

Latin American migration and Canadian political migration as reference
for international migratory policy

abstract

The objective of the communication that is presented is to discuss on the composition of the Latin American migration to Canada and the transformation experienced in the migratory policy from the opening happened in the Sixties and form in which it favored the migration of Latin American enormously, as well as its influence in the redefinition of the social and economic paper of other actors involved directly to the migratory process. From the Canadian case one looks for to contribute in the discussion of international migratory policy.

The end of the decade of 1950, the economic and political situation of Canada took to him to reframe its international migratory policy. In the economic land the rates of unemployment were increased in the period of recession, reason why it was tried to finish with the financial aid to prospectives immigrants, mainly to whom sufficiently they were not described. The main argument maintained by the government was that this type of aid discriminated against potential immigrants described as other regions. In fact which one was it was to finish with the financing and immigration nondescribed.

In 1967 the "system of points" was introduced with two intentions. First he was to reduce immigration "sponsored" and the second, to establish a criterion to select described immigrants, including a those of the "Third World." This system provided 'an objective " scale that reduced the power of the officials of immigration in the outside and it was not limited any quota of immigration; that is to say, which any applicant who fulfilled the requirements could emigrate to Canada without concerning whichever immigrants already had been admitted. Also the equality in the opportunities was guaranteed to sponsor to relatives to all the immigrants without concerning its place of origin. This system, based on a scale of 0 to 100 points, contemplated nine factors to evaluate the described immigrants or independent, the applicant required 50 points as minimum to obtain this visa.

In order to control the growth of the manual labor nondescribed, the government not only created three classes of immigrants: independent, sponsored (familiar) and name, but that these last ones (distant relatives) could be sponsored but they would have to fulfill some of the requirements of the independent class such as personal education, age, qualities, abilities and occupational demand under the argument of which they would be gotten up to the labor market.

In 1974 the titled document To Report is put to discussion of the Canadian Immigration and Population Study, better well-known like The Green Paper, where to the problems of the increasing urbanization and the decreasing proportion of French-speaking among other things are described and, in opposition to the White Paper who proposed a migratory policy focused described workers to satisfy the necessities of the industrialized areas, in him the necessity was emphasized to attract workers nondescribed but who they were arranged to be used by a low wage and in difficult conditions, in populated areas less.

After all these discussions, the Immigration Act was decreed (1976) that took effect in 1978 and, which in general terms still it is in use. Main objectives of this act were to facilitate meeting familiar (to support relatives of migrants which they lived in the outside), to fulfill its humanitarian commitments with respect to the refugees and to promote the development of all areas of Canada.

The present federal programs regulate two types of immigration, the one of permanent character and the weather that, although they occur simultaneously, different economic and demographic goals in the short one have, medium and long term. With the temporary migration it is tried to satisfy the labor demand in the short term. Whereas with permanent immigration one looks for to satisfy mainly his goals with population increase to medium and in the long term. In this way, both stimulate the development of the internal market.

In the same way, during the Seventies, time at which Canada faced the Comunism and the terrorism, other measures in the matter of security were taken/immigration, such as the Temporary Immigration Act. This act conferred to the government the right to reject to the visitors in the entrance ports and the intervention of Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) for the visa expedition was increased well-known. Not only secret agents looking classes in universities, but that refused or prevented visas to academic foreigners.

Aside from the brief imposition of the supply of work like requirement for the independent immigrants (1982-1986), between the greater changes in the matter of immigration in the Eighties the related ones to the asylum, domestic work and investment stand out. With the Singh Decision that the Supreme Court of Justice introduced in April of 1985 it recognized that the asylum applicants had right to a fundamental justice and therefore was legislated on its right to appeal. With respect to the work, with the beginning of the Foreign Domestic Worker Program (1981) visas of work to these applicants instead of residence visas would be sent as it came doing until that then.

In the land of the investment, the Canadian Ministry of Use and Immigration expanded the program of Business Immigrants (1986) to include industrialists, used by own account and investors. In order to describe as investor required a capital of 500.000 dollars; that the applicant was prepared to make an investment minimum of \$250.000 and that counted on experience in the businesses

In 1988 one became to modify the familiar class; the unmarried, independent adult children of the parents, let be considered within the class of relatives (assisted relatives) and they incorporated them to the familiar class, with no need occurred priority them in the processing of its visas of being evaluated like independent workers.

At the beginning of the ninety, the government focused more towards the economic component of the migratory flow, the financial support for the education of the language was increased to accelerate the integration of the immigrants in the labor market and a list became of "occupations" that required workers. The prospectives immigrants whose occupations appeared in this list would have additional points and priority in the transaction of their visas.

In 1995 like part of the federal budget, the government imposed a quota of 975 dollars by the "Right of Arrival/Arrival" (Right of Landing Fee) to all the adults, including refugees who will reside permanently. Several organizations were against and the quota to refugees was eliminated in February of 2000. In 1995 the government sent to the Into document the 21st Century: To strategy for Immigration and Citizenship that proposed that immigration would have to represent the 1 percent of the total of the population and that would be due to count on a system, resources and I put separated for the refugees. One also considers to put in another class the familiar visa applicants who are not children or spouses and to put limits to this migratory class

In June of 2002 the Immigration Act (1976) was replaced by the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA) that in the fundamental thing continued taking care of the aspects familiar, humanitarian and economic contemplated in the Act of 1976 and, at the same time imposed one more a stricter selection of the immigrants when elevating from 70 to 75 the points required for the obtaining of the visa of described immigrant. Nevertheless, to the few months of being approved this new scale, under the pressure of a group of immigration lawyers, the CIC rejected the new points and came to the acceptance of 120 thousand applicants who had transacted their residence before the new system took effect. At the moment (2005) 67 points are required to obtain the visa like described worker

About the asylum policy, from principles of the Nineties they plows had been developing several mechanisms to refines the selection of refugees. One of these measures was the Safe Third Country Agreement, signed with the United States the 5 of December of 2002 and that took 29 effect the December of 2004, where it is stipulated that the people in for asylum search must ask it to the first country that they arrive, or EUA or Canada (except for those you marry in that the applicants had relatives and children in Canada). With it one hoped that many of the people who looked for asylum in Canada would be returned when passing by the United States since for they would have to ask it to this country, where the asylum rules plows to stricter.