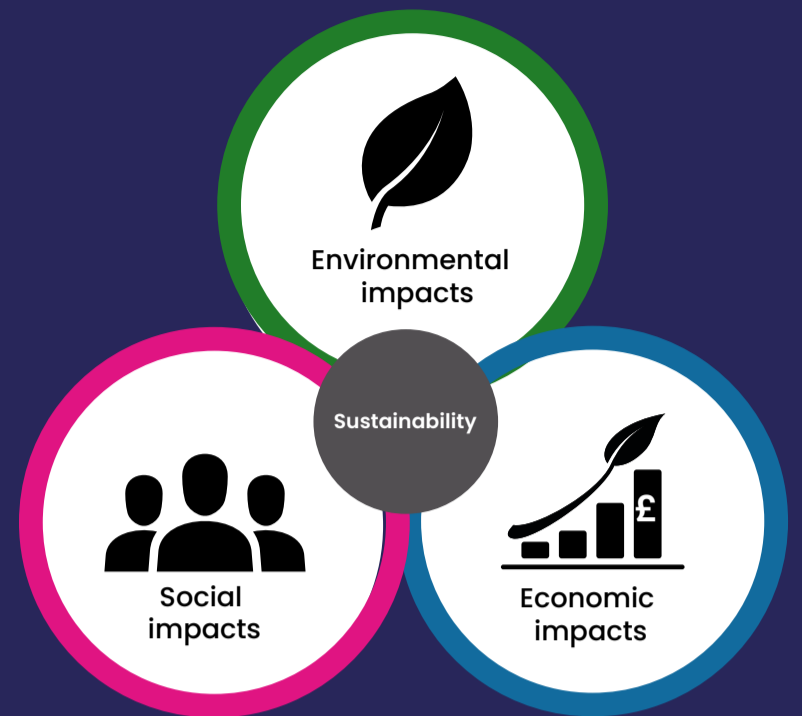


# Sustainability

The world is currently facing many global challenges that can have local, national, and international impacts. These impacts can be grouped under what are commonly referred to as 'the three pillars of sustainability'.



One pillar represents environmental stewardship, reflecting the need for responsible and conscientious management of Earth's natural resources and for the protection of the environment.

Another pillar represents social sustainability, referring to the ability of a society to maintain and enhance the well-being and quality of life. This involves creating an equitable and just society that promotes social cohesion, protects human rights, and ensures everyone has access to basic needs and opportunities.

The final pillar represents economic sustainability, which involves balancing economic development with the preservation of natural resources, social well-being, and the needs of future generations.

All three pillars are of equal importance. Achieving sustainability requires collective action from individuals, businesses, governments, and organisations at local, national, and international levels. It involves making conscious choices and adopting practices that minimise negative environmental impacts, promote social equality, and contribute to long-term economic sustainability.

To address global challenges and promote sustainability, the UN established an Agenda for Sustainable Development. At its heart is a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals, which aim to stimulate action in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.