

Equity
goals
Environmental

President's Council On Sustainable Development

economic
equitable
existence
peaceful

Introduction

[President &
First Lady](#)

[Vice President &
Mrs. Gore](#)

[Record of
Progress](#)

[The Briefing
Room](#)

[Gateway to
Government](#)

[Contacting the
White House](#)

[White House
for Kids](#)

[White House
History](#)

[White House
Tours](#)

Context of the Report

At the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, the largest gathering of heads of state in history, more than 120 nations agreed to a blueprint for global action called Agenda 21. The goal of Agenda 21 is to move the world toward economic activity that meets the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs—that is, toward "sustainable development."

Sustainability requires a commitment by institutions and individuals everywhere to the simultaneous goals of economic prosperity, ecological integrity, and social equity. In a sustainable world prosperity is accessible to ever one and does not come at the expense of the environment.

To begin translating the vision of Agenda 21 into U.S. action, President Clinton created the President's Council on Sustainable Development (PCSD) in June 1993. This group of 25 industry, government, and nongovernmental organization leaders organized itself into eight "task forces" to address significant aspects of the broad sustainable development agenda and to make recommendations for a National Sustainable Development Action Strategy. The

[Population and
Consumption](#)

[Population and
Consumption:
Endnotes](#)

[Preface](#)

[Executive Summary](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Chapter 1](#)

[Chapter 2](#)

[Chapter 3](#)

[Chapter 4](#)

[Bibliographic Essay](#)

[Appendices](#)