

(1.39 b. Cont'd)

and not as an indirect means of securing admission to Canada of otherwise inadmissible immigrants, and, therefore, the adopting parents must satisfactorily establish that the child has not been adopted primarily to make him eligible for migration to Canada.

c. The Canadian Immigration Branch does not encourage the admission of children for adoption in Canada and only in specially meritorious or compassionate cases will admission of a child for this purpose be permitted. Such cases should be referred to the Canadian Immigration authorities well in advance of the intended trip to Canada in order that a possible refusal of the application should cause as little hardship and inconvenience as possible.

d. Children adopted abroad by Canadian citizens or brought to Canada for adoption should travel to Canada on the passports of the countries of their nationality. They should have with them evidence that their admission has been considered and approved in principle by Canadian Immigration and they must be able to comply with ordinary Immigration requirements including immigrant visa where applicable and the normal immigrant health requirements.

1.40 Posts normally should not obtain for Canadian citizens birth, baptismal, marriage, or death certificates. The persons concerned should be advised to write directly to the appropriate authorities whether in Canada or in the foreign country from which the documents may be obtained. However, posts in Sino-Soviet-bloc countries may find it desirable to assist Canadian citizens to obtain such documents from the national authorities of the country of their post.

Requests for
Birth, Marriage
and Death
Certificates

1.41 a. Consular officers should refer to the Department requests for official statements about, or information on, Canadian law for production in court or for the authorities where they are located.

Requests for
Statements
about Canadian
Law or for
Legal Advice

b. Other requests for statements of, or advice on, Canadian law, normally should be declined. However, there is no objection to consular officers merely calling the attention of enquirers to provisions of Canadian Statutes, or published regulations available at the post; there is also no objection to consular officers tendering informally, as part of their general duties to give assistance to Canadians, advice on a point of law with which they are familiar by virtue of their official work, for example in connection with the provisions of the Citizenship and Immigration Acts.