Rio+20: How the Tension Between Developing and Developed Countries Influenced Sustainable Development Efforts

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION ............................................................................................ 107

II. BACKGROUND .............................................................................................. 109
   A. The Evolution of Sustainable Development ........................................... 109
   B. Developing and Developed Countries ................................................... 112
      1. Perspective of Developing Countries .............................................. 113
      2. Perspective of Developed Countries ............................................... 115

III. RIO+20 .................................................................................................. 117
   A. Outcomes ............................................................................................... 118
      1. Reflecting the Views of Developing Countries ................................ 119
      2. The Missing Viewpoint .................................................................... 123
   B. Successes and Failures .......................................................................... 125
   C. Future of Sustainable Development in Light of Rio+20 ....................... 128

IV. CONCLUSION ................................................................................................ 129

Sustainability is a political choice, not a technical one. It's not a question of whether we can be sustainable, but whether we choose to be.¹

I. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development has been on the international agenda for decades, yet difficulties persist in developing an effective regime to address it. Problems with developing an effective legal regime to address sustainable development began in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development ("UNCED") held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.² UNCED marked the

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² PATRICIA BIRNIE, ALAN BOYLE & CATHERINE REDGWELL, INTERNATIONAL LAW & THE ENVIRONMENT 50 (3d ed. 2009).
point where sustainable development became a primary focus of the international agenda. UNCED produced two outcome documents—the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21—that attempted to balance the needs of both developing and developed countries in regard to sustainable development. Yet in attempting to strike this balance, economic development was prioritized over environmental protection.

Problems with implementing an effective sustainable development regime persisted ten years later at the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development (“WSSD”) held in Johannesburg, South Africa. By this time, sustainable development was no longer the primary focus of the international agenda, resulting in relatively weak outcomes from the summit. Because of this, WSSD was generally seen as a disappointment.

In June 2012, the international community convened in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (“UNCSD”). UNCSD is commonly referred to as Rio+20 since it marked a return to Rio de Janeiro twenty years after the 1992 UNCED. The conference concentrated on two themes related to sustainable development: 1) developing a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and 2) developing the institutional framework for sustainable development. The outcome of the conference was a document entitled “The Future We Want.” Rio+20 and its outcome document have been heavily criticized as weak and doing little to advance the goals of sustainable development.

3. Id. at 53.
7. Id.
8. See BIRNIE ET AL., supra note 2, at 52–53.
9. See id. at 53.
10. See id.
11. Id.
15. Id.
16. See generally id.
In the background of these efforts lies the tension between developing and developed countries. Developing countries view sustainable development as a means of socio-economic upward mobility that will help solve their problems with poverty. Conversely, developed countries view sustainable development as a quality of life issue that requires immediate protection of the environment. Efforts to reconcile these divergent viewpoints have proven to be difficult, and most recently resulted in Rio+20’s one-sided outcome document.

This Comment argues that the outcome document of Rio+20 favors the perspective of developing countries and will therefore ultimately prove to be ineffective at advancing sustainable development on a global scale. First, this Comment explores the concept of sustainable development and the different viewpoints of developing and developed countries in relation to it. Then, it discusses the Rio+20 Conference, its outcomes, how the outcome document reflects the divergent viewpoints, and the conference’s successes and failures. Lastly, it will conclude with an explanation of the future of sustainable development given the outcomes of Rio+20.

II. BACKGROUND

A. The Evolution of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is an evolving concept in international environmental law. It lacks any universally agreed upon definition, but is seen as a compromise between environmental protection on the one hand and economic development on the other "that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." This

19. Kelly, supra note 6, at 454.
20. Id.
21. BIRNIE ET AL., supra note 2, at 51.
22. See infra Part III.A.2.
23. See infra Parts II.A–B.
24. See infra Parts III.A–B.
25. See infra Part III.C.
28. BIRNIE ET AL., supra note 2, at 55.

109
2014 / Sustainable Development Efforts

case is anthropocentric rather than ecocentric, \[30\] it emphasizes the needs of human beings \[31\] rather than focusing on the needs of the ecosystem as a whole. \[32\]

When the modern era of international environmental law began at the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment (“Stockholm Conference”), the concept of sustainable development was just emerging in the international community. \[33\] The Stockholm Conference produced the Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment (“Stockholm Declaration”). \[34\] Even though the Stockholm Declaration was “soft law,” in that it did not have a binding effect, \[35\] it struck a balance between the needs of developing and developed countries \[36\] and set the tone for international environmental policies in the years to come. \[37\]

For example, Principles 13 and 14 incorporate components of environmental protection in development planning by urging states to adopt rational planning techniques that consider the environment. \[38\] Furthermore, Principles 8 and 9 recognize the importance of economic and social development in developing countries and call for financial and technological transfers to assist developing countries in their sustainable development efforts. \[39\] Additionally, under the Stockholm Declaration, all countries continue to have an obligation to conserve the environment for future generations. \[40\] Yet, the highlight of the Stockholm Declaration is Principle 21, which grants countries the right to exploit their natural resources to further environmental policies so long as they do not cause environmental harm outside of their borders. \[41\] Principle 21 has been well received and now reflects customary international law. \[42\]

