

- include concerns of indigenous and aboriginal people in plans, analyses and decision-taking;
 - involve local / community people and their interests in decision-making, as well as resources / forests management;
 - recognize the integrity of “the forest” as requiring protection, not strictly economic values based on harvesting;
 - place sustainable life needs of the planet and ecological maintenance at the centre of calculations about economics.
6. There is interest in continuing to work together as a network of advocates.
 7. Messages to expose the destruction and crimes that have occurred, and which still occur, need to stress the global connections that already exist – “we are all tied together; all of us are responsible for everything”.
 8. In the positive things towards which we are working, we need to include;
 - building communities on issues;
 - involving communities on anything we work on, say, do, that affects them;
 - building safeguards and protections for the forests, multiple ways;
 - forming alliances around issues, such as on positive subsidies;
 - including gender analysis and community impact analyses along with environmental impact analyses.
 9. Strengthening implementation and enforcement of the international commitments that are already in place, such as the Convention on Biodiversity, is a priority.
 10. Getting the conventions that have not been signed, or if signed which have not been ratified, is a priority front for collaborative work. All organizations can work on their own governments on this matter – part of working together on issues that will benefit us all.

Some Main Issues Identified in Relation to Forests and APEC – and suggestions for strategies, continuing:

1. **Loss of Sovereignty.** “Democracy is being usurped; citizens have no input on big business.” Citizens have been interested in the MAI campaign – 500 came out to a meeting in Saskatchewan on this issue. Outlining what may happen in a future shaped to APEC, MAI, WTO needs to be part of the core messages.
2. **Ecological Effects of both Present Harvesting and Forest Replacement**
Maintenance of intact forest ecosystems is not part of economic plans or forecasts. It needs to be. Even economic costs must consider more values and factors in their calculations, i.e. Opportunity costs removed from the realm of possibility by present practices – such as recreation and tourism dollars - - must be projected using existing trends which reinforce fundamental restructuring is underway. Natural forest replacement by engineered plantations, monocultured, often with exotic species, raises other environmental or ecological as well as public policy questions. Both need a look.
3. **Limitations of Accepting a Single Focus, such as “Economic”**
Social and environmental costs and benefits must be adequately factored into decision-making by all the agents involved in the process. Each involves a different set of values