

Recent regulatory changes to systematise humanitarian admissions of Convention refugees and people in "refugee-like situations" from abroad are an organisational improvement, but there will be no increase, but rather a decrease, in the numbers of deserving Convention refugees selected abroad from among those proposed to us by UNHCR or our own officials. (As mentioned earlier, most of these refugees in camps etc. are much more in need of help than the more well-to-do asylum claimants, genuine or otherwise, who make their own way to our ports of entry). As in recent years, Government funds are being provided this year only for about 7,300 people in all, but this number and the funds that go with it will now also have to include people from certain countries designated by Canada (currently Bosnia, Croatia and Iran) who do not meet the Convention definition, and are not necessarily living outside their own country, but who are "seriously and personally affected by civil war or armed conflict", plus certain Guatemalans and Salvadoreans who have suffered deprivation of civil rights and imprisonment because of political dissent. Private sponsorships can cover additional people in these categories plus others outside their own countries "suffering from massive violations of human rights" (no specific countries are designated). Such sponsorships will be encouraged by the recent changes, according to the CIC announcement, but are more and more difficult to obtain nowadays. **Government funds in this field should be promptly and substantially increased, so that the same number of Convention refugees abroad can be selected as previously, as well as equally deserving non-Convention cases as described above.** The humanitarian impact of such expenditure is vastly greater than what must perforce continue to be spent on claimants in Canada under our present system, as described in Part II, page 35.

At the same time Canada should do more to seek cooperation on protecting the rights of those who must flee. Among other things this means much more effort to strengthen the office and the functioning of the UN Special Representative for Internally Displaced Persons (see Part II, page 42 above), and more initiatives on behalf of this category of people generally. Efforts would also be worthwhile to make the human rights apparatus in Geneva more interested in refugee issues, and to secure more UNHCR teamwork with it as it improves, although these tasks are far easier said than done. We should rethink the way we promote resolutions on "human rights and mass exoduses" at the Human Rights Commission so that they have more clout (see page 41).

(iii) Strategy: "Managed migration", described as "fostering orderly migration regimes that facilitate and regulated movements of people in a predictable way", and as being largely beneficial although with growing security implications. The need to guard against national and international security threats must be balanced with "the importance of protecting the human rights of all migrants". The latter requires "collaboration and information sharing among all countries—sending, receiving and transit countries".

Within this theme, Canadian statements warn on the one hand that "an uncontrolled influx of poorly-skilled persons may result in an economically disadvantaged foreign underclass