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30. Ososky, supra note 27, at 118.
31. E.g., id. at 111.
32. E.g., id.; see also Aviles, supra note 27, at 29.
33. The phrase sustainable development was not used until the Brundtland Commission issued “Our Common Future” in 1987. See Brundtland Report, supra note 29; see also Aviles, supra note 27, at 29.
35. Kelly, supra note 6, at 451.
36. See generally Stockholm Declaration, supra note 34.
37. Kelly, supra note 6, at 451.
38. “States should adopt an integrated and coordinated approach to their development planning so as to ensure that development is compatible with the need to protect and improve environment.” Stockholm Declaration, supra note 34, at prin. 13. “Rational planning constitutes an essential tool for reconciling any conflict between the needs of development and the need to protect and improve the environment.” Id. at prin. 14.
39. Id. at prin. 8–9.
40. Id. at prin. 1–5.
41. Id. at prin. 21.
Global Business & Development Law Journal / Vol. 27

The concept of sustainable development finds its roots in the Brundtland Report.\footnote{Brundtland Report, supra note 29.} Following the Stockholm Conference, the World Commission on Environment and Development issued the Brundtland Report in 1987.\footnote{Id.} The Brundtland Report was the first to use the term “sustainable development.”\footnote{Id.} Like the approach taken under the Stockholm Declaration, the Brundtland Report recommends that sustainable development adopt a balancing approach in furthering environmental protection and economic development.\footnote{BIRNIE ET AL., supra note 2, at 50.} It defines sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”\footnote{See Brundtland Report, supra note 29.} Under this definition, sustainable development is a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development, and institutional change are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations.\footnote{Id. at ¶ 15.}

This balancing approach was then put into effect a few years later at UNCED.\footnote{See generally Rio Declaration, supra note 4; see generally Agenda 21, supra note 5.}

In 1992, countries from around the world gathered in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil for UNCED. UNCED made sustainable development a “leading concept of international environmental policy.”\footnote{Id. at ¶ 15.} Two of the primary documents responsible for this result were the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (“Rio Declaration”)\footnote{See generally Rio Declaration, supra note 4.} and Agenda 21.\footnote{See generally Agenda 21, supra note 5.}

These documents attempted to balance the needs of both developing and developed countries; however, they tipped the balance in favor of economic development.\footnote{Kelly, supra note 6, at 453.} Most notably, Principle 21 of the Stockholm Declaration, which allowed countries to exploit their own natural resources as long as their actions did not cause environmental harm beyond their borders,\footnote{Stockholm Declaration, supra note 34, at princ. 21.} was reaffirmed in Principle 2 of the Rio Declaration.\footnote{Rio Declaration, supra note 4, at princ. 2; BIRNIE ET AL., supra note 2, at 55.} However, Principle 2 goes one step further and allows countries to exploit their natural resources, not only for environmental objectives, but for economic development as well.\footnote{Rio Declaration, supra note 4, at princ. 21; PHILIPPE SANDS & JACQUELINE PEEL, PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW 42 (3d ed. 2012).} This shift in the power struggle between economic development and environmental protection has
2014 / Sustainable Development Efforts

continued to favor economic development at the expense of environmental protection ever since.57

Ten years later, sustainable development had taken a backseat on the international agenda. In 2002, the United Nations convened the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa. WSSD’s main contribution to the sustainable development regime was adding a third pillar to the concept of sustainable development.58 Along with environmental protection and economic development, social development became a recognized element of sustainable development.59 Despite this contribution, WSSD was seen as a disappointment overall.60 The outcome documents of WSSD—the Declaration on Sustainable Development61 and the Plan of Implementation62—are relatively weak compared to the Rio Declaration,63 in that they do not set forth any new principles, nor do they establish a plan for the future.64 As a result, sustainable development, and international environmental law in general, were no longer seen as priorities for the international community.65

After WSSD, proponents for getting sustainable development back on the global radar stressed that what was needed was “implementation of the Rio instruments and more progress towards the goals already agreed” upon by the international community.66 International leaders approached Rio+20 in June 2012 with the achievements and problems of previous environmental conferences in mind.67

B. Developing and Developed Countries

Underlying all of these international conferences on sustainable development is the sharp tension between developing and developed countries, due to their divergent viewpoints on how to approach sustainable development.68 These

58. Osofsky, supra note 27, at 123.
59. Id.
60. BIRNIE ET AL., supra note 2, at 53.
63. BIRNIE ET AL., supra note 2, at 53.
64. Id.
65. Id. (finding “environmental issues have once again become peripheral concerns of global governance”).
66. Id.
68. Kelly, supra note 6, at 454–55.
remarkably different perspectives have led to the tension between the two groups as they struggle to define and implement sustainable development. The tension can be seen most recently in the negotiations and outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference. This section explores the views of and differences between developing and developed countries.

1. Perspective of Developing Countries

Leadership in developing countries is primarily concerned with upward mobility, sovereignty, the costs of sustainable development, and the causes of environmental degradation. Developing countries approach sustainable development from the viewpoint of a need within their countries for socio-economic upward mobility. It is difficult for leaders in these countries to prioritize the environment when other domestic issues, such as poverty and hunger, are left unresolved, and the country could benefit from exploiting natural resources. Unlike in developed countries, one of the main causes of environmental degradation in developing countries is poverty. Therefore, developing countries view development as a way of helping their countries overcome these problems. This often results in prioritizing development over environmental protection. Thus, the underlying problem of poverty must be addressed for sustainable development to become practicable for developing countries.

