

9. foreign aid become an integral part of achieving these goals, where the Canadian government determines what its real priorities in the region are and then focuses aid in line with these priorities. Recommendations proposed to address the issue of inequity and the redistribution of resources were that:

10. a tri- or multi-national equitable growth board be established as part of any free trade agreement; and that

11. binding stipulations be included in any free trade agreement mandating as a basis for continuing participation in the agreement a certain distribution of wealth, the reaching of an agreed-upon literacy rate, and/or the reduction of the infant mortality rate to an agreed-upon level; and that

12. provisions be included in free trade agreement for "fair" wages and balanced economic development; and that

13. codes of conduct be included in any free trade agreement, establishing labour standards and regulating the contracting out of work, among other things; and that

14. measures to strengthen domestic regulation and review, particularly of short-term investments, be included in any free trade agreement, as a means of avoiding crises; and that

15. measures to moderate the causes of crises be considered, which may include measures affecting banking, tax systems, and the regulation of profits, among others.

A specific and much-discussed topic within the broad discussion of inequity was that of the rights of labour under any free trade agreement. Some participants argued that "labour flexibility" (a euphemism for lower wages and less power for worker