together, and how success in one sector requires action in other sectors to be sustained over time. The primary objective of the Rio Earth Summit was to produce a broad agenda and a new blueprint for international action on environmental and development issues that would help guide international cooperation and development policy in the twenty-first century.

The 'Earth Summit' concluded that the concept of sustainable development was an attainable goal for all the people of the world, regardless of whether they were at the local, national, regional or international levels. It also recognized that integrating and balancing economic, social and environmental concerns in meeting our needs is vital for sustaining human life on the planet and that such an integrated approach is possible. The conference also recognized that integrating and balancing economic, social and environmental dimensions required new perceptions of the way we produce and consume, the way we live and work, and the way we make decisions. This concept was revolutionary for its time, and it sparked a lively debate within governments and between governments and their citizens on how to ensure sustainability for development.

One of the major results of the UNCED Conference was Agenda 21, a program of action calling for new strategies to invest in the future to achieve overall sustainable development in the 21st century. Its recommendations ranged from new methods of education to new ways of preserving natural resources and new ways of participating in a sustainable economy.

The Earth Summit had many great achievements: the Rio Declaration and its 27 universal principles, the United Nations Framework Convention on

Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity; and the Declaration on the principles of forest management. It also led to the creation of the Commission on Sustainable Development, the holding of the first world conference on the sustainable development of small island developing states in 1994, and negotiations for the establishment of the agreement on straddling stocks and highly migratory fish stocks. Through treaties and other documents signed at the conference, most of the world's nations nominally committed themselves to the pursuit of economic development in ways that would protect the Earth's environment and non-renewable resources.

The Convention on Biological Diversity is a binding treaty requiring nations to take inventories of their plants and wild animals and protect their endangered species. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), or Global Warming Convention, is a binding treaty that requires nations to reduce their emission of carbon dioxide, methane, and other “greenhouse” gases thought to be responsible for global warming; the treaty stopped short of setting binding targets for emission reductions, however. Such targets were eventually established in an amendment to the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol (1997), which was superseded by the Paris Agreement on climate change (2015).

The Declaration on Environment and Development, or Rio Declaration, laid down 27 broad, non-binding principles for environmentally sound development. Agenda 21 outlined global strategies for cleaning up the environment and encouraging environmentally sound development.

Principles of Rio Conference

The Rio Conference has set forth the following principles with the “goal of establishing a new and equitable global partnership through the creation of new levels of cooperation among States, key sectors of societies and people, and working towards international agreements which respect the interests of all and protect the integrity of the global environmental and developmental system” (<https://www.cbd.int/doc/ref/rio-declaration.shtml>).

- “Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.
- States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their resources according to their own environmental and developmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.
- The right to development must be fulfilled to equitably meet the developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations.

- To achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it.
- All States and all people shall cooperate in the essential task of eradicating poverty as an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, to decrease the disparities in standards of living and better meet the needs of the majority of the people of the world.
- The special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed and those most environmentally vulnerable, shall be given special priority. International actions in the field of environment and development should also address the interests and needs of all countries.
- States shall cooperate in a spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem. Given the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities. The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear in the international pursuit of sustainable development in view of the pressures their societies place on the global environment and of the technologies and financial resources they command.
- To achieve sustainable development and a higher quality of life for all people, States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies.
- States should cooperate to strengthen endogenous capacity-building for sustainable development by improving scientific understanding through exchanges of scientific and technological knowledge, and by enhancing the development, adaptation, diffusion and transfer of technologies, including new and innovative technologies.
- Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided.
- States shall enact effective environmental legislation. Environmental standards, management objectives and priorities should reflect the environmental and developmental context to which they apply. Standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and of

unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries.

- States should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, to better address the problems of environmental degradation. Trade policy measures for environmental purposes should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade. Unilateral actions to deal with environmental challenges outside the jurisdiction of the importing country should be avoided. Environmental measures addressing transboundary or global environmental problems should, as far as possible, be based on an international consensus.
- States shall develop national laws regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage. States shall also cooperate in an expeditious and more determined manner to develop further international law regarding liability and compensation for adverse effects of environmental damage caused by activities within their jurisdiction or control of areas beyond their jurisdiction.
- States should effectively cooperate to discourage or prevent the relocation and transfer to other States of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health.
- To protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities. 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.
- National authorities should endeavour to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment.
- Environmental impact assessment, as a national instrument, shall be undertaken for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and are subject to a decision of a competent national authority.
- States shall immediately notify other States of any natural disasters or other emergencies that are likely to produce sudden harmful effects on the environment of those States. Every effort shall be made by the international community to help the States so afflicted.
- States shall provide prior and timely notification and relevant information to potentially affected States on activities that may have a

significant adverse transboundary environmental effect and shall consult with those States at an early stage and in good faith.