Likewise, sovereignty is a major concern for leaders in developing countries in approaching negotiations for sustainable development. Many leaders in developing countries are fearful and resentful of encroachment by developed countries into their internal, domestic environmental policies. Thus, they stress the importance of doctrines like those found in Principle 21 of the Stockholm Declaration and Principle 2 of the Rio Declaration that allow them to exploit

69. Id. at 455.
71. See Kelly, supra note 6, at 454–56.
72. Id. at 454.
73. Id. at 455.
74. Osofsky, supra note 27, at 115.
75. See Kelly, supra note 6, at 455–56.
76. See id.
77. This is part of the rationale behind emphasizing the green economy in light of sustainable development and poverty eradication as a theme of Rio+20. See id.
78. See id.
79. E.g., id. at 455.
80. Stockholm Declaration, supra note 34, at princ. 21.
81. Rio Declaration, supra note 4, at princ. 2.
2014 / Sustainable Development Efforts

their natural resources as long as it does not cause environmental harm beyond their borders. 82

There is also tension between developing and developed countries over the costs and burdens of sustainable development. 83 Developing countries believe that since developed countries have historically been responsible for causing environmental degradation themselves, developed countries should bear more of the costs and burdens of sustainable development than developing countries. 84 Similarly, since part of the reason developed countries were able to prosper in the first place was because they exploited their natural resources, 85 leaders of developing countries often are unsympathetic when developed countries urge them to forego the same exploitation process. 86 In fact, leaders in developing countries find this proposition fundamentally unfair. 87

There is also tension over what is more harmful to the environment: overpopulation or overconsumption. 88 People in developing countries tend to believe overconsumption causes more harm. 89 Thus, developed countries with higher per capita consumption 90 cause more harm, and should bear a greater share of the costs and burdens of sustainable development. 91 This is in sharp contrast to the views of leaders in developed countries that tend to believe overpopulation causes more environmental harm. 92 Accordingly, they believe developing countries with higher population growth 93 should share in the costs and burdens of sustainable development. 94

The negotiations at UNCED provide an example of how developing countries have approached sustainable development in constructing international environmental law. These countries will typically bind together as a group to combat the influence of wealthier, more politically powerful, developed countries. 95 At UNCED, developing countries approached sustainable

82. Id.
83. BIRNIE ET AL., supra note 2, at 51.
84. See Ososky, supra note 27, at 115; see also BIRNIE ET AL., supra note 2, at 51.
85. Ososky, supra note 27, at 115; Kelly, supra note 6, at 455.
86. Ososky, supra note 27, at 115; Kelly, supra note 6, at 454.
87. Ososky, supra note 27, at 115; Kelly, supra note 6, at 454.
88. See Ososky, supra note 27, at 115. See infra Part IV.B for a discussion on how developed countries approach this question.
89. See Ososky, supra note 27, at 115.
90. See id.
91. See id.
92. See id.
93. See id.
94. See id.
95. E.g., BIRNIE ET AL., supra note 2, at 50–51 (notably, developing countries were not able to act as a group on the topic of climate change due to their unique geographic features, which result in different impacts from climate change. However, these concerns about climate change do not invade developing countries’ approach to addressing sustainable development as a group).
development with an emphasis on creating long-term goals and policies.\textsuperscript{96} As a group, developing countries were also concerned about encroachment on sovereignty within their territories,\textsuperscript{97} as reflected in the Rio Declaration\textsuperscript{98} and Agenda 21.\textsuperscript{99} Because of this concern, leaders of developing countries resisted any approach to sustainable development that might threaten their right to exploit their natural resources.\textsuperscript{100} This ultimately resulted in reaffirming Principle 21 of the Stockholm Declaration,\textsuperscript{101} which allows countries to exploit their own resources to further domestic environmental policies and goals, with the limitation that they must refrain from causing harm beyond their borders.\textsuperscript{102}

UNCED also addressed developing countries’ view that they should not share as much of a burden as developed countries in sustainable development by calling for technology transfers from developed to developing countries.\textsuperscript{103} By placing the burden on developed countries, this solution was a way to make it easier for developing countries to meet sustainability goals because they would not be required to invest in a more expensive infrastructure to pursue sustainable development.\textsuperscript{104} When this assistance is implemented effectively, it also helps offset the feeling that sovereignty is being infringed upon because developed countries are being helped to gain technology that produces less of a negative impact on the environment.\textsuperscript{105} It was with this precedent and concern about upward mobility, sovereignty, the costs of sustainable development, and the causes of environmental degradation that leaders from developing countries approached Rio+20.\textsuperscript{106}

\textbf{2. Perspective of Developed Countries}

Leadership in developed countries is primarily concerned with sustainable development as a quality of life issue, with environmental degradation being principally caused by overpopulation.\textsuperscript{107} Developed countries approach sustainable development from a different starting point than developing countries.\textsuperscript{108} Because developed countries are more economically secure, they

