

- meeting essential needs for jobs, food, energy, water, and sanitation;
- ensuring a sustainable level of population;
- conserving and enhancing the resource base;
- reorienting technology and managing risk; and
- merging environment and economics in decision making

and the seven goals they suggested:

- a political system that secures effective citizen participation in decision making,
- an economic system that is able to generate surpluses and technical knowledge on a self-reliant and sustained basis,
- a social system that provides for solutions for the tensions arising from disharmonious development,
- a production system that respects the obligation to preserve the ecological base for development,
- a technological system that can search continuously for new solutions,
- an international system that fosters sustainable patterns of trade and finance, and
- an administrative system that is flexible and has the capacity for self-correction.

5. New information requirements. Another major development since Stockholm has been the changing nature of information requirements. Not only is the need to understand global processes much more demanding than earlier foreseen, as reflected in ICSU's ambitious International Geosphere-Biosphere Program (IGBP), there is the growing need to observe and make information available on the process of change in ways that can improve current management decisions by non-scientists whose daily choices are driving a global process of change.

One issue not resolved at the 1972 Stockholm Conference had to do with the draft principle according to which,

"Relevant information must be supplied by States on activities or developments within their jurisdiction or under their control whenever they believe, or have reason to believe, that such information is needed to avoid the risk of significant adverse effects on the environment in areas beyond their national jurisdictions."

This principle was opposed by some on the grounds that "no state is obliged to supply information under conditions that, in its founded judgement, may jeopardize its national security, economic development or its national efforts to improve environment" and the matter was referred to the General Assembly for consideration.<sup>14</sup> (Subsequently, many states have accepted comparable formal obligations in relation to treaty areas, as in Kuwait Convention Article XI and Abidjan Article 13.)<sup>15</sup>

In very brief terms, for the subject is too large to be addressed in this paper, the need is to shape information gathering techniques so as to