

invitation to participate.

The business link between investment and economic development does not square with the Indigenous Peoples' concerns about their environment (i.e., natural environment, culture, way of life, etc.). A "way of life" is an end in itself and must come before calculating investment results. While Indigenous Peoples are not afraid of investment, there must be clear guarantees that history is not repeated. The environment Indigenous Peoples occupy should not be destroyed and that they should not become marginalised and impoverished as a result of outside investment. *The Indigenous community must have the right to refuse access to its land and resources. Structural mechanisms have to be found to prevent entry in such cases.*

Many Indigenous Peoples' representatives echoed this argument, among them Chief Lydia Hwitsum. She emphasised the cultural/values disconnect between the corporate world and Indigenous Peoples. Particularly, she addressed the close ties of Indigenous Peoples to their territory and the distant, profit-motivated approach to land by business. *Companies have to realise that there are real, legitimate costs associated with their entry for Indigenous Peoples, she said.* These costs include a smaller/altered space for future Indigenous generations to flourish, for instance. However, this is not to say that all investment is bad. A capacity for Indigenous Peoples to participate in mutually beneficial business ventures is one way to ensure investment is not exploitative. Indigenous Peoples do not have to be displaced for the (national) economy to grow.

Maxine Wiber, Vice-President of Environment, Rio Algom, said that companies are themselves learning about corporate social responsibility. There should be a recognition on the part of companies that Indigenous communities have the right to say "no," she said.

*There exists a disequilibrium between economic freedom and economic rights in favour of the former. Therefore, corporations should be screened before entering Indigenous territory and Indigenous economic rights conscientiously protected.* Given the unequal starting place in developing countries, it is the elites that benefit most. Benefits rarely trickle down to the under-privileged. In this sense, Mexican President Zedillo's Davos speech, accusing northern anti-liberalisation NGOs of saving the developing world from development, is elitist.

*A larger forum with more Corporate interests should be convened. Government officials and businesses should develop links with Indigenous Peoples and develop practical models of co-operation.*

Glenn Sigurdson, CSE Group, said that sustainable engagement around a table is a fundamental challenge. *Therefore, safe fora should be developed where actors would be able to express their self-interests/"opportunities" openly.* New approaches and models could be found at the intersection of Corporate self-interests (i.e., profit, certainty, time) and Indigenous Peoples' interests (i.e., tradition, maintenance of environment, "balanced" growth). Too much attention has been paid to outcomes instead of building relationships and ways in which the two seemingly