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{96} \textit{Id.} at 51.
\item \textsuperscript{97} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{98} \textit{See} Rio Declaration, supra note 4.
\item \textsuperscript{99} \textit{See} Agenda 21, supra note 5, §§ 40.7, 40.19.
\item \textsuperscript{100} BITNIE ET AL., supra note 2, at 51.
\item \textsuperscript{101} Stockholm Declaration, supra note 34, at princ. 21; Rio Declaration, supra note 4, at princ. 2.
\item \textsuperscript{102} Stockholm Declaration, supra note 34, at princ. 21.
\item \textsuperscript{103} Rio Declaration, supra note 4, at princ. 9; Agenda 21, supra note 5, at ¶ 34.
\item \textsuperscript{104} \textit{See} Rio Declaration, supra note 4, at princ. 9; \textit{see} Agenda 21, supra note 5, at ¶ 34.4.
\item \textsuperscript{105} \textit{See} Kelly, supra note 6, at 454.
\item \textsuperscript{106} \textit{See} id.
\item \textsuperscript{107} \textit{See} id.
\item \textsuperscript{108} \textit{Id.}
\end{itemize}
2014 / Sustainable Development Efforts

tend to focus on sustainable development as a quality of life issue. Thus, when the environmental movement emerged in developed countries in the late 1960s and early 1970s, emphasis was placed more on protecting the earth’s natural resources than on economic development. Ever since, developed countries have traditionally approached sustainable development from an environmental protectionist point of view. To this end, sustainable development is seen as an immediate problem, which needs immediate, but not necessarily long-term, solutions. Developing countries generally prioritize long-term goals in sustainable development and do not share this concern.

In the debate as to whether overpopulation or overconsumption causes more environmental harm, people from developed countries tend to believe overpopulation causes more harm. From this perspective, developing countries cause more environmental harm than developed countries because they have rapidly expanding population growth leading to greater consumption of resources compared to developed countries with relatively stable population growth. Thus, developing countries should share in the costs and burdens of sustainable development since they are partially responsible for environmental harms. Yet, this mindset conflicts with the viewpoint of developing countries, whose leaders believe overconsumption in developed countries causes more harm, and consequently developed countries should bear more of the costs and burdens of sustainable development.

Developed countries approached UNCED from this point of view and were looking for immediate solutions to environmental degradation. For these countries, environmental protection was the priority. Concerns about environmental protection can be seen throughout the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21. For example, Principle 4 of the Rio Declaration specifically

109. Kelly, supra note 6, at 454.
111. See Kelly, supra note 6, at 454.
112. Id.
113. BRNIE ET AL., supra note 2, at 51.
114. Id.
115. Osofsky, supra note 27, at 115.
116. Id.
117. See id.
118. Id.
119. Id.
120. BRNIE ET AL., supra note 2, at 51.
121. E.g., Kelly, supra note 6, at 454.
122. E.g., Rio Declaration, supra note 4, at princ. 4.
123. E.g., Agenda 21, supra note 5, at ¶ 16.20 (“[e]nvironmental protection is an integral component of sustainable development.”).
stressed that “environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it.”

Furthermore, the position from which developed countries approach sustainable development as a quality of life issue was also seen in the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21. For instance, Agenda 21 noted that sustainable development should address environmental concerns from a holistic point of view that included improving the quality of life for all.

Emphasis on overpopulation as the main cause for environmental degradation also took root at UNCED. In particular, Agenda 21 recognized that population growth adds stress to life-supporting natural resources, that population programs are needed to aid sustainable development, and that sustainable development policies should reflect the consequences of population growth. It was from this starting point with concerns about quality of life and overpopulation that developed countries approached Rio+20.

III. Rio+20

Rio+20 was held between June 20 and 22, 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil under a remarkably different political climate than UNCED held twenty years earlier. Specifically, the recent financial and economic crises influenced the choices and motivations of policymakers. Looming in the background was the belief that the sustainable development regime needed improvement because current development and economic policies were largely responsible for many of the world’s social, environmental, and economic problems. Still other policymakers went into Rio+20 with a political climate urging them to scale back...
2014 / Sustainable Development Efforts

on “international support, rather than [increase] financial or other commitments of resources toward sustainable development.”

Also menacing ominously in the background was the fact that little progress had been achieved in regard to advancing sustainable development since UNCED. The sustainable development paradigm was seen as too fragmented; it lacked coordination and had problems with enforcement, efficiency, and engagement of non-state actors. Part of the objective of Rio+20, as the twenty-year follow-up to UNCED, was to renew past commitments to sustainable development, assess progress, identify implementation gaps, and address new challenges in the sustainable development field. Unfortunately, Rio+20 ultimately failed to address these concerns.

A. Outcomes

The outcomes of Rio+20 reflect the needs of developing countries at the expense of the views of developed countries. The outcome document for Rio+20 is entitled “The Future We Want.” The conference adopted the themes of developing a global green economy and reforming the institutional framework for sustainable development. In particular, the conference sought to begin the process of establishing sustainable development goals, developing a framework for implementing the green economy, and establishing sustainability reporting measures in industry. Commitments contained in “The Future We Want” cover a wide range of areas including jobs, energy, urbanization, food security, water, oceans, and readiness for natural disasters. All commitments stated within the document are voluntary, and the document has no binding effect.