- Women have a vital role in environmental management and development. Their full participation is therefore essential to achieving sustainable development.
- The creativity, ideals and courage of the youth of the world should be mobilized to forge a global partnership to achieve sustainable development and ensure a better future for all.
- Indigenous people and their communities and other local communities have a vital role in environmental management and development because of their knowledge and traditional practices. States should recognize and duly support their identity, culture and interests and enable their effective participation in the achievement of sustainable development.
- The environment and natural resources of people under oppression, domination and occupation shall be protected.
- Warfare is inherently destructive of sustainable development. States shall therefore respect international law to provide protection for the environment in times of armed conflict and cooperate in its further development, as necessary.
- Peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible.
- States shall resolve all their environmental disputes peacefully and by appropriate means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.
- States and people shall cooperate in good faith and a spirit of partnership in the fulfilment of the principles embodied in this Declaration and the further development of international law in the field of sustainable development”.

Indeed, there should be a holistic approach to the problems of environment, ecology, poverty and population, and of socially indefensible excess of consumption. The bio-future in the wider sense is in peril if we don't heed these urgent needs.

13.5 CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY, 1992

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), also called the Biodiversity Treaty, is an international treaty designed to promote the conservation of biodiversity and to ensure the sustainable use and equitable sharing of genetic resources. Work on the treaty concluded in Nairobi in May 1992 with the adoption of the Nairobi Final Act by the Nairobi Conference for the Adoption of the Agreed Text of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The convention was opened for signatures at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, or Earth

Summit, in June 1992 and entered into force in December of that year. The parties to the convention include some 190 countries (though not the United States) and the European Union.

The convention calls for the conservation of genetic resources by preserving sensitive ecosystems, rehabilitating degraded ecosystems, and enacting legislation that protects endangered plant and animal species. Additionally, the treaty requests financial assistance for developing countries so that they can afford programs designed to conserve their biological resources. The Conference of Parties, the governing body of the convention, has established thematic programs that set goals and strategies for conserving genetic resources in each of several major types of ecosystems: marine and coastal areas, inland waterways, forests, mountain areas, agricultural areas, and dry and sub-humid lands.

The main aim of CBD is to conserve and sustainably use the biological wealth, including the diversity of natural ecosystems, wild animals, plant species, genes and habitats. Further, CBD encourages actions, which will lead to a sustainable future. There is a provision for developed countries to help developing countries conserve their wildlife and plants initially through GEF (Global Environment Facility), which is an institutional structure to operate the financial mechanism of the Convention.

The Convention on Biological Diversity covers biodiversity at all levels: ecosystems, species and genetic resources. It also covers biotechnology. It covers all possible domains that are directly or indirectly related to biodiversity and its role in development, ranging from science, politics and education to agriculture, business, culture and much more.

The CBD's governing body is the Conference of the Parties (COP). This ultimate authority of all governments (or Parties) that have ratified the treaty meets every two years to review progress, set priorities and commit to work plans.

The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) is based in Montreal, Canada. Its main function is to assist governments in the implementation of the CBD and its programmes of work, organize meetings, draft documents, coordinate with other international organizations and collect and spread information. The Executive Secretary is the head of the Secretariat.

Objectives of CBD

- Conservation of biological diversity.
- Substantial use of components of biological diversity.
- Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.

The CBD is the key international instrument for sustainable development in ecosystems, species and genetic resources should be used for the benefit of

humans, but in a way that does not lead to the decline of biodiversity. Substantial investments are required to conserve biodiversity, but they will bring significant environmental, economic and social benefits in return. The Ecosystem Approach, an integrated strategy for the management of resources, is the framework for action under the Convention. The precautionary principle states that where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity, a lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat.

To address the linkage between biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) introduced as one of its three objectives the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources with those providing such resources. The inclusion of access and benefit sharing (ABS) as an objective of the CBD was based on the premise that biodiversity has been used by public institutions and private entities to produce new knowledge and products that brought various benefits to its new users, but not necessarily for its original owners or custodians.

