

Regulations evolved from the White Paper on Immigration, tabled in the House of Commons on Oct. 14, 1966. The proposals provided, for the first time, uniform standards for the admission of non-dependent relatives sponsored by Canadian citizens, regardless of the immigrant's citizenship or country of residence. On Oct. 20, 1966, a Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons was established to study and report upon the White Paper and upon two earlier reports on immigration matters submitted to Parliament in 1965 and 1966 by Mr. Joseph Sedgwick, Q.C. The Committee considered representations by members of Parliament, representatives of provincial governments, private organizations and other members of the Canadian public during the last months of 1966 and the early months of 1967.

It became evident during the meetings of the Committee that many representatives of the Canadian public had reservations about details of the White Paper proposals. The suggestions offered to the Committee were studied in the Department and in April 1967 the Minister presented new proposals to which the Committee gave its approval.

The new Regulations were authorized by Order in Council dated Aug. 16, 1967 (PC 1967/1616), effective as of Oct. 1, 1967. These Regulations present in detail the principles involved in selection of immigrants, whereas the previous Regulations defined who was admissible to Canada only in very general terms. They also indicate the factors that immigration officers will take into account in assessing potential immigrants and the comparative importance of these factors. The new Regulations formally confirm that Canadian citizens or permanent residents of Canada are entitled to bring their dependants to Canada. The privilege of citizens or permanent residents in applying for other more distant relatives to come to Canada is extended to all areas of the world and new classes of relatives become eligible for this assistance; in the past there were geographical limitations on certain categories of relatives.

The assessment system for potential immigrants is based on the following factors: (1) *Education and Training*—up to 20 assessment units to be awarded on the basis of one unit for each successful year of formal education or occupational training; (2) *Personal Assessment*—up to 15 units on the basis of the immigration officer's assessment of the applicant's adaptability, motivation, initiative and other similar qualities; (3) *Occupational Demand*—up to 15 units if demand for the applicant's occupation is strong within Canada and whether the occupation is skilled or unskilled; (4) *Occupational Skill*—up to 10 units for the professional, ranging down to one unit for the unskilled; (5) *Age*—ten units for applicants under age 35 with one unit deducted for each year over age 35; (6) *Arranged Employment*—ten units if the applicant has a definite job arranged in Canada; (7) *Knowledge of French and English*—up to 10 units, dependent upon the degree of fluency in French and/or English; (8) *Relative*—up to five units if the applicant has a relative in Canada able to help him become established but unprepared or unable to sponsor or nominate him; and (9) *Employment Opportunities in Area of Destination*—up to five units if the applicant intends to go to an area of Canada where there is a generally strong demand for labour.

The new Regulations make a clear distinction between dependants and relatives entering the working force. Thus, in the future, there will be three categories of immigrants—"sponsored dependants", "nominated (non-dependent) relatives", and "independent applicants". A "dependant" is defined for immigration purposes as: husband or wife, fiancé or fiancée; unmarried son or daughter under age 21; parent or grandparent over age 60, or younger if widowed or unable to work; an orphaned brother, sister, nephew, niece or grandchild under age 18. Provision is also made for an adopted child and, where the only dependant is a husband or wife, for the nearest living relative. An application for a dependant will be dealt with irrespective of whether he is in Canada or abroad and irrespective of the financial circumstances of the sponsor. He will be admitted to Canada provided he is in good health and of good character.

Canadian citizens and permanent residents may nominate non-dependent relatives for immigration to Canada. The "nominated relative" category includes son and daughter