One of the key outcomes of the conference was recognizing that little had been done since UNCED to advance sustainable development. To begin to address problems with sustainable development, the outcome document sought to

135. Martella & Smaczniak, supra note 132, at 6.
137. Martella & Smaczniak, supra at note 132, at 6.
139. See infra Part III.B.
140. See infra Part III.A.i–ii.
141. The Future We Want, supra note 14.
142. Id. at ¶ 12, 19; Kettunen & ten Brink, supra note 138, at 1–2.
145. The Future We Want, supra note 14, at ¶ 283; Kettunen & ten Brink, supra note 138, at 4.
146. The Future We Want, supra note 14, at ¶ 20; Kettunen & ten Brink, supra note 138, at 2.
reaffirm previous commitments. Thus, paragraph 1 states that the parties “renew [their] commitment to sustainable development and to ensuring the promotion of an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for our planet and for present and future generations.” In the same vein, the parties made additional commitments to address implementation gaps from previous conferences.

Overall, “The Future We Want” largely reflects the views of developing countries at the expense of the views of developed countries. This is evident in the numerous times developing countries are mentioned in the outcome document, how the themes of the conference were addressed, the topics covered, and responses by these groups to the outcome document. This section will first address how the outcome document exemplifies the views of developing countries, and then it will discuss how the perspective of developed countries was missing from “The Future We Want.”

I. Reflecting the Views of Developing Countries

The views of developing countries predominate throughout every section of “The Future We Want.” The sheer number of times developing countries are mentioned, especially unnecessarily, is one way that the outcome document subliminally favors the views of developing countries. In fact, developing countries are specifically referred to over one hundred times throughout the document. Paragraph 11 provides a typical example of how developing countries are referred to in “The Future We Want.” Paragraph 11 reaffirms commitments “to strengthen international cooperation to address challenges related to sustainable development for all, in particular in developing countries.” Like the reference in paragraph 11, singling out developing countries is unnecessary and overly excessive the majority of the time they are mentioned in “The Future We Want.” It is unnecessary and excessive because when a principle applies to all countries, the document makes a point of stating that it should apply particularly to developing countries. For instance, paragraph 19 states that the parties “affirm the continued need for the full and

147. The Future We Want, supra note 14, at ¶¶ 1, 14–18.
148. Id. at ¶ 1.
149. Id. at ¶ 104.
150. See infra Part III.A.1–2.
151. See supra Part III.A.1–2.
152. See generally The Future We Want, supra note 14.
153. See generally id.
154. See id.
155. Id. at ¶ 11.
156. See, e.g., id. at ¶¶ 19, 20, 25, 91, 128, 190, 205, 227, 253.
157. E.g., id.
2014 / Sustainable Development Efforts

effective participation of all countries, in particular developing countries, in
global decision-making.”158 Yet, if the participation of *all* countries is necessary,
then there is no need to single out developing countries, and the insertion is
superfluous. As a further example, consider paragraph 20, which acknowledges
that part of the reason for little progress in advancing sustainable development
since 1992 has to do with new crises that have hampered “all countries, in
particular developing countries.”159 If the crises hindered sustainable development
efforts in all countries, then why was it necessary or even appropriate to add that
this was so particularly in developing countries?

Additionally, the theme of developing a global green economy in the context
of sustainable development and poverty eradication further evidences that
Rio+20 favors developing countries. The green economy is envisioned as “a low
carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive economy that aims to improve
human well-being and social equity while significantly reducing environmental
risks and ecological scarcities.”160

“The Future We Want” seeks to implement a global green economy by
allowing countries to adopt different approaches on how to make the green
economy a reality.161 In other words, there “should not be a rigid set of rules” for
putting the green economy into effect.162 Instead, each country can choose a path
that is appropriate with its own domestic sustainable development policies.163

Part of the reason behind the lack of concrete specifications of the green
economy is that the terms “sustainable development,”164 and “green economy”
lack universally agreed upon definitions.165 Thus, the G-77 Group and China have
found the term “green economy” to be “undefined and ambiguous.”166 This
ambiguity has led to two opposing views on how to think about the green
economy.167 Leaders from developed countries envision the green economy as a
way to “transition to a cleaner and more resource-efficient economy.”168 Leaders
in developing countries, however, see the green economy as a means of “green
growth” that will allow their countries to prosper while using less
environmentally harmful business practices.169

158. The Future We Want, supra note 14, at ¶ 19.
159. Id. at ¶ 20.
161. The Future We Want, supra note 14, at ¶ 56.
162. Id.
163. Id. at ¶ 59.
164. Osofsky, supra note 27, at 112.
165. Horner, supra note 13, at 62.
166. Id.
167. Id.
168. Id. at 63.
169. At UN-backed Conference, African Countries Adopt Sustainable Development Measures, UN NEWS
Global Business & Development Law Journal / Vol. 27

The lack of definitions and conflicting visions ultimately favors developing countries because some leaders in developing countries are antagonistic towards the concept of a global green economy. For example, Venezuela resents the concept of the green economy and even refers to it as “green capitalism.” Bolivia also epitomizes the hostility of developing countries towards the concept of a green economy by stressing that, ultimately, countries should consider that “the green of nature prevails over the green of money and profit.” Without agreement on how to advance the concept of a green economy, Rio+20 favors developing countries because it prevents developed countries from implementing concepts that developing countries vehemently oppose.

