would result in an estimated savings of one billion dollars a year. In Canada, the province of Alberta is considering the use of a combination of pollution taxes and credits as a means of controlling SO_2 emissions. Globally there have been discussions, as part of UNCED preparations, regarding the possible creation of an emissions tax, related to CO_2 production, between countries.

Self Regulation

Self-regulation by Japanese industry has resulted in environmental standards and codes of behaviour for use both within Japan and abroad. The KEIDANREN (Federation of Japanese Economic Organizations) Charter (see Appendix 4) sets forth guidelines for Japanese enterprise operating abroad that member companies are expected to comply with. Among the guidelines are that:

- environmental protection be made a priority at overseas sites and, as a minimum, Japanese companies abide by local standards generally and Japanese standards concerning the management of harmful substances;

- the company establish an environmental management system, including staff responsible for environmental control; and

- local residents be included in discussions on environment-related issues as they arise.

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce has released a similar charter that member companies are being asked to endorse.

Quality Control Circles

While it is important for management to be involved in the environmental protection process, it is equally important that workers be involved. Japanese industry, particulary when discussing means of improving efficiency, has implemented quality control cycles which encourage worker input into technological development.

4. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Industrial technology and regulatory activity are important aspects of addressing environmental problems. Just as important is the management of natural resources.

Recycling

Recycling represents one of the most obvious means of reducing waste. Since 50% of waste in Japan is currently incinerated, this is clearly an area in which the Japanese feel they have to make significant advances. The involvement of citizens' groups in the process of separating materials has contributed to increasing levels of recycling. Currently 50% of iron, 40%