

Under the heading "Healthy Environment" on page 22, the paragraph should reflect that environmental concerns have assumed a greater profile through the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development, and through the OAS Nassau Declaration. This instrument could expand upon the environmental rights of indigenous people.

On page 23 under the heading "Education", line 7, it should read "... and access to education in indigenous languages, where numbers warrant."

Page 24, section 23, paragraph 6, it should also be added that Canada does not favour references to the duties and responsibilities of individuals in international human rights instruments as such instruments are entered into by states, which assume the obligations created thereby. Individuals are not parties to these instruments. Furthermore, such provisions may lead to abuses in that rights could be denied on the grounds that responsibilities have not been met.

In the summary of general views on collective rights, Canada's comments are not included. Canada feels that preference should be given to the expression of rights in terms of the individual. In some instances however, certain rights stated in collective terms might be appropriate.

On page 32, section 29, paragraph 5, Canada's point was that it is difficult to identify particular rights which are required to reflect the distinctive characteristics of indigenous people in public institutions. In Canada, there are many indigenous people with different histories, cultures and languages and therefore it would be difficult to determine which distinctive characteristics to reflect in institutions. Canada does recognize and affirm aboriginal and treaty rights in the Constitution. Furthermore, currently Canada is exploring the accommodation of indigenous customary practices in the administration of justice in pilot programs that operate within the Canadian constitutional framework.

Page 32, section 30, paragraph 3, should read "Canada recognizes the importance of maintaining traditional economies, institutions and lifestyles however, the right to development should also be recognized so that indigenous communities can participate in the broader society to the extent that they deem appropriate, and to receive the benefits of that participation."

On page 33, under the heading "Right to Their Own Economic Development" Canada suggested that the OAS consider co-management arrangements for activities beyond indigenous community land bases.