“The Future We Want” also aims at eradicating poverty. “The Future We Want” follows past outcome documents like the Rio Declaration, which recognized the need to eradicate poverty as a requirement for sustainable development. Yet, unlike past outcome documents, the emphasis on eradicating poverty is at the forefront; in fact, poverty is mentioned over fifty times in “The Future We Want.” This was an important aspect of the outcome document for developing countries because poverty has been a major obstacle to fully implementing sustainable development practices in the past. As discussed previously, leaders of developing countries find it difficult to prioritize sustainable development when exploitation of their natural resources can be used as a tool for social-economic upward-mobility. Accordingly, leaders acknowledge in “The Future We Want” that poverty “is the greatest global challenge facing the world today” and stress “the importance of supporting developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty.” This emphasis on poverty suggests the outcome document favors developing countries since reducing poverty helps them gain the ability to participate in sustainable development efforts, which is not an obstacle for developed nations.

170. Horner, supra note 13, at 62.
171. Id.
172. Id.
173. Osofsky, supra note 27, at 122.
174. The Future We Want, supra note 14, at ¶ 12.
175. Id. at ¶ 15.
176. Rio Declaration, supra note 4, at princ. 5.
177. See generally The Future We Want, supra note 14. Note that the Rio Declaration only mentions poverty once. Rio Declaration, supra note 4, at Principle 5.
178. E.g., Osofsky, supra note 27, at 123–24 (referring to Agenda 21).
179. See supra Part II.B.1.
180. See Kelly, supra note 6, at 455.
181. The Future We Want, supra note 14, at ¶ 2. “Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development.” Id. at ¶ 4.
182. Id. at ¶ 23.
183. See Kelly, supra note 6, at 455.
Moreover, the outcome document prioritizes the needs of developing countries by calling for technology transfers from developed to developing countries. The transfers make it easier for developing countries to meet sustainability goals because they do not have to invest in expensive infrastructure. “The Future We Want” specifically points out the importance of technology transfers from developed to developing countries as a means of closing the technology gap between the two groups. Despite this call for action, the outcome document contains little guidance regarding which technologies should be transferred and, at best, encourages voluntary donations from the international community.

Leaders of many developing countries see the emphasis on technology transfers as a victory. For example, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea wants to use “The Future We Want” as a tool for facilitating technology transfers from developed to developing countries in the future. Yet if technology transfers were called for in the past and did not occur, why would Rio+20 be any different?

Moreover, “The Future We Want” favors developing countries by respecting their concerns about sovereignty within their borders. Like the Stockholm and the Rio Declarations, “The Future We Want” adopts the policy of respecting national sovereignty to the extent that each country is entitled to exploit its own natural resources. This is an important component of the document because leadership in developing countries is fearful of encroachment by developed...
countries into their domestic environmental programs. Thus, respect for sovereignty is yet another way “The Future We Want” favors the views of developing countries. Therefore, given the contents of “The Future We Want,” the views of developing countries were prioritized at Rio+20.

2. The Missing Viewpoint

The views of developed countries on sustainable development are largely absent from “The Future We Want.” This can be seen from the number of times developed countries are mentioned, when they are mentioned, the issues covered in the document, and participation by leaders of developed countries at Rio+20.

The absence of the views of developed countries can be seen from the number of times and the context in which developed countries are mentioned in “The Future We Want.” Compared to developing countries, which were mentioned over one hundred times, developed countries are mentioned specifically only about ten times. A typical example of when developed countries are specifically referred to can be found in paragraph 48, which recognizes the need to work together in closing the technology gap between developed and developing countries. Although it is true that previous outcome documents such as the Rio Declaration, rarely singled out developed countries, they also did not single out developing countries as much. For example, the Rio Declaration only mentioned developed countries once, yet it also only mentioned developing countries twice. The newfound disproportionality in “The Future We Want” illustrates but one way the views of developing countries are given precedence over those of developed countries.

Furthermore, as can be seen in the example above, when developed countries are mentioned, it is mostly in the context of how they can be used as tools to aid developing countries with funding and technology transfers. As another example, consider paragraph 258, which demonstrates an instance where

197. See Kelly, supra note 6, at 454–55.
198. See supra Part III.A.i.
199. See supra Part III.A.
200. See generally The Future We Want, supra note 14.
201. See generally id.
203. See generally The Future We Want, supra note 14.
204. See generally id.
205. Id. at ¶ 48.
206. See generally Rio Declaration, supra note 4.
207. Id. at princ. 7.
208. Id. at princs. 6, 11.
209. See supra Part III.A.ii.
210. E.g., The Future We Want, supra note 14, at ¶ 258.
2014 / Sustainable Development Efforts

developed countries are singled out. This paragraph calls for developed countries to keep previous commitments to devote 0.7 percent of their gross national product to assist developing countries, and 0.15 to 0.2 percent to assist least developed countries by 2015. Yet developed countries generally are opposed to new commitments for funding and technology transfers. For example, the United States opposed such commitments as an outcome from Rio+20. Since developed countries are principally only mentioned in the context of what they can do for developing countries, the outcome document favors developing countries by prioritizing their need for assistance over the needs of developed countries.

