Chart 3.41 outlines some of the problems international students have encountered in applying to Canadian educational programs. All of these issues—including student visa processing, international student application procedures, and notification of acceptance—deserve attention if Canada is to maintain or enhance its level of competitiveness in the region.

3.5 Immigration Policies

Highlights of changes in Canadian immigration policy relevant to international students are outlined on Chart 3.51.

3.51

HIGHLIGHTS OF CANADIAN STUDENT IMMIGRATION POLICY

- 1973 Exemption from employment validation introduced for co-op study programs
- 1978 Implementation of Immigration Act, 1976 and regulations
- 1985 General interest courses do not require student authorizations
- 1986 Cost-recovery fees introduced, but not applied to student authorizations
 - Revision of financial guidelines for students
- 1988 Broadening of employment provisions for international students allowing:
 - university and community college students to work on campus
 - spouses of university and community college students to work anywhere
 - university and community college students to work for one year after graduation in a job related to field of study
 - CIDA students to work anywhere
- 1989 Students taking English-or French-language courses of less than 90 days are exempt from student authorization (Bill C-55)
 - student authorizations are valid for the duration of a post-secondary program
 - long-term, multiple-entry visas are provided to correspond to student authorizations
 - open authorizations are granted, allowing students to move between institutions at a given level of study
- 1990 Canada Immigration Centre (CIC) Service task force begins to look at standardizing and streamlining practices at "inland" CICs, including a pilot "drop-off" or "mail-in" service
- 1991 Student authorization fee of \$75 introduced
- 1992 Student authorization fee raised to \$100

Source: Canada Employment and Immigration