It is the ABS aspect that entails the greatest interface between Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and biodiversity issues. Clear, fair and equitable rules on ABS are critical to prevent the misappropriation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge (TK), a situation also sometimes referred to as 'biopiracy'.

13.6 THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, 2002

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) was organized by the United Nations (UN) in Johannesburg in 2002. It was held 10 years after the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro which focused world governments on environmental issues for the first time. So, the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development marked a continuation of the earlier efforts of Agenda 21. It was meant to reaffirm Agenda 21 as well as broaden the sustainable development debate to encourage partnerships between government, business, and civil society.

It is an international agreement on the environment and sustainable development. The Johannesburg Declaration reiterates most of the proposals from the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21. This summit in Johannesburg also included a huge number of delegates representing nations, business interests and non-profit environmental and development/citizen/social justice groups. It was the largest UN conference to date when over 100 heads of state and 40,000 delegated participated and came forward to set up the goals to halt poverty around the world whilst saving the environment at the same time. It covered everything from measures to cut poverty, improve sanitation, improve ecosystems, reduce

pollution, and improve energy supply for poor people.

Highlights of the Johannesburg Declaration

The United Nations highlighted several of the Summit's achievements (<https://thelawmatics.in/earth-summit-2002-johannesburg-declaration-on-sustainable-development/>)

Water and Sanitation

- Commitment to reduce by half the proportion of people without access to sanitation by 2015.

Energy

- Commitment to increase access to modern energy services, energy efficiency, and the use of renewable energy.

Health

- A commitment that by 2020, chemicals should be used and produced in ways that do not harm human health and the environment.
- To enhance cooperation to reduce air pollution.
- To improve developing countries' access to environmentally sound alternatives to ozone-depleting chemicals by 2010.

Agriculture

- The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) will consider the Convention to Combat Desertification as a focal area for funding.

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management

- Commitment to reduce biodiversity loss by 2010.
- Reverse the current trend in natural resource degradation.
- Restore fisheries to their maximum sustainable yields by 2015.
- Establish a representative network of marine protected areas by 2012.
- Improve developing countries' access to environmentally sound alternatives to ozone-depleting chemicals by 2010.
- Undertake initiatives by 2004 to implement the Global Program of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Sources of Pollution.

Other Issues

- Recognition that opening access to markets is a key to development for many countries.
- Support the phase-out of all forms of export subsidies.

- Commitment to establishing a 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production.
- Commitment to actively promote corporate responsibility and accountability.
- Commitments to develop and strengthen a range of activities to improve preparedness and response for natural disasters.

Check Your Progress 2

Note: i) Use the space given below for your answers.

ii) Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

1. What is the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Explain the principles of the Rio Conference.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3. Write a short note on the Convention on Biodiversity, 1992.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

4. Explain the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002.

.....
.....
.....
.....

13.7 LET US SUM UP

The increasingly unequal and resource-intensive development model is degrading the Earth's finite capacity to sustain human well-being. Therefore, today there is a need for an extraordinary effort by both rich and poor countries to solve environmental problems. Rich countries would need to reflect on their excessive consumption patterns. The poor nations, with some financial assistance, should improve their energy efficiency levels and reach sustainable levels of development. Society must restore this capacity and adapt to it. The interconnected environmental emergencies of climate change, loss of biodiversity and pollution need to be addressed together by implementing various environmental laws. In this unit, we have discussed the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Environment, 1972, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992 and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002.

13.8 KEY WORDS

Sustainable Development: Our Common Future defined sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is the international legal instrument for "the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources", that has been ratified by 196 nations.

Ecosystem: Ecosystem means a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.

Sustainable Use of Biodiversity: Sustainable use means the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.

13.9 SUGGESTED FURTHER READING/REFERENCES

Aggarwal, V.K. (2005). Environmental Laws in India: Challenges for Enforcement. Bulletin of the National Institute of Ecology. Vol.15: 227-238.

Web Links

<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/stockholm1972>

<https://worldservice.org/stockholm.html>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Conference_on_the_Human_Environment#cite_note-11

<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/rio1992>

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/ref/rio-declaration.shtml>

<https://thelawmatics.in/earth-summit-2002-johannesburg-declaration-on-sustainable-development/>

13.10 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Check Your Progress 1

1. Please refer to section 13.3
2. Please refer to section 13.3

Check Your Progress 2

1. Please refer to section 13.4
2. Please refer to section 13.4
3. Please refer to section 13.5
4. Please refer to section 13.6



ignou
THE PEOPLE'S
UNIVERSITY