The issues covered within “The Future We Want” also demonstrate how the document reflects the views of developing countries at the expense of developed countries. The approach to population growth and quality of life issues are illustrative of the missing viewpoint of developed countries. As discussed above, developed countries see increased population growth in developing countries as a primary cause for environmental degradation. Leaders of developed countries were able to work this concern into past documents such as Agenda 21, which recognized the problem of overpopulation. They called for the development of population programs and forwarded a policy of considering the consequences of overpopulation in sustainable development efforts. However, “The Future We Want” glosses over this concern by failing to acknowledge population growth as a problem for environmental degradation and merely acknowledging that there is an increased need for sustainable development because “the world’s population [is] projected to exceed 9 billion by 2050.” Therefore, the missing viewpoint of developed countries on overpopulation as a major cause of environmental harm is a substantial flaw in “The Future We Want.”

211. Id.
212. Id.
214. Id.
216. See generally The Future We Want, supra note 14.
217. Id. at ¶ 21, 30.
218. See supra Part II.B.2.
220. Agenda 21, supra note 5, at ¶ 5.3.
221. Id. at ¶ 5.43.
222. Id. at ¶ 5.16.
223. See generally The Future We Want, supra note 14.
224. Id. at ¶ 21.
225. See supra Part III.A.2.
Moreover, “The Future We Want” fails to consider sustainable development as a quality of life issue. Unlike previous agreements that specifically refer to sustainable development in the context of quality of life, “The Future We Want” does not contain any statements referring to sustainable development as a quality of life issue. To be fair, it does refer to issues such as poverty, which are encompassed within a broader definition of the quality of life concept, but it does not mention quality of life specifically like the Rio Declaration or Agenda 21. The Rio Declaration explicitly envisioned sustainable development as a means of achieving a higher quality of life in Principle 8. Likewise, Agenda 21 stressed how sustainable development could be used as a means of achieving a higher quality of life for all. The absence of a corresponding principle in “The Future We Want” demonstrates yet another way the viewpoint of developed countries was missing from Rio+20.

Part of the reason for the missing viewpoint is likely because some major developed countries did not heavily participate in Rio+20. For example, prominent leaders of developed countries, such as U.S. President Barack Obama, U.K. Prime Minister David Cameron, and German Chancellor Angela Merkel, chose not to attend the conference. Without these leaders, it is not surprising the views of developed countries were missing from “The Future We Want.” Given the missing viewpoint, the one-sided outcome document was bound to be a failure since it marked the lack of consensus and cooperation between developed and developing countries.

B. Successes and Failures

Although Rio+20 had a few successes, they have largely been overshadowed by its perceived failures. Some categorize Rio+20 as a success because it was able to attract a large number and variety of participants. The participants also

226. See generally The Future We Want, supra note 14.
227. E.g., Rio Declaration, supra note 4, at princ. 8.
228. See generally The Future We Want, supra note 14.
229. See supra Part III.A.1.
230. Rio Declaration, supra note 4, at princ. 8.
231. Agenda 21, supra note 5, at ¶¶ 5.16, 5.43.
232. Rio Declaration, supra note 4, at princ. 8.
233. Agenda 21, supra note 5, at ¶¶ 5.16, 5.43.
234. See supra Part III.A.2.
235. Horner, supra note 13, at 60.
236. Polly Botsford, Environmental Law Gets Radical, 66 NO. 5 IBA GLOBAL INSIGHT 34, 37 (2012). See also Horner, supra note 13, at 60 (stating President Obama and Prime Minister Cameron did not plan on attending the conference).
237. Kelly, supra note 6, at 454.
239. Id. at 2.
2014 / Sustainable Development Efforts

took the first step of acknowledging the unresolved problems from previous conferences and recognized the need for “an inclusive, transparent, strengthened and effective multilateral system” to address sustainable development. Furthermore, the outcome document identified “the growing gap between what countries need to do, what they have pledged to do, and what they are actually doing.” This general acknowledgment of the problems and need to further sustainable development is a step forward in the right direction. Therefore, some leaders in developing countries have embraced Rio+20 and have even moved for “swift implementation” of its commitments. This is not surprising given the contents of the outcome document discussed above. Thus, while some developing countries believe Rio+20 did not meet their original expectations, they still see it as “a platform for continued discussions on sustainable development.” However, Rio+20 marks but one-step on the long journey toward attaining sustainable development.

