

Rio Earth Summit 1992

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, Rio Summit, Rio Conference, and Earth Summit (Portuguese: ECO92), was a major [United Nations](#) conference held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) from 3 to 14 June 1992. 172 governments participated, with 116 sending their heads of state or government.

Aspirants would find this article very helpful while preparing for the [IAS Exam](#), especially the environment and ecology segments.

Rio Summit

Some 2,400 representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) attended, with 17,000 people at the parallel NGO "Global Forum" (also called Forum Global), who had Consultative Status. A significant accomplishment of the summit was an agreement on the Climate Change Convention which in turn led to the [Kyoto Protocol](#) and the Paris Agreement. Another agreement was to "not to carry out any activities on the lands of indigenous peoples that would cause environmental degradation or that would be culturally inappropriate".

<h3>Rio Summit 1992 (Earth Summit 1992)</h3> <p>Earth Summits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Earth Summit 1992 (Rio de Janeiro) - UNCED2. Earth Summit 2002 (Johannesburg) - World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)3. Earth Summit 2012 (Rio de Janeiro) - UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD)	<h3>ALTERNATE NAMES</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)• Earth Summit (1992)• Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit• Rio Conference <h3>IMPORTANT OUTCOMES</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rio Declaration• Agenda 21• Forest Principles <h3>CONVENTIONS OPENED FOR SIGNATURE</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• UNCBD• UNFCCC• UNCCD
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Rio Summit 1992 - Important Outcomes

The Rio Summit 1992 is also called the Earth Summit. This summit led to the development of the following documents:

1. Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
2. Agenda 21
3. Forest Principles

The first document called the **Rio Declaration**, in short, contained 27 principles that were supposed to guide countries in future sustainable development. **Agenda 21** is an action plan with respect to sustainable development, but it is non-binding. The **Forest Principles** is formally called 'Non-Legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests'. It makes many recommendations for conservation and sustainable development forestry and is non-binding.

The following legally binding agreements (Rio Convention) were opened for signature:

1. Convention on Biological Diversity ([UNCBD](#))
2. Framework Convention on Climate Change ([UNECCC](#))
3. Convention to Combat Desertification ([UNCCD](#))