

corresponding solutions to economic concerns will have to be addressed before there can be real progress on environmental issues. Perhaps Canada, given the fact that it has a number of concerns similar to those of developing world countries while, at the same time, is industrialized with well developed research capabilities, can help provide a link that brings North-South issues closer together.

Similarly, because of the close ties that already exist between Canada and Japan, there is potential for the two countries to not only engage in an increased level of cooperative environmental research, but to use their common political and economic interests to make complementary contributions to the UNCED process.

As members of the G-7, and participants in GATT, Canada and Japan can also bring environmental issues into trade negotiations and policies. The G-7 nations will have to seriously evaluate their priorities vis-à-vis development aid, debt relief and "green swaps". While the World Bank and the UN are discussing these kinds of issues, it is becoming apparent that, in the short-term at least, bilateral efforts will be useful.

Japan has already made such efforts in the Asia Pacific region. However, this is one area in which there is room for

greater cooperation between Canada and Japan. Canada clearly has greater expertise in the field of resource management since a substantial part of the Canadian economy is still resource based. This knowledge could be transferred, perhaps in cooperation with UNEP or through ICETT, to compliment Japanese industrial technology.

Japanese industry chose to implement the KEIDANREN charter; the International and Canadian Chambers of Commerce are adopting similar statements of principles. While this corporate self regulation is laudable, it is, in and of itself, insufficient. The reality of global politics and economics dictates that without a concentrated commitment from government, as well as from industry, the amount of real change that can be made will be limited.

The challenge of integrating decision-making processes was another re-emerging theme. While financing and legislative models may vary from country to country, what is significant is the process through which the models are developed. Clearly the Japanese decision-making process encourages a higher degree of consensus and cross-sectoral integration than do Canadian processes. While Canada could not simply adopt Japanese models - cultural differences would undoubtedly prevent this - there is certainly the potential for