

experience in the Aboriginal-trademark field) or Chile. It is possible to consider a technical role for the International Standards Organization (ISO), as well. ISO standards are likely to play an important and increasing part in the use of certification as a consumer-driven "market mechanism" for protecting cultural and ecological values.

4. The wider ratification of ILO Convention No. 169 would be beneficial for most of the indigenous peoples in the Pacific Rim, since few APEC members come close to satisfying standards for land rights or autonomous self-development. Canada will not be in a position to press this matter officially at APEC as it has not yet ratified the Convention. But Canada could encourage other APEC countries to raise this issue. Mexico, Chile, and the Philippines are strong advocates of the Convention.

5. Canada could encourage some specific mention in the final act of the Vancouver session to the adoption of trade-enhancement measures for indigenous peoples. It would be useful for Canada to bring several prominent Aboriginal business people to Vancouver to raise this point personally, since the real aim of the exercise would be to desensitize APEC members to the empowering of indigenous peoples. It is important to make the point symbolically that indigenous peoples are not inherently opposed to trade or business (although they insist upon the right to trade on fair and agreed terms). This could help pave the way for progress on the previous recommendations.

6. A general point may be made at Vancouver about the need for broader non-governmental input into the process--not only for indigenous peoples, but other social groups which are also likely to be profoundly affected by regional economic integration. This is a "motherhood" issue for Canada, which has advocated wider NGO access to other intergovernmental negotiations in the past, such as the various world conferences sponsored by the United Nations. Canada might consider proposing the establishment of an APEC Non-Governmental Advisory Council to complement the existing Business Advisory Council, or else an expansion of the existing Business Advisory Council to include all the "Major Groups" identified by the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development--indigenous peoples, women, youth, farmers, scientists and local authorities.

### **Collaborative arrangements**

The foregoing initiatives will depend for their credibility and quality on the integrity of the collaborative process within Canada. Measures to strengthen the practical, representative involvement of Aboriginal people at technical levels of the APEC process could be (and should be) launched at once.

Participants felt strongly that there has been a lack of genuine partnership in past