

intergovernmental processes and NGO discussions, especially Agenda 21 initiatives arising since UNCED and subsequent United Nations (UN) conferences.

My study builds on civil society opposition to APEC's trade liberalization agenda and Canada's official policy of courting business and industry as the chief engines of national, Asia Pacific and world development. I argue that Canadian foreign policy through APEC, despite some rhetoric to the contrary, ultimately supports trade liberalization as a primary objective over sustainable human development and ecological goals. I suggest Canada's present approach is flawed and that the government ought to better involve civil society in reforming its foreign policy objectives and implementing mechanisms. Canada need not abandon trade liberalization in total but should reform its approach based on a more holistic comprehensive security model especially linking trade goals more closely with ecological and social objectives. I offer some preliminary recommendations for moving in that direction.

---

New York (United Nations Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, Division for Sustainable Development, E/CN.17/1997/Misc.38) also located on the UN web site at: <<http://www.un.org/dpscd/earthsummit>>. See also the supporting document Building Momentum: Sustainable Development in Canada (Ottawa: Minister of Public Works and Government Services, 1997).