“The Future We Want” has faced sharp criticism and been viewed as a disappointment by a variety of groups that see it as “vague and weak” because of the results caused by the lack of cooperation and consensus between the developed and developing nations. For example, environmental and anti-poverty advocates have criticized Rio+20 for lacking the detail and ambition required to address challenges of sustainable development and poverty eradication. Additionally, the European Union Environment Commissioner, Janez Potocnik, stressed that Rio+20 “did not lead to all the results [the European Union] hoped for.” The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for
Global Business & Development Law Journal / Vol. 27

Human Rights even released a statement calling Rio+20 a “missed opportunity.” 251 Some of this criticism stems from the lack of new or detailed plans on how to pursue sustainable development. 252 Especially when this is combined with the lack of any timeline for implementation, the outcome document fails to suggest that it will be effective in addressing problems. 253 For example, the parties did not agree on any definition 254 or general guidelines for the green economy. 255 This is a problem because any effective regime for sustainable development must take “definitional issues into account rather than simply gloss over them,” 256 which is precisely what happened in the outcome document. 257 Another fundamental problem with “The Future We Want” was the discussion of the two themes of the conference—the green economy and institutional framework for sustainable development—“in isolation of each other.” 258 This division suggested that they were somehow mutually exclusive concepts despite critics’ calls for discussion of the themes in combination with each other. 259 Nor did “The Future We Want” address other important issues such as “greening” existing systems in the economy, 260 removing the economic incentives for exploiting natural resources, 261 specifying Sustainable Development Goals (“SDGs”), 262 or addressing the interaction between human rights and the new green economy. 263 Likewise, Rio+20 has been criticized for appearing to concentrate more on economics than environmental protection. 264 Even if some of these problems were fixed, the outcomes of Rio+20 would likely still be seen as weak, simply because all commitments are voluntary 265 and the outcome document lacks enforcement mechanisms. 266 Overall, “The Future We Want” and Rio+20 have faced sharp criticism in the international community, leaving the future of sustainable development hanging in the balance.

251. UN Experts Call for More Protection of Human Rights of Vulnerable Groups Affected by Business Activities, supra note 143.
253. Id.
254. Banisar et al., supra note 18, at 8.
255. See Kettunen & ten Brink, supra note 138, at 2.
256. Osofsky, supra note 27, at 119.
257. See generally The Future We Want, supra note 14.
258. Banisar et al., supra note 18, at 8.
259. Id.
261. Id.
262. Id. at 4.
263. UN Experts Call for more Protection of Human Rights of Vulnerable Groups Affected by Business Activities, supra note 143.
264. Horner, supra note 13, at 61.
266. Id.
2014 / Sustainable Development Efforts

C. Future of Sustainable Development in Light of Rio+20

Given the tension between developing and developed countries, the outcomes of Rio+20, and the lack of participation by developed countries at Rio+20, the outlook for the future of sustainable development is bleak. United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon put it best when he said, “Rio+20 has given us a solid platform to build on, and the tools to build with. Now is the time to follow up, to get down to work, to get practical.” Fortunately, there is a wide range of interest in sustainable development from countries around the world. Yet, there is a growing consensus that the future success of sustainable development does not lie in the hands of international lawmakers, but instead depends on the actions of individual countries, companies, and individual citizens as opposed to agreed-upon collective actions by the international community.

The Egyptian Minister of State for Environmental Affairs, Moustafa Hussein Kamel, observed how “realizing sustainable development requires political will and regional cooperation.” Both of these necessary elements were absent at Rio+20. “The Future We Want” is correct when it reiterated “the need to work collectively” to achieve sustainable development; however, when major developed countries do not fully participate and their views are not captured in an outcome document, any outcome is bound to be a failure. What is needed is a conscious choice by the international community to reach an agreement that takes into account the viewpoints of both developing and developed countries. Accordingly, future agreements should incorporate issues that are important to these two groups. For example, future agreements should respect the views of both developing and developed countries and look to both overpopulation and overconsumption as causes of environmental degradation that need to be rectified. Reaching this balance is a difficult, but necessary task. Thus, given the current political stance of developing and developed countries, the future of

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267. Id.

268. UN Meeting Debates How to Improve Multilateral System for Sustainable Development Aims, supra note 240.


270. Id.


272. See supra Parts III.A-B. See generally The Future We Want, supra note 14.

273. The Future We Want, supra note 14, at ¶ 166. See also J.C. Suresh, supra note 134 (finding a need for collective collaboration within the international community at all levels).

274. Botsford, supra note 236, at 37.

275. See supra Part III.A.2.

276. UN Meeting Debates How to Improve Multilateral System for Sustainable Development Aims, supra note 240 (President of United Nations General Assembly Vuk Jeremic stating, “the outcome of the Rio+20 conference highlighted, once again, that more coherence and coordination is required if the diverse challenges we face today are to be decisively and successfully addressed.”).
sustainable development appears grim unless countries are willing to make the conscious choice to cooperate to further sustainable development efforts.

IV. CONCLUSION

Unfortunately, the tension between developing and developed countries resulted in Rio+20 producing a one-sided outcome document favoring developing countries. The views of developed countries were notably absent in the outcomes encompassed in “The Future We Want.” This marked a change from previous international environmental agreements like the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 that respected the views of both groups.

The one-sided nature of Rio+20 undermined advancing sustainable development on a global scale, which resulted in it being a failure overall. Efforts on the international level will continue to fail until the leadership in all countries makes the conscious choice to cooperate with each other. Without the necessary political will, little more will be done internationally to advance sustainable development.

277. See supra Part III.A.1.
278. See supra Part III.A.2.
279. See supra Parts III.A.1-2.
280. See supra Part III.B.
281. See supra Part III.B.
282. See supra Part III.C.