

economies include the withdrawal in 1995 of a CIC representative at Canada's EU mission in Brussels just as Maastricht was coming into force (a decision only recently rescinded); and Canadian support for a meeting in Europe on crime, followed by RCMP unwillingness to send an expert. Praiseworthy efforts initiated a couple of years ago to encourage CIC personnel abroad to do more reporting and liaison work need follow-up, and Canadian posts, including those without CIC officers on their staff, should be encouraged to do more reporting and conduct more dialogue with host countries on migration issues (just as they should on population issues!).

Spare us more reorganisations in the CIC. Though none are apparently now contemplated, reorganisations over the past several years confused personnel, blurred lines of responsibility and thus slowed the pursuit of policy. So, likewise, did reorganisations in CIDA.

CIC and other departments must avoid the temptation, driven by "human resources" number-crunchers, to over-prioritise among international organisations, or to go in too much either for a regional or a full multilateral approach in migration and refugee matters. It remains as true as it was five, ten or more years ago that Canada, as a smallish country not in any one grouping must be active on all fronts in order to achieve its objectives. **An international strategy cannot be on the cheap; it is not a luxury for Canada, as it might be for some larger countries.** The comments made in Part II above on various organisations active on migration and Canada's role in them would imply, in the author's view, particular attention and effort devoted to: the UNHCR, the IGC, Canada-EU cooperation, and Puebla, and with a little more caution, to the IOM and the OECD; less so, but still with a watching brief at key meetings, to the Council of Europe, the Budapest Group; and NATO; exploration of further possibilities with the OSCE; and prompt attention and encouragement to anything that may emerge on migration and related subjects in the Asia-Pacific area, such as APEC.

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Notes to Section B

1. "Family class" immigrants (77,061) were 36.3% of the total "landed immigrants" in 1995 (212,270). In addition another 13.8% (29,282) were "assisted relatives", counted within the "independent" category.