

About sustainable development

The traditional definition of sustainable development (WCED, 1987) states: "*Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.*"

Sustainable development consists of three core elements—economic, social, and environmental—that must be equally considered at the policy level. **The EU Strategy for Sustainable Development (EU SDS)** aims to achieve continuous improvement of quality of life both for the present and for future generations. **The EU SDS** represents a **mandatory framework for all EU countries**. The **key priority challenges** defined in EU SDS are: climate change and clean energy, sustainable transport, sustainable consumption and sustainable production, conservation and management of natural resources, public health, global challenges posed by poverty and sustainable development, social inclusion, demography and migration, more <https://www.esdn.eu/about/basics-of-sd-strategies>. See also:

- United National Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals 2030, <https://unsdg.un.org/2030-agenda>.
- A continuously updated overview is available on the European Sustainable Development Network (ESDN) portal <https://www.esdn.eu/>.

DITR particularly promotes sustainable development in education to encourage active citizenship, intercultural dialogue, intergenerational cooperation, wellbeing, and social inclusion.