

the Canadian public. These decisions were usually made under the pressure of time and events. While there will always be an element of unpredictability in the development of a refugee problem, it is possible to plan ahead and adopt a more co-ordinated approach. As a result, it was decided in 1979 to initiate an annual refugee resettlement plan similar to the annual immigration plan. The refugee plan would set the overall intake of refugees in any given year taking into account existing commitments, likely international developments, absorptive capacity and the availability of federal and provincial services essential to resettlement. The annual plan would be developed in close consultation with the provinces and would reflect the inclusion of a specific refugee category in the new Immigration Act for the first time in domestic legislation. The 1979 annual plan originally provided for the resettlement in Canada of a minimum of 10,000 refugees at federal expense, including both Convention refugees and members of three special classes - Indochinese, East Europeans and Latin Americans. (The intake from Indochina was greatly expanded in July 1979). The plan was comprised as follows:

Indochinese	-	5,000	
Eastern Europe	-	2,300	
Latin America	-	500	
Other Convention Refugees	-	<u>200</u>	
		8,000	
Global Reserve		2000	(subsequently allocated to Indochina)
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Total		10,000	